



SAPPHIRE

This book has been generated from a scan of the original and we cannot guarantee that it is free from errors or contains the full content of the original.



This compilation
copyright © Sapphire Publications

STRICTLY NOT FOR RESALE OR REDISTRIBUTION

THE

 **London**  **Philatelist:**

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Editor:

THOMAS WILLIAM HALL,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

 VOL. XXVIII. 

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1919.

PUBLISHED BY

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,

4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

1919.

383, 220542

L84

Hist. (Phil.)

CONTENTS.

LEADERS.

- A "Jubilee Reference," 155.
- A Lead for Progress, 131.
- A Permanent Home, 107.
- "Catalogue Rank," 263.
- Counterfeits, 25.
- Light in Dark Places, 223.
- Our Fiftieth Anniversary, 77.
- Pen Cancellations, 201.
- Proofs, Ancient and Modern, 1.
- Tempora Mutantur, 51.
- The Programme for the Next Session, 179.
- Unrecognised Retouches, 245.

PLATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Brazil, facing page 252.
- Chili " " 136.
- New Zealand, 2d. Issues (Type 1), facing page 186.

ARTICLES.

- A Retouch on the 10 c., blue, Chili, of 1st Jan., 1862, printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., London, 268.
- A Retouched Plate of the 100 Reis Value of Brazil, 1866-78, 251.
- A Study of the Postal Issues of Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation, 229.
- Bahamas, The Vignette Plates of the Queen's Staircase Issues of, 269.
- Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation, 229.
- Brazil, a Retouched Plate of the 100 Reis Value of 1866-78, 251.
- Chili, a Retouch on the 10 c., blue, of 1st Jan., 1862, printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., London, 268.
- Chili, The Die Varieties of Chilian First Issues, 136.

- Chili, The Waterlow Issues of 60, 160.
- De la Rue Prints of Italy, 1863-67, 108.
- Fiji Islands, The First "Postage Due" Stamps of the, 52.
- First Type Stamps of New Zealand, 78.
- Italy, 1863-67, De la Rue Prints, 108.
- New Zealand, First Type Stamps of, 78.
- " " Notes on the 2d. Issues of (Type 1), 186, 207.
- " " " 3d. Lilac and Deep Mauve imperfs. (Type 1), 7.
- " " " 6d. and 1s. Issues (Type 1), 33, 63.
- " " " 1s. (Type 1), 84, 116.
- Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the perforations and watermarks, 11, 39, 68, 89, 122, 165.
- " " " Lilac and Deep Mauve Imperforate New Zealand 3d. (Type 1), 7.
- " " " 1s. New Zealand (Type 1), 84, 116.
- " " " 6d. and 1s. Issues of New Zealand (Type 1), 33, 63.
- " " " 2d. Issues of New Zealand (Type 1), 186, 207).
- Peru and Bolivia during the Chilian Occupation, 229.
- The Die Varieties of Chilian First Issues, 136.
- " " First "Postage Due" Stamps of the Fiji Islands, 52.
- " " Postage Stamps of Venezuela, 2, 26, 54, 79, 112, 132, 156, 181, 202, 224, 246, 264.
- " " Vignette Plates of the Queen's Staircase Issues of Bahamas, 269.
- " " Waterlow Issues of Chili, 60, 160.
- Venezuela, The Postage Stamps of, 2, 26, 54, 79, 112, 132, 156, 181, 202, 224, 246, 264.
- Victoria, Notes on the Later Issues of, particularly with regard to the perforations and watermarks, 11, 39, 68, 89, 122, 165.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

- Anniversary Fund, Circular Letter, etc., 173, 215, 275.
- Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 138.
- Award of the Grand Medal of the Société Nationale, d'Acclimation de France to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, 143, 238.
- Bergens, Filatelist Klub of, 216.
- Binding Notice, 17, 43, 276.
- Bright and Son, 216.
- Brown, Mr. Mount, Death of, 238.
- Catalogues, The Shortage of, 171.
- Circular Letter *re* Anniversary Fund, etc., 173, 215.
- City of London Philatelic Society, 238.
- Corfield, Wilmot, Mr., Death of, 239, 253.
- Death of Mr. Mount Brown, 238.
- " " Wilmot Corfield, 239, 253.
- " " Zumstein, 217.
- Donations to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 146.
- Duveen, H. J., The late Mr., 16.
- Experts' Meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 16, 43, 70, 98, 125, 216, 238, 255, 275.
- Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 94.
- Fifty Years' Celebration of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 43, 70.
- Great Britain, The New "High Value" Stamps of, 70, 99.
- Italian Philatelic Exhibition, An, 238.
- Leicester and Nottinghamshire Society, 216.
- List of Fellows and Associate of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 145.
- London Philatelist* for 1919 and 1920, Subscribers to the, 51, 255, 275-276.
- Meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 16, 43, 70, 98, 125, 237, 255, 275.
- Monthly Circular, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, 216.
- Notice to Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 171.
- Pack, Charles Lathrop, Mr., Award of a French Grand Medal to, 143, 238.
- Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 254.
- Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Permanent Committee of the, 254.
- Programme for the Season 1919-20 of the Royal P.S.L., 146.
- Protective Cardboard, 17, 43, 276.
- Row, Mr. R. W. H., The late, 98.
- Royal Philatelic Society, London, Binding Notice, 17, 43, 276.
- " " " Donations to the Collection of the, 146.
- " " " Experts' Meetings of the, 16, 43, 70, 98, 125, 216, 238, 255, 275.
- " " " Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, 94.
- " " " Fifty Years' Celebration, 43, 70.
- " " " List of Fellows and Associate, 145.
- " " " Meetings of the, 16, 43, 70, 98, 125, 237, 255, 275.
- " " " Notice to Members, 171.
- " " " Programme for the Season 1919-20, 146.
- " " " Report Read at the Annual General Meeting for the Season 1918-19, 138.
- " " " Subscriptions for the year 1919 or 1920, 17, 43, 275.
- " " " Summary of Accounts for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1918, 144.
- Scheindling, A., Present address wanted, 146.
- Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular, 216.
- Subscriptions for the year 1919 or 1920 to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 17, 43, 275.
- " " to the *London Philatelist* for 1919 and 1920, 51, 255, 275-276.
- Summary of Accounts of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1918, 144.
- The Late Mr. H. J. Duveen, 16.
- " " Capt. John Ransom, M.C., 217.
- " " R. W. Row, 98.
- " " New "High Value" Stamps of Great Britain, 70, 99.
- " " Shortage of Catalogues, 171.
- Zumstein, Mr., Death of, 217.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

- Birmingham, 20, 73, 102.
- Manchester, 20, 46, 73, 103, 197, 219, 279.
- Royal Philatelic Society, London, 19, 45, 72, 101, 128, 148, 219, 258, 278.

REVIEWS.

- Bright and Son's "A. B. C." Catalogue of Foreign Countries, etc., 273.
 Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part I, 193.
 The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1869 to 10th April, 1919, 236.
 The Stamps of Mecca, 271.
 Vvert and Tellier's New Catalogue, 273.

CORRESPONDENCE.

- Anniversary Fund, 150.
 British Plates, 174.
 Centenary Issue of Chili, 104.
 German Philatelic Trading Concerns, 21.
 Proofs, Ancient and Modern, 48.
 Russian Stamps, 103.

CONTRIBUTORS.

- Bacon, E. D., M. V. O., 52, 70, 99.
 Dannatt, G. Herbert, 136.
 Fulcher, L. W., 2, 26, 54, 79, 108, 112, 132, 156, 181, 202, 224, 246, 264.
 Goodfellow, B., 7, 33, 63, 84, 116, 186, 207.
 Hall, Thos. Wm., 2, 26, 54, 79, 112, 132, 156, 181, 202, 224, 246, 264-268.
 Harland, H. H., 251.
 Haworth, Lieut. W. B., 60, 160, 229.
 Mann, E. W., 269.
 Pack, Charles Lathrop, 78.
 Yardley, R. B., 11, 39, 68, 89, 122, 165.

THE MARKET.

- Walter Bull and Co., Messrs., 22, 49, 75, 128, 152, 175, 282.
 Harmer, Rooke and Co., Messrs., 24, 50, 76, 106, 130, 154, 176, 200, 221, 243, 262, 283.
 Plumridge and Co., Messrs., 23, 49, 76, 104, 130, 153, 176, 199, 242, 260, 282, 283.
 Puttick and Simpson, Messrs., 22, 48, 74, 129, 151, 175, 198, 220, 241, 260, 281.
 Thompson, A. H., Mr., 178, 200, 222, 244, 284.

NEW ISSUES.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

- Aitutaki, 44, 126, 239.
 Australia, 17, 100, 147, 239.
 Bahamas, 17, 44, 100, 171.
 Bermuda, 126.
 British Samoa, 100, 256.

- Cayman Islands, 71.
 Ceylon, 17, 100.
 Cook Islands, 100, 126, 256.
 Cyprus, 194.
 Dominica, 44, 100.
 East Africa and Uganda, 126.
 Egypt, 44.
 Falkland Islands, 17.
 Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 44.
 Great Britain, 17, 44, 71.
 Hong Kong, 100.
 India, 147.
 Jamaica, 172, 194.
 Johore, 100, 172, 239.
 Kedah, 172, 194, 256.
 Malta, 126, 217.
 Mesopotamia, 100, 126, 147.
 Montserrat, 100.
 Morocco Agencies, 18.
 Newfoundland, 18, 44, 172, 239.
 New Zealand, 256.
 Niue, 126, 217, 239.
 North West Pacific Islands, 71, 147, 239.
 Palestine, 44.
 Papua, 126.
 Penrhyn Islands, 126, 217.
 Rarotonga, 147, 172, 194, 239.
 Rhodesia, 172.
 St. Helena, 147.
 St. Lucia, 276.
 Samoa (British), 100, 256.
 Seychelles, 147.
 Somaliland Protectorate, 126.
 Straits Settlements, 100.
 Trengganu, 147.
 Trinidad, 71.
 Turks and Caicos Islands, 44, 147, 239.
 Zanzibar, 100.

EUROPE.

- Albania, 45, 100.
 Belgium, 147, 172, 194, 217, 256.
 Denmark, 18, 101, 126, 172.
 Fiume, 127.
 France, 101, 256.
 Georgia, 195.
 Greece, 217.
 Holland, 71, 256.
 Italian-Austria, 18.
 Italy, 127, 239.
 Jugo-Slav, 195.
 Lettland, 195.
 Levant (Polish P.O.), 239.
 Lithuania, 195.
 Luxemburg, 147.

Monaco, 172, 239.
 Norway, 276.
 Polish Post Offices in the Levant, 239.
 Portugal, 257.
 Roumania, 172, 217, 240.
 Roumanian P. O. in Turkey, 218, 276.
 Russia, 101, 277.
 San Marino, 101.
 Schleswig, 277.
 Serbia, 71.
 Sweden, 45, 101, 195, 218.
 Switzerland, 18, 71, 127, 218.
 Turkey (Roumanian P. O. in), 218, 276.
 Ukraina, 195.

AMERICA.

Argentine Republic, 18, 45, 148, 240, 257.
 Bolivia, 127, 277.
 Brazil, 18, 71, 127, 173, 196.
 Chili, 45.
 Colombian Republic, 277.
 Guatemala, 173, 218, 257.
 Mexico, 72.
 Nicaragua, 218.
 Panama, 240.
 Paraguay, 18, 218.
 Peru, 72.
 Salvador, 72, 148.

United States, 18, 101, 127, 196, 240.
 Uruguay, 218, 240, 257, 277. -

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia, 127, 148, 173, 257.
 Azerbaidjan (N. W. Persia), 257.
 Azores, 19, 218, 257.
 Cape Jubi, 173.
 China, 127.
 „ (Russian P. O. in), 257.
 „ (United States Post Offices), 173, 218.
 Cileisia, 148.
 Curaçoa, 72.
 Eritrea, 218.
 Guinea (Spanish), 128.
 Japan, 196, 240, 277.
 Lourenço Marques, 72.
 Lybia, 277.
 Mozambique Co., 19, 148.
 Persia, 45, 101, 148, 196.
 Philippine Islands, 19, 45, 218.
 Río de Oro, 127.
 Russian Post Offices in China, 257.
 Siam, 45.
 Spanish Guinea, 128.
 Tunis, 72, 148, 277.
 United States Post Offices in China, 173, 218.



THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Vol. XXVIII.

JANUARY, 1919.

No. 325.

Proofs Ancient and Modern.



O every earnest collector and more particularly to the specialist, Proofs and Essays are not only eminently desirable, but form delightful acquisitions. We remember the time when this was not so, but with the greater advance that Philately has made of late years, no specialized collection can be considered complete in their absence. We think it only right therefore to sound a special note of warning at this present juncture, as what are often represented as specimens of early British Colonial proof impressions have within the last four or five years turned up at the auctions and elsewhere, which upon a careful examination disclose the fact that they are not what they purport to be, but are purely fancy impressions of recent printings.

One of our leading societies some years ago had several reproductions of the dies of certain of the old British Colonial stamps affixed to the invitation and menu cards used for their festive gatherings. The production of these designs must have necessitated a good deal of work and manipulation before the finished impressions were printed off. We cannot, of course, say that the different stages of this work can have had any relation to the fancy impressions which we have recently seen offered as proofs or essays, but their existence, which is undeniable, has got to be accounted for in some way or other, and all we can say on the subject is that there is a possibility, at any rate, of waste material quite honestly produced in the ordinary course of business, leaking out and being subsequently misrepresented as other than what it really is.

We are afraid something of the kind is now going on, and for that reason we think this word of warning is necessary to prevent collectors being taken in by any such fancy impressions as we have above indicated.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII., page 297.)

2 REALES. 1st setting.



OOD impression, similar to that of the previous values. There are five types. A block of eighteen in the Hall collection shows the following arrangement:—

3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1
5	4	5	4	4	4

Also pairs *se-tenant* of Types 1 and 2 respectively.

The types are distinguished thus:—

1. White spot to left of the third cross on right. Line under the letters "UE" of "ESCUELAS."
2. Line under the first "E" of "ESCUELAS." Notch in coloured oval between the "EA" of "REALES."
3. Line over "DO" of "DOS." Dash over "A" of "REALES."
4. Small white flaw on edge of background opposite second cross on left. Small oblique dash downwards to left below margin, about 2 mm. from bottom left corner.
5. White oval broad down left side from the "E" of "ESCUELAS" to bottom of the oval, and especially broader over "DOS" than in No. 4. Small patch of colour on edge of lined background opposite second cross on left.

Nos. 4 and 5 are very much alike, and the determination given here may require revision.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale dull red. Stamps set close together. All the information as to this setting is derived from a block of thirty-eight in the Hall collection, which apparently shows ten types. The types in this block are arranged thus:—

			8	9	10	6	7		
i	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	9	
6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	
1	2	3	3	5	1	2	3	5	
6	7	8	9	10	6				

The types may be provisionally recognised as follows:—

1. Line under the letters "SCUELAS" of "ESCUELAS."
2. Small white flaw on outer edge of right margin opposite "S" of "REALES."
3. Line over the letters "EALES" of "REALES."
4. (?) This is very similar to No. 2.
5. Line from "S" of "DOS" to lower part of second cross on right.
6. White oval ends abruptly in the coloured ground of oval at level of base of third cross on right above "S" of "REALES."
7. Double line at edge of lined background from first cross on left to the first letter "E" of "ESCUELAS."
8. Line from "A" of "ESCUELAS" past the two crosses on the right.
9. Double line to edge of lined background above the third cross on left and "DO" of "DOS."
10. Line from "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" to first cross on right.

3 REALES. *1st setting*.—As previous values, good clear impression with margins. No blocks have been seen, but the single specimens examined fall into five types:—

1. Line past the third cross on left.
2. Line under "ES" and also under "CUEL" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Line by second and third crosses on the right.
4. Line under "E" and also under "CUEL" of "ESCUELAS," and a fine line from first cross on right to "S" of "REALES."
5. Line under "SC" of "ESCUELAS" and under first cross on left.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale red. Ten types may be recognized and appear to include all the transfers used, but not a very great deal of material has been available for examination. Two blocks in the Hall collection show the following arrangement of types:—

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

and one of these has bottom margin of sheet with the inscription "2^a Emission de 500,000." Other strips and pairs examined do not reveal any other order of the types. The types are:—

1. The lined background penetrates the solid coloured oval band at the back of the head.
2. Flaw at the end of the top bar of the second "E" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Similar flaw to that on No. 2, but white oval not so broad on the left side.
4. Thick line from the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS" round the right side as far as "S" of "REALES."
5. Blotch of colour over "A" of "REALES."
6. Flaw similar to that on No. 2, but lined background extends to top of oval under the letters "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS."
7. Thick line from the letters "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS" to second cross on right. Dash of colour under "A" of "ESCUELAS."
8. Flaw similar to that on No. 2. Thick line under first "E" of "ESCUELAS" and line from first cross on left to "R" of "REALES."
9. Small flaw similar to that on No. 2. Thick line round curve of oval over "REALE."
10. Line over "R" of "REALES." Double line from "LES" of "REALES" to second cross on right broken over the letter "E," forming a broader wide space in this position.

All the stamps seen of this setting show the overprint inverted.

5 REALES. *1st setting*.—Fine clear impression, as previous values of this series. Five types probably, but only four have as yet been found. A vertical pair shows Type 3 over Type 4.

1. Wide clear white oval line from "ESC" of "ESCUELAS" to "C" of "CINCO" on left side. Kink in coloured ground above "L" of "REALES."
2. Fine thin line above cross and "CI" of "CINCO." Some with splash of colour on base of the "O" of "CINCO."
3. Fine thin line under first cross on left. Some have a red dot on the "L" of "ESCUELAS."
4. Line over the letters "INCO" of "CINCO" and over "EA" of "REALES."

A defective transfer of Type 1 exists having no top right corner.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale red. Eight types have been recognized, but probably more exist. They are not easy to differentiate. The blocks and pairs seen consist of the following types:—

4	6	6	5	7	7	1
5	7	7				

The characteristics of the types are:—

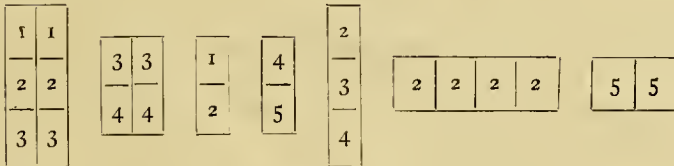
1. Line from first cross on left to end of "CINCO." Some have "REALES."
2. Line from first cross on left, round top to "A" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Line right round from "CINCO" to first cross on right over the head.
4. Line under "UELAS" of "ESCUELAS." Spot of colour on lined ground by third cross on right.

5. Line from "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS" to second cross on right, with wide white space under "LAS."
6. Line over "CO" of "CINCO" and "RE" of "REALES."
7. Thick line from second cross on left to "CINC."
8. Very like No. 6, but no line over "RE" of "REALES."

7 REALES. *1st setting*.—With this value we find something quite different to that which obtains with the previous values of the series. There appears to have been only one transfer used in making up the sheet, the size and arrangement of which is completely unknown. The impression is fine and clear as a rule, but heavy impressions may be found. The Hall collection contains a block of six, all the same type as stated.

2nd setting.—Similar to last, but coarse impression in pale red, but stamps set much closer together. All same type.

9 REALES. *1st setting*.—Fine clear impressions, printed in sheets of fifty, five rows of ten stamps. There are five types, each horizontal row apparently consisting of the same transfers. The Hall collection contains the following blocks and pairs:—



The types may be recognized as follows:—

1. Thin line above last "E" of "NUEVE," and over the commencement of the "R" of "REALES."
2. Flaw at the base of the "S" of "REALES."
3. Line over the last "E" of "NUEVE," and small tick vertically over "R" of "REALES."
4. Like No. 3, but no mark over "R."
5. Thick dash of colour over "R" of "REALES" (or it may be regarded as a white line running into the coloured ground above "R").

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale green. Sheets of same size as those of the last setting. Six types have been found, the strips and pairs seen being—



The strip of five has the bottom margin of the sheet with the inscription "2ª Emission de 500,000."

The types are:—

- i. Thick line round oval on left from first "E" of "ESCUELAS" over "NUEVE" to "R" of "REALES."
2. Line by the two crosses on right side.

3. The white oval line broadens under the two crosses on the right side. Dotted line over last "E" of "NUEVE" and "R" of "REALES."
4. Thick line over "E" in "LES" of "REALES."
5. White oval broadens over last "E" of "NUEVE," and contains a line passing downwards towards the "R" of "REALES." Small coloured line crosses white oval in the wider space over "R" of "REALES."
6. Thick boundary to lined background over "UEV" of "NUEVE."

15 REALES. *1st setting*.—Fine clear impression in sheets of twenty, two rows of ten. Each row apparently of the same transfer.

1. Small white flaw on edge of lined background behind neck, by the letter "Q" of "QUINCE."
2. Thin line broken into dots over "QU" of "QUINCE."

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale green. Size of sheets probably as last. Three types have been recognized up to the present, but only two copies of No. 3 have been seen, and they may be different transfers. A block of eight in the Hall collection shows:—

1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2

1. Nick in edge of lined background above left arm of "U" of "QUINCE." Line under "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" and first cross on right.
2. Line above "ALES" of "REALES" and cross on right.
3. Neither of the above marks.

20 REALES. *1st setting*.—Fine clear impressions, printed in strips of ten stamps. One type only, showing dash under the cross on the left.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale green, printed as last in strips of ten stamps. Four types have been found, and the Hall collection contains the following:—

2	3	4	3	4
1	2	3	4	
1	2	3		

The first has bottom margin with inscription "10 Estampillas de Veinte Rs," and the second bottom margin with inscription "2ª Emision de 500,000"; also the two middle stamps of this strip show a transfer fold bending inwards the right and left upper corners respectively.

The types are:—

1. Line from first cross on left downwards over "VEINT" of "VEINTE."
2. Line from "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" to second cross on right, very thick under the crosses.
3. Coloured blob in lower right angle under "A" of "REALES."
4. Line as in No. 1, but over "I" of "VEINTE" it touches inner lined oval.

(To be continued.)

New Zealand 3d. (Type F).

NOTES ON THE LILAC AND DEEP MAUVE IMPERFORATES.

BY BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.



FOR several years past I have had an ever-deepening conviction that these two varieties (Nos. 57 and 58, Stanley Gibbons' 1917 Catalogue) are misplaced in lists which include them among the Imperforate Large Star issues of 1862 onwards, but that in reality they represent varieties, issued imperforate owing to accidental causes, of the later issues which were usually perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by the official Government machine installed at Auckland.

Stamps printed in shades of lilac are generally of an elusive character as to classification, because owing to the instability of lilac as a colour the precise shades are often very difficult to distinguish; but the deep mauve shade in the N.Z. 3d. values is a striking and distinctive colour, and it had always seemed to me to require a great effort of imagination to suppose that this shade should appear (as a very rare stamp) among the 1862 imperforate issues and then vanish for several years, to reappear in precisely similar shades from 1867 to 1870.

It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that I ascertained later on that the late M. P. Castle had in December, 1913 (*London Philatelist*, XXII, p. 290), given an opinion that "the 3d., lilac and mauve, were only imperforate owing to a breakdown of the perforating machine, and chronologically belong, as imperforate varieties, to the perforated issue." In the *History of New Zealand Stamps* at p. 17 there is the definite statement that upon two occasions, probably about 1866 and again about 1869, the Government perforating machine required to be fitted with fresh pins, and it proceeds: "As stamps of this period are known imperforate it is possible that, while the Government machine was being repaired on one or both occasions, some sheets of stamps were issued in that condition." This is, I submit, the true explanation of the appearance, as imperforate varieties, of both the lilac and the deep mauve shades in the 3d. value, but as the catalogue lists have as yet remained unaltered, I have thought it might be of interest to summarize and restate the arguments in the light of the latest available information.

It will not perhaps be out of place to recapitulate some of the known particulars regarding the 3d. value.

The 3d. plate was sent out to the colony by Perkins Bacon and Co. on the 24th July, 1862, together with six reams of Star-watermarked paper, and there does not appear to have been any printing from the plate in London. It would probably not arrive in the colony until some three months later, and the first printings would therefore be the work of Mr. John Davies at Auckland about the latter end of the year 1862. The 3d. stamp was

required in order to meet the imposition of an additional postage rate of 3d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. upon letters sent via Marseilles, and also to provide for the foreign newspaper rate.

Mr. Davies, writing from his recollection many years later (*Philatelic Record*, 1889, Vol. XI), says: "The 3d., *mauve*, was issued on 1st January, 1863," but there can, I think, be not the slightest doubt that he was referring to the shade which is now styled *brown-lilac*.

From the table of printings given in the *History of New Zealand Stamps*, Appendix C, p. 53, it appears that the earliest printing in the 3d. value took place in 1862, and was of 120,000 stamps only. There was no further printing until 1865, when another 121,920 were printed. These two printings would, I think, represent the brown-lilac issue in its two shades, of which the former is much bluer in tone than the latter. The next printing took place in 1867, totalling for that year over 1,000,000 stamps, and there were printings annually thereafter down to 1874, although possibly the printings in the years 1872 or 1873 were the last from the Type 1 plate.

No official record has survived to show which was the earlier of the printings in lilac and deep mauve. In a private letter to me early in 1916 Mr. Castle expressed his view as being that the lilac shade was the earlier, beginning in 1867 with the lilac imperf. and running gradually into the mauve. I had advanced a preference for the idea that the deep mauve was possibly the earlier, subsequently shading into lilac. Neither of these propositions is quite borne out by the evidence of dated copies so far as I have been able to collect this at present, and it would almost appear that the two shades ran concurrently for some time during 1867, although the lilac imperf. seems, so far, to be the earliest recorded.

In the absence of official records the evidence to be deduced from dated copies is of the next importance, and I now give a list compiled from my collection and containing a note of all other material dates which I have been able to find together with a reference to their sources. (See list annexed.)

The list is entirely consistent with and supports the main contention of these notes, viz. that the imperforates in the deep mauve and lilac shades are accidental varieties of then current perforated issues; and having failed after several years' search to discover any record or evidence of imperforate specimens in these shades dated prior to 1867 my contention is that they should come out of the list of the 1862 printings.

It is perhaps material to this argument to inquire if there is corroborative evidence of the existence of imperforate specimens of printings in other values besides the 3d. at or about the times in question, and I am able to say that there are specimens in my collection in the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. values which do furnish such corroboration. Such specimens are, however, rare; possibly they have not yet been specially sought for, or recognized when found, but they undoubtedly do exist. It is probable, however, that the 3d. value was at these times the value least in demand, and also that the perforated stocks on hand would be relatively smaller than of other values, both of which considerations would help to account for the greater prevalence of these imperforates in the 3d. value.

As further evidence in support of the foregoing arguments it is noteworthy that the 3d. in either of its shades of deep mauve or lilac is not catalogued by Gibbons as rouletted, serrated, or perforated 13 at Dunedin, although in the brown-lilac shades such specimens exist. If the two later shades had been issued prior to the year 1865 specimens in one or another of these unofficial perforations ought to be on record. It is, however, only fair to mention that in the Reference List contained in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* a 3d. in the lilac shade is included among the 1862 issues as of serrated perforation; but as it is often difficult to distinguish as between faded brown-lilac shades and the true lilac, I suggest that this must be either a mistake or a misprint, and should be read brown-lilac. A 3d. value on pelure paper in the lilac shade is also included in the list given in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* and in Gibbons' Catalogue, but here again, if the stamp exists, I suggest that it must be of the brown-lilac shade; and, to quote again from Mr. Castle's letter, he says: "I do not believe in the 3d. pelure, nor in any 3d. with roulette or serrated except the brown-lilac." I have one so-called pelure specimen; but am satisfied that it has been "faked" by rubbing down a copy on the Star watermarked paper.

Still another argument is to be drawn from the consideration of the postal cancellations upon these issues. In stamps of the brown-lilac shades the great majority of the cancellations are of the well-known early type consisting of a central numeral enclosed in an oval of thin horizontal lines or bars. In later years, but not, I think, before 1866, types of postal cancellation became common containing letters, or numerals, or both, enclosed within much thicker horizontal bars, sometimes of medium thickness and sometimes very thick. The 3d., deep mauve and lilac, imperforates disclose a preponderance of these medium or thick barred cancellations, which is a circumstance pointing strongly against their inclusion among the early 1862 imperforate issues.

The case of the 3d., deep mauve stamp has already been the subject of some comment in the Philatelic Press. Mr. W. D. Ulph, writing in the *Australian Philatelist* in August, 1911, spoke of this stamp as being in current use imperforate in the year 1867; and this statement was subsequently controverted by Mr. Irwin Faris, who suggested that it was an earlier issue used as of a belated date. Mr. Ulph's contention was, however, supported by various other collectors, and must, I consider, be regarded as established, especially in view of the specimens recorded in the list annexed. Public inquiry was made of philatelists for records of any dated specimens of the 3d. either in the lilac or deep mauve shade with dates of use earlier than 1867, but so far as I am aware no one has been able to produce them. After these years I think that had they been in existence, they would have come to light before now, and the evidence in favour of the contention urged in these notes may now, I think, be considered sufficiently conclusive to warrant the alteration of the 1862 list.

Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the Perforations and Watermarks.

BY R. B. YARDLEY.

(Continued from Vol. XXVII., page 306.)



WITH these facts before us, even without further definite official information, we can form some idea of the history of the Victorian issues for 1864, 1865, and a few years later.

Thus, the 1d. Laureated must have appeared shortly after August, 1864, and, in fact, Mr. Rundell and Mr. Hausburg mention as the earliest dates of this stamp known to them respectively the 17th and the 27th October, 1864, each in blue-green,* watermarked single-lined "1," perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13. Mr. Hausburg also lists a specimen of the same shade and watermark perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, as dated the 20th February, 1864, which is not easy to explain. One naturally looks for the 2d. Laureated shortly after February, 1864, and the earliest specimen so far known to me is in my own collection, in dull bluish mauve, watermarked single-line "2," perforated 12, dated the 2nd May, 1864. The earliest date of the 4d. Laureated is given by Mr. Rundell as the 15th September, 1863 (single-lined "4"). The earliest record of the 3d. Laureated is in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, *Le Timbre-Poste*, and *Le Timbrophile*, of December, 1866, red-lilac, watermarked single-line "8." The 6d. Laureated is recorded in *Le Timbre-Poste* of May, 1866† (watermarked single-lined "6"), and the 1s. Laureated (octagonal, blue paper watermarked single-lined "1") in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of November, 1865. M. Moens mentions the date of issue of the latter as the 10th April, 1865 (*Le Timbre-Poste*, Vol. IV, p. 34). The new values, 8d.‡ and 10d. Laureated are recorded as follows: the 8d. in *Le Timbre Poste* of June, 1865, Vol. III, p. 41, but at page 33 of Vol. IV the 21st February, 1865, is given as the official date of issue; the appearance of the 10d. in slate, watermarked single-lined "8," is mentioned in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of February, 1866 (Vol. IV, at p. 21), and in brown on rose watermarked single-line "10" in the June number of the same volume. Mr. Hausburg in his table of dated specimens in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (Vol. XVII, at p. 233) gives an earlier date for the 10d., slate, namely, the 2nd October, 1865, and at page 33 of Vol. IV of *Le Timbre-Poste* it is stated that it was issued at the end of October.

From 1864 onwards all new issues had so far been on paper watermarked single-line numerals, except the 3d. Beaded Oval in marone, and that in 1864

* I suggest that emerald-green is a more appropriate description of the shade of the first printing on the "1" paper, the next being in a full grass-green, distinct from the yellow-green used for most of the stamps on abnormal watermarked papers during 1867-8.

† Mr. Hausburg and Mr. Rundell mention specimens dated in April, 1866.

‡ In orange on white paper watermarked single-line "8."

certain of the 4d. Laureated had appeared on the Tasmanian paper watermarked double-line "4", and it is evident that new white papers watermarked single-line "8" had been procured for the 8d. Laureated, as well as blue paper watermarked single-line "1" for the 1s. and the rose paper watermarked single-line "10" for the 10d. Laureated head; but no single-line "3" paper was ever obtained for the 3d. value, the Laureated type of which, like the 10d., slate, was first printed on the white single-line "8" paper.

In 1867, however, it is clear that it was decided to abandon the system of having separate watermarked papers for each denomination, and to replace them by paper of one description suitable for all or most of the values. Accordingly, a new watermark, namely, that of the letter "V" over a Crown, was selected. Doubtless, it was desired that all the various old papers in stock should be used up as soon as possible, and with this object in view I assume that it was directed that they should be used indifferently for all denominations for which they were suitable. This in my opinion is the explanation of the extraordinary output of stamps with numerous varieties of watermarks. Of course, the coloured watermarked papers, green watermarked single-line "2," blue watermarked single-line "1," and rose watermarked single-line "10," could not be employed for all kinds of stamps, and, in fact, with the exception of some printings of the 8d. Laureated (in 1878) and the 9d., Tudor Crown, and certain of the "Stamp Statute" stamps of 1870, these coloured papers were only used for the stamps for which they had been procured and lasted for many years: the blue paper until 1875, and the green until 1880 or 1881. Not only the single-line watermarked papers, but the remaining Tasmanian double-line "4"* paper (ninety-six books, less those used in 1864 for the 4d. Laureate), and the residue of the double-line "1" paper, and odd remaining stocks of the "THREE PENCE," "FOUR PENCE," and "SIX PENCE" papers were turned over to the printer.

The first mention of the Crown V paper is in the *Philatelist* of December, 1867 (Vol. I, p. 199); see also *Le Timbre-Poste* (Vol. VI, p. 2), and *Le Timbrophile* of January, 1868, and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of February, 1868. The earliest dated specimens mentioned by Mr. Rundell (in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VIII, p. 180), and Mr. Hausburg (*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, p. 233), are the 1d., Laureated, perf. 12½, 13, postmarked the 2nd September, 1867, and the 27th November, 1867, the 2d., grey, same perforation, the 30th August, 1867, and the 4d., Laureated, the 28th November, 1867. I have the following watermarked Crown V: the 3d., perforated 12½, 13, in red-lilac, postmarked the 28th September, 1867, and in grey-lilac the 8th December, 1868; also the 6d. Laureated, dated July, 1868; but Mr. Arthur Pinhey tells me that he had one on an entire envelope, dated (Emerald Hill) the 5th February, 1868. I refer later to the coloured papers.

One writer states that the sheets of Crown V paper contained 120 watermarks in two panes of sixty, each containing ten horizontal rows of six.

* There can be little doubt that the explanation of the variety of the 6d., Laureated, watermarked double-line "2," is that one or more sheets of the Tasmanian "2" paper by accident had been bound up in a book of the "1" or "4" paper. It will be remembered that a similar accident happened in the case of the Tasmanian 1d. stamp, carmine. See a discussion on the subject in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, at pages 190 and 259.

I very much doubt whether this is correct. As far as I have been able to examine long strips of the first Laureated stamps watermarked Crown V, I have not succeeded in finding any evidence of such an arrangement of the watermarks. All such strips and blocks so far seen by me appear to have the watermarks arranged in rows of more than six; in fact, probably in rows of twelve. I have seen two complete sheets of paper watermarked with the Crown V of the design which later I describe as Type I, each containing 240 watermarks in two large panes, one above the other, each pane containing 120 watermarks arranged in ten horizontal rows of twelve, and being surrounded by a single-line frame. At the top and the bottom of each pane, that is to say, twice in the space between the upper and lower panes, the words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" are watermarked in plain outline capitals, the two words of this inscription at the top and bottom of the sheets being separated by guide crosses (+) situated exactly at the top and bottom of the vertical spaces between the sixth and seventh vertical columns of watermarks in each pane.

One of these sheets has a wide margin on the left, and, at some distance, the words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" are watermarked in large outline capitals with serifs twice, reading vertically upwards parallel to the sides of the respective upper and lower panes, while the other is cut close on both sides, and if any marginal inscription existed on either side it had been removed.

At first sight these sheets appear to be identical, but on examination it will be seen that they must have been made in different moulds, because the alignment of the letters of the inscriptions "VICTORIA POSTAGE" at the tops and bottoms of the respective sheets in regard to the columns of watermarks below and above the inscriptions is different. Thus, in one, "IC" of "VICTORIA" over the upper pane is above the Crown V of the third vertical column of watermarks, while in the other sheet (the one clipped at the sides) the corresponding "I" is over the space between the second and third vertical column of watermarks, and the "C" is just over the third column of watermarks.

In examining the watermarks on these two sheets, while they are all of practically the same size as regards height and width, and in this respect differ from the later forms of Crown V watermarks which I describe later, yet I notice slight differences in the outlines of the external arches of the Crown. In the majority they are plain curved lines as in the illustration Type I (Vol. XXVII, p. 305), but in others the outlines are somewhat angular, and have little processes, presumably intended to represent jewels, standing upwards and outwards at the highest points of the arches. In short, in these last mentioned varieties the Crown is similar to the Crown of the Crown CC and Crown CA papers employed by Messrs. De La Rue for British Colonial stamps (see illustrations in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, 27th edition, Part I, p. xiv.). Further, in these varieties the spaces between the outside arches and the lines which indicate the internal cap worn inside the Crown is angular, in fact, lozenge-shaped. I do not suggest that these varieties should for purposes of collections be distinguished, but it is desirable to record the fact of their existence because in some blocks and strips the variations are very clear, and they will be found in the coloured papers as well as the white

In my opinion, the squat appearance of the Crown, which is common to all the watermarks on these two sheets (or portions of a sheet), is sufficiently striking to distinguish them from the watermarks of later moulds of Types II and III described below. It is possible that these two sheets are the left and right halves of a sheet of four panes. As mentioned later, there is no doubt that the Crown A papers used for the Victorian stamps were in sheets of 480 watermarks in four panes of 120 each, and that size may have been adopted from the first for the Crown V papers.

According to some rough notes made at the time when I examined one of these sheets—the one with wide margin on the left—the outer single frame lines of each pane measured horizontally $10\frac{1}{8}$ in. and vertically $10\frac{1}{8}$ in., the upper and lower panes being vertically distant from one another $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Height of marginal letters at top and bottom $\frac{7}{16}$ in., and of the letters in margin on the left $\frac{9}{16}$ in. I have no notes of the dimensions of the other sheet, but substantially they were the same as in the first. Half-tone blocks were made of these two sheets, and at the present moment pulls are before me.

Although I can find no trace of the early Crown V papers being arranged in panes of sixty, side by side, it seems strange that they were not so arranged. There is no doubt that the plates of the 4d. Beaded Oval were in panes of sixty, side by side, and I have already quoted from Mr. Hill's article as to the formation of the single-line numeral watermark paper manufactured for the Victorian Government by Messrs. De La Rue. However, the early plates of some values of the Laureated series were arranged differently. I do not propose to enter into the question of the sizes and construction of the several plates of this series. It is a difficult subject, by no means clear at the present, so far as the information before me extends, but I may say that an early plate of the 4d., Laureated, was in panes containing only three vertical columns of stamps, while one plate of the 1d., Laureated, was apparently in panes of 120 (ten horizontal rows of twelve).*

The number of the abnormal varieties of the numeral watermarks is considerable. Except one, the 6d. Laureated, watermarked double-line "2," they call for no particular comment—all that one has to do is to enumerate them.

The philatelic journals of the years 1867-9 record most of them. I may, however, say that from dated postmarks on some of the stamps on the Tasmania papers it seems clear that the 1d. watermarked "1" and "4," the 2d. with the same watermarks, the 3d. watermarked "1," and the 6d. watermarked "1," "2," and "4" all belong to this transition period, 1867-8. The 4d. watermarked "4," which, as I have already mentioned, was first issued in 1864 (doubtless on a shortage of the single-line "4" paper), was apparently again printed on this Tasmanian paper in this transition period. Some of these varieties are, as is well known, of extreme rarity. It may be useful if I men-

* It should be remembered that the designs of the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Laureated are not taken from one mother die having a blank for the value. They differ in detail: thus in the 4d. the spandrels are formed of vertical coloured lines, but they are solid in the other values, in which also an inner white frame has been added; moreover, the ornaments in the spandrels of the 4d. are not quite the same as in the other values. Again, the lower corner blocks differ in each value. Many of the *clichés* were defective.

tion that the 4d. watermarked single-line "8" is recorded in *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, page 169, and in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. V, at page 21, and the 6d. watermarked "2" in *Le Timbre-Poste* of July, 1874 (Vol. XII, p. 49).*

Reports which do not seem to have been justified are of the 6d. Laureated, watermarked single-line "8," in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XXII, page 152, and of the 2d. Laureated, watermarked "SIX PENCE," in *Le Timbre-Poste*, Vol. XV, page 91.† The *Philatelic Journal*, Vol. II, at page 10, mentions a 6d. watermarked "2," but it does not say whether the variety is single-line or double-line "2." Possibly it was on this authority that the 6d. watermarked single-line "2" was formerly catalogued.‡

From 1867, or rather, from the exhaustion of the stocks of the numeral watermark papers,§ Crown V papers, commencing with Type I, were exclusively used for the Victorian postal and fiscal stamps until about 1905, when Crown A paper was introduced for the postage stamps.

The paper of the new watermark was not all white. A supply of yellow paper with the same watermark was procured and first used for the 5s. Laureated, which, printed entirely in dark blue on this yellow paper, must have been issued at the end of 1867, or early in 1868. I have a specimen postmarked the 6th March, 1868.||

With slight variations of shade, the yellow Crown V of Type I paper was used for some printings of the 2s., 5s., and £1 "Stamp Statute" stamps of 1870, and the 1s., 5s. (magenta), £1, and £8 large "Stamp Duty" stamps. Yellow Crown V Type I paper was used for the small 1s. "Stamp Duty" stamp of 1885, and for some printings of the 1d. rosettes (type of 1873); also for the 2½d. in red or brown of 1891, and the 1½d. in red without "POSTAGE."

* It was discovered by the late M. Ch. Roussin, as reported in *L'Ami des Timbres* of June, 1874. These old references were overlooked, and a second specimen was discovered by Mr. F. Hagen in 1895 and recorded in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, pp. 190 and 259. From the text it would appear that Mr. Hagen's specimen was postmarked the 10th August, 1870.

† Although this variety is no longer accepted, it figured in many reference lists, e.g. in a "Catalogue for Collectors," compiled by Major E. B. Evans, R.A., also in *Oceania*, but with a query. Mr. E. L. Pemberton in his Reference List of Victoria mentions the 2d. in "pale violet-slate," watermarked "Value in full," and comments on its extreme rarity and the shade (*The Philatelist*, Vol. II, pp. 97 and 98). *Le Timbre-Poste* says a specimen was in the collection of the late Judge Philbrick. Many of the old catalogues and reference lists mention specimens of the 4d. Laureate on laid paper, but these are doubtless the specimens printed on the parallel lines in the frame of watermarks of the Tasmania double-lined figured watermarked paper.

‡ "In the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. XIV, at page 374, it is stated that Dr. Benjamin claimed to have discovered this variety, but nothing further seems to have been heard of the specimen. It is possible that it was an ordinary stamp watermarked with a single-line '6' which was mistaken for a '2.'"

§ I assume that the use of the rose "10" paper for some printings of the 8d. Laureated in 1878 was simply the working off of a residue of that paper on a shortage of the rose Crown V paper.

|| It had a very short life, as the printings in blue and red on white Crown V paper are reported in the *Philatelist* of August, 1868 (Vol. II, page 111), and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of September, 1868 (Vol. VI, p. 140), its predecessor in blue on yellow paper being recorded in the last mentioned magazine of 1st April, 1868, page 57.

(To be continued.)

The late H. J. Duveen.



JUST as we go to press we notice with deep regret the announcement in the morning papers of the death of Mr. Henry J. Duveen, which took place in New York on the 16th inst., at the early age of 62.

Mr. Duveen joined the Philatelic Society, London, in the year 1895, and was at the time of his death the senior partner in the famous art firm of Duveen Bros., carrying on business in New York and London.

He was of Dutch origin, born at Meppel, near the shores of the Zuyder Zee, in 1856, and was not only amongst the first judges of Oriental porcelain, but a well-known personality amongst American and other art connoisseurs and collectors all over the world, who held him in the highest esteem.

Mr. Duveen sought relief from a life busier than the average in the contemplation and formation of his celebrated collection of postage stamps, which included many rare and almost priceless gems in the philatelic world, the first issues of Mauritius and that celebrated block of unused 3d. Sydney Views being amongst the many gems he possessed. His collection is probably only second in value and interest, so far as English collections are concerned, to that of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling.

He leaves a widow and one son, Lieut. G. E. Duveen, who served with the Antwerp Expeditionary Force, to mourn his decease.

T. W. H.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fifth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, February 20th, 1919, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display of the Stamps of Switzerland, 25 c. of 1882, by Mr. E. W. Mann.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, February 20th, 1919.

No stamps can be dealt with on February 20th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, February 18th, 1919.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1919 became due and payable on 1st January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same *without delay direct* to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BINDING NOTICE.

OWING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 28, 1919.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us of the appearance of the following new Controls since those announced on page 255 of our last volume.

L 18, 5d.

M 18, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.

AUSTRALIA.—The new $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

It is printed on the Crown over A paper, single, and the colour, we should say, is deep chocolate-brown.

Adhesive.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep chocolate-brown, Crown over A, single, perf. 14.

BAHAMAS.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that a 2d., grey stamp has recently been issued for this colony.

Adhesive.

2d., grey, Georgian type.

CEYLON.—Five new stamps are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

The 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. of the current issue have been overprinted ^{WAR} _{STAMP} in black.

The 5 c. also appears with this overprint and "ONE CENT" beneath, with the original value cancelled with a single line, black surcharge, etc. A copy also is submitted of this variety with the words ^{WAR} _{STAMP} omitted.

War Stamps.

2 c., brown-orange.

3 c., green.

5 c., bright purple.

One cent on 5 c., bright purple.

One cent on 5 c., bright purple, "WAR STAMP" omitted.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Three stamps with the *small* "WAR STAMP" overprint in Roman capitals have reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

The 1s. value, we are told, is likely to be rare.

War Stamps.

½d., green.
1d., vermilion.
1s., brown.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—The 2s. 6d. British MOROCCO stamp surcharged AGENCIES in black sans-serif caps has been received from Mr. R. Roberts.

Adhesive.

3 pesetas on 2s. 6d., light brown.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the "Trail of the Caribou" set is now on sale, a complete list following below.

We are told that each stamp is in the same design, i.e. the head of the caribou, but below the latter (except in the case of the 2 c., 5 c., 8 c., and 12 c. stamps) is the name of some battle in which the Newfoundland contingent rendered conspicuous service to the Empire. These battles are mentioned in the following list:—

Adhesives.

1 c., green; Suyla Bay.
2 c., carmine; "Ubique" (everywhere).
3 c., brown; Guendecourt.
4 c., mauve; Beaumont Hamel.
5 c., blue; "Ubique."
6 c., grey; Monchy.
8 c., bright magenta; "Ubique."
10 c., slate-green; Steenbeck.
12 c., orange; "Ubique."
15 c., grey-blue; Langemarck.
24 c., pale ochre; Cambrai.
36 c., olive-green; Combles.

Lithographed, no wmk., perf. 14.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Three new denominations of the stamps of the King's Head type have come in from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Adhesives.

7 öre, orange; wmk. Crosses; perf. $14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
30 öre, green and black; wmk. Crosses; perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.
40 öre, violet and black; wmk. Crosses; perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

ITALIAN-AUSTRIA.—The following information is taken from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s list of this month:—

On the occupation of the reconquered territory by the Italian forces, the Austrian stamps found in the Post Offices were utilized by overprinting. We have been informed of the following varieties:—

1. The current Austrian stamps of 5, 10,

20 and 25 heller overprinted in three lines "Regno d'Italia—Venezia Giulia—3.XI.18."

2. Same stamps overprinted "Regno d'Italia—Trentino—3.XI.18."

3. Current Hungarian stamps overprinted "FIUME."

4. All values of current Italian stamps overprinted as No. 1.

The numbers issued of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were very limited.

SWITZERLAND.—Some new "Pro Juventute" stamps are described in the *S.C.F.* as follows:—

"They are entirely new and striking in design, the 10 c. value having the Arms of the Canton of Uri (head of a bull, with ringed nose), and the 15 c. the Arms of Geneva (demi-eagle and key). The two Cantons in question were the first and last respectively to enter the Swiss Confederation."

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We notice that the *Philatelic Gazette* adds the 10 c. value to the set now printed on unwatermarked paper.

Adhesive.

10 c., grey-green; no watermark.

BRAZIL.—The *P.J.G.B.*, on Continental authority, reports the issue of a 600 reis stamp in the head of Liberty design, but whether it belongs to the ordinary and not to the "Instruccao" set is left in doubt.

Our usual information on such issues is very late in arriving this month.

PARAGUAY.—We have not had anything to chronicle for this country since 1913, but now notice in the *P.J.G.B.* that some *Postage Dues* have been converted into provisional postage stamps by the overprint "Habilitado, 1918" in two lines in black.

Provisionals.

5 c., brown, overprinted as above.

10 c. " " "

20 c. " " "

40 c. " " "

UNITED STATES.—A 6 c. stamp for Air Mail has been issued. The *Philatelic Gazette* has been informed that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing took a transfer from the die of the 16 c.; the figures of denomination, being in relief on the transfer, were cut away and a new die laid down from the cut away transfer, in which the ellipses containing figures of denomination were blank; the figures 6 were then en-

graved upon the die and it became the die for the 6 c. Air Mail stamp. Colour red-orange; no wmk.; perf. 11.

The 1 c. stamps are being printed on the off-set process.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the lately issued 3½ c. stamp for Portugal has received the usual overprint for use in the Azores.

Further, that the Postage Dues set has now been printed with the currency in centavos instead of reis.

- Adhesive.*
 3½ c., green.
Postage Dues.
 1½ c., slate.
 1 c., orange.
 2 c., slate-violet.
 3 c., green.
 4 c., grey-mauve.

- 5 c., carmine.
 10 c., blue.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—The following note is taken from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s list of this month:—

“We have received a large consignment of these handsome pictorial stamps, of which the following is a list of values and designs: ¼ c., Labour; ½ c., Ivory; 1 c., Maize; 1½ c., Rubber; 2 c., Sugar; 2½ c., River Transport; 5 c., Port of Beira; 7½ c., Oranges; 8 c., Cotton; 10 c., Sisal; 15 c., Beira Railway; 20 c., Court of Justice; 30 c., Coconuts; 40 c., Tanning Bark; 50 c., Cattle; 1 escudo, Arms of the Mozambique Company.”

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *American Philatelist* lists the 16 centavos stamp, single-line P.I.P.S.; perf. 11.

- Adhesive.*
 16 centavos, light olive-green; perf. 11.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

**The Royal Philatelic Society,
 London.**

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1918-19.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| J. H. BARRON. | F. J. PEFLOW. |
| LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O. | SIR CHARLES STEWART |
| W. DORNING BECKTON. | WILSON, K.C.I.E. |
| WILMOT CORFIELD. | BARON DE WORMS. |
| LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER. | R. B. VARDLEY. |

THE third meeting of the session 1918-19 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, on Thursday, December 19th, at 5.45 p.m. Present: E. D. Bacon, Col. J. Bonhote, W. Dorning Beckton, Thos. Wm. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Louis E. Bradbury, Lieut. W. M. Holman, W. Howard, Arthur Pinhey, Viscount Acheson, Col. R. Heaton Rhodes, W. R. Rundell, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Col. A. W. Chambers, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, Baron Percy de Worms, H. H. Harland, R. Harold Row, and a visitor W. P. Howard Allman.

The chair was taken by the President. The minutes of the meeting held on November 21st, 1918, were read and signed as correct. A letter was read from Dr. T. J. W. Burgess resigning his membership of

the Society on account of ill-health; the same was accepted with much regret. Capt. A. E. Hopkins presented to the Society's library his monograph on the Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands, which was directed to be acknowledged with thanks. The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who, after ballot, were declared to be Fellows and Members of the Society: Mr. Charles Henry Schill, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow, and Lieut. Robert Leonard, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary.

Col. J. Bonhote then read extracts from his paper on the stamps of Monaco, the most interesting points of which were that the Principality used stamps of Sardinia from 1851 to 1860, from then to 1885 the stamps of France, and since the latter date it has had its own distinctive issues printed in Paris, which, like the French stamps, bear the date mark or millésime on the sheets. In 1908 the 10 c. Postage Due was, by mistake, printed in the colour of the same value French Postage Due, viz. brown instead of red. The error was issued, but is scarce, the colour having been corrected in the next issue.

Monaco and French stamps, between 1902 and 1904, on letters posted on the outskirts of Monte Carlo, actually in France, were stamped O.L., signifying "Origine locale," and forwarded by the Monaco post office.

This special mark was abolished in 1904 though the stamps of both countries continued in use; from the end of 1908 only French stamps have been current. Colonel Bonhote illustrated his paper by a splendid collection of the stamps, which included a fine range of shades and most of the various millésimes and O.L. varieties.

Mr. Fulcher next gave a display of the stamps of Italy 1863-67, printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and illustrated the same by exhibiting every variety and shade of each value. He showed that the stamps have an "underprint" of small dots which is usually invisible; it was probably applied as a safety device against forgery. Although it is not possible to determine which shades are the London prints, in many cases those which are not can be distinguished as local prints. The perforation is 14, that usually employed for Messrs. De La Rue's stamps at that period.

Owing to the late hour Mr. C. E. McNaughtan's display of British Bechuanaland was postponed to a future meeting.

A hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Dorning Beckton seconded by the Vice-President and supported by the President was unanimously passed to Col. Bonhote and Mr. Fulcher for their most interesting displays and notes.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: W. PIMM, Esq.

Vice-Presidents: C. A. STEPHENSON, Esq.
B. B. TILLEY, Esq.

Committee:

Mr. H. BARNWELL.	Dr. A. I. ESSLEMONT.
Mr. J. J. KNOWLES.	Mr. W. H. GOODWIN.
Mr. F. T. COLLIER.	Mr. H. GRINDALL.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 303 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Telephone: BIRMINGHAM, NORTHERN, 232.

DEC. 7th.—Display "Ceylon," Mr. B. W. Harris and members. The display was well worthy of the beautiful stamps of the early issues of this colony, and, in addition to Mr. Harris, the following showed fine collections: Messrs. Pimm, Vaughton, Grindall; and the Society's collection was exhibited by the Hon. Secretary. Nearly every variety was shown, used and mint in fine ranges of shade.

JAN. 4th.—Display "Hong Kong." Society's collection, and Messrs. Pimm, Vaughton, Collier, Loach, Goodwin, and Grindall. The Hon. Secretary started the display by giving particulars of the four varieties of die and the postmarks used on the island and at the treaty ports, the Chinese characters being illustrated by enlargements.

At the above meetings Messrs. S. Chapman, G. H. Cooper, W. F. Chattaway, R. H. Poole, and A. W. Cox were elected members.

Col. C. E. Wilson, Messrs. C. McNaughtan, J. Swabe, F. W. Restall, J. J. Knowles,

F. C. Henderson, S. T. Ashford, W. H. Goodwin, and V. E. Rigant were thanked for donations to the permanent collection, and Messrs. Bright and Son and C. H. Mekeel for contributions to the library.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

MINUTES of the 407th Meeting held on Friday, December 13th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting Mr. Hirschberg showed an entire cover with two Austrian stamps overprinted in three lines "Regno d' Italia, Venezia Giulia, 3.xi.18."

Mr. Jordan passed round an envelope emanating from Strasbourg, franked by 10 and 15 pf. stamps of Germany, postmarked 28.xi.18, four days after the entry of the French troops under General Gouraud.

Mr. D. A. Berry showed envelopes used with the six values of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force stamps perforated, in some cases imperforate stamps being used with them.

A post card sent from France by aeroplane by Mr. Vallancey was shown by the Hon. Secretary.

Capt. G. S. M. Barton, 1st Batt. Black Watch (R.H.), was nominated as a corresponding member.

The Librarian reported the purchase of the following handbooks: *U.S. Grills*, by Stevenson; *U.S. 3 c., green, of 1870*, by Wiley; *U.S. 1847 issue*, by Goodman; and *U.S. Fiscals*, by Crouch. He was granted permission to purchase the work on the *Stamps of the Philippine Islands*, by Capt. Palmer; and *U.S.A.*, by Waterhouse.

The meeting gladly welcomed an old friend and member, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, who journeyed from London specially to read a paper on "Perforations," and after giving the history of the struggles of Mr. Hy. Archer and his assistants to perfect a machine which would satisfactorily perforate a sheet of stamps, and also the construction of the machine used by Perkins Bacon & Co. to perforate the early Colonial stamps printed by them, and which was responsible for the varieties of clean-cut, intermediate, and rough perforations, he displayed an interesting collection of stamps illustrating the different varieties of roulettes and perforations as follows: Serpentine roulette, by Finland; roulette, *Percé en Ligne*, by the 1 gr., Wurtemberg; line roulette, S. Australia; roulette, *Percé en Arc*, Brunswick, 60s.; zigzag roulette, Greece, 1911; pin-perf., Trinidad; modern roulette, Chili; Perkins Bacon's early perforations shown in five stages; serpentine, Greece, Sept., 1910; specimens of badly perforated stamps, Bhopal and Japan; Greek stamps with single-line and comb perfs.; local perfs., 8-9½; pin-perf. and roulette; Venezelist stamps with comb sideways perf.; blocks of

single-line with one vertical or one horizontal line missing; also bogus perfs., evidently made by a sewing machine; single-lined perfs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, Brazil, 1899; compound single-line, by Newfoundland Cabot issue; mixed perfs., New Zealand; two forms of comb machines, by Grenada; Waterlow's perforating on sheet of Chinese stamps; single-line perforation of Triangulars, Liberia, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; compound single-line, Bahamas 6d., C C (14 with vertical $12\frac{1}{2}$); examples of modern single-lined De La Rue Colonials; an exhibit showing the differences between single-lined and comb perfs.; Somerset House comb machine perfs. on Cape of Good Hope and Malta; sheet of Portuguese perforated at one operation; Perkins Bacon $14\frac{1}{2}$, small holes, Grenada; various perfs. and combinations of perfs., by Queensland; and an interesting exhibit kindly lent by the Rev. J. Mursell, which was the perforation performed by an emergency machine formerly used by the Lowwood Butter Company to perforate the large Railway stamps used by them with the letter L; the pins of this machine were rearranged, and as far as possible portions of the old letter L were utilised, even when they were not exactly in alignment, the result being somewhat weird.

The best thanks of the meeting was accorded to Mr. Pemberton, ably proposed by Mr. Duerst, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow and supported by the President.

THE 408th meeting was held on Friday, January 10th, the President, Mr. W. Dornig Beckton, in the chair.

Captain G. S. M. Barton, M.C., 1st Batta-

lion Black Watch (R.H.), of Penrhos Hall, Bangor, was unanimously elected a corresponding member of the Society.

A letter was read from Major Darlow, who promised some very interesting philatelic chats upon his return, and from Lieut. Heywood, thanking the Society for advice given by sub-committee *re* the disposal of his late father's stamps.

Mr. F. W. Jordan showed five stamps of different designs, very crudely drawn, and produced by lithography for the Ukraine Government, apparently a temporary issue, and postmarked "per favour."

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. J. Alan Walker, who was down on the syllabus for this date, Mr. Goodfellow very kindly consented to exchange dates with him, and gave a display of his collection of Hong Kong. As this collection, in addition to his own, embodies that formed by the late L. L. R. Hausburg, it is needless to say that it was exceedingly fine, practically complete in all varieties, and richly embellished with mint blocks and interesting entires. The shortness of the time given to him by change of date precluded his writing any extensive notes, but the stamps practically spoke for themselves, and with the help of running comments from Mr. Goodfellow as he passed the stamps round, nothing further was desired to make the display appreciable to all present.

He was the recipient of a very hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. G. Hamersley, and seconded by Mr. Brooks.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Honorary Secretary.

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications on Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, T. W. HALL, 61 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C. 1.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—*THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 6s. (\$1.50). Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I think philatelists should be warned of the fact that certain German philatelic trading concerns, taking advantage of the fact that they are domiciled in Alsace (now, and one hopes permanently, in French occupation), are making attempts to resume business relations with collectors, dealers, and philatelic publishers in this country.

Such persons are now able, subject to the sanction of the French military authorities,

to transmit mail matter here; and for aught I know to the contrary it may be possible for them to deal in stamps with British philatelists should they find anyone here willing to do business with them.

A post card I have just received affords an interesting case in point. It hails from the office of that distinctly-German periodical *Die Post*, which happens to be located at Bischweiler-in-Elsass, although the journal, down to the time of the outbreak of war, was

printed at Leipzig and edited at Hamburg. The post card, which is written in French, suggests a resumption of business relations, more especially with regard to an exchange of copies of *Die Post* for copies of the *Monthly Circular*. I have sent no reply to it. Instead I have forwarded it to the War Trade department of the Board of Trade, with a request for information as to whether

this sort of thing is to be permitted while Great Britain, technically at any rate, is still in a state of war with the German nation. I am, etc.,

PERCY C. BISHOP,
Editor of *Alfred Smith & Son's*
Monthly Circular.

89 FARRINGTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4,
22nd January, 1919.

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, *Trasse* publications, etc.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 14th and 15th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Belgium, 1849, 10 c., pair,* slight tear in centre	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., pair, mint	6	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, little off centre	4	0	0
Labuan, 1880, 6, in red, on 8 c., blue, double surcharge, mint	9	5	0
Trengganu, 1918, Red Cross, 2 on 3 c., 2 on 4 c., and 2 on 8 c., all errors, "CSOSS," mint	6	10	0
Bechuanaland, 1888 (Sep.), green surcharge, 2d.	5	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, hand-stamped in violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 2 as., vermilion	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. in MS. on 4 as., brown	3	10	0
Ditto, 1897 (Nov.), 50 rs., mauve, slightly stained,* no gum	5	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855-8, 6d., lilac, block of 4 creased and slightly stained, left bottom corner defective,* full gum	6	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	7	15	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* slightly creased	10	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn, 1d., red on bluish, small margins and thinned	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown on bluish, slight crease	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, little close	9	10	0
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, slight thinning and small tear	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, laid paper, 1d., vermilion, cut close	5	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 4d., black on green	4	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.

Niger Coast, type 5, Halfpenny in blue on 2d.	6	10	0
Ditto, 1893 (Dec.), 5s., in violet on 2d., mint	15	0	0
Ditto, 1894 (Aug.-Oct.), $\frac{1}{2}$ in black on half 1d., vermilion	4	0	0
Swaziland, 1889, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10s., fawn,* off centre	4	0	0
Togoland, 1914 (Oct.), narrow printing, 5 pf.	12	10	0
Zululand, 1894-6, £5	5	10	0
St. Vincent, 1904-11, multiple, £1, pair, mint	4	15	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sep.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3 pf., comma after 1, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 20 pf., inverted surcharge, mint	34	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of December 19th and 20th, 1918.

Zanzibar, 1902-3, 5 a. on 30 c., block of 4, mint	4	7	6
St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1885, 25 on 1 fc., S.G. 1 and 2, £3 7s. 6d. &	3	10	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	6	5	0
Brunswick, 1st issue, 1 sgr., rose	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 sgr., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 sgr., vermilion	2	10	0
Hanover, 10 gr., olive-green	3	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, 4-4 sch., rouletted,* thin spot	10	0	0
Oldenburg, 1855, $\frac{1}{2}$ gro., black on green	4	0	0
Ditto, 1861, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., chestnut	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., yellow	4	12	6
Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 18 kr.	4	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 k., purple-green postmark	12	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Wurtemberg, another specimen, defective	4	15	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, Cross	17	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 50 gra., used with a 2 gr. on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, another, pale grey shade	4	10	0
Sicily, 5 gr., rose-red	3	12	0
Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake	13	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, brick-red	22	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 5 c., orange-red, coarse background	7	10	0
Geneva, 5 c., yellow-green, on piece	3	10	0
Winterthur, 2½ r.	4	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green,* slightly defective	7	0	0
Palestine, 1918, E.E.F., 1 p., deep blue, mint	4	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1d., rose-red, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-lilac	4	10	0
Ditto, another on blued paper	6	5	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., brick-red	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., greyish blue	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	16	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 6d., bright mauve, pair*	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green	4	15	0
Orange River Colony, 2½ on 3d., blue, S.G. 146*	6	0	0
Ditto, 6d., bright carmine, S.G. 159, mint	3	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow £5 &	5	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, small margins	16	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	22	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion, small margins	5	5	0
New York, 1845, 5 c., black, shifted transfer*	4	10	0
U.S.A., 1851, 1 c., blue, type c.	5	0	0
Ditto, 5 c., lake-brown, imperf.*	9	0	0
Trinidad, pin perf., 13½-14, 4d., dull purple	4	0	0
Ditto, perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve	5	0	0
Ditto, 1852, litho., 2nd impression, 1d., blue £4 5s., £6, &	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red	4	10	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey-lilac	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green, £4, £8 &	7	0	0
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 12, 8d., orange	4	4	0
New Zealand, 1856, thick paper, 6d., chestnut, pair	4	10	0
Collection in Mahé, 2274	25	0	0
Ditto, Mexican fiscals, 1468	20	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 12th and 13th, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., right half	8	10	0
Bermuda, 1874, three pence on 1d., rose	5	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., minute thinning	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., slight rubbings	10	0	0
Ditto, 1856, four cents, black on magenta	15	0	0
Ditto, 1888-9, \$4	6	5	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown	8	5	0
Mafeking, set of 19	15	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, thinned	10	0	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown	13	0	0
Fiji, Roman V.R., 2d. in black on 6 c. on 3d.*	5	15	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), ½d. to 1s., inclusive	5	7	6
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* slight crease	9	10	0
Great Britain, 1882, Anchor, £1, minute defect	7	7	0
Ditto, £5 on bleuté	8	0	0
Labuan, 1880, 6d. in red on 16 c., blue	9	0	0
Lagos, 5s., blue	7	7	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, pencancelled and creased	7	5	0
Mauritius, 1859, large fillet, 2d., deep blue	22	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Greek border, 1d., dull vermilion	6	15	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey	4	12	6
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green	5	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, two each	17	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, thinned	8	0	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto, repaired	5	15	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, slight defect	6	10	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* slight thinning	10	0	0
Ditto, 1s. ditto, defective	8	8	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, fair	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on yellowish	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 1d., dull carmine on bluish	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, laid paper, 1d., carmine on yellowish, thinned, hill unshaded	6	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 5d., yellowish green	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1s., on bleuté, thin spot	5	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., dull purple	19	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Queensland, 1860, imperf. 2d., deep blue, close at right	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green, close at bottom	8	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s.	5	0	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star wmk.	16	10	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair	7	7	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d.	6	6	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., bright green	4	15	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.	18	0	0
Tobago, 1879, £1, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., on piece	5	15	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perms. cut at left	9	0	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., * type?	6	15	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d., brown on red	6	10	0

* * *

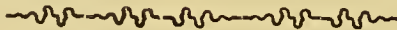
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of January 1st and 4th, 1919.

Baghdad, 1917, ½ a. on 10 pa., S.G. 13	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 13, 19, and 21 (No. 19 has faint split at back)	21	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5s. and 10s. on blued, and £1, all "specimens" and mint	18	18	0
Transvaal, 26th April, 1870, 1s., yellow-green*	5	15	0
Ditto, pin perf., 1d., dull red, S.G. 106	5	15	0
Ditto, 1903, £5, orange-brown and violet, S.G. 560	7	15	0
Zanzibar, 1913, 200 rupees	7	7	0
Cameroons, Occupation Française, set of 14	12	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* part gum	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	16	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 1-3 ro., black on green*	7	7	0
Ditto, another copy close at bottom	5	0	0
Transvaal, 1907, Anchor, 1d., red	12	0	0
United States, 1869, set 1 c. to 90 c., all*	7	15	0

Sale of January 8th and 11th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cameroons, Occupation Française, set of 14. The 15 c., 20 c., 50 c., 75 c., and 1 f. have inverted overprints, all mint	12	0	0
Ditto, another set of 12, no 20 c. and 35 c., mint	11	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* minute defect	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 5 c. (Connell),* slight defect	4	15	0
Palestine, 1st issue without gum, 1 p., dark blue, block of 4*	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 m. on 1 p., block of 4*	4	4	0
Trinidad, 1852-3, 1d., blue, litho., thickish paper, thinned	5	15	0
Zanzibar, 1908-9, 200 rs., brown and greenish black	7	10	0
Ditto, 1913, 200 rs.	6	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* margins three sides	5	15	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d. £4 10s., £5 10s., &	6	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1s., emerald	4	4	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, thinned	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d., margins three sides	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., slight tear	8	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion	31	0	0
New South Wales, 1854, 2d., blue*	5	12	6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., slight crease	13	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, S.G. 125	6	6	0
Bushire, 1 ch. to 10 k. (except 5 ch.) mint	26	10	0
Ditto, 5 k., blue and red, mint	5	15	0
Canada, thick soft paper, 6d., dull purple	5	5	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., mint	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 4d., inverted surcharge*	6	15	0
Great Britain, 1847-54, 10d., brown, Dec. 2nd, mint	6	0	0
India, 1854, 2 as., green, strip of 8*	9	10	0
Salonika, 1s., bistre-brown, mint	5	10	0
Seychelles, 1893, 15 c. on 16 c., surcharge inverted, pair, mint	5	5	0
Transvaal, 2d. on 3d., mauve, double surcharge, S.G. 342, but perf. 11½ × 12*	8	0	0



THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

FEBRUARY, 1919.

No. 326.

Counterfeits.



Notice in the Philatelic Press that a resolution was recently put forward by Mr. C. F. Richards to the Convention of the American Philatelic Society at Cleveland, U.S.A., that counterfeit stamps offered in sales books should be prevented from further circulation by having the word "counterfeit" written or stamped on the back, and we also regret to see that this resolution was lost on being put to the vote.

There is no doubt a serious recrudescence of forged and counterfeit stamps now being put into circulation. Human nature being as it is, we must expect the somewhat abnormal rise in values which has taken place recently to cause events of this kind to happen in natural course, and it cannot be denied that with advancing science at the forger's right hand these productions are becoming increasingly difficult to deal with. Unless a forgery is definitely marked when detected, there is nothing inherently impossible in the bogus variety being palmed off either by accident or design as a genuine stamp a second time or oftener, and for that reason we should personally like to see all counterfeits definitely defaced on the backs by an indelible stamp which could not be removed except by such a thinning as would render the stamp suspect on a subsequent examination.

Few of us but have been "had" by these forgeries at some time or other. The writer, who is, at any rate, supposed to have some knowledge of South American stamps, well remembers purchasing, some fifteen or twenty years ago, a medio peso rose error, which he long treasured as a distinctive and unique shade. It was not until a second copy turned up many years afterwards and the two were microscopically examined by the Expert Committee that both were pronounced and ultimately agreed by all to be distinct forgeries. We venture to state that if this example were offered for sale by auction to-day it would be accepted as genuine by 99 out of every 100 collectors without question.

What we have to think of and take to heart is not only common honesty as well as the discovery and defeat of the swindling fraternity, but the well being of our pursuit. No trouble is too great and no precautions too stringent in ensuring that our beginners should not be discouraged or their confidence in dealers and collectors violated by the danger of getting this chaff amongst their wheat, which, as in the case above mentioned, may be discovered many years afterwards, long after restitution is possible.

Let us all help to remove this stumbling-block, which, after all, if only dealt with boldly, will prove but a pillar of salt in our way.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 6.)

30 REALES. *1st setting.*



LINE clear impressions, printed in strips of ten stamps. One type only, with white mark in coloured band under the "L" of "ESCUELAS." The Hall collection contains a copy with double overprint, i.e. four double lines.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale green, in strips of ten as last. Four types have been found. The Hall collection contains a strip of five with wider space between the first two stamps, Nos. 4 and 1.



The types are :—

1. Line across white oval above "T" of "TREINTA" and thick line above the letters "REINT." Thick line under "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS." Some have a small white flaw forming a nick in right margin opposite "ES" of "REALES."
2. Line over "TREIN" of "TREINTA."
3. Thin line round oval from "TR" of "TREINTA" to end of "ESCUELAS."
4. White cut in oval band under the second "E" of "ESCUELAS."

50 REALES. *1st setting.*—Fine clear impressions printed in strips of ten stamps. One type only, with smudge of colour in white oval line above "NTA" of "CINCUENTA."

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale green, in strips of ten as last. Three types have been found, but more may exist.

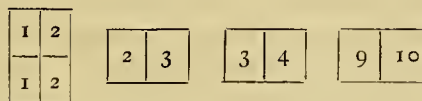
1. Nick in solid band of colour above the space between "TA" of "CINCUENTA."
2. Thick line from "U" of "ESCUELAS" round left side to "U" of "CINCUENTA."
3. Line above the letters "CINCUE" of "CINCUENTA."

B. Italic overprint in one double line, "Decreto de 27 de Junio de 1870."

The first issue of this series (*see* Issue III above) contained no 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., or 4 c. values, and the second issue (*see* Issue IV above) apparently contained no values from 15 r. upwards. This is in agreement with facts as far as is known, so that we may expect to find only one setting of the values 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 15 r., 20 r., 30 r., and 50 r., and two each of the values 5 c., 1 r., 2 r., 3 r., 5 r., 7 r., and 9 r.

The size and arrangement of the sheets of the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 4 c. are quite unknown to us. The stamps are heavily printed and set close together without margins. Owing to the colour and the heaviness of the impression the details are difficult to examine, nor have we sufficient material of these values to form any idea of the number of transfers used in making up the sheets.

5 CENTAVOS. *1st setting.*—Size of sheet, etc., unknown. The stamps are set fairly close together and the impression is, as a rule, heavy, so that details are difficult to see. We have recognized eight types, but there are also several others of which we cannot give the distinctive marks, no material being available for comparison. Blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types:—



The distinctive marks are:—

1. Thick line under the letters "ELA" of "ESCUELAS." Thick edge by cross on left and "C" of "CINCO." Coloured mark on bottom margin vertically under "F" of "FUERTES."
2. Thick line under first "E" of "ESCUELAS" and cross on left. Line by cross on left and "CI" of "CINCO." White oval wide over "NCO" of this word. Top of the "S" of "CENTAVOS" invaded by colour.
3. White oval shows under the letters "UEL" and thick coloured line under "L" of "ESCUELAS." "S" of "CENTAVOS" close to white oval. White oval wide over "INC" of "CINCO."
4. White oval shows under the letters "UE" of "ESCUELAS," with a fine dotted line in it.
5. Splash of colour above the cross on right. Blob of colour over the "R" of "FUERTES." Thick edge to lined background under the lined background under the last "S" of "ESCUELAS" and cross on right.
6. Last "S" of "ESCUELAS" cut off at bottom by colour. Small white flaw under second "E" of "ESCUELAS." Small flaw on background at the back of the head under the first "E" of this word.
7. White oval wide under the letters "LA" of "ESCUELAS." Spot of colour over the "T" of "FUERTES."
8. Line crosses white oval under the letters "CU" of "ESCUELAS." Nick in coloured ground over "IN" of "CINCO." Small white dot by the left arm of the cross on right. Spot of colour over the "T" of "FUERTES."

2nd setting.—The stamps printed from this setting may be distinguished by their colour, which is a deep brown-orange. These are more amenable to examination, and we can recognize sixteen types, which exist in a block of sixteen in the Hall collection, thus :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

There are also some other blocks and strips in this collection showing the following types :—

2	3	4	5
10	11	12	13

11	12	13
3	4	5

3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---

7	8	1	2
---	---	---	---

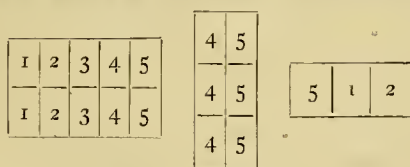
from which it appears probable that the sheet contains these sixteen transfers printed in blocks.

The types are difficult to distinguish, but the following distinctions are provisionally given as characteristic :—

1. White oval shows under "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Line under "UE" with broken continuation ending in white space under "AS."
2. Clear line under "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS." Small "v" in "CENTAVOS" and top of "O" flat.
3. Small transfer fold causing a depression in upper margin of stamp near top right corner. Small flaw under "S" of "ESCUELAS" on the edge of the lined background. Short "T" in "FUERTES."
4. Transfer fold bending bottom left corner inwards. White oval only showing over "IN" of "CINCO" on left side. Small "A" in "ESCUELAS."
5. Line under "UE" of "ESCUELAS" broken under "U." Notch in coloured ground over first "E" in "FUERTES." Top of "O" of "CENTAVOS" cut off by colour. White oval wide by cross on left and "ES" of "ESCUELAS," with a fine broken line by the cross.
6. "AS" of "ESCUELAS" invaded by colour below. White spot at the back of the head under the first "E" of "ESCUELAS." Kink on outside of upper top margin vertically above "L" of "ESCUELAS."
7. Round the top the white oval only shows under "LA" of "ESCUELAS." Large coloured spot on lined background over "T" of "FUERTES." Smear of colour over "EN" of "CENTAVOS."
8. Round the top the white oval only shows under "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Smear of colour under first "E" of "ESCUELAS" and bottom of "S" nearly covered by colour. Small white flaw behind ear. Smears of colour over the first "E" and "R" of "FUERTES."
9. Thick line under "CUELA" of "ESCUELAS." Small white spot under "UE" of the same word. Smear of colour on lined background over "NC" of "CINCO." Top of the "O" of "CENTAVOS" nearly broken by colour.

10. Line to edge of background under "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Dot of colour on lined background over the space between "T" and "E" of "FUERTES." Coloured mark over the lower part of "S" of "CENTAVOS." Colour invades white oval over "CENT" of "CENTAVOS."
11. White oval wide on left, especially over "CIN" of "CINCO," with projection of colour over "NC."
12. Colour invades white oval under "ES" of "ESCUELAS," making an angle under "SC." Extreme top left upper corner of stamp cut off. White patch under the last "S" of "ESCUELAS."
13. Lined background right up to coloured band round top of head and rather worn.
14. Flaw on lined background over "C" of "CENTAVOS." Bare patch behind head by cross on left. Traces of thin white line in coloured ground over "FUERTES" and cross on right.
15. Thick line under "UELAS" of "ESCUELAS." Top of the final "S" of this word invaded by colour. On left the white oval shows chiefly over "CIN" of "CINCO."
16. The word "CINCO" much closer to white oval than in any other type.

I REAL. *1st setting.*—The stamps from this setting may be recognized by their colour, pale dull rose. The size of the sheet, number of stamps in a row, and number of rows are unknown, but five different transfers were used in making up the sheet, and the indications point to the fact that all the stamps in vertical columns are from the same transfer. The Hall collection contains blocks and strips as indicated by the following diagrams:—



Used copies in the collection are dated 11.4(?)72, 7.4.73, 23.4.73, and Jan. '74, these being the earliest dates found of any values with the overprint we are considering.

The five types are:—

1. Line under "E" of "ESCUELAS." Dash of colour over the fourth cross on right.
2. Thick line from first "E" of "ESCUELAS" down left side past the four crosses and thick dash over the space between the fourth cross and "U" of "UN."
3. Thick line from "E" of "ESCUELAS" down left side past the first two crosses. The white oval broadens over the "L" of "REAL" and contains a line.
4. Thick line from "E" of "ESCUELAS" past the first two crosses. A white line cuts into the solid ground above "UN." Dash by the fourth cross on right.
5. A white cut into the solid ground above "L" of "REAL."

2nd setting.—The stamps from this setting are full rose in colour. Again the size, etc., of the sheet is unknown, but probably more than ten transfers were used in making it up. We have not found sufficient material to make definitive statements as to the distinguishing marks of the different types, and the indications given below are provisional. The transfers seem to be scattered haphazard in the sheet, judging from the following block and pairs in the Hall collection:—

5	5	2
4	7	1

5	8
---	---

7	1
---	---

3	9
---	---

1. Thick line from "ES" of "ESCUELAS" down left-hand side to third cross on left. Line above fourth cross on left. Dash of colour under "CU" of "ESCUELAS."
2. Line from fourth cross on left over "UN REAL."
3. Patch of colour over "N" of "UN." Line over "REAL" and above fourth cross on right.
4. Line by first cross on right. Broader white space by third cross on right. Thick edge to lined background by first and second crosses on right and very thick edge by the fourth cross.
5. Line by first cross on right.
6. Line under "AS" of "ESCUELAS." Coloured scratch on lined ground opposite second cross on right.
7. White oval broad under "ESC" of "ESCUELAS," with line under "S." It is also broad by third star on left, with a kink in the coloured oval band in this neighbourhood. Coloured patch in top right corner.
8. Lined edge of lined background from "ESCUELAS" right round left side and over "UN REAL."
9. Very like No. 8, but lined edge of background not so pronounced and the white oval more irregular in width.
10. Lined background has a lined edge by second cross on right. Background weak under "U" and "E" of "ESCUELAS." White oval wide by second and third crosses on left, with slight bulge of colour from the coloured band. Large coloured spot outside bottom margin vertically below "A" of "REAL."

2 REALES. *1st setting.*—Similar in all respects to the 1 real value, colour pale dull rose. Five types.

Among the blocks and pairs in the Hall collection are:—

3	5	1	2
3	5	1	2
3	5	1	2

2	4
2	4

2	
1	2

4	3
---	---

5	1
---	---

The five types may be readily distinguished.

1. The letters "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS" rest on the inner oval.

2. The letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS" rest on inner oval. Broad white oval down left side containing a more or less continuous line from "E" of "ESCUELAS" to "DO" of "DOS," and further continued with dash over "R" of "REAL."
3. Dash of colour under first "E" of "ESCUELAS" in broadest part of white oval band.
4. Dash of colour under "ES" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Tick under the second "E" of "ESCUELAS."

2nd setting.—Again similar in all respects to the second setting of the 1 real value. Colour, rose. Nine transfers have been recognized, but probably more exist, and these are scattered irregularly in the sheet.

The following diagrams are blocks and pairs in the Hall collection:—

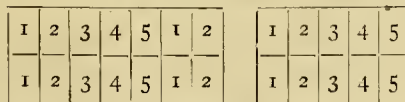


The types may be provisionally described as follows:—

1. Line from first cross on left to "EL" of "ESCUELAS," broken under the first "E" and "C."
2. More or less broken line from "DOS" round the left side to "ESCU" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Similar to No. 2, but line from "D" of "DOS" to the end of "ESCUELAS."
4. Short white line in coloured band over "D" of "DOS." Short dash below space between first cross on left and "E" of "ESCUELAS." Line by second cross on left.
5. Line by first cross on left, another under "ES," and a third under "CUE" of "ESCUELAS."
6. Dots opposite to third cross on left and "D" of "DOS." Line above "DO" of "DOS." Red dot on the back stroke of "D."
7. Dots over "D" and dash over "O" of "DOS." On some copies two thick red horizontal strokes on the lined ground opposite the first cross on right. Short line under "AS" of "ESCUELAS."
8. Broader oval under "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Line from "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" to second cross on right.
9. Small dash opposite first cross on left. Splash of colour on upper margin at top right corner.

3 REALES. *1st setting.*—Similar in all respects to those of the 1 r. and 2 r. Colour, pale dull rose. Five types.

Among the blocks and pairs in the Hall collection are the following:—



The five types are readily recognizable by the following indications:—

1. Thick dash of colour under "ES" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line from "RES" of "TRES" round oval to second cross on right.

2. Thick line by second and third crosses on left. Line over "RE" of "TRES," and thick line over the "S" of "TRES" and the space between this word and "RE" of "REALES."
3. Dash under the "S" of "ESCUELAS." Line from first cross on left to "RE" of "REALES," with thick end over the "E." Continues thick over "ALE" and past the three crosses on right.
4. White space over the first "E" of "REALES" caused by amalgamation of oval line with the top bar of the "E."
5. Wide white space near top of "E" of "TRES" and over the space between this word and "R" of "REALES" containing a thin line. Line over "LE" of "REALES."

2nd setting.—Again similar to those of the second setting of the 1 r. and 2 r. Colour, rose. Nine or more types.

Among the blocks and pairs in the Hall collection is the following :—

5	6	5	6	5
1	2	1	2	1
3	4	3	4	3

which indicates a certain regularity in the disposition of the transfers. The types are difficult to differentiate and the following distinctions are only given provisionally :—

1. Thin line over "LE" of "REALES," running into a very thick line over the "S" upwards. Also thick border to lined background over the "S" above the thick line just mentioned.
2. Nick in right margin at level of lower part of the last "S" of "ESCUELAS." Small colour smear across white oval over "RE" of "TRES."
3. Loop of colour in top left corner which forms part of a coloured oval extending over types 1 and 3, through the lower part of the "ES" of "TRES" on the former and top of "SC" of "ESCUELAS" of the latter. Spot of colour at top left corner.
4. Spot of colour outside left margin about 1 mm. from top left corner. Blotches of colour above "A," "LE," and by "S" of "REALES."
5. Small smear of colour outside right margin near bottom right corner. Some have white spot in "C" of "ESCUELAS." Flaw above "RE" of "REALES."
6. Smear across white oval above the space between the "S" of "TRES" and the "R" of "REALES." Spot of colour on bottom margin about 2 mm. from the bottom right corner.
7. Nick in right margin about 1 mm. from top right corner. Colour cuts off the top of the letters "TRE" of "TRES." Small flaw across white oval above "RE" of "REALES."

(To be continued.)

Notes on the 6d. and 1s. Issues of New Zealand (Type I).

BY BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.

INTRODUCTORY.



It is, I feel, a bold, if not a rash undertaking, on my part to attempt to teach or to show to my fellow-members in London of this Society anything new or interesting about the early issues of New Zealand, because I recognize that for many years past they have enjoyed the unique advantage of learning and seeing for themselves almost everything of interest or importance about these issues from one or other of two of the most accomplished philatelists of recent times: I refer, of course, to the late M. P. Castle and Leslie Hausburg, whose loss to this Society, obscured, perhaps, to some extent by the preoccupations of the World War, is none the less abiding as a grievous and continuing wound.

And yet, in following after such expert reapers in the pleasant fields of New Zealand Philately, it may be that a gleaner like myself may here and there pick up a few stray ears of corn that have been dropped or left unnoticed; and, indeed, it is largely due to the encouragement and inspiration which I was fortunate enough to receive from each of these gentlemen that I have persevered in modest attempts to carry on their good work, if possible, a little further than they themselves had travelled.

In his last paper read before this Society, and published after his death, Mr. Castle pointed out the necessity for further research into the questions of the various shades and priorities of issue, among many of the early stamps of New Zealand, and this constitutes my excuse for the notes which I am about to read to you.

THE 6D. ISSUES.

The 6d. issues of New Zealand (Type I) constitute a particularly interesting group of stamps, whose interest is enhanced by reason of the numerous and well-defined shades in which the various issues of this value appeared during the life of the one and only printing plate employed throughout the thirteen years in which the issues were current.

The main features of the design are identical with those of the original issues engraved and printed by Perkins Bacon and Co. of the values of 1d., 2d., and 1s., but in the case of the 6d. the lettering of value was—as in the case of the 1s.—in block letters, instead of the Roman capitals used for the 1d. and 2d. values.

As a point worth noting in connection with the New Zealand, Type I stamps, one may, perhaps, call attention to the close similarity between the design of these stamps and that used for the first issue of Chili, containing the head of Christopher Columbus, which was also engraved and printed by Perkins Bacon and Co., and issued 1st July, 1853. The Chilian stamp is

smaller, being without the label of value at the foot, and there are differences both in the engine-turned background and also in the spandrel work, but the general similarity of idea in the two designs is remarkable.

The rate of postage, originally fixed at 2d. for Home Letters from New Zealand, was found unremunerative, and by arrangement with the Imperial Government the rate on letters for the United Kingdom via Southampton, or by the long sea route, was on 27th March, 1857, fixed at 6d. for letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight. On letters for the United Kingdom sent via Marseilles an additional rate of 3d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. was charged, which in July, 1863, was fixed at 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and increased in September, 1865, so as to bring the combined rate up to 1s.

No stamp of the 6d. value was included in the original set of stamps provided for New Zealand by Perkins Bacon and Co. in 1855, which comprised only the 1d., 2d., and 1s. values, and with the alteration of the postal rate it became necessary to provide for a 6d. stamp. No record has survived as to the date when the new plate was ordered from Perkins Bacon and Co., but it is known that the new printing plate for the 6d. value was despatched by that firm to the Colony on 21st January, 1859, together with one ream of Star-watermarked paper. As there is no record that the firm made any printing from the 6d. plate in London, the whole of the 6d. issues of Type I are classed as Colonial printings.

The date of issue for the 6d. value, according to the *New Zealand Gazette*, was 8th August, 1859, and in the interval between 27th March, 1857, when the 6d. postal rate came into force, and the date of issue of the 6d. stamp, it would seem that three stamps of the 2d. value were commonly employed to make up the postal rate; but a number of instances exist in which one half of a 1s. stamp, divided vertically, has been allowed by the postal authorities to do duty as a sixpenny stamp. The use of this provisional 6d. stamp—which has recently been accorded catalogue rank—may be regarded as semi-official. It appears from a letter, dated in 1892, from Mr. E. D. Butts, formerly chief postmaster at Dunedin (quoted in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 50), that the late Captain Elles, who was the chief postmaster at Dunedin when Mr. Butts joined the service there, had directed the cutting in half of stamps of the 1s. value to provide stamps of the 6d. value. Mr. Butts remarks: "Of course, they were not sold across the counter. . . . I do not suppose you could by any possibility obtain any of these cut stamps, as no one would be likely to keep them, but many a one have I obliterated. Captain Elles never troubled to get official sanction for the proceeding, and the public knew nothing whatever about it beyond the fact that the recipients would see only the half of a 1s. stamp upon their letters."

Mr. Butts, writing from memory and many years after the event, appeared to think that this had occurred during a shortage of the 6d. stamps, but I think that there can be no doubt that it must be referred to the period pending the arrival of the 6d. plate from London in 1859, as all the recorded dates for the use of this provisional fall within the period between the establishment of the 6d. rate (March, 1857) and the issue of the 6d. stamp (August, 1859). The recorded dates so far as I have ascertained them are as follows:—

5. 9. 1857.	<i>Hist. N.Z.</i> , 14.	16. 8. 1858.	<i>L.P.</i> , II, 125.
19. 2. 1858.	<i>L.P.</i> , II, 125.	31. 8. 1858.	„ „
23. 2. 1858.	B.G. collection.	19.10. 1858.	„ „
22. 6. 1858.	<i>Hist. N.Z.</i> , 78.		

Presumably all known instances of the use of this provisional must have emanated from the Post Office at Dunedin.

At the date when the 6d. plate arrived in the Colony, Mr. John Richardson, of Auckland, who was then printing the New Zealand stamps, was using the papers known as the Hard and Soft White unwatermarked papers, and naturally the first issues of the 6d. value appeared on those papers. The list of shades in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue seems to be sufficiently exhaustive as regards the printings in this issue. They are there given as bistre-brown, brown, pale brown, and chestnut. It would be possible for the specialist to amplify them by separating the bistre-brown into deep and pale shades, and by adding a warm fawn-brown shade, but for catalogue purposes this hardly seems necessary. What I believe to have been the earliest shade is a deep or dark bistre-brown, which is decidedly scarce, followed by a much paler shade, with an ochre tinge, which might almost be styled stone-brown. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the term brown, alone, should be used to designate one of these shades (Gibbons' No. 13), and the same term used for the 1862 issue on Star paper (Gibbons' No. 60), since the stamps of these two issues differ widely in tone. The so-called brown of the 1859 issue is of a warm tone, sometimes in pale shades, but merging into a full warm fawn shade, which approximates towards, but is quite distinct from, the chestnut. The last named is quite a distinctive shade, not deep, but decidedly reddish in tone. Specimens of the warm fawn-brown shade are often, though mistakenly, offered as of the chestnut shade, but they are in reality quite easily distinguishable.

There were undoubtedly both "Hard" and "Soft" varieties of the white unwatermarked paper, and, especially in the 2d. values, it is possible to recognize them by a distinctive tone in the colouring of the stamps, but I do not think that the distinction applies with equal force in the 6d. value. The late Mr. M. P. Castle considered that the chestnut shade came only on the Hard paper, but some of the other shades are also found on this paper. The warm fawn shade, so often mistaken for the chestnut, comes, I think, almost entirely on the Soft paper. The difference between the two classes of paper seems to have been very largely one of the quality—or quantity—of the sizing employed in its manufacture. If you come across stamps which have been treated for the removal of oxidation it becomes a matter of difficulty to classify the paper, as such treatment tends to remove the sizing. Mr. A. T. Bate (*Australian Philatelist*, II, p. 280) considered that the hard paper certainly came after the soft, and was of different texture, and he notes dated specimens on the hard paper about the end of 1860 and beginning of 1861. Upon the whole I consider that both hard and soft papers were used somewhat indiscriminately during this issue, and that it is wiser to attempt classification by reference to shades rather than by reference to the class of paper employed.

The 6d. on white unwatermarked paper, with the Dunedin perforation 13, is now restored to catalogue rank after having been dropped for a time. It was apparently recorded in *Oceania* upon the strength of one specimen in the Tapling Collection. The late Mr. Castle in the final paper read by him before the Royal Philatelic Society in October, 1916, recorded and showed in his collection another specimen (*London Philatelist*, XXVI, p. 159).

Early in 1862, when Mr. John Davies undertook on behalf of the Colonial Government the printing of their stamps upon Star-watermarked paper, a very distinct change of colour was made on the 6d. value, which now appeared in a shade which has become known as the black-brown. It has not, I think, been definitely established whether Davies first printed his stamps on the Star paper or upon that known as Pelure; but he would presumably begin with the Star paper, to which he had been accustomed whilst he was with Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in London, especially seeing that he had brought out with him a supply of the Star paper, and then, finding that he was likely to run short, that he would resort to the Pelure, which was a paper obtained locally. This surmise is borne out by the dated specimens so far as at present recorded, as black-brown specimens on Star paper are found dated in 1862, whilst the dates of specimens on the Pelure paper are usually in 1863. Moreover, in the 6d. value the black-brown of the earliest issues gradually became, later on, a deep brown, and the majority of the stamps on the Pelure paper are of the deep-brown shade and not of the black-brown. So far as concerns the tone of colour and the recorded dates, it would seem probable that printings in both black-brown and brown shades may have proceeded indiscriminately and contemporaneously upon both Star and Pelure papers, for in the main the stamps on these two papers are indistinguishable by the shade alone. There exists, upon the Star paper only, a printing (which is very heavily inked) which might perhaps aptly be styled brown-black, and there are also a few specimens which can only be described as grey-black. However, as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their catalogue deal next in order with the stamps on the Pelure paper, it is as well to take the Pelures next and to call them Issue II.

The 6d., black-brown on Pelure paper (Issue II) is found imperforate, rouletted, serrated 16, and perf. 13. The recorded dates show that it was in use early in the year 1863. There are not great variations in the shade, in which brown is the predominant tone, but the grey-black shade can be found. It is a scarce and improving stamp in any of its varieties, and in perforated, condition it is now becoming a highly priced stamp.

Issue III comprises the imperforate stamps on Star-watermarked paper printed by John Davies from early in 1862 onwards together with the varieties in the unofficial perforations.

It is in the issues on the Star paper, more especially after the official perforation appeared, that there is room for some improvement in, or modification of, existing catalogue lists. The earliest issued shade among the Star imperforates was undoubtedly that listed as black-brown, which includes those above referred to as grey-black, and as brown-black. To all these I should assign as the probable date 1862 to early 1863. Later in

1863 the stamps show more brown in their colouring, and dark or deep-brown would, I suggest, be a better description of these. The late M. P. Castle referred to one of the shades of this issue as mouse-brown, and I am uncertain as to which shade he meant to refer. In any case, I regard his description as being altogether too indeterminate, as I think I have in my time seen mice of all the shades which have hitherto been mentioned in dealing with these issues in the Star or Pelure papers.

Next comes the shade which is sufficiently distinct to be styled deep brown, as distinguished from black-brown. It is a dark-brown shade—decidedly darker than the bistre-browns of the 1859 issue—and to it the dates of late 1863 and early 1864 may be assigned.

The shade called pale brown (listed in Gibbons as No. 60a, and there stated to be found unused only) should, I think, come out of the list of the imperforates altogether. The precise tone of this stamp is not found used among the imperforate issues, but it is practically identical in tone with stamps of the Government perforation 12½, which were in use about 1870-1. Mr. A. T. Bate has suggested (*Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 280) that about the time when the changes of colour on the 1d., 2d., and 6d. values took place, viz. 1871, there were some remainder sheets of these values, probably imperforate and un gummed, which had been printed before the change came into operation, and that such remainders were probably handed over to the General Post Office for safe custody as not being required for use; but that in some manner these remainders have managed to come upon the market. This seems to be a plausible theory, and I am prepared to accept it as the true explanation of the existence of the 6d. (Gibbons' No. 60a). I have stamps of all the three values referred to overprinted with the word "Specimen" in blue or violet ink, apparently with a hand-stamp, and in the 1d. and 6d. values I have similar stamps—imperforate, but without the overprint.

The next shade of the 6d. in this issue is a very distinctive shade, catalogued as "red-brown," usually of warm reddish tone and rich colouring; and although in imperforate condition this stamp cannot by any means be called scarce, dated copies are by no means plentiful. For practical purposes I assign the years 1864-5 as the normal range of this shade. Mr. Castle gave 4.11.63 as the earliest date he had noted (*London Philatelist*, XXII, 291), and in the collection shown there is one dated 18.11.63 with the Dunedin perforation, but as a rule they are not found dated earlier than 1864. A specimen of the red-brown is recorded in the *London Philatelist*, III, 233, as dated February, 1863, but I feel sure that this is much too early a date for this shade, and that in all probability the date should have been given as 1865.

In the next issue (Issue IV), which comprises the stamps upon the paper watermarked NZ, the imperforate 6d.—a scarce stamp—occurs only in the warm red-brown shade, and the only recorded dates are 15.11.64 and 16.1.65. The stamp is more plentiful on this paper with the Government perforation 12½, and recorded dates run from August, 1864, to April, 1866. All of these are in shades of red-brown, but the later specimens generally show more brown than red in their composition, and are consequently duller in tone.

The 6d. value is said to have been recently discovered on the N Z paper with the Dunedin perf. 13, and it is probable that it should so exist, but although I have kept a strict look-out for it during a number of years past, I have never yet succeeded in finding it.

Issue V covers the relatively long period from 1864 to 1870, and comprises the stamps on the Large Star watermarked paper with the Government perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$. I prefer to class the stamps with the Dunedin perf. 13 among the imperforate issues, as varieties of those issues with a semi-official perforation. They come only in the warm or deep red-brown shades, and obviously belong to the early rich red-brown printings, which were sent out from Auckland in imperforate condition to Dunedin and were perforated 13 on arrival there. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their catalogue give one shade only—red-brown—for the whole of the 6d. values on Star paper with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation, but here there is room for improvement. During the years 1865 and 1866 you come across these stamps in warm, rich red-brown shades, but very soon afterwards the shade changes to a much duller and browner tone, though it may still fairly be called reddish. It is not, I think, merely a fade, but a distinct printing shade less heavily inked than the rich red-browns and worthy of separate classification as a dull red-brown shade. The years 1867 and 1868 are those which may be assigned to this shade subject to the qualification shortly to be mentioned.

There seems to have been another quite distinctive printing during the same period which is in a pale and faded-looking reddish-brown shade, which I think may be styled pale fawn-brown, and which is quite a scarce printing.

From 1867 to 1869 you also meet with stamps in a dull-brown shade, which have little or no red in their composition, and still later on about 1870-1 stamps of a chocolate or vandyke-brown shade.

The three or four last-mentioned shades would appear from dated specimens to have been in use somewhat indiscriminately during the period from 1867 to 1871, and the original rich red-brown shade is also to be found during the same period. My tentative listing of the shades and dates of probable issue or use is therefore experimental only.

It is on record that the Government perforating machine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, broke down, and was refitted with fresh pins on two occasions during the life of this issue, viz. in 1866 or '67, and again in 1869 or '70, and there is, I think, no doubt that on one or both of these occasions a few sheets of the 6d. value (as well as of some other values) were issued in imperforate condition. These are, of course, apt to create confusion in the endeavour to make them fit one of the known shades of the 1862 issue. They have not hitherto been carefully separated out, but I show a few specimens which appear to me unmistakable instances of the occurrence.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the Perforations and Watermarks.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(Continued from page 15.)



OTHER coloured papers with the same watermarks were also obtained, namely, blue, green, and rose; also small quantities in lilac (used for the 2d. Laureated in 1868) in drab (used for the 1d. rosettes), and in buff (used for the 2d. large oval type, of 1873). The first postage stamp for which the blue Crown V paper was employed was the 1s. Laureated, about 1875,* and it was next used for the 1s. scrolled frame; it was also used for the 1s. "Stamp Statute" stamp. The rose Crown V, Type I paper apparently was first used in 1875,† namely, for the 9d., which had originally been issued in 1873, printed on rose "10" paper (see *Le Timbre-Poste* of July, 1873, and May, 1876). It was also used for the first printing of the revived 8d. Laureate, issued in brown on this paper in or about December, 1876,‡ and the 8d. small "Stamp Duty" of 1885, the 10s. "Stamp Statute,"§ and the 10s. (brown) large "Stamp Duty" of 1880; also occasionally for the small ½d. (printed in carmine ||) and the 1d. rectangular frame.¶ The green paper was used for the 2s. of 1881** (three-quarter face in oval) and for the 2s. small "Stamp Duty" stamp of 1886; also occasionally for the 2d. of 1873 †† (large oval). These papers were also employed for some of the large "Stamp Duty" stamps of 1880; also for some of the "Beer Duty" stamps.

I may mention that the provisional 9d., surcharged "8d. EIGHT PENCE 8d." in blue, is recorded in *Alfred Smith and Co.'s Monthly Circular* and *The*

* Reported in *The Philatelist* of November, 1875; but I have seen a specimen postmarked the 15th June, 1875.

† Unless, indeed, it had been employed earlier for the 10s. stamp of the "Stamp Statute" series.

‡ Subsequent printings of the revived 8d. Laureate were made on rose single-line "10" paper, but ultimately, in 1880 or 1881, the rose Crown V paper was again employed. The first indication in philatelic literature of the reissue of an 8d. stamp is the *Philatelist* of December, 1876 (Vol. X, p. 158), but the actual stamps on rose Crown V paper are first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April, 1877. I have a specimen in red-brown on rose Crown V paper, perforated 12½, 13, postmarked the 11th December, 1876. The printings on rose "10" paper are reported in the *Philatelic Record* of November, 1879 (Vol. I, p. 97), but *Oceania* assigns March, 1878 as the date of issue. So far the earliest dated specimen known to me is postmarked the 28th November, 1879, and I have seen several specimens dated in 1880. The first printings on the rose Crown V paper are in two shades—namely, red-brown and dark violet-brown—and all seem to be perforated 12½, 13. The printings on rose "10" paper are in red-brown, but exist perforated 11½, 12, and also 12½, 13. The latest printings, which again are on rose Crown V paper, were in aniline ink, and are perforated 11½, 12—large holes with sharp "teeth." Mr. Hausburg's earliest date for these printings is the 2nd February, 1881, but I have one dated 1880. They closely resemble in style the contemporary 4d. Laureate in rosine or rose aniline ink, the 5s. (without bar) in aniline inks, and certain of the 1s. scrolled frame.

§ Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their catalogue describe the 10s. "Stamp Statute" as printed on "brown" paper watermarked "10" or Crown V. All specimens known to me are on the corresponding rose papers, and I think the word "brown" must have been inserted in error.

|| *Le Timbre-Poste*, November, 1878.

¶ *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, July, 1891.

** This exists with the watermark sideways.

†† In 1878.

Philatelist of October, 1876, and *Le Timbre-Poste* of November, 1876. The date of a specimen—"5.12.71"—given by Mr. Hausburg in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* of May, 1907, is manifestly a misprint.

The papers watermarked Crown V of Type I. were in use for many years; the white until about 1895 or 1896, the yellow and rose longer. As will be seen later, a new kind of rose paper was used early in 1901 for the 2s. (blue on rose), and it may be assumed that the rose paper of Type I. was exhausted before that event. Blue and green Crown V papers of any type were not used for any postage or "STAMP DUTY"* stamps after the 1s. scrolled frame, and the 2s. small "STAMP DUTY" on the green paper respectively went out of issue, but they continued to be used for some of the "Beer Duty" and Railways stamps.†

It appears that in 1892 attempts were made by forgers to stain yellow or drab the common 1d. stamps, type of 1875 (rosettes), on white paper, and to stain the common 2d. stamps, type of 1873, buff, but these were not very successful. Mr. David Hill, writing in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. I, at page 20 (see also page 38), says that the yellow paper was employed in 1878 on a shortage of white Crown V paper, and that many of these stained specimens were dated 1876 and 1877.

The reason for procuring the lilac Crown V paper in 1868 is not apparent. The drab and buff papers which were occasionally used for the 1d. rosettes and 2d. large oval (type of 1873) respectively, were probably obtained for the "Beer Duty" stamps, although I gather from Mr. A. B. Kay's lists that these were not issued until 1880. The coloured papers used for the postage stamps in the 'seventies were, of course, watermarked with the first type of Crown V, but coloured papers exist with the Types II and III of the Crown V watermark, and were used for the "Beer Duty" stamps of Victoria and the Commonwealth (series of 1903), also to a limited extent for postage stamps.

The rose paper of Crown V, Type I, was brighter than the rose paper watermarked "10," being, in fact, really a pink; and there were at least two shades of each of the yellow and green papers; thus the 1s. of 1885 (first small "Stamp Duty" type) is found on yellow and pale yellow papers, and the 2s. of the same series on bluish-green and also on yellow-green papers.

The white Crown V papers of Type I from their first appearance in 1867 down to about 1893 varied but little. At first they were thin, but in the 'eighties became thicker, and down to a date which would seem to be in 1894 they were usually without grain or webbing, and sometimes were surfaced. I imagine that generally they were subjected to heavy pressure in rolling. In or about 1894 a change became apparent. The shape of the watermark re-

* I have assumed that the large 2s. "STAMP DUTY" was suppressed on the issue of the first small "STAMP DUTY" 2s. However, it is possible that the large £7 "STAMP DUTY" (violet on green) was printed between 1885 and 1888 when the bi-coloured £7 stamp was issued, but if so, it must have been on Crown V, Type I paper.

† For a list of these impressions, see Mr. A. B. Kay's *Catalogue of British Adhesive Revenue, Telegraph and Railway Stamps*, 1908 (Bridger and Kay, London); Mr. Walter Morley's *Revenue Stamps of the British Colonies*, second edition (April, 1910); also, a description of some of these impressions by C. A. Gilles in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. X, at p. 96. I find that blue and green papers of Crown V, Types II and III, were used for some of these (including the Commonwealth "Beer Duty" series).

mained the same, but the texture of the papers as a rule was thicker, and usually without grain, but it was no longer uniform. I have specimens of the ½d. oblong in rose-carmine, on a thin, strongly webbed paper, and specimens of the 3d. ("Stamp Duty"), brown, type of 1885, and of the 6d. (rays), ultramarine, on a thick, soft paper showing a distinct webbing.

The next kind of paper, having the watermark of Type II, was, of course, made on entirely new moulds; the watermark, as appears from the illustration, is somewhat taller than Type I, but the most striking characteristic is the somewhat squeezed appearance of the Crown—the arches of the Crown at the two sides are somewhat higher than in Type I, and the spaces between such arches and the cap are round, but the design still resembles a Crown. The paper, as a rule, is similar in texture to the last supplies of the Type I paper, that is to say it is thick and rather soft and shows a distinct webbing, which in some specimens can even be seen by reflected light. Some supplies, however, seem to have been rolled with greater pressure, and consequently are harder and the webbing is less distinct. I have not seen any complete sheets of this paper, but I imagine that as in the case of the Type I paper it was in panes, two or four, each consisting of 120 watermarks in ten horizontal rows of twelve. I have seen complete single panes, the top and bottom margins of which contained the inscription "VICTORIA POSTAGE" in outline capitals. Rose-coloured paper with the same watermark was also used for one value—the 2s. of January, 1901.

So far I have found the following stamps watermarked Crown V, Type II. Those marked * exist in somewhat similar colours, though not necessarily in the same shades, on the Crown V paper of Type I, and all are of the period 1896–1900.

On White Paper.

* ½d.	large oblong	scarlet, rosine
"	" " Aug., 1899	emerald-green
* 1d.	rectangular frame	deep orange
1½d.	. . . . .	pale green
* 2d.	lined background	mauve, pale lilac
2½d.	"Stamp Duty," Aug., 1899	blue
* 3d.	type of 1885	yellow-brown, yellow-ochre
* 4d.	lined background	red
* 5d.	"Stamp Duty"	light brown, red-brown
* 6d.	rays	ultramarine
* 9d.	Tudor Crown, without "POSTAGE," Nov., 1895	rosine, shades†
* 1s.	oblong	dull brownish red
* 1s. 6d.	allegorical figure with anchor	red-orange
* 2s.	type of 1886	vivid blue-green (emerald)
* 2s. 6d.	type of 1884	yellow

† I have so far not found the 9d., in green, watermarked Crown V, Type II. It was issued in 1892, and superseded in 1895 by printings in rosine.

Also the following large "STAMP DUTY" stamps:—

* 3s.	type of 1880	drab
* 4s.	" "	orange
* 5s.	" "	rosine
* 6s.	" "	yellow-green
* 10s.	" "	green
* 15s.	" "	brown

On Coloured Paper.†

2s.	type of 1881, without "POSTAGE"	blue on rose
-----	---	--------------

Besides the white and rose-coloured papers already mentioned, there were supplies of green, drab, gray, blue, and buff papers with the same watermark. These were never used for any of the "Stamp Duty" stamps or of the pre-federation or post-federation postage stamps, but they were undoubtedly used for some of the "Beer Duty" stamps. I have so far seen no specimens of yellow paper watermarked Crown V, Type II.

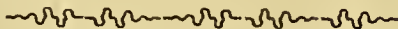
The earliest specimen of a stamp on Crown V, Type II paper which has come under my notice is a 9d., rosine (without "POSTAGE"), postmarked the 17th March, 1896.

In 1899 another change took place in the shape of the watermark. In this, which I term Type III, the lower part of the design is chiefly affected (see illustration). It no longer resembles a Crown, but is more like the conventional "Prince of Wales's Feathers." It will be seen that the outer lines rising from the circlet run directly into two meaningless circles.

The texture of the white paper is usually like that of the normal Type II paper, that is to say, thick soft with distinct webbing, but occasionally one finds specimens of a more compact texture, probably due to increased pressure in rolling, and a few specimens exist on a thin variety showing the webbing very clearly. I have seen a complete sheet which consisted of four panes, two above and two below. Each pane contained 120 watermarks (in ten horizontal rows of twelve) in an outline frame. As before, the top and bottom margins of the panes contained the words "VICTORIA" and "POSTAGE" (separated by a small +) in outline capitals always upright, and occurring twice between each vertical pair of panes. The outline frames measure $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches horizontally and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches vertically. The horizontal distance between the outline frames of the panes is 2 inches, and the vertical distances $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches.

† I have not seen the 8d. small "STAMP DUTY" on rose Crown V, Type II paper. Possibly it was obsolete before this paper was introduced.

(To be continued.)



Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE sixth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, March 20th, 1919, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display of the Early Issues of Venezuela in illustration of the papers already published in the *London Philatelist* for September and October, 1918, by Mr. Thos. Wm. Hall.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, March 20th, 1919.

No stamps can be dealt with on March 20th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, March 18th, 1919.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1919 became due and payable on 1st January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same *without delay direct* to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BINDING NOTICE.

WING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 28, 1919.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

FIFTY YEARS' CELEBRATION.

THE Dinner and Entertainment in celebration of the Society's Jubilee will be held at the "Imperial Restaurant," Regent Street, W. 1, on Thursday, April 10th, 1919. In order to gain some idea of the number likely to be present, the Dinner Committee would be greatly obliged by Fellows sending in their applications for dinner tickets together with remittance, addressed to the Dinner Committee, 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, at the earliest possible moment.

It is particularly desired that the next List of Fellows should be accurate. Fellows whose title or description have in any way recently altered are requested to communicate their correct designation to the Honorary Secretary at the above address.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the following new Control has appeared since those reported on page 17:—

M 18, 2½d.

He also draws our attention to statements in the *British Philatelist* (for January) announcing the discontinuance of the Eightpence value, and the coming withdrawal of another (but unspecified) value, and reports, on the same authority, that the three remaining highest values are in future to be printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., following Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton (1913-14) and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. (1915-18).

Mr. E. Heginbottom writes, under date 11.2.1919: "Re New Issues, page 17, Great Britain Controls, 'M 18, 6d.' should of course read 'M.18, 6d.' Further, I am told, the 1½d. is out M 19."

AITUTAKI.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., have kindly sent, for the Society's collection, a block of four 2½d., blue, Georgian New Zealand stamps with the overprint "Aitutaki" in red, perf. 14 × 14½, issued about December 3rd-4th, 1918.

BAHAMAS.—A new War Charity stamp has been issued and a sample is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

It is the 1d. Queen's Staircase stamp overprinted

**WAR
CHARITY
3. 6. 18.**

in red.

DOMINICA.—A new War Tax stamp is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

The 2½d. stamp, printed in orange, has been surcharged

WAR TAX
== 1½d ==

in red.

EGYPT.—The Postmaster-General at Alexandria has written to Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Napier, under date December 23rd, 1918, to say that there has been no such issue of provisional stamps as chronicled by us on page 280, Vol. XXVII, on the authority of *Stamp Collecting*.

It is probable that provisional *fiscal* stamps may have been made.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* chronicles the 1d. Georgian stamp overprinted "War Tax" in black.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The set of "Trail of the Caribou" stamps chronicled on page 18 have reached us from Mr. R. Roberts and we find the description and values given to be correct.

PALESTINE.—Four more values have been added to the E.E.F. set chronicled on pages 255 and 280, Vol. XXVII, and Mr. R. Roberts has sent us copies.

Adhesives.

3 mills., brown; wmk. Royal Cypher; perf. 15 × 14.
9 piastres, ochre; wmk. Royal Cypher; perf. 15 × 14.
10 piastres, blue; wmk. Royal Cypher; perf. 15 × 14.
20 piastres, slate-grey; wmk. Royal Cypher; perf. 15 × 14.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. state "that the stock of 3d. War Tax stamps having become exhausted, a limited number of 3d. stamps

were locally overprinted 'WAR TAX' pending the arrival of a fresh supply from London. This new local overprint is of the same type as the first issue, but is in red instead of black."

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—*Stamp Collecting* is informed that the 2 c., brown and green label of the 1917 series has been surcharged thus—

OARKU
KORCES
25 CTS

SWEDEN.—A correspondent of *Stamp Collecting* writes:—

"I have just received some new Swedish stamps of the 'Landstormen' issue again surcharged. The 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 öre have '7' in the upper corners, the '5' öre of the original surcharge being obliterated by three horizontal lines in black, the word 'Fem' obliterated by a thick line in black, and a '3' placed in each corner, much smaller numerals than the '7,' which is the same as the last provisional.

"The 12, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre are the same, except that there is a '12' in the upper corners and '8' at the bottom. The '12' is also the same size as the last provisionals. The '8' is again the same size as the '3' in the other denominations."

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We notice in *Scott's Circular* that the 12 c., blue, has been issued without watermark.

CHILI.—We are told that the colour of the new 25 c. stamp chronicled on page 308, Vol. XXVII, should be grey-blue and black and not pale rose.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

PERSIA.—Lieut.-Colonel G. F. S. Napier writes:—

"Recent Persian surcharges.

On 1909 Issue.

Surcharged 1336 (in Persian numerals).
2 krans, 40,000 issued last April.
24 shahi on 4 krans, 50,000 issued last August.
10 krans on 5 " 25,000 " "
3 krans, surcharged 1337 " December.

On 1911 Issue.

6 shahi on 10 shahi, issued last December.
6 " " 1 kran " " "

"Above necessitated by non-arrival of supplies from Holland owing to the war.

"A 1 shahi Famine Relief stamp has been issued at Tabriz and another at Resht. Their designs are different from the Tehran one."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Stamp Collecting* chronicles the current 6 c. perf. 11.

SIAM.—We take the following from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s monthly list:—

"On December 2nd a Thanksgiving Service was held at Bangkok to celebrate the armistice, and the Post Office was open for one hour only, 8 to 9 a.m., for the sale of postage stamps overprinted in red with the word 'Victory' in English and Siamese. The values so overprinted are as follows: 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 satangs; 1, 2, 3, and 5 baht."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society,
London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1918-19.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON. F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O. SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON. WILSON, K.C.I.E.
WILMOT CORFIELD. BARON DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fourth meeting of the session 1918-19 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1,

on Thursday, January 16th, 1919, at 5.45 p.m. Present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., B. Goodfellow, Thos. Wm. Hall, W. R. Rundell, A. C. Emerson, L. E. Hall, A. F. Pinhey, Col. J. Bonhote, Lieut. Robert Leonard, Hans M. Hansen, L. S. Wells, Col. the Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes, I. J. Simons, L. O. Trivett, C. H. Mortimer, Lieut. Wm. Holman, H. H. Harland, Ernest H. Collins, Louis E. Bradbury, Baron de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, J. H. Barron, C. E. McNaughtan, Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D., Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, W. Canning, Percival Boyd.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the

19th December, 1918, were read and signed as correct.

The death of Mr. W. P. Cohen in 1918 and of Mr. Bepler on 13th January, 1919, was intimated to the members and was received with great regret.

The members proceeded to consider the nominations of the following candidates, who after ballot were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society: Mr. William W. Forsyth, proposed by Lieut.-Col. Napier, seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary; Mr. Percival Boyd, M.A., proposed by Mr. Ernest H. Collins, seconded by Mr. Louis E. Bradbury; Mr. Victor Albert Edward Goad, proposed by Mr. Lachlan Gibb, seconded by the President.

The Hon. Secretary announced the receipt of a gift from Mr. I. J. Simons of some 700 envelopes with numbered censor marks and with ships' postmarks, and various other items connected with the War.

A letter was read from the President of the Kristiana Filatelist Klub of the 31st December, 1918, with congratulations on the termination of the War, and with its heartiest wishes to this Society for a prosperous New Year, and the President was requested to acknowledge the letter, which he has done in the following terms:—

"I had the pleasure of reading your letter of the 31st ultimo at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on Thursday evening, and I was asked by the Fellows present to convey their thanks to the Kristiana Filatelist Klub for their good wishes for the New Year, which they heartily reciprocate. To these greetings I beg to add my personal wishes for yourself and for the continued prosperity of your Society."

Col. Bonhote then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. L. S. Wells:—

"That considering the disregard of the laws of nations, civilization, and humanity, shown by the Germans in the conduct of the War, and their brutal treatment of the prisoners-of-war who fell into their hands, it is resolved that henceforth no one of German nationality, or German by birth, shall be eligible for election or permitted to remain a Fellow or Member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London."

A discussion ensued, and eventually Col. Bonhote accepted an amendment striking out the words "or German by birth" and "or permitted to remain," and adding the word "as" after the words "for election." The alteration was also accepted by Mr. Wells, and the resolution so amended was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

A paper on the 6d. and 1s. (Type 1) of New Zealand was then read by Mr. Goodfellow, and was illustrated by a fine display of stamps from his collection. The paper dealt with very interesting and debatable points, and was very cordially received and listened to with great attention. It will

shortly be published in the *London Philatelist*, and will then be available for the information of the members generally.

A vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President and seconded by the Hon. Treasurer, and after some critical and appreciative remarks by the President was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 409th meeting was held on Friday January 24th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes, various new issues and discoveries were shown by Messrs. P. J. Pond, W. W. Munn, G. B. Duerst, D. A. Berry, F. W. Jordan, and the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. George Ginger gave notes and a display of his collection of the early stamps of New South Wales, with mementoes of the late M. P. Castle, the following being a brief description of the pages of the Sydney View stamps passed round the table:—

Page 1. Old entires with the embossed stamp used on envelopes and covers from November 1st, 1838.

Page 2. Mr. Castle's title page for his collection, with engravings of Sydney, which he considered were probably used in the preparation of the Great Seal and later for the design of the stamps.

Page 3. Mr. Castle's page of early proofs, essays, and forgeries.

Page 4. Nice copies and pairs of Plate I, one penny on yellow paper, remarkable for their rich colourings, being early impressions of Mr. Clayton's engraving. Variety on stamp No. 20, no dot in the top left star.

Page 5. Plate I, on hard bluish paper, a very fine pair ex Castle Collection; a genuine entire with Sydney postmark 1852 and a pair of 1d. which are the "Jefferies Forgeries."

Page 6. A nice range of shades on the hard grey to bluish paper, 1d., Plate II. Prominent plate varieties and double prints.

Page 7. 1d., Plate II, on hard yellow paper, a pair and fine range of single copies, plate varieties, and a specimen on entire dated 1857 (very late).

Page 8. Plate II, on laid paper, two fine pairs in rich colours, single ex Castle Collection, a double print in rich deep colour, and a pair showing part of a watermark.

Page 9. Plate I. Worn impressions and retouches, one entire, and a very interesting specimen of No. 19 with the interlacing lines, unused, and is probably a proof (ex Castle Collection).

Page 10. A range of shades of early and intermediate impressions from the 2d., Plate II. Many from the Castle Collection.

Page 11. Plate II. Worn impressions and retouches.

Page 12. Varieties including the No "Crevit" Variety (No. 13) with corner margins.

Page 13. 2d. Plate III. Good specimens, although a difficult stamp to get in fine condition. Varieties and forgeries.

Page 14. Plate IV on bluish-grey wove paper, one on entire. Varieties and copy with the Victoria Butterfly cancellation.

Page 15. 2d., Plate IV, but on laid paper, with parts of watermark of paper maker's name, probably Saunders. One entire and a pair.

Plate 16. Plate V, with pearl in fan. Bluish-grey wove paper, yellowish wove and yellowish laid, fine copies, entire, and the "No Pick and Shovel" variety.

Page 17. 3d., green, in various shades, on soft and hard yellow and hard blue paper; one copy myrtle-green especially fine.

Page 18. Pairs and varieties of 3d. on various papers, two fine pairs ex Castle Collection.

Page 19. 3d. on laid paper, one entire.

Page 20. The title page to Mr. Castle's Laureated Issues, with pencil sketch of Queen Victoria's head and laurel wreaths drawn by him.

The remainder of the collection shown consisted of the Laureated Issues in fine specimens and pairs, many from Mr. Castle's collection, but these were only casually dealt with by Mr. Ginger, who hinted that he might at some future date be prevailed upon to write notes for the second and third Issues down to the end of the Perkins Bacon Issues.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ginger, proposed by Mr. Munn, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, and supported by the President, who referred to the article written by Miss Fenton under the *nom de plume* of "Fentonia" in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for 1866, in which she interprets the design of the Sydney View stamps as being taken from the Georgics of Virgil. Mr. Ginger briefly responded, expressing the pleasure experienced by him both in the acquisition of the collection and in placing it before the members.

MINUTES of the 410th meeting, held on Friday, February 7th, 1919, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

After the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting the Rev. J. E. Faulkner, of Birch Vicarage, Heywood, was unanimously elected to membership.

New issues and interesting postal curiosities were shown by Messrs. Albrecht, Berry, Duerst, and Jordan.

The stamps of Gibraltar have appeared somewhat frequently upon the syllabi of the last four or five years, and Major W. D. Heywood in making his display of

"Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies" would have had every consideration extended to him had he not quite reached the standard of some of the older specialists of the colonies shown, but such proved to be entirely unnecessary, his collections easily surpassing anything previously shown.

The British stamps used in Gibraltar were an especially fine lot, many being on the entire envelopes, these and the used stamps throughout the whole of the collections being particularly fine, lightly post-marked, and evincing as much care in their selection as the unused portion.

A noticeable feature was a block of 4 of plate 17 of the 6d. stamp with Imperial Crown watermark, a stamp hitherto not catalogued and the only specimens seen by Major Heywood.

In the issue of stamps for Gibraltar a very dangerous forgery of the 1s. of the first issue was shown, and which proved a stumbling-block to several well-known philatelists.

The first issue had a mint block of 6 of the 1s. and many other stamps from the collection of the late Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society, Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, whose collection was purchased by Major Heywood and formed part of that shown.

The rare error, the 10 centimos of 1889 without value in the lower label, was shown with control number 2 in the margin above it, and caused considerable discussion as to the number of rows thus imperfectly printed. Major Heywood gave it as the top two rows, but it was thought that a block of 17 had been offered for sale some years ago for £170. Imperf. copies of the 10 and 40 centimos were also included in this issue.

All the constant and many minor varieties in the surcharged stamps were noted, the King Edward stamps in addition to singles in most shades were shown in blocks of 4 including the £1 in all the varieties of watermark and colours, and the King George issues on similar lines. The Morocco Agencies were confined to those overprinted upon the stamps of Gibraltar, and were fully shown and included all the varieties.

Mr. Munn proposed the best thanks of the meeting to Major Heywood, complimenting him upon the completeness of his collections, and in seconding, the Hon. Secretary paid tribute to the excellent arrangement of the stamps, the neatness of mounting, and annotation. The President, in support, referred to the stamps which were reminiscent of the late G. F. H. Gibson, and pronounced the collection of Great Britain used in Gibraltar as the best he had seen.

J. STELFOX GEE,

Hon. Secretary.

"FERN HOLME,"
RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications on *Philatelic matters and Publications for Review* should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, T. W. HALL, 61 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON. W.C. 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, *post-free* in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 6s. (\$1.50). *Subscribers' remittances* should be sent to Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

PROOFS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in your January issue under the above title, from the remarks in which it seems to be implied that reprints, given away by my firm for advertising purposes in recent times, have been mistaken for original proofs.

If this is so, my previous high opinion of the intelligence of philatelists must be reduced by several points.

Most of the original die and plate proofs of early Colonials in our possession were given to the Tapling collection when that was presented to the nation, and the balance was distributed among leading philatelists about the same time. No doubt some of these have since come on the market through the deaths of their owners, notably in the case of the Crawford collection. If any of the gentlemen referred to have converted our gifts into cash, we cannot be blamed for their action.

The present possessors may, however, rest content, as no more of these proofs are in existence, nor can any more of the majority of them be reproduced by us, for very good reasons.

But as regards a few of the designs, we claim the right, in accordance with the

custom of engravers, to utilise in our business these beautiful specimens of engraving as samples of our work, provided adequate measures are taken to prevent them being mistaken for original proofs.

If these remarks are borne in mind, and it is also remembered that modern inks are quite different in appearance to those used in the old days, there should, I think, be no danger of philatelists being deceived, as the writer of the article seems to think possible.

Your insertion of this letter may be the means of explaining what is, after all, quite a simple matter, and will greatly oblige,

Yours faithfully,

J. DUNBAR HEATH,

Managing Director,

Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, S.E.,
21st February, 1919.

[We are sure collectors have no desire whatever to interfere in any way with Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s use of old dies or plates for business purposes, but they would be glad if Mr. Heath could see his way to have the dies or plates obliterated by a straight line cut through them or some similar form of cancellation applied, before they are used for modern printing. We express a hope that Mr. Heath will be able to adopt this suggestion, and thereby confer a boon to collectors, and at the same time earn their gratitude.—EDITOR.]

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 28th and 29th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.	
* Unused, other than Mint.				
United States, 1847, 10 c. (two copies) and a 5 c., on piece	5	10	0	
Ditto, 1857-60, 90 c., deep blue	4	15	0	
Ditto, 1875, reissue, no grille, 90 c., pair	8	10	0	
Ditto, State, \$10,* no gum	8	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, \$20, off centre	8	10	0	
Ditto, Carrier, 1851, blue on pink, on piece	7	0	0	
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	5	15	0	
Ditto, 1004-7, £1, mint	5	10	0	
				* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.
				Great Britain, 1911 (June), wmk.
				Crown, perf. 14, ½d., green,
				pair 21 0 0
				Salonika, 1916, 9d., grey-black, mint 4 15 0
				Cameroons, 1915, set of 13, ½d. to
				5s., mint 14 0 0
				Natal, 1908-9, £1, mint 5 7 6
				Southern Nigeria, 1902-4, £1, mint 4 15 0
				New Britain, 1914, 1d. on 5 pf,
				double surcharge,* part gum. 22 0 0
				Collection, Colonials, 2406 26 0 0
				Ditto, Standard Album, 2870 20 0 0
				Ditto, Senf Album, 8331 29 0 0

Sale of February 11th and 12th, 1919.

* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.

Ceylon, 1857-8, 2d., green, pair,* part gum	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-ver- million, close at right,* no gum	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, mint	12	10	0
Ditto, another, slight crease *	13	10	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perf., 2s., pale blue *	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., deep blue*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., perf. 13, 1s., cold violet *	7	0	0
Spain, 1852, 5 rs., pale green, strip of 4, on piece	4	5	0
Labuan, 1880, 6 in red on 8 c., blue, double surcharge, mint	7	15	0
Persia, 1902 (March-April), im- perf., 1 k., red	4	10	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey	5	10	0
Ditto, C.A., 6d., green	6	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, plate 2, 1d., pale carmine on bluish, slightly cut into *	6	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., pair on piece	14	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 12, 2s. missing, mint	13	13	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, in- verted "S," mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 marks, similar variety, mint	7	10	0
East Africa, 1915-16, set of 9, with "MAFIA" overprint on the I.E.F. stamps, on entire	28	10	0
New Britain, 1914 (Oct.), 8d. on 80 pf., 1st printing, mint	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto (Dec.), 2nd printing, 3d. on 30 pf., mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d. on 40 pf., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. on 1 mark, mint	34	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, mint	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3s. on 3 marks, mint	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on Marshall Islands, 1st printing, 1d. on 3 pf., mint	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2nd printing, 3d. on 25 pf., mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	10	0
Palestine, 1918 (Feb.), 1 p., deep blue, block of 4 of rare shade*	16	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 6d. on 50 pf., double surcharge, mint	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, mint	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3s. on 3 marks, mint	16	0	0
French Cameroons, 1915 (Nov.), on Gaboon, set of 15, mint	15	10	0

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of February 13th and 14th, 1919.

* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4, on entire	4	4	0
France, 1st issue, 40 c., orange, two pairs on entire, one little defective	7	0	0
Sicily, 1 gr., deep olive-brown.	5	0	0
Ditto, another, showing retouch	6	5	0
Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake, mint, 2, each	4	15	0
India, 1856-65, no wmk., 1 a., brown on blue, on entire	4	10	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, "V.R.1." 6d., bright carmine, mixed stops, pair, mint	4	0	0
Canada, 6d., dull purple on laid, pair	11	0	0
Ditto, a single copy	5	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green, pair	12	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s, mauve	26	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	11	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1d., red	4	10	0
Ditto, 1862, pelure, 2d., ultra- marine, imperf.	6	6	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., salmon-red, S.G. 5	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pink, pair	7	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of January 30th and 31st, 1919.

Brazil, 1st issue, 90 reis	£4 &	4	12	6
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c.*		5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., surface rubbed		8	15	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., corners cut		5	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., S.G. 116		9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., Grapes		7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., ditto		7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., S.G. 124, few roulettes		8	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, pair		24	10	0
Ceylon, 1858, 4d., dull rose		28	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown		17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	£8 5s. &	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue		26	0	0
Ditto, Ten Cents on 16s., wmk. C.A., with certificate		20	0	0
India, Scinde District Post, ½ a., scarlet		8	10	0
Ditto, Service, 8 a., purple, S.G. 518, mint		18	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on blue, late state		5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair		6	5	0
Natal, 1st issue, 6d., green, on en- tire		12	0	0
New South Wales, Stars, 2d., "WAEES"		9	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, bleuté paper, 1s., yellow-green	£8 8s. &	11	0	0
Queensland, 1st issue, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose		8	10	0
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d. on 1s.		16	16	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d., orange *	8	0	0
Ditto, pelure, 1d.*	6	10	0
Uruguay, 1857, 60 c.* defective	7	0	0
Togo, 5 pf., green, S.G. 15.			
Ditto, 10 pf., S.G. 16	£9	9s.	& 10 10 0
Ditto, 10 pf., S.G. 16	11	0	0
Collection, Imperial, Europe, 4924,	£120.		
Sale of February 6th and 7th, 1919.			
British Honduras, 1888-9, 50 c. on			
1s., grey	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	11	10	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue, repaired	5	10	0
Cape, 1882-3, "Half-enny" on			
3d., S.G. 58A	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 6d. on blued, 6d.,			
purple-brown, and 1s., lilac,			
used together on piece	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown,			
on piece	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., pale blue	10	0	0
Ditto, C C, 1d., deep bright blue,			
block of 4, mint	5	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7 *	6	6	0
Ditto, another set, used	6	10	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	6	10	0
Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-			
green	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, purple-brown			
on white	7	0	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1	6	6	0
Gold Coast, 1889-94, £1, green			
and red *	5	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, medium, 1d.,			
vermilion on blue, slight thin-			
ning	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, worn,			
slight thinning	9	5	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., ver-			
milion *	11	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue	5	10	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	5	10	0
New Brunswick, two and a half			
3d. used as 7½d., on piece	11	0	0
Ditto, half 3d., on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow, and half 3d.,			
used as 7½d., on entire	14	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	40	0	0
Ditto, half 10 c., vermilion, on			
piece	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-ver-			
milion, rather close	16	0	0
New South Wales, Diadem, 5d.,			
deep green, imperf., mint	14	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d. and half 6d., on			
piece	14	10	0
Ditto, 6d. and half 3d., on entire	10	0	0
Ditto, another similar piece	12	12	0
Ditto, 1s., purple	28	10	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red.			
mint	21	10	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone *	7	0	0
Trinidad, litho., late, 1d., slate	5	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac	19	0	0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of February 5th and 8th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
British Columbia, 1865, imperf.,			
5 c., close margins	10	5	0
Great Britain, Georgian, Control			
E.14, imperf. margins, 1s., mint	7	15	0
Natal, 1869, tall capitals, S.G. 28A*	4	5	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 1d.,			
on bluish	4	10	0
Salonica, 9d., grey-black, mint	5	10	0
Baghdad, ½ a. on 10 p., S.G. 13	7	5	0
Ditto, S.G. 13, 19, and 21 (No.			
19 faint split)	24	0	0
British Somaliland, 1905,			
"O.H.M.S.," 1 r., S.G. 119	6	0	0
Cameroons, 1916, Occupation			
Française du Cameroon, set			
of 14, the 15 c., 20 c., 50 c.,			
75 c., and 1 fc. have inverted			
overprints, all mint	12	0	0
Ditto, another set, except the			
20 c. and 35 c., mint	12	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green *	5	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, on piece	4	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, £7 15s. &	14	10	0
Natal, 1957, 1d., blue	4	10	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	4	10	0

Sale of February 12th and 15th, 1919.

Bushire, the set, except 5 ch., mint	24	0	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., green on blued	4	5	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d., margins			
three sides, close at top	10	15	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion	36	0	0
New South Wales, 1880-8, perf.			
12, 5s., S.G. 174, mint	7	7	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, on			
thickish paper, slight thinning	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,*			
minute defect	6	6	0
Sicily, 50 gra., lake *	5	0	0
Natal, 3d., blue, S.G. 40B, mint	4	5	0
Queensland, 1860, 6d., green	5	5	0
Rhodesia, 1917, ½d. on rd. (without			
hyphen), inverted surcharge	11	10	0

Sale of February 19th and 22nd, 1919.

Bushire, set to 10 kr., except the			
5 ch., mint	32	10	0
Ditto, set of 5 kr., except the			
5 ch., mint	22	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	8	8	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black *	8	0	0
Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), 1d.	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, on piece	5	0	0
Mesopotamia, set, ¼ a. to 10 rs.,			
mint	6	0	0
Ditto, another set, used	5	15	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	4	10	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d., margins			
three sides	9	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion	9	10	0
New Zealand, 1s., green on blued,			
imperf.	5	15	0
Samoa, "G.R.1.," 2½ on 20 pf.,			
comma after "I," on piece	7	10	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

MARCH, 1919.

No. 327.

Tempora Mutantur.



WE desire to tender our apologies for the somewhat belated appearance of our February number. The prevailing unrest has, we regret to say, reached even to the publication of the *London Philatelist*, which during the past few weeks has been passing through probably the most critical period of its existence.

We had hoped to have been able to carry the flag through these strenuous times without change, but circumstances are too strong for us and we have reluctantly been compelled to either materially advance our subscription rates, or join the ranks of those journals which have ceased publication "for the period," or—permanently.

We trust we are not claiming too much in expressing our own opinion that it would be a source of regret if the *London Philatelist* ceased to exist.

In the hope that that opinion is not wholly unjustified we have decided to continue publication on the old lines as far as possible, but at an increased subscription. It hardly seems feasible and would certainly not be reasonable to ignore contracts already entered into, and for this reason the rates will not be increased for 1919 to old subscribers, but to all new-comers the yearly subscription will, as from the 1st April, be £1 1s., and for any single number of the journal 2s. We cannot help regretting the necessity, but circumstances compel, and we can only hope to justify the change.

We hope to continue the Venezuela articles, which we trust are proving of interest; they represent anyway the writers' best efforts in a practically untrodden field, and if for no other reason, will afford a good foundation upon which to build a more substantial superstructure.

Mr. Yardley's monumental and painstaking work on Victoria is rapidly approaching termination. At its close we shall publish a reference list which should prove of permanent use to all students of this attractive colony.

Mr. Goodfellow will follow up his interesting articles by further notes on New Zealand. We have a further contribution on the like subject from our good friend, Mr. C. L. Pack, also promises of articles on Queensland and Chili from other notable contributors.

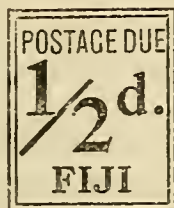
As soon as the costs of publication are brought within more reasonable limits, we are looking forward to the issue of outstanding works on various philatelic subjects about which rumours have been circulating for the last four or five years, and which will be fit and worthy subjects for review in our pages.

The present Editor continues at the helm. No efforts shall be wanting on his part to continue the magazine on approved, and if possible, improved lines.

There is one direction in which we do hope to see greater improvement, and that is the membership of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. It is true we have had a considerable increase in the ranks of late, but not in our opinion commensurate with the recent spread of Philately. It would be as well for intending candidates for membership to remember that we are rapidly approaching the maximum of 350 which alone carries the Fellowship. Beyond this number members will have to await their turn for the major honours. "Do it now," as our brethren across the seas would say.

The First "Postage Due" Stamps of the Fiji Islands.

By E. D. BACON.



1



2



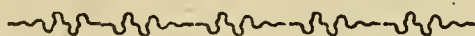
It is seldom nowadays that an issue of stamps of entirely local production takes place in any of the Crown Colonies, but when this event happens, there are generally interesting features of an unusual kind connected with it. The set of "Postage Due" stamps issued in the Fiji Islands in 1917 is a case in point, and it may be as well to place on record an account of the production of these stamps, with some particulars concerning them which have come to me from an official source.

The first set of the stamps came into use on January 1st, 1917, and consisted of the values: Halfpenny, One Penny, Two Pence, Three Pence, and

Four Pence. All of these, with the exception of the Two Pence value, were printed together on the same sheet. The sheet contained ninety-six stamps, in twelve horizontal rows of eight, and the values were arranged in the following order: the first three vertical columns were composed of One Penny stamps, the fourth of Halfpenny, the fifth of Four Pence, and the remaining three of Three Pence stamps. There were thus 36 of One Penny, 12 of Halfpenny, 12 of Four Pence, and 36 of Three Pence on the sheet. Little breaks in the two border lines, which occur in different places on stamps occupying different positions in a vertical column, prove the design was type-set. An examination of unsevered vertical columns of the stamps shows that each value was set up in twelve types one above the other, and that in the case of the One Penny and Three Pence these twelve types were thrice impressed to make up the thirty-six stamps of each of these two values. The Two Pence was printed by itself in a sheet of ninety-six stamps, in twelve horizontal rows of eight, from twelve types arranged in a vertical column, which was impressed eight times on the sheet. The same twelve types did duty for all the five denominations, the numeral of value only being changed. The Halfpenny is of the type of the Illustration 1.

In April, 1917, fresh printings were made of the Halfpenny and One Penny values in separate sheets containing ninety-six stamps each, in twelve horizontal rows of eight. Like the stamps first issued the sheets were made up of twelve types for each value, arranged in vertical columns, and these were impressed eight times to form the sheets. The twelve types used for the two stamps of the second printing were the same as those set up for the first stamps, except for the change in the numerals. The Halfpenny of this printing is easily told as the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is in smaller figures than those used for the first issue, while the letter "d" is larger, *vide* Illustration 2. In the small number of specimens I have seen of the One Penny, I have been unable to discover any means by which the stamps of the two printings of this value can be separated; without they show a portion of the top or one of the side margins of the sheet. In this case they can be told as these margins were perforated in the second printing, whereas they were left imperforate on the sheets of the first printing. The stamps of the second printing came into use on April 23rd, 1917.

All these "Postage Due" stamps were printed on thick yellowish white horizontally laid paper, were perforated 11, and had no gum. They were not issued for sale to the public, their use being confined to the purpose for which they were printed. They were withdrawn on July 31st, 1918, and were replaced by a new set of five values of the same denominations printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., a supply of which had then reached the colony. All unbroken sheets of the locally printed stamps were destroyed by a Board of Survey on September 4th last year.



The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

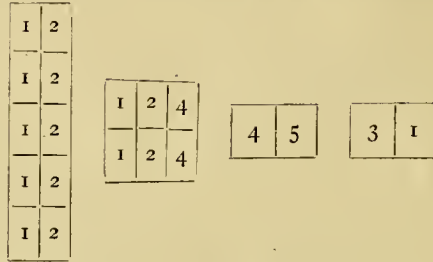
(Continued from page 32.)

5 REALES. 1st setting.



IZE, etc., of sheet unknown. Five transfers used in its composition. Colour, pale dull rose.

Among the blocks and pairs in the Hall collection are:—

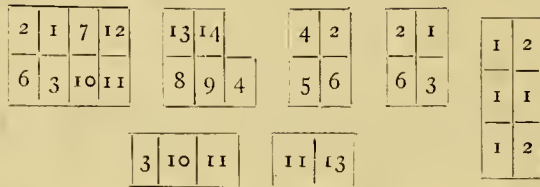


The types may be identified by the indications given:—

1. Line above "CINCO." Thick line under the two crosses on the right.
2. The letters "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" near edge of oval and thin white line running into the base of the "s." Thick dashes over "CO" of "CINCO" and "AL" of "REALES."
3. Line by second cross on left and over the "O" of "CINCO."
4. Wide space at bottom of central oval containing a thick dash over "CI" of "CINCO" and double lines over "NCO." Broken line over "EALES" of "REALES."
5. Thick white space under "U," and line under the first cross on left and "ES" of "ESCUELAS."

2nd setting.—Size, etc., of sheets unknown. Colour, carmine. More than fourteen transfers used in making up the sheet.

Blocks, etc., in the Hall collection:—



The distinguishing marks of the types are given provisionally:—

1. White spot by middle bar of first "E" of "ESCUELAS." White spot on shoulder above "N" of "CINCO." Line in white oval below "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" and the two crosses on right, with smears of colour, especially under the two crosses.

2. Top bar of first "E" of "REALES" inclines upwards to right.
3. White spot on shoulder above "NC" of "CINCO."
4. Colour invades the top of the "R" of "REALES," cutting off the top left corner. Thick short line of colour above third cross on left. Small white dot under "A" of "ESCUELAS."
5. White dot in coloured ground above "S" of "REALES." Thick line of colour under "EL" of "ESCUELAS."
6. White scratch by middle cross on left. White dot on right margin opposite the second "E" of "REALES."
7. White arc-shaped scratch under "S" of "ESCUELAS."
8. Projection of colour at top right corner.
9. This has been retouched in front of face and chin, and the lines of the background in front of the face. The second cross on right has no horizontal dots. Unretouched shows no distinctive marks. (?)
10. Top of "S" of "REALES," covered by a blotch of colour. Also found with a transfer fold cutting off the lower part of the "R" of "REALES" and the bottom frame line of the stamp from "O" to the end at the right.
11. Colour invades the top of the "R" of "REALES," cutting off the top. Smears of colour on top margin above the letters "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Small coloured dot over top right corner.
12. Line over "CIN" of "CINCO."
13. Small white dot under the first "E" of "REALES," another in extreme top left corner. Sometimes shows a flaw on the lined ground behind the head, and sometimes another by the top of the first "E" of "ESCUELAS." These two flaws do not occur on the same stamp.
14. Colour invades the bottom left corner of the second "E" of "ESCUELAS." (This may not be constant.)

Besides the transfer fold mentioned on No. 10 there are several others thus:—

- No. 3 shows a transfer fold cutting off the bottom of the "R" of "REALES."
- No. 6 has a transfer fold raising the right half of the bottom frame line of the stamp considerably above that of the level of the left half on the other side of the central oval.
- No. (?) shows one across the top of the end of the letter "N" and the top of the second "C" of "CINCO," and across the stamp cutting off the top of the first "E" of "REALES."
- No. (?) shows one raising the whole of the bottom left corner of the stamp and causing a displacement to the right in the left margin.
- No. (?) shows one cutting off the bottom of the second "C" of "CINCO" and squeezing up the "O" and also the "R" of "REALES."

7 REALES. *1st setting*.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Colour, pale dull rose. Examination of a number of blocks and pairs does not reveal any difference of type. This stamp occurs unofficially perf. 12.

2nd setting.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Colour, carmine. No varieties of type. All copies seen have a red dot on the down stroke of the letter “R” of “REALES.”

9 REALES. *1st setting.*—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Colour, green, and clearer impression than stamps from the second setting. The sheet was made up from five transfers which are easily distinguishable, and appear to have been arranged in vertical columns of the same transfer, though exceptions to this rule occasionally occur. The following blocks, etc., in the Hall collection are evidence for this statement :—

1	2	3	4	4	5	2	4
1	2	3	4	4	5	3	4

The types are :—

1. Thin irregular white line cuts into coloured band from above the second “E” of “NUEVE” to top of the second “E” of “REALES,” touching the white oval above the first “E” of “REALES.” Thick line in white oval under the two crosses on the right. The white oval broadens under “ES” of “ESCUELAS,” and a thin white line starts from the “E” downwards into the coloured ground, and can be traced past the letters “NUEV” of “NUEVE.”
2. Thick line under first cross on left and from bottom of second cross to the last “E” of “NUEVE.”
3. Thick dash of colour under the first “E” of “ESCUELAS” and line from it past the first cross on left. Thin white line invades the coloured band under the two crosses on right.
4. White line invades the coloured band over the letters “EAL” of “REALES.”
5. Splash of colour in white oval between first cross on the left and the “E” of “ESCUELAS.” Lines of colour over “NU” and “EV” (thick), and over last “E” of “NUEVE” to “R” of “REALES.” White line over “EAL” of “REALES,” ending in a small flaw between “ES.”

This occurs with unofficial perf. 12.

2nd setting.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Colour, olive-green or yellow-green. Heavy impression. Ten types have been identified, but more probably exist. Pairs in the Hall collection show the following types :—

4	5	8	7	6
				8

The following identification marks are only to be regarded as provisional :—

1. Thick line in white oval from “LAS” of “ESCUELAS” past the two crosses on right to “S” of “REALES.”
2. Coloured line in white oval under the first cross on right.
3. White line in coloured ground from second “S” in “ESCUELAS” to top of second cross on right.
4. Splash of colour on first “E” of “ESCUELAS,” making it look like “F.”

5. Line on edge of lined background above head with many smears and small blotches of colour. Coloured spot over "S" of "REALES."
6. Broad white arc from last "S" of "ESCUELAS," past first cross on right, to nearly the middle of the second cross.
7. Thick dash over "E," and white cut into coloured ground above "RE" of "REALES."
8. White arc in coloured band under the letters "CUELA" of "ESCUELAS." Splash of colour covers top bar of the last "E" of "NUEVE."
9. Thick line in white oval from "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" to end of first cross on right. Projection of right margin upwards at top right corner. Small projection to right 3 mm. or so from bottom right corner. Spot above margin over "U" of "ESCUELAS." Sometimes shows a flaw on the right arm of the "A" of "ESCUELAS."
10. Not identified with any of the above types.

15 REALES. One setting only. Size, etc., of sheet unknown, but apparently similar in composition to that of the 9 reales, five transfers being employed to make it up. The following blocks, etc., occur in the Hall collection:—

2	3	4	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	3	4	5					

The five types are readily distinguishable:—

1. Very thin broken line over "I" of "QUINCE."
2. Dashes by first cross on left and over "CE" of "QUINCE."
3. Line over "QUINCE" in broad white oval.
4. Line down left side from "ES" of "ESCUELAS" to "QU" of "QUINCE." Thick dash under "U" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Line from first cross on left under the letters "ESCUE" of "ESCUELAS." Line by second cross on left and "Q," and also over the letters "U," "N," and "CE" of "QUINCE."

20 REALES. One setting only. Size, etc., of sheet unknown, but apparently made up from four transfers. The following blocks and pairs are in the Hall collection:—

1	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	2
								3	4

The four types are readily distinguishable by the following marks:—

1. Line under first cross on left and "ESC" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line under the letters "UEL" of the same word. Line from lower end of first cross on right to end of second "E" of "REALES." Thin white scratch on coloured ground above first "E" of "REALES."
2. Thin white line cuts into coloured ground under first cross on left. Dotted line over "IN" of "VEINTE." Over the space between "TE" of "VEINTE" and "RE" of "REALES" there is a white scratch in the coloured ground.
3. White comma-shaped flaw before the "N" of "VEINTE." Dash under the first "E" of "ESCUELAS." Broken irregular coloured line over

"VEINTE," ending in a thickened portion over the last "E" of this word and "R" of "REALES."

4. The white oval broadens over the "VE" of "VEINTE." Very thin irregular white line in coloured ground by first cross on left and the letters "ESCU" of "ESCUELAS." Small white flaw on margin under "V" of "VEINTE."

30 REALES.—One setting only. Size, etc., of sheet unknown, but presumably similar to that of the 20 reales, and made up like the latter of four transfers. The Hall collection contains a block of eight in accordance with the following diagram:—

2	3	4	1
2	3	4	3

The four types are readily distinguishable by the following indications:—

1. White irregular line in coloured ground from "TA" of "TREINTA" to "RE" of "REALES." Line by cross on left and first "E" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line under "CUE" and under the "A" of this word. A variety of this transfer exists with defective top left corner.
2. Line under cross on left and first "E" of "ESCUELAS," extending downwards to "T" of "TREINTA," and dashes over "EI" and last "T" of this word.
3. Small white flaw in lined ground above the first "T" of "TREINTA."
4. Thick line above "EINT" of "TREINTA" and over "REA" of "REALES," and also over the "ES" of this word and the cross on right.

50 REALES.—One setting only. Size, etc., of sheet unknown, but presumably similar to that of the 20 r. and 30 r. values. Four transfers used in its composition, all readily distinguishable. A block of four and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types:—

2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2
2	3						

The four types are —

1. Thick dash under cross on left. Line under the letters "ESCUE" of "ESCUELAS," very thick under "SC." White line in coloured ground from top of the "R" of "REALES," cutting the top of the adjoining "E" and rejoining white oval above apex of the "A" of "REALES." Line from last "S" of "ESCUELAS" passing by cross on right to "S" of "REALES."
2. Thick dash under "ES" of "ESCUELAS." Thin dash over "CI," another over "UE," and a third over "NTA" of "CINCUENTA."
3. Line under "SCUELA" of "ESCUELAS," thickening under "EL." White line cutting into coloured ground over "INCU" of "CINCUENTA," and dashes over "N" and "T" of this word.
4. Line round top left side from "C" of "CINCUENTA" to "A" of "ESCUELAS," thick under the letters "UEL." Thin white line cutting into coloured ground above "RE" of "REALES."

C. Italic overprint in two double lines. Decreto de 27 de Junio de 1870.

1. *Fine clear impressions.*

1 CENTAVO.—One setting (?). Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Fourteen transfers have been identified, but more exist, and some of these may belong to another setting as yet unknown.

The Hall collection contains blocks, etc., showing the following types:—

11	12								
4	9	12	3	13	10	10	11	14	13

The distinguishing marks of the types are:—

1. Line under the letters "ESCUE" of "ESCUELAS" round the left side to to "E" of "CENTAVO." Fine white line on coloured ground over "N," running into the top of the "T" of this word.
2. Line under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS," with gap under "AS."
3. Double line under the letters "UEL" of "ESCUELAS." Small flaw in right margin near top right corner.
4. Short line in wide gap under "LA" of "ESCUELAS." Coloured projection on oval band above the space between the last "S" of this word and the cross on right. The "F" of "FUERTE" invaded by colour at foot.
5. Line under "LA" of "ESCUELAS." White line in coloured ground over "RT" of "FUERTE." Wider white oval over "UN" with a notch in the edge of the coloured ground between "UN" and "C" of "CENTAVOS," with small line projecting upwards in it; also line over the letters "EN."
6. Line close to coloured oval from "UN" to the letters "ESCUE" of "ESCUELAS," with a white dash under "U" of "UN." Line by cross on right. Coloured line across bottom margin of "F."
7. Wide white oval round top right of the oval, with thick line from "CUE" to "R" of "FUERTE."
8. White oval wide over "VO" of "CENTAVO" and "FUER" of "FUERTE." Line of colour over foot of "F" of "FUERTE."
9. White oval wider over "UN" and "C" of "CENTAVO." Smear of colour across oval above "NT" of "CENTAVO." White cut in coloured ground into left arm of "U" of "FUERTE."
10. Fine line under the letters "CUELA" of "ESCUELAS" in broad white oval. Dash of colour on lined ground under "UE" of this word. Smear of colour over "AVO" of "CENTAVO."
11. White oval wider under "ESCUELAS," with more or less broken line from "CUE" to "T" of "FUERTE." Line to edge of lined background by cross on right and "RTE" of "FUERTE." Small flaw on the outside of the bottom margin vertically under the "T" of "CENTAVO."
12. Irregular and smeary line over "AVO" of "CENTAVO." Line under "CU" of "ESCUELAS." Notch in the white oval by "N" of "UN."

Small flaw on outside of upper margin vertically above "L" of "ESCUELAS."

13. Line under "UE" of "ESCUELAS" and white cut into the solid ground under "C" of this word.
14. Line under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS," with gaps under the "A" and "S." Line over "TE" of "FUERTE," with thick edge to the lined background over the "R."

The 1 c. has been catalogued with inverted "head," which, if it exists, almost certainly means inverted "frame," and may belong to this setting, but we have not been able to find a copy.

2 CENTAVOS.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. The stamps are similar in appearance to the 1 c. value. The sheets contain one or more stamps with inverted frame. We find two main types of this stamp with inverted frame, with two sub-types of the second one. These four varieties we indicate by the letters *a, b, c, d*. Besides these we recognize fourteen transfers used in making up the sheet. The following blocks and pairs are in the Hall collection:—

12	5	11	1	2	8
6	7				

and the following blocks containing a stamp with inverted frame:—

2	8	12	<i>a</i>	8	5
12	<i>a</i>	6	7	<i>a</i>	1

(To be continued.)

The Waterlow Issues of Chile.

BY LIEUT. W. B. HAWORTH.



OME time ago a specialist in the stamps of Chile complained to me that there was nothing much of interest in the issues of that country after 1867. At the time I agreed with him, but as soon as an opportunity occurred I made some investigations, and to my surprise found that there were many varieties which, when carefully arranged and written up, greatly improved the interest of my collection.

The first group which attracted me were the two issues of 1900 and 1901, engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London Wall. They formed a handsome set printed in well-chosen colours and of masterly workmanship, but there was something wanted to make them rise above the common run of stamps which one buys, mounts, and then forgets immediately. A large part of the joy of stamp collecting seems to me to be the straining after completeness. For my own part, as soon as I have added the last stamp to any country or issue I immediately lose my interest and

turn to seek fresh fields and pastures new. So it may be imagined with what joy I discovered that my Waterlow issues were not by any means complete.

At the outset of my studies I discovered that two varieties of the 5 centavos of 1900 were known to specialists in South America, but on carefully examining a parcel of all values I found I was able to distinguish at least three varieties of the 5 centavos and two of the 50 centavos.

Another surprise awaited me when I discovered that in the official correspondence relating to the issue there was at first no mention of any firm of printers other than the American Bank Note Company of New York. Further research, however, revealed that there was a strong movement on foot at the time for the rescinding of the old decree which ordered that the head of Columbus, of all the heroes of Chile, was alone to appear on the country's postal issues. It was doubtless this spirit of revolt which led to the issue in 1900 of registered envelopes and memorandums impressed with a conventional female head representing the Republic—a head copied from the \$20 gold currency.

In any event, on the 20th April, 1899, instead of placing an order with the then contractors, fresh tenders were invited for the supply of the following postage stamps:—

1 c.	.	.	.	2,000,000
2 c.	.	.	.	4,000,000
5 c.	.	.	.	5,000,000
10 c.	.	.	.	2,000,000
20 c.	.	.	.	500,000
50 c.	.	.	.	500,000

Exactly a month later authority was issued to order from the United States the new specie required, but as a matter of fact the order was never given, probably owing to the strong feeling that a change of printers, if not of design, was desirable. A few days elapsed—one can imagine the minutes passing from the Postmaster-General to the other departments of the Government and back again—and the reformers won in part, for in the same month of May, 1899, instructions were issued to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, through their agent in Valparaiso, to supply the required specie.

The London firm at once put the work in hand. The head of Columbus was engraved by Mr. Bourne, and the frame was afterwards added. Die proofs on card were taken and a few have passed into the hands of collectors. Plate proofs on china paper also exist.

The plates as laid down consisted of 100 stamps arranged in ten rows of ten, and there were no marginal inscriptions added. Each sheet when printed was impressed in the right-hand upper corner with a serial number in black.

The order was completed and dispatched in eight packages on various dates in 1900, arriving in Chile as follows:—

March 1st.

1 c.	.	.	.	1,850,000
2 c.	.	.	.	650,000
5 c.	.	.	.	2,100,000
10 c.	.	.	.	1,100,000

<i>March 31st.</i>	
20 c.	350,000
<i>April 23rd.</i>	
2 c.	500,000
5 c.	100,000
10 c.	100,000
<i>April 24th.</i>	
1 c.	50,000
2 c.	100,000
10 c.	700,000
50 c.	100,000
<i>May 19th.</i>	
50 c.	150,000
<i>June 12th.</i>	
1 c.	100,000
2 c.	1,000,000
10 c.	50,000
50 c.	50,000
<i>July 2nd.</i>	
2 c.	600,000
5 c.	1,900,000
<i>August 13th.</i>	
2 c.	1,150,000
5 c.	900,000
10 c.	50,000
20 c.	150,000
50 c.	200,000

All these stamps have a heavy shadow above the head of Columbus.

There was at this time a scarcity of the lowest values of the set then current, so the 1 c. and 2 c. were issued with the greatest possible speed, being on sale for the first time six days after they reached Chile, i.e., on March 7th, 1900. On the 24th of the same month the 5 c. appeared, followed by the 10 c. on the 17th April and the 20 c. on the 18th July. Up to the present I have not discovered when the 50 c. was issued.

Having discussed the set from the general point of view, we now come to the main purpose of this paper, namely, the varieties which may be found with a little careful searching.

The shades are fairly numerous, as will be seen from the summary given below, especially in the case of the 5 c., which shows six marked variations without counting the numerous gradations which fall between the main divisions.

A few errors have been discovered in the rouletting, and the following have come under my notice, although possibly others exist:—

Imperforate vertically (pairs).

2 c. 5 c. 50 c.

Imperforate horizontally (pairs).

20 c. 50 c.

The steel of which the plates were composed would not appear to have been sufficiently hardened, since specimens may be found showing wearing of the background above the head.

At some point in the work there must have been an accident to the plate of the 10 c., a long scratch, extending from the top of the hat to the ball of the central ornament at the top of the frame, being found in some copies. The variety is, however, scarce, and unless it occurred very late in the printing, it would seem that the plate was retouched so as to obliterate the disfigurement.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the 6d. and 1s. Issues of New Zealand (Type I).

BY BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.

(Continued from page 38.)



ABOUT June of the year 1871 a change of colour took place in the 1d., 2d., and 6d. values, and the last printing of the Type I 6d. now comes in shades of blue varying from pale to deep, of which the paler shades were probably the earlier, although both appear concurrently during the years 1872 and '73. A new single-line perforating machine gauging 10 was brought into use about the time of the changes of colour, and although the 6d. value is not so far recorded as perf. 10 only, early issued specimens are found with the compound perforation $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, whilst later specimens are perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ only. The 6d., blue, also occurs accidentally imperforate.

These notes would not be complete without a brief reference to the re-entries upon the plate of the 6d. value, of which there are two marked instances, one being the third stamp in the sixteenth horizontal row—No. 183 on the sheet—and the other the tenth stamp in the seventeenth row, No. 202 on the sheet. These have been fully described in an article in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, page 173; and the question of re-entries generally has been very fully dealt with in the able article by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, which appeared in Vol. XXVII of the same journal at pp. 54 and 56.

There is therefore no need to repeat the details, but I am able to show a range of these re-entries practically complete upon the various papers and including the prominent shades, which thus affords proof, if indeed further proof were needed, that the one and only printing plate for the 6d. value was in use throughout the whole of the issues of the 6d. value in Type I.

In order to summarize these notes in a form convenient for reference, and to provide a record of dated specimens in their various shades, I have compiled the Reference List which follows:—

LIST OF THE 6D. NEW ZEALAND ISSUES (TYPE I).

DATE OF ISSUE.	PRINTING.	PERFORATION.	WATERMARK.	PAPER.	COLOUR.	RECORDED DATES.
1859	Colonial Print by J. Richardson of Auckland	Imperforate	No Watermark	White (Hard or Soft)	<p style="text-align: center;">ISSUE I.</p> <p>(1) Deep Bishe Brown (2) Pale Bishe Brown (Ochre shade) (3) Brown (a) pale (b) full (c) warm fawn (4) Chestnut</p>	<p>20.9.59. L.P., III, 232 (shade not specified). 4.4.60. B.G. on cover. 3.9.60. B.G. " " 2.5.61. B.G. on cover. ---.62. B.G. on stamp. Nelson, N.Z. 16.10.61. B.G. (London arrival postmark). 22.8.61. B.G. (Louth arrival postmark). 10.2.61. B.G. on cover. Dated specimens in one or other of above shades which are not particularised run from 20.9.59 to 13.6.62. L.P., III, 232. 16.6.62. M.P.C., L.P., 26, 82. ---.63. M.P.C., L.P., 26, 159.</p>
1862 ? early	Colonial Government Print by J. Davies, Auckland	Imperforate	No Watermark	<p style="text-align: center;">ISSUE II.</p> <p>(a) Pin Perf. 10 (b) Serrated 16 (c) Rouletted 7 (d) Perf. 13 at Dunedin</p>	Black-Brown	<p>---.63. B.G. pen-marked on stamp. 7.3.63. L.P., III, 233. 2.5.63. B.G. on stamp. 18.6.63. B.G. on stamp.</p>

Note.—The foregoing (in one shade or another) are catalogued
 (a) Pin Perf. 10
 (b) Serrated 16
 (c) Rouletted 7
 (d) Perf. 13 at Dunedin

Note.—Is also catalogued
 (a) Serrated 16
 (b) Rouletted 7
 (c) Perf. 13 at Dunedin

ISSUE III.

Imperforate Large Stan White

Note.—Shade 1 is found
Shades 1 and 2 are found
1, 1a, 2 and 3 " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "
Recorded dates of above are as under :—
Serrated 25.8.62 C. L. Pack, *L.P.*, 26, 168
" 11.8.62 M.P.C., *L.P.*, 26, 82
Rouletted 11.6.62 *L.P.*, 26, 83
5.12.63 B.G. on stamp (Shade 2)
C.L.P., *L.P.*, 26, 168
7.6.64 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1.6.64 B.G. on cover " 2d. + 2d.
27.3.63 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.6.63 " stamp (Shade 1)
18.9.63 " " " " " " " " " " " "
18.—.63 " " " " " " " " " " " "
17.10.63 " " " " " " " " " " " "
18.11.63 " " " " " " " " " " " "
13.3.64 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.4.64 " " " " " " " " " " " "

(1) Black-Brown

- 7.5.62. B.G. on cover + 1d. + 2d.
- 8.5.62. B.G. on cover.
- .—.62. B.G. pair on piece.
- 1.7.62. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 1.8.62. B.G. pen cancellation.
- 2.9.62. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 9.10.62. B.G. on cover + 1d. + 2d.
- .—.12.62. B.G. on stamp.
- 26.2.63. B.G.
- 4.3.63. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 12.3.63. B.G. on piece.
- 1.6.63. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 3.7.63. M.P.C., *L.P.*, 22, 291.
- 10.9.63. B.G. on stamp.
- .—.63. B.G.
- 6.8.64. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 1.12.66. " " "

(1a) Grey-Black
(1b) Brown-Black

(2) Brown

- .—.10.62. B.G. pr. on cover (London arrival [15.1.63]).
- 7.11.62. B.G. cover (Port Chalmers).
- 3.7.63. B.G. on cover + 3d.
- 1.8.63. B.G. " " "
- 5.9.63. B.G. cover + 2d. + 2d.
- 30.9.63. B.G. on cover, pale shade.
- .—.10.63. M.P.C., *L.P.*, 22, 291.
- 6.11.63. B.G. on stamp.
- 7.11.64. B.G. " "
- 12.3.64. B.G. " "
- .—.64. B.G. (London arrival postmark).

(3) Red-Brown
(Rich warm tone, some-
times very fully inked)

- 4.11.63. M.P.C., *L.P.*, 22, 291.
- 8.1.64. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 6.2.64. on cover + 2d. pair. B.G.
- 1.3.64. B.G. on cover.
- 4.3.64. B.G. pair on cover.
- 4.3.64. B.G. on cover + 2d. pair.
- 16.4.64. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 29.6.64. B.G. on stamp.
- 11.10.64. *L.P.*, III, 233.
- 11.1.65. B.G. on cover.
- 1.9.65. B.G. on stamp.

LIST OF THE 6d. NEW ZEALAND ISSUES (TYPE I)—*continued.*

DATE OF ISSUE.	PRINTING.	PERFORATION.	WATERMARK.	PAPER.	COLOUR.	RECORDED DATES.
1864	Colonial Government Print by J. Davies	Imperforate	N.Z.	ISSUE IV. White	Red-Brown (Rich warm tone)	15.11.64. B.G. 16.1.65. <i>Hist. N.Z.</i> , 51.
		<i>Note.</i> —Is catalogued also, " "	Perf. 13 at Dunedin (recently discovered)	M.P.C., L.P., 26, 159] 11.8.64 B.G.		
		also	Perf. 12½ at Auckland [Most of these perforated stamps are in a duller and browner tone than the Imperf.]	3.10.64 B.G. 25.10.64 B.G. 1.11.64 B.G. 12.12.64 B.G. 18.1.65 B.G. 19.1.65 B.G. 10.3.65 B.G. on cover 18.4.66 B.G. on cover.		
1864-70	Colonial Government Print by J. Davies	Perf. 12½	Large Star	ISSUE V. White	(1) Red-Brown (Rich warm tone) (Fully inked)	3.1.65. B.G. on stamp, Tauranga. 18.4.65. B.G. on piece, Dunedin. 29.7.65. B.G. on cover. 18.8.65. B.G. on piece, Dunedin. 18.9.65. B.G. " " 18.10.65. B.G. " " 18.5.66. B.G. " +4d. rose. 16.6.66. B.G. " +4d. yellow. 2.7.66. B.G. —9.66. B.G. 15.10.66. B.G. strip of 4. 17.—.66. 2.4.67. B.G. on piece. 3.8.67. B.G. on cover. —3.70. B.G. 7.11.65. B.G. 3 on cover. 28.12.66. cover +4d. yellow. 12.1.67. cover +4d. rose. 19.1.67. on piece, Dunedin. 10.5.67. B.G. on cover. 30.4.68. B.G. on piece. 5.7.68. B.G. on cover. 11.3.67. B.G. on cover, pen cancelled. 27.11.68. B.G. —.—70.?
					(2) Dull Red-Brown (Not so fully inked)	
					(3) Pale Fawn-Brown (Colour appears faded or washed out)	

(4) Dull Brown
 (No red in the tone,
 shading later to
 dark Chocolate or
 Vandyke Brown)

3-1.67. B.G. on cover.
 5-1.67. B.G.
 —4.67. B.G.
 12-5.67. B.G.
 21-11.67. B.G.
 2-5.68. B.G. on cover.
 —9.68. B.G.
 10-5.69. B.G.
 7-8.69. B.G.
 1-9.69. B.G.
 18-3.70. B.G.
 19-—70. B.G.
 27-8.71. B.G. on cover.
 20-10.71. B.G.
 ——71. B.G.
 13-—73. B.G. on piece, Dunedin.

ISSUE VI.

White

Colonial Government
 Print by J. Davies

(a) Perf. 10 × 12½ Large Star
 (b) Perf. 12½

Note.—M.P. Castle. *L.P.*, 26, 163, gives :—
 Pale Blue, Jan. to July (72)
 Deep Blue, Aug. (73).

(1) Pale Blue
 (2) Deep Blue
 (1) Pale Blue

(2) Deep Blue

23-3.72. B.G. on stamp. Motucka also 15.
 30-10.71. B.G.
 14-11.71. B.G. on stamp, Auckland.
 17-2.72. B.G. on cover, Dunedin.
 0-6.72. B.G. on piece
 6-7.72. B.G. " Wellington.
 4-9.72. B.G. " Dunedin.
 26-10.72. B.G. " "
 13-2.73. B.G. " Wellington.
 13-2.73. B.G. on stamp, Southbridge.
 10-3.73. B.G. " Marlborough.
 ——73. B.G. " Gisborne.
 3-2.74. B.G. on piece, Dunedin.
 4-7.72. B.G. on stamp, Wellington.
 29-7.72. B.G. on stamp, Wellington.
 21-11.72. B.G. on piece, Dunedin.
 15-12.72. B.G. on piece + 4d., Dunedin.
 14-2.73. B.G. on stamp, Christchurch.
 21-3.73. B.G. pair on piece, Dunedin (one
 stamp pale and one deep).
 30-8.73. B.G. on stamp, Christchurch.
 6-9.73. B.G. " Auckland.
 22-12.73. B.G. on cover " "

Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the Perforations and Watermarks.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(Continued from page 42.)



ROSE and yellow papers with this new watermark were made and used for the 2s. and the 1½d. of June, 1901, respectively. I have so far found the following stamps with the Crown V, Type III watermark:—

On White Paper.

½d.	oblong, Aug., 1899	emerald-green
"	small, Jan., 1901	" "
"	" June "	" "
1d.	rectangular frame, Aug., 1899	rosine
"	" " May, 1901	olive
"	Maltese Cross, "POSTAGE," Jan., 1901	carmine, shades
2d.	"Stamp Duty," lined background, Jan., 1901	mauve
"	type of 1881 revived	violet
"	" " " "POSTAGE," June, 1901	" "
2½d.	"Stamp Duty"	blue
"	"POSTAGE," Jan., 1901	" "
3d.	type of 1885	pale olive-yellow
"	" " (1901)	slate-green
"	Laureated, Jan., 1901	orange-brown
"	" " "POSTAGE," June, 1901	" " shades
4d.	"Stamp Duty," lined background	carmine
"	type of 1881 revived, Jan., 1901	yellow-ochre
"	" " " "POSTAGE," June, 1901	" "
5d.	"Stamp Duty"	light purple-brown
"	"POSTAGE," Jan., 1901	dark "
6d.	rays	ultramarine
"	Laureated, Jan., 1901	emerald-green
"	" " "POSTAGE," June, 1901	" "
9d.	Tudor Crown	rosine, shades
"	" " " "POSTAGE," June, 1901	dull rose, pale dull red, carmine-rose
1s.	oblong	dull brownish red
"	scrolled frame, Jan., 1901	orange-yellow
"	" " " "POSTAGE," June, 1901	orange, orange-yellow
"	" " " redrawn, 1903	" " "
1s. 6d.	Allegorical figure, with anchor	yellow-orange

2s.	"Stamp Duty," type of 1886	. . .	vivid blue-green
2s. 6d.	type of 1884	. . . . .	yellow
3s.	type of 1880	. . . . .	drab
5s.	Laureated	. . . . .	red and blue
"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" "
£1	King Edward VII	. . . . .	dull rose
£2	" " " " " " " " " " " "	. . . . .	blue

On Coloured Paper.

1½d.	"POSTAGE," June, 1901*	. . . . .	red on yellow paper
2s.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	. . . . .	blue on rose paper

I have not found any of the high value large "STAMP DUTY" stamps except the 2s. 6d. and 3s. watermarked Crown V, Type III. I believe that they were not printed after Federation. I refer to the Unpaid stamps later.

It will be seen that the stamps watermarked Crown V, Type III, comprise all the issues listed in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of 1917, from Nos. 250 to 290 inclusive, except Nos. 252 and 263. Some of these numbered 219 to 249 occur watermarked with all three varieties of the Crown V. The yellow paper, so far as I am aware, exists only in Type I and Type III, but the rose paper in all three types.

I think a new plate of the 2s., three-quarter face, type of 1881, must have been made for the reissue in blue on rose paper in January, 1901, because I have not seen in the reissued stamp a large flaw in one stamp on the sheet which occurs in the original issue on green paper. In this a piece of the metal *cliché* producing the centre of the letter "o" of "TWO" must have been broken.

In 1905 an entirely new paper was procured, watermarked with a large Crown over a Roman capital "A." This was in panes containing 120 watermarks in ten horizontal rows of twelve, surrounded by a single-line frame as before, and there were marginal inscriptions "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" at the top and bottom of the panes. This paper is described in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XIII, at page 138, also in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, at page 25. It was in sheets of four panes, each pane containing 120 watermarks. The first Victorian stamps on this paper seem to have been the 1d., mentioned in the *Australian Philatelist* of September, 1905, perforation not stated, but in the October number the 2d., Crown A, perforated "12½," and the 1d., perforated 11, are recorded. See also the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XV, pages 148 and 208.

This particular paper was also used for some of the Tasmanian and West Australian postage stamps, and to a lesser extent for some of the other States of the Commonwealth, and it and other forms of Crown A paper used in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia were intended to correspond with the fact that the postal service throughout the Commonwealth had become Federal. Apparently no coloured Crown A papers were procured, and the 1½d. and the 2s. continued to be issued on the old coloured Crown V, Type III papers.

* The 1½d. possibly exists on yellow paper, Crown V, Type I. It is somewhat difficult to make out clearly these watermarks on yellow paper. So far as my experience extends at present all the 2s. of January, 1901, are on rose, Crown V, Type II, paper, and all those of the June, 1901, on Type III paper. It will be remarkable, however, if there is no overlapping.

This new Victorian paper for some years seems usually to have been of a uniform texture, that is to say, soft, thick and webbed like the Crown V papers of Types II and III, but in 1912 there was an alteration in the manufacture and gumming as well of the Victorian variety as of the other Crown A papers used for other States. The new papers seem to be a purer white, and the gum is smooth, thin and white. Passing references to these changes will be found in the *Australian Philatelist* of the years 1912 and 1913 (see Vol. XVIII, pages 52 and 173, and Vol. XIX, page 7). I gather that the new papers were imported already gummed with gum arabic which is easily distinguishable from the somewhat streaky toned gum used at Melbourne, said to be "wattle." The paper is usually distinctly meshed.

Not many of the Victorian stamps appear to have been printed on this new paper. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons mention in their catalogue only the ½d., 1d., and 5d., but I have the 6d. (Laureated, with "POSTAGE," emerald-green), unused and used (the latter dated — February, 1913), also the 1s., in orange-yellow, on the same paper. The 5d. is a dull light brown, different from any previous printings of this value.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE NEW "HIGH VALUE" STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY E. D. BACON.

AFTER being successively printed by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton and Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., our Half Crown, Five Shillings and Ten Shillings stamps are now printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., who, sometime ago, secured the new contract for supplying the Post Office with these values.

There is no difficulty in telling the new stamps from those of the two previous issues. All three values are printed from new plates, possibly of a cylindrical form. The stamps measure 22½ mm. high in place of 22 mm. and the space between the horizontal rows measures 4 mm. against 4¾–5 mm. The colour of the Half Crown is brown, that of the Five Shillings is bright rose-carmine and that of the Ten Shillings is deep blue. The paper appears whiter, owing to the use of a very pure white gum, and the holes of the perforation are larger.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that the Dinner and Entertainment in celebration of the Society's Jubilee will be held, as announced, on Thursday, April 10th.

The Seventh ordinary meeting of the Society is fixed for *May 15th*. Particulars will be published, as usual, in the April number of this Journal.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, April 17th, 1919.

No stamps can be dealt with on April 17th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, April 15th, 1919.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. R. Roberts writes:—

“I enclose herewith specimens of the new printing of the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. G.B., printed and engraved by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, London. It is a very fine specimen of an up-to-date engraving, and Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson are to be congratulated upon their work.

“A minute dot in the middle of each stamp, at the top just above the frame line, is noticeable on each stamp, and the whole frame itself is slightly larger than the previous printings by Messrs. De La Rue, and Waterlows; and although the colours do not compare in appearance with the Waterlow issue, especially of the 2s. 6d. and 10s. stamp no doubt they are more serviceable, and show up the obliteration better.”

Adhesives.

Wmk. Royal Cypher and Crown; perf. 11 × 12.
2s. 6d., brown.
5s., carmine.
10s., blue.

Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us of the appearance of the following new Controls since those announced on p. 44:—

M 19. 1d., 2½d., 10d.
N 19. 6d.

He also draws attention to a statement in the *British Philatelist* for February, to the effect that up to then the “unspecified” value of the withdrawn Controls referred to on the same page, is now known to be the 7d.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—We have received “Specimen” copies of the ½d., green, and 2½d., orange, Georgian Stamps overprinted “WAR STAMP” in one line in black. The 2½d. stamp has in addition, “1½d.” printed over the original value 2½d.

NORTH-WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.—Messrs. J. W. Smyth, Ltd., have kindly sent for the Royal Society’s collection a copy of the 1s. value with both letters “S” in Type A, third wmk. paper.

TRINIDAD.—Mr. Walter Scott informs us that he has the 1d. and 6d. values of the 1864-76 issue perf. 12½ × 14.

We knew of the 6d. value with this compound perforation, but not the 1d. value.

Possibly a search may discover the other values perf. 12½ × 14.

EUROPE.

HOLLAND.—We have before us the 1½ c. blue stamp overprinted across the centre with the word “ARMENWET” in red.

SERBIA.—The *American Philatelist* lists a new set of stamps for this country.

In the centre appear double heads facing to left, somewhat similar to the lower values of the 1904 set, S.G. Type 15. There is also a Postage Due set of new design.

As we go to press sample copies have arrived.

Adhesives.

No wmk.; perf. 11.
1 para, black.
2 paras, bistre-olive.
5 “ light yellow-green.
10 “ red.
15 “ dark brown.
20 “ brown.
25 “ dark blue.
30 “ grey.
50 “ lilac.
1 dinar, brown.
3 dinars, blue-green.
5 “ red-brown.

Postage Dues.

No wmk.; perf. 11.
5 paras, red.
10 “ light yellow-green.
20 “ grey-brown.
30 “ dark blue.
50 “ grey-brown.

SWITZERLAND.—A 60 c. stamp has been added to the 1908 set, Type 16 of S. G. and Co. Colour, dull orange-brown.

Adhesive.

60 c., dull orange-brown; perf. 11½; granite paper.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The 10 reis, 50 reis, 200 reis, and 600 reis stamps for ordinary use are to hand, and the 600 reis is doubtless the stamp chronicled on page 18.

The heads of the 10 r. and 50 r. point to the right, and the 200 r. and the 600 r. face to the left.

Adhesives.

10 reis, red-brown ; perf. 12 × 12½.		
50 ,, light green ,, ,,		
200 ,, pale blue ,, ,,		
600 ,, orange ,, ,,		

MEXICO.—The current stamps have been overprinted for official use.

The 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., and 40 c. have been overprinted "Oficial" in red and and the 4 c. and 20 c. in black. It is printed horizontally on the 40 c. and vertically, reading upwards, on the remainder.

The 5 c. and 40 c. stamps are perforated, and the remainder rouletted.

Stamp Collecting includes the 1 peso and 5 pesos in the set, but these values have not yet reached us.

PERU.—Mr. A. H. Weber writes: "The current set contains an *error*. The 8c. red-brown and black, has the monogram 'U.P.C.' in the tablet at the top instead of 'U.P.U.' as all the values of the set."

SALVADOR.—We have the current 6 c. stamp with original value barred, the figure "1" above the building and at foot "1 centavo 1" *over* the value in words, all in black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CURAÇOA.—We have received unused copies of the 2 c. and 2½ c. stamps cut diagonally, each half, we are officially informed, to be used as 1 c. stamps.

LOURENÇO MARQUES.—We have received a set of 12 stamps, all overprinted with a cross and the date "9.3.18" in red.

The values used are the ¼, ½, 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 30 c. with some of the other denominations with black surcharges as follows:—

\$20 on 1½ c.
\$40 ,, 2 c.
\$50 ,, 7½ c.
\$70 ,, 8 c.
\$1 ,, 15 c.

TUNIS.—We have seen a 3 c. value of the Type No. 4 of Gibbons' issue of 1906.

Adhesive.

3 c., dull red, Type S.G. No. 4; perf. 14 × 13½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1918-19.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.

F. J. PELOW.

SIR CHARLES STEWART

WILSON, K.C.I.E.

BARON DE WORMS.

R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fifth meeting of the session 1918-19 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, on Thursday, February 20th, 1919, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. BACON, M.V.O., Baron Percy de Worms, E. W. Mann, M. H. Horsley, Col. J. Bonhote, W. Dorning Beckton, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, Wm. Barnard, Lieut. Robert Leonard, I. John Simons, Viscount Acheson, Lieut. W. M. Holman, W. Howard, Percival Boyd, M.A., Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Louis E. Bradbury, L. W. Fulcher, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. McNaughtan, Baron de Worms, Capt. A. Hatfield, R. B. Yardley. Visitor: Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th January were read and signed as correct.

The following resolution was moved by the President and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, the members present rising to signify their unanimous concurrence:—

"That at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on February 20th, 1919, the Fellows desire to tender their homage and respectful sympathy to the King and Queen on the death of Prince John."

The President subsequently moved and the Vice-President seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, at their meeting on the 20th February, 1919, have heard with deep regret of the death of their fellow-member Mr. Henry J. Duveen, and they desire to express their sympathy with Mrs. Duveen and with Lieut. Geoffrey Duveen, R.N., in their bereavement."

The members present then proceeded to consider the nomination of the following candidates, all of whom after ballot were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society:—

Mr. Edwin Willmott Sloper, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Edwin Cheatham Wigglesworth, proposed by Mr. J. J. Knowles, seconded by Mr. W. Pimm.

Mr. Ernest Smith, proposed by Mr. L. A. B. Paine, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Walter Percy Williams, proposed by Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. William John Geldard Purnell, proposed by Mr. L. A. Burd, seconded by the President.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the following members had resigned, namely, Messrs. J. W. Kayton Schofield, H. M. Hepworth, and H. H. Harland, and their resignations were accepted with regret.

A paper on the 25 centimes and other values of the 1882 issue of the stamps of Switzerland was then read by Mr. E. W. Mann, and was illustrated by a very fine display.

The paper and display dealt with the numerous settings and retouches, more particularly in the 25 centimes value, and was a revelation of the interest that can be enjoyed and conveyed to others as the result of a patient and painstaking study of stamps of comparatively small monetary value and apparently offering no special field for investigation.

The proceedings lasted some considerable time, and the paper and display were thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. W. Howard, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Dorning Beckton, was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: W. PIMM, Esq.

Vice-Presidents: C. A. STEPHENSON, Esq.
B. B. TILLEY, Esq.

Committee:

MR. H. BARNWELL. DR. A. I. ESSELMONT.
MR. J. J. KNOWLES. MR. W. H. GOODWIN.
MR. F. T. COLLIER. MR. H. GRINDALL.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Telephone: BIRMINGHAM, NORTHERN 282.

FEBRUARY 1ST.—Display, Argentine; Mr. F. T. Collier and members. Although not a popular country for collectors, the display was very interesting and instructive. Mr. Collier's fine collection was supplemented by other members' contributions and the Society's collection.

After a lapse of four years, it was decided to hold the Annual Dinner later on in this year. We were to have a "special function" at the end of our twenty-fifth year, but it had to be postponed owing to the war, so that we should like this one, at the end of our twenty-seventh year, to be a great success.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

MINUTES of the 411th meeting, held on Friday, February 21st, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

A vote of condolence and sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. Harry Sowerbutts and the members of the Manchester Geographical Society upon the loss sustained by them in the decease of their Secretary was passed.

Mr. Berry showed an envelope franked by four 15 pf. German stamps which had been overprinted for use in Poland, but had been utilized by M. Paderewski's Government after ruling out the German imprint and again overprinting with "POCZTA POLSKA" (for use in Poland).

Mr. Duerst showed the 4 and 5 c. Red Cross stamps and the full set of current Belgian stamps (with the exception of the 2 and 5 f.), postmarked Le Havre. Also two German stamps overprinted for use in Roumania, and the 3½ and 7 roubles of Russia, in imperforate mint pairs.

Six short papers, of five minutes duration, formed the programme for the evening. The first, by Mr. F. W. Jordan, was an exhibit of his collection of Jamaica, mostly consisting of single used specimens and as complete as it could be made with these limitations. The half of 1d. used as ½d. of 1861 was a remarkably nice entire, and the varieties of the 2½ surcharged on 4d. of 1890 very well shown, as were the postal fiscals and Georgian issues.

Mr. Duerst selected the 1862 issue of Roumania in order to clear up an erroneous impression formed upon it by collectors and cataloguers, these stamps being invariably described as "Handstruck." The stamps on the sheet are by no means in perfect alignment, but Mr. Duerst contended that had they been struck separately by hand from a single die and ink pad, the process would not be sufficiently expeditious even for Roumania in 1862, and the irregularity would have been more marked. He was forced to the conclusion that this issue was printed from a single die, fixed in a hand-press, and suggested to substitute instead of the old term "handstruck," "Machine printed from a single die."

Mr. Munn made a departure from the beaten track and showed the first issue of China (1878), with the varieties of the three different settings and an interesting description of the design of the stamp with its five-clawed Imperial Dragon and Chinese inscriptions.

Mr. C. H. Schill's contribution was a short paper on the formation of his key to the plating of the 2d. value, Plate II of the Sydney View stamps. In the report of his paper read on November 29th last it was erroneously stated that he presented a printed copy of this key to each of the members present, as a matter of fact it was the 1d. value, and in the meantime had

formed the key for the 2d., which he now placed before the members with an explanation of his methods of arriving at it.

The President gave the members the benefit of some of his researches and discoveries in the plating of the sheets of the 10 and 20 lepta of Greece. After a description of many of the varieties of the numerals on the backs of the stamps, he exhibited a selection of the prominent varieties such as the dotted cheek; the curve of the lip with an upward tendency; the mouth shortened; the broken circle, some in one and others in two places; the thin circle; the fish hook and other varieties in the Greek border.

Mr. Berry also chose the subject of plating, illustrating his remarks by two pages of the 1880 issue of Gambia (the remainder of the collection being afterwards shown). This issue, printed in small sheets of fifteen, is

still easily obtained in complete sheets of the lower values, and as all the varieties found on the ½d. and 1d. values are repeated on the higher values, these sheets form the keys for the reconstruction of the rest.

The C A issue presents more difficulties, there being as many as four plates for some of the values. The sloping label variety, stamps Nos. 1 and 5 on the sheet of the 6d. value, which is known in three of the four printings of the C A issues, also occurs in all the previous printings of this value only. Mr. Berry came to the conclusion that many of the differences whether termed flaws or scratches were not accidental, but put on the plate by the engraver for the purpose of the easier detection of forgeries.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.			
Sale of February 25th and 26th, 1919.			
	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s. d.
France, 1849-50, 40 c., strip of 4, close at side	4	15	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, off centre	6	0	0
British Levant, 1887-96, 40 p. on 2½d., double surcharge, mint	14	10	0
Bushire, 1915 (Aug.), 5 chahi, two pairs, mint, each	19	0	0
Ditto, a single copy, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 c., 9 c., and 10 c., mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., 24 c., and 1 k., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 kr., mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 kr., mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 kr., mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 kr., mint	6	10	0
Palestine, 1918, rouletted, 1 p., deep blue, block of 4,* no gum	12	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½d. to 5 marks, set of 13, mint	14	10	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, imperf., mint	9	10	0
New Brunswick, 3d., deep red, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, half of 6d., yellow, used as 3d., on entire	10	10	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow, £8 5s., £10 & 10	10	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, little close at top and one creased	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto,	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, two copies with a 3d. on original	11	0	0
	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s. d.
Nova Scotia, half 3d., blue, and a 6d., yellow-green, on entire	11	10	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green, £5 5s., £4 5s., £5 5s., £7, and	5	10	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green, £5 10s. & Bahamas, Fourpence on 6d., violet, surcharge inverted	13	10	0
British Honduras, 1891, 6 in red on 10 c., surcharge inverted, used with normal variety, on entire	5	15	0
Ditto, similar lot, but black surcharge	9	10	0
South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., dark green, pair	6	10	0
Collection in Lallier, 880	20	0	0
Ditto, British Colonials, 2307	40	0	0
Sale of March 11th and 12th, 1919.			
Serbia, 1866, Vienna print, perf. 12, 40 p., strip of 3, mint	7	0	0
United States, 1880, reissue on porous paper, 90 c., dull carmine, mint	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellow-green on grey wove	4	15	0
Ditto, 1859, litho., 2d., pale cobalt-blue, close at right	5	15	0
Baghdad, 1917, 2 as. on 1 p., bright blue, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on Turkish fiscal, 2 as. on 1 p., mauve and black, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, overprinted with Star and Crescent, 2 as. on 1 p., ultramarine, mint	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Baghdad, 1917, with date between Star and Crescent, 2 as. on 1 p., ultramarine, mint	9	10	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½d. to 5s., set of 13 and 3 duplicates, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, another set of 13, mostly used	13	0	0
New Britain, 1914 (Oct.), first printing) 1d. on 3 pf., brown, block of 4, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 40 pf., mint £4 10s. and	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf.	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 m., mint	34	0	0
Ditto, 1914 (Dec.), second printing, 5d. on 50 pf., mint	5	15	0
Ditto, another copy, used	5	10	0
Ditto, another, double overprint, mint	30	0	0
Ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, Registration label, "KAWIENG" in thick type, 3d., pair, no gum	5	15	0
Ditto, 1914 (Dec.), second printing, on Marshall Islands, 3d. on 25 pf., mint	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., mint £3 15s. and	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1915, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., mint	5	0	0
Salonica, 1916, 1s., bistre-brown, mint	6	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), ½d. on 3 pf., with comma after "1," on piece	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 5 pf., similar to above	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 20pf., similar to above	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d. on 40 pf., mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 marks,* slight thinning	14	0	0
Collection, Foreign Album, about 4000	30	0	0
Ditto, Schaubeck's Album, 8219	66	0	0
Ditto of U.S.A., 917	26	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of February 27th and 28th, 1919.

Austrian Italy, Journal, 1858, 4 k., red, thinned	3	10	0
France, 1st issue, 1 fc., carmine-brown, pair, pinhole	3	0	0
Ditto (Colonies), 1871-6, 4 c., grey, Cochín-China postmark	3	17	6
Oldenburg, 1861, 3 gr., deep yellow*	3	5	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, small margins	16	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1858-60, 18 k., blue, imperf.	3	10	0
Sicily 5 gr., carmine-red	3	5	0
Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Spain, 1st issue, 6 rs., blue	4	7	6
Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 10 c., pale rose, tiny thin spot*	3	10	0
United States "CITY DESPATCH POST," 1842, 3 c., black on green, glazed paper	4	7	6
Confederate States, Athens, 5 c., purple, pair on entire	21	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, Type 1, on entire	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 2, on entire	8	0	0
Ditto, Baton Rouge, 5 c., carmine and green, on entire, £13, £12 10s., and	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, "MC-CORMICK," on entire	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Type 3, on entire	16	0	0
Ditto, Charleston, 5 c., blue, on entire, £3 5s. and	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., blue on buff, on entire	3	3	0
Danville, 5 c., black on buff, on entire	10	10	0
Ditto, Fredericksburg, 5 c., blue, entire sheet of 20, mint	31	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, one without stop after "THOM," mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., brown-red*	4	7	6
Ditto, Knoxville, 5 c., brick-red, pair, on entire	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., deep carmine, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, Lenoir, 5 c., blue on orange lined paper	6	10	0
Ditto, Lynchburg, 5 c., blue, pair on entire	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, on entire	7	10	0
Ditto, Macon, 5 c., deep blue on yellow, Gibbons' Type 2, on entire	10	10	0
Ditto, Mobile, 2 c., black, pair	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, on entire	11	10	0
Ditto, Petersburg, 5 c., red, on entire or piece, £4 10s., £4 4s., and	3	12	6
Ditto, Tellico Plains, 5 c., red, and 10 c., red, in a pair*	31	0	0
Bahamas, 1st issue, 1d., lake, thick paper	3	17	6
Uruguay, 1st issue, 1 r., carmine-vermilion*	5	15	0

Sale of March 14th, 1919.

France, 1st issue, 40 c., pair, on piece	4	0	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., orange, inverted surcharge, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, another copy, double surcharge	4	0	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., green, on blued	3	0	0
Ditto, litho., 4d., orange-yellow,* part gum	3	15	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., green, mint	5	15	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
New South Wales, 1860, 1s., rose-carmine, mint	3	15	0	Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4*	14	0	0
South Australia, 1867-75, 9d., printed both sides	4	0	0	Ditto, Small Garter, 4d., block of 7,* with gum, one stamp defective	10	10	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., brown-red, 2 pairs, each	7	7	0	Ditto, Cross, 10s.	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., salmon-red	3	10	0	Ditto, Anchor, 10s.	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange-red, pairs, each	3	10	0	Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black, pair, creased	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep pink, strip of 4	11	10	0	Ditto, "I.R.," Queen, £1, green, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac, fine background and border	8	0	0	India, 1st issue, 4 as., pair, with blue wavy line	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-lilac, coarse background, pair	7	12	6	New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., rose	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-brown, coarse background, pair	4	10	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., carmine	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., deep blue, pair	4	10	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., indigo	10	0	0
Ditto, 1854, Registered, 1s., rouletted, on piece	7	5	0	New Zealand, 1855, 1d. on blue	6	15	0
Collection in Lallier's, 562	12	12	0	Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., on piece	7	10	0
Ditto in Ideal, 3600	12	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green, close at bottom	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6006	15	0	0	Sicily, ½ gr., cobalt-blue, proof or essay	9	0	0
* * *				Ditto, Plate 1, 5 gr., deep carmine-red	8	0	0
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.				Ditto, ditto, 5 gr., brick-red	7	10	0
Sale of February 20th and 21st, 1919.				Collection, Georgian, 1834, mint and used	46	0	0
Mafeking, set of 19, complete	10	15	0	Ditto, Great Britain and Colonies, 3214	42	0	0
Ceylon, rough perms., 9d., deep brown, strip of 4, mint	5	15	0	Ditto, European, etc., 6479	36	0	0
Great Britain, 2d., blue, 1841, reconstructed sheet of 240, including pairs, etc.	5	5	0	Ditto, Great Britain, 2491	52	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, town postmark	7	10	0	* * *			
Ditto, Cross, £1, purple-brown	5	5	0	MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.			
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	7	15	0	Sale of Feb. 26th and March 1st, 1919.			
Ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	5	10	0	Baghdad, ½ a. on 10 p.	6	6	0
Jhind, 3 rupees, mint	5	5	0	Ditto, 2 as. on 1 p., slight defect	4	13	0
Ditto, 5 rupees, mint	5	15	0	Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	21	0	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint	7	15	0	Great Britain, Orbs, £1	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	12	10	0	Mesopotamia, set, ¼ a. to 10 r.* (2 rs. thinned)	6	6	0
New South Wales, Diadem, 8d., yellow, imperf.	10	0	0	Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, creased	7	15	0
South Australia, London print, 1d., green, 2 pairs, each	7	0	0	Argentina, 1891, 20 p., blue-green, mint	4	8	0
Ditto, Colonial print, 1s., orange, pair, imperf.	11	11	0	Ditto, ditto, 20 p., green	3	17	6
Zurich, 6 r., set of 5 types, horizontal lines	12	12	0	Ditto, ditto, 50 p., vermilion, mint	9	5	0
Ditto, another set with vertical lines	15	15	0	Ditto, 1910, 20 p., black and dull blue, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, another set, with very faint or no lines	16	16	0	Ditto, other copies, used	4	0	0
Basle, 2½ r.	26	0	0	Canada, 7½d., green,* margins three sides	4	8	0
Vand, 5 c.	8	10	0	Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	4	12	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue*	5	15	0	Tuscany, 1 soldo,* cut close	3	15	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., "PENCF," mint	7	15	0	Natal, 1857, 1d., blue	4	5	0
Zululand, 1894-6, £5	5	12	6				
Sale of February 27th and 28th, 1919.				Sale of March 5th, 1919.			
Argentine Republic, 1910, set of 20 pesos, high values, mint	7	0	0	Barbados, 5s., brown-rose	3	5	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, 2d., 2½d., and 1s., used	6	0	0	Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue,* repaired	5	10	0
				Queensland, 1860, 6d., green	8	5	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

APRIL, 1919.

No. 328.

Our Fiftieth Anniversary.



ELSEWHERE in this number we have the pleasure of reporting the proceedings at our Jubilee Dinner, which was very appropriately celebrated on the actual fiftieth anniversary, the Society having been established on the 10th of April, 1869. As a complete history of the Society from its inception to the present time is so shortly to be published we will not here dilate on its many excellencies, but there was one very notable announcement made by our President in the course of his address which calls for special comment, and that was the gratifying news that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had signified his gracious consent to become our Honorary President. Philatelists all the world over will be

delighted and charmed at this added honour conferred upon our Society.

The generous association of the Royal Family from His Majesty downwards has, in our humble opinion, been of the greatest possible service to stamp collecting throughout the world, and this last honour is the latest and not the least instance of the interest the members of the Royal Family take in our hobby.

It is doubtless due to His Majesty's initiative that we have been so favoured, and we assert without the possibility of contradiction that the approval of Royalty has been a most potent factor in increasing and consolidating the pursuit of Philately.



New Zealand First Type Stamps.

THE BLUE PAPER USED IN 1855 BY MR. J. RICHARDSON, OF AUCKLAND.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



HAVE long puzzled over the watermarks occasionally found in the document or writing paper used to print in 1855 the first colonial issue of New Zealand stamps. As is well known, this work was done by a Mr. J. Richardson, a printer and stationer in Auckland. He used the original Perkins Bacon and Company plates sent out from England. Although a quantity of Star watermarked paper received from England was then in the possession of the New Zealand Government, for some reason a thick blue document paper was used for this issue of stamps. The paper is the same as about that time in use for printing the official New Zealand Gazette.

Copies of these stamps sometimes are seen with parts of a watermark; usually a whole letter and part of another. By careful study and observation the watermark was largely deciphered. It reads thus:—

CHARLES SKIPPER
& EAST
LONDON

I have a stamp showing “& E,” and various other stamps show different portions of the above watermark. This work is splendidly confirmed and important additional information given in a letter I have received from the Honourable R. Heaton Rhodes, of Tai Tapu, New Zealand. He has a 2d. of this same issue with watermark “D” and the straight line of the letter “N” of the word “LONDON.” Mr. Rhodes carefully examined the old New Zealand Gazettes preserved in the Parliamentary Library at Wellington, the early numbers of which are printed partly on the same blue paper as the 1855 issue, and found no watermark in the pages of the Gazettes of 1854, 1855, and 1856, but in that of the 1853 he found the following:—

1. W. LEWIS
1852

and on a number of alternate pages to this:—

2. The figure Britannia seated with shield and trident in double-lined oval surmounted by a crown.

3. E. TOWGOOD
1852

4. CHARLES SKIPPER
& EAST
LONDON

The above watermark, numbered 4, was in the sheets of blue paper used by Mr. J. Richardson in 1855, but is it possible that part of the paper so used was watermarked

W. LEWIS or E. TOWGOOD
1852 1852

The only watermark of which I have evidence in the paper of these stamps in my collection is

CHARLES SKIPPER
& EAST
LONDON

Can anyone give additional information as to these matters? The problems of the early New Zealand issues are not all solved yet.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 60)



THE fourteen types are—

1. Wide oval down left side containing a more or less continuous line from "ESC" of "ESCUELAS" to "CEN" of "CENTAVOS." Small flaw at the foot of the "N" and to right of the "v" of "CENTAVOS."
2. Small flaw under second "E" and to the right of "L" of "ESCUELAS." Line under "SCUE."
3. White oval wide by cross on left and "DO" of "DOS," with projecting fine line over "O." Projection of colour over cross on right.
4. Flaw between "S" of "DOS" and "C" of "CENTAVOS." Line under "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS" and cross.
5. Coloured dash under first "E" of "ESCUELAS." Line under "CU." Wide white oval over "DO" of "DOS," with line over "OS." Projection of colour over the cross on right.
6. Line round oval from cross on left to cross on right. Wide white bulge under "ES" of "ESCUELAS."
7. Fine dotted line under first "E" of "ESCUELAS."
8. More or less broken line under cross on left and "ESCUELAS."
9. Wide white oval at bottom over "NTAVOS" of "CENTAVOS" and "FUER" of "FUERTES" containing a broken coloured line.
10. Foot of "N" of "CENTAVOS" invaded by colour. Line under "ELA" of "ESCUELAS" close to lined edge of lined background.
11. White oval wide down left side.
12. Thick line under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS."

13. Thick line under the first "E" of "ESCUELAS" and more or less broken line under "SCUELAS." White oval wide by cross on left narrowing over "OS" of "DOS."
14. White oval broad round left side from first "E" of "ESCUELAS" to "U" of "FUERTES," with clear line over "CENTAVOS."
- Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, and 12 show a white stroke like an "I" to the right of the second "E" in "FUERTES."

The types of the varieties with inverted frame are:—

- a. Thick line under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line from cross on right over the letters "UERTES" of "FUERTES." These are in a widening of the wide oval down right side. Blotch of colour over "DO" of "DOS." Flaws after the letter "L" of "ESCUELAS," and after "C," "E," "A," "V," and "S" of "CENTAVOS," and after "F," "E," "R," "T," and second "E" of "FUERTES." Dot after the "S."
- b. Broken line under "ELA" of "ESCUELAS." Line over first "E" and "TE" of "FUERTES." Flaw by the cross on right and "S" of "FUERTES." Small flaw after "O" of "DOS," and after "E," "A," "V," of "CENTAVOS," with dot after the "S." Dot after the "R" of "FUERTES" and flaw to the right of the second "E" of this word.
- c. Same as b, without flaw.
- d. With transfer fold bottom of right margin, otherwise the same as b or c.

5 CENTAVOS.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Similar in appearance to the 1 c. and 2 c. values. This value appears to be rare. We have only seen one block of six and eight singles, two of which are unused. Among these there are apparently eight different types, and the types are arranged in the block thus:—

4	5	6
7	8	3

The distinctive marks of the types, which must be regarded as provisional, are:—

1. Thick dash of colour under "U" of "ESCUELAS."
2. The letters "VOS" of "CENTAVOS" and "FUER" of "FUERTES" touch the white oval. The white oval is broad round the top left side, with dash under the first "E" and line under "UEL" of "ESCUELAS." Fine line over the first "C" of "CINCO."
3. Thick line to edge of background under "EL" and "AS" of "ESCUELAS."
4. White oval broad down left side. Line over "NCO" of "CINCO." "F" of "FUERTES" close to white oval.
5. Line under "CU" and thick line under second "E" of "ESCUELAS." Flaw near top of "E" of "CENTAVOS" on the right. Yellow dot on "O" of "CENTAVOS."

6. White oval broad over "CINCO CENTAVOS." Fine white scratch in coloured ground over "CI" of "CINCO" and "F" of "FUERTES."
7. White oval broad under "SCU" of "ESCUELAS." Bulges of colour over "CE" and "OS" of "CENTAVOS," and fine line to edge of background over "TAVOS."
8. Thick line from "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" to "R" of "FUERTES" round right side.

This value has been catalogued with inverted head, but we have not seen any copy. If it exists it probably belongs to this setting.

1 REAL.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. The Hall collection contains a block of fifteen, in which fourteen transfers are represented thus:—

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
6	11	12	13	14

and also a block of four as follows:—

14	11
4	1

The distinctive marks of the transfers are:—

1. Line from fourth cross on left over "UN REAL."
2. Small flaw on edge of coloured oval above "C" of "ESCUELAS." Line under the letters "ELAS." Broader white space over "RE" of "REAL."
3. Small flaw on edge of inside of top margin vertically above "C" of "ESCUELAS." White oval narrows to a point above "L" of "REAL."
4. Broader white oval with dotted line above "REAL," and again over the fourth cross on right. Coloured spot on upper margin near top left corner. White dot between "EL" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Flaw at extreme top right corner of stamp. Very broad white oval over "REAL" and upwards, with thick line from "E" to first cross on right.
6. Thick line by first and second crosses on right. Coloured dot on top bar of "E" of "REAL." Small coloured dash above "AL" of this word.
7. White scratch on coloured ground by second cross on left. Broken line in broader white oval over "EAL" of "REAL."
8. Broken line in the white oval, which broadens at this point, from "EAL" of "REAL" to third cross on right, and small dash of colour by first cross on right.
9. Small splash of colour in white oval above "RE" of "REAL." Thick dash by space between "L" of "REAL" and fourth cross on right; another by third cross.

10. Angular white line above "N" of "UN" and "R" of "REAL," and white scratch by "RE" of "REAL."
11. White oval very broad on left from "C" of "ESCUELAS" to "U" of "UN," containing heavy coloured projecting patch by second and third crosses on left, and line from first cross on left under "ESCUEL" of "ESCUELAS."
12. Broad oval with thin broken line above "REAL."
13. Broad oval over "REAL," with thin line over "N" of "UN," and over "R" and "AL" of "REAL."
14. Broad oval with coloured splash over "R" of "REAL," and line from "EAL" to third cross on right. White spot by "U" of "ESCUELAS."

2 REALES.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Apparently very rare, as we have only seen two copies. These are from different transfers.

2. Impressions on laid paper.

1 CENTAVO. 1st setting.—Printed in sheets of 255 stamps, probably 15 rows of 17 stamps. The stamps in general are set very close together, so that single copies are without margins. Only three transfers seem to have been employed in making up the sheet, and as a general rule the same transfer occurs in vertical columns. The following block amongst others in the Hall collection proves this fact:—

1	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2
1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2
3	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2
3	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2
1	2	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3
1	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2

Another block shows the following types:—

2	2	3	1
1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1
1	2	3	1

There is a marginal inscription in the left margin of the sheet reading "255 Estampillas de á UN Centavo," and apparently another in the bottom margin of the sheet, of which we have a pair only with "255 Estampillas" underneath, and a single with the initials "G J" underneath, the word following being most probably "Aramburu," the printer of the issue.

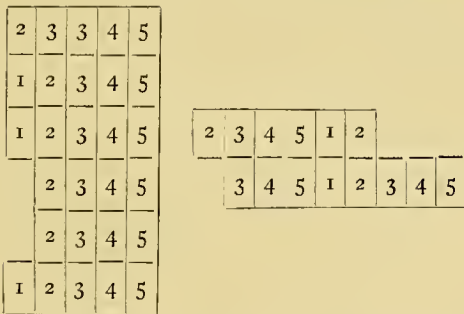
The three types, which are fairly easy to distinguish, are:—

1. The middle bar of the first "E" of "FUERTE" is thick and has a small line of colour in it towards the end.
2. A crescentic white space above the letters "UEL" of "ESCUELAS."
3. The first "S" of "ESCUELAS" has a white flaw at the base in front, and the white oval is broader by the cross on the left.

A copy of transfer No. 1 exists with a transfer fold squeezing up the bottom of the stamp, especially noticeable as half obliterating the "T" of "CENTAVO" and the "F" of "FUERTE."

2nd setting.—Apparently a second setting of this value exists, but as we have seen only two pairs and eight singles, no details are available. The two pairs are both of the same types.

2 CENTAVOS.—This value presents similar characteristics to the 1 c. value. The sheet contained 255 stamps, as a block with the left margin shows the partially complete inscription "[25] Estampillas de à Dos cents f . . ." Five transfers were used in the composition of the sheets, of which the general construction is indicated by the two following blocks:—



The five types are readily distinguished by the following indications:—

1. Thick lines over "DOS" and "CEN" of "CENTAVOS," and under first "E" of "ESCUELAS."
2. Flaw in background under the cross on the left. Kink in the stem of the "T" of "FUERTES."
3. White spot at the top of the "A" of "CENTAVO," and coloured spot over "O." Line under "LA" of "ESCUELAS."
4. White spot on top of the "F" of "FUERTES," and line under "L" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Line under "A" of "ESCUELAS" and over "TES" of "FUERTES."

What is apparently a heavy retouch may be found on transfer No. 1, cutting off the tops of the letters "CUEL" of "ESCUELAS."

5 CENTAVOS.—This value presents similar characteristics to the previous values on laid paper. It is probable that, like these, the sheets contained 255 stamps, but we have no confirmation of this. Five transfers were

employed in making up the sheet. The blocks and pairs examined give the following results :—

2 5	4 1	3 4	1
2 5	4 1	3 4	1

1 3	1 5	2 5	4 2	5 1	5 5
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The five types are distinguishable by the following indications :—

1. Line in broad white oval on left side from "C" of "ESCUELAS" to second "C" of "CINCO," with a break opposite the first "C" of "CINCO."
2. Line under "ESCUE" of "ESCUELAS" downwards on left to "1" of "CINCO" in broad white oval.
3. Smear of colour over white oval over the letters "ENTA" of "CENTAVOS." Line by cross on right to first "E" of "FUERTES."
4. Oblique scratch across lines of background over "NC" of "CINCO." Short line over "S" of "CENTAVOS."
5. Line from first "S" of "ESCUELAS" down left side to "O" of "CINCO." Last "S" of "ESCUELAS" almost touches white space beneath it.

The Hall collection contains two copies (transfers Nos. 1 and 5) apparently on wove paper.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the 1s. New Zealand (Type I).

BY BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.



THROUGHOUT its existence of nearly twenty years the New Zealand 1s. stamp of Type I was issued in one colour, green, but, as is the case with nearly all stamps in this colour, the description and differentiation of the numerous and varying shades is often a matter of great difficulty. One has only to learn that more than thirty different descriptions of green are listed in Gibbons' catalogue to realize the extent of this difficulty. There is also a most remarkable paucity of dated specimens in the 1s. values of New Zealand, especially among the imperforate issues, and in their comparative absence and owing to the loss of all official printing records, the determination of the priority of the shades employed still remains in many cases doubtful. The late M. P. Castle, who had probably devoted more time and attention to the early issues of New Zealand than any other single philatelist, was obliged to confess his inability to arrive at a final determination in several instances, and although I have been endeavouring to carry these problems a little further towards solution I have also to confess that my suggested arrangement is in some cases tentative only, and may have to be amended as the result of further information and research.

One printing plate only appears to have been manufactured for the 1s. value, and it was sent out to the Colony by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in September, 1854 (along with the plates for the 1d. and 2d. values), after they had printed therefrom in London 8000 1s. stamps. The general design is similar to that of the other Type I values, but the letters of value are in block letters instead of in Roman capitals as used for the 1d. and 2d. values.

A careful examination of a complete proof sheet printed in black, being a late impression from the 1s. plate, revealed nothing worthy of special note beyond the fact of the irregular spacing of the stamps upon the printing plate, and disclosed no re-entries. The plate, moreover, showed but little sign of wear, which is not a matter for surprise if one notes from the list of printings given in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* (p. 53) how very much smaller were the printings of the 1s. value as compared with those of most other values.

The provisional and semi-official use of one half of the 1s. stamp (bisected vertically) to do duty as a 6d. stamp has already been referred to in the notes on the 6d. value. This occurred both in the case of the London print of July, 1855, and in the Colonial print by Richardson on the blue paper, but not so far as I am aware in the case of any later printing. Its use appears to have been confined to the Post Office at Dunedin, and to have occurred only during the interval between the establishment of the 6d. postal rate in March, 1857, and the actual issue of the 6d. stamp in August, 1859.

The first issued 1s. stamp of New Zealand is the London print made by Perkins Bacon and Co. and put into circulation in the Colony on the 18th July, 1855. This printing was of 8000 stamps only, and it is now a rare stamp. We are met at the very outset by a difficulty both as regards the shade and as regards the paper, in the latter case in connection with the phenomenon of the *bleuté* paper.

Dealing with the shade, it does not appear that its precise description is yet satisfactorily determined. Gibbons in the 1917 catalogue calls it "Pale yellow-green." The *History of New Zealand Stamps* (1913) refers to it as "Green, paper *bleuté*." The late Mr. M. P. Castle writing in 1905 (*L.P.*, XIV, p. 225), said: "I have never found the 1s. (*bleuté*) except in the yellow-green," and again at p. 227, when referring to a shade of one of the 1862 printings upon Star paper, imperforate, speaks of a printing "in a rich yellow-green shade somewhat akin to the first shilling on *bleuté* paper," and he proceeds: "It is this shade that until the late fresh information has been placed with the London prints on white paper." Eight years later, in 1913 (*L.P.*, XXII, p. 231), Mr. Castle says, writing of specimens of the London prints which he considered were not upon *bleuté* paper, "The colour is, to my mind, of that peculiar delicate yellowish green that so clearly indicates Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printing. It is true that the impressions are more heavily inked than the other *bleuté* specimens, but this might occur through the plate being unevenly inked. The earliest Star watermark prints of the 1s. of the N.Z. Government printing are of a deep dull dark green of which I have a specimen postmarked Feby., 1862. The yellow-green shade came later and is quite dissimilar from the stamps in question."

I find it difficult to reconcile these statements with one another, or to re-

concile them with actual specimens of the stamps which I have so far had the fortune to see or to include in my collection. It will, I think, be generally conceded that the existence of the *bleuté* appearance of the paper, in the case of stamps printed upon the Star watermarked paper, is evidence of the London printing; and in such case several of the specimens in the collection can hardly be described as "pale yellow-green." They would be more aptly described as of a full or deep green tone, and are nearer of kin to the shade of the printings on pelure paper by J. Davies in 1862 than to that of most of the other printings on Star paper. From their general similarity in tone to that of the London prints I think it probable that Davies made use for his pelure printings of the supply of green ink which we know was sent out to New Zealand by Perkins Bacon and Co. along with the 1s. plate.

It is true that other specimens are rather paler in shade and disclose a yellower tone which is not very far removed from the shade of one of the Colonial printings in yellow-green which I have placed tentatively as about the latter part of 1863. These latter, however, disclose a much heavier printing with a more blurred impression, and are usually upon a much whiter-looking paper, and I agree with Mr. Castle's statement in 1905 that it is specimens of this latter printing which have often been classed—but as I contend erroneously—as London prints on white paper.

It will, I think, be admitted that early printings by Perkins Bacon and Co. from line-engraved plates generally show a marked superiority in workmanship, especially as regards clearness of impression, over Colonial printings from the same plates. This is more marked in the case of some of the other Australian colonies, e.g. South Australia and Tasmania, than in New Zealand, probably because in the case of the latter Colony the New Zealand Government imported in 1862, as superintendent of their printings, Mr. John Davies, who had been one of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s experienced workmen. But even in the case of New Zealand (with the exception perhaps of some of the printings upon pelure paper) the Colonial impressions on the large Star paper are as a rule more heavily inked and exhibit a tendency towards blurred impressions which give a more "mossy" appearance to the stamps as compared with the London prints. I remark, in passing, that the Colonial printings by Richardson, of Auckland—many of which are beautifully clear as to impression—are hardly comparable because of the thicker and softer character of the papers which he employed and which lent themselves more readily to the production of clearly printed specimens than did the rougher and coarser Star paper.

Dealing next with the difficulty as to the paper, I have reached the conclusion that the London-printed 1s. does not exist except upon paper showing more or less of the *bleuté* appearance, and that the so-called London-printed 1s. on white Star paper are really from a Colonial printing by J. Davies, of Auckland, the date of which was probably late in 1863, but may have been earlier. It would make these notes much too long to explain the whole of the reasons for such conclusion, which are intimately bound up with questions concerning the explanation of the occurrence of the *bleuté* appearance itself in the paper, but I quite fail to appreciate how it should happen that in so small a printing as that of the London-printed 1s. (only 8000 in all) there

should have been differences either in the ink or the papers employed which should lead to a *bleuté* appearance in some stamps but not in others, and it seems to me much more reasonable to confine the London prints to those which show blueing (in a greater or less degree) of the paper.

Similar considerations lead to precisely similar conclusions regarding the 2d. London print in blue, and I do not shrink from the responsibility of making a similar suggestion in that case also. Possibly upon some future occasion I may have the opportunity of going more fully into the whole question in dealing with the 2d. values.

In this connection it is not, however, without interest to call attention to the recent changes of opinion as evidenced by the lists of our leading English catalogues. In Stanley Gibbons' catalogue for 1897 the three values of the London-printed stamps of New Zealand are given as 1d., dull carmine, 2d., deep blue, and 1s., green; and they are listed as appearing (*a*) on white paper, and (*b*) on *bleuté* paper. In the case of the 1d. its appearance on *bleuté* paper is queried, and in the case of the 1s. on white no price is quoted. In the 1904 catalogue the 1d. and 2d. only are listed as on white paper, and the 2d. and 1s. on *bleuté* paper, and the following note appears:—

“The best authorities now agree that there was no London print of the 1s. on white paper.” This note was reprinted in 1906–7, whilst in 1909, 1911, 1912, and 1913 the lists are repeated, although the note is dropped. In 1914–15 the list is altered; the 1d. being listed as on white paper only, the 2d. on white, with a variety on *bleuté*, and the 1s., now styled pale yellow-green, is listed on white paper with a variety on *bleuté*. The following note appears: “The shade of this 2d. on white paper must be exactly the same as that of the 2d. on the *bleuté* paper. All 2d. stamps watermarked Star dated prior to 1862 belong to this issue.” The list in the current catalogue remains identical in these respects.

As to the 1s. value the fact that specimens of the yellow-green printing on white, non-*bleuté*, Star paper exist rouletted, appears to me conclusive against their inclusion with the London prints. Neither the London prints nor the succeeding Colonial prints on the blue foolscap paper have been found rouletted, and the earliest record of a New Zealand roulette appears to be in the year 1859 upon a stamp of the white unwatermarked paper issue. In fact, roulettes are scarce indeed until you reach the pelure and Star paper issues of 1862.

Meantime, as regards the London printed 1s. I record my own conviction that all so-called London prints on white paper, i.e. paper showing none of the *bleuté* appearance, are specimens from a later Colonial printing, and I venture to suggest an amendment of the catalogue list as follows: “No. 3, London print, 1s., full green shading towards yellow-green, clear impression; found only upon *bleuté* paper.”

If satisfactory dated specimens or stamps on covers in the correct shade are forthcoming, used prior to, say, 1861, disclosing prints upon white Star paper but without trace of the *bleuté* appearance, I must admit that the argument fails, but I have looked for such specimens for so long a time and never found one that I hesitate no longer about putting forward once more

the argument against the existence of the London printed 1s. on the white, non-bleuté, Star paper.

The next issue (Issue II) is the Colonial printing by John Richardson, of Auckland, upon blue foolscap paper, of the shade of which the term "green" alone is an adequate description, since the blue paper itself sufficiently identifies the stamp.

There was evidently but little demand for the 1s. value in the early history of this Colony, and it is probable that the small supply of the London printed 1s. lasted for some years. Bisected specimens of the London print are on record down to the year 1858, whilst the earliest recorded dates for the use of the blue paper 1s. are late in 1858.

Issue III, also printed by Richardson, was on the paper known as the hard or soft white unwatermarked paper, but the printings of 1s. value in this issue appear to come only on the soft paper. They occur in two quite distinct shades, of which the earlier is known as dull emerald-green and the later as blue-green. Dated copies of this issue are extremely scarce. I have come across one only in the emerald-green shade, viz. 8.1.62, which seems a belated date, and have met with none in the blue-green shade.

Adopting the usual catalogue order the printing upon pelure paper comes next (Issue IV), of which the date is given as early 1862, although it is open to question whether there was not a printing upon the large Star paper which preceded it. The pelure 1s. is generally described as deep green, and is of fairly uniform shade, although there are slight variations in depth of tone. It appeals to me as being very near in tone to the full green of the deepest London prints, and it is certainly quite distinct from the so-called deep green shade of the imperforate stamp on large Star paper, which latter has by comparison more of an olive tone.

In the next issue (Issue V), comprising the imperforate stamps on the large Star paper printed for the New Zealand Government by J. Davies, of Auckland, I suggest, tentatively, a substantial departure from existing catalogue lists. For what I believe to have been the first printing upon this paper I adopt the shade name deep green because it has become generally known, but I suggest that for the purpose of distinction it would be preferable to alter the style to deep (olive) green. I place it first in the list upon the strength of a specimen quoted by Mr. Castle (*L.P.*, XXII, p. 291) as dated in February, 1862. Dated specimens of this deep olive-green shade with the Dunedin perf. 13 are noted under dates in August and September, 1863, and early in 1864. It is usually a stamp printed with full ink and somewhat heavy impression, which is in favour of assigning it to one of the early printings.

I place next the yellow-green shade of heavy impression and full inking which has been the cause of the confusion as regards the London prints upon white Star paper. Mr. Castle records a dated specimen as of 2.11.1863 (see *L.P.*, XXII, p. 291), but I have not yet been fortunate enough to find one dated.

It is noteworthy that this shade has not yet been found in the Dunedin perf. 13, although it is listed among the roulettes.

With some specimens there undoubtedly arises some difficulty in distin-

guishing them from the London prints, but I feel confident that the real test will be found to be that of the *bleuté* appearance of the paper of the London prints.

In the next place I include a shade in bright bluish green, not yet listed by Gibbons, but referred to by Mr. M. P. Castle in his article in the *L.P.*, Vol. XXII, p. 291, where he says: "To the 1s. in the bluish green I have been unable to assign a date, but judging by its rarity I should assign it to some printing in 1862." This blue-green 1s. is listed in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* as occurring with the Dunedin perf. 13, and is also found rouletted. From the number of specimens I am able to show it will be readily recognizable as a distinctive shade, but judging from the general class of the postmarks I am inclined to place the date as later than 1862. I have been unable to secure any fully dated specimens, but have one showing a date April 6th, which I think may be 1863 or even 1864. These blue-green stamps are also for the most part very heavily inked.

Last of all I place the dull green shade, which has hitherto usually been listed as the first of the imperforate 1s. shades, but of which all the dated specimens in the collection now shown are in the year 1864.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the Perforations and Watermarks.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(Continued from page 70.)



SOMETIME in 1912 there was a shortage of the Crown A paper, and for further printings recourse was had to another paper, this time a paper watermarked Crown V, but not identical with any of the earlier Crown V papers. In fact it was a paper made for the local fiscal stamps of Victoria, for duties which, as I have already mentioned, were reserved to the respective States of the Commonwealth. I imagine that when the Crown A papers were obtained for the postage stamps, a supply of the new Crown V paper was procured for the essentially State fiscal stamps. In this paper the Crown V watermarks seem to vary to some extent, although on the whole they resemble the old Crown V watermarks of Type III, but the Crowns are somewhat narrower and more like those of the Crown A. The panes apparently contained ten horizontal rows of twelve watermarks as before, but the margins contained the words "VICTORIA DUTY" instead of "VICTORIA POSTAGE." The paper is somewhat thin. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons list the following values as printed on this paper—the 1d., 2d., and the 9d., but the small ½d., green, type of July, 1901, also exists on the same fiscal paper. The shade of the 9d. with any perfora-

tion is distinct, a deep carmine. The stamps exist with single-line perforation 11, also with the comb perforations, and possibly with the single-line perforation $12\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$. In the same year (1912), on the exhaustion of the 1d. stamp, a provisional stamp was issued by surcharging the 2d., violet, type of July, 1901 (with "POSTAGE"), "ONE PENNY," in red. So far I have only found this on the ordinary Crown A paper. I have already referred to the fact that this exists perforated by the latest type of comb machine, gauging $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$.

The "Unpaid" or "Postage Due" stamps, which continued in use over a period of nearly twenty years, show the same varieties of watermark as the contemporary postage or rather "Stamp Duty" stamps. The first printings in lake-brown and claret respectively with central part in blue are, as one expects, all on paper watermarked Crown V, Type I. The change to green with rosine centre of 1895 is announced in the *Australian Philatelist* of February, 1895 (Vol. I, page 92), which says that the remainders in the old colours had been destroyed. According to the catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., the earlier printings in the new colours were in blue-green and rosine, but later, the date assigned being 1898-9, all values except the 10d. were issued as yellow-green and rosine. I can find no contemporary record of this change, and I doubt whether the facts warrant any such a marked chronological classification of the shades of the green. In various shades of green combined with rosine for the central parts one finds specimens in distinct blue-green and others in yellow-green, watermarked Crown V, Type I, although the majority are in the blue-green shade, but I have specimens of the 2d. and the 2s. in distinct yellow-green with the first watermark. On the paper watermarked Crown V, Type II, I have so far seen only the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. These are found in pale shades of bluish green or a distinct yellow-green; the earliest used specimen known to me is a 4d. in yellow-green, postmarked the 2nd November, 1898, and the next a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in dull bluish green, postmarked the 9th February, 1900. I have found only the 1d., 2d., and 6d. watermarked Crown V, Type III, and on the Crown A paper the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., and 4d. All known to me on either paper are in somewhat dull greens, varying from bluish to yellowish-green tints. The perforations in my own specimens—of all colours and shades—appear to be the work of the comb machines described in the former section for the period 1890-1913, that is to say, the gauges 12 to $12\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ (Gauge III), except that I have not yet seen any with the revived *small-hole* perforations of 1906. As a Commonwealth series of "Postage Due" stamps, the modified New South Wales "Postage Due," was issued in 1902 (see the *Australian Philatelist* of August, 1902, Vol. VIII, pages 341 and 136), there could have been no pressing reason for continuing the Victorian set. Nevertheless, as we find the latter on Crown A paper for a few values, printing of these stamps must have taken place at least down to 1906. Thus the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. are reported in the *Australian Philatelist* of July, 1906, and the 2d. and 4d. in numbers of the same periodical of the 1st November, 1907, and the 1st July, 1908, respectively. In 1909 (see the *Australian Philatelist* of September, 1909) a new series of Commonwealth "Postage Due" stamps was issued, all of a type based on the Victoria "Postage Due" stamps in similar

colours; this may have been the signal for the suppression of a separate Victorian set.

No Victorian "Postage Due" stamps are recorded perforated 11 by the single-line machine.

In concluding these notes on watermarks it is somewhat remarkable that hitherto, so far as I am aware, there has been no recognition of the varieties of the Crown V watermarks, although they have been known to me many years.

Some years ago I mentioned the matter to Mr. Hausburg, who agreed with me that these differences existed, and we discussed the desirability of writing a joint paper on the subject. However, we were both engaged on other business, and the matter dropped.

Since these notes began to appear I have received some letters from Mr. H. P. Manus, of Amsterdam, from which it appears that he also had already identified the first three varieties of the Crown V papers, and his list of the several stamps occurring on the different papers substantially agrees with my own. My own list is no doubt far from complete, and I shall be glad if collectors and dealers will notify me of any additions which they may discover.

It is somewhat singular that in the catalogues of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons all three types have, from time to time, been taken for illustrations of the Crown V watermark, and I am indebted to that firm for kind permission to use their blocks to illustrate this paper. In the seventeenth to the twentieth editions of Part I of their catalogue, Type I is represented under the heading Victoria, and Type III under Western Australia, but from the twenty-first edition down to the current issue Type II exclusively is illustrated.

Specimens of the low-value Laureates, particularly the 1d., 4d., and 1s., exist without any sign of a watermark. It is believed that they are stamps printed on the margins of single-numeral watermark papers which have escaped the watermark. Further, in old lists specimens of the 1d. and 4d. Laureate on laid paper are mentioned. These doubtless were stamps printed on the lined borders of the Tasmanian double-line numeral papers. The large "Stamp Duty" and the "Stamp Statute" stamps frequently occur with watermark sideways, but this irregularity seldom occurs in the smaller stamps, except the oblong 1½d. and 1s., and the ½d., in which it is the normal position. There are some exceptions, but they are very scarce in the earlier issues. Such as are known to me are mentioned in the Reference List which follows. In the large £1 and £2 "Postage," King Edward VII, the watermarks are usually sideways. On the other hand, inverted as well as reversed watermarks* are common.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS.

At the end of 1902 or the beginning of 1903 the State of Victoria, in common with other Australian States, issued a series of Official stamps which, in the case of Victoria, were current postage stamps perforated with

* By "reversed" watermarks I mean those due to printing on the wrong side (back) of the paper. Inverted reversed watermarks also exist.

the letters O.S., horizontally in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and vertically in the other values.

The first notice of the issue which I have been able to find is in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of the 7th February, 1903 (Vol. XVII, at page 44), which mentions and describes the 1d. This is quoted in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of the 28th of the same month, which periodical records the 2d. in its issue of the 6th February, 1904. The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of May, 1904, lists the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. (olive-bistre), 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s.

These must have been on the Crown V paper, Type III. Other values with the same watermark also exist, namely, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 5s., £1, and £2, the £1 perforated 11 and $12\frac{1}{4}$. The issue was continued after 1905 for several values, on the Crown A paper in most values, but apparently the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was not included in the series. The £2 exists perforated $12\frac{1}{4}$ and also 11; I know the £1 only with the $12\frac{1}{4}$ perforation. The 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 6d., and 5s. are recorded in Yvert and Tellier's catalogue as perforated 11, the 5s. as perforated 12 (*sic*), and the 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. as perforated 12, presumably by the ordinary comb, gauge III.

The status of these and other State Official stamps is peculiar. It appears that the State Governments had to account for them to the Federal Government at their face value in the same way as for stamps sold to the public, so that the perforated letters were nothing more than safeguards against theft. See the *Australian Journal of Philately*, Vol. IV, pp. 42 and 44, and the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XV, pp. 66 and 81.

THE CHARITY STAMPS.

In October, 1897, the Government issued two large-size rectangular stamps of dimensions 32 mm. nearly \times 38 mm. on the white paper water-marked (sideways) Crown V, Type II, and perforated $12\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, large holes, and gummed. These were the 1d. (diademed profile of Queen Victoria to the left in a shield surmounted by an Imperial Crown within a coin inscribed "ONE PENNY" and "POSTAGE"; under the Crown the word "CHARITY"; "VICTORIA" in a curved label at the top), deep blue, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. (diademed profile of Queen Victoria in an upright oval under the word "POSTAGE" in a curved label, a group of figures emblematical of charity and surmounted by the constellation of the Southern Cross and a cross—"VICTORIA" in a scrolled label at the top and "TWO PENCE HALFPENNY" at the bottom, red-brown).

A description and full account of the issue will be found in the fourth volume of the *Australian Philatelist*, at pages 14, 20, and 28, from which it appears that there were issued of the 1d. 40,000 at 1s. each, and of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 10,000 at 2s. 6d. each, and that the dies were engraved by Mr. A. Mitchelhill and supplied by Messrs. Sands and M'Dougall of Melbourne. The proceeds were devoted to the use of certain hospitals.

In May, 1900, the Government issued two other stamps of the values of 1d. and 2d., to be sold at a premium for the benefit of Empire Patriotic or Bushmen's Corps Fund during the South African War. These stamps were

of large size—the 1d. $32\frac{1}{2}$ mm. \times 39 mm., and the 2d. nearly 33 mm. \times 39 mm., watermarked Crown V, Type III (sideways), perforated $12\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, large holes, and gummed. Particulars of the issue are set out in the sixth volume of the *Australian Philatelist*, at pages 87 and 109, from which it appears that 40,000 of the 1d. and 20,000 of the 2d. were issued, the former at 1s. and the latter at 2s. each.

The 1d. (a large military Maltese Cross with Imperial Crown and surmounted by the Royal crest and inscribed "S. AFRICA 1900. FOR VALOUR") is printed in bronze, and the 2d. (three soldiers, two mounted) is in emerald-green.

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

There are numerous varieties of the overprint "SPECIMEN" on the stamps of Victoria. The types known to me are as follows:—

1. The earliest would seem to be in thin sans-serif capitals about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, printed horizontally. This overprint occurs on stamps issued throughout a long period, commencing with a 2d. Half-length and extending down to the 'eighties of the last century. This type is exceedingly scarce, and probably was used for strictly official use.

2. A set with the word "SPECIMEN" in large Roman capitals nearly 3 mm. high. These are somewhat scarce. The earliest stamp with this overprint known to me is a 2s. Calvert type in green on white paper, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and the latest is a 3d. Laureated in orange. Others are the 1d. and the 8d. (orange) Laureated, the 4d. Beaded Oval, watermarked 4, the 3d. Laureated, orange, and the 4d. Laureated, rose, watermarked Crown V.

3. A third set has "SPECIMEN" in small Roman capitals 2 mm. high, the total length being 16 mm. As an example I may mention the 1d. rectangular frame, brown on rose Crown V paper.

4. A set with the overprint in tall somewhat narrow sans-serif capitals about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, the "M" being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. I have the following: the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., and 8d. of 1885, and I have the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of 1885 with a similar overprint but with somewhat thicker letters in addition to the word "Reprint."

5. A set with the overprint in italics, the "S" alone being a capital. The latter and the "p" have serifs and there is a period. The total length measured along the bottom and including the period is 16 mm. As examples, I may mention the 1d. Laureated, watermarked V Crown, the 2d. and 8d. of 1885, the 6d. (rays) of 1886, the 1d. arched medallion of 1886. It also occurs on some of the large "STAMP DUTY" stamps of the types of 1880.

6. Another set in italics with only the initial a capital is larger than No. 5 and in script characters. Examples are the following: 8d. Laureated, brown on rose (watermarked "10"), 2d., and 2s. of 1881.

7. There is a set in italic sans-serif capitals, usually printed obliquely; the length is $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the height of the letters measured obliquely is nearly 3 mm. I may mention the following examples: 1d., Maltese Cross; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of 1873, rosine; 2d., lilac, type of 1881.

7a. An overprint similar to No. 7 occurs on the large "STAMP DUTY" stamps of types of 1880, but in larger letters, the total length measuring

about 23 mm., and the height of the letters (measured obliquely) is slightly over 3 mm.

8. A set in italic capitals with serifs $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the height (oblique) of the letter, total length measured along the bottom of the letters, 2 mm. Example: 5s., bi-coloured, Laureated, of 1868; 3d., Laureated, orange; 4d., Laureated, Crown V.

9. Some of the large "STAMP DUTY" stamps of the types of 1880 have the overprint in large upright script characters with an initial capital. The full length of the overprint is 26 mm., the height of the "S" 11 mm., and of the other letters except the "p" and "i" $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. I have the £8 thus overprinted.

10. I have some values of the reprints of the "STAMP STATUTE" series overprinted "Reprint" and perforated with the word "SPECIMEN" in capitals nearly 5 mm. high, and of a total length of 26 mm.

(To be continued.)

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER, APRIL 10TH, 1919.



IN view of the War, of which no one could then foresee the termination, it had been decided not to celebrate this notable Anniversary in any festive manner. The happy conclusion of an Armistice cleared away the natural objection to banqueting during war time. In consequence, arrangements were put forward for the Fellows and their friends, both ladies and gentlemen, to meet together at dinner on the actual Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society's foundation.

Last Thursday evening, although 107 tickets had been taken, illness and other circumstances prevented more than 99 partaking of the excellent dinner provided for them at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W. The Fellows and their guests were received by the President, E. D. Bacon, Esq., M.V.O., and Miss Bacon, and punctually at 7 o'clock sat down to dinner under the chairmanship of the President.

Amongst the Fellows present were the Duke of Argyll, the Vice-President, who brought Mrs. Hall and Captains L. E. and C. W. Hall; the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. E. McNaughtan; the Hon. Secretary, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, with Miss Oldfield, Capt. P. B. Oldfield, Mr. P. B. Lambert, and several other guests; the Hon. Librarian, Mr. L. W. Fulcher; the Hon. Assistant Secretary, with Baroness Percy de Worms and their daughter; the following members of the Council, viz.: Mr. J. H. Barron, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Mr. F. J. Peplow, Baron de Worms with his two sons, and Mr. R. B. Yardley with three guests. The only honorary Fellow present was Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, but Mr. Mount Brown would have attended had he not

been prevented by a recent illness ; and the only Associate, the Hon. Stuart Montagu, brought his brother as a guest.

The repast over, the President rose to propose the toast of "The King"; he alluded to His Majesty's long association with the Society, which he had honoured by being President, on which he is graciously pleased to confer his patronage. The toast having been received with loyal enthusiasm, many of the ladies and most of the gentlemen lit up their cigars and cigarettes and enjoyed to the full the entertainment by the following artistes: Miss Muriel George, soprano; Mr. Ernest Butcher, baritone; Mr. Joseph Bull, operatic banjo soloist; Mr. Ernest Sewell, in drawing room magic; Mr. Selwyn Driver, entertainer at the piano, kindly arranged by the Hon. Secretary, in conjunction with Mr. Bromley.

After listening to one or two items of this splendid entertainment, the President gave the toast of the evening, "Success to the Society," in the following speech, attentively followed by his numerous audience :

MY LORD DUKE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

We are met to-night to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of our Society, which was founded on April 10th, 1869. On an important occasion like this it is good for us to look back over the years that are past and to consider our future prospects. As regards the past. I sometimes think that collectors of the present day are prone to forget how much they owe to the founders of this Society, for whether they happen to be fellows or not they are equally indebted to those men, because they were the first in this country to raise stamp collecting from a mere school-boy's whim and to place it on a footing of scientific research. The memory of those men and of their successors should be especially dear to the Fellows, for we have to thank the former for the splendid services they rendered us, in laying the foundations of the Society on a broad and sure basis, and the latter for the great progress the Society has since made.

Like all bodies of a kindred nature, our Society has had its difficulties at various times, but these have all been happily surmounted. The last of these was due to the War, which naturally caused great anxiety to the members of your Council. But as you know, we have been able throughout the whole of that terrible period to provide a meeting of the Society once a month during the ordinary season, and to continue without interruption the monthly publication of the *London Philatelist*. For the production of the journal we have to thank our editors, who have done such yeoman service for us, our lamented late President and our present Vice-President. We have also been able to present each Fellow with a copy of a monograph on the "Samoa Express Postage Stamps," by Mr. R. B. Yardley, a work of great research, like all that proceeds from the pen of this distinguished philatelist. Had it not been for the restrictions on paper and the great advance in the cost of printing, it would have been possible to distribute other monographs to the Fellows, for the Council hold the manuscripts of more than one important work awaiting publication.

The cause of charity during the War has also not been forgotten by us, and the National Philatelic War Fund, which was largely organized and supported by Fellows of the Society, resulted in the handing over of the substantial sum of rather more than £6,500 to the Red Cross Committee.

In concluding this necessarily very brief survey of a few incidents in the past history of the Society, I should like to remind you that we are the oldest Society of the kind in existence, and are recognized as holding the premier position of any such body in the world. And although we have our critics,

which is good for us, I think that we may justly claim to have maintained our position at the head of Philately in all movements calculated to promote its advancement and prosperity. I now pass on to consider our present and future prospects. And, first of all, I have a most gratifying announcement to make to you, which I am sure you will receive with the same proud satisfaction and pleasure as I have in communicating it to you. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has graciously signified his consent to become our Honorary President. We receive this intelligence with the great acclamation it deserves, and we dutifully thank His Royal Highness for the signal honour he has conferred upon the Society, which we may look upon as a further token of the interest the members of the Royal Family take in our pursuit.

I have also another very pleasing piece of news to convey to you. During the last few days I have received from one of the Fellows, who wishes to remain anonymous, the handsome sum of £50 for the funds of the Society. He has sent this to me "as a memento of the Society's Fiftieth Anniversary and as a thank-offering for the return of Peace and for the safe return of a son from war service on behalf of King and country." It is very good of him to have forwarded this donation, and I thank him for his kind thought and generosity. We are not, by any means, a rich Society, so gifts of this nature are very acceptable, for had we larger funds, the Council would be able to do more in the way of presenting publications to the Fellows and in making changes in other directions for their benefit.

I have received, too, a letter from Mr. Wilmot Corfield, whose absence to-night on account of illness we much regret, in which he sends his personal congratulations on our Fiftieth Anniversary, and also those of the Philatelic Society of India, the expressions of which we much appreciate.

I have also had a charming letter of congratulations to the Society from Dr. Emilio Diena, the great Italian expert, and one of the most eminent philatelists of the day, whom we are proud to number amongst our Fellows.

And since I arrived here a beautiful illuminated scroll with congratulations from the Oxford Philatelic Society has been handed to me by Mr. F. A. Bellamy; a telegram of congratulations has been received from Mr. F. J. Melville on behalf of the Junior Philatelic Society; Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey has sent a similar message from the editor and staff of *Stamp Collecting*, and a joint cablegram to the same effect has come from Mr. Lachlan Gibb, one of the oldest Fellows, and Mr. Victor Goad, the representative of the Society in Canada, and from the President of the Kristiania Filatelist-Klub, a telegram sending compliments and best wishes to the Society. All these expressions of goodwill are highly prized by us.

In addition to our celebration to-night, the Council thought that the Fellows would like to possess some permanent memento of the Jubilee of the Society. It was decided that the most appropriate shape that this could take would be a history of the Society from its inception to the present time. At the express wish of the Council, Baron Percy de Worms, our Assistant Honorary Secretary, has undertaken the compilation of a record of this kind. Writing a work of this nature is no light task, and we are very grateful to him for performing it. We may be sure that in his capable hands the work will be as complete and accurate as it is possible to make it. I understand from him that the manuscript of the work is far advanced, and we hope that copies of it may be ready for distribution during the next three months.

It is owing to the publication of this memorial by the Council that I have not said so much as I should otherwise have done about the early history of the Society, as you will shortly be in possession of the whole connected story, which it would have been quite impossible for me to have given you to-night. I did not wish, either, to anticipate anything that Baron Percy de Worms may have to tell us.

I may mention that I hope before the end of the year to publish, at my own expense, a work on the stamps of Great Britain, printed by Perkins Bacon and Co., and to present a copy of it to each Fellow of the Society. This work, which has engaged my leisure time for some years past, has only been made possible by the kindness of my friend Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, the managing director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Limited, who, besides giving me his valuable assistance, has allowed me to ransack the records of the firm, which are fortunately available over the whole period of forty years, from 1840 to 1880, when those grand old stamps were in use.

The Council anticipate that with the return of normal times, it will be possible next season to revert to fortnightly meetings, and also to commence an annual distribution of medals for philatelic research. You will remember that a scheme with the latter object was approved in 1914 for awarding three medals annually, to be known as the "Crawford," "Tapling" and "Tilleard" medals; but owing to the War it has perforce remained in abeyance.

The growth the Society has made can be well illustrated by a personal reference. When I joined in 1880, which was eleven years after the formation of the Society, there were 37 members all told, to-day we number 314, despite the fact that, in consequence of the War, we have eliminated all members of enemy nationality, and have lost others from various causes. Your Council is, however, by no means satisfied by the present figures, and considering the large number of new collectors in this and other countries we think that our membership roll should be at least doubled, and we intend to make special efforts to attain this object.

Before I sit down I should like to take this opportunity of saying that it is a great pride to me to preside over a Council of which every member I am sure has the best interests of the Society at heart, and I desire to thank them one and all for the great courtesy they invariably display towards their chief. I ask you now to drink with me prosperity and continued success to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and I couple with the toast the name of our worthy Honorary Secretary, Captain H. R. Oldfield.

On the subsidence of the loud applause at the termination of the President's speech, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, Hon. Secretary, at once rose to reply, and after commenting on the small membership compared to what it ought to be, said that, unlike the directors of the Cemetery Company who, when the question of repairing the boundary fences arose, thought it was unnecessary as those who were in couldn't get out and those who were out didn't want to come in, he hoped those who were outside the Society would at once take the necessary steps to become members, and thus raise the Society to the position of importance it ought to occupy.

Mr. Walter Howard then made known his intention of presenting to the funds of the Society, in commemoration of its Jubilee, the handsome sum of £50, which announcement was received with much gratification and hearty applause.

Following other items of the excellent musical programme, Col. Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes gave, in the happiest of terms, the toast of "The Visitors"; no more appropriate choice than Col. Rhodes could have been made, since in addition to being a New Zealand M.P., he has filled the office of Postmaster-General of that Dominion. Mr. Percival B. Lambert most wittily replied on behalf of himself and the numerous guests, both ladies and gentlemen.

After Mr. Ernest Sewell had mystified his spectators by the extraordinary facility with which he performed "Drawing Room Magic," Mr. B. Goodfellow

in cordial terms proposed a vote of thanks to the Dinner Committee, viz., Mr. R. B. Yardley, the Hon. Sec., and Hon. Asst. Sec., for their endeavours to make this function, so far unique in the annals of Philately, a success.

The official toast list, intentionally made as short as possible, having already been exhausted, the Hon. Asst. Secretary, when called upon to respond, was taken by surprise, and in thanking Mr. Goodfellow and the rest of the company, on behalf of the Dinner Committee, mentioned that it was originally intended to complete the history of the Society he was compiling in time for distribution on this Fiftieth Anniversary, but justified his apparent dilatoriness by stating that the late Mr. Castle had been led into error by being compelled to write hurriedly. Since such a precise observer had made mistakes, it was incumbent on him to take the utmost pains to render the record of the Society as accurate as possible.

It is much to be regretted that this most pleasant reunion almost immediately thereafter terminated, without the proposition of a vote of thanks to the Chair. The President, therefore, was unable publicly to state his views on the Celebration Dinner and to offer, on behalf of the Society, their very cordial thanks to Mr. Walter Howard for his most generous donation of £50. The President may rest assured that under his able chairmanship everything proceeded smoothly and that he once again earned the sincere gratitude of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Seventh meeting of the Society will be held on *May 15th*, when Dr. E. W. Floyd will give a Display of the Stamps of British Levant.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, May 15th, 1919.

No stamps can be dealt with on May 15th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, May 13th, 1919.

THE LATE MR. R. W. H. ROW.

WE much regret to record the death of our late fellow-member, Mr. R. W. H. Row, who joined our Society in 1916.

Mr. Row died from an attack of influenza. In private life he was well known as a Master in Zoology at King's College. We learn from Messrs. Frank Godden, Ltd., that Mr. Row's collection of Siam, contained in something like twenty-six volumes, and a large portion of which was recently exhibited at the Royal, has been left to the British Museum, and has been accepted by them.

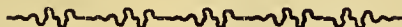
A FURTHER NOTE ON THE NEW "HIGH VALUE" STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY E. D. BACON.

WHEN speaking of the new plates used for these stamps by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. in my note in the March number of the journal, I should have referred to the coloured dot found on the stamps. I believe that this was first pointed out by Mr. R. Roberts, *vide* his description in the same number of the journal, page 71, but he omitted to state that specimens of the stamps of all three values are also found without the dot. I think it may interest collectors to know the actual reason for the appearance of this dot on the greater number of the stamps.

The plates of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. have been made after the custom of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, from dies on which dots have been added below the designs. The dot on the die of the Half-Crown is placed at $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. below the central point of the bottom marginal line of the stamp, while the dots on the Five Shillings and Ten Shillings values occupy similar positions as regards the bottom frame-line of the stamps, but at intervals of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in place of $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

The dots are added to the dies for the purpose of getting the impressions transferred to the plates at equal distances apart. The *modus operandi* is as follows: The workman first of all transfers an impression from the die to the top of the plate. This impression leaves a dot under it, which shows him the exact interval to leave between this impression and the one below it, and when the second impression is made the dot of the first is covered by the top marginal line of the second impression. And so on down the sheet, until he has completed the number of rows required on the plate. The result of this method of transfer is that the stamps in the top horizontal row have no dot, all the remaining stamps on the sheet have a dot at the central point of the top marginal line, and the stamps in the last horizontal row also have a dot on the margin of the sheet below the central point of the bottom marginal line of the stamps. Each sheet consequently has thirty-six stamps that show the dot and four stamps that have no dot.



New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The new 1½d., deep chocolate-brown stamp, printed on multiple Crown over "A" watermarked paper, is to hand, from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd.

Adhesive.

1½d., deep chocolate-brown; multiple Crown over "A" wmk.; perf. 14.

BAHAMAS.—We have received specimen copies of the 3d., brown and black, Queen's Staircase type, with and without the "War Tax," in black, overprint.

CEYLON.—A "Specimen" copy of the 1 cent., chocolate-brown, is to hand.

Adhesive.

1 c., chocolate-brown; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

COOK ISLANDS.—The 1s. value on chalky paper, wmk. sideways, perf. 14½ × 14, has reached us, from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd.

Adhesive.

1s., rose-carmine; wmk. sideways; chalky; perf. 14½ × 14.

DOMINICA.—We have before us "Specimen" copies of the 3d. and 2s. stamps, the former with the overprint "War Tax" in red, and the latter in new colours.

War Tax.

3d., purple on yellow. Red overprint.

Adhesive.

2s., blue and purple, on blue; coloured through.

HONG KONG.—We have received a "Specimen" copy of a 25 c. stamp, presumably from a new plate made, owing to the discovery of an error in the Chinese character for "two" on the old plate.

JOHORE.—At last a "Specimen" copy of the 21 c. value, chronicled on page 255, Vol. XXVII, has come to hand, and we find the colours to be dull purple with orange figure of value.

MESOPOTAMIA.—"Specimen" copies of the thirteen stamps chronicled on page 135, Vol. XXVII, are to hand. The word "Specimen," we notice, is perforated and not printed.

MONTERRAT.—We have received from Mr. R. Roberts a pair of the 1½d., orange, stamps overprinted "War Stamp," in small sans-serif caps, in black.

The value, 1½d., is printed in black on a white tablet, and we notice that the space between "1" and "½d." is wider on one stamp than the other.

War Stamp.

1½d., orange.

SAMOA.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., have sent us the 1½d., brown-orange, New Zealand stamp overprinted "SAMOA," in red.

Adhesive.

1½d., brown-orange; perf. 14 × 14½.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We hear that the 3 cents has changed its colour to grey, but our usual "Specimen" copy has not yet reached us.

ZANZIBAR.—"Specimen" copies of the 15 c., 75 c., 5 r. and 10 r., printed on the multiple Crown and CA watermarked paper have reached us.

Adhesives.

15 c., blue.

75 c., slate-grey.

5 r., blue.

10 r., brown, green centre; wmk. multiple Crown CA; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—The *American Philatelist* chronicles, on continental authority, another value, 5 c., of the 1917 issue, surcharged, but in this case it is "QUARKO—25 C.T.S.—KORCES," in three lines.

Provisional.

25 c. on 5 c., green and black; green surcharge.

DENMARK.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 3 öre, grey, and 7 öre, orange, stamps—*se-tenant*—said to have been taken from an automatic “tape” machine; perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

We have also seen the 50 öre stamp of the King's Head type, wmk. crosses.

Adhesive.

50 öre, claret and black; wmk. crosses; perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

FRANCE.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us he 5 c. value of the new “War Orphans” series.

Two figures, a boy and a girl, are shown in the design. The inscriptions are, “Republique Française,” “Orphelins de la Guerre.”

Value at foot, 5 c., postes ✕ 5 c.; colour green; perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

RUSSIA.—We read in Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s Monthly List that the new Bolshevik postage stamps have arrived.

They are, we are told, of an allegorical design, a hand, grasping a sword which is severing Russia's fetters. Only two denominations, 35 and 70 kopeks, are announced, and the colours are not given.

SAN MARINO.—Certain stamps of the “Pro Combattenti” set are chronicled in the *American Philatelist*, overprinted “3 Novembre 1918,” with two horizontal bars at foot of stamps.

The values named are 20, 25, 45 c., and 1, 2, and 3 lire.

SWEDEN.—We have received the 27 öre of the permanent set. It is printed in the

same shade of blue as the 55 öre, surcharged “27.”

Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the 8 öre Official, watermarked wavy lines.

Adhesive.

27 öre, pale blue; perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Official.

8 öre, deep rose; wmk. wavy lines; perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—The new 3 c. Victory stamp has been received from Mr. R. Roberts.

Design: a helmeted female figure, right hand grasping a sword, left arm partially extended, with balance scale held in hand. Draped with five flags. Inscription at top, “U.S. Postage” and “3 cents 3” at foot.

Colour violet; no wmk.; perf. 11.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

PERSIA.—Lieut.-Colonel G. S. F. Napier sends details of following new issues:—

March, 1919.—3 shahis on 12 shahis of current issue.

March, 1919.—10 krans of 1909 issue overprinted “1337” in Persian characters.

March, 1919.—30 krans of 1909 issue were overprinted “1337” in Persian characters.

The Tehran “Kherieh” or famine stamp, mentioned on page 256, Vol. XXVII, as printed in pink instead of mauve, was in use for a short time in February last without the inscription in black on the tablet at the base. Since then the inscription has been reinserted and the stamp without inscription withdrawn.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1918-19.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.

F. J. PELOW.

SIR CHARLES STEWART

WILSON, K.C.I.E.

BARON DE WORMS.

R. B. YARDLEY.

Present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Thos. W. Hall, W. Dorning Beckton, R. B. Yardley, L. O. Trivett, Col. Percy B. Akroyd, Col. the Hon. T. Heaton Rhodes, W. Howard, Percival Boyd, M.A., Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Louis E. Bradbury, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, Lieut. R. Leonard, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Capt. Lance. E. Hall.

The chair was taken by the President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 20th February, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from the Private Secretary to H.M. the King, and from the Home Office, acknowledging the resolution passed at the last meeting, relative to the death of Prince John.

THE sixth meeting of the session 1918-1919 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 20th March, 1919, at 5.45 p.m.

The Hon. Secretary reported the death of Mr. W. Denison Roebuck (elected in 1907) on the 15th February, 1919, and of Mr. R. W. Harold Row (elected in 1916) on the 16th February, 1919, and was directed to communicate with their relatives and to express the sympathy of the members in the loss they personally and the members of this Society also had sustained.

A letter was also read from Mrs. Beppler acknowledging the resolution of sympathy passed at the meeting on the 16th January last.

The Hon. Secretary submitted a report as to the arrangements made for the "Fifty Year" Anniversary Dinner to be held on the 10th April next, which would take the place of the usual meeting for that month.

The President read a letter from Mr. Lachlan Gibb, together with specimens of the 5 c. and 10 c. value of the first issue Envelope stamp of Canada, both printed in red, which were presented by him to the Society for its collection.

The members then proceeded to consider the nomination of the following candidates for membership, all of whom after ballot were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society:

Mr. George Ginger, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow.

Lieutenant Charles Wilfred Buckenham Haworth, proposed by Mr. Walter Howard, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher.

Mr. Walter Victor Morten, proposed by Mr. L. O. Trivett, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. William Oakley, proposed by Mr. L. O. Trivett, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. R. G. Owens, proposed by Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., seconded by Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht.

Mr. T. W. Hall then gave a most interesting display of the Early Issues of Venezuela in illustration of the Paper published in the *London Philatelist* in September and October, 1918.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Hon. Sec., seconded by Mr. Dorning Beckton, and after some remarks in support by Col. Akroyd, Mr. W. Howard, and the President, was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

MARCH 1ST.—Paper, St. Vincent; Mr. C. A. Stephenson. The first business was to present, in accordance with a unanimous vote of the Committee, to Mr. F. W. Restall a special vote of thanks on vellum for his handsome donation to the Society, consisting of a fine set of solid mahogany cupboards to enclose the Society's safes, in addition to stamps for the collection. Mr. Pimm made the presentation, and Mr. F. W. Restall suitably responded.

Mr. Stephenson then gave his paper, and included some very useful information direct from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., giving the numbers printed of each variety, etc. Mr. Stephenson had printed these details and distributed copies to all present. He illustrated his paper by his collection, which, as usual, contained only superb used or mint copies, and he was ably supported by the collections of Messrs. Pimm, Restall, Collier, Goodwin, and the Society.

At these meetings Messrs. W. Houtzamer, W. H. Loose, W. Turner, L. W. Hooper, P. P. Lewis, R. H. Urwick, R. H. Adie, J. M. Howley, H. T. Money, J. H. Smyth, W. V. Brown, J. Restall, Jean Edelmann, and Captain G. S. M. Burton were elected members.

Messrs. C. A. Stephenson, Major S. B. Wildman, F. C. A. Goodman, B. W. Stone, L. O. Trivett, H. Fiddian, Rev. G. W. Spicer, J. Swabey, P. L. Pemberton, F. C. Henderson, J. M. Howley, F. W. Restall, and W. H. Goodwin were thanked for donations to the permanent collection, and Dr. J. N. Keynes for his contributions to the library.

It was proposed to hold an exhibition of War and Red Cross stamps at the Midland Institute Conversazione on January 13th to 16th, 1920. About 1600 members and friends will be present each evening, and we wish to make a really good show.

MARCH 29th. Display, French Congo and Crete, by Mr. H. L. Hayman.

The following members were elected: Messrs. F. A. Ellis, M. D. Tocco, and Dr. N. D. Settina.

Votes of thanks were given to the following for donations to the Permanent Collection: Sir A. D. Steel-Maitland, Major Winstanley, Miss V. Ostara, Mrs. Bridson, Dr. A. I. Esslemont, Messrs. Stephenson, Kannrenther, Constantinides, Collier, H. L. Hayman, and Mapplebeck.

It was decided that the Dinner should take place about the third week in November and that ladies be cordially invited.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hayman, Mr. Hiscox showed the stamps comprised in the display. French Congo, in addition to a collection complete in every detail, furnished the most wonderful display of artists' proofs and colour trials we have ever seen. It was almost a case of how many combinations of the colours there could be. It showed, however, the infinite pains that had been taken, from the steel engravings down to the issued lithographs, to get an artistic appearance within the scope of Post Office regulations.

The collection of Crete was just as remarkable in quite another way. Instead of artist's proofs and colour trials we had a wonderful array of errors of surcharge as per catalogue, only much more so, many uncatalogued varieties being included. The artistic

arrangement of the collection showed off to advantage the beautiful designs of many of these stamps, and the enthusiastic vote of thanks to Mr. Hayman was richly deserved, as was that to Mr. Hiscox, who had arranged and displayed it.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 412th meeting was held on Friday, March 7th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

New issues, postmarks, and entires were shown by Messrs. Albrecht and Duerst.

The nomination paper for the election of next season's officers was placed on the table according to custom and partially filled in.

Mr. J. Alan Walker gave a display with notes of his fine collection of the stamps of Chili, and provided some very useful information as to the best means of distinguishing the different printings of the imperforate issues.

The collection included a key plate for the reconstruction of the sheets; proofs; a sets of unpaid letter stamp essays with the amount to be collected written by hand in the postmark, the only stamps of this character seen by Mr. Walker and undoubtedly very rare; fiscal stamps; scarce reprints and essays of the 20 centavos; and one of the most interesting exhibits, two portions of a proof sheet of the 5 centavos, complete but for the top three rows, water-marked with the Chilian Arms sideways, extending over twelve stamps.

Mr. Walker was ably thanked by Mr. Munn in proposing, and Mr. Duerst in

seconding, an expression of the sense of indebtedness of the members for the excellent display.

Mr. Walker in his reply gave reason to hope for a further paper on the subject next session.

AT the 413th meeting, held on March 21st, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair. Mr. R. K. Redfern was nominated for membership and Dr. Theodore Groome, M.A., unaminously elected as a Corresponding Member.

New issues and philatelic curiosities were exhibited by Messrs. Berry, Duerst, Jordan and North.

The date of the Annual Meeting was fixed for Friday, May 16th, and it was resolved to hold a picnic as in pre-war days, the Hon. Sec. to report arrangements to the Annual General Meeting.

Mr. John C. North occupied the closing evening of a very successful session with a display of his collection of the stamps of Belgium with notes. All the issues were fully shown, the early issues with varieties being exceptionally strong. The King Albert issues were shown in large blocks as were the Charity, Red Cross, Postage Dues, and Parcel Post stamps, and an interesting exhibit of stamps used at various places during the War.

Mr. North was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. J. H. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Higgins, and supported by Mr. Munn, the Hon. Sec., and the President.

J. STELFOX GEE.

Hon. Secretary.

"FERN HOLME,"
RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications on Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, T. W. HALL, 61 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C. 1.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—*THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 21s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.*

The Editor, "The London Philatelist,"

9.3.19.

DEAR SIR,—I do not know if Russian stamps are interesting specialists at the present time or not, or even if this letter contains any new information (if not, you might please destroy it); but a few days ago I had the privilege of going through the stock of stamps at the head post office here, Tiflis, the capital of the recently declared Georgian Republic. In passing, I may say that stamps are not in use at Batoum, or any

of the other towns in Transcaucasia, the first of my own knowledge, the latter on the word of the Director of Posts; hand stamps are used instead. An ordinary letter costs 60 k., registration is 50 k. in the same town, with higher rates to other places. The stamps I found in use were Russian issues of various dates from 1909 onwards, including imperf. 1, 3, and 5 k., and 1 rouble; Romanoff issue 4, 10/7 on white, and also on tinted creamy paper, 20/14, perf. issues, all values from 1 k. to 10 roubles; although of some

values the stocks were very small when I went to the post office, and were non-existent altogether when I came away. I found odd pieces of various values showing a delightful range of shades and plate numbers, and especially I noticed that at least two plates had been used to print the 1 rouble; this is what really led to my writing this letter. The plates I saw are numbered 2, 8, and 3, 9, respectively, the first figure in each case being in the colour of the outer background, and the second in that of the large design. The plates each contain 50 stamps in the usual setting, but the stamps are differently spaced on the two plates to a marked degree, and there are minor differences in the stamps themselves which are regular throughout, and which I note as follows:—

Plate 2, 8. The letters of the word PY6 are thinner and cleaner cut than in Plate 3, 8, and are apart.

Plate 3, 9. The letters are thicker and very often join one another, particularly the last two.

Plate 2, 8. Row two: first stamp, top of 6 broken; this becomes row four, stamp six, on Plate 3, 9. I do not know what the post office will do after the present stock of stamps is exhausted, which will be in the near future. Although the Republic was declared in May last, no steps seem to have been taken regarding a separate issue—the present stock of stamps is the remainder of the one on hand when the break-away occurred—neither does it seem to have struck the authorities to overprint. As values are sold out, postage is made up of combination of other values. There is no postal service with Russia at present, everything is very chaotic and things generally exorbitantly dear. For example, bread is 5, tea 40, sugar 15, coffee 36, cocoa 36 roubles a funt (14 ozs.). Most articles of wearing apparel are simply beyond the reach of the majority of people altogether.

Yours sincerely,

JNO. J. DARLOW, A.C.C.,
Major,

12th Corps Cyclist Battn.,
Salonica Force.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The December number of the *London Philatelist* finally reached me two days ago, and, as usual, I found its contents of exceeding interest.

The article on "The Centenary Issue of Chili," by Lieut. W. B. Haworth, was most welcome, as I had in a small way endeavoured to work out the varieties, but owing to the lack of sufficient material, had to lay the matter aside.

There are, however, a couple of items that may prove of interest to our readers as well as to Lieut. Haworth.

1. The statement that nothing appears on the side margins is *wrong*. In the centre, i.e. between the fifth and sixth horizontal rows, there is to be found on the margin =|| (a *printer's guide mark*), consisting of a T placed on its side in both colours of the stamp. The object of this mark hardly needs elucidation, as it serves for the correct centring of the two parts of the stamp frame and centre. This same mark is in all probability to be found on all four sides of the sheet. It is a common means of securing correct registration of the two plates necessary to print bicoloured stamps.

2. In regard to the *elusive scare variety* of the 5c. I offer the following, which may solve the problem:—

In Type IV as described the 1910 panel is fully and strongly shaded.

In Type V the shading in the 1910 panel covers it all, but is very faint and indistinct at the right end.

In Type VII or Va, or whatever you will call it, the shading of the 1910 panel does not reach the 9, the rest being blank. Otherwise this type is a copy of Type V. I have six copies of this, a block of four, and a single unused and a used copy.

I have never found a copy of the 5c. with two lines like in Types I and 11.

My stamps were secured at the time or issue through new issue service.

Trusting this may prove of interest to Lieut. Haworth as supplementing his work,

I am, sincerely yours,

ADOLPH H. WEBER, F.R.P.S.L.

BERKELEY, CAL.,
Feb. 12th, 1919.

The Market.

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 27th and 28th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Barbados, 1861-70, 6d., rose-red, imperf., <i>used</i> , with certificate	13	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., crossed hearts	5	10	0
British Honduras, Five Cents on 3 c. on 3d., S.G. 50B, mint	5	5	0
Canada, wove, 6d., purple, on entire	£7	and	7 10 0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cape Triangular, 1d. on blued, triangular block of 4, defects	5	5	0
Ditto, other blocks, £7 5s. and	7	10	0
Ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	15	0	0
Ditto, 1s., green, pair	11	10	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., blue	7	0	0
Ditto, De La Rue, 1d., carmine-red, block of 6, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 8, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6, mint	10	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., slight tear	7	10	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, repaired	5	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 4 sch., green	5	15	0
India, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, nine arches, pair,* slight crease	11	0	0
Ditto, 1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, transfer of May, 1854, sheet of 96,* one stamp damaged and slight crease through centre	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dark blue, transfer of May, 1854, sheet of 96*	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dark blue, transfer of August, 1854, sheet of 96*	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, Die 2, sheet of 96*	37	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, Die 1, block of 9	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., Die 2, block of 9*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., Die 3, strip of 3*	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, one damaged	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., Die 1	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pairs, £6, £7 10s. and	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., Die 2, pair, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm., apart	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., apart	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, entire sheet of 4 a. stamps (24), $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., apart, watermarked paper	7	0	0
Ditto, 1856-64, no wmk., 2 a., yellow-buff, block of 8, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, 2 a., mint, £6 5s. and	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 a., mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1867-73, Large Service, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, Die 2, block of 6, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, O.H.S.M., 1883-99, 1 a., overprint inverted, S.G. 548, mint	5	5	0
Natal, 1st issue, 6d., on piece	9	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, £5 5s. and	6	5	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	21	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., carmine	37	0	0
Nova Scotia, 3d., two and a half used as $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., on entire	5	10	0
Ditto, 6d., dark green, and half 3d., used as $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., on entire	10	5	0
Ditto, 1s., cold violet	28	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	25	0	0
St. Vincent, 1872-3, perf. 11, $1\frac{1}{2}$ s., claret, pair	5	7	6
Ditto, 1878, 5s., rose-red*	17	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 1d. on half 6d.	7	0	0
Ditto, 1881, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half 6d., pair, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, another pair, used	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, one penny on 6d.*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s.	15	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
St. Vincent, 1890, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., block of 4, mint	6	6	0
Ditto, 1890-1, 5s., carmine-lake, sheets of 20, mint, £9 5s. and	11	11	0
Philippine Islands, 1855, 5 c., bright red	10	10	0
Togo, 1914, narrow setting, 5 pf., £11 and	11	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 pf.	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf.	12	10	0

Sale of April 3rd and 4th, 1919.

BAHAMAS.

1859, thin paper, 1d., lake, sheet of 60, mint	10	10	0
1861, rough perfs., 1d., pair,* one stamp creased	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull rose, pair, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mint or * £7 5s. and	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., mint	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mint	16	0	0
Ditto, perf. 13, 4d., mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d.,* slight staining	7	5	0
Ditto, C C 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4d., rose-lake, block of 4, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., mint	6	0	0
Ditto, C C 14, 4d., shades, blocks of 4, mint, £8 10s. and	10	0	0

CEYLON.

1855, imperf., blued, 6d., pair	10	10	0
1857, ditto, white glazed, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., pair, mint	6	10	0
1857-8, ditto, 1d., dark shade, strip of 4	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., yellow-green,* part gum	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, deep green, block of 4, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pairs, mint, £5 10s. and	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., thinned or defective, £30 and	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown, pair	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep brown	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, £43, £32, £35, £22, £22, and	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, £13 10s., £10 10s., £15, and	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., £8 5s., £5, and	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pair	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d.,* £15 10s., £14, and	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., pair*	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., used, £10 10s. and	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., used, £20, £17, £22, and	22	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clear cut perfs., 4d., dull rose	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, £13, £9 10s., and	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, block of 4, mint	12	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.			* Unused, other than Mint.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	6	5 0	Baghdad, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 pa., green, S.G. 13, on piece	6	10 0
Ditto, intermediate perfs., 1d., blue, pair, mint	5	15 0	Ditto, 1917, S.G. 13, 19, and 21 (No. 19 has faint split at back)	22	0 0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull rose	8	0 0	Ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose (T 30), similar to S.G. 14, but with overprint (T 26) uncatalogued	20	10 0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., chestnut	7	10 0	Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., ultramarine, S.G. 17, used, on piece, on day of issue	6	10 0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown. £6 5s. &	12	0 0	Ditto, another copy, on piece, in a paler shade	7	0 0
Ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown*	17	10 0	Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., dull blue, S.G. 18, on piece	10	10 0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown,*	£16 and	15 0 0	Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., dull blue, S.G. 18, mint	10	5 0
Ditto, ditto, others, used, £7 10s. and	10	0 0	Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 pa., grey-green, S.G. 19, on piece	8	10 0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., olive-brown, pair	8	0 0	Ditto, another copy, mint in a different shade	8	0 0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., deep brown, block of 9, mint	14	0 0	Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 pa., rose, S.G. 20, on piece	10	5 0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, pair, mint	5	0 0	Ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose, S.G. 21, mint	7	10 0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, mint	5	15 0	Ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose, S.G. 21, mint	7	15 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4	31	0 0	Ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose, S.G. 21, mint	7	0 0
Ditto, no wmk., perf. 13, 1s., cold violet, mint	17	17 0	Ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose, S.G. 22, on piece, dated first day of issue	21	0 0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., strip of 4	10	0 0	Ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., claret, S.G. 23, mint	16	0 0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., block of 4, mint	16	0 0	Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., ultramarine, S.G. 24, on piece	10	15 0
Ditto, C C, perf. 11, 1d.	5	0 0	Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., ultramarine, S.G. 24, mint	10	0 0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 13, 6d., pair	5	0 0	British Colombia, 1865, 5 c., imperf., close margins	12	0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d.	6	6 0	British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	6	0 0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2d., yellow-green	6	15 0	Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black and magenta	20	0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., deep bottle green	5	5 0	Canada, 6d., dull purple, pair	13	0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., maize, pair, mint	6	10 0	Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	5	5 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., reddish-brown, block of 4, mint	17	0 0	Ditto, 4d., blue	5	0 0
Ditto, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14, 2 r. 50 c., mint	7	10 0	Ditto, another with slight defect	6	0 0
Ditto, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 r. 50 c., mint	23	0 0	Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	15	0 0
* * *			Great Britain, 2s., brown*	5	0 0
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.			Ditto, another, used	4	17 6
Sale of March 12th and 15th, 1919.			Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns, mint, "Specimen"	15	0 0
Baghdad, $\frac{1}{4}$ a. on 2 pa., claret, S.G. 1, mint	8	0 0	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d.	20	0 0
Ditto, ditto, on piece	8	0 0	Ditto, 1859, 1d., deep red, pair	26	0 0
Ditto, another copy, on piece, used on first day of issue	8	0 0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., slate-blue	6	0 0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 5 pa., dull purple, S.G. 2, on piece	7	0 0	Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion	21	0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint	7	0 0	New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 5d., dull green	11	0 0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 pa., green, S.G. 3, used on day of issue	26	0 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., golden yellow	12	0 0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., bright blue, S.G. 6, on piece	9	0 0	New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1d., red*	7	10 0
Ditto, another copy, mint	8	10 0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 3	5	5 0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., bright blue, S.G. 6, mint	8	10 0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., green	4	15 0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., red, S.G. 7, used on day of issue	16	0 0	Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, narrow setting, 1 mark	30	0 0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 pa., rose, S.G. 9, used on day of issue	26	0 0			
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., mauve and black, S.G. 11, on piece	6	10 0			
Ditto, ditto, another copy, mint	6	10 0			
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., bright blue, S.G. 12, used, on piece, on day of issue	15	15 0			
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 paras, green, S.G. 13, mint	6	10 0			

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

MAY, 1919.

No. 329.

A Permanent Home.



IF we may judge from the informal gossip of the Fellows of the Society, we fancy we correctly interpret their sentiments in expressing the opinion that the time is ripe for a real effort to be made in providing the Society with a suitable home. Very general agreement has been expressed with certain remarks on this subject we made in August last, and apart from other pressing reasons why the project is a consummation devoutly to be wished, we may regard it as a very suitable manner by which the Society may celebrate the coming Peace. The Council of the Society is not unaware of the general desire of the Fellows, and we do not think we are committing any indiscretion in stating that this particular proposal will form the subject of their serious consideration in the immediate future. It is therefore a convenient season to invite Fellows to turn over in their minds what are likely to be practical measures by which this end may be attained. There are two main problems to solve. The first is, by what means the necessary funds are to be raised for not only adequately furnishing such apartments as it may be possible to provide, but also for securing that the inevitable increased rent may be paid. The second, which is not less formidable, is in what locality suitable rooms are to be found. We may congratulate the Society on a favourable start in respect to the first. The very generous anonymous donation of £50, as announced at the 50th Anniversary Dinner, has already called forth a like sum from Mr. Howard, and may yet form the initiative for others to follow suit. As no special conditions are attached to these gifts, and, in fact, we believe in both cases the donors have signified that they may be employed towards the expenses of fitting up new premises, they may very well be so allocated. Added to the sum of £100 bequeathed by our late President, which would thus find adequate appropriation, we can reckon on a sum of £200 altogether as a sub-

stantial nucleus of a fund. However, more than this will be necessary, and the question arises whether the attempt shall be made to raise it by special appeal to Fellows for voluntary donations, and further to increase the revenue of the Society by raising the annual contribution of the Fellows. Both these suggestions have already been mooted, and the Council will have to consider them carefully. We do not propose to discuss the pros and cons here, but we may express grave doubts as to whether it is desirable, even for the motive in view, to raise the subscription to the Society. In any case it could not be effected without the agreement of a very large percentage of the Fellows.

If the money question is solved, it is quite likely that finding apartments in a suitable locality will prove a more difficult task. For the past ten years or so the Council have not been unmindful of the eventuality of securing a home, and on several occasions their Sub-Committees have examined and reported on such as have been brought to their notice from time to time. For various reasons, chiefly financial, there has been no result. Apartments are hard to find in the proximity of the present meeting-place, and we imagine that the general opinion of the Fellows who regularly attend would be against seeking anything further west.

In fine, there is no reason why these various difficulties should not be overcome, and we hope to see the prospect of a change in the near future, whereby the Fellows will secure more facilities for the study of the objects of their pursuit combined with some, at least, of the amenities of a social club.

Italy, 1863-1867: De La Rue Prints.

By L. W. FULCHER.



IN casting about for a subject suitable for a "ten minutes' paper" in response to an appeal from our Secretary, it struck me that I might venture a few notes on the De La Rue prints of the early Italian stamps, which, in my opinion, present some points not unworthy of a few moments' consideration. In the time allotted you will naturally not expect an exhaustive dissertation on these issues.

The stamps in question comprise the issue of 1863, which may fairly be regarded as the first definitive issue for Italy, the provisional 20 c. on 15 c., 1865, the 2 c. of 1865, and the 20 c. of 1867. These stamps were designed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and printed by that firm for the period 1863 to 1866, when the Italian Government set up its own printing office at Turin and printed these and subsequent issues there. The 20 c. of 1867 was designed and the first supply only printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

In the first place, as far as I can recall, these are the only stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for any European country with the exception of Belgium.

Secondly, they belong to the period in which I think it will be generally conceded that the best work of the firm in the way of design was produced.

Their contemporaries are, amongst others, some of the stamps of our own country, the first typographed stamps of India, Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Jamaica. Amongst these I am inclined to think that these Italian stamps take a high place as designs, though I dare not venture to express a definite opinion as to their artistic merit. In any case, owing to the limitations imposed by the stereotyped colonial designs subsequently adopted, the merits of the work of this firm from an artistic point of view must be largely judged from these early productions.

Thirdly, and this is the point which is most interesting from a philatelic view, I have endeavoured to find an answer to the question: "Can the De La Rue prints of the 1863 issue be distinguished from the Turin prints?" The result of this investigation has not been absolutely a failure, for although I find we are unable from a number of these stamps to pick out the De La Rue prints by their colour, yet we are able to say definitely that certain shades are not De La Rue prints. The fact is that the earlier printings of these stamps by the Turin office were in shades which closely imitated the De La Rue pigments, and it is only in the later printings that we find marked variations. Incidentally, by the help of a series of copies with dated postmarks which I have gradually accumulated, I am in a position to indicate the order in which certain marked shades of the different values were issued, and in some cases to give approximate dates; but in addition there is a feature which merits closer examination than I have as yet been able to devote to the subject, though I propose to call your attention to some preliminary observations. This feature of these Italian stamps, which, as far as I am aware, though I am open to correction, is unique for De La Rue printed stamps, is the existence of an *underprint* said to be a "network," in pale yellow, which was applied to the surface of the paper before printing the stamps. It may be seen by the help of a lens on some of the proofs and issued stamps with comparative ease, but is mostly practically invisible. It is possible that this underprint was only used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and not by the printing office at Turin, and if so, its presence or absence would in that case form a basis of distinction between the De La Rue prints and the Turin prints; but unfortunately, from a practical point of view, it is useless as a test owing to the lack of visibility. My impression is, from such limited examination as I have been able to make, that it only exists on the very earliest of these stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. On many of the stamps in the De La Rue shades it would require a good deal of confidence to assert its existence, and I see no trace of it on later printings. Naturally, if one knew the composition of the ink used for printing the underprint, means could no doubt be easily devised for rendering it visible and finding out the exact pattern thereof, and it has in fact been stated that it may be made visible by the application of "certain chemical reagents." I have made a few experiments in this direction, but without any marked success. I show one specimen which by treatment, which I need not further particularize, exhibits a pattern apparently of rows of dots in a rectangle of approximately the same area as that of the printed stamp. All I can further assert is that the underprint has not been made with a metallic salt, such as the lead car-

bonate used for the stamps of Prussia of somewhat earlier date, and those of the North German Confederation. In what follows the first shade mentioned is what I believe to have been the colour used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.; the subsequent shades are given in chronological order as far as I have been able to determine this by the help of my dated copies. In accordance with my usual experience I have found the greatest difficulty in assigning colour names to the various shades, but in so doing I have adopted the principle, which I think is a sound one, of avoiding the use of "fancy" names and of employing the simplest nomenclature possible, but I can hardly hope for any general agreement on a subject so open to difference of opinion as the subject of colour shades.

1 c. The pigment used for printing this stamp is said to have been compounded of a mixture of Prussian blue, chrome-yellow, and black. This mixture, on the face of it, promises a bewildering series of green shades, and this is what we find. The first shade I venture to term *green-grey*, followed closely by *olive-green*. From 1870 the pigment becomes more decidedly green, *grey-green* I term it, and finally about 1880 *bronze-green*.

5 c. This stamp was printed from a mixture of the same constituents as that used for the pigment of the 1 c., but in different proportions. We accordingly find another series of greens or grey-greens, none of which can be said to match exactly any of the shades of the 1 c., though one of them approaches rather closely. The first I call *slate-grey*, the next *grey-green*, the third *greenish grey*, at first quite *pale*, then *deeper*, and finally a deep *bright grey*, for which I am entirely at a loss to find a suitable adjective.

10 c. The De La Rue print may be conveniently termed *brown-orange* (as in fact it is said to be a mixture of chrome-yellow and Italian brown). This is found both *deep* and *pale*. Following this is a shade with less brown in it which I call *brown-buff*, and this passes into *orange*. The final shade is *buff*, which seems to have first appeared in 1874, a confirmation of this conclusion being afforded by the fact that this value overprinted "Estero," which was issued in 1874, is of this shade.

15 c. This stamp appeared in *pale dull blue* which was made *brighter*, by special order, I believe, in the last printing towards the end of 1864. This value, in consequence of an increase in the tariff for inland letters, was converted into a provisional 20 c. by means of a surcharge in 1865, but it is said that although nominally withdrawn it continued in use till 1889, a fact which I am unable to confirm. I have not seen any dated copies later than 1865, and it is extremely improbable that there were any further printings after this date which were not surcharged 20 c.

30 c. There are two well-marked shades of this value, *Italian brown* and *chocolate*. The former continued in use certainly till 1874 and probably later, as this value with the overprint "Estero" is found in both shades.

40 c. The De La Rue shade is *carmine*, which is sometimes rather pale. Subsequently we find *rose* and *deep carmine*.

60 c. This value starts in *pale mauve*, and subsequent printings are *deeper* and *brighter* in colour.

2 l. The De la Rue print is a decided *red*, generally rather pale. Afterwards the colour is much deeper and brighter, and may be termed *orange-red*.

The provisional 20 c. on 15 c. is an interesting stamp. It is, I believe, the earliest provisional stamp issued by any European country and second in chronological order to the notable $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Cuban 2 reales of 1855. I do not propose to consider it at length as the varieties are well known, as also the fairly obvious "secret marks" of the surcharge, and I have nothing material to add to the contents of the valuable papers of Dr. Diena and Westoby on this stamp, but I wish to call attention to one point which is not so generally familiar as it should be. The three varieties are the "12 dots," the "4 dots," and the "no dots." Dr. Diena proved that these were issued in the order named, which is the inverse of that in which they were printed. Dr. Diena further announced the fact, which has been corroborated, that the three varieties are from three different dies, and this is the point I wish to emphasise. Gibbons' Catalogue mentions "12 white dots . . . added" and "4 white dots added to the design," and I find this is very generally taken to mean that these dots were added to the original die, while the fact is that there are three distinct and separate dies.

The 2 c. of 1865 and the 20 c. of 1867 need not detain us long. Only the first printings of these were made by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The 2 c. presents a succession of red-browns which I call *red-brown*, *deep red*, *brown*, *brown-red*, *orange-brown*, and finally *Venetian red*, the last printings being on the thin crisp semi-transparent paper which seems to have come into use in the year 1890.

The De La Rue print of the 20 c. is well known to be the *pale blue* shade the later prints running through a succession of gradations from *blue* to *deep blue*.

I append a note on some of the postmarks found on the stamps of this period, confining my remarks for the present to the general types, as I do not profess to have made an exhaustive study of them. I classify these as follows, roughly in chronological order:—

- (1) Oblong or oval of diamonds (without any numeral), possibly a survival of one of the earlier types.
- (2) Double circle with date in centre, mostly survivals of those previously in use. Found in black, rarely in red.
- (3) Single circle with date.
- (4) Oblong with rounded corners of small diamonds with numeral in centre. These numbers run from 1 onwards, and the highest I have at present seen is 2308. I do not know of the existence of any published list of these numbers with the corresponding places.
- (5) Numeral in circle of bars. The lowest seen is 3 and the highest 9992.
- (6) Circular postmark with date in straight band across the centre.
- (7) Hexagonal postmark.

Besides these I find an obliteration in script letters which is incomplete on the specimen I possess; the letters "P.D."; "RACCOMANDATA" for registered; and I have also a copy with the Roman grille.

Finally ship-letter postmarks of three kinds:—

- (1) "VIA DI MARE" in Roman caps.
- (2) "Piroscafi postale italiani" in rectangle.
- (3) The French anchor in blue.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 84.)

I REAL.



THE stamps of this value on laid paper present the same general characteristics as those of the lower values, and although we have no information as to the size or arrangement of the sheet, yet in all probability we are not in error in assuming that it contained 255 stamps. There were six transfers used in making up the sheet, but judging by the blocks and pairs in the Hall collection given below, the transfers do not seem to have been so regularly disposed in vertical columns as we have seen is the case with the lower values of this series. These blocks and pairs just referred to show the following types:—

4	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	1	6	1	6	4	6	6	5
2	2	2	1	3	2	1	5	6	4	4	3	6	5	5	5
4	3	2	4	5	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2			
1	6	4	1												

The six types are:—

1. Small flaw on edge of coloured band above "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Dash by second and third crosses on left. Some have a circular flaw between the third and fourth crosses. Line over "U" of "UN," and over the space between the "N" and the "R" of "REAL."
2. Short line under "LA" of "ESCUELAS." Small white scratch under "AS." Line and small blob of colour over "N" of "UN." White scratch over "A" past the top of the "L" of "REAL" and touching the left arm of the fourth cross on right. Some have white flaw by the side of the fourth cross on left, and a circular mark on the top margin vertically above the last "S" of "ESCUELAS."

3. Flaw in upper margin near top left corner, another on right margin about 4 mm. from top right corner. Colour scratch across the "L" passing downwards into the foot of the "A" of "REAL."
4. Line from "E" of "ESCUELAS" downwards past first cross on left, and another from the second cross to level of the top of the third cross. Two thick dashes by the fourth cross on left.
5. White scratch by the first cross on left. Broken line by third and fourth crosses on left as far as "U" of "UN." Small scratch over "R," and one from the apex of the "A" backwards over the top of the "E" of "REAL."
6. Small smear of colour on white oval over the "E" of "REAL."

Some stamps on the sheet appear to have been retouched :—

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| No. 2. | Retouched in bottom right corner. | } | All in the ornamental work in the spandrels. |
| „ 3. | „ in bottom left corner. | | |
| „ 5. | „ in top right corner. | | |
| „ 5. | „ in bottom left corner. | | |

2 REALES.—Similar in characteristics to the 1 real. Five transfers were used in making up the sheet. Blocks in the Hall collection give the following results :—

5	5	5	4	5
5	4	3	4	3
1	3	4	5	5
3	1	4	2	3
4	5	5	5	

4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	1	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	5	5	5	3	3	3	4

The five types are easily recognizable by the following indications :—

1. Line from second cross on left over "DOS REALES" in broad white oval, and extra dashes of colour above this line over "O" of "DOS" and "RE."
2. Line over "R" of "REAL."
3. Line over "DOS" and "RE" of "REAL" broken, and the lower half raised over the "O." Dash over "A" and line over "LE" of "REALES."
4. Irregular thick line over "DO" of "DOS," and line over the "S" and "R" of "REAL."
5. Line round left side from first "E" of "ESCUELAS" to "R" of "REAL."

No. 3 may be found with a transfer fold squeezing the "O" of "DOS."

There is also a defective transfer No. 4 showing a broad, almost completely white band down the right side of the stamp.

20 REALES.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Stamps set close to each other, and four transfers apparently used in the composition of the sheet.

We have only seen one block of four, a strip of three, and three pairs, all in the Hall collection, which show the following types:—



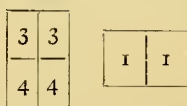
The four types are easily recognizable by the following indications:—

1. Line right round oval from "ESCUELAS" to "VEIN" of "VEINTE."
Arc-shaped coloured scratch on lined ground at the back of the neck.
2. White oval very broad on the left, with a double line from "ESCUE" of "ESCUELAS" past the two crosses on the left, continuing single to "VEIN" of "VEINTE."
3. Line under "ESC" of "ESCUELAS." Broken line from just above the second cross on the left over "VEIN" of "VEINTE." Tobacco pipe shaped flaw on the lined ground at the back of the neck.
4. Line from "ESC" of "ESCUELAS" round oval on left to "VEINTE" much thinner at the top than the one in No. 1. Flaw joining the top bar of the second "E" of "REALES" to the top of the "S."

3. *Rough impressions, set close together, on wove paper.*

The stamps of this series are supposed to have been lithographed by Felix Rasco, though they resemble the stamps on laid paper in being set close together and only a few transfers having been used in making up the sheets. Also we have seen a copy of the 4 c. value with bottom margin showing a portion of an inscription "[2]55 E[stampillas]," and a block of six of the 5 c. value with bottom margin showing the words "255 Estampillas," indicating that the sheet of these values contained 255 stamps. No doubt, this was the size of the sheets of the remaining values of this series, and there were probably 15 rows of 17 stamps.

1 CENTAVO.—We have not had an opportunity of studying many copies of this value, but all those examined fall into four types, a block of four and a pair in the Hall collection showing the following arrangement:—



The types may be recognized by the following indications:—

1. Thin line under "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS." "FU" of "FUERTE" close to inner oval. White scratch enters the top bar of the "F" of "FUERTE" at the end.
2. Break in upper frame line near top right corner. Broken line above "NTAVO" of "CENTAVO." Line more or less broken under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS" and cross on right.
3. Line above "FU" of "FUERTE." Thick line above "ENTA" of "CENTAVO."

4. White projection under "U" of "ESCUELAS." Dip and line above "TA" of "CENTAVO."

Possibly another setting exists of the 1 c. in this group, as we have seen two copies which do not belong to the setting just described, and also cannot be assigned to the sections 1, 2, or 4.

2 CENTAVOS.—Three transfers seem to have been used in making up the sheet, but not much material has been available for examination, and more types may exist. Blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types:—

3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2

2	2
1	1

1	1
3	3

1	3
---	---

The types are:—

1. White spots after "E" and "L" of "ESCUELAS." Thick dash of colour on edge of lined background under the letters "CU" of this word.
2. "U" of "FUERTES" very close to edge of oval band, the left arm of the latter touching the inner oval. Irregular white scratch in coloured ground over "TES" of "FUERTES." Fine line in broader part of white oval on left side under the cross and "E" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Depression over the cross on right and bulge of colour over the "ES" of "FUERTES," with dashes of colour in bends over the cross and the "T" of "FUERTES."

3 CENTAVOS.—Five transfers used for making up the sheet. The blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types, and in general these point to the general arrangement of the same transfers in rows.

1	1
5	5
2	5

3	3
4	4

1	1
5	5

1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

5	5	5	5
---	---	---	---

2	2
---	---

The five types are:—

1. "FUERTES" very close to inner oval.
2. An E-shaped mark with very thick horizontal bars above the second "S" of "ESCUELAS," the top of the "S" being also cut off by colour.
3. Line over "TAVO" of "CENTAVOS."
4. Thick end of line of background under "C" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line under "AS."
5. White oval clear from above "TRES" to "ESCUELAS." Line over "FU" of "FUERTES. Heavy smear of colour above the last "S" of "ESCUELAS."

No. 3 may be found with a transfer fold breaking the right margin of the stamp by the "R" of "FUERTES."

4 CENTAVOS.—The sheet contains 255 stamps. Three transfers seem to have been used for making it up. Some of the blocks, strips, and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types:—

2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1
2	1	3	2

1	1
3	3

3	3	3	3	3	3
---	---	---	---	---	---

pointing to the arrangement of the same transfer in rows in general, with occasional exceptions.

The three types are easily recognized by the following indications:—

1. Letters "UATR" of "CUATRO" touch the white oval. Line by cross on right. Line over "R" of "FUERTES."
2. Dash over "RO" of "CUATRO." Also over "NT" and "AV" of "CENTAVOS."
3. Tongue of colour in white oval over "R" of "CUATRO." Arc-shaped dash of colour over the space between last "S" of "CENTAVOS" and "F" of "FUERTES."

This value is usually printed in a shade of brown-orange, but in the Hall collection there is a copy in lemon-yellow, which, however, may be a chemical changeling. The collection also contains two copies of a stamp which both appear to be the same type, and very closely resemble transfer No. 3 of the setting under consideration, but they are much smaller, measuring 19 × 22 mm. instead of 20 × 24 mm., the normal size of the stamps of this setting. They are also printed in a dull pinkish shade, totally different to the brown-orange of the regular issue. We cannot say whether these belong to another setting or not. They do not appear to be forgeries.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the 1s. New Zealand (Type I).

By BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.

(Continued from page 89.)



THE remarks contained in my notes upon the New Zealand 1d. issues which were published in the *L. P.*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 164–5, with regard to the assistance to be obtained from a consideration of the shades found in the rouletted, serrated, and perf. 13 stamps of the issues on large Star paper, and the importance of bearing in mind the close connection between all such varieties and the imperf. Star issues themselves, apply with special force in the case of these 1s. issues, but beyond again emphasizing

the importance of this close relationship it is unnecessary to repeat those remarks here.

In Issue VI, which is upon the paper with the NZ watermark, there are only slight shade variations, and the colour is universally given as green. It is by comparison rather a bright green, but the brighter tone may be largely due to the fact that the NZ paper seems to have been of a whiter colour than the Star paper.

This issue is found with the Dunedin perf. 13, and also, though very rare thus, rouletted. Gibbons' catalogue mentions a shade of yellow-green with the Government machine perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$, but although it may reasonably be expected to exist with a $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation, I have not so far succeeded in coming across such a specimen. The dated specimens show that the 1s stamps on the N.Z. paper were current from the latter part of the year 1864 and during 1865 and 1866.

The last issue (Issue VII) of the 1s. value, Type I, is that on Star paper perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ by the Government machine originally installed at Auckland and afterwards transferred to Wellington, and in this issue also I think some amendment of existing catalogue lists is called for. Writing about these perforated issues in 1905 in the *L.P.*, Vol. XIV, p. 228, Mr. M. P. Castle said: "As regards the 1s. the first issued shade should I think be called deep yellow-green, and the other shades may be termed bluish green, green, and pale green." This was, however, before the modern distinction between the stamps perf. 13 at Dunedin and those perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ at Auckland had been fully elaborated and understood, and I think that some confusion has crept in by including in this issue stamps perf. 13 which chronologically belong to the shades of the imperforate issue. It is rather remarkable that in the 1s. value on Star paper no dated copies with the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ are found until the latter part of 1865, although in some other values they had appeared by the middle of 1864.

Writing again of this value in 1917, twelve years later (*L.P.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 162), Mr. Castle gave the shades as follows:—

Deep green	. . .	October, 1866, to February, 1867.
Green (shades)	. . .	May, 1868, to September, 1871.
Pale to yellowish green	. . .	1872 to February, 1873.

In this later list he omits any reference to the bluish green shade which he had mentioned in 1905.

I think it is a mistake to include any "deep green" shade among the stamps perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, although I observe that it is listed in Gibbons with the date of 1864 assigned to it. I have never yet seen the true deep (olive) green of the imperforate and perf. 13 issues repeated with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation, and am of opinion that it was only printings made subsequently to the issue on the paper watermarked NZ which in the 1s. value received perforation by the Government machine, and, as we know from dated copies, the 1s. on NZ paper lasted throughout the whole of the year 1865. It is not of course impossible that some surplus sheets of the earlier imperforate issues may have been perforated upon the Government machine when it came into use about the middle of 1864, and dated copies in the deep (olive) green shade

with the Dunedin perf. 13 are known postmarked in 1864. I think it is some such copies that have occasioned the mistake, and that it would be wiser, and more correct, to eliminate the shade name deep green altogether from the perf. 12½ issue.

Early shades in the perf. 12½ issue are very closely allied to those of the NZ paper issue, and according to the evidence of the dated copies they commence with a green which is sometimes bright but gradually tended to become yellower in tone. There is a very marked, and scarce, shade in blue-green of which the only dated specimen I have seen is postmarked 20.10.70. Judging by the shade and general appearance it seems possible that this blue-green shade of 1870 may have resulted from the belated use of one or two surplus sheets of an earlier printing intended for the imperforate issue. If there had been a late general printing in this shade one would have expected that many more specimens would have survived.

The later specimens of Issue VII are in pale yellow-green shades, of which the latest of all became a shade distinct enough to be called sap-green. I therefore suggest the shades as follows :—

1. Green, at first bright, but gradually becoming yellowish in tone.
2. Blue-green, the scarce shade.
3. Pale yellow-green, with late specimens in sap-green.

It is not easy to assign precise dates for the shades in this issue, since from the evidence of the dated specimens the shades appear to run into, and even across, one another; but speaking generally, there is much less depth of colour in all the perf. 12½ stamps than was the case with the earlier issues, and in the great majority there is a decidedly yellowish tone in the colouring. The stamps dated 1865 to 1867 are usually fuller in tone than those of 1868 and early 1869; but later in 1869 and in 1870 the tone became fuller again, and it was probably about this time that the very marked shade in blue-green appeared, which however may not have been a late separate printing, but have resulted from the use of old imperforate stock. After 1870 there was a reversion to yellow-green in paler shades, ultimately finishing with a decided sap-green of which dated specimens are found as late as 1874.

Except for shade differences green was the colour of all the 1s. issues throughout Type I, and it also continued for this value throughout the De La Rue issues of 1874 and 1878.

It has proved difficult to arrange the shades of the later values in the 1s. issues of Type I with any degree of satisfaction, and, as already mentioned, this present arrangement is put forward as tentative. Working mainly upon one's own collection it is possible to fall into error, and I would cordially welcome such criticism and further information as doubtless some among the numerous collectors of these most interesting stamps of the early issues of New Zealand will be able to supply.

A Reference List follows, compiled on similar lines to that for the 6d. issues.

LIST OF THE 1/- NEW ZEALAND ISSUES (TYPE I).

DATE OF ISSUE.	PRINTING.	PERFORATION.	WATERMARK.	PAPER.	COLOUR.	RECORDED DATES.
July, 1855	London Print by Perkins, Bacon and Co.	Imperforate	Large Star	White (always shows Bluing)	Full Green Shading to yellow-green Clear impression	5.9.57. <i>Hist. N.Z.</i> , 14. 19.2.58. <i>L.P.</i> , IV, 125. 23.2.58. B.G.
<p><i>Note</i>.—8000 1/- stamps were sent out by Perkins, Bacon and Co., on 22nd September, 1854. Owing to limited demand this small supply lasted for several years. Is known bisected and used as 6d.</p>						
1856 or '57	Colonial Print by J. Richardson of Auckland	Imperforate	No Watermark (except for Manufacturer's name)	Blue (Foolscap)	Green	16.8.58. <i>L.P.</i> , IV, 125. Bisected. 31.8.58. " " 19.10.58. " " 16.11.58. H. A. Spowait. Pair on cover. 2.4.61. M.P.C., <i>L.P.</i> , XIV, 187.
<p><i>Note</i>.—Is known bisected and used as 6d.</p>						
1857-9	Colonial Print by J. Richardson	Imperforate	No Watermark	White Hard and Soft	(1) Dull Emerald Green (2) Blue-Green	8.1.62. B.G. on cover. No date recorded.
<p><i>Note</i>.—Shade No. 1 is listed as Rouletted 7. Shade No. 2 " " Pin Perf. 10, Serrated 16 and Rouletted.</p>						
1862 ? early	Colonial Government Print by J. Davies, Auckland	Imperforate	No Watermark	Pelure	Deep Green	13.12.62. <i>L.P.</i> , III, 233. 26.6.63. <i>L.P.</i> , XIV, 187.
<p><i>Note</i>.—Is also found Rouletted 7 and Perf. 13 at Dunedin. Dated 13.6.63. <i>L.P.</i>, III, 233. National Collection. B.G. on Stamp (pale shade).</p>						

LIST OF THE 1/- NEW ZEALAND ISSUES (TYPE I). ISSUE VII—continued.

DATE OF ISSUE.	PRINTING.	PERFORATION.	WATERMARK	PAPER.	COLOUR.	RECORDED DATES.
1862 Feby.	Colonial Government Print by J. Davies, Auckland	Imperforate	Large Star	White	(1) Deep (Olive) Green Heavy impression (2) Yellow-Green Fully inked (3) Blue-Green Heavy impression and fully inked. (4) Dull Green	—-2.62. M.P.C., L.P., XXII, 291. 2.II.63. M.P.C., L.P., XXII, 291. —-4.6?. B.G. on stamp. 14.3.64. B.G. on stamp. 25.6.64. B.G. " 29.7.64. B.G. on pair (Wanganui). 15.10.64. B.G. on slip of 6 (Christchurch).
ISSUE V.						
	<i>Note</i> .—All the shades are found Rouletted. Shades 1, 3, and 4 (but not apparently 2) are found Perf. 13 at Dunedin. Shade 2 is catalogued as Serrated 14 or 16. Dated copies of Shade (1) in Perf. 13 are 18.8.63 B.G. on stamp.					
	"	"	"	5.9.63 "		
	"	"	"	10.2.64 "		
	"	"	"	—-64 "		
	"	"	"	15.3.64 B.G. on cover.		
	"	"	"	—-63 B.G. on stamp.		
ISSUE VI.						
1864	Colonial Government Print by J. Davies	Imperforate	N.Z.	White	Green	1.9.64. <i>Hist. N.Z.</i> , 51. C. L. Pack. —-3.65. B.G. on pair. 18.4.65. B.G. 15.5.65. B.G. 18.6.65. B.G. 18. —-65. B.G. + 6d. + 4d. 7.3.66. L.P., III, 233. 7.9.66. B.G. 3.12.66. B.G. 11.5.67. L.P., III, 233.
	<i>Note</i> .—Is also listed as Rouletted 7			1.6.65 B.G.		
	"	"	"	18.11.64 A.S.J., IV, 110.		
	"	"	"	12.11.64 B.G.		
	"	"	"	—-1.65 "		
	"	"	"	16.2.65 "		
	"	"	"	Perf. 12½ at Auckland		

- (1) Green
Sometimes bright,
but generally
yellowish in tone.
- (2) Blue-Green
Scarce, but ⁷/₈ a very
marked shade
- (3) Pale Yellow-Green
The latest shades are
Sap Green }

—, .65. Bright Green.
30.—, .65.
18.9.65.
17.3.66.
1.7.66.
27.9.66.
4.10.66. Bright Green.
20.12.66. Yellowish tone.
21.1.67.
6.2.67.
5.—, .67.
19.—, .67.
—, .67.
1.12.67. Paler shade Yellowish Green.
20.12.67.
5.5.68.
3.8.68.
21.11.68.?
—, .68.
13.4.69.
—, .4.69.
15.5.69.
9.6.69.
7.7.69. On cover Yellowish.
15.7.69.
10.7.69.
26.11.69.
21.—, .70. Bluish tone.
1.8.70. "
20.10.70. Blue-Green.
13.1.71. Yellowish tone.
25.8.71.
1.9.71. Yellowish tone.
28.9.71.
4.7.72. Pale Yellowish.
4.9.72. On strip + 6d. + 2d.
—, .1.73.
—, .1.73. Sap Green.
16.4.73. Pale Yellowish.
13.3.74.
—, .74. Sap Green.

Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the Perforations and Watermarks.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(Continued from page 94.)

FURTHER NOTES ON THE REPRINTS.



IN connection with my remarks on the large "Stamp Duty" stamps and the reprints and sales of obliterated stamps at pages 121 and 122 Vol. XXVII, and at pages 242, 246, and 269 of Volume XXVI, I should mention that I have recently read in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* of the 30th June, 1906 (Vol. XVI, page 274), a short article, entitled "Some Unknown Reprints of Victoria," by Captain Ohrt, of Düsseldorf, a well-known authority on reprints, in which he suggests that certain impressions of the large "Stamp Duty" series, all obliterated with the usual Melbourne handstamp, consisting of the words "MELBOURNE—FE 2—01" in a single-line circle, without any letter under "MELBOURNE," may be reprints.

The stamps in question are the following:—

5s., carmine	£5, bright violet* and pale blue
6s., bright green	£6, pale blue and yellow
10s., bluish „	£7, black and rose
15s., brown	£8, orange and mauve
£1, orange	£9, green and rose
25s., pink	£10, violet
30s., olive-grey	£25, blue-green
£2, blue	£50, violet
45s., violet	£100, carmine

Besides the uniformity in the obliterations in these eighteen specimens, Captain Ohrt mentioned peculiarities in the shades which caused him to suspect their nature. He specifies the following instances:—

<i>Reprints.</i>	<i>Original.</i>
£100 brick, brick-red	much darker, almost carmine
£50 pale violet	much darker, dark red-violet [mauve? (<i>sic</i>)]
£25 blue-green	yellow-green
£10 pale violet with a reddish tinge.	pale violet with a bluish tinge
£5 bright violet and pale blue†	There are also originals in bright violet. I found one obliterated 13.3.1894."
£2 rather too light.	
30s. rather too dark.	
£1 rather too light.	

* As corrected in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, page 3, but in the original "lake," a description of the colour which agrees with a specimen of the £5 bicoloured stamp in my own collection, obliterated by the Melbourne handstamp "AU 18 00."

† As corrected in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, page 3.

Captain Ohrt says that the high values (presumably the £25, £50, and £100) of the set in question are lithographs, and that the originals were only known to him in fine copper-plate, and he questions whether these very high values would have been printed in this manner (lithographed) for postal use, and in any case they were very rarely used for such purpose. He then goes on to suggest that these "Stamp Duty" labels were printed off for completing the sets that were sold to collectors by the Government about 1901. He further remarks that the watermarks are horizontal in the original £25 and £50 stamps and upright in the Reprints, although this did not appear to him to hold good in the cases of the £5* and £100 stamps. The editor of the *Monthly Journal* states that Captain Ohrt's paper had been submitted to the late Mr. Hausburg, who gave his opinion that there then was no doubt that most of the stamps listed by Captain Ohrt were reprinted for the "specimen" or lightly cancelled sets that were on sale at the post office in Melbourne a few years ago at £5 per set. Further, that as far as possible these sets were made up from stamps in stock at the time, and the gaps were filled up by means of reprints which, "with the exception of the £25, £50, and £100, were printed from the old plates." Mr. Hausburg further expressed the opinion that these three high values were originally printed from single dies, as specimens may be met with having plain margins all round, and that "the reprints, of which, no doubt, considerable numbers were ordered, would naturally have been printed from plates, or more probably stones, formed by reproduction or transfer from these dies."

That printings of some of these stamps were specially made to make up and complete the sets I think there can be no doubt, but how the status of such printings of *current* stamps is to be regarded is a debatable point which must be left to each collector to decide for himself. Some people would term them special printings, as presumably any stock remaining over and not-obliterated would be available for all "Stamp Duty" purposes. It should be remembered that there were two distinct occasions when impressions were issued by the Government, otherwise than for ordinary use, first, in 1890, the distribution of specimen sets, and secondly, commencing about 1891, the sale of lightly cancelled specimens. (See above, Vol. XXVI, pages 246 and 249.) The cancellations of these sets are unmistakable. The point to which I would refer is the assumption on the part of Captain Ohrt and also of Mr. Hausburg that the three high values as originals existed only as line-engraved impressions. I have already referred to this subject at pages 122 and 136 of this volume. Since those remarks were written, I have acquired a lithographed £50 stamp cancelled in ordinary black writing-ink "NHS 18.3.1887;" it is in a bright violet. I have another lithographed specimen in rosy lilac, obliterated with the Melbourne handstamp "AU 18 00," and an engraved specimen in a rather deeper shade, red-purple, obliterated with the Melbourne handstamp "AP 6 97."

The earlier of these lithographed specimens of the £50 stamp shows that these impressions were in existence long before the distribution or sale of "Specimen" or lightly cancelled sets.

* *Sic.*

Some of the reprints of the smaller postage stamps were evidently made from new plates, or possibly from the original dies, as it will be noticed that they are spaced much more widely apart on the sheets than the originals; thus the 1s. Laureated are spaced 5 mm. horizontally in the reprints, but only a little over 1 mm. in the originals. Single specimens of the reprints of this stamp usually have very wide margins. On the 5s. Laureated plates of 1880* the stamps are spaced horizontally 2 mm., but on the plate of the reprints they are spaced $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the same plate was probably used for the 5s. of January, 1901, which were also spaced $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. It is hardly necessary to mention that the reprint of the lithographed octagonal 1s. of 1854 was printed from an entirely new setting. In the original the stamps are quite close, in fact, sometimes touching, but in the reprints they are about 2 mm. apart horizontally.

The *Australian Philatelist* of April, 1901, mentions that sets of the stamps of the various Australian Colonies were presented to the first members of the Federal Parliament. Those for Victoria are specified as "lightly cancelled and include Fiscal, current and recent issues $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £100." Also the 2d. of 1870; 1d. of 1888; 1d., rectangular frame, on pink paper; 9d., green; 2s., green on green, 1885; 2s., apple-green, of 1897; "Postage Due," $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s., current and obsolete, and the following overprinted "Reprint": "2d., Queen on throne; 1s., 1854; 1s., 1865; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1873; 5s., 1868; £5, large square, and 1d., green, Fiscal." No doubt the well-known stamps having full gum and neatly obliterated with the circular postmarks dated "01" belong to this category. In this connection I may mention that I have recently seen several specimens of the large "Stamp Duty" stamps obliterated by the well-known defacing stamp inscribed "ENGLISH MAIL" with the date "04," mostly on pieces of paper and of several denominations up to £10. The postmarks were all very smudgy. As the use of Duty Stamps for postal purposes was prohibited by Act of Parliament as from the 1st July, 1901, and high-value postage stamps of £1 and £2 were presumably available in 1904, these specimens must be regarded with suspicion pending official information. I would refer to a letter of the Deputy Postmaster-General, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Zissler, set out in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of December, 1906, in which the former denies that the "specimen stamps from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £100 sold at £5 per set *previous to the inauguration* of the Commonwealth were reprints," asserting that they were stamps that were in actual use at the time of the issue referred to, and that Mr. Zissler's letter had been referred to the Government printers of Victoria, who advised as follows: "The £25, £50, and £100 stamps referred to were produced in the same manner as those in actual use at the time." This letter does not seem to deal with the question of the nature of the stamps presented to the first members of the Commonwealth Parliament, of which those of obsolete types must have been reprints, but relates rather to the sets of obliterated current stamps sold between 1891 and 1900 to the public at £5 per set. The £25, £50, and £100 being throughout that period current stamps, the impressions, whether sold to the public in the sets of current stamps during 1900 or among those presented to Members of Parliament, may have been entirely or

* In the 5s. stamps of September, 1868 (in blue and red), the spacing is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

partly special printings, but probably not distinguishable from the ordinary stock of the same stamps. But, apart from the then current stamps, it is clear that we have two distinct sets of undoubted reprints of obsolete stamps :—

- (a) Those of the 5000 sets of 1891 described by Mr. Basset Hull in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of November, 1891, mostly overprinted "Reprint."
- (b) The obsolete portions of the sets of Australian Colonial stamps, including the Victoria issues above mentioned, presented to the first Members of the Commonwealth Parliament. Some of these were overprinted "Reprint," others were lightly cancelled as mentioned above.

How many of the latter class were printed and how the residue (if any) were disposed of we are not informed.

POSTMARKS OF VICTORIAN STAMPS.

For an account of the cancellations and postmarks, with a list of numerals on the butterfly, oval, and barred postmarks occurring on the Half-lengths and 2d. Full-length, see an article by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXVI, at pages 29 and 56, also in the *Philatelic Gazette* of March, 1917, Vol. VII, p. 71; also a complete list of the *barred* numeral postmarks between 1850 and 1870 by Mr. C. F. Williams in the *Australian Stamp Journal* of November, 1913, *et seq.* (Vol. IV, pp. 10, 30, 85, and 122).

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, *June 12th*, at 5.45 p.m.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, requests us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1918-19 will be held on *June 26th*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, *June 24th*, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI, NIUE, & PENRHYN ISLAND.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth Ltd. and Mr. R. Roberts have sent us the new 1½d. brown-orange New Zealand stamps, perf. 14×15, overprinted in red for use in these islands.

Mr. Roberts' pair of Penrhyn Island stamps show a difference in the spacing of the words "Penrhyn Island."

BERMUDA.—A new value of the "ship" type of 1910-13 has appeared, namely, 4d., red on yellow.—*Smith's Monthly*.

COOK ISLANDS.—On page 100 we chronicled the 1s. value on chalky paper, perf. 14½×14, but now find it should have been 15×14 after again measuring the perforations of our copy.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The *S.C.F.* informs us that the postal rate of 6 cents has been raised to 10 cents as from April 1st last, and as there was a shortage of 10 cents stamps, a certain number of the 6 cents stamps were surcharged "4 cents" in black, for use with those of 6 cents, to make up the new rate.

Provisional.

"4 cents" on 6 c., carmine.

MALTA.—The following description of the new 10s. stamp is taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"The centre picture is the same as the previous 1899 issue, but a change in the outer frame. The scroll only bearing the word "MALTA" extends right across the top, the Maltese Cross appearing at each top corner. In the framework at either side the words "POSTAGE REVENUE" take the place of the upper portion of the ornamental work in the design."

Adhesive.

10s., grey-black, multiple CA, thick white paper; perf. 14.

MESOPOTAMIA.—*The Stamp Lover* chronicles a set of stamps for use, it is stated, in Mosul Town and Division.

Turkish fiscal stamps overprinted "POSTAGE—I.E.F.'D." and new value in three lines in black; white (coloured for 1 a.) wove paper, no wmk. (½ a. and 1 a.), or watermarked wavy lines, perforated 11½ (½ a.) or 12.

½ a. on 1 piastre, green and reddish brown.

1 a. ,, 20 paras, black on red.

2½ as. on 1 piastre, yellow and dull violet.

3 as. ,, 20 paras, green.

4 as. ,, 1 piastre, dull violet.

8 as. ,, 10 paras, red.

On some of the ½ a. stamps the "1" of the fraction is off-centre.

PAPUA.—From Messrs. J. H. Smyth Ltd. we have received a block of four ½d. stamps, frame printed in pale yellow green, centre in dark green, watermark Crown over A, sideways, perf. 14.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 2 a., 2½ a., 3 a., and 6 as. of the current set in, it is stated, new shades, and three new high values.

Adhesives.

2 as., bright mauve and dull purple, multiple; perf. 14.

2½ as., bright blue, multiple; perf. 14.

3 as., green and marone, multiple; perf. 14.

6 as., lilac and deep green, multiple; perf. 14.

2 rs., dark and dull purple, multiple; perf. 14.

3 rs., black and yellowish green, multiple; perf. 14.

5 rs., scarlet and black, multiple; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—A provisional stamp is reported in *Stamp Collecting*.

The 5 c. green stamp has been surcharged with a large figure "2" above the word "ÖRE" in black capitals.

This, it is stated, may be called the "Faroe Islands" provisional by reason of

the fact that, owing to the difficulties in maintaining regular communication between those Islands and Denmark, the supply of 2 öre stamps ran out.

ITALY, FIUME.—The *S.C.F.* illustrates a permanent set of stamps of four different designs.

The stamps are lithographed and perf. 11½.

The 2, 3, and 5 c. bear a Head design; the 10, 15, and 20 c. the Town Hall of Fiume; the 25 c., 40 c., and 45 c. Liberty mounted on a Lion; and the other values the Port of Fiume.

Adhesives.

2 c., sky-blue.	40 c., pale brown.
3 c., drab.	45 c., orange.
5 c., yellowish green.	50 c., green.
10 c., pink.	60 c., dull lake.
15 c., deep lilac.	1 cor., ochre.
20 c., emerald.	2 cor., azure.
25 c., deep blue.	3 cor., orange.
30 c., violet.	5 cor., chocolate.
	10 cor., olive.

SWITZERLAND.—An Aerial Mail postage stamp for Switzerland is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

The current 50 c. adhesive (Seated Helvetic type) was issued with an overprinted propeller and wings, signifying that it is so specially earmarked for the Aerial Mail Service.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—A new set, design showing the Arms of Bolivia, is listed in the *Stamp Lover*.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, lake.
5 centavos, green.
10 " red.
20 " ultramarine.
22 " pale blue.
24 " violet.
50 " orange.

White wove paper; perf. 12.

BRAZIL.—We have received a new 25 reis stamp with head of Liberty to right in oval.

Adhesive.

25 reis, grey-olive; perf. 12½.

UNITED STATES.—We are told that the new 13 c. stamp has been issued.

It bears the head of Franklin, and the colour is yellow-green.

Adhesive.

13 c., yellow-green.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—An entirely new postal series or this country is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

Adhesives.

½ guerche, lilac and brown (Antelope).
¼ " blue-green and black (Giraffes).
¼ " scarlet and olive (Leopard).
1 " purple and slate (Heir to Throne?).
2 " blue and lake do. do.
4 " green and orange do. do.
6 " bright red and blue (Church).
8 " green and black (Rhinoceros).
12 " violet and grey (Ostriches).
\$1, rose and black (Elephant).
\$2, black and brown (Buffalo).
\$3, green and red-brown (Lion).
\$4, brown and mauve (Empress).
\$5, carmine and grey do.
\$10, green and yellow do.

CHINA.—Messrs. A. M. T. Woodward and C. E. Tanant inform us that with the exhaustion of the 7 and 15 cents stamps no further printings of these values will be made.

Two new denominations, 1½ c. and 13 c., will shortly appear as notified by the following newspaper announcement:—

CHINESE POST OFFICE.

Notification No. 391.

Withdrawal of the 7 and 15 cent denominations of postage stamps and introduction of 1½ and 13 cent denominations.

1.—The public are hereby notified that with the exhaustion of the present stock of 7 and 15 cent denominations of postage stamps no further stamps of these values will be printed.

2.—Two new denominations of postage stamps, viz., 1½ cent. of the same design and colour as the 7 cent, and 13 cent of the same design and colour as the 15 cent, are being introduced instead, and will be put on sale in the near future. The 1½ cent stamp is intended as domestic postage for picture postcards, newspapers, etc., and the 13 cent for express letters.

By order of the Co-Director General,

W. W. RITCHIE,

Postal Commissioner.

CHINESE POST OFFICE, SHANGHAI,

4 March, 1919.

RIO DE ORO.—*Stamp Collecting* has received a new set of stamps bearing portrait of King Alfonso looking to right, in a double-lined circular frame, with inscription at foot, "Colonia de Rio de Oro" and numeral of value and "Co" (centavo) in a square tablet on either side of the base of the portrait. Perf. 12½.

Adhesives.

1 c., slate.	30 c., green.
2 c., deep red.	40 c., rose.
8 c., green.	50 c., grey.
10 c., carmine.	1 peseta, lilac.
15 c., orange.	4 pesos, red.
20 c., orange.	10 " violet.
25 c., blue.	

SPANISH GUINEA.—A similar set to that chronicled under Rio de Oro has, according to *Stamp Collecting*, been issued, the inscription reading "Territorios Espanoles del Golfo de Guinea."

	<i>Adhesives.</i>
1 c., lilac.	30 c., orange.
2 c., rose.	40 c., orange.
5 c., rose.	50 c., red.
10 c., violet.	1 peseta, green.
15 c., slate.	4 pesetas, deep red.
20 c., blue.	10 ,, grey.
25 c., green.	

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1918-19.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.
W. DORNING BECKTON.
WILMOT CORFIELD.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.

F. J. PEFLOW.
SIR CHARLES STEWART
WILSON, K.C.I.E.
BARON DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE seventh meeting of the session 1918-1919, being the dinner in celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of the Society, was held at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., on Thursday, 10th April, 1919, at 6.30 p.m.

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. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of April 10th and 11th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red, late, pair on piece	6	6	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	3	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	10	0	0
United States, 1851, 5c., lake-brown, imperf., pair, cut into	7	0	0
Grenada, 1875, large star, 1d., green, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
St. Lucia, 1st issue, 1d., rose-red, block of 6, mint	7	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d., lake, and pair of 2d., ultramarine, Plate 3, used together, on piece	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., lake, double impression, on piece	7	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, 2d., blue on blue	3	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 4d., yellow, strip of 3*	3	3	0
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., dark green, imperf., pair on piece	6	15	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	3	15	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 4d., blue, block of 4*	4	0	0
Collection in Senf's, 6500	54	0	0

Sale of May 15th and 16th, 1919.

A few of the prices realised at this grand sale:—

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 79, imperf.	19	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose-red, Plate 8, imperf., on piece	15	0	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 6d., mauve, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 6d., on azure, imperf.	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., white dots, perfs. added at bottom	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., hair lines, perfs. added at right	15	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown*	9	10	0
Ditto, 1867-83, £1, on blued	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy on white	16	16	0
Ditto, £5, orange, on white, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	7	12	6
Ditto, 1902-10, 1d., dull purple, error in colour, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, "I.R." OFFICIAL, 1d., lilac, over-printed "I.R." only	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1884-5, £1, brown-lilac, slight defect at one corner	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902-4, 6d., dull purple, rather heavy cancellation	48	0	0

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902-4,			
5s., carmine	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green	110	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Edwardian,			
10d., mint	8	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION" 5d., mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green and carmine, on piece, with certificate	80	0	0
Ditto, Levant, Beirut, 1 p. on 2d.	14	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s., mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, mint	7	10	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10 c., carmine, double overprint, mint	10	0	0
France, 1872-5, 10 c. x 15 c., bistre on rose*	25	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 gr., on yellow	8	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1 g., blue, printed both sides, defective	10	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf.,* slight defect	25	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., pale lake, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, Arms, ½ t., blue, on piece	85	0	0
Ditto, Cross, ½ t., blue, on piece	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another in paler shade	18	0	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., bistre-yellow, mint	7	0	0
Sicily, ½ g., deep orange	6	0	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, on piece	40	0	0
Ditto, another copy	22	10	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, slightly thinned	31	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown	11	0	0
Ditto, 1860, 80 c., pale red-brown, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow, slightly thinned one corner	60	0	0
Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, black on rose	124	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, blue on green	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, blue on pink, on piece	146	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., green*	10	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 rs., red*	56	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 rs., pale red*	20	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	15	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 rs., vermilion	15	0	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze, on entire	21	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., frame inverted, with certificate	9	15	0
Ditto, another copy	10	5	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., red postmark	30	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, the double stamp	95	0	0
Ditto, ditto, right half used as 5 c., on piece	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Small Eagle, 5 c., on pieces	£6	6s.	6
Ditto, ditto, Large Eagle, 5 c. on yellow-green, on piece	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c. on blue-green, mint	11	15	0

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Switzerland, Neufchatel, 5 c.	10	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., slight thinning	52	0	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.	8	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r.	42	0	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, 8d., brown	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	17	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown	15	15	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown, cut at right*	101	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 2 r. 50 c., dull rose, mint	8	15	0
India, Official, 8 as., S.G. 518*	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1883-99, 1 a., brown-purple, inverted overprint, block of 4, mint	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1900, 1 a., carmine double overprint	6	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 24th and 25th, 1919.

Spain, 1850, 10 rs.,* part gum	13	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1865-8, rouletted, 18 k., orange on entire	8	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 6d., purple-brown	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., on entire	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d.,* no gum, slight crease	12	0	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 1s. 9., mint	8	10	0
Ditto, another,* slightly creased	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, mint	6	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 10 c., carmine*	4	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	13	10	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, slight crease, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, repaired	7	0	0
Gambia, no wmk., imperf., 4d., pale brown, pair, red obliteration, cut slightly into	6	5	0
Ditto, CC, imperf., 6d., deep blue	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn impression, 1d., red-brown, pair, on piece, slight defect	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Early, 2d., blue on blue, "PENOE," small margins and slightly cut into	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on blue	66	0	0
Ditto, 1859 (Dec.), laid paper, 2d., pale blue, minute thinning	4	17	6
Ditto, 1858-9, imperf., 4d., green, pair	4	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, cut into and thinned	17	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green*	12	10	0
Ditto, 1s., cold violet, small margins	23	0	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, litho, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, litho, thinned,* no gum	4	10	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green, slightly stained	5	10	0
Venezuela, 1859, ½ r., golden yellow, sheet of 100, mint	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), on Marshall Islands, first printing, 1d. on 3 pf., mint	10	10	0	New South Wales, laureated, another pair, one "WALE"	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, pair	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, similar pair, on laid paper, slight defect	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., red on bluish, pair	34	0	0	Orange River Colony, 1877, 4 on 6d., Type "B," surcharge inverted	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., blue, no figures	4	10	0	Ditto, 1882, 3d. on 4d., Type C, double surcharge	4	5	0
Ditto, 1859, litho, 2d., pale blue, close at right	4	5	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type D, double surcharge	4	10	0
Ditto, 1855, imperf., 5d., dull green, slight crease,* full gum	8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type E, double surcharge	7	10	0
Ditto, 1871-84, perf. 11, 9d. on 1od., red-brown, with surcharge in black and in blue, pair	16	0	0	Ditto, 6d., carmine, S.G. 125, pair	5	15	0
Victoria, 1854, serrated perfs. on three sides, 6d., orange-yellow, on original	4	5	0	Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$, S.G. 188, mint	4	5	0
* * *				Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., dull rose, pair	18	10	0
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.				Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green	6	5	0
Sale of May 1st and 2nd, 1919.				South Australia, 1855, 1d., green, pairs	£9, £7	10s., &	8 10 0
Cape, blued paper, 1d., blocks of 4	£4	15s.	& 8 0 0	Ditto, local prints, 1d., deep yellow-green, pairs	£17 &		11 0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs	£4	& 4	10 0 0	Ditto, 1d., pale yellow-green	£12	10s. &	9 0 0
Ditto, white paper, 1d., block of 4	7	10	0	Ditto, 2d., blood red, strip of 5	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 5	5	5	0	Ditto, 1s., orange, pair, creased	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 4	4	15	0	Ditto, 1s., red-orange	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., pale lilac, pair	4	0	0	Ditto, 1s., orange	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, block of 6, mint	20	0	0	Ditto, 1868-72, 2d., perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, S.G. 47	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 7, mint	24	0	0	Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., pale blue	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, mint	4	0	0	Victoria, 1850, 1d., brownish red, 2 to 3 mm., strip of 4, on piece	15	0	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., rich red	11	0	0	Western Australia, 1854, 4d., blue, block of 6*	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	9	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., slate-blue*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, repaired	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey-brown, pair*	5	15	0
Ditto, De la Rue, 1d., blocks of 12, mint	£16	10s. &	18 0 0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., sage-green*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 8, mint	12	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, rouletted	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., strip of 16, mint	25	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., sage-green, rouletted	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of 16,* slight crease	26	0	0	Ditto, 1861, 4d., rough perfs.,* S.G. 38	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, mint	£4 &	6	15 0 0	Ditto, error of colour, 2d., mauve, S.G. 65	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	11	0	0	* * *			
Ditto, C.A. Halfpenny on 3d., "P" omitted, S.G. 58A, with certificate	13	10	0	MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.			
Griqualand, 5s., Type 1,* red "G"	4	15	0	Sale of March 26th and 29th, 1919.			
Ditto, black "G," 4d., Type 13, inverted overprint	4	15	0	Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, on entire	7	10	0
Ditto, 5s., S.G. 115*	5	5	0	Ditto, 1d., red-brown, minute stain	6	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, oxidised and close	7	10	0	Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, block of 6, outer corners clipped	13	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 2d., deep blue, creased	10	0	0	Sicily, 5 gra.*	3	17	6
Ditto, laureated, 1d., brick red on blue, pair, one "no leaves"	4	0	0	Sale of April 2nd and 5th, 1919.			
				Barbados, 5s., rose	4	5	0
				Cayman Islands, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., mint	7	10	0
				Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion	24	0	0
				Orange River Colony, 1877, 4d. on 6d., twice surcharged, one inverted	4	0	0
				Salonica, 9d., grey-black, mint	5	15	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

JUNE, 1919.

No. 330.

A Lead for Progress.



UDGING from the very kind letter from Mr. Ernest H. Collins printed elsewhere in this Number, as well as the various press comments of the last month, the subject-matter of our May Leader apparently meets with general approbation.

Of the two problems with which the Society is now faced—money and a suitable home—whilst both are formidable the first must of necessity take precedence. Our esteemed contributor and fellow-member, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, who is always to the fore where the interests of our Society are concerned, has most generously forwarded a cheque for 500 dollars (producing £107) towards the above objects, and, in addition to the names already mentioned, Mr. E. H. Collins and Mr. L. E. Bradbury volunteered the liberal contributions of £100 and £50 respectively towards the same object.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Society, in pursuance of a resolution moved by the President, the Council of the Society appointed a Committee to further this project, and a circular will shortly be sent out to each Fellow of the Society asking for a contribution and giving a list of promises so far received.

The old maxim that he gives twice who gives quickly can never be better applied than in the present situation, and, as Mr. Collins suggests, if only in recognition of the interest which His Majesty the King and the Prince of Wales have taken in our hobby and our Society, and to celebrate our Fiftieth Anniversary and the Peace which we hope will be signed before these lines appear in print, we are sure our members generally cannot furnish a better and more lasting memorial than to give what they can towards the goal we have outlined in our Leaders of this month and last.

Every member of our Society who can afford it must help us to establish a suitable permanent home for the betterment of our meetings and for that

friendly association and converse which a permanent home would give, and which we have so sadly lacked and genuinely missed since we left Effingham House.

We may add that although the formal appeal has not yet been circulated, we have already received promises amounting to approximately £600, which augurs well for the future success of the scheme.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 116.)

5 CENTAVOS.



HE sheet contains 255 stamps. Four transfers were used in making it up. Blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following arrangement of types:—

2	4	3	4	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	1
2	4	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	1

In general the vertical columns are apparently composed of the same transfers, with occasional exceptions.

The types are easily distinguished by the following characteristics:—

1. Top left corner of stamp thick, and coloured line across the angle. Line under "ELA" of "ESCUELAS." "UE" of "FUERTES" close to white oval.
2. Line under "ELA" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Base of the last "S" of "ESCUELAS" cut off by white oval. The white oval is broad in the neighbourhood of the cross on left and "E" of "ESCUELAS," and there is a line under "ESC." White scratch over "FU" of "FUERTES."
4. White oval conspicuous under "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line over "N" of "CENTAVOS."

The block of six shows bottom margin with inscription "255 Estampil[las]."

The Hall collection contains a copy of this stamp without overprint, used.

4. *Coarse and very coarse and blotchy impressions, set wide apart, on wove paper.*

This series includes two or more settings of each value.

1 CENTAVO. *1st setting.*—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Very coarse, heavy printing on thin paper, the stamps on the sheet placed widely apart,

but at varying distances. Found in orange and yellow colours. The details of the stamps are very difficult to examine owing to bad printing, but there seem to be two transfers employed in making up the sheet. Two blocks in the Hall collection show the following types:—

2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

The first of these two blocks shows a watermark of large double-lined letters.

The two transfers are distinguished thus:—

1. The "VO" of "CENTAVOS" close to the white oval.
2. The "VO" of "CENTAVOS" further away from the white oval, and a white scratch into the solid colour above these letters is usually visible. The "N" of "UN" touches the white oval.

The only used dated copy of this setting we have seen is penmarked 1879.

2nd setting.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Coarse printing in pale dull buff on thin, the stamps set more regularly and closer together than in the first setting. The sheet appears to have been made up in groups of four transfers as indicated by the biggest block in the Hall collection thus:—

1	2	1	2	1	2	1
4	3	4	3	4	3	4
2	1	2	1	2	1	2

The four types are:—

1. "UN" touches the white oval. By the cross on the right the oval band has a depression inwards from the outside towards the cross. Line over the last "E" of "FUERTE."
2. The "U" and "R" of "FUERTE" close to white oval, the "U" touching it. Line over "UN."
3. Line over "UN." The "TE" of "FUERTE" close to the white oval.
4. Bulge of colour into background over "AS" of "ESCUELAS."

The only used copies, dated, we have seen bear the dates 25.2.79, 1.7.79.

The second stamp just referred to has a pinkish tinge of colour.

2 CENTAVOS. *1st setting.*—Presents the same general characteristics as the first setting of the 1 c. value. Two transfers appear to have been used in making up the sheet, but owing to the very bad printing it is practically impossible to be positive on this point. The examination, however, of a large number of blocks of six or four in the Hall collection does not reveal anything of a certain nature as to the existence of more than the two types indicated by the following marks:—

1. Top right margin of stamp very thick from corner downwards to the point where the oval touches it. White curvilinear scratch over "ES" of "FUERTES."
2. Two curved lines over "ES" of "FUERTES" meeting in a point over the "S."

We have seen no used copies dated. Mr. Hall has a copy of this stamp with double overprint, i.e. four double lines in the overprint.

2nd setting.—Similar in general characteristics to the corresponding setting of the 1 c. value. Coarse printing in pale dull buff. Nine transfers have been recognized, but the material for examination has not been large, and possibly more are to be found. The blocks and strips in the Hall collection show the following types:—

2	7		3	4	5	4	5	6	3
5	6	3	1	9	8				
					5				

The types are distinguished by the following indications:—

1. The "s" of "DOS" and "C" of "CENTAVOS" both touch the white oval. The top of the "s" of "CENTAVOS" is invaded by colour.
2. The "D" of the "DOS" is invaded by colour showing only two parallel strokes. There is an angle in the coloured ground above "T" of "CENTAVOS."
3. Blob of colour on the base of the "D" of "DOS." Line under the letters "CUELA" of "ESCUELAS." White oval very broad under "ESC" of this word.
4. "D" of "DOS" almost on outer edge of the coloured band. White scratch in the coloured ground over "DOS." Angle in coloured ground over this word. Line under "UEL" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Line over the letters "ENTAV" of "CENTAVOS." "F" of "FUERTES" touches white oval.
6. Line under "UEL" of "ESCUELAS."
7. Patch of colour over right arm of "U" of "ESCUELAS" on upper margin. End of the "C" cut off by colour. End of top margin thick near top right corner.
8. "D" of "DOS" roughly triangular in shape. The white oval under "ESCUELAS" is broad with no line in it. Angle in coloured band over "T" of "CENTAVOS."
9. Two white flaws under "D" of "DOS" breaking the outside edge of coloured oval. White space over "S" of this word. Lined background close to coloured oval above and behind head.

3 CENTAVOS. *1st setting.*—Similar in general characteristics to the first settings of the 1 c. and 2 c. values. Coarse impression in deep orange. Only a few copies have been available for examination, and these appear to

fall into two types. Bad printing obscures the details, but the two types mentioned are based on the following indications:—

1. Top of "F" of "FUERTES" touches white oval.
2. Background bulges into the top of "ES" of "FUERTES." White bulge under cross on right and "S" of "FUERTES."

We have only seen one pair, which are both Type I.

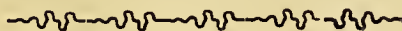
2nd setting.—Similar in general characteristics to the second settings of the 1 c. and 2 c. values. Coarse impression in pale dull buff. Five transfers were used in making up the sheet. Blocks in the Hall collection show the following types:—

3	2	5	4	1	3	3	3	2	2	5	5	4	1	1	3	5	4
3	5	4	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	2	5	4	1	1	3	4	1
						5	4	3	1	3							

The types are not easy to distinguish, but the following indications can be given:—

1. First "S" of "ESCUELAS" breaks into a wide white patch under the letters "ESC." Top half of left margin of stamp very broad. Line over "NTAV" of "CENTAVOS."
2. Line over "TAVO" of "CENTAVOS." Patch of colour on oval by "T" of "TRES." Flaw at the base of the "U" of "FUERTES."
3. Patch of colour over space between "S" of "CENTAVOS" and "F" of "FUERTES." Lined background close to oval over "TRES." Small white flaw on bottom margin about 1 mm. from bottom right corner, also one on right margin about same distance from top right corner. Left side of "O" of "CENTAVOS" pointed.
4. Large "A" in "ESCUELAS." Second "E" of "FUERTES" very close to inner edge of oval. Small flaw on outer edge of bottom margin under "T" of "CENTAVOS." Flaw at base of "U" of "FUERTES." The "C" of "CENTAVOS" has a long straight top.
5. Left side of "O" of "CENTAVOS" invaded by colour cutting off a piece obliquely. "R" of "FUERTES" very close to oval.

(To be continued.)



The Die Varieties of Chilean First Issues.

By G. HERBERT DANNATT.



URING recent years the early issues of Chile have received a great deal of attention from specialists, and a stream of philatelic research has been continually directed upon the mysteries of the numerous printings which were made in London and Chile between 1853 and 1865.

This current of investigation was first set in motion by the publication of Mr. E. D. Bacon's masterly and comprehensive articles in the *London Philatelist* during 1902, and further details were subsequently put on record by Mr. C. J. Phillips after his return from a philatelic tour in South America, which added a mass of new information respecting the local printings by Gillet, Desmadryl, and at the Post Office in Santiago.

It has always been assumed by students of these stamps, almost as a matter of course, that the plates of all four values were manufactured from one, or possibly two original Perkins Bacon dies, a theory which has become so generally accepted that it has never been seriously questioned.

Certain die proofs have, however, come to light which prove that this was not the case, and with this thought in mind it may facilitate matters to give the briefest possible resumé of the well established facts regarding the manufacture of the plates.

The first two stamps (5 and 10 centavos) were ordered of Messrs. Perkins Bacon in 1852, and Mr. E. D. Bacon states that "engraved dies for both values were finished in August of that year as was the steel plate of the 5 centavos, the plate of the 10 centavos being completed shortly afterwards."

A supply of stamps was printed from these and sent out to Chile in January, 1853, with the two steel plates which were subsequently used for local printings.

In March, 1854, Messrs. Perkins Bacon received their second order, this time for a further supply of 5 centavos stamps, but as the plate was not returned a new one had to be manufactured, doubtless from the original die, and this plate was sent out in December, 1854, with a large quantity of the stamps which were issued in 1855.

The third and final order received by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., in December, 1859, was for a large number of 10 centavos stamps, and also for a supply of two new values, viz. 1 centavo and 20 centavos; as with the repeat order for the 5 centavos the plate of the 10 centavos was not returned, and a fresh one had to be made, while new plates were of course necessary for each of the two new values, 1 and 20 centavos.

To the unaided eye the stamps of all four values may appear to have been printed from plates manufactured from one original die, but careful consideration of the facts, coupled with examination of the die proofs reproduced on opposite page (enlarged about three dimensions), should convince the most sceptical that each of the four plates was made from its own separate die,

CHILEAN FIRST ISSUES.



(a.)



(b.)



(c.)



(d.)

three of which differ one from another sufficiently to give evidential testimony to this fact.

The proof itself is on fairly thick white card in a bright red-brown shade, and the specimen with blank instead of value (Illustration *d*) is almost certainly from the original 5 centavos die, from which was constructed another die for the 10 centavos, and later for the 1 and 20 centavos values.

Mr. E. D. Bacon, who has kindly read an advance copy of this article, suggests that a transfer of the original 5 centavos die was taken for each of the other three values on a soft steel roller, and after the value had been cut out the roller was hardened and impressions transferred to flat pieces of soft steel on which the new values were engraved by hand.

At all events a close examination of the proofs leads to the inevitable conclusion that four dies were used to make the four plates, with an overwhelming probability that the proof with blank value (Illustration *d*) was the original from which the other three were constructed.

My theory, that Illustration *d* shows the original 5 centavos matrix (die), is strengthened by its comparison with a pair of rare red-brown 5 centavos plate proofs in my collection, with which it is in all respects absolutely identical, and although the 5 and 10 centavos dies are apparently exactly alike (note the drawing of collar and shading of hat), Illustration *D* can hardly represent the die for 10 centavos, in view of the fact that this value is accounted for by Illustration *a*. (All four die impressions in the original are, of course, on the same piece of card.)

The 1 centavo die (Illustration *b*) is distinct from both the 5 and 10 centavos values, the collar being quite different from each of these in the length of the upper line of shading. (This should be quite clear even in the reproduction.)

Conclusion three concerns the 20 centavos (Illustration *c*), which is absolutely unlike any of the other values, especially in the shading of the upturned right flap of hat—the three upper lines of diagonal shading running right into the outside edge—this is probably the most noticeable of all differences in the dies, and proves beyond question that the plate for this value was made from its own die. Further confirmation will be found in the left side marking of the collar, which is exactly similar in the 1, 5 and 10 centavos and distinctly different in the 20 centavos value, although this distinction will perhaps be barely visible in a photographic reproduction.

There are other minor differences in these proofs which can only be fully appreciated by an examination of the actual specimens with the aid of a magnifying glass, and although the impressions vary a little in strength, the main differences which have been briefly indicated are clear and unmistakable.

To summarize, it seems clear that although the 5 and 10 centavos proofs are exactly alike, the 10 centavos is an untouched transfer from the 5 centavos, while the 1 centavo is distinct from both these values, and the 20 centavos is different from all three.

In the case of the latter two values, the photographs prove that certain retouches were made on the head, and possibly here and there in the background surrounding the circle.

Mr. Bacon points out that it is not at all an uncommon thing for line engravers to do some slight retouching in the case of dies which appear to be too lightly engraved to give good plate impressions, and that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. did the same thing with the original die for the 1d. Great Britain; it certainly appears from the retouches on the 1 centavo and 20 centavos Chile dies that the die of the 5 centavos was lightly engraved and did not transfer well.

The acceptance of this view will probably discount any theory of retouches on the plates, the slight differences briefly indicated in this article having been shown to be due to minute variations in the dies from which the plates were constructed, but probably most specialists in these stamps will be more interested in the evidence afforded that four separate dies were used in the manufacture of the plates, than in over-emphasizing the importance of microscopic varieties which first caused investigation of the subject.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SESSION 1918-19.

BY THE HON. SECRETARY.



THE session which comes to an end this evening will long be remembered, and will be a red-letter session in the records of our Society because of the important events which have taken place during its progress.

First and foremost, the World War has, to all intents and purposes, come to an end, and Victory has crowned our strenuous efforts and fixed determination never to cease the fight until the Powers of Evil against which we were arrayed had finally been laid low.

We now have time to count the cost and await the consequences, and, heavy, painful and serious though they be, there is probably no one who does not appreciate how much more heavy, painful and serious they would have been had the result been otherwise. This is a thought which must not be forgotten in the coming days, when the nature of these consequences will be more fully realised than they are at present.

As the Victory Year alone this passing session is not likely to be soon forgotten. But in addition we were able to celebrate, on the 10th April last, the Fiftieth Anniversary of our existence, and to congratulate ourselves on the acceptance by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales of the office of Hon. President of our Society. He succeeds to a position similar to that which his father (our present Patron) occupied many years ago, and only relinquished in order to confer a still greater honour upon our Society by becoming its actual working instead of its Hon. President.

We have to thank His Majesty the King for many favours in the past— for many personal attendances in the days when he was our President, for

much valuable information, for numerous interesting and instructive displays, and for a continuance of personal interest in our hobby and in ourselves since the date of his accession to the throne.

We very much appreciate the honour his son has done us and the philatelic world in general, and we hope that his time and inclination will permit him to take as great an interest in our pursuit as his father has done before him.

The sincere and respectful sympathy of our members in the loss sustained by our Royal Family in the death of Prince John was expressed in a resolution passed on the 20th February, 1919, and duly communicated to His Majesty.

Even this record does not exhaust the list of memorable events, for we have to thank several of our members (some of whom desire to remain anonymous) for generous gifts towards our funds, details of which will be issued later, and as a result of which the Council have formed a committee to make enquiries and to establish an Anniversary Fund, with the object of acquiring a permanent home for the Society as soon as such a course is financially possible.

This committee held its first meeting this afternoon, and we feel sure that the Fellows generally will do what they can to second and support the efforts that are to be made.

The gratitude of the Fellows are also due to Baron Percy de Worms for having undertaken the preparation of a history of the Society, in celebration of its Fiftieth Anniversary. It has involved a considerable amount of work and investigation on his part. It will now very shortly be published and a copy presented to each member, and I think that our Hon. Assistant Secretary will feel an ample reward for his labours in the appreciation which those who read it will feel bound to accord to him.

There are still other events of the present session upon which we can congratulate ourselves and which will be referred to in the course of this Report, among them being the fact that our membership touches a record, and approaches the limit of 350, to which the number of our Fellows is restricted.

During the session there have been losses in the membership, owing to death and resignation, as follows:—

By death.—F. G. Beppler (elected in 1888), M. J. Burnett, J.P. (1877, hon. member), W. P. Cohen (1907), H. J. Duveen (1895), Col. F. H. Hancock (1910), J. G. Langton (1895, hon. member), W. Denison Roebuck (1907), and R. W. Harold Row (1916).

By resignation.—Lieut.-Col. Berly (1912), Dr. T. J. W. Burgess (1896), J. W. Hall (1913), H. H. Harland (1917), H. M. Hepworth (1910), J. E. Joselin (1896), W. Matthews (1907), W. Oxley (1918), and J. W. Kayton Schofield (1912).

The names of eleven members have also been removed from the register.

Thirty-seven new Fellows have been elected, viz.,

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Messrs. Percival Boyd, M.A., Geo. Calvert, Major S. M. Castle, Messrs. E. W. Evans, W. W. Forsyth, F. H. Frere, J. M. Gibbons, G. E. Ginger, Victor A. E. Goad, Dr. T. T. Groom, Ca pt

J. D. Hawkins, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Commander R. H. Hilliard, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Miss L. A. F. Leman, Lieut. R. Leonard, Messrs. P. Mather, L. Meinertzhagen, W. V. Morten, J. Nevin, R. G. Owens, A. Oakley, Lieut.-Col. P. L. W. Powell, Capt. E. W. Purefoy, Mr. W. J. G. Purnell, Col. the Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes, Messrs. E. H. Schill, See Teong Wah, Major Ivan Simson, Messrs. E. W. Sloper, E. Smith, E. R. Taylor, L. O. Trivett, H. Wolcott Warner, J.P., E. C. Wigglesworth, and W. P. Williams.

The members on the register now amount to three hundred and twenty-one (with one Associate), as against three hundred and twelve last year, being a net gain of nine, and making the present membership the highest on record.

Eight meetings have been held during the session 1918-19, with an average attendance of over twenty-two, which is also well above the average of recent years.

The Anniversary Dinner, on the 10th April, was attended by ninety-nine members and their friends.

Next session it is proposed to revert to the pre-war practice of fortnightly meetings, some of which will be specially allotted to the study of some of the countries in which it appears (as a result of the circulars sent out) that a number of the Fellows are specially interested. It may be possible to revive to some extent the custom of the early days of the Society, when those attending the meetings brought their stamps with them, conveyed and acquired information, and combined to record the results for the benefit of Philately generally. It is hoped that the coming session will also occupy a prominent position in our records; that the membership will increase substantially beyond the 350 Fellows; that generous support will be accorded to the Anniversary Fund, so that the permanent home we all desire to have will come within measurable distance of acquisition; that the attendance and interest in our meetings will be increased; and that Papers may be read and work done which will render it difficult for those entrusted with the duty to decide to whom the Crawford, Tapling, and Tilleard medals should be awarded.

The accounts which will be submitted to the meeting will show that the financial position continues to be satisfactory, the surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to £1694 8s. 2d.

The following Papers and Displays have been given at the meetings of the Society:—

A Paper on the Issues of Spain from 1850-1876, by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, illustrated by stamps from his own collection.

Notes upon the Postal History and a Display of the Stamps of Antigua, Dominica, and Montserrat, by Capt. Hopkins.

A Paper on the Stamps of Monaco, by Col. J. Bonhote, illustrated by a very fine collection of the stamps themselves.

A Display by Mr. Fulcher of the Stamps of Italy, 1863-67, printed by De La Rue and Co.

A Paper on the 6d. and 1s. (Type I) of New Zealand, by Mr. Goodfellow, also illustrated by a fine display of these stamps.

A Paper on the 25 Centimes and other Values of the 1882 Issue of Switzerland, by E. W. Mann, exhaustively illustrated from his collection.

A Display by the Vice-President of the Early Issues of Venezuela, illustrating the Paper published in the *London Philatelist* in September and October, 1918.

A Display by Dr. E. W. Floyd of the Stamps of British Levant.

The thanks of the Society are due to the following members and others for gifts to the Society's Library and to the National Collection, viz. :—

To the Library.—Major Crawford, J. Dunbar Heath, L. E. Bradbury, Capt. Hopkins, L. O. Trivett, and Messrs. Bright and Son.

To the Collection.—H.M. the King, Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger Burrowes, C.B., Lachlan Gibb, I. J. Simons, J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and R. B. Yardley, whose gift consisted of a number of specimens of the diademed and laureated issues of New South Wales, on entires and with dated postmarks.

The following Papers and Articles, written by our members, have been published in the *London Philatelist* since the close of the last session :—

(1) Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the Perforations and Watermarks, by R. B. Yardley.

(2) List of Duplicate Plates provided by Perkins, Bacon and Co., for Stamps of the British Colonies, by the President.

(3) Notes on the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., New Zealand (Type I), by B. Goodfellow.

(4) Notes on the 5 c. of the 1872 Issue of Holland, by E. W. Wetherell.

(5) Victoria First Issue and "Half-Lengths," by Charles Lathrop Pack.

(6) The "Long" Stamps of South Australia, by the Rev. Jas. Mursell.

(7) The Postage Stamps of Venezuela, by the Vice-President and the Hon. Librarian.

(8) The Four Pence "Beaded Oval" Type of Victoria, by M. H. Horsley.

(9) The Centenary and the Waterlow Issues of Chili, by Lieut. W. B. Haworth.

(10) The First "Postage Due" Stamps of the Fiji Islands, by the President.

(11) New Zealand First Type Stamps, by C. Lathrop Pack.

Two important sales took place in 1918 of philatelic literature, when the libraries of Mr. B. T. K. Smith and of Mr. F. J. Peplow were disposed of by public auction, and an opportunity was afforded to philatelists generally to fill up vacant spaces in their own shelves.

The Society has lost the services of Mr. J. Kayton Schofield as its special representative in the Transvaal; but the vacancy has been filled, as also the vacancy for Canada. A representative has been appointed for the Cape of Good Hope, and it is hoped shortly to appoint one for Persia and another for Shanghai.

The following is a full list of the special representatives of the Society, to whom we have been indebted in the past and to whom we hope to be still more indebted in the future. We look to them to help to raise our membership and encourage the pursuit of our hobby in their respective districts.

Scotland—Mr. E. Reveridge, LL.D.	France—Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G.
Ireland—Mr. W. Lane Joynt.	Holland—Mr. H. P. Manus.
Wales—Mr. Walter Scott.	Italy—Dr. E. Diéna.
Australia—Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.	Persia—
British Guiana—Mr. A. D. Ferguson.	Portugal—Mr. J. N. Marsden.
Canada—Mr. Victor A. E. Goad.	Russia—Mr. G. Kirchner.
Cape of Good Hope—Mr. Gilbert Allis.	Shanghai—
Natal—Mr. J. Hope Chamberlain.	Sweden—Mr. Hilmer Djurling.
New Zealand—Mr. A. T. Bate.	Switzerland—Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.
Rhodesia—Mr. J. H. Melland.	United States of America—Mr. C. Lathrop Pack.
Transvaal—Mr. H. S. Meyer.	
Belgium—Major Larking.	

We are indebted to our special representative in Holland, Mr. H. P. Manus, for valuable assistance in connection with a collection of one of our members sent for exhibition at Cassel just before the War.

The deep feelings of indignation, disgust, and resentment which have been universally evoked by the depraved brutality and gross disregard of civilised sentiment and decent human feelings with which the World War has been conducted, not only by the German army but by the German nation as a whole, has voiced itself, so far as our Society is concerned, by the following resolution, which was proposed by Col. Bonhote and unanimously carried at a meeting held on the 16th January, 1919:—

“That considering the disregard of the laws of nations, civilisation, and humanity shown by the Germans in the conduct of the War, and their brutal treatment of the prisoners of war who fell into their hands, it is resolved that henceforth no one of German nationality shall be eligible for election as a Fellow or Member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.”

There has been no alteration in the membership of the Expert Committee which, as for many years past, has worked patiently and strenuously to protect collectors from the wiles of the forger, which are an ever-present danger to our science and hobby.

Mr. Wilmot Corfield continues to exercise a supervision over our National Collection, and Baron Percy de Worms has taken in hand the classification and arrangement of the Society's Collection of Forgeries and Reprints.

No resignations having taken place, and no nominations having been received, the names of the retiring Council and Officers will be submitted to the meeting for confirmation as the Council for the year 1919-20 should it be the desire of the Fellows that they should so act.

Hon. Auditors will have to be elected for the ensuing year. Col. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton have performed these duties for many years past to the satisfaction and gratitude of the members. The latter, who had been in ill-health for some years, died in November, 1918, much to the regret of his fellow-members, and it will be necessary to elect another Fellow to fill his place.

There are two further matters which will engage the serious consideration of the new Council.

One is with regard to the *London Philatelist*. The increased cost of paper and the very great rise in the prices charged by the printers constitute a heavy burden upon its editor and upon the finances of the Society. Arrangements have been made to continue publication to the end of the present year. The price of each number has been raised to 2s., and any new subscribers will have to pay an advanced subscription of £1 1s. a year.

There is little doubt but that the Journal will be continued, and the present increased price and rate of subscription maintained; and incidentally the result will be to afford an additional inducement for new members to join, as the Journal is supplied to all members free of charge, and while its intrinsic value as far as contents are concerned will remain as at present, its market value will be substantially increased.

The other subject which will require to be taken into serious consideration is that of an International Philatelic Exhibition. The last one under the auspices of our Society was in 1906, and as at least eighteen months' preparation and hard work are necessary to ensure success, it will probably not be possible to hold the next before 1921, which will represent an interval of fifteen years.

In conclusion, I would only add that the Society can justly congratulate itself upon having been able to "carry on" during the War without encroaching upon the performance by its individual members of the duties they owed to their country and to their own sense of responsibility during these four and a half strenuous years of war, peril, and anxiety; while at the same time it has been able to co-operate with other philatelists in raising a substantial sum for the benefit of our sick and wounded citizen soldiers. The energetic and valuable services rendered by our late joint Hon. Sec., Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, are not likely to be forgotten by those who were associated with him in this particular effort.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Hon. Secretary.

12th June, 1919.

Late News.

PARIS, June 4.—France (through the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France) has awarded a grand medal to Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the National War Garden Commission of Washington. The formal presentation was made through the American Embassy in the amphitheatre of the Museum of Natural History in Paris. The medal was given in recognition of Mr. Pack's organization of the National War Garden Commission and his direction of its endeavours in increasing the world's food supply as a war-time need,

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance 31st December, 1917,			Rent and Office		
at Parr's Bank (Current			Expenses	213	5 3
Account)	119	18 2	Contribution to		
1918.			<i>London Philatelist</i>	85	0 0
Subscriptions and Entrance			Printing, Post-ages, etc.	70	7 6
Fees received	410	11 0	Sundry Pay-ments	9	13 10
Sale of Works	58	2 0		378	6 7
Dividends	32	17 9			
<hr/>	501	10 9	INVESTMENTS—		
M. P. Castle legacy	100	0 0	Castle Legacy		
<hr/>			War Bonds	100	0 0
			Investment, do.	100	0 0
			£38 2s. 6d. 3½% Loan	33	12 0
			£12 8s. 2d. Cape 3½%	9	4 2
			<hr/>	242	16 2
			Balance, Parr's Bank (Current Account)	100	6 2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>		£721	8 11
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Exhibition Trust Account	351	17 6	Cash at Parr's Bank	100	6 2
Subscriptions paid in advance, etc.	13	13 0	£170 3s. 8d. 3½% Stock	149	7 0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1694	8 2	£305 3s. Consols, valued at	200	0 0
			£210 10s. 6d. 5% War Loan, valued at	200	0 0
			£200 5% War Bonds, at cost	200	0 0
			£378 9s. 11d. Cape 3½% at cost	351	17 6
The Commuted Subscription Account is now represented by			Library, Furniture, Pictures, Stock of Society's Works, etc.	850	0 0
£170 3s. 8d. 3½% Stock.			Outstanding Subscriptions, valued at	8	8 0
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>		£2059	18 8
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL

Hon. Secretary—CAPT. HERBERT R. OLDFIELD
Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER

J. H. BARRON
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES,
D.S.O.
W. DORNING BECKTON

WILMOT CORFIELD
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER
F. J. PEPLow

SIR CHARLES STEWART-
WILSON, K.C.I.E.
BARON DE WORMS
R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS, 1919.

Elected.

Elected.

Elected.

Elected.

Viscount Acbeson	1918	H. E. Deats	1893	Mrs. Walter Jones	1910	W. R. Ricketts	1905
Col. J. G. Adamson, C.M.G.	1893	M. L. Desmonts	1914	T. Wickham Jones	1887	Vernon Roberts	1887
A. L. Adutt, J.P.	1907	H. Dickson	1907	W. R. Lane Joynnt	1889	G. F. Rotherham	1907
Lieut.-Col. P. B. Ackroyd	1918	Dr. E. Dieca	1895	H. L. Kaplan	1918	G. B. Routledge	1893
J. R. M. Albrecht	1908	J. Dimsdale	1907	H. C. Kenocett, jun.	1918	W. R. Rundell	1915
Eng. Commander E. J.		Hilmer Djurling	1907	Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892	Hon. F. G. Hamilton	
Allen, R.N.	1914	T. P. Dorman	1894	G. Kirchner	1904	Russell	1903
P. J. Allen	1916	C. Stuart Dudley	1906	C. W. Kissinger	1914	H. Schacke	1911
G. J. Allis	1914	Col. F. F. Duffus, C.M.G.	1917	J. J. Knowles	1916	C. H. Schill	1919
G. C. Alston	1918	Lady Egerton	1916	O. Kraepelin	1913	Karl Schmidt	1904
J. Anderson	1911	Willy Ehrmann	1907	Lieut.-Col. R. N. W.		Major R. C. F. Schom-	
*P. J. Aoderson	1885	Capt. Geo. Elie	1914	Larking, C.S.E.	1913	berg	1907
O. Andreen	1907	E. A. Elliott	1887	Rev. A. C. Larmour	1916	W. Scott, J.P.	
A. B. de L'Argentiere	1914	A. C. Emerson	1884	Baron E. G. E. Letjnhufud	1909	See Teong Wah	1919
The Duke of Argyll	1913	Major Evans	1875	R. S. Le May	1914	C. E. Severn	1909
S. B. Asbrook	1917	E. W. Evans	1919	Miss L. A. F. Leman	1918	H. M. Shaw	1917
F. Atkin	1917	T. D. F. Evans	1892	Lieut. R. Leonard	1919	Lieut. G. C. Shiers	1914
E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.	1880	P. Fabri	1892	E. Lewis	1897	J. C. Sidebotham	1903
Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O.	1903	K. G. Fellenius	1918	Lieut.-Com. R. G. Lock ..	1916	I. J. Simons	1912
G. B. Bainbridge	1907	Capt. E. G. Fellows	1917	S. Loder	1914	Major Ivan Simson	1918
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907	A. D. Ferguson	1906	B. Loewy	1896	H. A. Slade	1906
W. Barnard	1893	Dr. E. W. Floyd	1916	A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908	E. W. Sloper	1919
H. W. Baron	1907	W. W. Forsyth	1919	R. R. Mabson	1907	W. E. Smith	1914
A. R. Barrett	1883	F. H. Frere	1918	C. E. McNaughtan	1896	E. Smith	1919
G. B. Barrington	1894	L. W. Fulcher	1901	E. W. Mann	1910	Judge F. Spiegelberg ..	1914
J. H. Barron	1911	C. H. Garnett	1914	H. P. Manus	1910	C. H. G. Sprankling ..	1914
Lieut. L. J. Bassett	1918	L. Gibb, J.P.	1884	J. N. Marsden	1891	A. H. Stamford	1897
A. T. Bate	1892	J. M. Gibbons	1919	W. H. M. Marsden	1918	Miss W. R. Stannard ..	1914
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.	1910	J. W. Gillespie	1892	C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	1895	A. Stern	1913
A. J. de Beaufort	1913	O. Gillett	1899	E. M. Marx	1908	W. M. Steuart	1881
Major K. M. Beaumont, D.S.O.	1914	G. E. O. Ginger	1919	P. Mather	1919	Sir C. Stewart-Wilson,	
W. D. Beckton	1892	W. Glossop	1918	T. Maycock	1887	K.C.I.E.	1895
W. Beckwith	1892	B. Goodfellow	1911	L. Meinertzbagea	1919	W. C. Stone	1895
O. Beebey	1910	V. A. E. Goad	1919	F. H. Melland	1905	J. McK. Storrow	1915
F. A. Bellamy, M.A.	1908	Lieut. F. C. Grabam	1914	L. L. Mercer	1907	Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
E. B. S. Benest	1912	D. C. Gray	1907	H. S. Meyer	1915	Major W. Swinboe-Phelan	1913
P. T. Berry, J.P.	1917	W. M. Gray	1903	R. Meyer	1887	W. H. Tarrant	1907
Dr. E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892	R. W. Gray	1918	V. Miles	1908	Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
C. N. Biggs	1880	J. L. Green	1912	Mrs. W. Percival Minell ..	1914	E. R. Taylor	1919
A. Bishop	1909	H. Grey	1891	Judge H. Montgomerie-		H. L. Templier	1914
N. Bjorklund	1914	Dr. T. T. Groom	1919	Hamilton	1916	J. J. Terry	1911
Col. John Bouhote	1904	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Halford ..	1916	Capt. F. M. Montrésor	1908	B. B. Tilley	1913
E. D. Bostock	1918	Capt. L. E. Hall	1911	W. V. Morten	1919	Chas. de la Torre	1915
Percival Boyd, M.A.	1919	T. W. Hall	1895	C. H. Mortimer	1916	L. O. Trivett	1919
Louis E. Bradbury	1901	W. G. Harnersley	1914	Major H. F. Murland	1916	C. J. Tyas	1894
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907	Capt. W. A. Hamilton	1907	Rev. J. Mursell	1909	G. R. T. Upton	1907
*Mount Brown	1916	Major H. K. Hamilton-		Albert Naish	1905	Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.S.E.,	
P. F. Bruner	1900	Wedderburn	1912	Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902	M.A., J.P.	1917
L. A. Burd	1918	A. J. Hammond	1917	G. E. Nash	1917	Capt. W. St. A. Warde-	
Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger		*L. Hanciau	1914	Capt. W. A. V. Neill	1913	Aldam	1910
Burrows, C.B.	1892	Chas. Hand	1915	J. Nevin	1919	A. H. Warner, J.P.	1919
J. R. Burton	1918	Hans M. Hansen	1905	J. A. Nix	1892	A. J. Warren	1904
J. C. Butterwick	1916	Miss A. C. Harding	1918	W. Oakley	1919	N. E. Waterhouse	1914
G. Calvert	1919	J. S. Hardy	1910	Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield ..	1892	A. H. Weber	1907
Wm. Canting	1910	W. A. Harmer	1910	Lieut.-Col. J. S. O'Meara ..	1897	E. D. E. Van Weenen ..	1916
Miss A. Cassels	1907	Lt.-Col. C. G. S. Harvey	1910	R. G. Owens	1919	L. S. Wells	1893
Major S. M. Castle	1918	A. A. Haserick	1914	A. Oxley	1918	Rear-Admiral (E) A. E. L.	
J. H. H. Chamberlain	1913	A. Hatfield, jun.	1914	C. Lathrop Pack	1905	Westaway	1891
*Col. A. W. Chambers, v.d.	1883	E. Hawkins	1887	L. A. B. Paine	1910	E. W. Wetherell	1907
S. Chapman	1909	Capt. J. D. C. Hawkins	1919	Julian Park	1907	H. L. White	1908
Dr. Carroll Chase	1914	Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth	1919	A. D. Park	1896	Lieut.-Com. C. T. H. White	1917
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912	*J. Dunbar Heath	1914	W. P. Peck	1912	R. W. Wickins	1912
A. Chilver	1907	J. E. Hezibottom	1899	W. H. Peckitt	1916	C. E. Wigglesworth	1919
Major G. Churcher	1893	J. S. Higgin, jun.	1907	Col. S. P. Peile, C.S.	1904	Major A. W. G. Wildey ..	1918
H. L. Churchbill, C.M.G.	1912	D. H. Hill	1890	F. J. Peplow	1907	Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
Col. Sir James R. Andrew		F. C. Hill	1893	A. H. Pettrifer	1915	C. F. Williams	1914
Clark, Bart.	1896	Com. R. H. Hilliard, R.N.	1919	H. B. Phillips	1908	W. P. Williams	1919
H. R. G. Clarke	1893	H. S. Hodson	1910	D. Pick	1911	W. J. F. Williamson	1916
Capt. J. P. R. Clarke	1907	Rev. W. H. Holmas	1893	F. Pimm	1893	*A. H. Wilson	1878
W. J. Cochrane	1912	Lieut. W. M. Holman	1918	A. F. Pinhey	1918	W. T. Wilson	1882
Chas. Cohen	1905	Dr. J. M. Holt	1910	B. Pinner	1908	H. Winckmann	1892
E. H. Collins	1916	R. de B. M. Hopkins	1916	F. S. Porter	1914	J. B. Wivell	1916
F. O. Conant	1893	Capt. A. E. Hopkins	1917	Lieut.-Col. P. L. W. Powell	1919	H. Woodlands	1900
Surg.-Com. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893	M. H. Horsley, J.P.	1901	Capt. E. B. Porefoy	1918	A. M. T. Woodward	1916
Wilmot Corfield	1899	F. E. Horton	1893	W. J. G. Purnell	1919	Baron de Worms	1887
Rev. E. B. Cornford	1914	W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I.	1916	H. Quare	1895	Baron P. de Worms	1892
W. Cowland	1890	C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904	F. Ranson	1887	G. H. Worthington	1894
Capt. C. W. G. Crawford,		*A. F. Basset Hull	1887	H. J. Reckitt	1911	C. G. A. Wyatt	1914
R.N.	1918	Rev. Canon D. J. S. Hunt ..	1907	Franz Reichenheim	1899	R. B. Yardley	1901
R. P. Croom-Johnson	1912	Major L. T. R. Hutchin-		Lieut.-Col. P. L. Reid	1914	Major F. Young	1909
Lieut. G. E. V. Crutchley		son, I.M.S.	1900	E. Renier	1911		
G. H. Dannatt	1914	Lieut. Gordon Ireland	1905	Baron A. de Reuterskiöld ..	1892		
Major J. J. Darlow	1913	Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906	Col. the Hon. R. Heaton			
J. S. Davis	1908	Mrs. Hella Jones	1909	Rhodes, M.P.	1918		

* Honorary Fellows.

ASSOCIATE.

Hon. S. A. S. Montagu .. 1916

Occasional Notes.

*DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION
MADE FROM 27th JUNE, 1918, TO 16th JUNE, 1919.*

Adhesives.

- H. L. Churchill, C.M.G. Belgian Red Cross issues on entire.
Wilmot Corfield. Various.
O. Kraepelien. Various new issues of Norway and Sweden, unused.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier. Various unused Persian issues.
I. J. Simons. German issues, with "Belgien," etc., overprints, used and unused; British Levant, Morocco Agencies, and various British Revenue issues, used and unused.
J. H. Smyth, Ltd. New issues of Australia, etc., mostly in blocks of four, unused.
R. B. Yardley. *A representative collection* of about 350 laureated, diadem, and id., Type No. 26 (Gibbons), New South Wales stamps, many on original covers; also a quantity, unused, of various values of later issues.

Forgeries.

- Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger Burrowes, C.B. Japan.

Entires, etc.

- Lachlan Gibb, J.P., Col. S. P. Peile, C.B. Cut square envelopes.
C. E. Tanant. Whole sheet of uncut Chinese postcards and various.
I. J. Simons. An interesting parcel of "Passed by Censor" envelopes, etc.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION 1919-20.

THE Hon. Secretary has asked us to call the attention of the members to the circular which was sent out during the war requesting the members to intimate the different countries in which they were interested.

A number of replies were received, but many members have not yet answered.

The Hon. Secretary would be very much obliged if all the members of the Society would be good enough to let him know the nature of their collection and whether they specialise in any, and if so what countries, in order that the programme for the ensuing session may be made attractive and interesting to as large a number of members as possible. It is proposed that some meetings should be held for the special study of countries in which at least five or six of the members take a special interest, and without the information asked for it is difficult to make such arrangements.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be glad if any of our readers can give it the present address of Mr. A. Scheindling, late of 76 Nevsky Prospect, St. Petersburg.

No communication from Mr. Scheindling has reached the Society since October 17th, 1917.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The 1½d. stamp has appeared in a much lighter shade of chocolate-brown on both the Multiple and Single Crown over A watermarked paper. Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts sent us early copies.

Adhesives.

1½d., light chocolate-brown; Single Crown over A; perf. 14.

1½d., light chocolate-brown; Multiple Crown over A; perf. 14.

INDIA.—From Mr. Wilmot Corfield we have received the new 1½ anna chocolate stamp.

Adhesive.

1½ a., chocolate; Star wmk.; perf. 14.

MESOPOTAMIA.—The six stamps chronicled on page 126 are before us, and we consider the colours of the ½ a., 2½ as., 3 as., and 8 as. to be as follows:—

½ a. on 1 piastre, green and carmine.

2½ as. on 1 piastre, violet and yellow.

3 as. on 20 paras, green and yellow.

8 as. on 10 paras, lake.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 1½d. brown-orange stamp has appeared with the "OFFICIAL" overprint vertically in sans-serif caps in black, and Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts have sent us copies.

Official.

1½d., brown orange; wmk. N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 15.

NORTH WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., have sent us the 3d., 4d., and 6d. stamps of Australia with the setting type "A"; third watermarked paper. The 4d. King George is full orange in shade.

RAROTONGA.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts have sent us the 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 7½d., and 9d. New Zealand stamps, overprinted "RAROTONGA" and

value in native words. The remainder of this set will only be issued when the Cook Islands of the same denominations have been sold out.

The overprint is in red on the 2d. and 9d. values, and black or blue-black on the remainder.

ST. HELENA.—We have received a "Specimen" copy of the 1d. stamp surcharged "WAR TAX" in black.

War Tax.

1d. + 1d., scarlet and black; multiple; perf. 14.

SEYCHELLES.—"Specimen" copies of the 12 c., 18 c. and 45 c. in new colours have come to hand.

Adhesives.

12 c., grey; multiple; perf. 14.

18 c., purple on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.

45 c., purple and orange; " " "

TRENGGANU.—The 4 c. in a new colour, scarlet, has been supplied, and a "Specimen" copy has reached us.

Adhesive.

4 c., scarlet; multiple; perf. 14.

TURKS ISLANDS.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 1d. value overprinted "WAR TAX" in thin sans-serif caps in violet ink, in one line.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—The *Postage Stamp* writes:

"From various sources we learn that the current Belgian stamps have been overprinted with a large "T" for use as Postage Dues in Antwerp. So far the 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 35 c., 40 c., 50 c. and 1 fr. have been noted."

LUXEMBURG.—A new value, 7½ c., has been added to the set of low values, Type 10 of Gibbons, and a copy is before us.

Adhesive.

7½ c., orange; no wmk.; perf. 12½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Scott's Circular* adds the 20 c. to the set of current stamps printed on unwatermarked paper.

Adhesive.

20 c., ultramarine; no wmk.

SALVADOR.—We have received a \$1 stamp, probably completing the latest set.

It has a portrait in the centre, but no name beneath. On the lapel of the coat there is printed "© A.B.N. CO" (American Bank Note Company) in black. The inscriptions at top are "CORREOS EL SALVADOR," at foot "UN COLON," at each side \$1.

Adhesive.

\$1, dark blue and black: no wmk.; perf. 12.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—The set of stamps chronicled on page 127, with the exception of the 4 and 6 guerche and the \$2 and \$10, have reached us.

We find no watermark, and the perforation is 11½. The colours of the ¼, 1, 2, 8, and 12 guerche, and \$3, \$4, and \$5 are, in our opinion, as follows:—

- ¼ guerche, green and grey-brown.
- 1 " dull purple and sage-green.
- 2 " bright blue and red-brown.
- 8 " green and dark brown.
- 12 " purple and grey-green.
- \$3, green and orange.
- \$4, brown and pink.
- \$5, carmine and grey-green.

CILICIE.—A correspondent sends us the 2 paras Turkish stamps of 1913, Gibbons Type 32, overprinted "CILICIE" (two types), and writes:—

"The following Turkish stamps have been surcharged for use in the Adana vilayet by the Allied Administration. The numbers are Scott, 1919.

In capitals—

420, 424, 426, 434, 437, 438.
254, 255.
347, 348, 349.
330, 1189.

In italics—

300, 330.
439, 426.
254, 255.
923.

The issue is genuine enough, and, I fear, promises to be scarce."

MOZAMBIQUE CO.—We have the 700, 500, and 400 reis stamps of 1911 with the red overprint—Type 50 of Portugal—surcharged ½ c., 2½ c., and 5 c. respectively. The original values are barred out.

Provisionals.

½ cent., in black, on 700 reis, mauve on straw.
2½ cent., in blue, on 500 reis, black on blue.
5 cent., in black, on 400 reis, blue on straw.

PERSIA.—*Stamp Collecting* chronicles some new provisionals.

1 ch., yellow, with native characters and value printed in black, also overprinted in black (in three lines)—

"PROVIORE
1919
I CHAHL"

3 c., green, and 5 c., violet, similarly overprinted.

TUNIS.—The *Stamp Collector* has received from Mr. Paul Pietri specimens of the 35 c. value, overprinted in red; 30 c., a pair of wings and the words "POSTE AERIENNE" at foot. It is for use on aerial mails.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society,
London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O. SIR CHARLES STEWART

W. DORNING BECKTON.

WILSON, K.C.I.E.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

BARON DE WORMS.

LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.

R. E. YARDLEY.

THE eighth meeting of the session 1918-19 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on

Thursday, May 15th, 1919, at 5.45 p.m. Present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Dr. E. W. Floyd, Thos. Wm. Hall, W. R. Rundell, F. J. Peplow, Col. G. S. F. Napier, C. F. Dendy Marshall, M.A., Baron de Worms, Lachlan Gibb, H. M. Hansen, I. John Simons, L. O. Trivett, W. Howard, A. J. de Beaufort, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Percival Boyd, M.A., Ernest H. Collins, Louis E. Bradbury, Wilmot Corfield, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, G. C. Alston, William Barnard, Capt. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Baron Percy de Worms, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, and Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meetings held on the 20th March and 10th April, 1919, were read and

signed as correct. The President read the correspondence with Sir Sidney Greville, K.C.V.O., including the letter of the 7th April, 1919, in which he wrote that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales would accept the position of Hon. President of the Society in compliance with the request of the Fellows conveyed to him through their President, Mr. E. D. Bacon.

The President then read the telegram which had been sent on the occasion of the Anniversary Dinner in acknowledgment of this letter, and which was in the following terms :—

“The Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have, on the occasion of their Fiftieth Anniversary, heard with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that the Prince of Wales consents to become their Hon. President, and will you please convey to His Royal Highness the dutiful thanks of the Fellows for the honour he has conferred upon the Society.”

The Hon. Secretary read letters from Mrs. Duveen, the Leeds Philatelic Society, Miss Roebuck, and Mrs. Row, expressing their appreciation of the resolutions of sympathy and regret which had been passed by the Fellows on the occasion of the deaths of Mr. Duveen, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Harold Row.

The Hon. Secretary also read communications of congratulation on the Society being able to celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary, received from the following, together with the replies that had been sent, i.e. : The Philatelic Club of Christiana, Mr. Lachlan Gibb, the Junior Philatelic Society, the Oxford Philatelic Society, and the Editor and staff of *Stamp Collecting*.

The Hon. Secretary was directed to acknowledge the following gifts for the Society's Collection and Library :—From Major Crawford : Nos. 1 to 7 (1895) of the *Hong Kong Philatelic Journal*. From Mr. Bradbury : Various illustrated programmes and menu cards as issued by the Herts Philatelic Society (forming a complete set.) From Mr. Simons : War Entires and Post Cards and a set of German stamps with Belgian Surcharges. From Mr. Yardley : A number of specimens of the diademed and laureated issues of New South Wales on entires and with dated postmarks. From Sir William C. Cooper, Bart. : A framed portrait of Sir Daniel Cooper, a Past President of the Society.

The following candidates for membership were, after ballot, declared to be duly elected Fellows and members of the Society : Mr. George Calvert, proposed by Mr. Louis E. Bradbury, seconded by Capt. E. B. Purefoy. Mr. Edmund Wilfred Evans, proposed by Mr. E. W. Collins, seconded by Mr. C. H. Mortimer. Mr. Edward Reginald Taylor, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary. Capt. John Denis Curties Hawkins, proposed by Mr. G. H. Dannatt, seconded by Mr. F. J. Peplow.

Mr. Louis Meinertzhagen, proposed by Mr. A. J. de Beaufort, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms. Mr. James Nevin, proposed by Mr. L. O. Trivett, seconded by Mr. W. V. Morten. Dr. Thomas Theodore Groom, proposed by Mr. F. A. Bellamy, M.A., seconded by Dr. H. A. James.

Dr. E. W. Floyd then gave a very fine and complete display of the stamps of British Levant, which included several varieties which had not previously been shown.

The display was much appreciated, and a very cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Floyd was unanimously carried.

THE ninth meeting of the session 1918-19 (being the Annual General Meeting) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 12th, 1919, at 5.45 p.m. Present : E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Thomas Wm. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Col. Arthur S. Bates, D.S.O., F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, A. C. Emerson, Col. J. Bonhote, Lieut.-Col. Percy B. Akroyd, Walter Howard, B. Pinner, I. John Simons, Louis E. Bradbury, Col. G. S. F. Napier, Baron de Worms, J. H. Barron, C. McNaughtan, Col. A. W. Chambers, Baron Percy de Worms, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, and Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th May, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported the resignations of Lt.-Col. Berly and J. E. Joselin, which had been accepted as on the 31st December, 1918.

Mr. I. J. Simons presented further stamps for the National Collection, including specimens of Levant, Morocco Agencies, Amusement and other Tax stamps.

The President reported the steps that the Council proposed to take to establish a fund for the purposes of a permanent home for the Society, to be entitled the “Fiftieth Anniversary Fund,” and a resolution expressing the cordial approval of the members was moved by Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Simons, and carried unanimously.

The members then proceeded to consider the nomination of the following candidates who, after ballot, were declared duly elected Fellows and members of the Society : Mr. H. Wolcott Warner, J.P., proposed by Major Frank Young, seconded by Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield. Mr. Peter Mather, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary. Lieut.-Col. Philip Lionel William Powell, proposed by Mr. G. C. Alston, seconded by Baron de Worms.

The Hon. Secretary read his Annual Report for the session, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*, and on the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the Report was received and adopted, and a very cordial vote of thanks accorded to the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Assistant Secretary for their services.

The Hon. Auditor, Col. Chambers, read

the Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Society, which showed an increased surplus of assets over liabilities, and on the motion of Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Bradbury, the thanks of the members for services rendered were conveyed both to Colonel Chambers and to the Hon. Treasurer.

Upon the motion of Mr. Simons, seconded by Col. Bonhote, the Officers and Members of the Council were re-elected for the ensuing year, and a cordial vote of thanks and appreciation of the work done was unanimously passed, to which the Vice-President responded.

Mr. Bradbury moved, and Mr. Pinner

seconded, the re-election of Col. Chambers, and the election of Mr. W. Howard (in the place of the late Mr. Langton) as Hon. Auditors, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Bradbury moved, and Col. Napier seconded, a vote of thanks to the Vice-President, as Editor of the *London Philatelist*, for work done under difficult conditions, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman (the President of the Society), moved by Col. Bonhote, and seconded by Mr. Bradbury, was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications on Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, T. W. HALL, 61 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C. 1.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—*THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 21s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

THOMAS WM. HALL, ESQ.,
61 WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.

DEAR SIR,—Your Editorial in the May number strikes the correct note. I would it had been worded somewhat more forcibly in impressing on the Fellows what is their bounden duty to the Society.

For fifty years the R.P.S.L. has taken the foremost position in Philately. We are indebted to those who in the past (some are fortunately still with us) have, by deep study and application in research, helped to raise Philately to the position it has attained. Surely it is "up to us" to take advantage of this opportunity to find a suitable home.

The first problem is to find the money, the second to find the home. The latter, as you say, sir, may not be less formidable than the former, but both problems are capable of solution if the Fellows "will it." Bearing in mind that largely through the results of Philatelic Societies' research, we individually have been able to gather together "valuable" collections, appreciation could not be better shown than by warmly and in a practical manner supporting the Fund. No doubt many of us intend leaving a bequest to the Society by will. I venture to suggest the

amount, as a cash payment, would be of infinitely greater value at the present time. My £100 is at once at the service of the Society.

Perhaps we do not fully realise the incalculable assistance rendered to Philately by the various recognised Societies, of which we may proudly say, the R.P.S.L. is at the head. The many philatelists throughout the world rely on the Society for its valuable help, and a still further impetus would follow the establishment of a suitable permanent home where we might have the advantage of meeting and conferring with one another and with philatelists from the country and abroad.

We all gratefully recognise the interest our patron, His Majesty the King, has always shown in the Society. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has just graciously accepted the position of Honorary President, and we have just completed our Fiftieth Anniversary! Surely the money will be forthcoming to provide an ample Fund.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST H. COLLINS.

"GREENHEYS,"
69 REDINOTON ROAD, HAMPESTEAD.
June 23rd, 1919.



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.		* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.	
Sale of May 6th and 7th, 1919.			
		£	s. d.
France, 1849, 1 franc, salmon-red, slight stain	31	0	0
Ditto, 1870-3, 10 c., bistre on rose, tête bêche, pair	4	7	6
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, black obliteration, slight crease	5	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6,* slightly creased	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 12,* badly creased	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, red obliteration	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 5, red obliteration	7	10	0
Ditto, 1850-4, 1d., red-brown, Archer perforations, block of 4, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 6d., dull lilac,* part gum	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., Die 2, pair,* slightly creased	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy *	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., Die 3, block of 4,* creased and small tear	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., Die 4, mint	£6	15s. &	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 1,* slightly soiled one corner	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 2,* pair, bottom stamp defective	9	0	0
Ditto, 1855-7, Small Garter, 4d., carmine on blue, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy,* perfs. cut at right	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair,* right-hand stamp ink-stained at corner	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Medium Garter, 4d., carmine on blue,* slightly creased and rubbed	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy on white,* little off centre and two perfs. short	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Large Garter, 4d., rose, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1856, Emblems, 1s., deep green, pair,* one stamp creased	8	10	0
Ditto, 1867-80, Spray, Plate IV, 1s., green, imperf.	6	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, off centre and thinned	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1880, 2s., brown, block of 16 from imperf. sheet with trial perf. 12½, mint	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, similar	7	10	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Cross, 5s., Plate 1, pair, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green, pair,* slight stain	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green	£4	15s. &	5
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, thinned	58	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 5s., Plate 4, on slightly blued paper, block of 4,* one slightly creased	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green, on blued	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, on blued, few perfs. short	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange, on blued	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 4, 5s., on slightly blued paper, block of 4,* one damaged on face	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green, on white	10	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* stain on face	7	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac,* creased	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy,* rubbed	13	0	0
Ditto, "I.R." 1885, 5s., rose,* thinned	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose, mint pair	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a used copy	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, mint pair	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green,* one perf. missing	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a used copy	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, strip of 3, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902-4, 1s., green and carmine, block of 4, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, "O.W." 1902, Queen, 5d., block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., block of 6, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, King, 2½d., bright blue, pair, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair, one stamp variety "C.W."	9	0	0
Ditto, "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD," 1902, ½d., deep green, block of 10, mint	18	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, "ROYAL HOGSEHOLD" similar block of 1d., scarlet	12	0	0	New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, later impression, 2d., pale blue, pair	15	0	0
Ionian Islands, 1d., blue, on entire	4	10	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, Latest, 2d., dull blue,* no gum	7	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, block of 8,* creased	17	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., grey-blue, Early	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, mint	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., bright blue, Early	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 sch., pale rose, strip of 3, mint	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 4, 2d., ultramarine on bluish, mint	14	0	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales, close at bottom	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, 2d., ultramarine on greyish,* part gum	6	0	0
India, 1854, 1 a., block of 4	15	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellowish green on yellowish, mint	6	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue,* no gum	40	0	0				
Ditto, another copy, used, slight defect	18	0	0	* * *			
Ditto, 1882, C C, "One Half Penny" on 3d., strip of 4	13	0	0	MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.			
Mauritius, 1848, Intermediate, 1d., vermilion on bluish, pair *	45	0	0	Sale of May 15th-16th, and 21st-23rd, 1919—continued.			
Ditto, 1859, Early, 2d., blue on bluish, pair, damaged	6	10	0	Labuan, "6" in red on 16 c., blue, S.G. 12	8	0	0
Transvaal, 1877, imperf., 6d., blue on blue, "V.R." missing,* thinned	6	0	0	Ditto, 1891, 6 c. on 8 c., deep violet, double surcharge, one inverted, mint	5	0	0
Canada, 1851, laid, 6d., dull purple, pair	10	10	0	Straits Settlements, 1883, 8 c. in blue, also "8" in red on 12 c., S.G. 73, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1852-7, wove, ½d., rose, strip of 3	4	10	0	Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion *	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 7½d., green,* small margins	8	0	0	Ditto, 1d., carmine, close at right	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	4	10	0	Ditto, 1d., brick-red	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, one slightly creased	13	10	0	Ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., blue,* fair margins	10	0	0	Ditto, 4d., pale blue, on piece	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, used	15	0	0	Ditto, 1d., blue, a little defective	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pelure, 3d., pair, mint	6	10	0	Ditto, 4d., vermilion	125	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple, mint	15	0	0	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, Earliest, small margins	50	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 10 c., black-brown, mint	14	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another copy, with diagonal lines only	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., rose, laid paper, off centre	4	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Early	£38 & 34	0	0
Trinidad, 1859 (May), imperf., 1s., indigo, block of 12, mint	21	0	0	Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion, mint	29	0	0
Turk's Islands, C C, 1s., slate-green, block of 4, mint	7	10	0	Natal, 1870, 1s., green, double overprint, with certificate	10	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on yellowish, pair	11	0	0	Transvaal, 1877, black overprint, hard-surfaced paper, 1d., bright red,* S.G. 154	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 1d., pale red on yellowish,* no gum	8	0	0	Ditto, 1877, 1d., red on blue, "TRANSVRAL"	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 1d., red on yellowish,* creased	7	0	0	Canada, 10d., blue, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, dull carmine on hard bluish paper*	7	0	0	Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown, mint	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., carmine-lake on bluish	11	0	0	Ditto, another copy, used	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., dull carmine on yellowish, pair	18	0	0	New Brunswick, 1851, 6d., yellow	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., lake-red on bluish, mint	12	0	0	Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on laid*	6	0	0	Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, Medium-Early, 2d., grey-blue *	6	0	0	Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, thin spot	21	0	0
				Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair, left half escaped postmark	44	0	0
				Ditto, single copies	£8 & 14	14	0
				Ditto, 1892, ½d. on 4d., double surcharge, one red and another black	10	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
British Guiana, 1st issue, 12 c., cut square	16	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 4 c., on piece, slight crease	13	0	0
Ditto, 1860, 4 c., corner figures framed*	10	0	0
Dominica, 1882, "½," in red, on half 1d., lilac, pair, inverted surcharge	6	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	17	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	12	10	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d. on 6d., bright green	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	19	0	0
Turk's Islands, 1873-79, 1s., lilac	24	0	0
Ditto, 1881, "2½" on 1d., dull red, S.G. 34, mint	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, "4" on 1d., dull red, pair, S.G. 47 and 48	14	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1888, 4d. on 1s., double surcharge, with certificate	19	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, "o" of "Franco" omitted	14	10	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red,* thin spot	24	10	0
Ditto, 5 pesos, yellow-ochre	25	0	0
Mexico, Eagle, 3 c., brown, mint	3	10	0
Peru, 1858, medio peso, rose-red, thinned	15	10	0
Uruguay, 1st issue, 60 c., blue,* thin spot	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 c., green, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., carmine-vermilion, mint	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on yellowish	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., dull carmine	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, vermilion	15	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, on laid	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d, blue	13	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., orange, no leaves right of "SOUTH"	6	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.*	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., golden yellow, imperf.	6	10	0
South Australia, 1867-72, perf. 11½, 12½, 2d., pale vermilion	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., grey-lilac	6	0	0
Ditto, 1867-75, 9d., bright mauve, printed both sides	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., in blue, on 9d., yellow, Crown SA wmk.	26	0	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	5	0	0
Western Australia, Error, 2d., mauve, two perfs. clipped	15	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 15th, 16th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 2s. 6d. with first "o" of "PROTECTORATE" missing, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., similar variety	3	3	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., pair, slightly rubbed	25	10	0
Mafeking, Small Head, 3d., blue, sheet of 12, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, Bicycle, 1d., blue, sheet of 12, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, another sheet, imperf.	6	0	0
Ceylon, C.A., "Ten Cents" on 16 c., with certificate	11	0	0
Great Britain, 2d., no lines, block of 4,* slightly soiled	14	0	0
Ditto, 2½d, Plate 2, on blueed. S.G. 140c	5	7	6
India, "Scinde Dank," ½ a., blue, vertical pair	5	5	0
Ditto, 1854, ½ a., pale blue, block of 16, one retouch	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., dark blue, block of 6	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, piece of 10	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 6	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., Plate 3, pointed bust, strips of 3	£4 5s. &	5	10
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., with blue wavy lines, block of 4	105	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, on piece	37	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, one stained	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Die 2, strip of 4, spacing 2½ mm.	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Die 2, pair, on entire	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, close spacing	£4, £4 5s. &	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair, wide spacing but creased	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., green, strip of 8	9	10	0
Ditto, Service, 1867, ½ a., Die 2, S.G. 522, block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	10	0	0
Malta, 1893, 4d., imperf., mint	10	0	0
Nevis, 1876, litho. 1s., pale green, sheet of 12, mint	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s, dark green, sheet of 12, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, perf. 11½, 1d., vermilion, sheet of 12, mint	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on ribbed	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on yellowish, on entire	5	10	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 1d., crimson-lake*	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., crimson-lake, on laid	7	5	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate			
1, 2d., deep blue, medium	4	4	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 2d., indigo	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Pick and Shovel omitted	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, pairs			
£6 5s., £5 15s., £3 15s. &	4	0	0
Ditto, Plate 3, 2d., ultramarine, double-lined bale	4	4	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, six segments	4	4	0
Ditto, Plate 5, 2d., Pick and Shovel omitted	5	15	0
Ditto, 3d., green on yellowish, pair, one "Sigillium"	13	0	0
Ditto, 3d., green £4, £5 &	5	15	0
Ditto, 3d., green on yellowish	6	0	0
Ditto, 3d., sage green	6	15	0
Ditto, Laureated, with wmk., id., red-orange*	5	5	0
New Zealand, pelure, rouletted, is., deep green	9	9	0
Ditto, wmk. "N.Z.," id., brown	25	0	0
Nova Scotia, is., deep purple, close under is.	14	14	0
Prince Edward's Island, 9d., mauve, block of 10, mint	6	15	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d., orange*	7	0	0
Ditto, pelure, 1d.*	5	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of April 9th and 12th, 1919.

Ceylon, 1857-8, 2s., blue	18	0	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4/4ths., sch., rouletted*	10	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-ver- milion,* thinned	5	15	0
Ditto, is., scarlet-vermilion, ditto	15	0	0
United States, State \$5, probably repaired	3	17	6
Zanzibar, 2½a., green, "ZAPZIBAR," S.G. 45	8	15	0

Sale of April 16th, 1919.

Cameroons, 1915, sets of 13, up to 5s.	£15 10 & £16	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., deep blue	11	0	0
Ceylon, 1867, 4d., rose, block of 4, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 5c. on 24c., purple- brown	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10c. on 36c., blue	4	0	0
Fiji, quadrille paper, 3d.	3	14	0
Ditto, 1874, Gothic "V.R.," 6c. on 3d., S.G. 21	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. in black, on 12c. on 6d., rose, inverted "A" for "V," S.G. 68	4	10	0
Bavaria, 1 k., grey-black	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1884, £1, crowns*	6	10	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	4	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, intermediate, id., on <i>bleuté</i> , thinned	11	10	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue	5	15	0

Sale of April 23rd and 26th, 1919.

	£	s.	a.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue	4	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	5	15	0
Cape Woodblock, id., carmine	6	0	0
Ditto, Triangular, id., <i>bleuté</i> , block of 4	9	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	14	0	0
Heligoland, 1873, perf. 13½ × 14½, ¼ ch., dated postmark	3	5	0
India, 1854, 9½ arches, ½ a., red*	10	0	0
Jamaica, 1860-3, 6d., dull purple, mint	3	8	0
Long Island, 1916, 2½d., S.G. 15a*	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 24a*	14	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, is., pale yellow-green, on <i>bleuté</i>	3	5	0
Ditto, 1862, perf. 13, 2d., pale blue, block of 3 on piece	4	15	0
Togoland, id., red, inverted over- print and thin "G" in "TOGO," mint, pair	44	0	0
Ditto, id., red, "CCUPATION," mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 2½d., blue, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 6d., dull and bright purple, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, is., black on green, mint	5	10	0
Turk's Islands, 1881, "4" on id., dull red, S.G. 48*	5	5	0
Ceylon, 1885, 5c. on 8c., orange- yellow, inverted surcharge, mint	7	0	0
Sweden, 1855, 24 skbco	6	15	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, block of 6, outer corners clipped	10	0	0

Sale of May 14th and 17th, 1919.

Schleswig, 1850, is., blue	4	5	0
Rhodesia, 1917, "Half Penny" on id., inverted surcharge, mint	6	15	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	5	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	4	8	0
St. Vincent, 1863-6, id., rose-red, 11 × 16	3	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., black- brown on Indian-red, printed both sides, repaired	4	12	0

Sale of May 21st and 24th, 1919.

Cape Triangular, id. on <i>bleuté</i> , block of 4	11	0	0
Egypt, Suez Canal, set of 4, <i>used</i>	5	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., is. 9d., green, pair	24	0	0
Oldenburg, ½ g., brown	4	15	0
Sicily, 50 gra.*	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1854, 6d., grey*	3	7	6
New Zealand, pelure, imperf., id., orange-vermilion,* with certifi- cate	4	15	0
United States, 1857, 90 c., deep blue	5	0	0
Western Australia, id., rouletted*	3	0	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

JULY, 1919.

No. 331.

The Royal Philatelic Society.

(We are indebted to our contemporary the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift for the following kindly "Jubilee" reference.)



ENGLAND'S oldest and finest philatelic club celebrates its fifty years anniversary on the 10th April. Some interested philatelists, who for years used to meet every Saturday afternoon at the Rev. F. J. Stainforth's, All Hallows Staining Church, which was immortalized by Charles Dickens in *Dombey and Son*, founded The Philatelic Society, London, on the 10th April, 1869. In November, 1906, the Society was authorized by King Edward VII to add "Royal" to its name, and was henceforward known as "The Royal Philatelic Society." The first President of the Society was Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., who had been made a Baronet of Woollahra owing to his services in connection with the development of the Australian colonies, and who had been the first President of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. When he, in 1878, ceased to be the President, he sold his magnificent collection to his successor, Mr. Frederick A. Philbrick, Q.C., later His Honour Judge Philbrick, for the sum of £3000, which at the time was something unheard of. Mr. Philbrick, besides being a prominent philatelic author, also was an enthusiastic collector. In 1882 he sold his general collection, including such rarities as the two first Mauritius stamps, to M. la Renotière for £8000, a price which caused an enormous sensation. When Mr. Philbrick died in 1910, one of his biographers calculated that the collection then would have been worth at least £50,000. Mr. Philbrick, who had been the Vice-President of the Society before becoming its President, was succeeded in 1890 by the then Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The latter was succeeded in 1892 by the Earl of Kingston, who in 1896 was succeeded by the then Duke of York, the present King George V, who had been Vice-President of the Society since 1893. The Duke of York filled the position as President until

he on the 10th May ascended the Throne as King George V, and was succeeded by the Earl of Crawford, formerly Vice-President. The Earl of Crawford was one of England's most prominent philatelists, and owned, i.e., the finest collection of English stamps in existence. After his death the collection, unfortunately, was shattered to all winds. He also owned an extremely valuable philatelic library, which he bequeathed to the British nation. When he died in January, 1913, Mr. M. P. Castle, the then Vice-President, was elected as his successor. At the latter's death in 1917 he was succeeded by the present President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, well known as a philatelic author.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the Society, in addition to those mentioned, was also the renowned philatelist, T. K. Tapling, who, at his death in 1891, bequeathed his unique collection to the British Museum. This collection, which contains more than 100,000 stamps, is the largest in England. Some years ago it was valued at £100,000; now it is probably worth double that amount.

The Royal Philatelic Society, from time to time, has issued several fine monographs regarding the stamps of the British Colonies, and published in 1891 Philbrick and Westoby's well known monograph *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*.

Since 1892 the Society has published *The London Philatelist*, which, without comparison, is the most valuable of all now existing philatelic periodicals. In articles chiefly concerning British Colonial stamps, the members of the Society have in this publication, from year to year, shown an amount of knowledge, which is sufficient proof of the thoroughness and interest which the English philatelists devote to the study of their stamps.

When the Royal Philatelic Society now celebrates its fifty years Jubilee, the congratulations will pour in from all parts of the world. We also join the great number of congratulants, expressing the wish that the Society still for many a year to come will know how to maintain its position as the first amongst the leading philatelic associations of the world.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 135.)

4 CENTAVOS. 1st setting.



COARSE printing in deep orange. We have only seen one block of eight and six singles. These appear to show six transfers, but more doubtless exist. The block of eight has the following composition:—

1	2	3	2
1	2	3	4

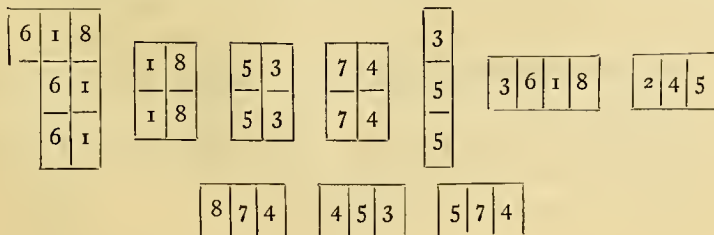
1. Small section of white oval shows over "R" of "CUATRO," touching the top right corner of the letter. Bulge of colour over "EN" of "CENTAVOS."
2. The cross-piece of the "T" of "CUATRO" only shows on right side. Thick line over "VO" of "CENTAVOS." Fine broken line over "ER" of "FUERTES."
3. Broad white oval under "ESCUELAS" and round right side. "TRO" of "CUATRO" very close to white oval, which is visible as far as "CE" of "CENTAVOS." White scratch in coloured ground over "VOS."
4. White oval shows only under "ESCUELAS" and round right side to "FUERTES."
5. White bulge into the "R" of "CUATRO." White oval broad over "CENTAVOS."
6. "TR" of "CUATRO" and "CEN" of "CENTAVOS" touch white oval, which is very broad over "FUER" of "FUERTES."

Of Nos. 4, 5, 6 only single copies have been seen, so that the indications given are only tentative for distinguishing the types.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in buff. Only a few copies available for examination, and amongst these seven transfers may be distinguished, but probably more exist. One pair shows Nos. 5 and 6 *se tenant*. A used dated copy shows the date 27.2.79. The types are:—

1. Top of "FUER" of "FUERTES" touches inner oval. Line over "RO" of "CUATRO." Large white space over the interval between the "O" of "CUATRO" and the "C" of "CENTAVOS."
2. Top of "FUER" of "FUERTES" touches inner oval. Line over "AV" of "CENTAVOS." Flaw between cross on left and "C" of "CENTAVOS."
3. Top of "FUER" of "FUERTES" touches inner oval. Oval wide from "ESCUELAS" down left side to over the word "CENTAVOS." Flat projection of colour over "TRO" of "CUATRO." Flaw in top left corner.
4. First "S" of "ESCUELAS" touches oval.
5. White line over "C" of "CENTAVOS." Coloured scratch over "R."
6. Small "V" in "CENTAVOS."
7. Projection of colour over the interval between the "O" of "CUATRO" and "CE" of "CENTAVOS."

5 CENTAVOS. *1st setting.*—Coarse impression in orange, the stamps being set fairly wide apart. Eight transfers were used in making up the sheet. Blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following arrangements of the types:—



The eight types are :—

1. White oval broad over "CEN" of "CENTAVOS" and contains a broken line, also broad over the bottom, with line over "VOS" of "CENTAVOS" and "FUE" of "FUERTES."
2. Line under the letters "SCUELAS" of "ESCUELAS" and cross on right. Top margin very thin about 2 mm. from top left corner.
3. White oval broad over "CEN" of "CENTAVOS," with line over "O" of "CINCO" and "CEN." Line over "TAVOS" of "CENTAVOS" and "F" of "FUERTES." Another short line above this meets it in a point over the "A."
4. Line over "S" of "CENTAVOS" and "FUE" of "FUERTES." White dot in "C" of "CENTAVOS." Thick line over "S" of "FUERTES" and cross on right. Triangle of colour on inside of left margin near top left corner.
5. Line over "CE" of "CENTAVOS" and over "VOS."
6. White oval cuts into lined background over "CO" of "CINCO," with broken fine line in it over "O" and "CEN" of "CENTAVOS." Line over "AV" and white space over the "V." Edge of coloured band straight over the letters "FUE" of "FUERTES." White oval cuts into coloured ground over "S" of "FUERTES."
7. White space under "LA" of "ESCUELAS." White flaw on the top of the first "C" of "CINCO." Line over "A" of "CENTAVOS." Line over "FU" of "FUERTES."
8. Bulge of colour over the "N" of "CENTAVOS." Top of last "S" of "ESCUELAS" invaded by colour.

From pen-cancelled copies we get the following dates of use: 7.1.78., 15.11.78, 6.1.79.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pale buff-orange, stamps being set fairly wide apart. The sheet was apparently made up of blocks of six transfers, as indicated by the following block in the Hall collection :—

3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2
5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	2
5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	
5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	

The types are :—

1. "1" of "CINCO" touches white oval. White space over "FUER" of "FUERTES."
2. Line over "CO" of "CINCO" and "CEN" of "CENTAVOS." Extra line down right side.
3. "FUERTES" very close to right oval.

4. White line cuts into the top of "F" of "FUERTES." Line under "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" and cross on right.
5. White scratch running into the top of the "A" of "CENTAVOS."
6. Like No. 3, but with smudge of colour over the "I" of "CINCO."

A pen-cancelled copy is dated 21.8.78.

1 REAL. 1st setting.—Fairly clear impressions in carmine-rose. A very interesting block in the Hall collection reveals the fact that there were 223 stamps in the sheet. The block in question is made up of three of the eleven types to be described presently, the fourth space containing the words "223 Un Real" thus:—

223 UN REAL	2
10	8

Whether this means that the sheet consisted of sixteen rows of fourteen stamps, with one blank space, or some other arrangement, there is no evidence to show. We may note here that the transfer No. 10 immediately below the space shows a defect at the top, the tops of the letters "UEL" of "ESCUELAS" being cut off by a white space extending over the top of the oval containing the head.

Eleven transfers have been identified as going to the make-up of the sheet, but more may exist. The blocks, strips, and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types:—

10 8	3 1 4	11 10	10 3	1 4 10	3	3 1 2	2 5 7
9 7	6 2 5	8 9	7 6				

The types are:—

1. Line under "UELA" of "ESCUELAS" and another by the second cross on the right. Small flaws over the "N" and irregular white space over "UN." Line over "L" of "REAL."
2. Two small flaws on top margin each about 3 mm. from the corners, the one on the left on the inside and that on the right outside the margin. Line over "N" of "UN." Line and white angle over the space between the "L" and the fourth cross on right.
3. Coloured dot on top margin, inside, vertically above first "s" of "ESCUELAS," and small coloured patch in angle vertically above the last "s" of this word. Small white spot in the lower part of the "R" of "REAL." White space over "U" of "UN." White angular line cutting into the top of the "A" of "REAL."
4. Thin line under the letters "CUELAS" extending more or less broken to the fourth cross on right. "UN" close to white oval.
5. Line under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS" to first cross on right. Margin thick where oval meets right margin, from top to the middle.

6. Large red dot on left arm of "A" of "REAL." Angle in white line above "R" of "REAL." White angle and thin line above "L" of "REAL." Broken line under "LAS" of "ESCUELAS."
7. Flaw in upper margin of oval between "EL" of "ESCUELAS." Projection of colour inside right margin near the top right corner. Projection of colour above first "S" of "ESCUELAS." Small white flaw on top margin vertically above "A" of "ESCUELAS." White scratch above "AL" of "REAL."
8. White oval broader and thick line by first cross on left. Small thick dash of colour under "U" of "ESCUELAS." Line by third and fourth crosses on left."
9. Lower part of "C" of "ESCUELAS" invaded by colour and broader white space under "CU." White line cuts into solid ground under "LA" of the same word. Small flaw on inner edge of coloured ground by the end of the fourth cross on left.
10. Coloured dot below bottom margin about 2 mm. from left corner. White scratch in coloured ground above "L" of "REAL" and fourth cross on right.
11. Line round oval from second cross on left, passing under the word "ESCUELAS." Coloured ring at top right corner of stamp. Broad white patch by "L" of "REAL."

Of eight pen-cancelled copies with dates the earliest is 14.8.76 and the latest 12.3.78.

(To be continued.)

The Waterlow Issues of Chile.

BY LIEUT. W. B. HAWORTH.

(Concluded from page 63.)



Now come to the interesting die varieties, if one may so term them. A careful search has revealed three types of shading above the head in the 5 c. and two in the case of the 50 c. I can find no trace of similar peculiarities in the other values. In the first type of the 5 c. the whole of the background above and each side of the head is shaded with diagonal as well as horizontal lines. There can be no possible mistake about this as the diagonal lines are always clear and distinct.

The second type shows only horizontal lines at the back of the hat from the "R" to the "E" of "PORTE." This again is quite easily distinguishable without the aid of a glass, even in copies from a worn plate, and in this connection I may say at once that the varieties are in no way due to wear, since they all three occur in copies which are plainly from the plate in its earliest condition.

The third type has the diagonal lines missing not only at the back of the hat, but above it, and even in front for a short distance.

The only other value which shows similar varieties is the 50 c., but up to the present I have not found more than two types. The first corresponds exactly with the first "die" of the 5 c., showing horizontal and diagonal lines clearly marked all over the background. In the second type about half a dozen horizontal lines at the back of the hat are left without their usual complement of diagonal strokes.

These varieties, as I have already said, are in no way to be explained by calling them "worn plates." I have before me, as I write, copies of both 5 c. and 50 c. badly worn, which are yet clearly distinguishable as belonging to Type I, while at the same time specimens clearly amongst the earliest impressions show Type II or III quite distinctly.

SUMMARY.

7th March, 1900. Engraved and printed in recess from steel plates by Waterlow and Sons, London Wall, in sheets of 100 (10 × 10). White wove unwatermarked paper. Rouletted 12½.

1 c., emerald.

green.

deep green.

blue-green.

yellow-green.

Variety.—Worn plate.

2 c., rose.

lake.

deep lake.

deep carmine-lake.

Varieties.—Worn plate.

Imperf. vertically (pair).

5 c., dull blue.

pale blue.

deep blue.

greenish blue.

Prussian blue.

deep ultramarine.

Varieties.—Worn plate.

Imperforate vertically (pair).

Type I.

Type II.

Type III.

10 c., violet.

deep violet.

pale violet.

bluish violet.

mauve.

Varieties.—Worn plate.

Scratch on plate.

20 c., grey-black.

silver-grey.

deep grey.

Variety.—Imperf. horizontally (pair).

50 c., deep red-brown.

chocolate-brown.

milky brown.

reddish chocolate.

Varieties.—Imperf. vertically (pair).

Imperf. horizontally (pair).

Worn plate.

Type I.

Type II.

We must now turn to the second Waterlow issue. In Chile the work of the new contractors had been very adversely criticized by the popular press. Exception was taken to the hat, to the beard, to the frame—in fact, the whole design in detail and in general was condemned. Probably on account of this outcry when further printings were required the Government ordered Messrs. Waterlow to remove the heavy shadow above the head. This was done more or less effectively, although an occasional stamp may be found which shows marked traces of the old shading. It is interesting to note here that when specialists in Chile first commenced to study these two issues, in the absence of definite evidence they placed the unshaded set first and the shaded set second in point of time.

The order for the re-engraved stamps was sent through the same agency as before, the following quantities being required :—

1 c.	.	.	.	4,000,000
2 c.	.	.	.	4,000,000
5 c.	.	.	.	8,000,000
10 c.	.	.	.	1,000,000

As in the case of the previous issue, there were several shipments before the full quantities ordered were received in Chile. I give below the dates in 1901 on which the various parcels arrived at Santiago.

January 1st.

1 c. 750,000

January 31st.

5 c. 750,000

March 29th.

1 c. 2,450,000

2 c. 200,000

5 c. 2,350,000

April 29th.

1 c. 700,000

2 c. 1,500,000

5 c. 2,800,000

May 17th.

1 c.	.	.	.	100,000
2 c.	.	.	.	1,200,000
5 c.	.	.	.	700,000

June 28th.

2 c.	.	.	.	700,000
5 c.	.	.	.	900,000
10 c.	.	.	.	300,000

July 31st.

2 c.	.	.	.	400,000
5 c.	.	.	.	500,000
10 c.	.	.	.	700,000

With the last two shipments came a new value of 30 centavos, which had been ordered on January 25th, 1901. In the first parcel were 100,000 stamps, or 1000 sheets, and in the second 900,000 stamps, making a total of 1,000,000 in all.

For some reason as yet unexplained the new value was from the old die with shading above the head. How this came about I am unable to say since the instructions to remove the shadow had been sent months before.

In the same way I cannot explain why the plate of the 5 c. should have needed retouching before use, but that such is the case a careful examination of a number of copies of this value will show.

The arrangement and size of the sheet were unaltered, and the paper used was also similar to that upon which the 1900 issue was printed. The serial number in black was in the upper right-hand corner as before.

The various values were put on sale as the supplies of the corresponding shaded stamps were exhausted. The 1 c. and 5 c. appear to have been the first to be issued, in March, 1901, and the 2 c. followed in the next month. The 30 c. did not appear until July of the same year.

SUMMARY.

March, 1901. Re-engraved design. Printers and paper as before. Rouletted 12½.

- 1 c., green.
- blue-green.
- 2 c., rose-lake.
- lake.
- dull lake.
- 5 c., indigo.
- blue.
- pale dull blue.
- dull blue.

Variety.—Two or three heavy lines of shading running from knob in centre of the top frame to the front of the hat.
Retouches.

10 c., bright violet.
 deep violet.
 dull violet.
 pale violet.

Variety.—Flaw running from the "H" of
 "CHILE" to the forepart of the hat.

30 c. (July, 1901).
 deep orange.
 dull orange.

The varieties of the 5 c. and 10 c. noted above are by no means common, and require a great deal of unearthing before they are discovered. Like the similar variety in the case of the 5 c. of the preceding issue, they probably occurred late in the work of printing, since otherwise the plate would have been retouched in order to remove them, and up to the present no copies showing signs of this have been seen.

It will be quite clear from these notes that a great deal of work still remains to be done on the Waterlow issues. In spite of the large printings it seems impossible to obtain any quantity of stamps for investigation purposes, and I feel that I can only point out one or two of the more obvious points which need further research, in order that collectors who are more favourably placed than myself as regards material may complete the work I have tried to commence.

First, then, the official documents relating to the two issues should be discovered, and a careful search through files of the *Diario Oficial* should produce much information of interest. Next, the retouches of the 1901 set might be studied with advantage. Personally, I believe that the plate of the 10 c. was retouched, but at present, owing to lack of both time and material, I am unable to prove it definitely.

In all probability the 50 c. of the 1900 issue exists in a third type, and the order in which the various types appeared would be of great interest. They may, of course, exist side by side in the same sheet, but this would require large blocks to prove, and such are not easily to be found.

With these few indications for future study I must leave these fascinating stamps, trusting that some student may be able to fill up my very incomplete account and in the near future may give the result of his labours to the philatelic community in the shape of a full history of the Waterlow Issues of Chile.



Notes on the Water Issues of Victoria, particularly with regard to the Perforations and Watermarks.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(Concluded from page 125.)

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

THE following references as to the following scarce or questionable varieties may be of service:—

1½d.	June, 1901	. Crown V	. . . . .	perforated 11	A.P., XVI, 106
2d.	" "	" "	" "	" 11	" XII, 21
4d.	" "	. Crown A, olive-bistre	. . . . .	" 12½	" XVI, 30
"	" "	" " orange-brown	" "	" 11	" XIV, 22
3d.	" "	" " yellow	" "	" 11	" XV, 106
1s.	1903	" " orange	" "	" 11	" XIV, 34
2½d.	June, 1901	" " blue	" "	" 12½	" XVII, 20
6d.	" "	" " green	" "	" 11	" " 32
£1	King Edward	" " new shade; red	" "	" 12½	" " 5
	VII			(large holes)	

In a footnote on page 118 of Volume XXVII in referring to the account given by Mr. Van Weenen of his visit to the Melbourne Printing Office in 1909, I suggested a possible error as to the number of single-line machines gauging 11 and 12½ (? 12¼, 12½) respectively. On further considering the notes on pages 126 and 136 of the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XV, it seems possible to reconcile the statements if in fact one of the two old 12½ machines was in course of repair at the time of Mr. Van Weenen's visit, and was subsequently returned with a new gauge of 11. It will be noticed that at page 136 he describes one of the 11-gauge machines as having small needles which were new.

In perusing some back files of the *Bulletin of the Fiscal Philatelic Society* I find in No. 28 (September, 1915) at page 181 a notice that Mr. G. S. Richards had found copies of the 1d. "Stamp Duty" in green dated before 1880, namely:—

" 1d., yellow-green, used 2 July, 1878.
1d., blue-green " 20 Dec., 1879."

Presumably this refers to the large stamps, head of Queen Victoria as a widow. It is difficult to reconcile the existence of a specimen dated the 2nd July, 1878, with the history of the creation of the duties or taxes to be collected by these stamps, for the date is eighteen months before the Stamp Duties Act came into force. It was passed into law on the 17th December, 1879. The first records of specimens inscribed "STAMP DUTY" are, as we should expect, early in 1880, e.g. in *Le Timbre-Fiscal* and *L'Ami des Timbres* of April, 1880. As the type is not mentioned it is possible that the note may

refer to the 1d. "Stamp Statute" which, of course, had been issued ten years earlier. I find that the 2s. 6d. "Stamp Statute," yellow (Royal Arms), is recorded as a new issue or discovery in *Le Timbre-Poste* of March, 1879, and *L'Ami des Timbres* of May, 1879. However, I have a specimen obliterated fiscally (The Prothonotary's Office) the 2nd October, 1876. This corrects a statement or assumption of mine in the text above that all values of the "Stamp Statute" series except the 3d. were issued early in the 'seventies.

Mr. Kay tells me that, besides the values of the "STAMP DUTY" stamps of 1880 actually issued, essays were prepared of eleven other values, and that a set of impressions of the same, on white or tinted unwatermarked papers, perforated 11½, 12, was discovered in a collection formed by an official of the Victorian Government, as follows:—

7s., violet	14s., pale blue
8s., rose	16s., drab
9s., blue	17s., olive on blue
11s., ochre	18s., mauve on pink
12s., claret	19s., lilac on green
13s., stone	

Referring to page 121 of Vol. XXVII, I find that the ½d. surcharged in red on the 1d. "Stamp Statute" stamp occurs in a list of that series in *Le Gazette des Timbres* of May, 1873.

Apropos of the Emblems 2d., watermarked single-line 6, I refer to a note in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* of August, 1905 (Vol. XVI, page 24) that Messrs. Taylor Brothers had informed the editor of their discovery of a copy of this variety in *red-lilac* instead of *slate*. At the present day Messrs. Stanley Gibbons describe only one of these errors, but in "dull mauve." I have never seen a satisfactory specimen in any shade, and though I no longer question the existence of such a variety, I can form no opinion as to the shade or shades in which it exists.

It may interest some collectors to know that certain Victorian stamps contain minute initials described as "secret marks." *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* in Volume XVI, at page 223, quoting from *Mekeel's Weekly* mentions that Mr. F. S. Cook had discovered that in the 1d. of 1883 and the same stamp reissued with "POSTAGE" added in 1901 the coloured centre of the two Maltese Crosses at the top corners of the stamp respectively contain the letters "C" and "H" in white, and that the 2d. (brown and lilac), and the 4d., carmine, of 1881-5, and the 2d. and 4d. of January and June, 1901, of the same respective designs without or with "POSTAGE" added, each contain initials; the 2d. has A, C, C, E in white in the little coloured quadrants in the four corners; they are, however, very faint in most of the 1901 stamps, while the 4d. has the letters "C A" also in white, but in little patches of colour surrounded by small white circles to the south-west of "F" and the south-east of the final "E" of "FOUR PENCE." These details, however, were already given in the descriptions of the same stamps as first issued in *Oceania*.

Again, I may refer to the alleged error of colour of the 4d. of 1885 (small "Stamp Duty") with solid background in the colour of the 2d. of the

same series. A note from official sources by Mr. W. R. Rundell in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of the 31st January, 1914, reproduced with correspondence thereon in the *Australian Philatelist* of April, 1914 (Vol. XX, p. 107, and see pp. 127 and 148), points to a printing in a wrong colour of the 4d. and resembling that of the 2d. Mr. Rundell says seven specimens exist, all unused. I have not seen any of these unused specimens, but used specimens in a dull mauve, not quite resembling any shade of the 2d. known to me, certainly exist. I very much doubt whether these obliterated specimens are true shades. The 4d. was in a very fugitive ink, easily susceptible of atmospheric influences and damp, and the specimens which I have seen do not seem to me to be an original colour. Further, there are two distinct shades of the 4d., one pale, which by artificial light might be mistaken for one of the shades of the 2d., and also might easily be changed to a dull mauve; the other a deep aniline carmine. Certainly I have not yet seen any obliterated stamp which I should accept as an error. On the other hand, some of the late shades of the same 2d. in lilac-rose closely resemble the paler magenta shades of the 4d.

Referring to Vol. XXVI, page 243, and page 6 of this volume, the 2s. small "STAMP DUTY" stamp, green, on green paper, is reported in *Der Philatelist* of July, 1886 (received from Mr. F. Basset Hull).

The small "STAMP DUTY" stamp, 1s. 6d., in blue, is reported in *Der Philatelist* of August, 1888, and in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* of January, 1890 it is stated that the change to orange took place on the 18th September, 1889. The stamp in orange is recorded in *Der Philatelist* of December, 1889. This should be noted against page 243 of Vol. XXVI.

In Vol. XXIV of the *London Philatelist* at page 162 is a note of the actual first date of issue of the 6d. Calvert (13th September, 1854), 2s. Calvert (2nd September, 1854), the Registration Stamp (1st December, 1854), and the "Too Late" stamp (1st January, 1855), founded on official information.

In the *Australian Journal of Philately* of May, 1903, under the heading "Federal Prospects," is an official note as to the retouched *clichés* of the 1s.

Failing more precise information, collectors may be interested to read an extract from the report of the Victorian Post Office for the year 1870, published in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* of October, 1871, Vol. IX, page 150, from which it appears that during the year 1870 postage stamps were printed as follows:—

1d.	. . .	2,088,000	6d.	. . .	1,200,000
2d.	. . .	8,518,320	10d.	. . .	120,000
3d.	. . .	121,200	2s.	. . .	24,000
4d.	. . .	156,000	5s.	. . .	45,000

It will be observed that no 1s. stamps were printed in 1870. No doubt similar lists for other years are available, but they are a poor substitute for the full particulars of the indents for each printing such as occur in Mr. David Hill's articles on the earlier issues, or in Mr. Basset Hull's recent work on the *Postage Stamps of New South Wales*.

Referring to page 62 of Vol. XXVII, I should mention and describe a horizontal pair of the 6d. Laureated, watermarked Crown V, in pale lilac-blue, obliterated but not dated, obviously perforated by a comb-machine, the horizontal rows of holes at the tops and bottoms of the stamps not being in line. The gauges horizontally and vertically are about $12\frac{1}{4}$, and the holes are not very clean cut, but there are only twelve holes in the "teeth." It seems probable that this perforation is due to the setting of the pins at one particular part of the comb-machine of Gauge I. The pale lilac-blue shade of the stamps points to their creation and perforation at any time between 1876 and 1885, and so far as existing data bear on the subject it is clear that this machine was in use till 1878.

At page 202 of Vol. XXVII I have described a specimen of the 4d. Emblems in *carmine* on vertically laid paper, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12. Recently I have been shown a letter sheet with two stamps, apparently a partly severed pair, of the 4d. Emblems, printed on vertically laid paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, but in *pale rose*. In fact, a pale reddish rose, the ink being somewhat smeared. The holes were large and clean cut. From their shades and general appearance, these stamps evidently formed part of Mr. Robinson's first printing of the 4d. Emblems, the delivery which we are told by Mr. David Hill, was completed by the 5th August, 1858, and from the dates of the postmarks on the letter sheet it would appear (assuming that everything is in order) that the pair must have been included in the deliveries of that printing. The stamps of the first printing hitherto have been found only imperforate or rouletted $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by Mr. Robinson's harrow-ruler machine. But it is known that Mr. Robinson possessed at some time in December, 1858, or early in 1859, a round-hole single-line perforating machine gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, which, however, apparently was first used for the 1d. Emblems in yellow-green on wove paper under a contract of the 8th December, 1858. If, therefore, Mr. Robinson had acquired this machine before the completion of the deliveries of his 4d. in August, 1858, he could have used it, perhaps experimentally, on a sheet of the 4d. of his first printing. It must be understood that I express no opinion as to the genuineness of the perforations of this pair. I may add that in a note in the *Australian Journal of Philately* of August, 1905, Vol. V, at page 124, the editor states that Mr. Donne had informed him that "he had heard of two of the undiscovered varieties; they are the 2d., laid horizontally, brown-lilac, imperf. on original cover, and 4d., laid vertically, perforated." Unfortunately the shade of the 4d. is not mentioned.

Referring to Vol. XVII, page 170, and Mr. Hill's opinion that the roulettes gauging 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$ are the work of Mr. Calvert, I gather from the context that he considered that there were two distinct gauges, one 7 and the other 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$. Thus it will be noted that he describes the gauge of the rouletted 2s. and Registration stamps as 7, but states that the former also exists rouletted $7\frac{1}{2}$. Personally I am inclined to the view that one of these gauges was produced by the single-wheel roulette at the Melbourne Post Office.

The nature of the so-called "serrated" cuts of high gauge, or at least one set of them (if more than one variety existed), is somewhat remarkable, for

on several serrated 6d. Calvert type the cuts are not oblique lines or semi-circular notches, but somewhat resemble a conventional Cupid's bow, thus: ~ ~ ~*

I would also suggest that the minute sharp points between the cuts of the early ordinary roulettes are due to great pressure having been used in running the notched rouletting wheel—at least, if the notches were wedge-shaped with the angle of the wedges directed towards the axis of the wheel.

Vol. XXVI, page 244 above. Further references to the cessation of the use of fiscal stamps for postal purposes in Tasmania will be found in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. X, at pages 17 and 49; the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXIII, at page 255, and *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XI, p. 145.

With regard to the single-line perforating machine gauging $12\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, which Mr. Hausburg and Mr. Smyth suggest was introduced in 1870 (Vol. XXVI, p. 71 above), I may mention that I have a 6d. Laureate perforated by this machine on an entire envelope postmarked Melbourne, 17th July, 1869.

Vol. XXVII, page 95, I have recently found two specimens of the 2d. small "Stamp Duty" of 1887 perforated by the comb gauge III with *small holes*. Both specimens are in a pale lilac.

Vol. XXVII, page 278. With regard to the earliest date of the 1s. octagonal, lithographed, perforated, I have recently acquired a specimen on a piece of the original letter sheet postmarked Melbourne, the 16th April, and Calcutta, the 2nd June, 1859.

With regard to the different sizes of the 6d., Laureated, referred to in the footnote on page 41 of the same volume, the President suggests that the variations in the sizes of the stamps may be due to climatic conditions, that the paper may have been moist when some of the stamps were printed, and that they shrank when they dried.

Referring to the *Postscript* on page 65 of the same volume I find that the plate variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of January, 1901, having "VICTORIA" instead of "VICTORIA" is described and the position given in the *Australian Philatelist* of February, 1902 (Vol. VIII, p. 66).

It should be understood that the lists of stamps watermarked Crown V, Types II and III on page 41 and elsewhere in this volume comprise only the ordinary stamps available for prepayments of postage, and do not include the Postage Due, Official, or Charity stamps.

Errata.—In line 2 of page 241 of Vol. XXVI "1863," which occurs twice, should in each case be "1864." In the last line of the last paragraph but one of page 9 of Vol. XXVII for "ten columns" read "twelve columns of ten stamps." On page 64 of the same volume the first word "and" of line 13 should be "or."

At page 65 of Vol. XXVII it is stated that a list of the stamps with the small-hole comb perforations of Gauge III was to be set out. This will be included in a reference list of the Victorian stamps which the editor has asked me to draw up.

* See illustration in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, 1st August, 1908 (Vol. VIII, p. 80),

At page 201 (Vol. XXVII) in the last column of the table of printings add in the items "To June, 1859" and "September to December, 1859," the words "Full green."

POSTSCRIPT.—With regard to the specimen of the 6d., Laureate, alleged to have a watermark single-lined 2 as described in the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. XIV, p. 374, and referred to in the footnote † on page 15 of this volume, I have just received a letter from Mr. J. N. Luff, in which he tells me that the actual specimen was submitted to him in 1906 for his opinion. Not being satisfied by an examination of the stamp that the watermark was as claimed, he had a photograph taken of it by transmitted light, and this (a print of which he kindly enclosed in his letter) clearly reveals the fact that the watermark or, rather, all that exists of a watermark, is the lower loop of a normal single-line 6. I need hardly say that I entirely concur in Mr. Luff's opinion as to the nature of the watermark appearing in this photograph. With this breakdown of the only known evidence in its favour the case for the existence of such a variety entirely collapses.

I have recently acquired two specimens of the Emblems series with dates that are of some interest. The one is a 1d., yellow-green, on wove paper rouletted $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$, obliterated with the Melbourne postmark, 24th December, 1858. It shows that this variety was comprised in the first instalment of the 1d. stamps supplied by Mr. F. W. Robinson under his contract of the 8th December, 1858 (see Vol. XVII, pages 199 and 201). The other is a 2d., on horizontally laid paper, rouletted $5\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, which, together with a 4d., rose, on wove paper, perforated 12, is attached to an envelope bearing a Melbourne postmark of the 14th November, 1859, and a London postmark of the 12th January, 1860 (see Vol. XXVII, page 199). Now this 2d. stamp is in the dull violet colour, and the date of its use is at least thirteen months earlier than any hitherto known to me. It will be remembered that the 2d. stamps on laid paper in any shade all belong to one contract of Mr. Robinson of July, 1858, and that many specimens in the brown-lilac shades are known dated prior to 1861, commencing with those mentioned by Mr. David Hill dated in July, 1858—vertically as well as horizontally laid.

For convenience I repeat the *errata* which have already been pointed out and corrected in the text above.

In Vol. XXVI, on page 245, in line 13 from the bottom, for the "whole" insert "the upper part."

In Vol. XXVII, on page 94, items (*j*), (*k*), (*l*) should read (*j*), (*l*), (*m*), and (*r*) should not be associated with (*q*). Further, it should have been stated that item (*o*) appears to be identical with item (*u*).

On page 117, in line 3 from the bottom "in any early" should read "as in an early," and in the fifth line of the third paragraph "set out" should follow "holes."

On page 118, in line 10, the word "wore" should be "worked."

On page 123 of this volume, in line 9 from the bottom of the page, for "this volume" substitute "Volume XXVII."

The Shortage of Catalogues.



ERTAINLY not one of the least curious results of this stupendous world War—now we trust ended for at any rate our lifetime—is the shortage of catalogues. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., notwithstanding printing difficulties, which we hope are not so severe in America as they certainly are here, have just issued their 1919 edition, with the general arrangement of which we find nothing to cavil, and for the bulk of which we have nothing but praise.

Messrs. Yvert and Tellier-Champion's 1919 Edition has been twice out of print, whilst Messrs. Bright and Son are, so we hear, shortly issuing their Part II, which will help to fill a somewhat aching void, but our old familiar double-barrelled Gibbons is still wanting.

Mr. C. J. Phillips tells us Part I will be out in about a week or ten days, but as to Part II no hopes of resuscitation can be held out at present. Meanwhile, the last edition is at a heavy premium, and the prices of both parts, especially for fine things, seem "off the map" altogether. It is strange how much we all rely upon these severely criticized books.

Occasional Note.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's Rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1, will be closed during the month of August.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—"Specimen" copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 1s. Georgian type stamps, overprinted "WAR TAX," are to hand.

The overprint is in red on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1s., and in black on the 1d.

War Tax.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, red overprint; Multiple; perf. 14.

1d., carmine-rose, black overprint; Multiple; perf. 14.

1s., black and carmine, red overprint; Multiple; perf. 14.

JAMAICA.—“Specimen” copies of the new 1½d. and 5s. stamps have reached us.

The 1½d. stamp is a large oblong, measuring 1¼ × 1½ inches, depicting the Jamaican Military Contingent embarking. The 5s. value is of the usual Georgian type.

Adhesives.

1½d., green, large oblong; Multiple, sideways; perf. 14.
5s., scarlet and yellow-green on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.

JOHORE.—The *American Philatelist* chronicles the 50 c., dull violet [purple] and red; watermarked multiple rosettes.

KEDAH.—We have received specimen copies of the 2 c. and 4 c. in new colours; green and carmine respectively.

Adhesives.

2 c., green; Multiple; perf. 14.
4 c., carmine “ ”

The *Philatelic Magazine* reports provisionals, “FIFTY CENTS,” on \$2, and “ONE DOLLAR,” on \$3; in each case the original value is deleted.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We gather that 200 copies of the 3 cents “Caribou” stamps were overprinted “First Trans-Atlantic Air-Post, April, 1919,” and are known as the “Hawker” Air-post stamps. Of these, about 100 copies were used, 70 destroyed by orders of the Postmaster-General, and the remainder, 30, are believed to be unused.

The 15 c., Cabot, *Mekeel's Weekly* informs us, was issued on June 9th, with an overprint in four lines, reading: “Trans-Atlantic—Air Post—1919—One dollar.”

NEW ZEALAND.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., have sent us the 3d. Georgian stamp printed from electros on chalk-surfaced paper in a rich brown colour, wmk. N. Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 15.

RAROTONGA.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., write us under date May 30th as follows:—

“A few mails ago we sent you some Rarotongan (page 147), amongst them being the 3d. K. G. engraved, of which apparently only a small supply was printed. Some people in Auckland got an inkling that the next supply would be stamps printed from the electros, so two speculators went along to the G.P.O. and bought up the remainder, amounting to between £30 and £40 worth.

“In all probability any further issues of these New Zealand 3d. K. G. stamps over-

printed for the use of the New Zealand Islands, Aitutaki, Niue, Penhryn, Rarotonga, and Samoa, will be on the surface-printed stamps.”

RHODESIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s circular states that a consignment of the current 1s. stamps was recently sent out to Southern Rhodesia printed in error in black and green instead of black and blue.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Referring to page 147 the following note is copied from the *Philatelic Magazine*:—

“We have official information (write Messrs. Bright and Son) from the Director of Posts at Brussels, that the Belgium stamps overprinted with the letter “T” which have been chronicled in some of the philatelic papers were not officially issued: this was done in a few cases by the Post Office employees with a hand stamp for their own convenience.”

DENMARK.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received a 35 öre postal and 10 öre Official stamp, both printed on the Multiple Crosses watermarked paper.

Further, a 1 krone, yellow-brown, of the current type, overprinted “POSTFÆRGE” in black at top of the stamp for use as a “Ferry Parcel Post stamp.”

The *P.G.J.B.* adds the 15 öre value.

Adhesive.

35 öre, yellow-black; Multiple Crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

Official.

10 öre, scarlet; Multiple Crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

Parcels Post.

15 öre, lilac; Multiple Crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.
1 krone, yellow-brown; Multiple Crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

MONACO.—The *P.J.G.B.*, on continental authority, lists the 10 c. and 30 c. Postage Dues, surcharged 20 c. and 40 c. respectively.

ROUMANIA.—A batch of surcharged or overprinted stamps are to hand.

Postals, Gibbons Type 39.

1 bani, black; surcharged “25 BANI,” in red.
10 „ carmine; overprinted “TAXA DE PLATA,” in black.
5 bani, green; overprinted “1918” in fancy figures, in black.
10 bani, carmine; overprinted “1918” in fancy figures, in black.

Timbru de Ajutor.

- 5 bani, black; overprinted "1918" in fancy figures, in red.
- 10 bani, brown; overprinted "1918" in fancy figures, in black.
- 5 bani, black; overprinted "TAXA DE PLATA," in red.
- 10 ,, brown ,, ,, in black.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the new officials with portrait of Wenceslao Braz were issued on April 11th, and gives the values and colours as follows:—

- 10 r., brown. 500 r., orange.
- 20 r., mauve. 600 r., brown.
- 50 r., green. 1000 r., bistre.
- 100 r., carmine. 2000 r., purple.
- 200 r., blue. 5000 r., emerald.
- 10,000 r., vermilion.

GUATEMALA.—Referring to page 256, vol. 27 of the *L.P.*, we now find *Stamp Collecting* describing the 30, 60, 90 centavos, and \$3 as follows:—

Adhesives.

- 30 c., red and black; Wireless Station Towers.
- 60 c., olive-green and black; Refuge of Motherhood (Hospital).
- 90 c., brown and black; Practical School.
- \$3, bluish green and black; Arms.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—The four stamps of the new set missing, as referred to on page 148, are now to hand. The colours of the 4 and 6 guerche are found to be *blue* and dull orange and bright blue and *orange* respectively.

CAPE JUBL.—As we recently forecasted, the entire current series of Spanish adhesives has been overprinted for this territory. The overprint is in capitals diagonally from left to right, in blue, on the 10, 15, 40 c., and 1 and 10 p. values, and in red on the others,

as well as on the 20 c. "Express Delivery" stamps.—*Stamp Collecting*.

CHINA (United States Post Offices).—The *American Philatelist* publishes the following:—

"Postage stamps have been issued to the U.S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China, in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 50 cent and \$1, sucharged 'SHANGHAI, CHINA,' at double their face value. The surcharge is printed in black letters on all denominations, except 7 c. and \$1, which are surcharged with red ink.

"For example, the 1 cent stamp is surcharged as follows:

'SHANGHAI
2 CENT
CHINA.'

These stamps are intended for sale by the Postal Agency at Shanghai at their surcharged value in local currency, and will be valid to the amount of their original values for the prepayment of postage on mail despatched from the U.S. Postal Agency at Shanghai to addresses in the United States. Quantities of each denomination surcharged:—

2 c. on 1 cent	.	.	250,000
4 c. on 2 cents	.	.	250,000
6 c. on 3 "	.	.	100,000
8 c. on 4 "	.	.	100,000
10 c. on 5 "	.	.	100,000
12 c. on 6 "	.	.	100,000
14 c. on 7 "	.	.	100,000
16 c. on 8 "	.	.	100,000
18 c. on 9 "	.	.	100,000
20 c. on 10 "	.	.	100,000
24 c. on 12 "	.	.	50,000
30 c. on 15 "	.	.	50,000
40 c. on 20 "	.	.	50,000
60 c. on 30 "	.	.	50,000
\$1 on 50 "	.	.	10,000
\$2 on \$1	.	.	10,000

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Copy of a Circular posted to all Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on July 17th, 1919.

FUND IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON

4, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
LONDON, W.C. 1,
July, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—The Council, with the approval of the Fellows as expressed at the

Annual General Meeting, feel that the present is the most appropriate moment to commemorate the Jubilee Anniversary of the Society and the conclusion of Peace, by securing an adequate home for the Society. They have consequently appointed a Special Committee to investigate and make inquiries as to a suitable location, and have established a Fund under the above title, to which Fellows are invited to subscribe, so as to render it possible to provide a habitation worthy of the past history and future prospects of the Society.

Donations should be forwarded to the

Hon. Treasurer, C. E. McNaughtan, Esq.,
at the above address.

Below will be found a list of the donations
already received or promised.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Hon. Secretary.

C. Lathrop Pack, Esq.	£107	\$500
Anon.	£	s. d.
E. H. Collins, Esq.	100	0 0
E. D. Bacon, Esq., M.V.O.	50	0 0
L. E. Bradbury, Esq.	50	0 0
B. Goodfellow, Esq.	50	0 0
W. Howard, Esq.	50	0 0
H. Grey, Esq.	26	5 0
G. B. Bainbridge	25	0 0
W. Dorning Beckton, Esq.	25	0 0
T. W. Hall, Esq.	25	0 0
Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield	25	0 0
C. H. Schill, Esq.	25	0 0
Baron de Worms	25	0 0
Baron Percy de Worms	25	0 0
F. Ransom, Esq.	21	0 0

Major G. Churcher	£	s.	d.
Col. J. G. Adamson, C.M.G.	20	0	0
J. H. Barron, Esq.	15	0	0
Lt.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O. (and in addition £5 5s. annually)	10	10	0
W. W. Forsyth	10	10	0
C. E. McNaughtan, Esq (first donation)	10	10	0
L. Meinertzhagen, Esq.	10	10	0
Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier	10	10	0
Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.	10	10	0
R. B. Yardley, Esq.	10	10	0
G. C. Alston	5	5	0
Wilmot Corfield, Esq.	5	5	0
E. A. Elliott	5	5	0
L. W. Fulcher, Esq.	5	5	0
Dr. H. A. James	5	5	0
F. J. Peplow, Esq.	5	5	0
L. O. Trivett, Esq.	5	5	0
Dr. J. K. Keynes	5	0	0
Lt.-Col. P. B. Akroyd	1	1	0
C. H. Garnett, Esq.	1	1	0

The late Mr. M. P. Castle's legacy of £100
has been allocated to this fund.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—All communications on *Philatelic matters and Publications for Review* should be addressed to the Editor of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, T. W. HALL, 61 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of 21s. Subscribers' remittances should be sent to MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR MR. HALL,—As you know, I am making up some plates of British stamps for the Society's collection, and have already started the following:—

1854.	1d., Small Crown.	Perf. 16.	Die I.
1855.	1d., Large Crown.	Perf. 14.	Blued paper.
1857.	1d.	" "	White "
1869.	1d.	" "	Plate 120.
1861.	2d.	" "	" 9.
1869.	2d.	" "	" 13.
1880.	1d.	" "	Venetian Red.

I am making up Plates 9 and 13 of the 2d. so that the Society's collection will show the issues with thin and thick lines.

As the duplicates I possess at present will not permit me to complete any of these, I thought if you made this known through the *London Philatelist*, some of our members might be willing to assist.

In the meantime the above stamps are fairly common, and I do not think any member possessing duplicates would feel the loss of a few. If any member willing to add to the Society's collection cares to send me on any of these stamps, I will go over them, and return the remainder as quickly as possible.

Damaged or heavily postmarked copies are, of course, not suitable.

The Society's thanks are already due to Mr. Bradbury and Lieut-Colonel Powell, who have kindly sent me selections, and both have offered further help.

I shall in due course advise the Society of the names of any members who have contributed.

Yours sincerely,

J. JOHN SIMONS.

49 SPRINGFIELD ROAD,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.,

July 6th, 1919.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 3rd and 4th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1849, 1 fr., salmon-red, repaired	15	0	0
French Zanzibar, 1904, 5 a. and 50 c. on 6 a., on 30 c., mint, 2 copies, each	4	10	0
Long Island, 1916, ½d., blue on pale green, pair, one "Postage 7 Revenue"*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., black on laid, block of 4, one stamp "Islana"*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d., violet on wove, block of 4*	16	0	0
Baghdad, 1917 (Sept.), 2 a. on 1 p., bright blue, pictorial design, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, on entire	25	0	0
Ditto, on Turkish fiscal stamp, 2 a. on 1 p., mauve and black, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1917 (Sept.), on Turkish fiscal stamp, 2 a. on 1 p., block of 4, on entire	24	0	0
Ditto, overprinted with Star and Crescent, with date within crescent, ½ a. on 10 pa., green, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1917 (Sept.), overprinted, with Star and Crescent, with date within crescent, 2 a. on 1 p., ultramarine, pictorial design, used strip of 4 on the 2 a. on 1 p. envelope	22	10	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., dull blue, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, a similar lot	6	0	0
Ditto, with date between Star and Crescent, 1 a. on 10 pa., rose, pictorial design, mint, pair	8	10	0
Ditto, a similar lot	8	5	0
Ditto, a similar lot	7	0	0
Ditto, a single copy	4	15	0
Ditto, a mint pair	8	5	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., ultramarine, pictorial design, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot	6	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot	5	10	0
Jhind, 1886-98, 3 r., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 r., mint	5	10	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue,* repaired	5	10	0
Lagos, 1904, Single CA, 1os., mint	10	10	0
Morocco, 1898, 10 c., "Λ" for "A," mint	5	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.

	£	s.	d.
Togoland, on Gold Coast, 1915, id., inverted overprint, on entire	4	10	0
Montserrat, CC, 5s., block of 4, mint	5	0	0
British Guiana, ovals, 2 c., yellow, full roulettes	6	0	0
Collection in Lallier, 870	63	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 4712	36	0	0
Ditto, British Colonies, 2,105	30	0	0
Ditto, in Senfs, 4906	15	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 2873	11	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of June 19th and 20th, 1919.

Great Britain, 1867-83, Anchor, 1os., grey-green on white	5	5	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac	3	7	6
France, 1853, 1 fr., dull carmine	3	0	0
Hanover, 1859-61, 3 pf., dull rose, block of 9, mint	5	5	0
Mecklenburg - Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., rouletted,* thin spot	7	10	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, ¼ sgr., used	10	0	0
Roman States, 1 scudo, used, £2 10s. &	3	5	0
Sicily, 1 gr. (½ gr.), orange	3	15	0
Ditto, 5 gr., vermilion	4	8	0
Ditto, 50 gr.	£5	10s. &	12 0 0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	5	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 6d., lilac, pair, on piece	4	5	0
Ditto, 1863-4, id., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, 1879, "THE.EE" Pence on 4d., blue	3	12	6
Ditto, 1893, id. on 2d., bistre, double surcharge, on piece	5	15	0
Natal, 1875, "Postage" on 6d., violet, block of 4, inverted overprints, one stamp torn	3	17	6
Ditto, 1877-9, id. on 6d., rose, S.G. 94b, double surcharge	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 1861, 8d., lake, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black, on blue	5	5	0
St. Kitt's, 1882-93, CA, id., magenta, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, mint	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
St. Kitts, 1882-93, CA, 6d., olive-brown, mint, sheet of 20	13	0	0
Ditto, 1879, 1s., bright mauve, mint, sheet of 20	16	0	0
Ditto, 1886-7, One Penny on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., dull green, mint, sheet of 20	7	10	0
St. Lucia, 1864, perf. 14, 6d., pale lilac, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Victoria, 1st issue, wide print, 1d., orange-red, strip of 6, little defective	12	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden-bronze, close at left	5	15	0
Collection of 9,708, nothing since 1892	145	0	0
Ditto, 2,500, British Colonials	70	0	0
* * *			
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.,			
Sale of June 12th and 13th, 1919.			
Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue	6	10	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black, on entire	7	15	0
Brunswick, 1st issue, 3 slb. gr., red	4	0	0
Ditto, Perce en Scie, $\frac{1}{3}$ slb. gr., black on white, mint	4	12	6
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch.	6	15	0
Oldenburg, 1852-55, $\frac{1}{3}$ slb., black on green	6	10	0
Ditto, 1858, ditto, ditto, ditto	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gr., black on rose, minute thinning	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	12	10	0
Ditto, 1860, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., green*	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., grass green*	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 gr., blue	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gr., red	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., yellow	5	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1858, 18 k., blue	6	5	0
Ditto, 1866, rouletted, 18 k., yellow	5	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 k., purple*	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 70 k., red-violet	9	5	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake	8	15	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., Cross, slight defect	11	10	0
Roman States, 50 baj.*	4	5	0
Sardinia, 1851, set of 3, mint	6	5	0
Sicily, 5 gr., brown-red	19	0	0
Ditto, 50 gr.*	5	5	0
Tuscany, 1851, 1 soldo, orange	4	0	0
Ditto, 1857, 9 c., on white	10	15	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fr.	4	10	0
Portugal, 1853, 100 reis	5	15	0
Roumania, laid paper, 10 b., yellow*	9	0	0
Russia, 1857, 10 k., imperf.	4	5	0
Ditto, 1858, perf. 15, 20 k.	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 30 k.	4	15	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., green	10	10	0
Ditto, 1851, 6 r., blue	4	0	0
Sweden, 3 sk. bco., green	9	15	0
Ditto, 24 sk. bco., red	7	10	0
Switzerland, Geneva, half the double stamp on entire	28	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Small Eagle, 5 c., slight defect	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Large Eagle, 5 c., yellow-green	5	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Switzerland, Geneva, Large Eagle, 5 c., blue-green, slight thinning	5	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 5 c., black and red	7	7	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.	13	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 6 r., hor. lines	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., vert. lines	6	0	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.	10	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., yellow-green, pair	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, pair	11	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., scarlet, slight thinning	4	10	0
Ditto, another copy, close	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, short at bottom	5	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, slight thinning	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue*	18	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	16	0	0
Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	5	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown £4 8s. &	4	12	6
Ditto, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., "L.H.F.I.", in pair	5	0	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, brown-lilac,* slight stain	5	17	6
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	15	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	18	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermillion	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, slight defect	8	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., pair	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., dark green,* slight defect	4	4	0
Ditto, 1s., deep purple	19	10	0
* * *			
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.			
Sale of May 28th and 31st, 1919.			
Baghdad, 1917, $\frac{1}{4}$ a., mint, S.G. 1	7	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{4}$ a. on 5 par., S.G. 2, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., mint, S.G. 3	23	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., S.G. 5, unused	23	0	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 10 par., S.G. 6, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., S.G. 7, mint	17	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., S.G. 9, unused, part gum	24	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., mint, S.G. 20	10	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., mint, S.G. 21	6	5	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., S.G. 21, used pair	9	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., mint, S.G. 22	23	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., mint, S.G. 23	12	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., S.G. 23, used	13	0	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 10 par., mint, S.G. 24	9	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Baghdad, 1917, 2 a. on 1 pias., mint, S.G. 11	5	0	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., mint, S.G. 12	15	0	0
Ditto, another mint copy, but with distinct double overprint	19	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., S.G. 13, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., S.G. 13, used pair	9	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., mint, S.G. 14	23	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., mint, S.G. 15	23	0	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., mint, S.G. 17	6	15	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., used, S.G. 18	10	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., mint, S.G. 19	5	17	6
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., S.G. 19, used block of 4	23	10	0
Bushire, 1st issue, complete, excepting the 5 ch., mint	26	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., deep blue	11	10	0
Brunswick, 1853, $\frac{1}{3}$ gro., perces on scie	4	4	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, horizontal strip of 12,* creased	26	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	15	0
Ditto, $\mathcal{L}5$, on bluish, thinned	4	16	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green and half 3d., on entire	9	5	0
Samoa, G.R.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 20 pf., mint block of 4 containing six surcharges (three without hyphen to $\frac{2}{5}$)	90	0	0
Baghdad, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., S.G. 2, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, another mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., S.G. 6, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., S.G. 11, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, another mint pair	10	0	0
Ditto, another single mint	5	0	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 par., S.G. 13, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, a similar lot	4	0	0
Ditto, another used pair	8	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., S.G. 21, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, a similar lot	4	10	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 pias., S.G. 24, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 2 a., blue, S.G. 18, printed on envelope	3	15	0
France, 1849, 15 c., on piece	8	10	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake, on piece	8	10	0
Long Island, 1916, typed provisionals on laid, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black, corner block	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red, unused corner block of 4	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., purple, unused pair, one being error ONR for ONE	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., black, unused	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Long Island, 1916, typed provisionals on laid, 1s., black, unused pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., purple, unusual pair	3	3	0
Natal, 1869, 1 green, S.G. 37	5	15	0
New Britain, 1915, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., strip of 6, on piece	34	0	0

Sale of June 4th and 5th, 1919.

Austrian Mercury, 30k., thick paper	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., small margins	5	10	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake	4	15	0
Nevis, 1861, 1d. on greyish, reconstructed plate of 12	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, reconstructed plate of 12, 9*	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, reconstructed plate of 12	22	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 4d., orange, reconstructed plate of 12	17	10	0
Ditto, Litho., perf. 15, 1d., reconstructed plate of 12	6	10	0
Ditto, 1879, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., red, pane of 12, mint	7	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 11, 2d., Prussian blue, "Crevit" omitted	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pair	4	16	0
British East Africa, July, 1895, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., double surcharge, mint	3	5	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	3	15	0
Nevis, Litho., 4d., mint	3	5	0
New Britain, Manus Reg. Label, no stop after "i", with 2d. on 20 pf., first printing on entire	8	10	0
Russia, 1889-1904, vert. laid paper, 3 k., double impression	8	10	0
Ditto, 1909, 15 k., pair, centre design and value out of register, mint	7	0	0
St. Vincent, 1872-3, 6d., dull blue-green, clean cut perfs.*	3	17	6

Sale of June 11th and 14th, 1919.

Oldenburg, 1859, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., thinned	4	15	0
Ditto, 1861, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., moss green, slight crease	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., chestnut*	5	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1859, thick paper, 6 k., green*	3	5	0
Sicily, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., orange*	3	10	0
Ditto, 5 gr., carmine*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, vermilion, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 20 gr., purple-black*	2	14	0
Ditto, 50 gr., brown-red*	5	0	0
Barbados, 1861-70, 6d., vermilion, imperf., with R.P.S. certificate	10	0	0
Canada, laid paper, 6d.,	3	10	0
Ditto, thin paper, 10d.*	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, mint	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red on blued, block of 4	8	5	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., red on blued, block of 4, two creased, on entire	6	0	0	Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, minute defect	13	0	0
Ditto, 1855-83, 1s., yellow-green, pair, cut close	6	10	0	Oldenburg, 1859, 3 gr., black on yellow	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	6	0	0	Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., blue Arms	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, deep green, block of 4, mint	12	10	0	Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., blue, Cross,* thin spot	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 8, mint	28	0	0	Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., pale blue, Cross*	9	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., pale blue				Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., deep blue, minute repair	15	10	0
	£4, £5 5s. &	4	12	Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazia, purple- brown	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, corner variety, repaired	10	0	0	Mauritius, Post Office, 1d., orange, repaired, R.P.S. certificate	480	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 8, mint	9	0	0	Ditto, Post Paid, 1d., very early	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, strip of 10	9	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d. on bluish, pair, later state	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, mint	5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange on yel- lowish, earliest	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, mint	8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d. on bluish, early	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 8, mint	10	10	0	Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue, pair, on piece	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	3	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, piece of 3, mint	4	12	6	Mexico, 1866, 3 c., brown, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	5	7	6	New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, two copies, each	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 8, mint	13	0	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., deep blue, very early	6	0	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5s., pair	4	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate I, dated postmark	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 5s., pair, mint	4	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	5	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green, £6 & Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	12	0	0	Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, cut into	13	0	0
Great Britain, 1862, 9d., hair-lines cut into, a few perfs. short	4	8	0	Moldavia, 54 paras, R.P.S. certifi- cate	25	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	15	0	Ditto, 108 paras, ditto	60	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.	13	10	0	* * *			
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose on blued*	5	0	0	MR. A. H. THOMPSON			
New Britain, "G.R.I.", 1d. on 5 pf., variety without stops, S.G. 17b, on piece, with two or three perfs. missing	5	0	0	Sale of June 17th and 20th, 1919.			
Ditto, 1d. on 5 pf., variety "D" inverted, S.G. 17a, two copies on piece, one having four stops	40	0	0	Bushire, Coronation Issue, 1 to- man, mint	30	0	0
Ditto, 2d. on 20 pf., variety "R" inverted, S.G. 19a	39	0	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, hill unshaded	4	10	0
Ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., variety triple surcharge, used on small piece, S.G. 26c	55	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 3	4	4	0
New Zealand, 1855, London Print, imperf., 1d., dull carmine	17	0	0	Ditto, laureated, 1d. on blue, pair, one "WALE"	5	10	0
North West Pacific Islands, One Penny on 5d., Type 2, pair, mint	5	15	0	Ditto, 1854, 8d., orange	4	4	0
Ditto, One Penny on 1s., Types 1 and 2, pair, mint	4	15	0	St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., yellow*	3	6	0
Papua, 1901, hor.wmk., 2s. 6d., mint	4	4	0	South Australia, 1855, 1d., dark green, pair on piece	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, vert. wmk., 2s. 6d., mint	4	12	0	Ditto, 1870-8, 6d., Prussian blue, compound perfs., strip of 3, mint, S.G. 105	5	5	0
Sale of June 18th and 19th, 1919.				Belgium, 1849, 10 c., brown, pair	7	0	0
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 6d., rose- red*	4	10	0	British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., S.G. 116	3	12	0
Cape Woodblocks, 4d., blue, £5 & Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4 c., S.G. 125	6	6	0
	7	0	0	Canada, 1858, perf. 12, ribbed, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose	5	10	0
				India, I.E.F., 1914, 3 pies, double overprint, mint	4	0	0
				Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), 2d., slate- blue	6	15	0
				Nyasaland, 1897, £10, yellow, S.G. 52	15	0	0
				Trinidad, Official, 1909, 1d., verti- cal overprint, mint	4	4	0
				Turks Island, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on 6d., black, S.G. 26, mint	10	0	0
				Virgin Islands, 1s., double-lined frame*	3	5	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

AUGUST, 1919.

No. 332.

The Programme for the next Session.



It is hoped the ensuing session will mark a big advance in the growth of the Society. It opens the second period of fifty years in our history. We find ourselves with a record membership, and great opportunities lie before us.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Fund for a permanent home has made a promising start. Its object has not only the approval, but the sympathy and the liberal financial support of our august Patron, who is also one of our members.

It rests now with the Fellows generally to join in making the proceedings of the forthcoming session the most successful on record, to produce work worthy of the medals which are to be awarded, to largely increase our membership, and to make the Fund sufficient for the purposes for which it has been established.

All these things can be done, given good will, coupled with a pride in, and an enthusiasm for the work and the Society.

The framework for the fifteen meetings of the session has been prepared, and the Programme Committee appeals to the Fellows to assist in making it worthy of the occasion.

The proceedings at the opening meeting on the 16th October will consist of Notes upon, and a Display of H.M. The King's Collection of Heligoland. The subsequent meetings will present several novel features, and every member will be able to co-operate if he so desires, and we hope he will.

Apart from the usual papers and displays, two, and possibly three evenings, will be devoted to "Five Minutes Papers," with or without illustrations. These are to be really "five minutes" papers, and if illustrated the total time occupied by the reading of the paper and the giving of the display is not to exceed ten minutes, and these regulations must be strictly adhered to. Four of such papers, with the discussions which it is hoped will ensue, should provide an interesting evening's entertainment.

Will members please communicate at once with the Hon. Secretary and indicate the subject of any such paper they can offer, and also what displays of errors, retouches, or re-entries they can give. Nearly every member can contribute this much towards the work of the session, and the Programme Committee will appreciate having to make a selection from the offers received.

It is hoped, if the responses are sufficiently numerous, to allot three evenings to subjects to which it is felt many members can send contributions, namely displays, composed of (1) errors, (2) retouches, and (3) re-entries.

In the first case no member is to show more than twenty varieties, accompanied by written descriptions if possible, and in the other two cases not more than four pages of stamps are to be shown by any one member.

It is also proposed to devote two or three evenings to the preparation of a reference list of the issues of one of the countries whose stamps are to be dealt with in a forthcoming publication of the Society.

The remaining meetings will be either for papers or displays, but the time occupied in the reading of a paper is to be limited to thirty minutes, if accompanied by a display, and to forty minutes when not so accompanied, while displays are not to exceed 120 sheets without the prior consent of the Council. These limitations will afford time for discussion, and render it unnecessary for members who have to catch trains to leave before the proceedings are over.

It will be seen from the above that no member can have any real excuse either on the ground of want of time, or want of knowledge or experience from helping to make this new session a great success.

The committee are anxious to have papers and displays, and to compile reference lists of countries in which a large number of members are interested. Only a limited response was received to the circular which was sent out last year, and very few replies to the note in the July number. The Hon. Secretary would be glad if all the members would send him a postcard specifying the countries in which they are specially interested. These cards will be treated as confidential, and for the use of the Programme Committee only.

Members are reminded that the following medals are to be awarded in June, 1920, if in the opinion of the Council any work, paper, or display merits such recognition :

1. The Crawford Medal for the most valuable and original work published during the two years preceding that date.
2. The Tapling Medal for the best paper written by a member and read before the Society during a similar period.
3. The Tilleard Medal for the best display of stamps, essays, proofs, reprints or postal stationary given at a meeting of the Society by a member during a similar period.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Hon. Secretary.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 160.)

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pink or rose. Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Ten transfers have been recognized as used in making up the sheet, and the following blocks and pairs in the Hall collection give some idea of the general arrangement:—

4	2	3	4	6	4	5	6	4	10	2	4	8	9	9	6	2	3	2	10	3
5	6	4	5	9	1	8	9	1	2	3	3	7								
8	9	1	8																	

The types are:—

1. Nick in right margin about 1 mm. from the top. "UN" touches inner oval and also the "AL" of "REAL." Angle in white oval by the fourth cross on the left. Sometimes a blob of colour on top of the "L" of "ESCUELAS."
2. Flaw on the base of the "U" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line under the letters "LA" of this word. Coloured line across the top of the first stroke of "N" of "UN." Line opposite space between third and fourth crosses on left.
3. White line cuts into the top angle of the "E" of "REAL." White scratch over the last stroke of the "N" of "UN." Lines opposite space between the second and third, and that between the third and fourth crosses on left. White spot on top margin about 4 mm. from top right corner.
4. The letters "EAL" and the crosses on right touch the white oval. Dotted line by second and third crosses on right. Thick line by second cross on left. Line under the letters "UELA" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Fine line under the letters "CUELA" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line by second cross on left, and between the first and second crosses a white angle containing a small coloured dash. Faint line by third cross on left, and line over fourth cross on left and "UN."
6. Flaws in both top corners under thick frame of stamp. Short line opposite space between third and fourth crosses on left. Angle in white oval over "U" of "UN" and "A" of "REAL."
7. Thick dash of colour opposite first and second crosses on left. White oval broadens between third and fourth crosses. Coloured dash in angle between third and fourth crosses on right.
8. Line under "ESCUELAS." Thick coloured line by second cross on left. Thin line by third and fourth crosses on left. White irregular line between the "L" of "REAL" and left ball of fourth cross on right.

9. Line under "LA" of "ESCUELAS." Line opposite fourth cross on left extending to "U" of "UN." "A" of "REAL" touches white oval and has a small flaw on the right.
10. White oval almost obliterated between first and second crosses on left, and widens by third and fourth crosses. Opposite third cross a tongue of colour projects upwards. White oval wide under "ESC" of "ESCUELAS." Line from top of the "L" of "REAL" past fourth cross on right.

Pen-cancelled copies have been seen dated 2.8.78. and 25.11.78. Stamps of this setting occur unofficially perf. 12.

3rd setting.—Coarse impressions with many small flaws and defects, in pale rose and deep rose. Seven transfers have been recognized, and the only three blocks available for examination indicate that the same transfers occur in vertical columns, a point in which this setting differs from the last one. The blocks in question are:—

2	4	5	1	2	1
2	4	5	1	2	1
2	4	5	1	2	1
2	4	5	1	2	1

For the rest there seems to be no general test which will serve to distinguish stamps of this setting from those of the second setting. They are usually darker in colour, though pale shades occur, and they are more widely spaced in the sheet.

Strips and pairs show the following collocation of types:—

1	2	3	1	2	7	2	7	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The types are:—

1. Line under "ESCUELAS" as far as second cross on right. Angle in thin white line touching top of "N" of "UN." Thick top line of lined background under "U" of "ESCUELAS." Flaw on edge of coloured oval to the right of the third and fourth crosses on right.
2. Colour invades the letters "CUEL" of "ESCUELAS," the "E" appearing as "R." Line under "ELAS" of this word as far as second cross on right. White line of oval straight from fourth cross on left to "N" of "UN" and from "N" to the "E" of "REAL"; broken to the left of "R." Smears of colour on top right margin.
3. Line by first to fourth crosses on right. White space and angle over "U" of "UN." Dash over "A" of "REAL." Smear of colour inside top right margin.
4. Thick smear of colour by second cross on right. White oval forms a sharp angle by "L" of "REAL" and thence runs nearly straight to second cross on right.

5. Edge of coloured oval runs straight over "UN" to near the top of "R," forming a wide white space and sharp angle to left of this letter. Line under "AS" of "ESCUELAS" and under first cross, where it is thick, to second cross on right.
6. Flaw at the back of the "E" of "ESCUELAS." More or less broken line from "AS" of this word past first three crosses on right. Coloured line across first stroke of the "N" of "UN."
7. Large flaw on right margin generally, but not always, visible. White cut into solid ground by third cross on right, and another over "R" of "REAL." Small nick in solid ground under "L" of "REAL."

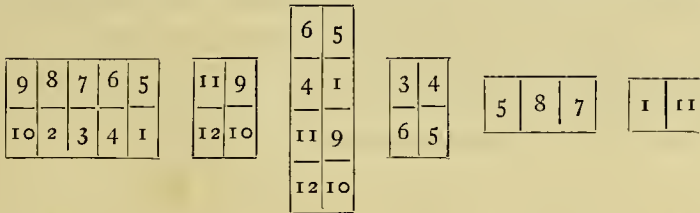
Two of these transfers appear to have been retouched :—

No. 2. Redrawn on lined ground in front of neck.

„ 5. „ „ „ in front of face and neck.

Of pen-cancelled dated copies the earliest seen is 24.6.78 and the latest 25.2.79.

2 REALES. 1st setting.—Fairly clear impression in red. Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Twelve or more transfers used in making up the sheet. All types except No. 10 occasionally show a white spot between the "ES" of "REALES," but so do most types of the second and third settings. Blocks, strips, and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types :—



The types are :—

1. Thin white line over "ALE" of "REALES" and additional white tick over the "E." Flaw in the top right corner and cut across right margin about 1 mm. from top.
2. Line under "LA" of "ESCUELAS" and over "O" of "DOS." Usually a flaw by the bottom of the "S" of "REALES" on the right.
3. Line under "ES" of "ESCUELAS." Thick dashes over "R" and "A" of "REALES." Flaw in right margin round top left corner. Another on upper margin near top right corner, and one on the bottom margin vertically under "O" of "DOS."
4. Semicircular flaw to top left of the second cross on right. Thin irregular white line from top of "S" of "DOS" over "REAL," forming angle over "E." Small flaw in upper margin top right corner.
5. Broad white space over "LES" and third cross on right. Line over "S" of "DOS." Nick in coloured oval by top of second cross on left. Sometimes shows a broken top right corner, and flaw on inside of coloured oval near bottom of second cross on right.
6. Thick dash over "ALE" of "REALES." Line ending in dots by first and second crosses on right.

7. Splash of colour in angle of oval and top left margin by "E" of "ESCUELAS." White patch over "O" of "DOS." Flaw by top of second cross on right.
8. Spot of colour on left margin, inside near top of first cross on left.
9. Line under "ES" of "ESCUELAS."
10. Bottom of first "S" of "ESCUELAS" invaded by colour. Some have right margin broken opposite first cross on right.
11. Semicircular flaw in left margin near bottom corner. Flaw in right margin opposite top of third cross on right. Small splash of colour on outside of upper margin vertically above first "S" of "ESCUELAS." Line under "UELA" (not always clear). Small white patch over "REALES."
12. White oval narrows just before "D" of "DOS." Straight edge to coloured oval over "EAL" of "REALES," forming angle over "L" and running into splash of colour over the "E." Dot of colour outside right margin top of first cross on right. Splash of colour on edge of lined background under first "E" of "ESCUELAS."

The earliest dated copy is 1877 and the latest April, 1879.

2nd setting.—Coarse impression in pink or rose. Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Eight transfers have been recognized as employed in making up the sheet. All except No. 2 show stop between "ES" of "REALES," and all show more or less clearly small white flaws after the letters "U," "E," and "L" of "ESCUELAS." The biggest block in the Hall collection appears to show that the sheet was made up of groups of the eight transfers in four rows of two, but there are exceptions to the arrangement.

5	1	5	1	5	1
4	2	4	2	4	2
8	3	8	3	8	3
7	6	7	6	7	6

8	6
---	---

5	6
---	---

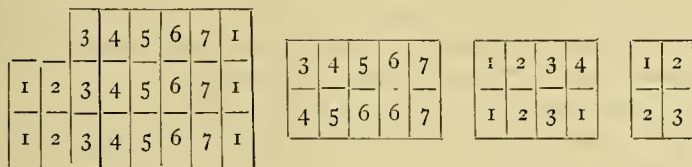
The types are:—

1. "ALES" of "REALES" and fourth cross on right touch inner oval, the top part of the "S" being completely cut off.
2. "LES" of "REALES" touches white oval, but the top of the "S" is perfect.
3. Top of "S" of "REALES" cut off; large dot between "ES."
4. "ES" of "REALES" touch inner oval. Line under "UEL" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Second "S" of "ESCUELAS" touches the white oval."
6. Line in broad white oval from "ES" of "ESCUELAS" to "DOS" round left side. Top of "S" of "REALES" on inner oval.
7. Small flaws both at top left and top right corners. Line over space between "S" of "DOS" and "R" of "REALES."

8. Thick line by third cross on left. Line over "DOS" and "RE" of "REALES." Small flaw in bottom left corner of stamp.

A used dated copy shows the date July, 1877.

3rd setting.—Presents similar features to the third setting of the 1 r. value. Coarse impression in rose. Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Stamps set widely apart as a rule, and seven transfers used in its composition, as a rule arranged in vertical columns of the same transfer as shown in the following blocks in the Hall collection:—



Nos. 1, 3, 6, and 7 show a stop between the "ES" of "REALES" as in previous settings.

The types are:—

1. Line over "RE" of "REALES," another under "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS" extending to first cross on right.
2. Thin white line in coloured ground, making an angle just to the left of top of "R" of "REALES."
3. Line over "S" of "DOS" and "R" of "REALES," and broad white gap over "EA" of "REALES," with line over "ALE."
4. Straight line from first cross on left to third cross, and from the third cross to "S" of "DOS." Thin straight white line from "S" of "DOS" to first "E" of "REALES," forming angles over "S" of "DOS" and first "E" of "REALES."
5. Line by second and third crosses on right. White angle between second and third crosses on left.
6. Right end of upper margin of stamp cut away. Line under "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS." Thin white line from top corner of second "E" of "REALES" backwards towards top of "L."
7. Top margin of stamp thinned vertically over "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Thin white lines and scratches over "REAL" of "REALES."

Of used copies dated the earliest is 30.4.78, the latest 24.3.79.

TRES REALES. *1st setting.*—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Fairly clear impressions in rose-red. Ten transfers have been recognized as having been employed to make up the sheet. Blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following arrangements of the transfers:—



The types are:—

1. Line over "TRES." Nick, containing a dash of colour, in solid ground over space between "S" of "TRES" and "R" of "REALES." Line over "EA" and another over "S" of "REALES."

2. Right arm of "U" of "ESCUELAS" broken by splash of colour. Small splash of colour and line over "S" of "REALES."
3. "TR" of "TRES" touch white oval. Line from "S" of "REALES" to second cross on right.
4. Line over "EAL" of "REALES" very thick over "AL." Flaw across bottom margin about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from bottom right corner.
5. Line by second and third crosses on left. Thick line over "ES" of "TRES." Thin line over "REA" of "REALES." Dash over "S" of "REALES" and a flaw under it.
6. Thick line over space between "S" of "TRES" and "R" of "REALES," also over the "A," and a thin only over "LE." Another more or less broken from "S" past the third cross on right.
7. Line by first and second crosses on right. Line over "S" and over "REAL" of "REALES." Another by second and third crosses on left, which end, in a narrowed white oval by "T" of "TRES." Flaw at end of right arm of "A" of "REALES."
8. Three small flaws in upper margin, one close to top left corner, one vertically above "U," and one vertically above "EL" of "ESCUELAS." Thick dash under the "ES" of this word and thick line under "ELA."
9. Flaw at top of left margin near top left corner, another in bottom margin under first "E" of "REALES." White space under "UE" of "ESCUELAS," with splash of colour under "U" on left. Thick line from last "S" of this word to third cross on right.
10. Broad white oval from "U" of "ESCUELAS" to "S" of "REALES" round side. Line over "S" and third cross on right. Flaw at end of the right arm of the "T" of "TRES" on the top of the letter.

Of a number of pen-cancelled dated copies the earliest is 8.7.76 and the latest 24.10.78.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the 2d. Issues of New Zealand (Type II).

By BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.



THE 2d. issues probably present to the specialist in early New Zealand stamps more features of interest than any of the other values of the Type I issues. They have long held a special fascination for me, partly, perhaps, because the earliest issue—the London print—seemed to be ringed around with a halo of uncertainty which even yet is not wholly dispelled, and partly because of the existence of the two separate and distinct printing plates and of the retouches upon the second of those plates. Was it not, moreover, this same London printed 2d. which proved a stumbling-block to the able philatelists who compiled the London Society's Oceania reference list some thirty years ago. (See *L. P.*, I, 276.)

It certainly does seem to be somewhat startling that at this time of day, and after all the ability and research which have been expended upon these early issues, there should still be any room for doubt upon such a cardinal point as the existence or non-existence of the London printed 2d. (as also of the London printed 1s.), upon white, i.e. non-bleuté, Star watermarked paper. Nevertheless, speaking merely as a student who is searching after truth, I have to admit that my attitude towards both of these stamps is still that of a philatelic Thomas a Didymus who hesitates to believe until he has seen and handled the actual verity. Both stamps are still listed on white Star paper in our leading English catalogue, Stanley Gibbons, as numbers 2 and 3 respectively, the stamps on the bleuté paper appearing as varieties under Nos. 2a. and 3a. My present proposition is that the so-called varieties should be treated as the normal stamps, and that both the 2d. and the 1s. of the London printing on non-bleuté Star paper should either be deleted from the lists as non-existent, or at best be listed as varieties existing only because in some very few instances the blueing of the paper is so faintly in evidence as to warrant their being described as upon paper showing little or no trace of the usual blueing.

This proposition involves a careful consideration of the circumstances leading up to the phenomenon known as the bleuté paper, but before pursuing that point further it seems desirable to deal with one or two matters of historical interest regarding the 2d. value.

The general design is the same for the 2d. as for the other values of Type I, the lettering of value being (as in the case of the 1d.) in Roman capitals and not in block lettering. The arrangement of both the printing plates was, as in the case of the other values, of 240 stamps, consisting of 20 rows of 12 stamps to each row. There were two printing plates for the 2d. value, the only instance of the kind among all the values of Type I. Both of these plates were manufactured by Perkins Bacon and Co., Plate I probably in 1854, and Plate II, ten years later, in 1864. Both plates appear to have been constructed from the same, or from an identical, matrix die, but the spacing of the individual stamps is much more regular upon the later plate and the stamps themselves are set wider apart. If you can compare strips of three or more stamps, there is usually no difficulty in assigning them to the correct plate, inasmuch as the stamps from Plate I were very irregularly laid down, and the spacing between them varies from less than $\frac{1}{2}$ millimeter to fully 2 mm.

There ought not to be much confusion as between the stamps from the two plates, but I find that many collectors and some dealers are very much at sea with regard to them. Broadly speaking (and subject to the minor qualifications shortly to be mentioned) all imperforate 2d. stamps are from Plate I, as also are all 2d. stamps with the unofficial perforations, i.e. the rouletted, serrated, pin-perforated, or perf. 13 at Dunedin. Again, broadly speaking, all the 2d. stamps from Plate II are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, as by the time the stamps from Plate II were issued (the earliest recorded date is 20th February, 1866), the Government perforating machine was in full use, and all the unofficial perforations had ceased, except for such as have emanated in much more recent times from the stamp faker or forger. After Plate II was damaged in its lower portion, and retouched, some of the stamps from the damaged part

of the plate may possibly be confused with late printed stamps from the much worn state of Plate I, which had also been perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ upon the Government machine, and in these cases colour alone is very little guide to the collector. A little experience, however, of the retouched stamps from Plate II usually affords a safe guide, as in the case of stamps from the worn Plate I they show the wear occurring regularly over the whole surface of the stamp, without any trace of retouching, whereas stamps from the damaged part of Plate II usually disclose irregular damage to the plate, or in cases where the damage extended over the whole of the stamp, they usually show marked retouching. With a view to testing how far the distinction above suggested would hold good, I had enlargements made of unused stamps from the much worn state of Plate I and of a pair of stamps from the retouched portion of Plate II. In the latter case, I purposely chose specimens which were only slightly retouched, and which were of the class which might be expected to give rise to difficulty.* The resulting enlargements (which accompany these notes) show that in some instances there are grounds of excuse for the possible confusion of stamps from the two plates. In the great majority of cases, however, the distinction above suggested will be found to prove a true criterion. The early printings from Plate I of the 1862 Star watermarked issues are in a full deep blue or full bright blue, and a little later they come also in shades of slate-blue, whereas the early printings from Plate II are in a deep dark blue, which is readily distinguishable from the Plate I printings. Moreover, the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation of all early printings from Plate II is quite a safe guide.

The points of difficulty above referred to arise from two circumstances, of which the first is due to the fact that upon two occasions, viz. in 1867 (early) and again in 1869 (late) the Government perforating machine either broke down or required to be fitted with fresh pins, and during the time whilst the machine was out of commission it appears to be established that a few sheets of the then current stamps were issued imperforate. The second circumstance is that, after the changes of colour which took place in the 1d., 2d., and 6d. values in the year 1871, it seems that some imperforate, and apparently un gummed sheets of all these three values, printed upon Star paper, and doubtless part of the stock of regular printings then awaiting perforation were at some later date allowed to come upon the market. In most cases such stamps are overprinted, "Specimen" in a violet-coloured ink, probably with a hand-stamp, but such stamps are also known without the overprint. This latter class affects unused specimens only.

These two classes of stamps undoubtedly create difficulties, but fortunately the specimens are not very numerous. It requires a nice appreciation of colour and shade, as well as some knowledge of the postal cancellations of the periods involved, before one can hope to classify such specimens with any degree of confidence. Several such specimens are noted in the collection.

* The reproduced pair from Plate II are imperforate stamps on Star paper, printed in pale blue, and may possibly be proofs. Stamps from Plate II are, of course, usually perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. The "smudged" appearance of the stamps from Plate I appears to be due to the insufficient wiping of the printing plate. In the blue colour of the printed stamp this is not so detrimental to the appearance as in the photographic reproduction.

A careful examination of a late printed proof, in black, from Plate I, disclosed no such marked re-entries as are to be found in the case of the 1d. and 6d. plates. Several stamps show faint traces of re-entry, but in all cases they are so slight as to be hardly worth noting. They are mentioned in an article in *L. P.*, XXIV, p. 175. I am not aware of any re-entry at all upon Plate II.

ISSUE I.

The first issued 2d. stamp is known as the London print, so called because this consignment of 66,000 stamps (275 sheets of 240 stamps each) was printed by Perkins Bacon and Co. in London. They were dispatched to the colony on 22nd September, 1854, together with supplies of the 1d. and 1s. values and the printing plates. The actual date of issue is officially given as 18th July, 1855. All these stamps were printed upon white paper with the Large Star watermark.

The precise description of the colour of the London printed 2d. has occasioned much trouble to philatelists. It was for a long time listed as deep blue, or simply as blue, but the Reference List in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* (1913) gave it as dull blue. The chief trouble has been to find a description which would distinguish it from the imperforate Colonial prints of 1862 onwards, which were also upon Star paper. Writing in the *London Philatelist* more than twenty-five years ago, Mr. E. D. Bacon felt obliged to confess his inability to suggest a means for distinguishing as between the London printed 2d. and the Colonial printing on Star paper (*L. P.*, II, 146). Seventeen years later, Mr. M. P. Castle (*L. P.*, XIX, 164) made a determined attempt to solve the difficulty. He disagreed with the description of the London printed stamp as deep blue, and suggested that the designation dull blue was the more correct. According to a footnote in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* on page 9, Mr. E. D. Bacon had adopted the designation of dull blue, and described the colour as having a slightly greenish tinge, and I agree that this description is perhaps as nearly correct as one may hope to get. Some trouble arises owing to the fact that some specimens of the London print are much deeper in colour than others, but the tone of the colouring appears to be the same throughout and does not warrant the assumption that any different printing ink was used, but rather that in some specimens the ink employed may have been thinner in consistency.

The late M. P. Castle expressed an opinion that the 2d. London print occurred both on *white* and on *bleuté* Star paper, but he went on to explain that this did not point to the use of a separate paper, and that it was possible that both the varieties were originally to be found on the same sheet. He insisted particularly upon the point that the shade of the 2d. non-bleuté was exactly that of the bleuté, and stated that he would advise no one to purchase the stamp unless the shade corresponded exactly. He suggested that the specimens upon the white paper were probably simply due to the chemical action, which caused the blueing of the paper, not having been set up, and that such specimens would be more accurately classed as "on paper not blued" rather than "on white." He compared them to specimens of the blue 1d. stamp of the first issue of Trinidad which had practically escaped the

blueing of the paper but did not indicate a separate printing. Mr. Castle emphasises this point again in an article in *L. P.*, XXII (1913), p. 231, where he again states his preference for the designation of the stamps on white paper "as exceptions" and as being "on paper not blued," and adds: "I may perhaps here usefully repeat my caution as to accepting the stamp as Issue I unless it is absolutely the same colour as the bleuté variety." One is tempted to enquire, here, how it has come to pass that the "exception" has assumed pride of place in the catalogue lists, as if it were itself the normal stamp.

The *History of New Zealand Stamps* apparently adopts Mr. Castle's suggestion, and, in a note on page 9, Mr. P. B. Phipson, the Hon. Secretary of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, who is himself a practical chemist, says: "The blueing is due to chemical action being set up between certain substances present in the paper and in the ink. The damping of the paper for the purpose of printing would facilitate chemical action and the more moisture present the greater the chemical action, and consequently the more intense the blueing. In the hot atmosphere of the printing room the paper would naturally tend to dry, and this doubtless accounts for the fact that some copies show far less blueing than others. Furthermore, some sheets or possibly merely portions of sheets might become quite dry, in which case there would be no chemical action and no blueing."

In "Some Notes on the 1d. Value of New Zealand" contributed to the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 113-115, I discussed, at some length, the phenomenon of blueing, and suggested that the scientific explanation of it was not yet complete. When those notes were written I had not seen a paper on this subject by Mr. S. E. Heinemann, read before the Detroit Philatelic Society in 1910, and published in the *American Philatelist* and reprinted in the *Philatelic World* of July, 1910.

A perusal of that paper seems to establish the following points, viz. :—

1. That the formation of Prussian blue is the result of the chemical reaction of ferric oxide with yellow prussiate of potash (ferro-cyanide of potassium).
2. That many of the printing inks employed in the early days of stamp printing by Perkins Bacon and Co. undoubtedly contained ferric oxide. This was confirmed by the opinion of a large firm of printing ink manufacturers in Cincinnati.
3. That in all probability the gelatine or size used in the manufacture of the paper employed contained yellow prussiate of potash.
4. That the resultant discoloration of the paper is generally in a greenish tone of blue.
5. That as soon as the ferric oxide pigments were abandoned by Perkins Bacon and Co. (as was the case with the rose colour of the later English 1d. Reds) the blueing of the paper no longer occurs.
6. That the early green ink was formed by compounding the blue (containing ferric oxide) with orange or yellow pigment, and would therefore give rise to similar chemical reactions.

It must be assumed that the carmine ink used by Perkins Bacon and Co. for the New Zealand London printed 1d. (as also for the South Australian 2d.) did not contain any ferric oxide, and consequently there was no chemical reaction and no resultant blueing in the case of those stamps.

I have already urged in the case of the London printed 1s. value of New Zealand that it occurs only upon paper more or less bleuté, and that the so-called London prints upon white Star paper in the 1s. value are of a later colonial printing. (See *L. P.* XXVIII, p. 86.)

Now to sum up the situation as regards the 2d. London print:—

1. It seems in the highest degree improbable that for a comparatively small printing of 275 sheets, all executed at or about the same time, and forming one consignment, there would be any change in the character of the pigment or of the paper employed. It is probable that there might have been one or two fresh mixings of ink which would account for differences in depth of tone, but not for differences in colour.
2. If the surmises of Messrs. Castle and Phipson are correct, there is no room for any suggestion of differences of colour as regards the London printed 2d., whether on the bleuté or on the non-bleuté paper.
3. In view of Mr. Castle's statement that these stamps on the non-bleuté paper are immeasurably rarer than those on the bleuté paper, it seems obvious that those on the bleuté paper should be considered as the normal type, and those on the non-bleuté paper—if indeed they so exist—as the variety, and not *vice-versa* as at present listed.
4. The clearness or sharpness of printing, which in many instances provides a means of distinguishing stamps printed in London by Perkins Bacon and Co. from the colonial printings from the same plates, is no sufficient criterion in the case of New Zealand, since the colonial printings by John Davies in 1862 were the work of a skilled and London trained printer, and many of his early printings will bear favourable comparison with the London prints themselves.
5. Any printings of which the stamps show signs of wear of the plate in the engine-turned background cannot possibly be London prints, because it was not until the autumn of 1863 that signs of wear began to appear upon the printing plate, although such wear seems to have developed rapidly when it had once begun. The supplies of the London printed 2d. had become exhausted several years before this, and the intermediate colonial printings on blue and white paper do not disclose any wear of the plate.
6. All the printings which have been identified by dated specimens as being of the 1862 colonial printings can be readily distinguished by their colours from that of the dull blue (with a greenish tinge), which alone is distinctive of the London print.

7. None of the shades which are to be found with the unofficial perforations ; i.e. rouletted, serrated, pin-perf. or perf. 13 at Dunedin, can possibly be London prints, because the London printed 2d. had ceased to be in issue long before these unofficial perforations made their appearance.
8. The Star watermarked paper used for many of the colonially printed stamps seems to be of rather coarser or rougher texture than that of the London prints, possibly owing to differences in the sizing ; but it is hardly possible to rely upon this as a means of distinguishing between the two issues, both of which of course have the Large Star watermark. Moreover, it is quite likely that some of the early printed stamps of the 1862 issues would be upon the consignment of Star paper which had originally been sent out by Perkins Bacon and Co. in 1854, for it will be remembered that for his printings between 1855 and 1862 the Colonial printer, John Richardson, did not use the Star paper at all except for the experimental printing in the 1d. value, which was probably of a single sheet only.

I therefore submit that in addition to the distinctive colouring, the presence of the *bleuté* appearance in the paper is the decisive test of the London printing.

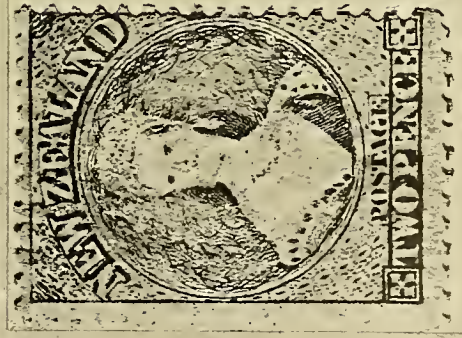
If any apology is deemed necessary for having dealt with this matter in such great detail, the excuse must be sought for in the fact that the listing of this London printed 2d. on white Star paper has been the cause of great perplexity to the vast majority of the collectors of New Zealand stamps as well as to the dealers. (See Mr. Castle's remarks hereon, *L. P.*, XIX, p. 164.) The best interests of Philately would, I consider, be served by eliminating the stamp in question altogether from future lists, and I would suggest the insertion of a simple statement, by way of note, under the *bleuté* stamp which would henceforth become the normal type, that in some rare instances the paper shows but faint trace of the usual blueing, but that in these instances the colour and tone of the stamp will be found to be identical with those of the stamps on the *bleuté* paper.

At one time or another, and through one dealer or another, practically every known shade of the 1862 colonially printed stamp (except the slate blues and the stamps from the much worn state of the plate) has been offered to me—of course at an enhanced price—as the real London print on white paper. The confusion which has existed is widespread and profound, and I should personally be thankful to feel that it was put an end to, and if my efforts towards running to earth this bogey of the London print on white paper have achieved any measure of success, I shall feel amply repaid for the time and trouble expended by reason of the knowledge that collectors of early New Zealand stamps will for the future be spared one of the worries and perplexities which for at least a generation has beset their predecessors.

(To be continued.)

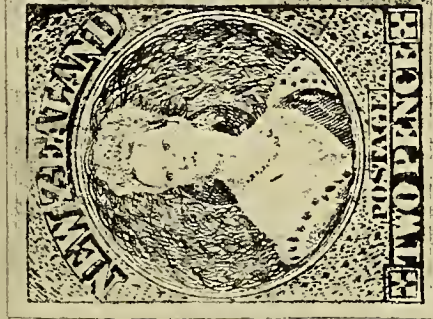
NEW ZEALAND 2d. (Type I.)

Plate I. Worn.

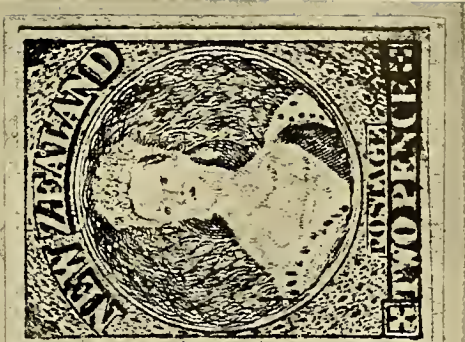


Star Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Plate II. Retouched.



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



Two Slight Retouches. Row 18, Nos. 5 and 6.

Review.

By T. W. HALL.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, PART I.*



HIS eagerly sought for volume has at length appeared. The Editors tell us that the high price (6s. net) is due first to the cost of production, and secondly to the small edition they are able to print, viz. 7000 copies, which is one-third of the usual amount, and consequently far below the demand. The book runs to 448 pages, against 445 of the 1917 edition.

Bearing in mind the very high prices realized at Auction last season, we find fewer alterations both as to prices and matter than we might have expected. In Great Britain the 1d., black, used, has been doubled and considerably advanced in the unused state, but we do not notice any very striking advances or alterations until we come to the Edwardian and Georgian issues, which have been extended to include more shades and varieties than before.

Canada and the Cape of Good Hope have both been rewritten and enlarged, and the prices of the earlier stamps in both cases increased. We notice the 12d., black, is unpriced. In British Guiana the 1 c. and 4 c. surface-coloured stamps of January '52 have risen from £10 and £18 to £18 and £24, whilst the issues of '53 and '58-9 also show a considerable increase. Speaking generally, however, both in this country and Ceylon, the changes are not particularly numerous, and in some few cases even downwards.

In Mauritius the early stamps and lithographs are up to a marked degree. The embossed Natal's have all had a big rise, but the stamps overprinted "postage" do not seem altered to any material extent.

Early New Zealand's, Tasmanians, and Australians, with one notable exception, are all materially advanced; but Victoria, whose stamps are so difficult to acquire, seems to have been comparatively overlooked.

Bearing in mind the work of Mr. C. L. Pack, Mr. R. B. Yardley, and the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, we are a little surprised at this, as undoubtedly Victoria has had considerable prominence in the philatelic press of late.

May we refer to No. 1, 1d., orange-vermilion, still retained at £10. We venture to state this is one of the rarest stamps in Australia. We have been looking for it for years, and not infrequently in the publishers' books, but without success. We doubt if Messrs. Gibbons have had half a dozen copies in their hands in as many years, and yet it is half the price of the first New Zealand 1d., is put on the same plane as Sidney Views, and at approximately one-fourth the price of the 9d. and 1s. embossed Natal's. Double the figure would, in our view, be a more accurate quotation, and even then the stamp would be an acquisition at the price.

In Gambia the imperfs. are up a little. Fijis—no material alteration. India—Scinde Dawks, and most of the early stamps, in a used state especially,

* *Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire, 1919.* 391 Strand, London, W.C. Price 6s. net.

increased in price. In New Zealand the early issues show a marked increase—the first 1d. from £12 to £18, and others in comparison—the retouches, however, remain stationary.

The Zanzibar list still remains in its old condition, notwithstanding Africa, Part III. Surely the time has arrived when the publishers might get rid of the old idea of there being sixteen types of the 2½ surcharge—and thus materially shorten that part of the Catalogue.

Whilst we are profoundly grateful for this new edition of what is undoubtedly the leading catalogue of the day, we trust a little more attention may, in future editions, be given to the unfashionable countries, thus bringing the book more into line with the advancement of our philatelic knowledge, and more worthy of its distinguished publishers.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CYPRUS.—We do not seem to have chronicled a change of colour in the 9 piastre stamp, for we find the *Australian Philatelist* lists it as printed in purple and red on yellow.

Adhesive.

9 piales, purple and red on yellow paper.

JAMAICA.—We have received "Specimen" copies of the ½d. Arms and 3d. Georgian stamps overprinted "WAR STAMP" in sans-serif caps in one line in red.

War Stamps.

½d., green.
3d., purple on yellow.

KEDAH.—We have "Specimen" copies of the 1 c. in new colour—brown, and a 21 c. stamp of the same type as the 20 c. S. G. 2, also the two Provisionals chronicled on page 172.

Adhesives.

1 c., brown; multiple, perf. 14.
21 c., purple and mauve; Multiple, sideways, perf. 14.

RAROTONGA.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts have sent us the remainder of the set of New Zealand stamps overprinted with name and value in words, viz. ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s.

The overprint is in red on the ½d., 1½d., and 2½d., and in black on the remaining values.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—A new stamp is before us, and it is rather large upright rectangular in shape, bears an up-to-date portrait of King Albert wearing his steel helmet, with the dates 1914 at left and 1918 at right side. "BELGIQUE" at top and "BELGIE" at foot, "10" at left corner and "C" in right.

Adhesive.

10 c., carmine; no wmk., perf. 11 × 11½.

LETTLAND, ETC.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:—

DEAR SIR,—Attached are particulars and specimens of various new issues and varieties lately received which we do not think have

been chronicled, and hope the information will be of interest to your readers.

JUGO-SLAV ON HUNGARY "S. H. S."

- 2, 3, 5, 6, 25, 35 f., inverted overprint.
2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 20, 35 f., double overprint.
10, 20 f. (Karl), but with overprint as used for harvester type.
40 f. (Zita).

LETTLAND.

- 3 k., violet, on watermarked paper, variety printed on both sides.
3 k., violet, printed on thin tobacco paper, bearing tobacco advertisements at back; without watermark.
3 k., violet, printed on thin paper, bearing coloured designs of fruit, etc., at back, which might have been either wall paper jam-jar labels from the appearance; without watermark.

We understand that only four hundred of each of these three varieties were issued.

UKRAINE ON RUSSIA.

Romanoff Type. Issued at Kiew; only a few sheets found.

1, 2, 3, 7, 7 on 10, 20 on 14 kopec.

JUGO-SLAVIA ON BOSNIA.

(1906 Type). Charity stamps, only on sale three or four days.

10 h. + 10 h. on 40 heller, orange.
20 h. + 20 h. on 20 heller, brown.
45 h. + 15 h. on 1 krona, marone.

LITHUANIA ON RUSSIAN STAMPS.

Overprinted "Lietuva Aitba 50 skatiku" in red or black.

- 50 sk. on 3 kop., red, in black.
50 " 5 " lilac-brown.
50 " 10 " blue, in red.
50 " 15 " lilac and brown, in black.
50 " 25 " green and mauve, in red.
50 " 35 " violet and green, in black.
50 " 50 " mauve and green, in black.
50 " 70 " orange and brown, in black.

GEORGIA REPUBLIC.

Issued at Tiflis. Ordinary Russian stamps, but rouletted.

2 kop., green (200 only).
5 " lilac and brown (400 only).
1 rouble, orange and brown (100 only).

Russian Savings Bank stamps issued at Tiflis. First used as Postage Dues during February and March, 1919, and then sold over counter as postage stamps from middle of March to May 20th, 1919.

- 1 kop., red on toned (very rare).
5 " pale green on toned.
5 " pale green on white.
10 " brown on white.
10 " brown on toned.

A copy of 10 kop. enclosed for inspection.

SWEDEN.—The *Philatelic Magazine* chronicles a new value.

Adhesive.

3 öre, pale brown.

Official.

3 öre, pale brown.

UKRANIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:—

"Dear Sir,—We beg to enclose you list of values, types of Ukrania stamps overprinted on Russian, compiled by our Mr. Burgess. As these very interesting stamps are largely sought after by collectors at the present moment, we think that this list would be of great interest to your readers. We have only included types that we have actually seen, so doubtless many other varieties exist.

"If any of your readers possess specimens of types that are not on our list, we should be pleased to hear from them."

UKRAINE ON RUSSIA.

TYPE I. *In violet.* 8 to 9 mm. by 10 mm. *Imperf.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 20, 35 kop., 1, 3½, 5, 7 roubles. Varieties, 20 k. and 1 rouble inverted. *Perf.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 10 on 7, 14, 15, 20, 20 on 14, 25, 35, 50, 70 k., 3½ r. Varieties, 2 k. inverted.

In blue-black. *Imperf.* 1 kop., 2 kop. *Perf.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 20 kop. Varieties, 3, 14 k. inverted. 10 k. double. *In green.* *Imperf.* 1 kop.

TYPE 2. *In violet.* 5½ to 6½ mm. by 6 mm., handstamped. *Imperf.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 35 kop., 7 roubles. Varieties, 1 k. inverted, 1 k. double. *Perf.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 on 7, 15, 50, 70 k. Varieties, 1, 2 k. inverted.

In blue-black. *Imperf.* 1 kop. also 1 k. inverted. *In green.* *Imperf.* 1 kop.

TYPE 2A as Type 2, but all prongs same height. 6 by 6 mm., machine printed, 5 kop., imperf.

TYPE 3. *In black.* Outlined 7 mm. by 7 mm. *Imperf.* 1, 2, 3, 15 kop. Varieties, 3 k. inverted. *Perf.* 2, 7, 15, 35, 70 k.

TYPE 4. *In black.* 8 mm. by 10 mm. *Imperf.* 2, 3 k. *Perf.* 1, 4, 35, 70 k.

TYPE 5. *In black.* Solid 7 mm. by 6 mm. *Imperf.* 1, 2, 3, 15, 20, 35, 70 k. *Perf.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 15, 20 on 14, 20, 25, 35, 50, 70 kop.

TYPE 6. *In black.* Solid 8 mm. by 7½ mm. *Imperf.* 1, 15, 35, 50, 70 k. *Perf.* 1, 5, 10 on 7, 10, 14, 20, 35, 50, 70 kop.

TYPE 7. *In black.* 10 mm. by 12 mm. *Perf.* 2, 10, 15, 20 k., 1 rouble.

TYPE 8. *In black.* Central prong a triangle, 8 mm. by 10 mm. *Imperf.* 1, 2, 15, 35 k. *Perf.* 2, 3, 10 on 7, 15, 25 k., 3½ r. (black and grey), 7 r.

TYPE 9. *In black.* Central prong a triangle, 10 mm. by 11 mm. *Imperf.* 1 r. *Perf.* 3, 20, 70 k., 1 r.

TYPE 10. As Type 9, but 11 by 12 mm. Imperf. 2, 5 k., 1, 5, 10 roubles; also 5 r. inverted. Perf. 1 rouble.

TYPE 11. In black. 10 mm. by 10 mm. Imperf. 1 rouble. Perf. 2, 7, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 70 k.

TYPE 12. In black. 13 mm. by 15 mm. Perf. 3, 4, 5 kop.

TYPE 7. In frame. Perf. 7 roubles.

ON ROMANOFF ISSUE.

TYPE I. In violet. Perf. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10 on 7, 20 on 14.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—A new set of Postage Due stamps has come to hand.

Small oblong in shape, with figures of value on white centre square with "Brasil—Correio" above, "Reis" below, with band and inscription "TAXA DEVIDA" at foot.

Postage Dues.

5 reis, red-brown; thin paper, no wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

10 reis, mauve; thin paper, no wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

20 reis, olive-grey; thin paper, no wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

50 reis, green; thin paper, no wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

100 reis, rose-carmine; thin paper, no wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

200 reis, blue, thin paper, no wmk.; perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

UNITED STATES.—The 1 cent, pale green, imperf., surface printed, is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

JAPAN.—Mr. A. M. T. Woodward has kindly sent us early copies of the new "Peace" stamps.

The $1\frac{1}{2}$ sen and 4 sen values are square in shape, and show a dove in a circle in the centre.

The 3 sen. and 10 sen values are large upright rectangular in shape, and show the dove with spreading wings alighted on an olive branch. Issued July 1st.

Adhesives.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ sen, brown; no wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$,

3 " green " " 13.

4 " rose-carmine; no wmk., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

10 " dark blue " " 13.

PERSIA.—Mr. R. W. Gray has sent us copies of the 1 and 3 chahi chronicled on page 148, Type S.G. 54, and further, the 6 c., violet, and 12 c., blue, similar type and surcharge, local print.

Mr. Gray writes:—

"The following of the issues of 1889 and 1891 have been surcharged recently:—

5 sh., mauve (S. G. 128), surchd.,	provisoire 1919
	2 kr.
in black, March, 1919, 30,000.	
5 sh., mauve (S. G. 128), surcharged	3 kr.
in reddish brown, March, 1919, 25,000.	
5 sh., mauve (S. G. 128), surcharged	4 kr.
in green, March, 1919, 20,000.	
5 sh., mauve (S. G. 128), surcharged	5 kr.
in crimson, March, 1919, 20,000.	
10 sh., carmine (S. G. 143), surcharged	10 kr.
in blue, March, 1919, 20,000.	
10 sh., carmine (S. G. 143), surcharged	20 kr.
in green, March, 1919, 15,000.	
10 sh., carmine (S. G. 143), surcharged	30 kr.
in brown, March, 1919, 15,000.	
14 sh., orange (S. G. 144), surcharged	50 kr.
in crimson, March, 1919, 15,000.	

There has also been a new series printed locally, of which so far the 1, 3, 6, and 12 shahis have appeared. These are as follows:—

1 sh., yellow, surcharged "Provisoire 1919,"	400,000, issued March.
3 sh., green, surcharged "Provisoire 1919,"	500,000, issued March.
6 sh., purple, surcharged "Provisoire 1919,"	600,000, issued March.
12 sh., blue, surcharged "Provisoire 1919,"	100,000, issued April.

The 5 sh.* has been printed, 100,000, but has not yet been put on sale.

We have since received all the stamps noted in Mr. Gray's list, and also the 5 chahis.* We note the following perforations:—

2 k. on 5 sh., mauve, surcharge in black;	perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
3 k. on 5 sh., mauve, surcharge in reddish-brown;	perf. 11.
4 k. on 5 sh., mauve, surcharge in green;	perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.
5 k. on 5 sh., mauve, surcharge in crimson;	perf. 11.
10, 20, and 30 k. on 10 sh., carmine;	perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$.
50 k. on 14 sh., orange;	perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

In addition, the following values of the 1915 issue have come to hand, overprinted in black or red, "Novembre—1337" (in Persian characters) and 1918, in two lines.

2 kr., slate, carmine and silver; black overprint
3 kr., dull lilac and sepia; red overprint.
5 kr., sepia and green; red overprint.
1 t., violet, black and gold; red overprint.
2 t., green, brown and gold; black overprint.
3 t., crimson, red and gold; black overprint.
5 t., blue and gold; red overprint.
All perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

* The 5 values of this issue all perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 414th meeting, and the 28th Annual General Meeting, was held on Friday, August 1st, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. Joseph Brooks and Captain W. Ross Pattinson were, at their request, transferred from the list of corresponding members to full membership of the Society.

The resignation of three corresponding members, Messrs. Carr, Boughey, and Sprankling, were accepted with regret, and Mr. D. W. Thompson nominated for membership.

Mr. D. A. Berry signified his intention of becoming a Life Member of the Society.

After the reading of correspondence and passing the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, the reports of the Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and Packet Comptroller were taken.

The Hon. Secretary stated that the membership stood at 110: 74 Ordinary, 32 Corresponding, 3 Honorary, and 1 Life Member. Twelve meetings had been held with an average attendance of sixteen, the earlier meetings on the syllabus being very well attended, though falling away considerably towards the end of the season, but with the return of most of the members engaged in war-work and upon active service, the coming season was looked forward to with the prospects of being one of the best in the annals of the Society. The papers and displays had all been provided by members of the Society and were of an uniformly excellent standard, evincing much original study and research.

The Hon. Treasurer's accounts showed a balance in favour of the Society of £40 9s. 10d., the highest amount for many years. The Librarian reported some very desirable additions to the library and was granted funds to pay for the binding of most of the volumes which had accumulated during the period of high prices of materials and labour, and as there seemed to be no immediate prospect of these prices being lowered, it was deemed advisable to proceed with the binding and give the members the use of the volumes.

The Packet Comptroller's figures showed a satisfactory increase in the sales, those of 1917-18 being £86 in advance of 1916-17, and the first four months of 1918-19 showed an increase of £62 on the corresponding months of 1917-18.

The favourable character of the four reports was commented on by the President, who congratulated the various officers upon the results of their labours, and his proposal

that they be adopted and placed on the minutes was seconded by Mr. Duerst and carried unanimously.

The result of the election of Officers for 1919-20 was as follows:—

President: W. Dorning Beckton.

Vice Presidents: W. G. Hamersley,
G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.

Hon. Treasurer: B. Goodfellow.

Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: M. Albrecht.

Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.

Packet Comptroller: John H. Taylor.

Committee: J. S. Higgins, G. Ginger,
C. H. Schill.

Packet Committee: E. H. Hirschberg,
J. A. Taylor.

The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Editors of the *London Philatelist* and the *Manchester City News* for their excellent reports of the proceedings of the Society, and a vote of thanks to the President for his chairmanship of the meeting, proposed by Mr. Goodfellow and seconded by Mr. P. J. Pond, terminated the proceedings.

J. STELFOX GEE,

Hon. Secretary.

"FERN HOLME,"

RUSHOLME, MANCHESTER.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Albrecht, M.	Gee, J. Stelfox
Albrecht, J. R. M.	Gillett, Oswald
Allen, G. F.	Goodfellow, B.
Allen, Thos. (c)	Ginger, George
Beckton, W. Dorning	Godden, Frank
Bennett, A. H. A.	Groom, Dr. Theodore
Brooks, Joseph	Hamersley, W. G.
Berry, D. A.	Higgins, J. Steele
Bacon, E. Denny (H)	Hughes, John (c)
Bowden, W. G. (c)	Hagen, F. (c)
Brown, Wm.	Harrap, Capt. T.
Burgess, A.	Hearsey, Major A.
Burton, Capt. G. S. M.	Humfrey, A. E.
(c)	Holt, Wm. (c)
Cooper, John	Hirschberg, E. H.
Clarkson, J. D. (c)	Hulden, W. T.
Campbell-Kelly, T. A.	Heywood, Major W. D.
Cartwright, F. (c)	Hudson, J. A.
Calder, R. F.	Israels, H.
Duerst, G. B.	Jones, H. H.
Darlow, Major J. J.	Jones, B. Gordon (c)
Dannatt, G. H. (c)	Jones, Lieut. R. W. T.
Daniel, Rev. W. E. (c)	Jesson, G. A. T.
Evans, Major E. B. (H)	Jordan, F. W.
Fildes, Capt. Edward	King, John K.
Floyd, Dr. E. W.	King, J. T. B.
Farrer, Wm. E. (c)	Kricorissian, K. H. (c)
Faulkner, Rev. J. E.	Keynes, Dr. J. N. (c)

LIST OF MEMBERS (continued).

Lees, J. T.	Norrington, C. F.	Scott, Walter (c)	Thompson, W. S.
Lund, Dr. H.	Newsome, Arthur	Savage, J. H. M. (c)	Warner, T. E.
Leask, H. Norman	Ostara, Miss W. (c)	Sparrow, Lt. R. B. (c)	Ward, Rev. L. F.
Munn, W. W.	Orton, Rev. L. L.	Simpson, F. A. (c)	Wrigley, Seth
Massey, S. W.	Pemberton, P. L.	Smith, Rev. A. E.	Wade, H. (c)
Marx, Dr. E. F. (c)	Pattinson, Capt. W.	Smith, T. S. (c)	Williams, J. E.
Milne, H. W.	Ross	Spicer, Rev. G. W. (c)	Whitehouse, A. E. M.
Milne, W. E.	Preston, Percy	Stern, Wm.	(c)
Moore, Rupert	Perceval, Mrs. (c)	Séfi, A. J.	Weinberg, Fred. S.
Murray, Dunbar	Pond, Percy J.	Schill, C. H.	(L M)
McGarry, J. H.	Roberts, Vernon (H)	Smith, G. A.	Walker, J. Alan
Martin, R. B.	Roberts, C. Warren	Taylor, John H.	Webb, Sydney
North, John C.	Rogers, Major (c)	Taylor, James	Yardley, R. B.
Nissen, C. (c)	Simpson, J. W.	Taylor, J. A.	

(c) Corresponding Member. (H) Honorary Member. (L M) Life Member.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 17th and 18th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				Baghdad, a similar lot, but slightly creased	2	7	6
French Colonies, 1871-6, 4 c., grey, close at right	3	3	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., mauve and black, mint, pair	5	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	5	0	0	Ditto, 1917 (Sept.), on Turkish fiscal stamp, 2 a. on 1 p., block of four, used on entire	14	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, perf. missing at left	3	15	0	Ditto, 1917 (Sept.), on Type 26, 2 a. on 1 p., bright blue, unused, without gum	7	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1892, £1, green, rather heavy obliteration	4	5	0	Ditto, a similar lot	5	10	0
Long Island, 1916, 2½d., mauve * £3 10s. &	3	15	0	Ditto, 1917 (Sept.), overprint, with Star and Crescent, with date 1331 in Arabic within crescent, 2 a. on 1 p., ultramarine (pictorial design), mint, pair	5	15	0
Baghdad, 1917 (Sept.), pictorial design, ¼ a. on 2 p., claret, pair, mint	4	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., dull blue (1901 issue), mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ¼ a. on 5 p., dull purple, pair, mint	6	0	0	Ditto, 1917 (Sept.), with date between Crescent and Star, ½ a. on 10 pa., rose (fiscal stamp), mint, pair	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½ a. on 10 pa., green, mint, pair	20	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose (pictorial design), mint, block of four	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., red, mint, pair, showing variety, the bottom stamp, with double value	16	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose (on 1909 issue), mint, pair	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., bright blue, mint	4	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., claret, on piece	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, overprinted, small Star in blue, 1 a. on 20 pa., red, mint, pair	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 as. on 1 p., ultramarine (pictorial design), mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1917 (Sept.), on Turkish fiscal stamps, ½ a. on 20 pa., rose, mint, pair	18	10	0	Cape, 1853, 1 a., brick-red on blued, piece of 3, and a single rejoined to make a block of 4, slightly rubbed	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., ultramarine, unused, in mint state, extremely rare (only 148 said to exist)	19	0	0	Ditto, 1855-8, 1s., yellow-green	3	10	0
Ditto, a similar lot	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-lilac on blued,* no gum	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., mauve and black, mint	2	10	0	Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion, slight cut	4	5	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue, small tear	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, close, and slightly defective	4	2	6
Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), laid paper, 2d., blue, pair, on piece	12	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1893, C.C., Half-penny on 1½d., mint	3	7	6
Togo, 1914 (Oct.), wide printing, 80 pf., pair, on piece	6	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green	6	2	6
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey,* no gum	3	3	0
New Britain, 1914, on German New Guinea, 1st printing, 1d. on 5 pf., green, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3s. on 3 marks, mint	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, second printing, 1d. on 5 pf., triple surcharge, slightly creased *	7	15	0
Ditto, 1914, on Marshall Islands, second printing, complete set of 13,* no gum	125	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. on 1 mark, with additional surcharge of 1d., twice in black,* no gum	33	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., pairs *			
	£5	15s.	£5
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4 *	11	10	0
Ditto, 1915, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., pair, showing broken l, without serif, and left stamp with double stop	5	15	0
New South Wales, 1859 (Sept.), litho., 2d., pale cobalt	4	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 5s. on 5 marks, mint	14	0	0
Collection, British Colonies, 2150.	38	0	0
Ditto, General, 3920.	28	0	0

Sale of July 1st and 2nd, 1919.

Belgium, 1861, imperf., 1 c., strip of 5	4	0	0
Glbraltar, 1907-11, 6d., lilac, pairs, mint	£3	17s.	6d. &
Ditto, ditto, ditto, blocks of 4, mint	8	17	6
Great Britain, 1911, 1d., aniline pink, mint	4	17	6
Baghdad, 1917 (Sept.), on pictorial design, ¼ a. on 2 pa., claret, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ¼ a. on 5 pa., dull purple, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a. on 10 pa., green, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on Turkish fiscal stamp, ½ a. on 10 pa., rose, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on Type 26, 2 a. on 1 p., bright blue, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, overprinted, Star and Crescent, with date 1331 in Arabic within crescent, 2 a. on 1 p., ultramarine (pictorial design), mint	4	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Baghdad, 1917, with date between crescent and star, ½ a. on 10 pa., rose (fiscal stamp), mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 pa., rose (1909 issue), mint	9	0	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, imperf., 2d., yellow-green, pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., close at right *	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	7	0	0
Ditto, 1863-7, C.C., 5d., reddish-brown, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., myrtle-green, strip of 5, mint	5	5	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, Die 3, strip of 4	6	5	0
Cape, 1855-8, 6d., slate-lilac,* no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green	3	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., pale blue	9	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 4d., deep blue; pair, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	4	0	0
Mauritius, 1858-9, imperf., 4d., green, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., green, pair, and 1859, 6d., blue, strip of 4, used together, in piece	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., magenta and 1859, 6d., blue, strip of 4, used together, on entire	6	17	6
Zanzibar, 1895, 2½ a., green, "ZAPZIBAR"	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	8	5	0
France, collection of 1374	22	0	0
Collection in Lallin's Album, 382	17	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 26th and 27th, 1919.

Barbados, 1873, 6d., orange-vermilion, imperf., S.G. 62	5	5	0
Cameroons, on German Kamerun, complete set of 13	12	10	0
Ditto, on Moyen Congo, set to 2 fcs., 14, some *	11	10	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., red	5	0	0
Great Britain, 1856, no letters, 4d., large garter, block of 7,* one defective	7	0	0
Ditto, Beyrout Provl., 1 p. on 2d., pair on entire	14	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 2d.	6	15	0
Ditto, Laureated, 2d., blue, water-marked, block of 8,* with gum, rather creased	31	0	0
St. Helena, 1d., bar 18½ mm., block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 4d., carmine, strip of 3, pen cancelled, on entire	5	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Sierra Leone, 2½ on 2s., strip of 3, two Type A and one Type C, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, Types A and E, mint	6	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., slightly defective	8	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue*	5	0	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, red postmark	32	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black- bronze, slight defect	4	10	0
Collection in Imperial, 3638	42	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of July 2nd and 3rd, 1919.

Baghdad, S.G. 1 (2), 2, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 20	40	0	0
Bushire, 1915, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, and 24 ch., 1 and 10 krans, mint	16	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose	19	0	0
Bremen, imperf., 5 sgr., green, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gr., brown*	5	15	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue*	7	0	0
Ditto, 1882, Anchor, 5s., Plate 4, mint	6	15	0
British East Africa, 1897, 20 rs.	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 rs.	9	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	3	7	6
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, repaired	11	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-ver- million, minute tear	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish-rose, on soft yellowish	4	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, pen- marked	14	0	0
Queensland, 1868-75, Q and Crown, 6d., pale apple green, imperf., S.G., 92 A, block of 4, mint	9	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., black and orange	4	8	0
United States, 1857, 90 c., blue, dated postmark	5	5	0
Ditto, "State," \$5,* slight defect	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, \$10,* slight defect	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, \$20,* slight defect	3	15	0

Sale of July 9th and 10th, 1919.

British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., thin spot	3	15	0
Madagascar, 1896, 15 c. on 2 c., brown,* perf. missing	4	12	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black	3	7	6

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	4	8	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884-5, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen"	8	10	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., used, obliteration not guaranteed	8	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	3	7	6
Baghdad, complete set, with all varieties except S.G. 8, all but four postally used; some on entires, 27 stamps	310	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 1, 7, 11, 12, 17, and 19, mint	44	0	0
Ditto, another collection of 12 varieties, all mint	60	0	0
Barbados, 1861-70, 6d., vermilion, used, with Royal P.S. Certifi- cate	12	0	0
Cameroons, C.E.F., 1s. on 1 mark, inverted "S"	4	7	6
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue,* repaired	5	15	0
Great Britain, £5, orange	4	15	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake, on piece	8	5	0

* * *

MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of July 15th and 18th, 1919.

Great Britain, 1d, red, 151 plate numbers, including 225, all mint	9	5	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, dated post- mark	3	12	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	£3	3s.	& 3 15 0
Ditto, £5, orange, dated post- mark	5	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., violet	5	5	0
Gibraltar, 1907-11, 6d., lilac, block of 4, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on piece	3	10	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., "THREE," S.G. 37c	4	10	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake	4	4	0
Sicily, 50 gr., mint	4	17	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red-brown on blue, S.G., 23, worn imp.	3	0	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 1 p., pair, one broad top to "M," mint	4	15	0
Natal, 1895, ½ on 1d., rose, double surcharge, mint	5	12	6
New Britain on Marshall Islands, 1915, 1 on 2d., on 10 pf., rose	5	0	0
Prince Edward Island, 1872, 6 c., pair, imperf. between, mint	4	18	0
St. Helena, 1864-83, imperf., 1d., S.G., 18F, mint	13	0	0
Spain, 1850, 6 reales, red postmark	3	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 reales, green*	6	5	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1919.

No. 333.

Pen Cancellations.



THE question of what constitutes a postal cancellation is referred to in a leading article in the July number of the *Australian Philatelist*.

Whilst offhand the answer appears easy, there are circumstances connected therewith which present some difficulty.

The author of the article suggests that a postal cancellation means a postage obliteration with an instrument authorized by the postal authorities, and the general assumption is that such instrument must be a stamp of some description showing the name of the post-office and the date of the cancellation.

The above definition, however, would appear to break down, or at any rate be wanting, when one considers the early cancellations not only of practically the whole of the South American group, but also of Australasia and particularly of Tasmania.

Take the United States of Columbia, and Venezuela, for instance; the bulk of the postmasters in these countries were certainly not provided, at the commencement of the use of stamps, with any cancelling dies, and were consequently obliged to obliterate stamps with pen and ink. "Why, therefore," says the author of the article in question, "should the prejudice against pen-and-ink cancellations so long continue?" The author pleads for a better opinion of such subjects, and suggests that the question might well receive the attention of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, but exactly what he wants the Royal Philatelic Society to do in the matter rather passes our understanding. The majority of philatelists know already that in the instances we have quoted, many of the post-offices, and more particularly the local ones, had in early times no cancelling dies at all, and therefore the only possible mode of cancellation was pen and ink, but pen-and-ink cancellations give in most instances the true date of user, also the month and year, which is after all of more value in working out the

history of the different issues, shades, orders of precedence and so forth, than either a blurred and unreadable impression from a metal die or some weird geometrical designs, whether it be of stars, chrysanthemums, or even the favoured kicking mule of the United States. The only thing that is lacking in most cases is the place of cancellation, which is rarely inserted.

The author need not be afraid that collectors, at any rate on this side, are going to discard, say their 1d. blue and 4d. orange first issue Tasmanians, simply because they have only a pen-and-ink cancellation. Indeed, were it not for the fact that these cancellations are so easy of imitation by unauthorized people at later dates, we think they would well answer all the required purposes. A cancellation in printer's ink, whilst possibly giving better security, often makes a mess of the stamp to which it is applied; indeed we have some cancellations, notably in Brazil and Venezuela, where there is not a trace of the stamp to be seen.

There is one thing certain, and that is that no historical collection of any of those countries could be considered complete without instances of such pen-and-ink cancellations. Having said that, we fail to see what is left to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to do in the matter. Perhaps our contemporary will enlighten us.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 186.)

2nd and 3rd settings.



JUDGING by analogy from the 1 r. and 2 r. values and also from the fact that we can recognize apparently fourteen types (a larger number than we might expect) of stamps which are different in aspect from those of the first setting, we infer that these belong to two different settings, but in the absence of blocks we are unable to separate them. We have only seen three pairs, viz.

1	6
---	---

2	6
---	---

6	10
---	----

 which show at least that transfers Nos. 2, 6, and 10 belong to the same setting. If we may draw any conclusions from general appearance and shades of colour, it is likely that of these types Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 belong to one setting, and Nos. 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14 to another. Judging by analogy from the 1 r. and 2 r. values, we should expect a third setting of the 3 r. composed of seven transfers, the same transfer in each vertical row.

The stamps show many small flaws and defects which are not always constant, but the following are worthy of note :—

- (1) All types show a flaw at the top of the first cross on right except No. 7, and on No. 3 not always visible.

- (2) All types show a flaw at the base of the "S" of "REALES" except No. 9, and this again is not always visible on No. 3.
- (3) All types show small flaw between the letters "U," "E," and "L" of "ESCUELAS."
- (4) All types except No. 7 have a stop after the "R" of "REALES."

The distinguishing marks of the various types given below are provisional only, as sufficient material for confirmation has not been available.

1. Line under "LAS" of "ESCUELAS" to first cross on right. Line above "TRES." Flaw on bottom margin under first "E" of "REALES."
2. White line cuts into solid ground in the space above "S" of "TRES" and "R" of "REALES." Top of the second "S" of "REALES" amalgamates with white oval.
3. The tops of the letters "ALE" of "REALES" touch white oval and there is a bulge of colour over "S" of "REALES." Small flaw on bottom margin vertically under "R" of "REALES." Another on top margin vertically above "L" of "ESCUELAS."
4. The coloured band forms a straight top over "RE" of "REALES," with angle just before "R." Top of "S" of this word invaded by colour.
5. Thick white cut in solid ground over "R" of "REALES."
6. Dash of colour over the space between "S" of "TRES" and "R" of "REALES."
7. Line over "ES" of "TRES" to "R" of "REALES." Thin line over "ES" of this word.
8. More or less broken line from "ESC" of "ESCUELAS" to second cross on left. Thicker line under "UEL." The letters "EAL" of "REALES" touch white oval and the tops of "ES" are cut off by the white oval.
9. Line under the letters "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS." White oval joins all the tops of the letters "ALES" of "REALES," making a distinct but broken line over "ES."
10. Lines under "ESC" and "LA" of "ESCUELAS," and first and second crosses on right. Broad white space over "REA" of "REALES," with white line running into the top of the back of "E," forming an angle just by this letter.
11. White space under the last "S" of "ESCUELAS." Flaw in top left corner and another on right margin, inside, near top right corner.
12. Line under the letters "ESCU" of "ESCUELAS"; another by first cross on left to level with the top of the second cross. Dash over "T" of "TRES."
13. Broad white oval round left side. Short dash by first cross on left. Line by third cross on left and "TR" of "TRES."
14. Coloured dash on edge of lined background opposite first cross on right. Thick line by second and third crosses on left.

Pen-cancelled dated copies give the dates 9.1.77, 21.1.78, and 7.4.79.

5 REALES. *1st setting*.—Coarse impressions in pink and rose. Ten transfers appear to have been used for making up the sheet. All types have a gap about 4 mm. in length in the bottom margin beneath the oval vertically under the "R" of "REALES," and by this peculiarity the stamps of this setting may be separated from those of the second setting. The following blocks are in the Hall collection:—

5	3	10	9
8	1	6	2
5	2	10	9
8	1	6	2

2	4	8	1	6
9	7	5	3	10

1
3
1
3
1

from which it appears as if the sheet was made up of blocks of the ten types as shown in the centre block, with occasional irregularities, as the substitution of No. 2 for No. 3.

The types are moderately easy to distinguish:—

1. Top of second "E" of "ESCUELAS" defective and practically wanting. Line over third cross on left and first "C" of "CINCO." Some have a break in the upper left margin of the stamp.
2. The letters "AS" of "ESCUELAS" rest on the white oval. First cross on right has no right arm.
3. Small coloured blob over "N" of "CINCO." Small white dash under "LE" of "REALES."
4. Line over the letters "INCO" of "CINCO," and small white dot over "N." Top of "S" of "REALES" cut off by colour.
5. "S" of "REALES" almost touches oval, and has a small white tick under it.
6. Small white dot between "AS" of "ESCUELAS." Small coloured projection from oval between first and second crosses on right. Small coloured dash in white space under "ES" of "ESCUELAS."
7. Small coloured blob under second "E" of "REALES." White tick by top of the first "C" of "CINCO" and coloured dot under this letter.
8. Colour invades lower part of the second "S" of "ESCUELAS." Flaw on the left side of the third cross on right.
9. Line from second cross on left over letters "CIN" of "CINCO." Small flaw to left of third cross on right.
10. Line from third cross on left over "CINCO." "S" of "REALES" almost touches oval.

Pen-cancelled used copies give the dates 1.12.77, 23.7.78, 21.1.79.

2nd setting.—The stamps of this setting present many similarities with those of the third settings of the 1 r., 2 r., and 3 r. values. There are seven types, and those are set widely spaced, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart. Coarse impressions, full of small flaws, in pink and rose. All types except No. 3 show a flaw on the left side of the "O" of "CINCO," and also flaws before the letters

"E," "U," "E," "L," and "S" of "ESCUELAS," more or less visible. The blocks in the Hall collection show the following collocation of types:—

4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	1	2		
4	5	6	7	1	2		
4	5	6	7	1	2		
4	5	6	7	1	2		

from which we may perhaps infer that the same transfer occurs in vertical columns.

The types are:—

1. Dash of colour above "AL" of "REALES."
2. Line above "NCO" of "CINCO."
3. "SC" of "ESCUELAS" close to white oval.
4. Short line over "N" of "CINCO."
5. Line above second "C" of "CINCO" and white spot above "N."
6. Flaw on top of the "O" of "CINCO."
7. Line under "EL" of "ESCUELAS."

A pen-cancelled dated copy gives the date 11.10.76.

7 REALES } These values do not appear to exist with the overprint we
9 REALES } are considering.

15 REALES.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Coarse impressions in grey-green. Five transfers seem to have been used in making up the sheet. The Hall collection contains a block of four and a pair showing the following types:—

1	5	3	4
2	3		

The types are not easy to distinguish, but the following indications may serve:—

1. Bulge in lined background towards "Q" of "QUINCE." Coloured blob by first "E" of "ESCUELAS." Thick edge to lined background under first cross on right. Fine line under "AS" of "ESCUELAS."
2. Second "S" of "ESCUELAS" touches the white oval. Flaws at the bases of the letters "C" and "E" of "QUINCE." Cut across left margin near top left corner.
3. Pointed letter "I" in "QUINCE." "E" and "S" of "ESCUELAS" usually joined at the bottom. Line over "UIN" of "QUINCE." Sometimes a large flaw at the foot of the letter "N" of "QUINCE."
4. Short thick dashes over "N" and "NC" of "QUINCE." Flaw on upper edge of top margin about 2 mm. from left corner, and circular flaw vertically below this in bottom margin of stamp. Nick in coloured oval to left of the top of the "R" of "REALES."

5. Very like No. 2, but the last "s" of "ESCUELAS" is well separated from the white oval by colour. White dash to the right of the "I" of "QUINCE" and line over "IN." Fine line over "REA" of "REALES."

Nos. 1, 2, and 5 show a white flaw over the second cross on right.

The sheet contained at least one stamp with inverted frame. Eight copies which have been examined all appear to be of the same type, all showing a thick line over "QUINCE" and "R" of "REALES." Also colour invades the lower part of the "E" of "QUINCE" and the "Q" of this word is an "O." One of the eight copies has a flaw by the second "E" of "REALES." The Hall collection contains a block of four and a vertical pair, each containing one stamp with inverted frame. Denoting the stamp with inverted frame by ×, the types in juxtaposition are as follows:—

3	4
5	×

×
I

The vertical pair has margins on the right and below, showing that it comes from the bottom right corner of the sheet, thus showing that the last stamp in the last row but one has an inverted frame. The stamp below it appears to be type 1, but is too heavily obliterated for accurate determination.

Dated copies give the dates 3.8.77, 21.5.79.

20 REALES.—This value does not appear to exist in this group.

30 REALES.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Coarse impressions in grey-green. Six transfers appear to have been used in making up the sheet. Blocks, etc., in the Hall collection show the following types:—

5	6
3	2

2	3	2
---	---	---

4	5
---	---

The following distinctions for the types are given provisionally as the material for examination has not been large:—

1. Circular flaw on left margin opposite first "T" of "TREINTA." Thin white line cuts across top left corner of stamp.
2. "C" of "ESCUELAS" rests on the white oval.
3. Line round oval on right from the cross on right to the "A" of "TREINTA."
4. Thin line under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS," and by cross and "ES" of "REALES" on right.
5. Bulge of colour and wide white space under first "s" of "ESCUELAS." Line over "TREINTA" to "R" of "REALES."
6. Line round left side from first "E" of "ESCUELAS" over "TREINTA" to "R" of "REALES." The letters "AL" of this word touch white oval.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the 2d. Issues of New Zealand (Type F).

By BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.

(Continued from page 192.)

ISSUE II.



THE second issue in the 2d. value is that known as the Colonial printing by John Richardson, of Auckland, on the blue foolscap paper, as distinguished from the bleuté Star paper of the London prints. This blue foolscap paper is understood to have been furnished to the printer from the Colonial Secretary's office, and was doubtless the official paper in ordinary use by that Department. It seems probable that Richardson had recourse to this paper as being easier to print upon than the Star paper, some of which was undoubtedly available after the failure of an experimental attempt at printing upon the Star paper in the case of the 1d. value. There is no evidence of any experimental printing by Richardson upon Star paper in the case of the 2d. value, such as Mr. Castle has established in the case of the 1d.; but it is not beyond the range of possibility that there was one, although it would now be very difficult to identify such a printing.

The blue paper was unwatermarked, except for the fact that the sheets contained a watermark consisting of a device with or without the name of the manufacturer. I happen to know that another member of the Royal Philatelic Society is pursuing some investigations, with a view towards identifying the name or names of the paper manufacturers, and without in any way desiring to anticipate his researches I merely put on record the fact that I think I have evidence identifying in whole or in part the following letters, which appear in double-lined capitals :—*

A
M or N. B O. M. N. O. and E.

In this issue the collection contains a specimen which discloses the fact that printing occurred from part only of the plate, or rather perhaps that two separate pieces of paper were employed to take a complete impression from the printing plate. (See note hereon under the 1d. value, *L. P.* XXVII, p. 160.) Similar instances occur in the case of Richardson's printings of the next issue upon the white unwatermarked paper, which also is understood to have been of foolscap size. In Issue II the date of the printing was probably about the end of 1855, and the recorded dates of use run from April, 1856, to August, 1859. The catalogue description of blue seems adequate for this issue, as the blue paper clearly identifies the stamp. There are, however, shades of colour, and the paper itself varies considerably in the

* See the article in the April number of the current volume, p. 78, which has appeared since this note was written.

intensity of the blue colouring; some specimens might almost be described as upon grey paper.

ISSUE III.

The third issue is again a Colonial printing by Richardson, but this time upon a different paper generally styled the hard or soft white unwatermarked paper. It is very probable that the change of paper was the result of an attempt on the part of Richardson—who seems to have taken a pride in his printings—to secure a paper which would improve the printing effect. The thick soft paper would also be much easier to handle in the printings from a hand-press, and it is an undoubted fact that for beauty and clearness of impression some of these printings by Richardson have never been surpassed in the printing history of the New Zealand full faces.

The date of this printing was probably the latter part of 1857, as dated specimens have not been found earlier than February, 1858. Richardson continued his printings upon these papers until the expiry of his contract on 15th April, 1862.

The list of shades, given by Gibbons as pale blue, blue, and deep blue, seems to be exhaustive, and they probably appeared in that order. The difference between the hard and the soft varieties of the paper is ascribed by Mr. Castle to a difference in the sizing employed. He considered that the hard paper came about midway during the issue. In the case of the 2d. value it is possible to distinguish the printings on the hard paper by a sort of "steely" appearance in the shade.

I do not consider that there is sufficient justification for listing the 2d. stamp in this paper with the Dunedin perforation 13, as a separate issue, and as already suggested in my notes upon other values I prefer to list all the unofficial perforations (i.e. rouletted, serrated, pin-perf., and perf. 13) as varieties of the normal imperforate issues of the shades in which they occur, and as being suitable mainly for consideration by the specialist. The perf. 13 stamp comes only in the latest or deep blue shades, and it was current during 1863 and even as late as 1864. Recorded dates for the imperforate stamps run from 2nd February, 1858, to 13th May, 1863.

ISSUE IV.

It is usual to treat the stamps upon the pelure paper as the next issue, although there is little doubt that they were both preceded and followed by the colonially printed imperforate stamps upon Star watermarked paper of the 1862 issues. The pelure was a thin greyish unwatermarked paper obtained locally owing to a contemplated shortage of Star paper due to the increased demands for stamps caused by the inrush of population consequent upon the discoveries of gold in Otago in 1861. It has been described, not inaptly, by a brother philatelist as very similar in texture and quality to onion skin.

I incline to assign as the date for the pelure issue the term "late 1862" instead of as at present listed, "early 1862," since I can find no record of any dated pelure stamp earlier than October, 1862, and the vast majority of the dated pelure copies are in 1863.

The colour is given by Gibbons as ultramarine, and by the *History of New Zealand Stamps* as grey-blue. It has been stated to have been a very volatile colour, and undoubtedly the bulk of the copies have the appearance of being badly faded. This is rather curious, because the true colour of the pelure stamp indicates a very close relationship to that of some of the slate-lilac or slate-blue printings of late 1862 and early 1863 upon the Star paper; and upon the Star paper the slate colours appear to be quite "fast" and to show no fading at all. I do not quite follow a surmise of Mr. Castle's that the printer, Davies, may have been afraid to use the rich blue ink on the thin pelure paper, since in the cases of the 1d., 6d., and 1s. values on pelure paper, especially in the case of the 1s., he did use the full rich pigments, and the thin paper seems to have held them quite well.

ISSUE V.

This issue deals with the Colonial Government printings by John Davies of Auckland, on Star watermarked paper, imperforate, and comprises the imperforate stamps printed from 1862 onwards, some of which have for so long been confounded with the London prints. Richardson's printing contract did not expire until 15th April, 1862, but according to the Postmaster-General's Report, the Government printings by Davies were commenced in February, 1862, and were on the Star watermarked paper. To judge from the evidence of dated specimens the earliest printing seems to have been in a full deep blue which is almost a bright blue. These were, I think, followed, possibly after an interval, by printings which were very similar in colour but were heavily pigmented and appear as to impression to be over-inked, or thickly printed, which gives to the stamps an appearance of being in a full rich tone of deep bright blue.

I incline to the view that these heavily inked impressions came after the interpolation of the issue on the pelure paper in the shades of ultramarine or greyish blue, and probably also after the slate shades on the Star paper, which I think probably succeeded immediately after the pelures; but they are so closely allied to the deep blue shade which I have called No. 1 that I have listed them as a bright blue shade and called them No. 2.

As shade No. 3, I list printings towards the end of 1862, probably following immediately after the printings on pelure paper, which are in tones of slate, and which may be sub-divided into (*a*) slate-grey; (*b*) slate-lilac or ultramarine; (*c*) slate-blue (deep); and (*d*) slate-blue (pale to greenish).

A printing in a pale shade of blue, which has by comparison a somewhat greenish tinge, but which bears a close resemblance to the pale blue printings on the white unwatermarked paper, is disclosed by dated specimens and stamps on covers as occurring between April and August of 1863. This was before Plate I had become worn, and I think it is necessary to list them as a separate printing shade under the description of "pale blue."

It is conceivable that some undated specimens of this printing may have been confused with the London prints, but they are not so well printed, nor have they anything like the depth of tone of the Londons. They are uncommon, and I have only secured about a dozen specimens, most of which are, however, dated.

In the autumn of 1863, the printing Plate I began to show signs of wear, which developed rapidly thereafter, and between September and December of 1863 I list a printing from the slightly worn plate in blue. From the beginning of 1864 the printings may be styled as from the worn state of Plate I. I am averse to the sub-division of the stamps from Plate I worn into a number of shades such as grey-blue, milky-blue, and a blue showing almost a toned paper due to insufficient wiping of the printing plate (which may indeed have been intentional, as by that time the impressions were becoming very thin and poor). It can be done by the specialist, but with the printing plate so much worn, as it had then become, the result is hardly satisfactory, and it seems sufficient to group all these stamps from the much worn state of Plate I under the shade names of blue and pale blue.

There exist in this issue numerous shades varying from deep to pale, and from bright to almost dark, many of them printed with wonderfully clear and fine impression, but all of which are distinct from the London prints (even if the *bleuté* paper of the latter be not the decisive test). It is not yet possible even if it were desirable to assign dates to each of these shade variations, but there must naturally have been a great many different printings for a value so greatly in demand as the 2d.

All the early shades exist in one or other of the unofficial perforations, and stamps from the worn state of Plate I are fairly common with the Dunedin perf. 13, although not found pin-perforated or serrated, and but rarely rouletted. One may perhaps once more insist upon the importance of the confirmation to be obtained from these unofficially perforated stamps in determining the question as to which of the shades were the earlier in issue. For example, the fact that only the deep blue and slate-blue shades are found with serrated perforation is of itself evidence that these were amongst the earliest issued shades.

The interests of scientific accuracy and consistency are, I suggest, better served by classifying all the unofficially perforated stamps as varieties of the imperforate issues in the shades to which they naturally belong, and by making a break into a fresh issue with the advent of the official Government perforating gauging 12½. The adoption of this course involves, however, some slight inconsistency, inasmuch as the stamps from Plate I worn, which from the latter half of the year 1864 and down to 1866 were perforated 12½ upon the Government machine, are identical as regards shade with many others which were either imperforate, rouletted, or perf. 13. The balance of convenience, however, seems to be in favour of treating the officially perforated stamps as a fresh issue.

Before we come to deal with these, it is necessary to consider another interpolated issue due to the temporary use of a special paper known as that with N Z watermark, which therefore becomes the next issue.

ISSUE VI.

Very little is known about this N Z watermarked paper. It is said to have been procured from England, but to have proved of indifferent quality. It was not the same as the fiscal paper used in 1873, which had a somewhat similar watermark. (See *Hist. N.Z.*, p. 18.)

In the 2d. value the earliest noted date for the use of the N Z paper is May, 1864, and the stamps are found imperforate rouletted (but extremely rare thus), perforated 13, and much more commonly perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. The issue seems to have lasted about a year, from middle of 1864 to middle of 1865, and as all the stamps are from the much worn state of Plate I there are no shade variations sufficient to be worthy of record, so that pale blue is throughout an adequate description. It is a little curious to find that in this issue the stamps with the official perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ are recorded some time before the imperforate stamp has yet been noted. The imperforate stamps appear to come mainly from the province of Auckland, and probably represent a few imperforate sheets which had been despatched to the interior of the province before the Government machine was quite ready for use, and which only came into issue after exhaustion of previous supplies upon the Star paper.

It may probably prove of assistance to the student of early New Zealand 2d. stamps to attempt here a summing up, in chronological sequence, of the various issues of this value since 1862 in the blue shades. The list is merely an experimental essay on my part, and may or may not prove to be finally correct, but I give it as the result of my own studies and experiences.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Deep blue . . . | Star paper . . . | May to Dec., 1862. |
| 2. | Ultramarine . . . | Pelure paper . . . | Late 1862 and 1863. |
| 3. | Slate-blue shades . . . | Star paper . . . | |
| | Slate-grey and slate-lilac . . . | Star paper . . . | Late 1862 and 1863. |
| | Greenish slate . . . | Star paper . . . | No dates. |
| | Slate-blue . . . | Star paper . . . | Autumn of 1863. |
| 4. | Pale blue . . . | Star paper . . . | April to Aug., 1863. |
| | Pl. I, not worn. | | |
| 5. | Bright blue . . . | Star paper . . . | Middle to late, 1863. |
| | Thick impression. | | |
| 6. | Blue . . . | Star paper . . . | Autumn of 1863. |
| | Pl. I, slightly worn | | |
| 7. | Pale blue . . . | Star paper . . . | Jany. to June, 1864. |
| | Pl. I, worn. | | |
| 8. | Pale blue . . . | N Z paper . . . | Middle 1864 to middle 1865. |
| | Pl. I, worn. | | |
| 9. | Blue and pale blue . . . | Star, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. . . | Sept., 1864, to 1866. |
| | Pl. I, worn. | | |
| 10. | Dark blue, etc. . . | Star, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. . . | Early 1866 to 1871. |
| | Pl. II. | | |

NOTE.—Numbers 1 to 8 are normally imperforate (except as to No. 8, which is more common with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation), and all of them may be found with one or other of the unofficial perforations. The pin-perforation does not appear to have survived the prior issues on the white unwatermarked paper, and the serrated perforation is extremely rare upon the Star watermarked issues. The roulettes and perf. 13 at Dunedin are, however

sufficiently numerous in these issues to be included in any collection of even moderate dimensions.

ISSUE VII.

This issue coincides with the employment of the official Government perforating machine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, which was originally installed at Auckland, and came into use about the middle of 1864. It comprises the stamps on the Star watermarked paper printed from the worn state of Plate I, and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, and also includes the 2d. stamps printed in shades of blue from the new 2d. plate (Plate II) shortly to be mentioned.

As to stamps from the worn Plate I, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, the earliest recorded date is September, 1864. One might reasonably have expected to find them of a date several months earlier than this, but for the fact that it was at this time, namely, the middle of 1864, that the 2d. values were appearing upon the N Z watermarked paper. The 2d. stamps on Star paper from the worn Plate I are plentiful with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation, and they continued in use until 1866, when the old Plate I was superseded by the new Plate II. The terms blue and pale blue sufficiently cover the shades.

The advent early in 1866 of the stamps from the new Plate II is almost of sufficient importance to justify the creation of a separate issue, and, indeed, it is so dealt with in the reference list given in the *History of New Zealand Stamps*; but I think that Gibbons' present classification is preferable, according to which all the stamps in shades of blue on Star paper from 1864 to 1871 which received the perforation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ from the Government machine are grouped together as of one issue.

One might well occupy an entire evening in dealing with the life history of this interesting Plate II and its retouches; but as this would for the most part involve a repetition of information, which, however interesting, has been already published, it is sufficient to refer the specialist to the researches of Messrs. Hausburg and Castle, which have already appeared in the *London Philatelist*, and to the excellent reproduction of the damaged portion of Plate II, which is published in the *History of New Zealand Stamps*.

The new Plate II, although ordered from Perkins Bacon and Co. on 20th January, 1864, was not dispatched to New Zealand until 21st April, 1865. After its arrival in the colony it is understood to have been submitted to a process of coating with nickel, doubtless with the idea of preventing or delaying the wear which had overtaken Plate I. The desired result was not, however, attained, for within about eighteen months of its having been put to press, Plate II became badly damaged in the lower quarter of the plate, although it does not necessarily follow that the nickelling was the cause of the damage. This has been usually ascribed to the overheating of portion of the plate during the preparation for printing, and to judge from results it looks very much as if it might have been due to the over-application of a Bunsen lamp flame at the back of the plate, thereby causing the nickel plating to fly off, and in so doing to take with it some of the finer lines of the "engraving," if one may use that word to describe the results of the impression from the roller die upon a steel plate. It may, of course, be that the plate had been unequally hardened, and that the overheating would have caused the damage quite independently of the nickelling;

but whatever the reason may be, the damage occurred, thereby necessitating a retouching or re-engraving of the damaged part of the plate, with a consequent addition to the albums of the New Zealand specialist of some thirty-six interesting varieties repeated in each of the shades or issues in which the 2d. stamps from this plate appeared subsequently to the damage.

The stamps from the new plate did not appear until early in 1866. My earliest dated specimen is 20.2.66, ante-dating by about a fortnight the record date mentioned in *History of New Zealand Stamps*, p. 19.

The list of shades for the printings from Plate II is not yet satisfactorily determined. Gibbons mentions only deep blue and blue; the *History of New Zealand Stamps* gives pale blue to deep blue and greenish blue; the late M. P. Castle (*L. P.*, XXVI, p. 162) gave them as dark blue, bright blue, greyish blue, and pale blue. I therefore make no apology for stating my preference as undermentioned:—

Deep dark blue . . .	Early 1866.
Deep bright blue . . .	Later in 1866, and at intervals until 1869.
Blue	A general description covering shades prevalent in 1868-9.
Full greenish blue . . .	Late 1869-70 (rather scarce).
Pale blue	During 1870-71.

There are various intermediate shades, and there must naturally have been many different printings of a stamp so commonly used as the 2d. value. The printings in shades of blue alone from the second plate must have exceeded 10,000,000 stamps.

The 2d. blue has been found perforated $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, being a compound from the Government $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine with a new machine gauging 10, introduced about 1871. Probably very few sheets of the blue stamp were so perforated, although, of course, it is one of the regular perforations occurring in the vermilion shade of the 2d. which followed immediately afterwards.

ISSUE VIII.

About 1871 an alteration of colours was decided upon in the case of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. values; the reason assigned being the prevention of fraud upon the Revenue owing to the possibility of chemically changing the colours of the then existing stamps into those of higher values. The vermilion shades formerly assigned to the 1d. value were henceforth transferred to the 2d.

The 2d. stamps in the new colour are upon the Large Star paper, and the issue is in two divisions, due to the fact that the earlier printings are of compound perforation $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, due to the use of the new machine above mentioned. Later printings were perforated upon the $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine only. Although the 1d. stamps of this period are found perforated wholly upon the 10 machine, no such specimens have yet been recorded in either the 2d. or 6d. values.

The earliest shade was an orange-vermilion, and this shade alone is found with the compound perforation. A little later the shade became a distinctly red-vermilion.

During the year 1871 a new set of printing plates was ordered through the Agent-General in London, and eventually it was decided to adopt electrotype surface printing plates instead of the steel-engraved plates as theretofore.

It was calculated that the stock of Star watermarked paper would last out until the arrival of the new plates, but owing to unexpected delays, the stock became exhausted and recourse had to be made to other papers with the result, so far as philatelists are concerned, that it becomes necessary to distinguish further issues according to the various classes of the new papers employed.

These are at present listed as the No Watermark paper, the N Z watermarked paper, and the Lozenges watermarked paper, and the dates of issue of all these are usually given as 1872.

I have not, however, met with dated specimens upon any of these papers earlier than as of the latter part of the year 1873.

It is, I think, probable that the N Z watermarked paper would be the earliest of these stop-gap printings, inasmuch as there would doubtless be some of the old stock of this paper left over from the 1864-5 issues. Next may be placed the No Watermark paper, as to some of which it is stated that the manufacturer's name, "T. H. SAUNDERS," in large double-lined capitals, appears once on the sheet, covering some eight or ten stamps. A complete sheet shown in the collection upon unwatermarked paper discloses however, no watermark of any kind. Stamps showing a watermark of large script letters are also reported, but these I have not yet seen. An illustration of the so-called Lozenges watermark, which contained the word "INVICTA" in large double-lined capitals, surrounded by a diamond-shaped pattern alternately vertically lined and plain, appears in *History of New Zealand Stamps*, p. 21. Philatelic consistency doubtless requires that each of these varieties of paper should be listed as a separate issue, and they accordingly appear as follows:—

ISSUE IX.

On N Z watermarked paper. Deep red-vermilion. Dated August, 1873.

ISSUE X.

On unwatermarked paper. Deep and pale red-vermilion. September-November, 1873.

ISSUE XI.

On Lozenges watermarked paper. Deep red-vermilion. September and October, 1873.

The 2d. stamps of the next issue from De la Rue and Co.'s electrotype plates did not appear until January, 1874.

THE RETOUCHES ON PLATE II.

It is unnecessary to overload these notes with details of the retouching of the 2d., Plate II, consequent upon the damage which occurred to the lower quarter of the plate, probably towards the latter part of the year 1867. Very full and interesting details are given in Mr. Hausburg's article in the *L. P.*, XV, p. 78, illustrations appear in the *History of New*

THE 2D. ISSUES OF NEW ZEALAND, TYPE I.

REFERENCE LIST COMPILED BY B. GOODFELLOW, 1919.

Date of Issue	Printing	Perforation	Watermark	Paper	Colour	Recorded Dates
18 July, 1855.	London Print by Perkins, Bacon & Co.	Imperforate	Large Star	White, but always shows more or less blenté appearance on back	Dull blue, with a slightly greenish tinge. Varies from deep to pale	7, '55, M.P.C., L.P. XXII., 231 1, 8, '55, L.P. III., 231 25, 10, '55, Ditto 17, 12, '55, A.S.J. IV. 110 24, 1, '56, B.G. on cover, Port Victoria. Deep shade. 28, 2, '56, B.G. on piece. 8, 6, '56, B.G. on cover, Port Victoria. Paler Shade 23, 5, '57, L.P. III., 231 26, 8, '57, B.G. on piece, Petre. Pale shade Dated copies known down to 14, 5, '58
Nov., 1855.	Colonial Print by J. Richardson, of Auckland	Imperforate	No Watermark (except for Manufacturers' Name)	Blue (toolscap)	Blue	30, 4, '56, L.P. III., 232 26, 5, '56, " " 3, 6, '56, " " 10, 7, '56, A.S.J. VI., 42 9, 9, '56, B.G. on piece 8, 10, '56, L.P. III., 232 22, 12, '56, Ditto 14, 9, '57, B.G. (3) on cover Dated copies known until 18, 8, 59
1857.	Colonial Print by J. Richardson	Imperforate	No Watermark	White, hard and soft	(1) Pale blue (2) Blue (3) Deep blue	2, 2, '58, B.G. on piece, Wellington 27, 2, '58, L.P. III., 231 12, 7, '58, Ditto 23, 2, '59, B.G. on cover, Petre 3, 12, '60, B.G. on piece, Lyttleton 30, 3, '59, B.G. on piece, Wellington 28, 5, '59, B.G. (3) on cover, Auckland 27, 7, '59, B.G. (3) on cover, Auckland 13, 5, '63, B.G. (3) on cover, Keinpoi 18, 6, '63, B.G. on stamp, perf. 13 15, 7, '63, Hist. N.Z. 51 3, 8, '63, B.G. on stamp, " " " 8, '63, B.G. " " 18, 9, '63, B.G. " " 8, 11, '63, B.G. " " " 8, 11, '63, B.G. " " " 11, '63, B.G. " " 16, 2, '64, B.G. " "

NOTE.—The so-called variety on White Star Paper only exists—if at all—in specimens which, owing to the drying of the sheets before printing, show little or no blueing.

NOTE.—Is listed pin-perf. 10 serrated 16 rouletted 7—19, 4, 59, L.P. 26, 83. 15, 6, 60, L.P. 26, 167 20, 6, 60, Ditto and perf. 13 at Dunedin

LIST OF THE 2D. NEW ZEALAND ISSUES, TYPE I.—Continued.

Date of Issue	Printing	Perforation	Watermark	Paper	Colour	Recorded Dates
1862	Colonial Government print by J. Davies, Auckland NOTE.—Is at present listed in one only of the unofficial perforations, viz., perf. 13.	Imperforate	No Watermark	Pelure	Grey-blue or Ultramarine	3, 10, '62, <i>Hist. N.Z.</i> 51 16, 4, '63, B.G. on stamp 15, 10, '63, B.G. on cover, perf. 13
Feb., 1862	Colonial Government printing by J. Davies, of Auckland NOTE.—For records of dated specimens see Appendix A. NOTE.—Varieties with unofficial perforations exist as undermentioned:— Pin-perf. 10, deep blue, 14, 11, 62, C.L.P., L.P. 26, 168. Serrated 16 or 14, deep blue, 30, 5, 64 } and 6, 6, 64 } slate blue, 30, 6, 64 } 27, 7, 64 }	Imperforate	Large Star	White	Blue, in the shades following:— 1. Deep blue 2. Full bright blue (thick impression) 3. Slate blue shades: (a) Slate grey part of 1863. (b) Slate lilac or ultramarine on Pelure paper (c) Slate blue (deep) (d) Slate blue (pale to greenish)	Normal range from early 1862 to end of 1862 Normal range during latter part of 1863. Probably printed after the interposition of the stamps on Pelure paper, and the Slate Blues on the Star paper (shade 3). Normal range from late 1862, and during early part of 1863. Probably printed immediately after the issues on Pelure paper
	Rouletted 7, probably in all shades 15, 6, 62, W.D. Ulph do. 15, 6, 62, C.L.P. do. 15, 12, 63, do. do. 7, 6, 64, do. do.					
	Perf. 13, at Dunedin, probably in all shades For dates see Appendix A.					Similar in shade to the pale blues of the printings on white unwatermarked paper, and disclose no sign of wear upon the plate. The normal range is from April to Aug., 1863. Normal range from Sept. to December, 1863.
1864 (middle)	Colonial Government printing by J. Davies NOTE.—For records of dated specimens see Appendix B.	(a) Imperforate (b) Rouletted 7 (c) Perf. 13, at Dunedin (d) Perf. 12½, at Auckland	N.Z.	White	Pale blue Plate I. worn	Normal range from Jan. to June, 1864 From September, 1864 to 1866 these stamps are found perforated 12½ upon the Govt. machine, installed April or May, 1864. The issue of the 2d. from Pl. I., worn on N.Z. paper was interposed from the middle of 1864, and ran during 1865. This issue was interpolated among the issues from Plate I. worn on Star paper, and ran from middle of 1864 to middle of 1865.

LIST OF THE 2D. NEW ZEALAND ISSUES, TYPE I.—Continued.

Date of Issue	Printing	Perforation	Watermark	Paper	Colour	Recorded Dates
1864 (Autumn)	Colonial Government printing by J. Davies	12½	Large Star	White	(1) Blue and pale blue (Plate I. worn)	Normal range from Autumn 1864 to early 1866. This issue comprises stamps printed from Plate I. similar to the late printings in issue V., except that these are perforated 12½ upon the official Government machine. Unofficial perforation varieties ceased with this issue. The stamps perf. 13 at Dunedin are dealt with as part of issue V.
1866 (early)	NOTE.—For records of dated specimens see Appendix C.				(2) (From Plate II.) (a) Deep dark blue (b) Deep bright blue (c) blue (d) Full greenish blue (unused) which latter were generally over-printed "Specimen." (e) Pale blue	All printings from Plate II. were perforated 12½ upon the Government machine, except a few instances which were issued "accidentally imperforate," and a few remainder sheets (unused) which latter were generally over-printed "Specimen." The normal range of (a) appears to have been from early 1866 until 1867. of (b) from middle to end of 1866, and occasionally later. of (c) which is a general sub-division, covering a number of shades, from middle of 1868 and during 1869. of (d) which is a comparatively scarce shade, appearing at intervals, but usually in 1869 or 1870. of (e) from early 1870 to end of 1871.
1871	Colonial Government printing	(a) 10 x 12½	Large Star	White	Orange vermilion	It is only possible to give a general approximation for the dates of foregoing shades, as there are naturally many cases of belated use of the earlier shades. The retouching of Plate II. probably occurred during the latter part of 1867. The earliest date yet recorded is given by Mr. Hamburg as 20th January, 1868 (L.P. XV. 82).
						28, 10, '71, B.G. on stamp 3, 11, '71, " " 20, 11, '71, Hist. N.Z. 52 30, 12, '71, B.G. on stamp 8, — '71, " " 17, 2, '72, " " 5, 4, '72, " " 11, 4, '72, " " 23, 8, '72, " " pair on cover

LIST OF THE 2D. NEW ZEALAND ISSUES, TYPE I.—Continued.

Date of Issue	Printing	Perforation	Watermark	Paper	Colour	Recorded Dates
		(b) 12½	ISSUE VIII.—Continued. None.—Mr. M. P. Castle gave 14, 8, 72 to 23, 11, 73, as his dates for the range of this issue. L.P. XXVI. 163		(1) Orange vermilion	2, 9, '72, B.G. on pair 12, 9, '72, " on stamp 26, 9, '72, " 3 on cover 13, 11, '72, " on stamp 25, 11, '72, " " " 5, 1, '73, " " " 13, 1, '73, " " " 18, 1, '73, Hist. N.Z. 52 2, 5, '73, B.G. on stamp 30, 6, '76, " " (a belated date)
1872	Colonial Government printing	12½	N.Z. White	ISSUE IX. White	(2) Red vermilion	7, 2, '73, B.G. on stamp 2, 8, '73, " " "
			None.—Mr. M. P. Castle's dates for the range of this issue are 29, 9, '73 to 17, 9 '74 L.P. XXVI. 163.		Deep red vermilion	5, 8, '73, B.G. on stamp 11, —, '73, " " "
1872	Colonial Government printing	12½	No watermark	ISSUE X. White	Red vermilion in deep and pale shades	11, 9, '73, B.G. on stamp 29, 9, '73, " on piece 9, 10, '73, " on stamp 21, 11, '73, " " " — 11, '73, " " " — 11, '73, " " " 18, —, '73, " " " — 12, '73, " " pale shade
			NOTE.—Mr. M. P. Castle also gives Sept. to Nov., '73, for this issue. L.P. XXVI. 163.		Deep red vermilion	1, 9, '73, Hist. N.Z. 52 —, 10, '73, M.P.C., L.P. XXVI. 163
1872.	Colonial Government printing	12½	Lozenges	ISSUE XI. White		

ABBREVIATIONS—L.P. refers to *The London Philatelist*, volume and page
Hist. N.Z. refers to *The History of New Zealand Stamps*, published 1913.
A.S.J. refers to *The Australian Stamp Journal*, volume and page.
M.P.C. refers to Specimens noted by the late M. P. Castle.
C.L.P. refers to Specimens noted by Charles Lathrop Pack.
B.G. refers to Specimens in Mr. B. Goodfellow's collection.

APPENDIX A.

List of Recorded Dates for the 2d. New Zealand Star Watermark, Imperforate, in the various shades.

ISSUE V.

1. Deep Blue.

7,	5,	62,	on cover, + 1d. + 6d.
16,	5,	62,	on stamp.
26,	5,	62,	on cover.
5,	7,	62,	on cover.
26,	9,	62,	on stamp.
9,	10,	62,	on cover + 1d. + 6d.
29,	10,	62,	on stamp.
26,	11,	62,	on pair.
10,	12,	62,	on stamp, paler shade
9,	1,	63,	on stamp.
26,	1,	63,	on stamp, ? shade 2.

2. Full Bright Blue.

8,	5,	63,	on stamp.
----	----	-----	-----------

 Thick Impression.

4,	6,	63,	on stamp.
8,	1,	64,	on pair.

3. Slate Blue Shades.
 - (a) Slate Grey

1,	12,	62,	on stamp
10,	12,	62,	on stamp
11,	12,	62,	on stamp
30,	1,	63,	on stamp
10,	2,	63,	on stamp

 - (b) Slate Lilac or Ultramarine

—,	1,	63,	? on stamp
----	----	-----	------------

 - (c) Deep Slate Blue

3,	7,	63,	on stamp
1,	9,	63,	on stamp, perf. 13
18,	9,	63,	on stamp, perf. 13
18,	9,	63,	pair on cover + 6d., perf. 13

 - (d) Pale or Greenish Slate Blue

No dates			
----------	--	--	--

4. Pale Blue

6,	4,	63,	on piece
----	----	-----	----------

 Plate I. before it began to show signs of wear

22,	4,	63,	on cover
—,	4,	63,	? rouletted
6,	5,	63,	on cover
25,	5,	63,	on stamp
4,	6,	63,	on piece
10,	6,	63,	on stamp
16,	6,	63,	on cover
27,	7,	63,	on cover
27,	8,	63,	on piece

5. Blue

5,	9,	63,	pair on cover + 6d.
----	----	-----	---------------------

 Plate I. slightly worn

8,	9,	63,	on stamp
10,	9,	63,	on stamp
9,	11,	63,	on stamp
18,	11,	63,	on pair, perf. 13
1,	12,	63,	on stamp, perf. 13

6. Pale Blue

19,	1,	64,	on strip of 3
-----	----	-----	---------------

 Plate I. worn

19,	1,	64,	on cover
28,	1,	64,	on stamp
6,	2,	64,	pair on cover + 6d.
9,	2,	64,	on stamp
13,	2,	64,	on stamp
16,	2,	64,	on pair, perf. 13
4,	3,	64,	pair on cover + 6d.
9,	3,	64,	on cover
—,	3,	64,	on stamp
2,	4,	64,	on stamp
25,	4,	64,	on cover
—,	5,	64,	on pair
13,	6,	64,	on stamp
20,	6,	64,	on cover
8,	7,	64,	on strip of 3, perf. 13
18,	7,	64,	on pair, perf. 13

APPENDIX B.

List of Recorded Dates of the 2d. New Zealand, Plate I. worn
N.Z. Watermark, in various perforations.

ISSUE VI.

Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	5,	5, 64, on cover + 6d. star imperf.	Otahuhu
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	—,	5, 64, on cover + 6d. star imperf.	Auckland to Sligo, 15, 7, 64.
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	6, 64, pair on cover, + 6d. star rouletted.	Auckland.
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	16,	7, 64, single on cover	Lyttleton
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	12,	8, 64, single on cover	Lyttleton
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	13,	8, 64, on pair	Christchurch
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	18,	8, 64, single on cover	Christchurch
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	19,	8, 64, single on cover	Christchurch
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	1,	9, 64, on stamp	
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	8,	9, 64, pair on cover + 6d.	Auckland
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	13,	9, 64, on stamp	Christchurch
Perf. 13,	5,	10, 64, on pair	Otago
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	13,	10, 64, on cover	Napier
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	15,	10, 64, on stamp	
Perf. 13,	20,	10, 64, on stamp	Dunedin
Imperf.	25,	10, 64, on stamp	Province of Auckland
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	15,	11, 64, on stamp	
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	15,	11, 64, on pair	Christchurch
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	11,	12, 64, on cover	Akaroa and Lyttleton
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	21,	12, 64, on cover	Christchurch
Rouletted,	21,	12, 64, on cover	Auckland (C.L. Pack)
Imperf.	—	12, 64, on stamp	Province of Auckland
Imperf.	—	— 64, on stamp	
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	—	— 64, on strip of 3	
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	18,	—, 64, on stamp	Dunedin
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	25,	— 64, on stamp	Dunedin
Perf. 13,	18,	1, 65, on stamp	Dunedin
Perf. 13,	18,	1, 65, on stamp	Dunedin
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	30,	3, 65, on cover	Wellington to Wanganui, 7
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	24,	4, 65, on cover	Wellington to Wanganui, 7
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$,	9,	5, 65, on stamp	Auckland
Perf. 13,	18,	5, 65, on stamp	Dunedin
Perf. 13,	16,	6, 65, on stamp	Dunedin

APPENDIX C.

List of Recorded Dates for the 2d. New Zealand Star Watermark,
Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Plate I. worn.

ISSUE VII.

20,	9,	64, on stamp	3,	8,	65, on cover
29,	9,	64, on stamp	5,	8,	65, on cover
8,	11,	64, on stamp	16,	8,	65, on cover
18,	11,	64, on stamp	26,	8,	65, on cover
22,	11,	64, on stamp	1,	9,	65, on cover
7,	12,	64, on cover, pair + 6d.	16,	9,	65, on cover
3,	1,	65, on piece	29,	9,	65, on cover, strip of 3
7,	1,	65, on cover, pair	7,	10,	65, on stamp
7,	1,	65, on cover, pair + 6d.	18,	10,	65, on stamp
1,	3,	65, on piece	21,	10,	65, on cover
3,	3,	65, on stamp	25,	10,	65, on cover
8,	3,	65, on cover	26,	10,	65, on cover, pair
18,	3,	65, on stamp	17,	11,	65, on cover
23,	3,	65, on piece	18,	11,	65, on stamp
7,	4,	65, on cover, pair + 6d.	8,	12,	65, on cover
8,	4,	65, on cover	3,	1,	66, on cover
15,	4,	65, on cover	15,	1,	66, on cover
18,	4,	65, on stamp	7,	2,	66, on pair
7,	5,	65, on cover	16,	3,	66, on cover
8,	5,	65, on stamp	2,	4,	66, on stamp
11,	5,	65, on pair	12,	4,	66, on cover
1,	6,	65, on pair	28,	4,	66, on cover
2,	6,	65, on cover, pair + 6d.	11,	5,	66, on cover
29,	7,	65, on cover, pair	—	—	68, on stamp, a belated date
1,	8,	65, on pair			

APPENDIX D.

List of Recorded Dates for the 2d. New Zealand, Star Watermark,
Perf. 12½, from Plate II., in shades of Blue.

ISSUE VII.

Shades :—(a) Deep Dark Blue.
(b) Deep Bright Blue.
(c) Blue
(d) Full Greenish Blue.
(e) Pale Blue

20, 2, 66, on stamp	Deep Dark Blue	
12, 4, 66, on piece	do	
17, 4, 66, on cover	do	
20, 4, 66, on cover	do	
12, 5, 66, on cover (12 stamps)	do	
14, 5, 66, on stamp	do	
18, 5, 66, on stamp	do	
18, 5, 66, on cover	do	
29, 5, 66, on piece	do	
-- 5, 66, on stamp	do	Paler printing
1, 6, 66, on cover	do	
9, 6, 66, on piece	do	Paler printing
16, 6, 66, on piece	do	
31, 6, 66, on stamp	do	
2, 7, 66, on piece	do	
13, 7, 66, on cover	Deep Bright Blue	
17, 7, 66, on stamp	do	
17, 7, 66, on stamp	do	
2, 8, 66, on cover, pair+6d.	Deep Dark	
8, 8, 66, on cover	Deep Bright	
-- 9, 66, ? on stamp	do	
3, 9, 66, on stamp	Deep Dark	
-- 9, 66, on stamp	do	
-- 10, 66, on stamp	Deep Bright	
26, 11, 66, on cover	do	Shows signs of wear or damage
30, 11, 66, on stamp	do	
5, 12, 66, on cover	do	
16, 3, 67, on stamp	Deep Bright	
31, 3, 67, on cover (3)	Greenish Blue	
2, 9, 67, on stamp	Deep Dark	
1, 10, 67, on stamp	do	
-- 4, 68, ? on stamp	Deep Bright	
-- 6, 68, on stamp	do.	Paler printing
1, 9, 68, on piece	do	Shows wear or damage
24, 9, 68, on piece	do	Paler printing
8, 12, 68, on stamp	Blue	
12, 12, 68, on cover	do	
18, 12, 68, on stamp	do	Pale printing
12, 12, 68, on stamp	do	Retouched XX. 11
-- 12, 68, on stamp	do	Retouched XX. 10
-- 68, on stamp	do	Retouched XX. 6
21, 1, 69, on piece	do	
19, 2, 69, on stamp	Deep Bright	
27, 2, 69, on cover	Blue	
1, 3, 69, on stamp	Deep Dark	
12, 3, 69, on stamp	Deep Bright	
-- 3, 69, on stamp	Blue	
11, 4, 69, on cover	do	
13, 4, 69, on stamp	Deep Bright	
-- 4, 69, on cover (5)	Greenish Blue	Retouched XVIII., 3, 4, and 5
-- 6, 69, on stamp	Blue	
3, 7, 69, on stamp	do	
5, 7, 69, on stamp	do	Retouched XVIII., 1
27, 7, 69, on stamp	do	
16, 8, 69, on stamp	do	
30, 8, 69, on cover (3)	do	
1, 10, 69, on stamp	do	
2, 10, 69, on piece, pair+6d. pair	Greenish Blue	
4, 10, 69, on stamp	Blue	Retouched XVI., 9
5, -- 69, on stamp	do	Retouched XX., 7

APPENDIX D.—Continued.

ISSUE VII.—Continued.

— 1, 70, on stamp	Pale Blue	
19, 1, 70, on cover	do	
—, 2, 70, on stamp	do	
21, 2, 70, on stamp	Deep Bright	
7, 4, 70, on cover	Pale Blue	
19, 4, 70, on cover	do	
—, 4, 70, on strip of 3	Greenish Blue	
27, 7, 70, on cover (3+6d.	do	
5, 10, 70, on piece	Pale Blue	
2, 12, 70, on cover	Blue	
10, 12, 70, on stamp	Dark or Greenish	
16, 12, 70, on stamp	Blue	
— 2, 71, on stamp	do	Retouched XVIII., 8
2, 2, 71, on cover	Greenish	
1, 3, 71, on stamp	Blue	
7, 3, 71, on cover (3)	Greenish	
10, 3, 71, on stamp	Pale Blue	Retouched XVIII., 4
19, 3, 71, on cover	do	
12, 6, 71, on stamp	do	
13, 6, 71, on cover	Blue	
30, 6?, 71, on stamp	do	Retouched XX., 3
— 8, 71, on stamp	Pale Blue	Retouched XIX., 7
5, 10, 71, on stamp	do	Retouched XVII., 1
26, 11, 71, on stamp	do	

Zealand Stamps, p. 19, and there are notes by Mr. P. B. Phipson in the *Australian Stamp Journal*, Vol. IV, p. 66, and it is sufficient to refer the student to those sources.

However, following up an idea originated by my friend and fellow-member, Mr. C. H. Schill, I have compiled a key for plating purposes dealing with these retouched varieties, in the hope of assisting the student to place them much more quickly and more readily than can be accomplished by somewhat laboriously wading through the whole of the thirty-six varieties in haphazard fashion until you happen to drop upon the one you are seeking. The key can, of course, be used most advantageously in connection with the illustrations in *History of New Zealand Stamps*, although these are not necessary to enable the prominent varieties to be distinguished. It has been printed separately to accompany the Journal as an inset.

The collection contains a proof sheet in black from the retouched Plate II, and a complete sheet of the vermilion No Watermark stamps showing all the retouches.

It is, of course, possible to reconstruct the plates of these retouches upon all the issues of the 2d. stamp from 1868 to 1874, and the collection contains more or less complete reconstructions in various shades and on different papers. Of course, no one except a millionaire can be expected to attempt the reconstructed plate in such an issue as the Lozenges watermark.

The earliest date recorded for any retouched specimen is still that given by the late Mr. Hausburg as 20.1.68.

To summarise these notes in a form convenient for reference and to provide a record of the materials from which they have been compiled, I have prepared a reference list containing in several appendices full notes of recorded dates and shades. These are in greater detail than I have felt justified in expecting the Editor of the Society's Journal to publish in their entirety, and they have accordingly been printed separately in a form suitable for distribution with the Journal, and so that, if desired, they can be bound up with the current volume or handled separately for reference.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION FUND.

IN continuation of the preliminary list published in our July number which amounted (with the Castle legacy) to £992 2 0

we have great pleasure in announcing the following further donations:

His Majesty the King	100	0	0
A. Hatfield, junr. 500 dollars =	120	0	0
Col. The Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes, M.P.	25	0	0
W. W. Forsyth	10	10	0
G. C. Alston	5	5	0
P. Boyd, M.A.	5	5	0
C. N. Biggs	5	5	0
E. A. Elliott	5	5	0
H. M. Hansen	5	5	0

Com. R. H. Hilliard, R.N.	5	5	0
C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	5	5	0
A. S. Mackenzie Low	5	5	0
Rev. J. Mursell	5	5	0
Lieut.-Col. P. L. W. Powell	5	5	0
F. Atkin	5	0	0
W. Barnard	5	0	0
Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., J.P.	5	0	0
H. R. G. Clarke	2	10	0
Major W. Swinhoe-Phelan	2	10	0
R. W. Gray	2	2	0
Major S. M. Castle	2	2	0
E. Renier	1	0	0
Total to date	£1325	6	0

Let the good work continue.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE first meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society, Session 1919-20, will be held on Thursday, October 16th. Future dates will be announced later on.

No stamps can be dealt with on the 16th October unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th October.

THE Bergens Filatelist Klub, of Bergens, are giving a Philatelic Exhibition at Bergens between October 11th and 19th. The Bergens Klub was started in 1911, and at the end of last year had already secured seventy-two members. We wish them every success.

WE were pleased to receive the other day the first number of Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular, a new house organ of the firm, edited by Stanley Phillips, to be published on the first of each month. The circular opens with some very readable notes by Mr. C. J. Phillips on Philately in the United States.

Incidentally, we glean that Mr. Phillips does not think the Duveen collection at all likely to come on the market, and further that our American friends are taking up stamp collecting seriously on advanced lines. Mr. Phillips predicts that the next five years will see the greatest increase in the values of early issues of postage stamps that has ever taken place, a prophecy that we sincerely hope will be duly borne out.

Mr. Phillips also tells us that the Waters collection, well known in England and on the Continent, and especially strong in, amongst others, Hawaiian Islands, has been left to the City of Bremen, Germany, but that, as with the Ferrari collection, there is considerable doubt as to whether it will ever reach that destination.

We welcome this latest advent to our ranks and hope that it may be the forerunner of a rebirth of the Monthly Journal, discontinued on the outbreak of the War.

WE hear from Mr. Frank H. Oliver that he and his partner, Mr. Percy Bright, are under contract to complete the purchase of the freehold of 164 Strand, in the immediate future. As the price is round about £10,000, the fact affords excellent evidence of the stability of the stamp trade even in these troublous times.

THE Leicester and Nottinghamshire Philatelic Societies are holding an Exhibition of Postage Stamps in the City Art Gallery, Leicester, from the 29th December, 1919, to the 3rd of January, 1920, and at the Castle Museum, Nottingham, 5th to 10th January, 1920.

For prospectuses and all further information application should be made to Mr. T. B. Widdowson, 38 Millstone Lane, Leicester. The prospectus is on ambitious lines, but we should have liked to see a few more open classes. Our esteemed colleague, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, is judge. This fact, coupled with the other well-known names on the official literature, ensure a successful gathering.

THE LATE CAPTAIN JOHN RANSOM, M.C.

WE tender our deep and respectful sympathy to our old friend and colleague, Mr. Frederick Ransom, of Hitchin, on the sad death of his son, the late Captain John Ransom, M.C., Royal Berkshire Regiment, who died in France on September 4th of illness accelerated by wounds received in action. He was educated at Rugby and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He went to France on August 12th, 1914, with the original Expeditionary Force, and after taking part in the battles of 1914, was badly wounded at Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915, and lost a leg. In spite of his disability he succeeded in getting out to France in June, 1916, and served there continuously until his death, being successively Adjutant of the Second Army Infantry School on the Staff of the 3d Echelon, and attached to the Headquarters Staff of the Lines of Communication. His brother, Second Lieutenant Hubert Ransom, R.F.C., was killed in France on March 27th, 1918, aged twenty-one, after serving through the German South-West African and British East African campaigns in the R.N.A.S. Armoured Car Division. The late Captain John Ransom was the eldest of Mr. F. Ransom's six sons.

JUST as we are going to press we hear that Mr. Zumstein, the well-known Swiss dealer, died recently. We have no details.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

MALTA.—The *Stamp Lover* informs us that the 2s. 6d. value is now appearing in the Harbour type.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., olive-grey, Multiple CA; perf. 14.

NIUE.—The 3d. New Zealand stamp, surface printed, chalky paper, with the overprint "NIUE," in blue, is to hand, from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd.; perf. 14 × 15.

PENRHYN ISLAND.—We have received the 3d. New Zealand stamp, surface printed, chalky paper, perf. 14 × 15, overprinted "PENRHYN ISLAND," in blue, from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd. Mr. R. Roberts also sent a copy.

The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 5s. New Zealand postal-fiscal stamp, with similar overprint, in red.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Several journals report the issue of a commemorative stamp, and the

following description is taken from the *P.J.G.B.*

"Long upright in shape, and depicts the Perron of Liege (an ancient fountain). It is nicely engraved, and has the name 'LIEGE' in small letters below the monument."

Adhesive.

25 c., blue; no wmk., perf. 11½.

GREECE.—The *West End Philatelist* lists the 1 drachma, type of 1911, lithographed by Messrs. Aspiotis Frères at Corfu.

Adhesive.

1 drachma, blue; litho., zig-zag roulette, no wmk.

ROUMANIA.—In addition to the stamps chronicled on page 172, Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the following:

Type 39 of Gibbons, overprinted with a monogram in circle, in red or black.

1 bani, black; red overprint, perf. 13½.
5 ,, yellow-green; black overprint, perf. 13½
10 ,, rose; black overprint, perf. 13½ × 11½.

Also 5 b., green, and 10 b., black, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, Timbru de Ajutor stamps, type Queen of Roumania at a hand-loom.

SWEDEN.—The Official stamp, 15 öre, current design, watermarked wavy lines, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, is chronicled in the *American Philatelist*.

Official.

15 öre, deep brown; wavy lines, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

SWITZERLAND.—Three Peace Commemorative stamps are reported in the *West End Philatelist*.

Adhesives.

- 7½ c., olive (Soldiers shaking hands).
- 10 c., carmine and yellow (Peace).
- 15 c., purple and yellow (Dying Gladiator).

TURKEY (Roumanian P.O. in).—The *West End Philatelist* lists the following:

Contemporary Roumanian postage stamps overprinted "Posta Romana Constantinopol 1919. P.T.T." in double-lined circle; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives.

- 5 bani, yellow-green.
- 10 ,, claret.
- 15 ,, red-brown.
- 25 ,, blue.
- 40 ,, olive-brown.

AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.—A provisional stamp is chronicled in the *S.C.F.*

The 1 c. stamp of 1902 issue (Arms design), surcharged "12½ centavos" in two lines, in red; perf. 14.

Provisional.

12½ c. on 1 centavo, violet and green.

NICARAGUA.—A letter from Granada, Nicaragua, just received, bears the following provisionals, which, as far as we can make out, are new:

Postal Issue.

20 c., black, surcharged in red, "Vale dos centavos de Córdoba" in three lines.

Official (with the overprint "*Oficial*" barred out.)

25 c., blue, surcharged in black, "Vale un centavo de Córdoba" in three lines.

50 c., blue, surcharged in black, "Vale dos centavos de Córdoba" in three lines.

We believe there are, we are sorry to say, many more.

PARAGUAY.—Some provisional stamps are reported in the *Stamp Lover*.

Current 40 c., Postage Due stamp (Arms type of 1913), surcharged "Habilitado en

0.05 1918" in three lines, in black, with original value obliterated.

Current 1 c., Official stamp (Arms type of 1913), surcharged "Habilitado en 0.05 1918" in three lines, in black, with original value obliterated.

Current 40 c. stamp (Arms type of 1913), surcharged "Habilitado en 0.30 1918" in three lines, in black, with original value obliterated.

URUGUAY.—The expected "Peace" stamps have now arrived, and are described in *Stamp Collecting* as follows:

"Six upright oblong values, all in the same design, which has a reproduction of the great statue of Liberty in New York Harbour, with olive branches at the sides, and inscriptions 'Republica O. Del Uruguay' and 'Centesimos' at top and bottom respectively.

The numerals of value are in the lower corners, and on either side of the base of the statue are the opening and closing years of the War, viz., 1914-1919."

Adhesives.

- 2 c., red.
- 4 c., yellow-ochre.
- 5 c., blue.
- 8 c., brown and blue.
- 20 c., pale brown.
- 23 c., green.

No wmk.; perf. 14.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—The *American Philatelist* chronicles the current stamp of Portugal, 30 centavos, brown on yellow, with the Azores overprint.

CHINA (United States Post Offices).—Mr. C. E. Tanant has kindly sent unused copies of the 2 c. to 60 c. stamps, chronicled on page 173, for the Society's collection. All are perf. 11.

ERITREA.—The *American Philatelist* tells us that Italian parcels post stamps of 1914 have been overprinted "Eritrea" in small black sans-serif caps.

Values 5, 10, 25, 50 centesimi, and 1, 2, 3, and 4 lire.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *American Philatelist* reports current design, watermarked single line P.I.P.S., perf. 11, 15 centavos, olive-yellow.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Hon. President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.

F. J. PEFLOW.

SIR CHARLES STEWART

WILSON, K.C.I.E.

BARON DE WORMS.

R. B. YARDLEY.

PROGRAMME OF THE SESSION 1919-20.

1919.

OCT. 16. Notes upon and a display of H.M. The King's Collection of Heligoland. By the President.

30. Reference List of the stamps of Queensland. Conducted by R. B. Yardley.

NOV. 13. Display of 2d. New Zealand, including Retouches. By B. Goodfellow.

27. Five Minute Papers.

"The Vignette pages of the Queen's Staircase Stamps of Bahamas." By E. W. Mann

"Early Issues of Newfoundland." By Capt. Purefoy.

"Proofs of Great Britain, 1d., black, and the Reprint." By C. O. Trivett.

"A Chilian Retouch." By the Vice-President; and

"Brazil," by W. Howard.

DEC. 11. Reference List of Queensland. Conducted by R. B. Yardley.

1920.

JAN. 8. Display with notes: "Early Issues and Waterlow Types of Chili." By W. Howard.

22. Display, with descriptions of various Retouches and Re-entries.

FEB. 5. Display with notes: "The Early Issues of Mexico." By J. Hall Barron.

19. "Notes on pre-1844 Essays of Great Britain, with Illustrations." By Lt.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.

1920.

MAR. 4. Five Minute Papers.

18. Display by Major Bagnall, D.S.O. Either Papua, or a general Collection of Europeans since 1914.

APR. 15. Display of Errors and Varieties, with descriptions. By the members.

29. Display with notes of Gambia and Sierra Leone. By W. Glossop

MAY 13. Notes on a display of the Stamps of Persia. By Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.

JUNE 3. Annual General Meeting.

"The Hon. Secretary would be much obliged if members who are willing to show stamps at the undermentioned meetings will communicate with him and furnish particulars of their exhibits. Up to the present he has only received communications from a comparatively small number of the members.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President: W. Dorning Beckton.

Vice Presidents: W. G. Hamersley,

G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.

Hon. Treasurer: B. Goodfellow.

Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee.

Assistant Hon. Secretary: M. Albrecht.

Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.

Packet Comptroller: John H. Taylor.

Committee: J. S. Higgins (Junior), G. Ginger, C. H. Schill.

1919.

OCT. 3. Display (with notes): "Tasmania" (on limitedly specialised lines). The President.

17. Display (with notes): "Jaipur." J. R. M. Albrecht.

31. Display (with notes): "The Laureated and Diadem Issues of New South Wales." Geo. Ginger.

NOV. 7. Lecture (with lantern illustrations): "The Flaws on the 20 Lepta, Greece, Type 1." Dr. Theodore Groom, M.A., F.R.P.S. Lond.

21. Paper: "Peru." C. H. Schill.

- ^{1219.}
DEC. 5. Display: "British Colonials of the Edwardian Period." Thos. Allen.
19. Display (with notes): "Cyprus." John C. North.
- ^{1920.}
JAN. 9. Display (with notes): "The Early Issues of Belgium." R. B. Sparrow.
23. Short Papers (five minutes' duration) by Messrs. C. H. Schill, Dr. E. W. Floyd, J. S. Higgins, B. Goodfellow, D. A. Berry, F. W. Jordan.

- ^{1920.}
FEB. 6. Display (with notes): "Later South Australians." B. Goodfellow.
20. Paper: "Watermarks and Paper." P. L. Pemberton.
- MAR. 5. Display (with notes): "Canada." R. W. T. Jones.
19. Display: "Great Britain." Baron Anthony de Worms.

J. STELFOX GEE,

Hon. Sec."FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

The Market.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 15th and 16th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1849, 40 c., pair on entire	3	17	6
Gibraltar, 1903, single C A, £1	7	15	0
Great Britain, ^{"I.R."} OFFICIAL, 1885, 5s., on blued,* no gum.	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, Crowns,* no gum, slight tear	75	0	0
Baghdad, 1917 (Sept.), $\frac{1}{4}$ anna on 2 paras, claret, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna on 5 paras, dull purple, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 anna on 20 paras (fiscal stamp), perfs. torn at right, and 2 annas on 1 pias. (Type 26), corner missing, both *	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 10 paras, rose (fiscal stamp), mint	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, overprinted with Star and Crescent, with date within crescent, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 10 paras, green, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 annas on 1 piastre, ultramarine, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, with date between Star and Crescent, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on 10 paras, rose (fiscal stamp), ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 anna on 20 paras, rose (on 1909 issue), mint	9	0	0
Ditto, with date between Star and Crescent, 2 annas on 1 pias., ultramarine (on 1909 issue), used	22	0	0
Ceylon, imperf $\frac{1}{2}$, yellow-green, cut close	5	5	0
East Africa, 1915, overprinted "O.H.B.M.S.," Mafia in circle on German fiscal stamps, 24 pesa, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25, 50 hellers, 1 rupee, and on translation fee stamp, 25 hellers, all used on entire official envelope	145	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.

£ s. d.

East Africa, 1915-16, on India I.E.F. stamp, overprinted "G.R. —POST—MAFIA, in three lines, in green, 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee, complete mint set	18	0	0
Newfoundland, 1919, 3 cents, brown, overprinted "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post, April, 1919," used on the entire envelope and post- marked "April 12, 1919," ex- tremely rare	20	0	0
[This stamp franked one of the hundred letters carried by Mr. Hawker for transmission by the first Trans-Atlantic Air Mail, and was lost at sea, and afterwards recovered by the Admiralty.]			
United States, 1880, special print- ing, 90 c., mint	4	0	0
Bahamas, 1883, Fourpence on 6d., violet, mint	3	3	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., large numeral, pair, little off centre	20	0	0
Bermuda, 1874, 3d. on 1d.	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1853, imperf., 1 c., vermillion, close on two sides	4	7	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d., vermillion, on yellowish, cut close	5	10	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 3d. on 25 pf., variety "3d.," doubly printed*	13	0	0

Sale of July 29th, 1919.

Gibraltar, 1907-11, 6d., lilac, pair, mint	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1848-50, Small Crown, 1d., red - brown, Archer's perforations, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ^{"I.R."} OFFICIAL, 1885, 10s. ultramarine, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	5	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, £1*			
"Specimen," slightly creased .	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902-4, £1, green, "Specimen," mint .	17	10	0
Ruhleben, 1915, complete, set of 16, mint, issued by prisoners of war .	5	15	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., blue-green .	5	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 10d., orange-vermillion .	3	0	0
Straits Settlement, 1902, Single C A, \$100, purple, mint .	26	0	0
Ditto, 1906-11, Mult. C A, \$25 .	3	15	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½ d. to 5s., set of 16, mint .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, "s" inverted, mint .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3s. on 3 marks, similar variety, mint .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 marks, ditto, ditto .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on Gaboon, set of 15, 1 c. to 2 frs., mint £12 and	12	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 6d., slate-lilac on blue .	3	5	0
Ditto, 1882, C C, ½ d. on 3d., claret .	3	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn impression, 1d., red-brown on blue, pair on piece, rather heavily obliterated .	13	0	0
Ditto, 1859, worn plate, 2d., blue on bluish, pair on piece .	4	15	0
Togoland, 1914 (Oct.), wide printing, Halfpenny on 3 pf., brown, block of 6, on piece .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, one penny on 5 pf., similar block .	5	10	0
Ditto, 1915, on Gold Coast, 2d., greyish slate, error "ccupation," mint .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., similar error, ditto .	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, ditto .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., ditto, ditto .	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, ditto, ditto .	5	15	0
Canada, 7½ d., green, heavy obliteration .	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 1919, One Dollar on 15 cents, deep scarlet, issued for Capt. Alcock's Mail, and overprinted "Trans-Atlantic Air Post," mint .	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar stamp, used on the entire envelope, an interesting souvenir of the first Atlantic Air Mail .	18	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., large numeral, left half .	6	15	0
Uruguay, 1858, 120 c., pale blue, mint .	4	5	0
New Britain, 1914 (Oct.), 4d. on 40 pf., pair, mint .	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint .	4	10	0
Ditto, 1914 (Dec.), 2d. on 10 pf., and 2½ d. on 10 pf., pair, <i>se-tenant</i> * fastened on paper .	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. on 1 mark, mint .	36	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Britain, 1919, on Marshall Is-lands, first printing, 1d. on 5 pf., green, mint .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, second printing, 3d. on 25 pf., mint .	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., pair, mint .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1915, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf.,* pair .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, blocks of 4* each	12	0	0
New Britain: 1915, on Marshall Islands, 1 on 2d. on 10 pf., used, strip of three, showing the centre stamp with "1" inverted	48	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 on 2d. on 20 pf., ultramarine, used, hori-zontal pair, showing one stamp with the variety, "no stop"	48	0	0
New South Wales, 1856 (Oct.), imperf., 3d., yellow-green, pair, dated postmark .	3	0	0
Victoria, 1854, serrated perfs., 6d., orange, no perfs. one side, on original	4	5	0
Collections: British Colonies, 3182	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1441	34	0	0
Ditto, Plain Album, 497	23	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of July 23rd and 24th, 1919.

Brazil, Official, 1913, \$100, \$500, and \$1000, mint	16	0	0
Brunei, 1908-12, set 'to \$25 (13), mint	3	17	6
Cilecia, 14 varieties, mint	4	0	0
France, 1849-50, 1 fc., carmine-brown	2	18	0
Ditto, 1852, 10 c.*	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6	25	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1d., <i>brown</i> , S.G. 111A	6	15	0
Palestine, Feb., 1918, 1 p., deep blue, single, and block of 4 .	3	0	0
Zululand, on Natal, ½ d., pair, mint, double overprint	3	3	0
Bushire, 1915, set of 10, mint .	14	0	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	3	3	0
Ditto, <i>imperf.</i> , 12½ c., green .	4	12	6
Oldenburg, ½ gr., brown	3	10	0
Ditto, ½ gr., chestnut-brown* .	5	0	0
Great Britain, 1840-7, 6d., violet,* slight crease	3	10	0
Naples, 50 gr.	7	0	0
New South Wales, 1856, imperf., 3d., yellow-green*	3	7	6
Straits Settlements, 1912-16, \$500, "Specimen"	5	5	0
Victoria, 1860, 6d., orange	2	14	0

Sale of July 29th and 30th, 1919.

Argentine Republic, 1899-1903, 1 peso, blue, inverted centre, £7 10s. and	9	0	0
---	---	---	---

BAGHDAD, BRITISH OCCUPATION.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
S.G. 1 and 2, both mint	7	10	0
S.G. 1, mint	3	0	0
Another copy, in pale claret	3	0	0
Another copy, postally used	4	10	0
Another mint pair, brilliant colour	6	0	0
S.G. 2, mint	3	13	6
A similar mint copy	3	13	6
A mint vertical pair	8	15	0
Another copy, postally used, on piece	5	10	0
S.G. 3, mint	20	0	0
S.G. 4, mint	27	10	0
S.G. 5, mint	17	0	0
S.G. 6, mint	5	15	0
Another pair, with marginal inscription	11	10	0
Another copy, postally used, on piece	5	15	0
S.G. 7, mint	14	0	0
Another mint copy	14	5	0
S.G. 8, mint, with red star	60	0	0
S.G. 9, mint	17	0	0
Another mint copy	16	10	0
S.G. 10, mint	26	0	0
S.G. 11, mint	5	0	0
Another mint copy	5	0	0
S.G. 12, mint	12	10	0
Another mint	11	12	0
Another copy, with distinct double overprint, uncatalogued	12	10	0
S.G. 13, mint, with faint double impression	4	10	0
Two postally used copies, on piece, with S.G. 19	10	10	0
Another copy, postally used, on piece	5	10	0
A mint block of 4	12	5	0
S.G. 13 and 18, mint	9	0	0
S.G. 14, bright rose, mint	10	0	0
Another used copy, with slight defect	4	10	0
S.G. 15, mint	16	0	0
S.G. 17, mint, and well centred	3	10	0
Another mint block of 4	14	0	0
S.G. 18, mint	4	10	0
A similar lot	4	10	0
A postally used copy, on small piece	4	10	0
Another copy, used on piece, with S.G. 23	14	10	0
S.G. 19, mint	4	4	0
Another mint copy	4	4	0
A similar lot	4	4	0
Another copy, postally used, on piece	4	4	0
A used block of 4	17	0	0
S.G. 19, 20, 21, 23, and 24, all mint	24	0	0
S.G. 20, mint	3	15	0
Another mint pair	9	10	0
Another used copy	4	15	0
S.G. 21, mint	4	8	0
A postally used copy, on small piece	6	10	0
A mint block of 6	15	0	0
S.G. 22, mint	18	0	0
S.G. 23, mint	9	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.

£ s. d.

A used copy, on piece	8	5	0
A lightly cancelled, well centred block of 4	33	0	0
S.G. 24, mint	5	10	0
A mint pair, with overprint out of alignment	11	0	0
S.G. 25, mint	35	0	0
Another, used copy	30	10	0
Cape, 1853, 4d., on blue, mint	4	8	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1d., brick-red, pair	3	10	0
Gibraltar, 1907-11, 6d., lilac, blocks of 4, mint, £7 10s. and	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, pairs 75s., singles, each	2	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	4	15	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 10s., grey-green	3	7	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	10	0
Hanover, 10 gr., olive-green	4	8	0

* * *

MR. A. H. THOMPSON'S

Sale of August 13th and 14th, 1919.

British Guiana, 1852, 4 c.	4	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green	4	4	0
Cape, 1863-4, 4d., deep blue, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, used on part entire, dated May 7th, 1840	5	0	0
North Borneo, 1912, \$5, S.G. 171, mint	6	0	0
Nyasaland, Aug., 1897, C C, £1, purple, imperf., mint	4	0	0
Sierra Leone, C C, 1½d., pale violet, "PFNNY", S.G. 36	12	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1907, 4 c. on 16 c., overprint in both red and black, S.G. 143, mint	4	4	0
Transvaal, 1902, £5, orange-brown and violet	10	5	0
Barbados, 1852, brownish red on blue, block of 9, mint	5	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1857, 18 k., blue	3	3	0
Great Britain, 2½d., rosy mauve, Plate 2, on blue, £9 9s. and "I.R."	5	0	0
Ditto, "OFFICIAL", 1885, 10s., ultramarine	9	0	0
Jamaica, War stamp, large type, 3d., inverted overprint, mint	6	10	0
New Britain, on Marshall Islands, 1915, "1" on 2d. on 20 pf., ultramarine	52	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 11, 1d., carmine	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, Half 10 c., scarlet, used as 5 c., on piece	3	0	0
Ruhleben, set of 16, mint	6	0	0
South Australia, rouletted, 1s., orange, strip of 4	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, single, and strip of 3, on piece	4	0	0
United States, 1857, 90 c.	4	4	0
Victoria, 1860, perf. 12, 1s., blue, block of 8, on piece	3	10	0
Collection of unused, 2829, mostly foreign countries	160	0	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

OCTOBER, 1919.

No. 334.

Light in Dark Places.



COLLECTORS have made a speciality of the stamps of one country or even one issue, and frequently of groups of countries connected geographically, commercially or historically, but there appears to have been very little specialization of the work of one particular printing house—with the notable exception of our President's work on the firm of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and a summary published by the Philatelic Society of India on the work of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Sons. A most interesting collection may be made, however, of the works of several other well-known printers, say, for instance, Messrs. J. Enschedé and Sons, of Haarlem. This firm has printed practically all the stamps of Holland and Dutch Colonies since 1866, those of Luxemburg since 1880, the stamps of the Transvaal from 1885 to 1897, and the stamps of Persia from 1898, with, of course, the exception of local productions. A collection showing the work of this firm would be novel, would cover much ground, and considerable light might be let in upon the why and the wherefore of certain perforating machines; for instance, the remarkable Dutch perforation, fourteen large holes, which is so extraordinarily rare in the case of Holland but which is the normal machine used for Surinam and Curaçoa, and a few of the Dutch Indies stamps. In other words, the use of this machine for Dutch stamps was possibly an error, as the machine was probably purchased and intended purely for Colonial stamps. Another instance is in the case of the double coloured Baby Queen stamps—these in the course of a few years were perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, 11×11 , 11 . In 1894 Persia had its stamps printed by Enschedé and the larger stamps were perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, and it was this machine presumably which was responsible for the Dutch perforation of this gauge in 1896. So one country may throw light upon the dark (philatelic) places of another, and although East and West may never meet and it is a far cry from Haarlem to Teheran or from Paramaribo to Batavia, yet a joint study of stamps printed by the same firm may prove of more than ordinary interest and importance.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 206.)

50 REALES.



IZE, etc., of sheet unknown. Coarse impression in grey-green similar to the 15 r. and 30 r. values. Six transfers appear to have been used in making up the sheet. The Hall collection contains a block of six, showing the six transfers thus:—

1	2	3
4	5	6

The following distinctions of the types are provisional only:—

1. Coloured blob over the first "E" of "ESCUELAS."
2. As last, but "ESC" close to inner oval.
3. Line over "RE" of "REAL" extending to "A" of "CINCuenta."
4. Wide white space and thin line under "AS" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Line over "CUENT" of "CINCuenta."
6. Line from "CUENTA" to the end of the "E" in "REALES."

A used copy is dated 1877.



FIG. 2.

The decree announcing the new issue of stamps for 1879 will be found in the *Timbre-Poste*, Tome XVII (1879), p. 85. The preamble states that a new sort of "Escuelas" stamps will be issued to replace the postage stamps in use which will be demonetised. The issue consisted of nine values—1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., 50 c., 90 c., 1 v., 3 v., and 5 v.—with bust of Bolívar facing right. The stamps are lithographed as before, and as in the case of the previous issue of "Escuelas" stamps the different transfers used in making up the sheet may be recognised in all values, except the 1 c., by more or less prominent marks at the junction of the central oval with the lower part of the frame of the stamp, or at the base of the ornament above the two small ovals containing the figures of value in the left and right lower corners respectively. The size of the sheets of these stamps is quite unknown. We do not even know the number of stamps in a row or the number of rows, and the lack of this knowledge is a serious want in attempt-

ing any suggestion as to the arrangement of the transfers in the sheet. We have examined a large number of these stamps, and have established the fact that fifteen transfers were used in making up the sheets of the 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., 50 c., and 90 c. values respectively, and six transfers for each of the values 1 v., 3 v., and 5 v. Details as to the types *se-tenant* of each value as far as our material allows will be found under the description of the types of each value given below, and from the data there set out under the 5 c. and 10 c. value we may be fairly certain that the fifteen types were arranged, in these values at least, in a block of five rows of three, this block being repeated several times in the sheet, but with occasional substitutions of other types for those which might be expected to occur normally. We may hazard a guess from this fact that there were possibly nine or twelve stamps in a row, and possibly ten or more rows on a sheet, but this is pure conjecture. There is some slight evidence that the number of stamps in a row is a multiple of three, but none as to the number of rows in the sheet. In the case of the three highest values, where the general rule appears to have been that each successive row consisted of stamps of the same type, with an occasional substitution of a type not normally belonging to the row.

The 1 c. and 5 c. are found in many shades ranging from orange to yellow, the 10 c. to 90 c. from dark blue to light blue, and the 1 v., 3 v. and 5 v. in dark red to pale red. The stamps are imperforate, and overprinted with one double line in diamond italic type, with the words *Decreto de 27th Junio, 1870*, repeated in *tête-bêche* rows. The Hall collection contains a set of the values, except the 1 ven. without overprint; but as the shades of this set are somewhat different from the issued stamps we believe they are proofs. In the same collection there is also a copy of the 5 c. in black on yellow paper, which is also apparently of the nature of a proof.

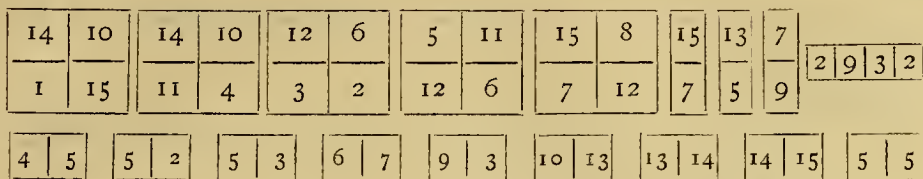
In the description of the various types of each value which follows, in order to avoid wearisome repetition and tautology, we shall designate the small oval containing the figure of value in the lower left corner by the letter A, and the point where its frame line meets the white oval surrounding the central bust by the letter *a*, and similarly by the letters B and *b* the corresponding oval in the right lower corner and its junction with the central white oval. Thus, in the 5 c. value, "the oval A" will mean the small oval in the lower left corner containing the figure "5," and "the position *a*" the point N.E. from the top of the flag of the figure 5, where the ring of the oval meets the white oval round the central bust. "The oval B" will mean the small oval in the lower right corner containing the figure "5," and "the position *b*" the point N.W. from the top of the downstroke of the figure 5, where the ring of the oval meets the white oval round the central bust. Similarly for the other values in centesimos. We need hardly add that the numbers assigned to the types are purely arbitrary.

5 CENTESIMOS. The fifteen types may be recognised as follows :—

1. Pearls under the bust all clear of white oval. Oval A broad at the top. Oval B has a short broken line in it at the top under the ornament above. Small projection into white oval at position *b*.

2. Two pearls under base of bust vertically above "EN" break into the white oval; also all the pearls above the letters "SIMOS." Blob of colour projects into the white oval above "E" of "CENTISIMOS." A break at position *b*, and also in frame line behind the figure "5" in oval B.
3. Pearls under the bust all clear of white oval. White spot over the top of the downstroke of the figure "5" in oval B. Break at position *b*, and small dash of colour above the coloured ground in oval B. Small coloured projection into white oval at position *a*. Top of oval A broken under ornament above.
4. Pearls over "ESIM" break into white oval. Usually a small white dash over the tip of the flag of the figure 5 in oval B.
5. Two pearls over "MO" break into white oval, and blob of colour on pearl over second "E" of "CENTESIMOS" projects into white oval. Usually a break at position *b*.
6. Pearls under bust practically clear of white oval, except one over the first "E" of "CENTESIMOS." White spot over last "S" in this word.
7. Pearls under bust clear of white oval. Oblique coloured dash to left of oval A, the top of this oval A is wide. Small projection into white oval at position *a*.
8. Flag of figure "5" in oval B is thin and pointed. All the pearls at base of bust over the letters "ESIMO" break into white oval.
9. Pearls under bust over "IMOS" break into white oval. Thick extreme end of ornament on left, where it meets oval A on left side.
10. One pearl under bust over "N" breaks into white oval, and also the pearls over "IMOS." Oval A almost closed vertically above downstroke of the figure 5 and broken at position *a*, the ends overlapping. Oval B broken where it joins the ornament on right side.
11. Pearls under bust over "N" and first "S" break into white oval. Nick in solid coloured ground of oval A above the flag of the figure 5. Thick stalk where left side ornament starts from oval A.
12. Pearls under bust all clear of white oval. White spot on edge of solid colour in oval A above the flag of the figure 5.
13. Pearls under bust over "ENT" usually, and three over "MOS" always break into white oval. Small curl of colour where ornament on left side starts from oval A on left. Break at position *b*, and another on right side where the ornament on right starts.
14. Pearls under bust over "EN," "SIM," and one over "OS" break into white oval. Oval A wide on right half of the top. Break at position *b*.
15. Pearls under bust over "NTESIMOS," except one over "M," break into white oval. Oval A broken at position *a*, the ends overlapping. Break in outline of oval B, where it meets ornament to right, the ends overlapping.

The following blocks and pairs, showing the types indicated, are in the Hall collection :—



We may note also that a pair

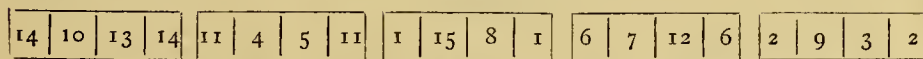
1	15
---	----

 has a left side margin, and a pair

9	3
---	---

 a right side margin; also Types 8 and 15 have sometimes a top margin, and 8 is a top right corner stamp.

The problem now arises can we, from these data, obtain any idea as to the construction of the sheet? The solution at first appears hopeless, but it will be noticed that from these blocks and strips we can make up the following five series of four stamps, the type of the last of each four being the same as that of the first one of the strip, viz. :—



The last named we actually have in a strip of four, and the only types not yet found* *se-tenant* in these five groups being

8	1
---	---

 required for the end pair of the strip

1	15	8	1
---	----	---	---

. The three different types in each of these groups of four exhaust the fifteen types of the stamps found, and the grouping suggests that each row in the sheet consisted of three types repeated in order thus: 14, 10, 13, 14, 10, 13, 14, 10, 13; but we do not know how many stamps there were in a row. From these strips then, having regard to the types found *se-tenant* in the blocks of four and vertical pairs, can we discover the order of the rows, if so be there are five rows? Many combinations can be made up, but the most probable constructions towards solving our problem seem to be these :—



In this grouping besides the horizontal pair

8	1
---	---

 the only vertical pairs not yet found *se-tenant* are

1	6
---	---

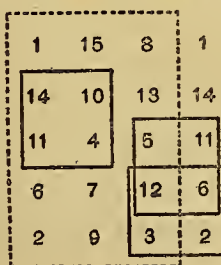
2	14
---	----

9	10
---	----

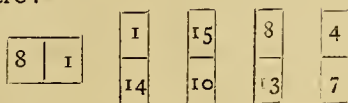
3	13
---	----

; all the rest horizontal and vertical are found in the Hall collection in blocks or pairs.

Another combination is :—



In this grouping the only pairs not yet found *se-tenant* are :—



* We have since found this pair

8	1
---	---

.

It is equally good if we move the top row of this combination to the bottom thus:—

14	10	13	14
11	4	5	11
6	7	12	6
2	9	3	2
1	15	8	1

In this grouping the only pairs not yet found *se-tenant* are:—

8	1
4	2
9	3
7	1
15	8

Another combination may be suggested:—

11	4	5	11
14	10	13	14
1	15	8	1
6	7	12	6
2	9	3	2

In this grouping the only pairs not yet found *se-tenant* are:—

8	1
11	4
5	13
14	10
13	8
1	6

In this grouping the transference of the top row to the bottom will be found still to leave five vertical pairs not yet found, and is no improvement on the suggestion.

We know that Types 8 and 15 are in the top row of the sheet, but this does not help to decide which of these suggested groupings is the correct one, for the block of fifteen transfers was no doubt repeated at least once underneath wholly (giving ten rows of stamps to the sheet) or partially, so that Types 1, 8, and 15 are to be found, as indeed we know for certain, with other types above them in vertical pairs.

From the above investigation we may conclude that it is almost certain that the sheet was made up of a block of fifteen transfers arranged in five rows of three repeated several times (six or eight seem the most likely) in the sheet. The fact that Type 1 occurs with left margin, and Types 3 and 8 with right margin, indicates that normally the three types were repeated in order several times in a row as already suggested. That the normal arrangement was sometimes interrupted by the insertion of a type not belonging to the usual succession we know by the existence of the pairs

5	2
---	---

5	3
---	---

5	5
---	---

 and

14	15
----	----

. The positions of these cannot at present be certified or even foretold.

It may be mentioned here as an excuse for not having arrived at any conclusions, as will be seen later, in regard to the settings of the 30 c., 50 c., and 90 c. values, in which cases the data are very much more limited, that the above results have only been arrived at by the chance of having a comparatively large number of vertical pairs (which are scarce in these stamps). The number of possible arrangements of fifteen types in three rows of five is enormous. Supposing that we have arrived at the stage of

finding the five horizontal groups, and had a surmise that these were to form five rows, the five groups may be arranged in rows in 120 ways. Now if we had no knowledge as to the vertical settings, each group of three types may be arranged in the same relative order in three ways, and each of these three ways may be associated with another group of three in rows in three ways, giving nine arrangements in two rows of the two groups of three. We can likewise make twenty-seven arrangements in three rows, with another eighty-one arrangements in four rows, and with the fifth 243 arrangements in five rows. Each of these arrangements of the types is possible for each of the 120 ways of arranging the rows. Hence the total possible arrangements of the fifteen types in five rows of three is $120 \times 243 = 29,160!$

Before leaving the 5 c. value, we may note that the Hall collection contains two copies with double overprint, i.e. two double lines of overprint, and also two copies, one unused and one used, pin-perf., most probably of unofficial origin.

(To be continued.)

Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

By LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.



HERE have been several articles published in the English stamp journals on the subject of the stamps issued by the Chilian Army of Occupation in Bolivia and Peru, but with the exception of one written by Mr. S. C. Barnett, which appeared in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, none of the writers has done any real research work. The philatelists of Chile have, however, devoted much time to a careful study of these interesting stamps, and I feel at the outset that I must acknowledge my indebtedness to their work. Being more conveniently situated than the English specialist, they have been enabled to search through the official records and publish many of the decrees issued by Admiral Lynch, the Generalissimo of the Chilian Army. These, being published in the Chilian journals, notably the now defunct *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica de Santiago*, are not easily accessible to the general mass of English-speaking collectors, and I believe that the greater part of them are now translated for the first time.

On the 14th February, 1879, Colonel Sotomayor and a number of men seized the Bolivian port of Antofagasta. This was the result of a quarrel between the Governments of Chile and Bolivia as to their respective rights over the nitrate district of Antofagasta, actual war having been declared between the two countries on the 12th February. Within the next ten days Cobija and Tocopilla fell, and shortly after Mexillones, the last port of any size remaining to Bolivia.

By a decree of the 12th March * the use of Chilean stamps in the towns of Antofagasta and Mexillones was authorized, and by a further decree of the 26th of the same month † the former town was established as a distributing centre, stocks of stamps being held there in order to supply the other Bolivian towns in Chilean hands with the necessary specie. Owing principally to the fact that the Army of Occupation consisted mainly of volunteers, with a resulting lack of organization, it was not at first found practicable to enforce the use of postage stamps for franking letters. The following decree therefore appeared :—

Ministry of the Interior.

SANTIAGO, *May 8th*, 1879.

In view of the preceding note from the Director-General of Posts, and in virtue of paragraph 21, Art. 12 of the law of the 19th November, 1874, it being represented that as the territory of Antofagasta is in Military Occupation by the Army of the Republic, and owing to its not having been handed over to the administrative services, the convenient organisation offers serious difficulties in distinguishing correspondence emanating from persons in the army, or addressed to them, from that of private persons, and in order that there may be as little delay for correspondence owing to the hindrances and inconveniences which offer themselves in supplying these places with postage stamps,

It is decreed,

That while the territory contained between the 23rd and 24th parallels is under Military Occupation by the forces of the Republic, correspondence emanating from this district shall be carried free by the State Post Office.

The same rule will apply to correspondence proceeding from all points occupied or to be occupied, by the Fleet or the Army.

The Director-General of Posts will adopt such measures as may be necessary for compliance with this decree.

Take note, communicate and publish.

PINTO.

ANTONIO VARAS.

This decree remained in force until the 10th April, 1880, which was the date fixed by the following :—

Ministry of the Interior.

SANTIAGO, *March 18th*, 1880.

In view of the dispositions contained in section 21, Art. 12 of the law of the 10th November, 1874 ; and

Considering: (1) That the service of the Post Offices in the territories of Antofagasta, Cobija, and Tarapacá having been organised and established, there is no reason for the continuation of free postage for private correspondence directed to these points, or sent from them to other places of the Republic ;

(2) That both fiscal and commercial interests exist at this time, fixing the rules to which the franking of correspondence should be subject ;

* See *Diario Oficial*, 1879, p. 464.

† *Ibid.*, p. 535.

(3) That in addition to these considerations it is right that persons forming our Army, or filling any position in connection with the same, or any other commission originated by the requirements of the war, should have every facility for the exchange of correspondence,

It is decreed:

Art. 1. That private correspondence emanating from the territories of Antofagasta, Cobija and Tarapacá, and that addressed to such places, shall be subject to the dispositions of the postal tariff of the 19th November, 1874, and in consequence shall be franked with the corresponding stamps.

Art. 2. That, with the exception of registered packets, the correspondence of persons connected with the Army and Navy, ambulances and hospitals for wounded, of those connected with military operations, and all those employed or commissioned in lending their services for the campaign shall be carried free of postage.

Art. 3. That the envelope or enclosure of correspondence addressed to the chiefs, employees, or individuals referred to in the previous article, shall bear, in addition to the name of the person to whom it is sent and his place of residence, the rank, title or commission in which he is serving, the ship, corps or office to which he belongs, or the hospital or ambulance to which he is lending his services.

Art. 4. The Post Offices shall send on all correspondence referred to in Art. 2, addressing the respective packets to the chiefs of the various corps, offices, ships of the Navy, ambulances, hospitals and other war services, through whom they shall be conveyed and delivered to the persons for whom they are intended.

Art 5. Correspondence emanating from the Army or Navy and from the establishments and services mentioned in the preceding articles, must be delivered by those interested to the chiefs of the corps, ship or office to which they belong, or to the heads of the ambulances or hospitals to which they are lending their services, the chiefs then shall make them up into a packet and direct them to the respective administrators.

This correspondence must then be delivered to the chief of the Estado Mayor or the Commandant of Arms respectively for transmission.

Art. 6. The arrangements of this decree shall come into force from the 10th April, making of none effect the decree of the 8th March of last year referring to the general free postage of correspondence destined for Antofagasta and other places in this territory.

Take note, communicate and publish.

PINTO.

DOMINIGO SANTA MARIA.

From the 26th March to the 8th May, 1879, therefore, Chilian stamps were required to be used on all correspondence emanating from the captured provinces, and although their use was not compulsory from that date until April, 1880, they were used occasionally. All values of the 1877 issue of Chile may be found cancelled in this manner, as also the 1 c., green, 2 c., rose, 5 c., carmine, and 5 c., blue, of the 1881 issue.

ANTOFAGASTA.—At the time that Colonel Sotomayor took possession of the town the post office used an obliteration of the type made by the American Bank Note Co. and issued to the Chilian offices.

By the end of 1879, the earliest date I have seen is the 27th December, a small double circle inscribed "ANTOFAGASTA—CHILE" and the date in three lines, was put into use by the Chilian authorities. This remained until the 24th December, 1881, when a small single circle similarly inscribed was introduced. All these postmarks are found impressed in black.

It is possible, although not very probable, that another mark may be found. This consists of the word "Francia" in Gothic letters enclosed in a diamond-shaped frame, on the four sides of which are rays of graded length making the outline of the mark appear as an octagon. This has been found on the locally-issued envelopes used in 1879 impressed in lilac.

On the 17th October, 1885, another postmark, which might be mistaken for the second type mentioned above, was sent from Chile. This consists of a double circle inscribed "ANTOFAGASTA" above and "CHILE" below and the date in three lines in the centre. The lettering is, however, much larger and thicker than in the earlier type and, further, it is very common. I have, however, seen copies with this mark inserted in dealers' stock books as a genuine war postmark!

Before considering the cancellations of the other towns in Bolivia captured by the Chilians a word may here be said about two provisional issues.

In 1879 and 1880, owing to the difficulty in obtaining new stocks of stamps from the United States—the Peruvian fleet had not at that time been annihilated—Chile was reduced to the necessity of re-issuing stamps which had been withdrawn from circulation. The values from 1 c. to 10 c. of the 1867 issue were put on sale, and also the fiscal stamps from 1 c. to 10 c. These may, therefore, be found used in the captured towns although they are of the utmost rarity.

Just possibly the 10 c., yellow, may also be found used, although up to the time of writing I have not seen a satisfactory copy.

COBIJA.—Returning now to the postmarks, Cobija was the next important town to fall into enemy hands. The obliterations in use at that time were various. I have only seen the two following used on Chilian stamps. The first consists of a single circle inscribed "COBIJA" above with no date. It has the appearance of an ordinary date stamp from which the figures of the month and year, and also the name of the month, have been removed. This is, as a rule, impressed in a pale watery greenish blue, though I have seen a copy of the 2 c., orange, cancelled in black. The second mark is simply four concentric rings. It is always in a pale greenish blue.

The other cancellations which probably exist are four in number. The first is a double-lined oval measuring 26×17 mm., across the centre of which is the word "CANCELADO." The spaces above and below the word are filled in with conventional olive branches. This, like the preceding marks, is always impressed in greenish blue.

Another mark which probably may be found is the word "FRANCA" inclosed in a rectangle with rounded ends, below which is the figure "5."

There are two difficulties about this mark, and both would be solved by the discovery of an entire envelope franked with Chilean stamps and cancelled with this obliteration. The problems are these: If the Chileans made use of the mark, did they or did they not remove the figure "5"? The probability is that they did, since before the advent of the enemy Cobija had made use of the stamp for franking letters on which no adhesive stamps had been placed. The Chileans would, however, only require it as an obliteration, so that there was no necessity for the figure to be left. The other point which must be faced is more difficult of solution. At this period there were an immense number of "FRANCA" marks in use in Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, and of these quite twenty-five per cent consisted of the word enclosed in a rectangular frame of varying size. The only copy of the Cobija mark I have seen was used by the Bolivian authorities before the town fell into the hands of the Chilean forces. It measures 30 mm. from one end of the frame to the other and is 7 mm. broad. The letters are 5 mm. high, and from the extreme left of the serif at the foot of the "F" to the extreme right of the serif at the foot of the "A" is 26 mm. The figure "5" is 5 mm. high and 3 mm. across the bowl. I have a copy of the 5 c., rose, of the 1883 issue of Chile with a "FRANCA" mark impressed in greenish blue similar to that in which all the Cobija postmarks at present mentioned are found and the measurements tally with those given above. There is no trace of any "5" below the mark. I should not like, however, to assert dogmatically that this is an undoubted example of the type used in Cobija in 1879.

A third obliteration which may be found, although I have not yet seen it used on a Chilean stamp, consists of a double-lined circle measuring 23 mm. in diameter. Inside the inner circle are the words "COBIJA" above and "BOLIVIA" below in thin block capitals curved to the shape of the circle. Across the centre is the word "FRANCO" with two small asterisks above and below the letters "A" and "N." The impression is always in carmine. This mark may also be found without the word "BOLIVIA," which points to its use by the Chileans. It is likewise only known in carmine.

We now leave the realm of speculation and reach firm ground. On the 6th April, 1882, the Chilean Post Office sent to Cobija a mark consisting of a single circle with the town name above and the word "CHILE" below; the date is in three lines in the centre. This mark is always found in black and continued in use up to the 17th October, 1885, so that it is essential for the date to be clear and distinct before it can be stated that any given specimen belongs to the war period. On that date a small double circle of the type issued to Antofagasta on the same day was brought into use.

TOCOPILLA.—For some time before the war Tocopilla used two postmarks. The first, which is only found in carmine, consists of a single circle 28 mm. in diameter. At the top is the word "CORREO" between two rosettes, and below "DE TOCOPILLA." Across the centre is the word "FRANCO." The second mark, which may possibly but not very probably be found, is a double-lined oval 21 × 39 mm., the outer line being thick. Within the inner line following the curve is the inscription "CORREO" above and "TOCOPILLA"; below the word "DE" stands alone in the centre. At each end are two small rosettes. This mark is always in blue.

A third mark is reported consisting of the word "FRANCA," but as I have never seen it, I am unable to give any description.

I possess a copy of the 5 c., lake (1877), bearing part of the word "TOCOPILLA" in a double-lined circle, and from a comparison of measurements of this specimen and a similar type of cancellation used in Mejillones, I am convinced that the full postmark may be described as follows: A large double circle, the outer being 27 mm. in diameter and the inner 16½ mm. Between these are the words "TOCOPILLA" at the top and "BOLIVIA" below; at each side are four small marks arranged in the form of a square. In the centre in three lines is the date. The impression is in black on the only specimen I have seen.

On the 31st January, 1882, a postmark was sent from Chile consisting of a small single circle with the word "TOCOPILLA" above and "CHILE" below, and the date in three lines in the centre. It is of the same type as that supplied to Cobija in April, 1882. The impression is in either black or blue. As in the case of the Cobija postmark, care must be taken to see that the date is distinct on any copies found since the obliteration was in use long after the war had ended.

MEXILLONES DEL SUA.—Two types of postmark were in use in Mexillones before the Chilian forces took possession. The first consists of a large double circle 27 mm. in diameter, inscribed "MEJILLONES" above and "BOLIVIA" below, the latter having four dots in the form of a square before and after the word. The date is in three lines in the centre. The mark is impressed in greenish blue ink. I cannot say definitely whether this cancellation is to be found on Chilian stamps; possibly not, since I have only seen it used on a cover dated in 1877. But knowing the peculiarly conservative nature of the Bolivians at this period and their objection to changes, it may chance that an envelope or stamp may be found some day so cancelled, and I think the mark should be mentioned.

The second type I know was used since Mr. S. C. Barnett had a copy of a Chilian stamp cancelled with it. This postmark also consists of a large double circle, but bearing the inscription, "ADMINISTRACION DE CORREOS," and the town name across the centre. It is possible that the obliteration was used in the *Peruvian* town of the same name, but until the entire postmark is found nothing can be definitely settled. The copy mentioned by Mr. Barnett was impressed in blue.

In any case these obliterations must be of extreme rarity, since on the 26th June, 1879, a cancellation was sent from Chile consisting of a small double circle inscribed "MEJILLONES" above and "CHILE" below, with the date in three lines in the centre. The impression is in black.

CARACOLES.—For some time before the war Caracoles had made use of a neat little mark consisting of the words "FRANCA—CARACOLES" in two lines enclosed in a rectangular frame. This was impressed in black. I am, however, very doubtful whether this will ever be found on a Chilian stamp.

On the 27th April, 1880, a small double circle enclosing the words "CARACOLES—CHILE" above and below, and the date in three lines in the centre, was sent from Santiago, and this is known in blue or black.

I cannot trace when this was withdrawn, but there does not appear to

have been a new type before 1897. The postmark was therefore used long after the war, and it is in consequence necessary to examine the date carefully.

S. ANTONIO DE ATACAMA.—I have no knowledge as to the type of postmark employed in San Antonio when the town was occupied by the Chilian forces. On the 2nd September, 1880, however, an obliterator was sent out from Santiago. It consists of a single circle inscribed "S. A. DE ATACAMA" round the top; at the foot are four angles so arranged as to form a cross, and the date is in three lines in the centre.

CALAMA.—Prior to the Chilian occupation, Calama used an obliterating mark consisting of the town name in sloping capitals 7 mm. high. There was also a "FRANCA" mark in sloping capitals of the same size and with no frame. Both are impressed in a very deep blue ink. In the collection of Mr. T. W. Hall is a copy of the 5 c. of the 1881 issue cancelled with the first of these marks. I have not seen any copy of the second obliteration however.

On the 23rd October, 1882, a single circle inscribed "CALAMA" above and "CHILE" below, and the date in three lines in the centre was dispatched from Santiago. Examples of the 1881 issue of Chile must therefore most certainly exist with this postmark.

There is an element of danger about the mark, which is not, however, serious. It is caused by the fact that on the 20th June, 1885, a cancellation was issued differing only in the addition of small ornaments to each side, and a slight reduction in size of the lettering.

It must also be remembered that since the postmark of 1882 was in use for some years after the war, the date on any specimens found must be subjected to a careful scrutiny.

SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA.—This is a fairly large town on the east side of Lake Atacama. It seems probable that some form of postmark was employed here prior to the war, but I have not been able to trace one.

On the 23rd February, 1886, an obliterator consisting of a double circle of the type issued to Antofagasta in October, 1885, was dispatched from Chile.

PUQUIOS.—Again, I can only admit ignorance. I have no idea as to what cancellation was employed in Puquios in the early part of the war. On the 2nd September, 1880, a small single-lined circle, of the type issued to San Antonio de Atacama on the same day, was sent out from Chile.

(To be continued.)



Review.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,
1869 TO 10th APRIL, 1919.*



HIS eagerly expected volume, commemorative of fifty years activity of the Royal Philatelic Society, contains as complete a record as is possible to be collected from the archives of the Society and the published proceedings in various philatelic journals. Early philatelic literature has been carefully searched for scattered notices of the Society and the circumstances attending its inception and early progress narrated from material garnered from all available sources. There is abundant evidence that the author has taken immense pains in collecting this material, and has not shirked the great labour and patience necessary for ensuring accuracy in details. Much information regarding the early philatelists is here set forth and in some cases made known for the first time.

Since the editor has done his work so conscientiously it is perhaps ungenerous to make complaints, but the volume would have been improved if it had been produced in the same style and format as other publications of the Society, and the portraits which adorn the volume might with considerable advantage have been reproduced in better style. Collotype reproductions would have been much more preferable than the somewhat poor process blocks which have been adopted. Possibly these shortcomings are due to the exigencies of the times. An appendix might have included a list of all philatelists, who have at any time been members of the Society, with the dates of their election and resignation or death, especially in view of the author's assiduity in the verification of such particulars. However, the volume is an extremely interesting production and will be of immense service to the future historian of Philately, since doubtless the events herein recorded form the greater part of the history of Philately in this country.

Historically, the origins of nearly all subjects are of absorbing interest, and those of Philately are not different in this respect from those of any other. We read in this volume of the difficult circumstances attending the origin of the Society, its early struggles for existence, and the critical condition of the Society in the early seventies and again towards the end of the same decade. In fact, at the later period, Philately was at a very low ebb. Contemporaneous philatelic literature is very scanty from 1877 to 1880, evidence that collectors must have been comparatively few in number. With the year 1879 a revival set in. The appearance of the *Philatelic Record*, and soon afterwards the discovery of the possibilities of "plating" in the early eighties, imparted the necessary impetus to the pursuit which has not weakened since that date to the present day.

* *The Royal Philatelic Society, London. 1869 to April 10th, 1919.* By Baron Percy de Worms, Honorary Assistant Secretary. Bath, 1919.

New Zealand 2d., Plate II. retouched

KEY FOR PLATING PURPOSES, BY B. GOODFELLOW.

Note.—36 Stamps out of the 240 on the Plate show more or less retouching. Several others show signs of wear or damage, but no retouching.

The 36 Retouched Stamps are divisible into the Groups following:—

- Group A.** Damage, or wear, extends over the whole of the stamp.
- „ **B.** Damage mainly on the upper two-thirds of the stamp (i.e. the lower corner ornaments show but little damage).
- „ **C.** Damage mainly on the lower portion of the stamp.
- „ **D.** Damage mainly on the right hand side.
- „ **E.** Damage mainly on the left hand side.

The list given in the History of New Zealand Stamps, p. 20, is inaccurate in including Row 19, No. 7, among the retouches, and also omits Row 20, No. 6, which is a marked retouch.

Additional to the 36 retouches, the following items may be mentioned:—

In Row 1, Nos. 1, 5, 11, and 12, are much worn but not retouched.

In Row 13 No. 8, and in Row 14 No. 8, show damage.

In Row 14, No. 1 shows a marked flaw upon the forehead of the Queen, probably due to a tool having been dropped upon the plate. I have, I think, seen one instance upon a vermilion stamp.

In Row 16, Nos. 3 and 4 disclose worn patches in the engine turned background.

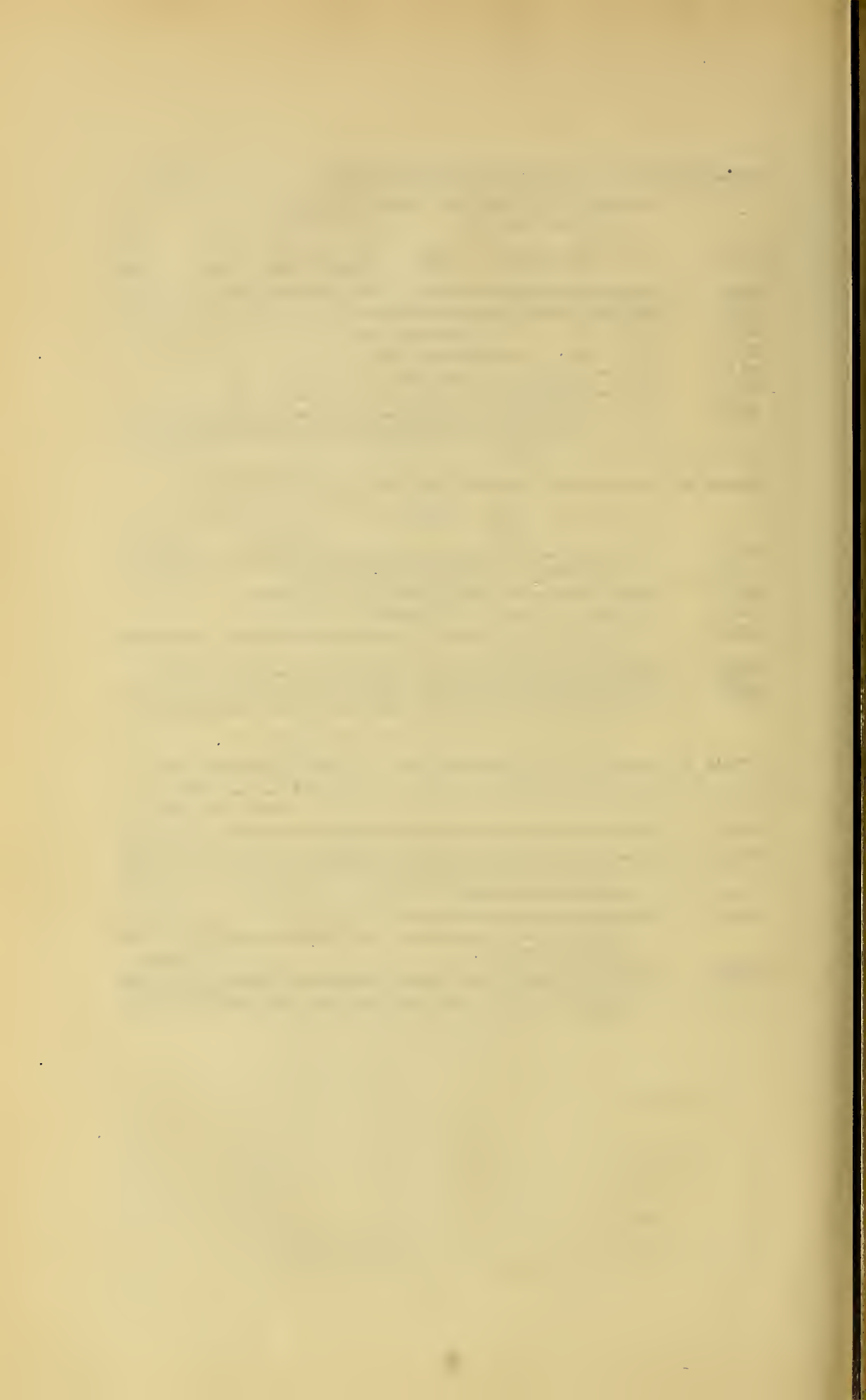
In Row 18, No. 10 discloses wear on the lower left side.

In Row 20, No. 8 discloses slight retouching on the lower right, including a slight graver slip across the upper serif of the final E of Twopence.

References.—Article by L. L. R. Hausburg, London Philatelist. Vol. xv. p. 78.

The History of New Zealand Stamps (1913), p. 19, &c., containing illustrations showing the damaged portion of the retouched plate.

Article by P. B. Phipson, Australian Stamp Journal, Vol. iv. p. 66.



The Society started with broad views as to the scope of its activities. Its function was defined as that of collecting reliable information regarding stamps of all sorts, and in the early days the difficulty of securing accurate particulars as to new issues and doubts as to the *bona fides* of novelties necessitated careful investigation of credentials. The early efforts of the Society were, therefore, largely devoted to the compilation of a catalogue. This, apart from the issues of Great Britain and Colonies, never reached the stage of publication. Such a task is of far greater dimensions to-day and would take many years to realize as a result of collective labours. The work of the Society on British colonial issues has resulted in many noteworthy achievements, and these are duly recorded in the series of noble volumes published from time to time and in articles in various philatelic journals. Naturally, in view of their intrinsic interest and the irresistible appeal they make to British philatelists, these issues have been very extensively studied, and some may think too exclusively so. It must not be forgotten that there remain other fields to conquer, and to these it would be now fitting for the Society to give some attention. For example, the line-engraved issues of the American Bank Note Co. include many "classical" stamps. These have not yet been studied in detail and it is gradually becoming apparent that unknown plates of some of them exist, while retouches and similar phenomena which have proved so fascinating in the line-engraved issues of British colonials await discovery and record. This is only one domain which could be suggested for intensive study. It is to be hoped that the Society will remember that, in the words of its first recorded statutes, its objects are to collect and disseminate "all possible information respecting stamps."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE third and fourth meetings of the Society will be held on November 13th and 27th respectively at 5.45 p.m.

November 13. Display of 2d., New Zealand, including Retouches. By B. Goodfellow.

November 27. Five Minute Papers.

"The Vignette pages of the Queen's Staircase Stamps of Bahamas." By E. W. Mann.

"Early Issues of Newfoundland." By Captain Purefoy

"Proofs of Great Britain, 1d., black, and the Reprint." By C. O. Trivett.

"A Chilian Retouch." By the Vice-President; and

"Brazil." By W. Howard.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society, Session 1919-20, will be held on Thursday, November 13th.

No stamps can be dealt with on November 13th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, November 11th.

WE note with pleasure that the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France has conferred upon our esteemed colleague, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, a silver medal—"Grand Module"—in slight recognition of the excellent work done by him through the National War Garden Commission.

Few of us in this Island realise how much we owe to Mr. Pack for his earnest and conscientious work in conserving and increasing our food supplies.

It is therefore all the more pleasing to find this honour conferred by one of the foremost scientific organizations in France.

AN Italian Philatelic Exhibition, under the patronage of the Queen of Italy, was held at Turin on the 11th to 20th of October in commemoration of the Centenary of the Italian Postal Service.

MR. E. S. DAVIDSON, the energetic Secretary of the City of London Philatelic Society, has sent us their Seventeenth Annual Report. We heartily congratulate him on the good work this well-known Society is doing.

Not the least interesting portion is a Roll of Honour—fifty-four members having served their country, and four made the supreme sacrifice.

MR. DAVIDSON has also sent us a most ingenious and instructive advertisement for the C.L.P.S. It is a kind of philatelic jig-saw puzzle, affording a series of lessons in "plating," which personally we have found both interesting and amusing.

IT is with sincere regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Mount Brown, one of the pioneers of Philately and one of the earliest members of our Society. Mr. Mount Brown was born in 1837 in London, commenced collecting in 1860, and in May, 1862, produced his well-known catalogue, which attained widespread popularity and reached five editions in two years.

He relinquished Philately about 1870, but in late years returned to the hobby, and was in 1916 elected an honorary member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

JUST as we are going to press we hear the distressful news that our colleague, Mr. Wilmot Corfield, for a brief period editor of this journal, died on the 27th October and was buried on the 30th October. We hope to refer further to his untimely death in our next number.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI, NIUE, and RAROTANGA.—Messrs. J. W. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts have sent us specimens of the 3d. surface-printed New Zealand stamps with the usual overprints in blue. All perf. 14 × 15.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* states that the 5s. Kangaroo stamp is now on sale in orange and grey colours.

JOHORE.—We have received "Specimen" copies of the 5 c., 25 c., and 50 c., and make out the watermark to be Multiple Crown CA.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Philatelic Magazine* states that the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 24 c. stamps were overprinted

"1st Atlantic
Air Post.
Martinsyde.
Raynham.
Morgan,"

and that entires bearing these stamps and postmarked "St. John's, Newfoundland, per Registered Mail, 17th May, 1919," exist.

The Raynham flight was abandoned, but the stamps undoubtedly franked the letters on which they appear and which were presumably conveyed in the end by mail boat.

NORTH-WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The ½d. denomination has reached the *Australian Stamp Journal* on Multiple watermark paper.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—Other War Tax stamps are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts. They are the 1d. and 3d. values, with the overprint $\frac{\text{WAR}}{\text{TAX}}$ in black; local printing.

EUROPE.

ITALY.—A new 15 centesimi stamp of the same type as the 5 c. and 10 c. current has appeared, and a copy has reached the *S.C.F.*

Adhesive.

15 c., dark slate; wmk. Crown, perf. 14.

LEVANT (Polish P.O. in the).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that there is a Polish Post Office at Constantinople, and that it has been considered necessary to provide special stamps for its use. These are the current Polish stamps overprinted "Levant." There are twelve stamps in the set; viz., 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 pf., and 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 5 marks.

MONACO.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that a set of War Charity stamps has been issued for this principality, comprising the following denominations: 2 c. × 3 c., 5 c. × 5 c., 10 c. × 15 c., 25 c. × 15 c., 50 c. × 50 c., 1 fc. × 1 fc., and 5 fcs. × 5 fcs.

Only the 5 c. × 5 c. is described, as follows: "It shows a view of Monte Carlo in the upper half of the stamp and a widow and child in the lower half, with the inscription 'ORPHELINS FRANÇAIS DE LA

GUERRE.' At the top of the stamp 'PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO,' and numerals of value in lower corners."

ROUMANIA.—The following stamps, new to us, have come to hand:—

Type of Gibbons No. 18.

25 b., blue; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
4 b., drab "

Type of Gibbons No. 21.

1 leu, green; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.
2 lei, orange "

Type of Gibbons No. 37.

50 bani, red; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Type of Gibbons No. 39.

15 bani, red-brown; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Another value 3 centavos, is added to the set, current design, no watermark, by the *American Philatelist*.

The perforations are given as $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

PANAMA.—The *American Philatelist* chronicles a new provisional stamp as follows:—

"Stamp of current issue overprinted 1519 and 1919 in the upper left and right corners respectively, and surcharged with the numeral '2' in each lower corner over the original denomination, the numerals connected by the word 'CENTESIMOS' in *sans-serif* capitals, all in dark blue."

Provisional.

2 on $2\frac{1}{2}$ centesimos, vermilion and black.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c. Rotary Press stamps, all perf. 11×10 ; also the 1 c., surface printed, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

URUGUAY.—A new 5 milesimos stamp is described in the *American Philatelist* as "Rectangular design 21×26 mm. Central oblong medallion of view of Montevideo Harbour enclosed in beaded frame surmounted by a rising sun, above which is the two-lined legend 'REPUBLICA O DEL URUGUAY,' in white Roman capitals on solid colour. Beneath the medallion appears 'CORREOS' in a horizontal line of white Roman capitals, while in each lower corner a pear-shaped label contains the numeral '5' in colour on white, the labels being connected by a curving ribbon bearing the word 'MILESIMOS' in coloured capitals."

Adhesive.

5 mils., bright violet and slate; no wmk., perf. 11.

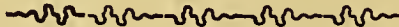
OTHER COUNTRIES.

JAPAN.—From Mr. A. M. T. Woodward we have received for the Society's collection four new Japanese stamps.

The 6 and 8 sen. values are Gibbons Type 28, and the 30 and 50 sen. Gibbons Type 29.

Adhesives.

6 sen., red-brown; granite wove, wavy lines, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
8 sen., grey; granite wove, wavy lines, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
30 sen., claret; granite wove, wavy lines, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
50 sen., brown; granite wove, wavy lines, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of September 23rd and 24th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1849-50, 40 c., pair, on piece	4	0	0
Great Britain, £5, orange on white	4	5	0
"I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, Crowns,* slight tear, no gum	62	0	0
Baghdad, 1917, pictorial design, ¼ a. on 2 par., claret; ¼ a. on 5 par., dull purple; ½ a. on 10 par., green, on Turkish Fiscal stamp; ½ a. on 10 par., rose, on Type 30, with overprint; 2 a. on 1 piast., bright blue, with date within Crescent; 2 a. on 1 piast., ultramarine, and with date between Star and Crescent; ½ a. on 10 par., rose, and 1 a. on 20 par., rose (1908 issue), all used together on the entire envelope, but the postmarks are below the stamps, so the set is practically*	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pictorial design, 1 anna on 20 paras, red,* slightly creased	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 annas on 1 piastre, bright blue,* full gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pictorial design with small Star, 1 anna on 20 paras, red	7	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, overprinted with Star and Crescent, with date within Crescent, ½ anna on 10 paras, green, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 annas on 1 piastre, dull blue (1901 issue), mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, on Turkish Fiscal stamp, ½ anna on 10 paras, rose, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., rose (1909 issue), mint	4	0	0
Bushire, 1915 (Aug.), 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, and 12 chahi, and 1, 3, and 5 krans, set of 10, mint	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 ch., on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, 1917 (Aug.) 5 ch., mint, pair	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 kr., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 kr., ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 kr., ditto	5	0	0
* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Bushire, 1915 (Sept.), 1 chahi, deep blue and carmine, a mint horizontal strip of five, showing the types of overprint	70	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 chahi, deep blue and carmine, horizontal pair, on piece	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 chahi, deep green, on piece	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9 chahi, deep violet and brown, on piece	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 chahi, brown and deep green, mint, pair	66	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 chahi, ultramarine, on piece	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 chahi, sepia and brown, ditto	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 kr., black, brown, and silver, pair, on piece	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 kr., carmine, slate, and silver	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 kr., sepia, dull lilac and silver	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 kr., slate, sepia, and silver	16	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, cut rather close	8	0	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888 (Aug.), 10s.,* slightly creased	4	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 13, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, French Occupation, set of 15, mint	8	0	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair, on piece	4	0	0
Lagos, 1904, Single C A, 10s., mint	10	0	0
Nyasaland Protectorate, 1897, C C, £10, yellow	8	15	0
Rhodesia, 1898-08, £10, lilac, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 1909, £5, deep blue,* full gum, slightly creased	4	5	0
Togoland, 1914, wide printing, 1 m., on piece	28	0	0
Canada, thick paper, 10d.	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 3 c. (Hawker),* part gum	11	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green	5	10	0
Uruguay, 1858, imperf., 120, pale blue, apparently*	4	5	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), on German New Guinea, second printing, 2d. on 10 pf., and 2½d. on 10 pf., <i>se tenant</i> , pair, one stamp slightly torn*	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, mint	35	0	0
Ditto, 1914 (Dec.), on Marshall Islands, 1s. on 1 mark, mint	22	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), 2s. on 2 marks,* rubbed	13	0	0	Mauritius, Post Paid, small fillet, 2d., blue, pair	9	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 6d. on 50 pf., black and purple on buff, error with double overprint, mint	32	0	0	Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion, <i>mint</i>	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 shilling on 1 mark, carmine, unused, with full gum, but slightly creased	20	0	0	Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., carmine, creased at top	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 shilling on 1 mark, carmine, slightly rubbed on face and creased, unused, with full gum	65	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., carmine, slight defects	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 shillings on 2 marks, blue, mint	36	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6½d., <i>used</i>	9	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., black	8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., carmine	18	0	0
* * *				Ditto, 1860, 1s., orange-vermilion	12	0	0
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.				New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d., dull carmine, used together with 2d., Plate 3, on piece	14	0	0
Sale of September 18th and 19th, 1919.				Ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine, six segments, on piece	6	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	9	0	0	Ditto, Lareated, 3d., green, wmk. 2, very indistinct, poor condition	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c.	10	10	0	New Zealand, serrated perfs, 6d., grey-brown, imperf. at top	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., rubbed	5	10	0	Queensland, 3d., brown, Truncated Star, perf. 12	8	10	0
Canada, ½d., rose, strip of 3	7	15	0				
Ditto, 7½d., green, <i>pair</i>	11	15	0	Sale of September 24th/26th, 1919.			
Cape, 1853, 1d. (?), on blued, block of 3 and single, on piece	8	15	0	Baghdad, 1917, ½ a. on 10 p., rose, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on blued, pair	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., ultramarine*	7	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 6d., lilac, pair	6	6	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 as. on 1 p., ultramarine, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine, minute thinning	10	10	0	Canada, 7½d., green, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, slight crease, 2 each	6	0	0	Cape, 1853, 1d., on blued, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, close at bottom	5	5	0	Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion, slight crease	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, slight thinning	13	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, slight thinning	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, close	7	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another, on piece	6	15	0
Ditto, De la Rue, 1d., block of 4, mint	7	5	0	Ditto, ditto, another copy	5	15	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown*	30	0	0	Ditto, C.A., 5s., orange*	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	6	5	0	Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	25	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., brown, clean to intermediate perfs.	9	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	21	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, rough perfs., slight tear	6	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown	10	10	0	East Africa and Uganda, 1904, 50 rs.	7	5	0
Ditto, 1883, 24 c., brown-lilac* perfs. cut at left	6	5	0	Gibraltar, 1904-7, £1, mint	8	10	0
Great Britain, Anchor, 5s., Plate 4, on blued*	6	15	0	Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate, less L.B., 239 stamps	29	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10s., blue	7	15	0	Ditto, 2s., red-brown	5	5	0
India, 1854, 4 a., pair, showing blue wavy lines	10	15	0	Ditto, 1878, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	6	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on blue, medium early state	22	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, very early state, minute tear and heavy post-mark	32	0	0	Ditto, £5, orange	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on blue, defective	8	0	0	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, early, close and thinned, S.G. 7	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, close	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another on yellowish	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, later state	14	0	0	Ditto, ditto, others on bluish, later state, thinned, 2 each	5	15	0
				Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 16, slight thinning	14	0	0
				Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red, repaired	7	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., deep red	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue £7 5s. and	5	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., slight tear	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	28	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermillion	22	0	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto	29	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, minute thinning	20	10	0
Ditto, 6½d.,* ditto, ditto	16	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, close	18	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermillion	7	15	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	31	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., carmine on yellowish, on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red on hard bluish	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d. on yellowish*	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine, on bluish pair	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, deeper shade	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine on yellowish	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish	5	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., orange, unshaded triangles	5	5	0
Ditto, 1856, 8d., golden yellow, on piece	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1s., green on blue	6	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green, slight thinning	5	5	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, dated copy	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green	11	0	0
Ditto, Truncated Star, 3d., brown, perf. 12, creased	6	5	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-black, defective printing	5	5	0
Collection in Imperial. Foreign, 5600 about	52	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of September 16th and 17th, 1919.

Canada, 6d., greenish-black on wove	4	4	0
Ditto, 6d., dull purple, on thick soft paper	5	15	0
Ditto, 10d., blue, thin paper	3	4	0
Ditto, 7½d., green, mint	4	8	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	4	0	0
Nevis, 1866, 1s., yellow-green, mint	9	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	5	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, flaw in printing	3	7	6
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	12	6
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black on Indian red*	6	10	0
Ditto, 6d., grey-black	3	15	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cameroons, 1s. on 1 mark, inverted "s", mint	5	0	0
Ditto (French), set, 1 c. to 2 fcs., all mint	9	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 4d., pale blue, ditto	3	12	6
France, 1870-3, 15 c., tête-bêche, pair	12	12	0
Ditto, Colonies, 1870, imperf., 40 c., orange, block of 4	3	15	0

Sale of September 23rd and 27th, 1919.

Hamburg, 9 s., yellow	9	0	0
Oldenburg, ½ g., brown	4	8	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	4	8	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., carmine-rose on yellowish	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate V, 2d., blue	6	5	0
Switzerland, 1850, Post Locale, 5 c.	3	15	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine,* slight defect	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue £5 and	6	5	0
France, 1870-1, 20 c., blue, tête-bêche, pair,* minute thinning	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1862, 9d., straw, hair lines, slight defect	8	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	17	6
United States, 1861, 10 c., S.G. 51, mint	10	0	0
Zanzibar, 1919, 200 r., black and brown	7	0	0

Sale of October 1st and 4th, 1919.

Great Britain, £5, orange	4	10	0
Bushire, 1st issue, mint, set complete, but for S.G. 4	27	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 ch.	14	10	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, 1s. 9d., green	8	0	0
Hanover, 1859, 3 pf., green	4	15	0

Sale of October 8th, 9th, and 11th, 1919.

Austrian Italy, Journal stamp, 4 k., red	3	15	0
--	---	----	---

BAGHDAD.

S.G. 1, used	3	7	6
Another copy, mint	3	12	6
S.G. 2, mint, pair	7	0	0
Another, mint, deeper shade	4	0	0
A used copy	3	12	6
S.G. 3, mint	18	10	0
Another, used	24	0	0
S.G. 4, mint	25	0	0
S.G. 5, unused	19	0	0
S.G. 6, mint, pair	12	0	0
Another mint pair	12	0	0
Another, single copy, scarce shade	7	0	0
S.G. 7, mint	13	0	0
Another, mint	13	0	0

BAGHDAD—continued.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
S.G. 9, mint	20	0	0
Another, used, on small piece	21	0	0
S.G. 10, mint	30	0	0
Another, used	23	0	0
S.G. 11, mint	6	0	0
S.G. 11 and S.G. 2, both mint	9	0	0
S.G. 11 and 13, mint copies	9	0	0
S.G. 12, mint	14	10	0
Another, used, on piece	12	0	0
S.G. 13, mint, strip of six	25	0	0
Another, mint copy	4	10	0
S.G. 14, mint	12	0	0
Another, used on piece	11	10	0
S.G. 15, mint	20	0	0
S.G. 17, mint, pair	7	10	0
Another, mint	3	15	0
S.G. 18, mint	4	12	0
Another copy, but with slight tear at side*	4	4	0
S.G. 19, a brilliant horizontal strip of three	13	10	0
Another, mint copy	4	0	0
Another, used	4	0	0
S.G., 20, mint	4	10	0
Another, mint	3	17	6
Another, used	7	5	0
S.G. 21, mint, strip of four	15	0	0
Another, mint copy	4	0	0
S.G. 22, mint	21	0	0
Another, used	18	0	0
S.G. 23, mint	12	0	0
Another, used	11	0	0
S.G. 24, mint, pair	11	0	0
Another, mint copy	4	10	0
S.G. 25, a specimen, postally used on Indian Govt. envelope	44	0	0
S.G. 1, 2, 11, 13, 17, 19, all mint copies	28	0	0

BUSHIRE.

First issue, 1 ch., 2 ch., 3 ch., 6 ch., 9 ch., 10 ch., 12 ch., 24 ch., 1 kr. (slight tear), 2 kr., 3 kr., all mint except 6 ch. (used on piece)	19	10	0
1 ch., 2 ch., 3 ch., 6 ch., 9 ch., 12 ch., 3 kr., 5 kr., 10 kr., all postally used	32	0	0
1 ch. (3), 2 ch. (3), 3 ch., mint, 6 ch., others all used, some on pieces	7	5	0
1 ch., 2 ch., strip of 4, 6 ch., pair, postally used on back of envelope, with censor label	4	0	0
1 ch., 2 ch., 3 ch., 9 ch., 10 ch., 12 ch., mint set of 6	5	0	0
1 ch., 2 ch., 3 ch., 6 ch., 3 kr., used 6 ch., variety without stop, used on piece	4	0	0
Another copy on back of envelope, dated 27. ix. 15	3	3	0

BUSHIRE—continued.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
2 ch., 3 ch., 10 ch., mint	3	0	0
1 kran, mint	2	10	0
1915, 9 ch., mint	25	10	0
10 ch., mint	32	0	0
1 kran, mint	23	0	0
Canada, 12d., pair of proofs	12	10	0
Ditto, a single copy	6	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 6d., brown-purple	6	5	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., carmine, cut small	52	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	8	0	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 1d. on 4d., inverted surcharge*	6	10	0
Ceylon, imperf. 2s., blue, slight thinning	11	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect	14	0	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black*	7	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	6	0	0
£4 12s. 6d., £4 4s. and 60 crazie, slight defect	14	0	0
Lagos, 1904, Single C A, 10s., mint	11	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, early, apparently*	47	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange on yellowish, earliest, slightly cut into	34	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on bluish, very early	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, later state, pair	23	0	0
Ditto, 1d., orange, earliest, thick yellow paper, close at corners	14	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., two copies each	21	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d.*	12	10	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion*	9	10	0
Ditto, another copy used	9	10	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion*	11	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, slightly cut into	14	0	0
Transvaal, 1905-9, Anchor, 1d., red	11	10	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, blue, on entire, damaged	9	0	0
U. S. A., 1898, 1 c., inverted centre	9	0	0

* * *

MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of September 9th and 12th, 1919.

Great Britain, 2s., brown, two, each	5	5	0
Nyasaland, 1896, £25, "Specimen," mint	3	5	0
Cameroons, ½d. to 5s., set of 13, mint	12	0	0
Great Britain, 1868, 2s., blue, Plate 3, imperf., mint	23	10	0
Ditto, Cross, 10s., grey-green	4	15	0
Sicily, 5 gr., vermilion, mint	3	0	0
Geneva, 1843, left half of the double stamp	14	0	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

NOVEMBER, 1919.

No. 335.

Unrecognised Retouches.



RETOUCHES, usually in the form of strengthening of lines which have gradually become worn and indistinct, have long been familiar to collectors. Such retouches have been recognised always in the case of stamps printed in *taille douce*, it being a comparatively simple matter for the engraver to deepen existing lines. In the case of surface-printed stamps, however, a far greater difficulty presents itself. A white patch is noticed on a stamp; this is due to a damage to a *cliché*, as in the case of formes made up of movable *clichés* the remedy is simple, namely to discard the damaged *cliché* and substitute another, but when stamps are printed from a plate the remedy is either to discard the plate or to pour a little molten metal on to the damaged part and file it down and touch it up until it prints as well, or almost as well, as the original *cliché*. Such an event has already been recognised in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real plata of Cuba, where the top left-hand corner stamp of the sheet was severely damaged, probably by a fall, and the top left corner of the stamp showed white in the printing. Some metal was run on to the *cliché* and was filed down so as to show a more or less correct outline to the stamp, but no attempt was made to reproduce anything resembling the rest of the corner design, so that a white corner (inside the new coloured corner lines is white). Later, as these were movable *clichés* a new one was substituted.

This is a very well marked case, but there are many others which are not so easy to identify and which are much more puzzling. To take a case in point—one stamp on a sheet shows a well marked flaw in a certain definite position; later, a second and larger flaw appears. Dated copies of the stamps bearing the first flaw are examined and it is found that they cover a certain number of years, but those with the second flaw are not the latest ones but

somewhere in the middle. Obviously, then, what must have taken place is as follows: The first flaw being perhaps insignificant is not considered worth the trouble of altering, but the second is worse and requires repair. The repair is effected and the later stamps are found in apparently the same condition as those before the second flaw appeared. There is a case known where four flaws appeared at different times, and three of these were repaired and the original one left unremedied.

Although in many cases these "retouches" are undetectable, yet they may be proved to exist by the simple expedient of studying shades (since dated copies are not always quite reliable). These, of those known to be printed in early shades, show one or more flaws, and later shades do not show these flaws on the *same* clichés; then it must be a case of "retouch."

Good instances of such "mendings" may be found on the 20 c. and 25 c. of the 1872 issue of Holland. These flaws occurred on stamps somewhere in the first vertical row (they are always perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$); yet, although other machines were used later, these two particular flaws are not found in later printings, and as other flaws run right through for eighteen years it is clear that the same plates were used. It is true that it might be argued that there were several plates in use and that the damaged one was discarded, and this might be so, although the flaws in question are not sufficiently noticeable to make such a course necessary; and, secondly, there are cases in the 5 c. value where the same *cliché* does run right through for eighteen years, and yet at one period additional flaws appeared and were touched out, leaving the original one by which the particular *cliché* is recognisable.

Doubtless with close study a vast number of such cases might be found in many surface-printed stamps. Another instance which is well known is that of one of the *clichés* of the 2 puttans of Cochin, where a complete cleaning up of the one particular *cliché* is known to have taken place, and all sorts of blemishes were removed, leaving, however, such small original flaws that it can be recognised in its cleaned-up state.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

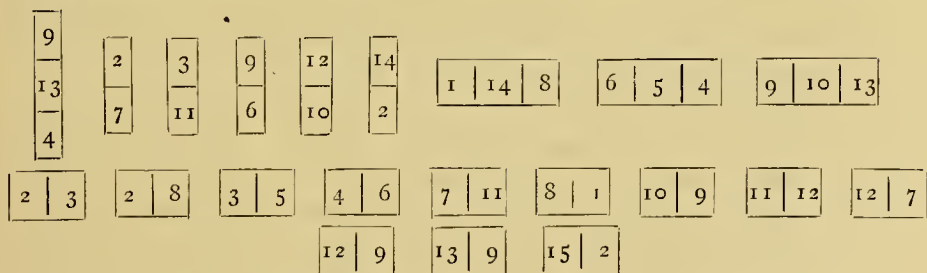
(Continued from page 229.)

10 CENTESIMOS. The fifteen types are:—

1. Six pearls under bust from "M" of "CENTESIMOS" break into white oval. Dash in white oval over "E" of "CENTESIMOS."
2. Eight pearls under bust from "M" of "CENTESIMOS" break into white oval. Short projection from right end of ornament over oval A in the white oval at position *a*.
3. Large semicircular flaw on top of oval B. Three pearls under bust over "MO" break into white oval.

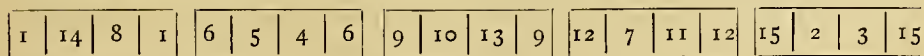
4. Three pearls under bust from "s" of "MOS" break into white oval. Flaw and tongue of colour in oval B vertically above the figure "1." Line of colour projects into white oval in position *a*.
5. Pearls under bust over "ENTESIMOS" break into white oval, which is very narrow over "CE." Large break in position *a*.
6. All pearls under bust clear of white oval, which is very broad. It contains two thick dashes of colour, one caused by break of frame of oval A in position *a*, the ends overlapping, the other over "E" of "CENT."
7. All the pearls under bust over "CENTESIMOS" break into white oval. White semicircular patch in top of oval A.
8. All pearls under bust clear of white oval. No marks in white oval.
9. Five pearls from "O" of "OS" break into white oval. Small dash of colour in white oval at position *a*.
10. Two pearls over "O" of "MOS" break into white oval. Coloured streak cut across oval A in position *a*. Broad white space on top right of oval B.
11. The pearl over "EN" and four pearls over "IMO" break into white oval, and the next four pearls very nearly.
12. Two pearls over "E" and four pearls over "MOS" break into white oval, which is very broad over "MOS."
13. Five pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval.
14. All pearls under bust clear of white oval. Break in frame line at bottom of oval A.
15. A patch of design, showing to right at end of flap of label, bearing the word "ESCUELAS." The five pearls from "OS" mostly break into the white oval.

The strips and pairs of this value in the Hall collection show the following types:—



Type 6 is a marginal stamp on left side. Types 4, 9, and 13 are marginal stamps on right side, and Types 7, 11, and 12 are in the top row.

Proceeding in the same way as in the case of the 5 c. value, we can recognise the following five groups of three types repeated in the rows:—



In these strips only

3	15
---	----

 has not been found *se-tenant*.

Arranging these in rows is not so satisfactory as in the case of the 5 c.

value, as we have not so many vertical pairs at our disposal to check the results. The most favourable combination we have observed is the following:—

9	10	13	9
6	5	4	6
1	14	8	1
15	2	3	15
12	7	11	12

In this grouping the pairs not yet found *se-tenant* are:—

3	15	10	6	5	4	1	8	15
		5	1	14	8	15	3	12

This combination excludes the pairs

3	5
---	---

 and

12
10

 as normal constituents of the group, and also the two top stamps of the vertical strip of three

9
13
4

 the latter being also indicated as "abnormal" by the fact of three

9
13
4

 that Types 9 and 13 appear to occur regularly in the same row, and that we have the "normal" combination

9
6

 in an unsevered pair. This abnormal strip of three is, however, from the top right corner of the sheet, and the Type 9 in it appears to occupy the place where a Type 11 should be normally.

This value is found "split" diagonally or vertically, and used thus at La Guaira.

The Hall collection contains a curious variety of this value, for which we are totally at a loss to account. The variety in question is apparently identical in type with the ordinary stamp, Type 2, but is much smaller in size, the design measuring only $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm. instead of about $22\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$, the usual size of the stamp. It is a used copy, with a dated postmark "11 July 81." We have only seen this one copy, and can offer no explanation as to its *raison d'être*.

30 CENTESIMOS. The fifteen types are:—

1. Four or five pearls over last "s" of "CENTESIMOS" break into white oval. Thick dash of colour into white oval at position *a*. Dashes over "C" and second "E" of "CENTESIMOS" in white oval.
2. Five pearls over "SIMOS" break into white oval. Top of oval A almost closed by coloured ground. Break at position *b*, and white oval very narrow just before the break.
3. All pearls clear of white oval, which is very broad under the bust. Small break into top of oval A at position *a*. Top of oval B broad, with dash of colour on right and dots of colour on left.
4. All pearls clear of white oval under bust. Small line of colour projects into white oval at position *b*.
5. All pearls from position *a* and over "CENTESIMO" break into the white oval.
6. Three pearls over "MO" break into white oval, which is rather narrow below bust. Break at position *a*.
7. Three pearls over "MO" break into white oval, which is very broad under the bust. Break at position *b*. Flaw on edge of coloured ground above figure "3" in oval B.

8. Two or three pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Thin dash of colour in white oval over "E" of "CENT."
9. Four pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Thick edge to oval B at position *b*.
10. All pearls over "ENTIMOS" break into white oval.
11. Three pearls over "TE" and one over "O" break into white oval.
12. All pearls clear of white oval below bust. Thickened join at position *a*. Short stalk where ornament on left of oval A ends. Sometimes has a white flaw above "ES" in "CENTESIMOS."
13. All pearls clear of oval below bust. Oval A thin at top, break in end of ornament on left. Small coloured dash into white oval at position *b*.
14. All pearls clear of oval below bust. Coloured ground inside oval A almost touches margin at position *a*.
15. Four pearls over "SIMO" break into white oval. Break at position *a*, the two thick ends overlapping.

The following pairs, etc., are in the Hall collection :—

1 6	1 13	5 14	6 3	7 8	8 10	9 5	11 1	12 2				
15 12				<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">13</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</td> </tr> </table>		13	11	4	2			
13	11											
4	2											

We have not enough material here even to discover the five groups of three, if such exist.

We may note the combination

1	13	11	1
---	----	----	---

 as suggestion of such an expectation.

50 CENTESIMOS. The fifteen types are :—

1. Pearls under bust break into white oval over "ENTESI."
2. Pearls all clear of white oval. Break at position *a*, the ends overlapping.
3. Pearls all clear of white oval which is very narrow. Break at position *a*, the thick ends overlapping. Flaw at bottom of downstroke of figure "5" in oval A.
4. Two pearls over "EN" and two over "SI" break into white oval. Coloured ground in oval B nearly touches the ornament above.
5. Pearls all clear of white oval, which is very narrow. Break at position *a*, with faint dotted line projecting into the white oval.
6. Two pearls over "EN" and two or three over "IMO" break into white oval, which is narrow. Coloured ground in oval B nearly touches the ornament above.
7. One pearl over "ES" and three or four opposite position *b* break into white oval.
8. Three pearls over "MOS" break into white oval. Spot of colour on left edge of coloured ground in oval B.

9. Pearls all clear of white oval. Break at position *a*, with ends overlapping for some distance, the upper line continuing in broken patches as far as "TE" of "CENTESIMOS." Wide white space in top of oval A.
10. Pearls all clear of white oval. Break at position *a*, with ends widely overlapping. Faint line of colour over "E" of "CENT," and coloured dash over "ESI. Thin line of colour in top left of oval B.
11. Pearls all clear of white oval. Clumsy join at position *a* with projection into white oval. Break in outer line of oval A at bottom left.
12. Pearls all clear of white oval. Break at position *a*, with ends overlapping. Coloured ground of oval A touches ornament at top left. White oval expands somewhat above the last "S" of "CENTESIMOS."
13. Pearls all clear of white oval. No marks at positions *a* and *b*. Break in outer line of oval A at bottom left.
14. Two or three pearls over "CE" break into white oval. Break at position *a*. White oval broad in position *b*.
15. All pearls clear of white oval. Thin projection of colour at position *a* sometimes blotched. Small white spot in coloured ground over "O" of "MOS," and another at bottom of coloured ground in oval B under figure "5."

Type 15 sometimes shows a transfer flaw cutting off the upper flag of the scroll on the right under the top right corner ornament.

The pairs, etc., in the Hall collection are as follows:—

6 | 3	2	10	11 | 5 | 3	7 | 4 | 14	6 | 8 | 12			
15 | 2	7	2						
1 | 7	2 | 9	4 | 10	4 | 13	7 | 1	9 | 6	9 | 10	10 | 4	11 | 4
11 | 13	12 | 6	12 | 11	12 | 15	12 | 15*	13 | 12	15* | 13		

15* indicates the type with the transfer flaw. Type 2 is a top left corner stamp, and Type 3 has been found with left margin; also Type 10 with right margin. The data here are on the whole rather suggestive of some different arrangement from that found for 5 c. and 10 c. values. It is true we note the construction

 but on the other hand the arrangement

 is the commonest of all the horizontal pairs, and this implies that Type 13 should be found with 12 in the particular row in which Type 12 occurs. There also appears to be much greater diversity of conjunction of types than in the previous values.

(To be continued.)

Brazil.

A RETOUCHE PLATE OF THE 100 REIS VALUE OF 1866-78.

By H. H. HARLAND.



THE following notes are being published in their premature state with the hope that they may show the way for a much larger field of research.

No claim is made as to completeness or finality, and it is left to those with sufficient interest in the subject to pursue further.

This value was printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York in sheets of one hundred stamps made up in ten rows of ten.

They were produced from steel plates, prepared by the well-known line-engraved process, all the impressions on the plates originating from a single die.

For the purposes of this article I shall say there were two plates made and used, although it may ultimately be proved that there were three or even more.

Plate I was used for the perforated issues from July, 1866, to July, 1876.

Plate II for the rouletted from July, 1876, to July, 1878.

I am not prepared to say that none of the printings from *Plate II* were not issued perforated, as I have not the leisure to search through the material for proof, but it is highly probable from what I have seen in the way of district printings that some were.

At the same time I am quite confident in saying that none of the rouletted issued were printed from *Plate I*.

I have arrived at this latter conclusion after carefully examining several hundred of these rouletted stamps, and finding that although they are with certainty from the same die as the perforated, yet they were printed from a far more perfect and deeply rolled in plate.

Complete and perfectly printed specimens of the perforated stamps are comparatively scarce, and it is quite evident that the whole plate from which they were produced was much more lightly rolled in, and was never capable of producing the fine impressions obtainable from *Plate II*.

The illustrations numbered I and II, however, show that they tally exactly in such details that earmark them as from the same die.

Now to turn to the earlier emissions produced from *Plate I*. I have already noted certain deficiencies of the plate, and I give illustrations which will bear out my contention, Nos. III and IV. These illustrations show that probably owing to the defective rocking in of the roller impression (the strokes being insufficient) many items on the plate were left defective at the sides, and these provide varieties very similar to the "B" type of the "ten cents" value of the 1857 issue of the United States of America.

There may be some who will contend that these variations are due to the wearing of the plate, but I am not prepared to accept this as the real cause; the plate may have worn badly, but after examining quite a mass of material, I am convinced that it was always a weakly rolled-in plate, and one comparatively of poor printing quality.

To help this contention I may say that I have a block of four plate proofs on India paper, which without doubt was printed from the early plate; this shows all four items with distinct weakness at both sides, although in every other respect they are perfect in detail.

The balance of the illustrations given will go to prove that the makers (evidently to remedy some of the shortages) *made additions to the plate by hand-engraving.*

I am not able to say how many of the designs were so retouched, nor can I give their respective positions on the plate, but it can be safely accepted that quite a number were so dealt with.

The illustrations *A* to *H* are from some of the items I have in my collection. They show the general nature of the additions, and also by their marked variations that they were added to the plate, and not caused from any alteration of the die proper.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RETOUCHES.

Illustration A.—The full stamp shown is one of the original design; to the left will be seen a portion of another of the same issue and value. To this latter three small curved strokes have been added to the upper scroll, and one small stroke to the outside of the ornament which is to the left of the lower inscription "CEM." Between these the whole of the double outer lines of the design are new, being more widely spaced and in other respects not exactly coinciding with the original.

B. and C.—On "both" sides of the design similar additions will be found if these are compared with the original design I or II.

D.—Similar additions as on *A*, *B*, and *C*; and also on the left side it will be seen that a slip of the graver has carried the retouched inner line beyond the curve of the original design.

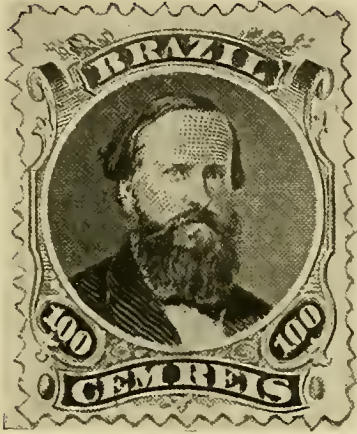
E., F., G. and H.—Similar additions as in *A*, *B*, *C*, and also at the lower right of the design the engraver has failed to adhere to the original. The lines of the scroll directly above the ornament to the right of "Reis" are distinctly overdrawn.

On *G* and *H*, especially *G*, they are very badly added. On *H* the shading of the little ornaments to the right and left of the lower tablet have also been touched up.

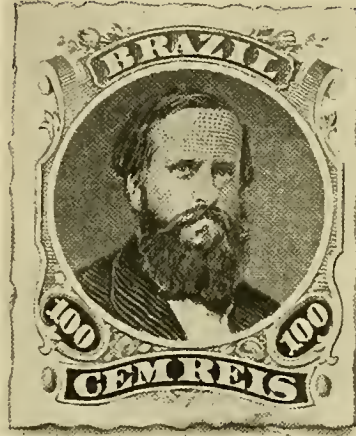
In conclusion, I can only hope I have given enough to show the possibilities of further investigation. There should be plenty of material easily available for such purpose, and also it is possible that something of the same nature may have occurred with other values of the issue.

BRAZIL

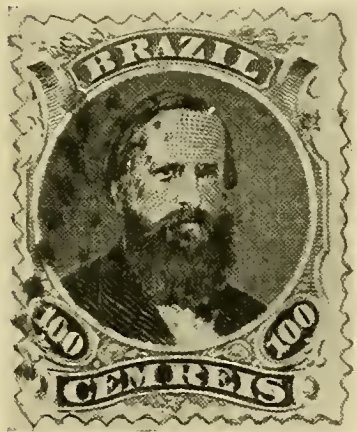
ISSUE OF 1868-1878. 100 REIS. RETOUCHEE PLATE.



I.



II.



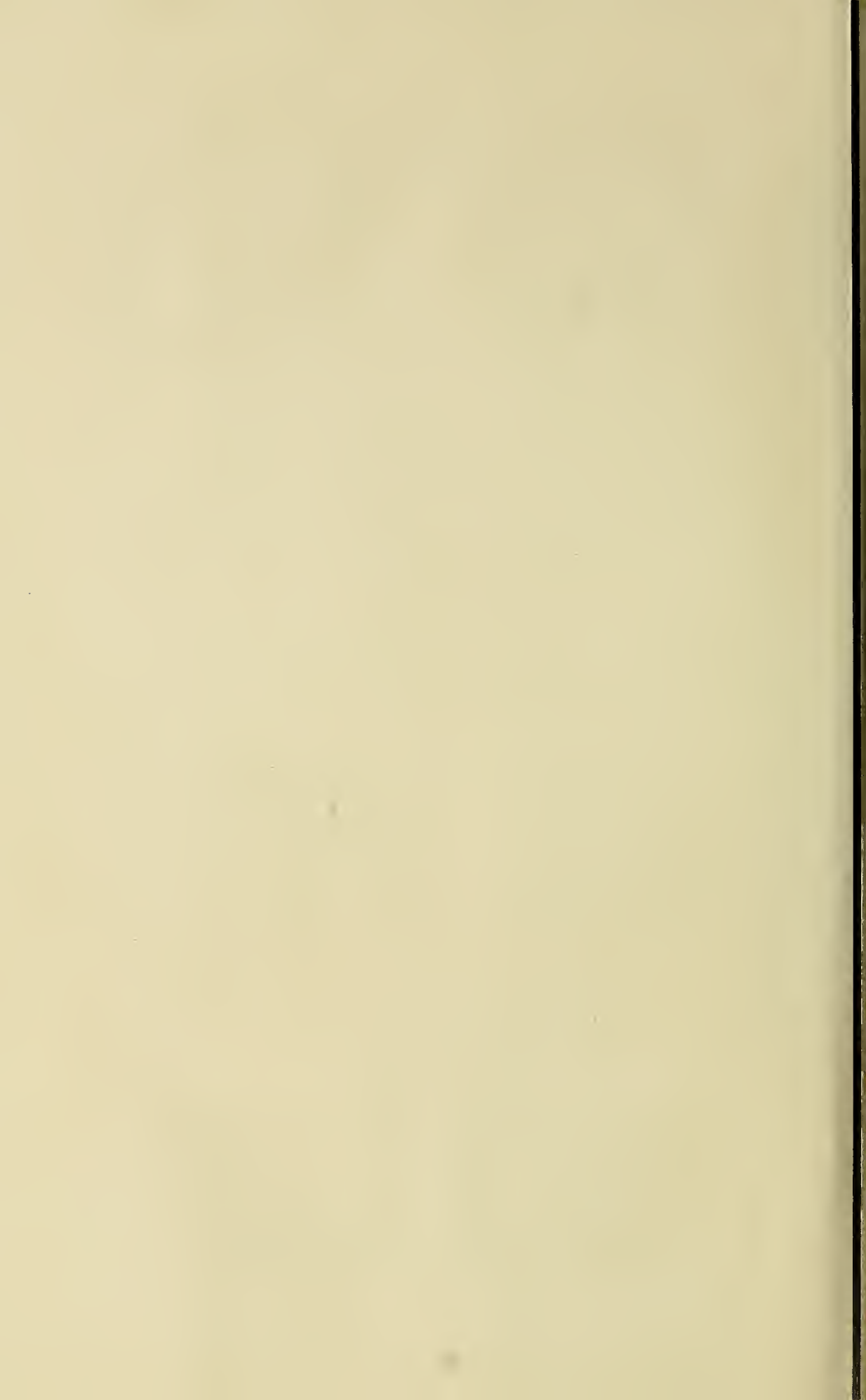
III.



IV.

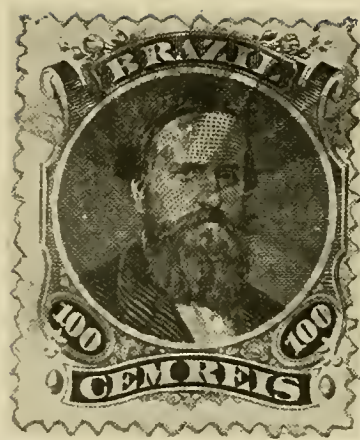


A.

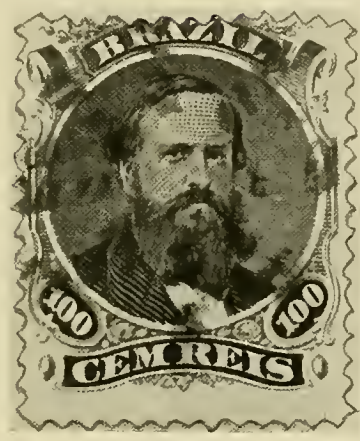




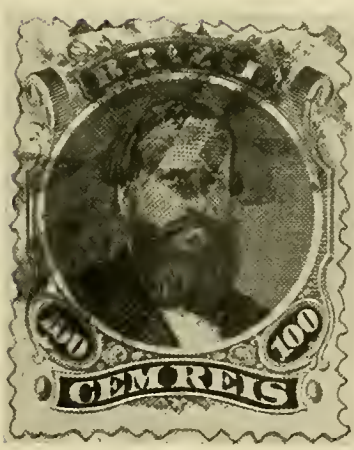
B



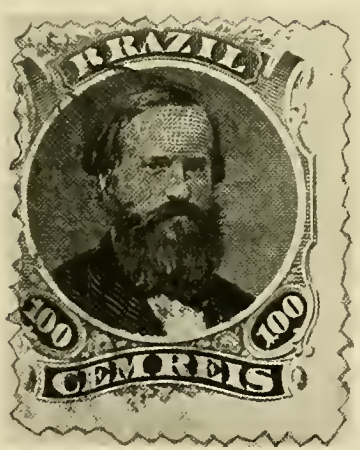
C



D



E



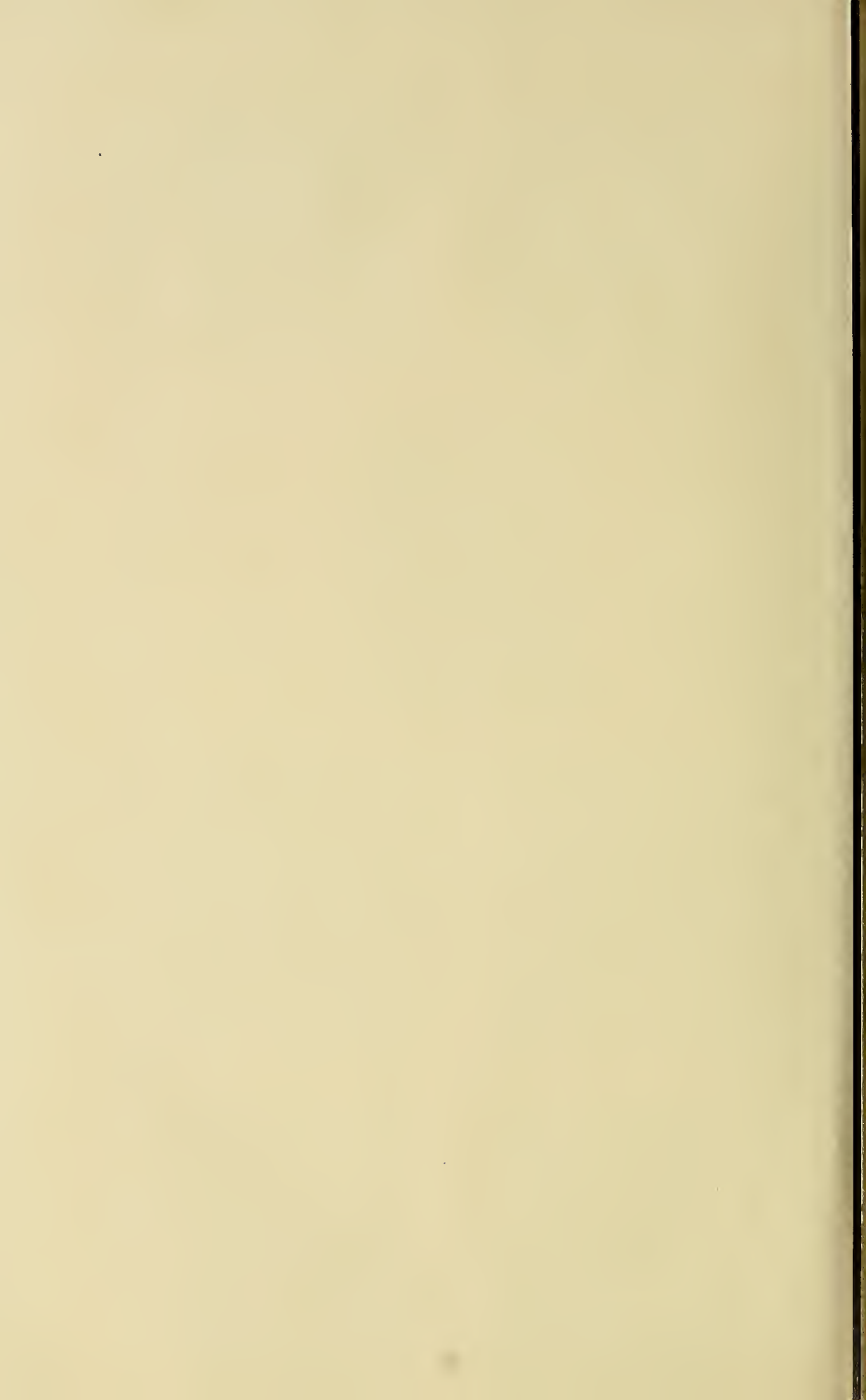
F



G



H



Wilmot Corfield.



AS announced in our last issue Mr. Wilmot Corfield died at Sydenham on the 27th October in his sixty-first year.

Mr. Corfield joined the London, now the Royal, Philatelic Society in 1899, and was elected a member of the Council in the year 1911, a position which he retained down to the time of his death, in addition to acting as Curator for the Royal Philatelic Society's Adhesive Collection.

He was born at Birmingham in 1859, and had been an old-time general collector from the 'sixties, specializing in the fiscal and postal issues of India and Ceylon.

He was an accountant by profession and a philatelist and author by inclination. In his younger days he edited in his native town *The Town Crier* and *Birmingham Faces and Places*. In the 'nineties he went out to Calcutta, and from thence onwards took an active part in the investigations of the Calcutta Historical Society. He is perhaps better known as the author of *Dak Dicta*, topical verse which appeared in the Indian press under the name of "Dak"—the Hindi equivalent of "Post Office"—and last but not least as co-editor with the late Mr. C. F. S. Crofton of the standard work on the adhesive fiscal and telegraph stamps of British India.

He took an active part in the National Philatelic War Fund, and to him is attributed the suggestion of the souvenir stamp designed by Mr. Partridge and known as the Sword of Justice.

He was also a member of the Fiscal, Herts, I.P.U., and Junior Societies, and a member of the Permanent Congress Committee.

Our last communication with him, only a week or two ago, was indeed on this subject, viz. a request to publish the letter and statement of receipts and expenditure relating to the Permanent Congresses Committee which follows this article, which he, possibly knowing of his serious illness, desired to put on permanent record.

Personally Mr. Corfield was of a most amiable disposition, quiet and unassuming, but with a strong innate sense of the justness and fitness of things.

We shall indeed miss the friendly greeting he always extended to his brother philatelists, and truly regret the loss of another esteemed colleague. He was for a very brief period Editor of this Magazine on the death of Mr. Castle. He leaves a widow and daughter to mourn his loss.



Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

27 LONGTON GROVE,
SYDENHAM, LONDON, S.E.,

5th September, 1919.

DEAR MAJOR EVANS,—

With reference to our interview here yesterday I now have the pleasure to hand you two parcels containing all the records, etc., that I hold belonging to the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, together with my cheque for £26 17s. 6d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand as per "A" cash account	4	0	8
" " "B" " " " " "	22	16	10
	<u>26</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>

I also enclose a statement showing the summarized transactions on "A" account since the publication of the audited account for the season 1913-14 (the last issued by Mr. Reichenheim) prior to the publication of my initial circular to the members of 1st June, 1915 (when I entered upon my office), down to to-day. This has been prepared for the sake of uniformity on the lines of its predecessors.

On the closing of the former Bank account kept by Mr. Reichenheim there was handed over to me the sum of £27 16s. 6d. made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash on "A" account	4	19	8
" "B" " " " " " "	22	16	10
	<u>27</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

Of this I have since spent the sum of nineteen shillings for postages and printing as entered in the cash-book, leaving a balance with me on "A" account of £4 os. 8d., as stated above.

As will be seen on a reference to "B" account, it has not been affected during my period of office, and so remains intact.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter and of the cheque, etc., referred to therein and oblige,

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

(Forwarded to the Editor of the "London Philatelist" (with its associated statement of Receipts and Expenditure) for favour of publication).—W. C.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD FROM THE CLOSE OF SEASON 1913-14 TO 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1919 (SUBJECT TO AUDIT).

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
By Balance from last audited account (Session 1913-14) dated 26th May, 1914	9 3 7	To Printing*	2 9 6
„ Contributions from seven Societies	3 5 0	„ Typewriting	4 3 5
„ Bank Interest	8 11	„ Postage	2 3 11
	12 17 6	„ Closing Balance with Hon. Secretary and Treasurer	4 0 8
			12 17 6

WILMOT CORFIELD,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

27 LONGTON GROVE, SYDENHAM, S.E.

5th September, 1919.

* Major J. J. Darlow has an admitted claim on the Congress for certain further printing done on its behalf, the authorized amount of which has still, however, to be ascertained.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society, Session 1919-20, will be held on Thursday, December 11th.

No stamps can be dealt with on December 11th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, December 9th.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fifth meeting of the Society will be held on December 11th at 5.45 p.m.

The business will include—

"A Reference List of Queensland." Conducted by R. B. Yardley, Esq.

AFTER the December number the Council have decided that no more subscriptions to this journal will be received at reduced rates, and that no further exchange copies will be circulated.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. I.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

COOK ISLANDS.—The *Stamp Lover* announces a new printing of the bird design on chalky paper, wmk. single-lined N Z and Star (sideways), perf. 15 × 14.

Adhesive.

2d., deep brown.

KEDAH.—We gather from the *Stamp Lover* that the 30 c., 40 c., and 50 c. values have been printed in single colour, viz. :—

Adhesives.

30 c.,	carmine ;	Multiple, CA	perf. 14.
40 c.,	pale violet	„	„
50 c.,	blue	„	„

NEW ZEALAND.—A set of Victory stamps is to hand from Mr. F. J. Melville.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, depicts Peace seated on a Lion and holding out the victor's crown of laurel.

1d., carmine, allegory of Peace and a Lion.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., khaki, Portrait of a Maori.

3d., dark purple-brown, Lion at rest with the sun for the background.

6d., bright purple or mauve, winged figure of Victory leading an infant.

1s., orange, Portrait of H.M. the King and in the frame at each side a Lion.

The inscriptions are Victory, Victory Stamp, or Peace and Progress, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d. values bear the dates 1914-1919. Postage and Revenue and New Zealand is found on all values but the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp upon which Postage and Revenue is omitted. The 1d. and 6d. values are upright rectangular, and the remainder oblong in shape. Wmk. N Z and Star; perf. 14.

SAMOA.—The *Australian Philatelist* lists the 3d. surface printed stamp with the usual overprint for this island. Perf. 14 × 15.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—From various sources the following information is taken :—

Stamp Collecting.—The series with portrait of King Albert wearing his steel helmet has been augmented by the following values :—

15 c., violet black, 1 f., yellow. 2 fcs., lilac, and 5 fcs., claret, the latter is of a larger size than the others.

S.C.F.—The new "Dues" are now in use, the only change being in the figures of value in the centre, which are in colour on a white ground, instead of vice-versa.

West-End Philatelist.—Belgian stamps of 1915, 1 c. to 10 fcs., 14 varieties, overprinted

"Allemagne-Duitschland"

in two lines of small sans-serif capitals, no wmk.; perf. For use of the military occupation of Rhine Provinces.

FRANCE.—According to the *Stamp Lover* the current 1 c. postage stamp has been surcharged $\frac{1}{2}$ centime in red, for use on newspapers.

Provisional.

$\frac{1}{2}$ centime, in red, on 1 c., grey-black.

HOLLAND.—Two new stamps are reported in *Stamp Collecting*.

Adhesive.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ c., pale mauve; current portrait type.

Postage Due.

7 c., blue.

PORTUGAL.—Two new stamps of the Ceres type, 1912, are chronicled in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Adhesives.

4 c., yellow-green; no wmk.

20 c., brown on buff „

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Postage Stamp* states that the current set is now appearing watermarked "Serra Riverdale Bond" once in the sheet, the Mint having bought 15,000 sheets to print the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2 c., and 5 c.

The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles the San Martin type of 1916, 2 c., watermarked "E.Y." in double-line caps; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

GUATEMALA.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles a "Reconstruction" stamp. The "reconstruction" specially referred to by this "Timbre de Reconstruccion," however, is the re-building of the G.P.O., which fell a victim to the Republic's earthquakes of 1917-18. Face value $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., colour carmine, we believe.

URUGUAY.—Referring to our chronicle on page 240, we find, on the report of the *Stamp Lover* that the 5 centesimos, as well as the 5 mils., exists in the type there described.

Adhesive.

5 centesimos, ultramarine and black.

It would appear that the six stamps listed on page 218 are bi-coloured, but copies have not yet reached us.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—It is reported in the *S.C.F.* that the 4 guerches value of the new series has been so badly produced that the Eithiopian Government has decided not to issue it. Pending the appearance of an improved stamp in the definite type, they have authorized the issue of a provisional, viz., 4 guerches on 4 thalers, brown and marone (1 thaler is equal to 16 guerches.)

AZERBAIDJAN (N.W. PERSIA).—(Under Allied occupation.) The following chronicle is taken from the *West-End Philatelist*:—1917 (May) overprinted "Occupation Azir-bayedjan," diagonally in two lines of small sans-serif capitals in red or black on Russian Series 1909-17.

4 k., 5 k., 7 k., 10 k., 10 on 7 k., blue, 15 k., 20 k., 25 k., 35 k., 50 k., 70 k.

AZORES.—The new Portuguese 4 c., green, stamp has appeared with the overprint "Açores" in black serif caps.—*Stamp Collecting*.

CHINA (Russian P.O. in.)—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles the following provisionals issued at "Harbin," surcharged with new values in large figures on ordinary Russian types 1908-17.

"35" on 2 k., green; perf.

"50" on 1 k., orange; imperf.

"70" on 3 k., rose „

"1 r." on 4 k., carmine „

"3 r." on 7 k., blue „

"5 r." on 14 k., blue and rose; imperf.

"70" on 1 k., orange (error.)



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.

W. DORNING BECKTON.

COL. JOHN BONNOTE.

LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.

F. J. PEPLow.

SIR CHARLES STEWART

WILSON, K.C.I.E.

BARON DE WORMS.

R. B. YARDLEY.

THE first meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on 16th October, 1919, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—Members: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., W. Dorning Beckton, Thomas W. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, R. B. Yardley, F. J. Peplow, Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Bates, D.S.O., J. H. Barron, Major K. M. Beaumont, D.S.O., E. Wilfred Evans, Lieut.-Colonel P. B. Ackroyd, Com. R. H. Hilliard, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., A. J. Warren, W. J. Cochrane, Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O., M.C., W. Barnard, E. R. Taylor, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., L. W. Fulcher, A. Chilver, Baron de Worms, C. E. McNaughtan, Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D., Col. J. Bonnote, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, A. C. Emerson, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., Capt. Lance E. Hall, W. R. Rundell, Percival Boyd, D. C. Gray, H. M. Hansen, L. O. Trivett, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., Lieut. F. C. Graham, J. L. Green, I. J. Simons, A. S. Mackenzie Low, Lieut. W. M. Holman, B. Pinner, G. Calvert, Capt. H. R. Oldfield, Baron Percy de Worms. Visitors: H. H. Harland, D. B. Armstrong, R. McCleary.

The chair was taken by the President, who announced that the following gifts for the Society's Library and the National Collection had been received since the last meeting:—

From H.M. The King. Some Russian stamps, including a sheet of the 10 kop. issued during the reign of the late Czar, printed on thick paper and surcharged on the back for use as currency, and some specimens of other values.

From the Survey of Europe. A presentation volume, beautifully illustrated, and containing a history of the Mecca stamps.

From the Smithsonian Institute. A Catalogue of the stamps of the U.S.A.

From Mr. W. R. Gray. Some of the recently issued surcharged stamps of Persia.

From Messrs. Bright and Son. A copy of A.B.C. Catalogue—Foreign Countries (Extra European), 11th Edition, 1919-20.

From Mr. I. J. Simons. A complete sheet of the 1d., red, Great Britain.

The Hon. Secretary reported the death of Mr. Mount Brown, an Hon. Fellow of the Society, and was requested to communicate to his family the sympathy of the members.

The resignation of Mr. L. L. Mercer was also received and accepted with regret.

Copies of the prospectus of an Exhibition by the Leicester and Nottingham Philatelic Societies at Nottingham from the 29th December, 1919, to 3rd January, 1920, were placed on the tables, and can be obtained on application to the Hon. Exhibition Secretary, Mr. T. B. Widdowson, 38 Millstone Lane, Leicester.

The members then proceeded to ballot for the election of the following candidates, who were declared to be duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society:—

Mr. Reginald Keble Morcom, proposed by the President, seconded by Captain H. R. Oldfield.

Mr. Robert Francis Joyce, proposed by Colonel The Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes, seconded by Mr. G. H. Dannatt.

Mr. Walter Thomas Standen, proposed by Baron de Worms, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

Mr. Frederick Delano Walters, proposed by Mr. G. H. Dannatt, seconded by Colonel The Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes.

Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Charles Arthur Stephenson, proposed by Mr. Louis E. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. William Pimm.

Mr. Reginald Lloyd Phillips, proposed by Mr. F. H. Frere, seconded by Mr. W. Oakley.

Major Walter Harold Wilkin, proposed by Mr. F. H. Frere, seconded by Mr. W. H. M. Marsden.

Rev. Joseph Ellwood Faulkner, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow.

Mr. Robert Leonard, senr., proposed by Mr. Robert Leonard, junr., seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Heath, proposed by Mr. Louis E. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. George Calvert.

Mr. Percival Henry Hayes-Palmer, proposed by Baron Percy de Worms, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Captain Henry M. S. Porter, M.C., proposed by Major C. E. Bagnall, D.S.O., M.C., seconded by Mr. W. J. Cochrane.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Keppel Gough, C.I.E., proposed by Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Napier, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

The business of the evening consisted of Notes upon, and a Display of H.M. the King's Collection of Heligoland Stamps by the President, who drew attention to the fact that the stamps of this island had never previously been shown at a meeting of the Society. He thought that Collectors were apt to magnify the difficulties of separating the reprints from the issued stamps, and considered that these obstacles could readily be overcome by any philatelist who was willing to devote a little time to the study of the subject. He gave an account of the way in which His Majesty's Collection had been built up, and stated that it included unused and used specimens of all the issues. The President further explained that the specimens of each value had been subdivided and arranged to correspond to and illustrate the different printings that had taken place of the several stamps.

Besides these issued varieties, specimens of the numerous reprints made at different periods at Berlin, Leipzig, and Hamburg were exhibited, and many of these were displayed in entire sheets.

The whole of the reprints were not, however, shown at the meeting, as in accordance with the new rule laid down by the Council, it was desired to limit the number of sheets passed round to 120, but sufficient pages of the reprints were shown to illustrate the method adopted for their arrangement.

At the conclusion of the display the President moved and the Vice-President seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

"That the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, express their duty and loyalty to their Patron, and thank His Majesty for the opportunity he has graciously afforded them of inspecting his fine specialised collection of the stamps of Heligoland, which has given them very much pleasure. They also desire to thank His Majesty for the generous donation he has been pleased to contribute towards the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund of the Society."

A vote of thanks to the President was moved by Mr. Collins, and seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Bates, D.S.O., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Howard moved, and Mr. Yardley seconded, a vote of thanks and congratulation to Baron Percy de Worms on his completion of the History of the Society,

a copy of which had just been presented to every member of the Society, which resolution was unanimously carried, and to which Baron Percy de Worms suitably responded.

Mr. W. R. Rundell, a member of the Society and a former President of the Philatelic Society, Victoria, Australia, referred to a forthcoming exhibition which was to be held in Australia, and he hoped it would receive support from the members of this Society.

THE second meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 30th October, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—Members: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., R. B. Yardley, W. Dorning Beckton, E. H. Collins, Louis E. Bradbury, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., P. H. Hayes Palmer, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., Lieut. W. M. Holman, E. Wilfred Evans, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Rev. J. Mursell, D. C. Gray, A. S. Mackenzie Low, Percival Boyd, Colonel J. Bonhote, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, T. W. Hall, C. E. McNaughtan, Baron Percy de Worms, Capt. H. R. Oldfield. Visitor: Colonel P. Schlettes.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting of the 16th October, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

The President announced the death on the 27th October of Mr. Wilmot Corfield, a Fellow of the Society, who was elected in 1889, and became a member of the Council in 1912, and who was the Curator of the Society's Collection, and after giving a short account of Mr. Corfield's philatelic record the President moved and Mr. Yardley seconded the following resolution:—

"That the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Wilmot Corfield, and place on record their appreciation of the many services he has rendered to the Society and to Philately. They also desire to express their sympathy with the members of his family in their sad bereavement."

The resolution was unanimously carried by the members rising from their seats.

The compiling of a Reference List of the Stamps of Queensland was then proceeded with, and was conducted by Mr. Yardley. Considerable interest was shown by those present in discussions which ensued upon various points, and it was resolved that a note should be made at the head of the list as to the use in Queensland of certain values of the Diadem Issue of New South Wales, more particularly as regards the 2d. re-touched, which was only used in Queensland.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 21st and 22nd, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Belgium, 1915, parcel post, over-printed wings, etc., 5 c., green, 10 c., vermilion, 20 c., olive, and 25 c., ultramarine, all mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., olive, Type B, with the engraver's name, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., ultramarine, Type B, ditto.	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 35 c., bistre, 40 c., pale green, 50 c., grey, and 1 fr., orange-yellow, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 frs., violet, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 frs., purple, ditto	7	10	0
Fiume, 1918-19, complete set of 44 stamps, all used, on entire, except 10 korona, which is mint	11	10	0
French Occupation of Hungary, 37 varieties, all*	12	10	0
Bushire, 1915 (Aug.), 5 ch., mint	18	10	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 14, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 1914 (Nov.), First French issue on Gaboon, set of 15, used	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another set, partly*	9	0	0
Ditto, 1916, Second French issue, set of 16, partly*	6	0	0
East Africa, 1915, on German East Africa, officially printed but unissued, overprinted "G.R. MAFIA," 2½, 4, 7½, 15 (damaged), 20, 30, 45 hellers, 1, 2 (torn), and 3 r., all unused, set of 10	8	0	0
Ditto, 1915-16, overprint "G.R. POST MAFIA," in green, on Indian Expeditionary Force stamps, 3 pies, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas, and 1 rupee, complete mint set of 10	16	0	0
Lagos, 1904, Single C A, 10s., mint	10	0	0
Togoland, 1914 (Oct.), wide printing, 2 m., blue, "Occupation twice printed," on piece	110	0	0
Ditto, 1914, narrow printing, 1 m., on piece	32	0	0
New Britain, 1914 (Oct.), on German New Guinea, first printing, 1s. on 1 mark, mint	44	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 m., ditto	44	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 m., ditto	68	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.

New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), on German New Guinea, 2d. and 2½d. on 20 pf., ultramarine, block of 4, <i>se tenant</i> , the upper stamps being the 2d., and the lower 2½d., with full corner margin, unused, with part gum, the perforation between the two lower stamps is divided	42	0	0
Ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 3s. on 3 m.* Second printing, part gum	44	0	0
Ditto, Registration label, Manus, 3d., mint	13	0	0
Ditto, on Marshall Islands, 3d. on 25 pf., mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. on 1 m., mint	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 m., mint	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., mint, block of 4	12	10	0
North-West Pacific, 1918, 1d. on 5d., brown, and 1d. on 1s., green, vertical used strip of 3, showing the different types of overprint	17	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sep.), 2½d. on 20 pf., double surcharge, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 3s. on 3 m., mint	18	0	0
Ditto, another copy, on piece	14	10	0
Ditto, 5s. on 5 m., ditto	14	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 2nd and 3rd, 1919.

Mafeking, mint, sheet of 12, of the Bicycle stamp	10	0	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, 2d., deep yellow-green, pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull rose	48	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, damaged at corner	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, close right and bottom	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slightly thinned	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, repaired at top	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, slight damage	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies, £9, £8, £7, and 17 10 0			
Ditto, ditto 10d., orange-vermilion*	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1857-8, 1s. 9d., green*	13	10	0	British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., minute tear	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies, used, £9 5s., £7, £11, and	6	5	0	Ditto, 1856, 4 c., on entire, cut at corners	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., *slight rubbings on face, £16 and	23	0	0	Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., used, £20, £6 5s., £13 10s., and	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 c., brownish red	9	10	0
Ditto, clean cut to intermediate perf., 4d., dull rose, £5 10s. and	7	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 c., dull red, thinned	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	12	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, pair, thinned	8	5	0
Ditto, intermediate, 8d., brown, slight defect	11	10	0	Ditto, 1860, 1 c., rose*	8	0	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 6d., black-brown*	10	10	0	Ditto, perf. 15, 8 c., strip of 3, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., *brown, one perf., missing	10	0	0	Ditto, 1862, 1 c., pearls,* full roulettes, and signed	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, £11 10s. and	13	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 c., crossed hearts, full roulettes, thinned	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, £4 15s. and	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 c., grapes, cut close	6	10	0
Ditto, C C wmk., 5d., red-brown, block of 4,* slight crease	20	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 c., crossed hearts, roulettes, bottom only	6	5	0
Gibraltar, 6d., universal colours, block of 4, mint	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 c., pearls, full roulettes, minute tear	7	15	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown, £4 4s. and	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another copy, full roulettes	8	10	0
Ditto, 2½d., Plate 2, "L.H.F.L.," in pair	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 4 c., Type 14, roulettes left and bottom only	10	10	0
Ionian Islands, orange, block of 12, one re-entry	13	0	0	Ditto, Official, 1877, 6 c., brown	8	0	0
Ditto, blue, ditto, two re-entries	12	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 8 c., rose, mint	6	15	0
Majia on I.E.F., 12 A S, mint	6	0	0	Canada, very thin wove, 6d., dull purple	6	10	0
Nevis, Litho., 1s., pale green, mint, sheet of 12	15	0	0	Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, ditto	17	10	0	Ditto, 1859, 10 c., black-brown,* torn	6	10	0
New South Wales, Diadem, imperf., 8d., orange*	5	10	0	Ditto, 1899, "2", in violet, on two-thirds of 3 c., on entire	11	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., showing re-entry	13	0	0	Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine	7	10	0
Ditto, 1s., purple	20	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red,* slight defect	10	0	0
U.S.A., Navy, 2 c., green*	15	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, repaired	6	0	0
Ditto, State, \$5*	23	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, on piece, rather defective at right	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, \$10*	11	11	0	Ceylon, 1857-8, imperf., 5d., chestnut*	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, pen stroke	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* slightly cut	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, \$20*	11	11	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, used, slightly defective	5	0	0
Western Australia, 4d., deep blue, rouletted*	15	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, close at top	6	5	0
Sale of Oct. 16th and 17th, 29th-31st, 1919.				Ditto, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown, £7 10s. and	10	10	0
Barbados, 5s., mint	5	15	0	Ditto, Intermediate, 2s., blue	5	10	0
Ditto, 1d. on 5s., pair, slight thinning	14	10	0	Ditto, perf. 12½ × 14, 2 rs. 50 c.*	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, left half	7	5	0	Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, right half, small "1" and "D"	12	10	0	Gold Coast, 20s., green and red*	12	10	0
Ditto, another, S.G. 88	11	0	0	Great Britain, 1d., Small Crown, perf. 14, mint, block of 8.	7	10	0
Ditto, 1892, Halfpenny on 4d., in red and in black, mint	13	0	0	Ditto, 3d., secret dot, imperf., pair, mint	9	0	0
Bermuda, 1874, Threepence on 1d., S.G. 12	10	10	0	Ditto, 2s., red-brown*	6	0	0
British East Africa, ½ a. on 2 as., "A.B.," S.G. 37	6	15	0	Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	6	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 4 as., "A.B."	7	10	0	Ditto, £5, orange, mint	7	7	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., pale blue, rather cut into	5	15	0	Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* slight crease	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., deep blue	14	0	0	Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black*	13	0	0
				Grenada, One "SHLLING"	8	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
India, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, $9\frac{1}{2}$ arches*	7	10	0
Ditto, 4 a., Plate 1, pair, blue, wavy lines	8	0	0
Ditto, 4 a., close setting, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, 4 a., Plate 2	7	0	0
Ditto, serrated perfs., 1 a., on piece	12	10	0
Ditto, 1905, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on $\frac{1}{2}$ a., inverted surcharge, S.G. 119A	6	0	0
Ditto, Service, 4 a., S.G. 517	8	10	0
Ditto, Gwalior, "I.C.R.", $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., S.G. 64, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, "SERSIV", 8 a., magenta, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, Puttialla, 4 a., overprint in red and in black, ditto	6	15	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, ditto	6	15	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, ditto	21	0	0
Ditto, 1904, 10s., mint	10	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., deep blue on yellowish, early	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, diagonal lines only	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, on piece	17	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue	7	15	0
Natal, 3d., S.G. 46B	5	5	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., rose, double surcharge	5	0	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., on blued*	10	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	17	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Plate 2	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 4, pair	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d.	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pair	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish, on piece	5	15	0
St. Lucia, perf. 12, 4d., yellow, mint	5	10	0
St. Vincent, 1877, 4d., deep blue*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1880, 1s., vermilion*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose-red, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, 1881, one penny on 6d., on piece	5	0	0
Straits Settlements, 4 c. on 5c., S.G. 67*	7	10	0
Ditto, Perak, 2 c., brown, S.G. 1	6	10	0
Trinidad, Litho., 1d., deep dull blue, late state	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., greenish blue, on piece	8	10	0
Ditto, pin perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 4d., dull purple	6	10	0
Ditto, pin perf. 14, 1s.	5	0	0
Turks Islands, $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 6d., S.G. 26*	8	8	0
Ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ on 1s., S.G. 27*	10	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., S.G. 45*	6	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., the error in strip of 3, mint	6	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	10	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of Oct. 15th and 18th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Argentine Republic, 1899-1903, 1 peso, blue, inverted centre	5	10	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., blue, on piece, slightly creased	5	0	0
French Zanzibar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 25 c., on lilac and white, S.G. Z 48	8	0	0
Ditto, 5 a. and 50 c., on buff and white, S.G. Z 50	7	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, used in Valparaiso	5	5	0
Greece, Paris print, 10 l., yellow, "OI"	5	0	0
Mafia, set to 1 r., 10 stamps, mint	12	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., slight thinning	12	0	0
U.S.A., 1869, set of 10*	10	10	0
Bushire, set of 9, no 5 ch., mint	12	10	0
Cameroons, set of 13, mint	14	0	0
Marshall Islands, G.R.I., 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., blocks of 4*	£10 and	11	10
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 2d. on 20 pf.	35	0	0

Sale of Oct. 29th, 30th, and Nov. 1st, 1919.

Baghdad, set of 9	28	0	0
Bushire, set of 10 values to 1 k., mint	15	10	0
Ditto, 5 ch., mint	15	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, "Specimen," block of 4	7	5	0

Sale of Nov. 5th and 6th, 1919.

Bechuanaland, £5, mint	6	6	0
British East Africa, 1897, 50 r., mint	9	0	0
British Guiana, 1888, set from 1 c. to \$5, mint	7	10	0
Cayman Islands, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., mint	7	5	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.*	8	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, rough perfs., mint	9	9	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, ditto	5	7	6
Gibraltar, Single C A, £1, mint	8	15	0
Gold Coast, £1, green and red, pair,* slightly creased	11	10	0
Natal, £1, purple and black on red, mint	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* with gum, minute thinning	10	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermillion	5	12	6
Nevis, engraved, 1s., yellow-green*	6	10	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., green*	4	16	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, mint	7	7	0
Straits Settlements, Multiple C A, \$25, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, \$25, purple and blue on blue, mint	6	15	0
Baghdad, sets of 9	£40 and	44	0
Bremen, 1856-61, 7 gr., black on yellow	6	0	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black, pair,* slight crease	13	10	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVIII.

DECEMBER, 1919

No. 336.

“Catalogue Rank.”



SOME of the difficulties of compiling a catalogue were strongly in evidence during the discussion at a recent meeting of the Society on the preparation of a list of the stamps of Queensland. In cataloguing the issues of 1860-61 the proposal to separate, and list with successive numbers as is done in Gibbons Catalogue, the stamps showing the characteristics of two stages of the Perkins Bacon "A" machine, viz. the "clean cut" and the "rough perf.," was objected to as inconsistent with the settled decision of the Society that South Australian stamps showing the perforations $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and compounds of these, arising from the $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine, should not be regarded as varieties of catalogue rank. The argument was that in both cases the varieties which are found are the work of the same machine, and that therefore the same treatment from a catalogue point of view was desirable in both cases. If the former are to be listed separately so should the latter be, but if the South Australian varieties are not important enough to be catalogued separately neither are the Queensland varieties. This argument was countered by the obvious retort that while the South Australian varieties are contemporaneous those of Queensland are not, but in the latter case the condition of the perforation illustrates successive stages in the history of the stamps and enables the philatelist to separate different printings.

We do not ever remember to have come across any definition of "Catalogue rank" or criterion by which to settle whether any given variety should be entitled to a distinct entry in a catalogue of stamps. The question is a difficult one, and many considerations have influenced the inclusion or omission of varieties from catalogues which have been hitherto prepared. The tendency of a compiler is to include anything that is easy to describe briefly, such as a variety of perforation or else varieties for which he has a

special predilection, and to exclude such varieties as require explanation, such as many type varieties which cannot very easily be illustrated. Of course all depends for what purpose a catalogue is intended. The catalogue a philatelist requires is one which lists all the chief varieties which must form the outline of a specialist collection. Prominent varieties would be included and sufficient notes added to guide the collector in extending his researches. It is to be expected that a specialist will be sufficiently interested in his subject to read up the literature, and the arrangement of his collection and the inclusion of varieties therein will be guided by his reading. Such a specialised collection would not be attempted by a collector who merely follows a catalogue, and for him an elaborately detailed list of varieties tends to obscure their relative importance. The inclusion of such a variety as "imperf. between" is surely open to question.

It is a matter of great interest at the present moment that the Society has reverted, after many years' interval, to the compilation of catalogues, and as the work progresses perhaps some generally agreed principles will emerge for deciding as to whether a given variety is of "catalogue rank."

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

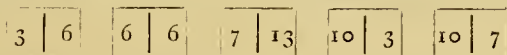
(Continued from page 250.)

90 CENTESIMOS. The fifteen types are:—

1. One pearl over "E" of "CENT" breaks into white oval. Break at position *a*. Thin pointed line projects into white oval at position *b*.
2. All pearls clear of white oval. Thin line projects into white oval at position *a*.
3. All pearls clear of white oval. Thin line projects into white oval at position *b*.
4. Two pearls over "E" of "CENT" and one over "O" break into white oval. Small break at position *a*.
5. Two pearls over "ES" and two over "MO" break into white oval. Small projection of colour at position *a*.
6. All pearls clear of white oval, which is narrow. Break in outer line of oval B on right.
7. All pearls clear of white oval. White scratch on coloured ground at position *a*.
8. All pearls clear of white oval. Faint blue line projecting into white oval at position *a*.
9. All pearls clear of white oval. Slight thickening at position *a* and small projection at position *b*.

10. Two pearls over "N" break into white oval.
11. All pearls clear of white oval, which is narrow. Short projection into white oval from thickened margin at position *a*. Coloured ground of oval B nearly touches top of oval.
12. Three or four pearls over "NTE" break into white oval. Coloured grounds of ovals A and B both nearly touch ornament above.
13. Six or seven pearls over "IMOS" break into white oval. Break at position *a*, the two ends overlapping for some distance.
14. Two pearls over "N" break into white oval. Coloured scratch underneath oval B.
15. Three or four pearls over "ENT" and two over "O" break into white oval, which is very narrow.

The following pairs are in the Hall collection :—

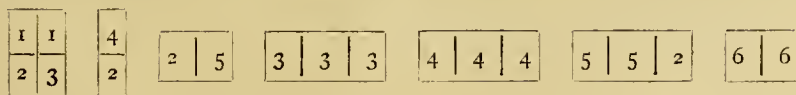


Type 6 is a top left corner stamp.

I VENEZOLANO. The six types are :—

1. White oval expands over "N" of "LANO."
2. White oval broad at bottom on left, and narrows extremely over "AN" of "LANO." It contains spots of colour over "VE" and first "N" of "VENEZOLANO." Projection of colour into white oval from pearl under "A" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Flaw in coloured ground over second "E" of "VENEZOLANO." Neck in solid ground over "U" of "UN." Coloured dot in white oval over "Z" of "VENEZ," and another on the right opposite nose.
4. Patch of colour projects into white oval from pearl over "VE." Dot in white oval over "A" of "LANO." White oval broadens under "L" of "ESCUELAS."
5. Broad white oval over head, with dash of colour under second "E" of "ESCUELAS."
6. Nick in coloured ground over "N" of "LANO." Colour invades white oval under first "S" of "ESCUELAS." Short coloured mark in white oval under the last "S" of this word.

The pairs and blocks in the Hall collection show the following types *se-tenant* :—



From these it is fairly certain that each row in the sheet contained normally stamps of the same type, with occasional substitutions, but we do not know the number of stamps in a row, nor how many rows there were in the sheet.

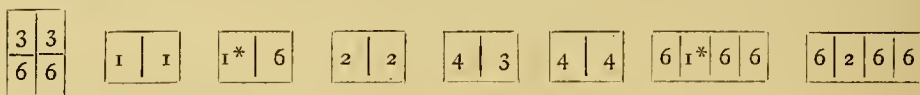
3 VENEZOLANOS. The six types are :—

1. Dash of colour in white oval over "E" of "TRES." Thin broken line of colour in white oval under "ESCUE." White oval thin over "AN" of "LANOS."
2. White oval broadens above "N" of "LANOS," and is narrow and angular under "ES" of "ESCUELAS." Nick in coloured ground with coloured dot under "L" of "ESCUELAS."
3. White oval narrow over "EZOLANOS." Coloured spot in white oval under "EL" of "ESCUELAS."
4. Four pearls over "LAN" break into white oval, and also three or four pearls under "SC" of "ESCUELAS."
5. White oval very broad under "SCUEL" of "ESCUELAS."
6. White flaw by the top of the first "E" of "VENEZOLANOS," and thin white scratch from this "E" over the top of the "N" to the second "E."

Type 2 sometimes shows a transfer fold squeezing up the "EL" of "ESCUELAS," and extending across the ornament in top right corner.

Type 1 also sometimes shows a very prominent and crude retouch, two thick parallel red lines obliterating the pearls in front of the eye and nose, and in the ornament on right side.

The pairs and blocks in the Hall collection show the following types *se-tenant* :—



The Type 1* is the retouched stamp. Type 2 occurs in the bottom row of the sheet. The Hall collection contains three copies with bottom margin, two of which show portions of the marginal inscription, "Especialidades Artísticas, Felix Rasco, Carácas," in ornamental frame, which is found complete on the bottom margin of a block of the 5 v. in the same collection.

It seems obvious that the rows of stamps in the sheet of this value, like that of the 1 v., showed normally the same type, with an occasional substitution.

5 VENEZOLANOS. The six types are :—

1. White oval very narrow over "VENE." The "Z" touches the white oval. Small dash in white oval under the first "E" of "ESCUELAS," and spot of colour under "ES."
2. White oval expands over "VE," and is practically obliterated over "NEZ."
3. The letters "ENE" of "VENEZOLANOS" touch the white oval, and white scratch starts from top of the second "E" across the top of the "Z" and "O." Spot of colour in white oval under the second "E" of "ESCUELAS."

4. White oval almost obliterated under "ESCU," and fine broken line extends downwards in the white oval on left side. Spots of colour in white oval over "CI" of "CINCO" and "N" of "VENEZ." White oval obliterated over "LAN." White gap to left of lower curl of ornament on right.
5. Broken line in white oval over "CI" of "CINCO." Coloured line to right of upper curl of ornament on left side. Dots of colour under first "E," "SC," second "E" and "L" of "ESCUELAS." Two or three pearls break into white oval under "LA" of "LAS." The "O" of "VENEZOLANOS" touches the white oval.
6. White oval practically obliterated over "CO" "VEN." White flaw over first "O" of "VENEZOLANOS." White gap with red dots to right of lower curl of ornament on left. White spot on edge of coloured ground to left of the stalk of the lower curl of the ornament on right.

The blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types *se-tenant* :—



The first-named block has the bottom margin, with marginal inscription in ornamental frame, "Especialidades Artisticas, Felix Rasco, Carácas."



Early in 1880 another issue of these "Escuelas" stamps appeared, without the overprint and perforated. They were of similar design to those of the last issue, but the currency is now expressed in "CENTIMOS" and "BOLIVARES" instead of "CENTESIMOS" and "VENEZOLANOS." The perforation is given in the catalogues as $11\frac{1}{2}$ -12, but we have measured some hundreds of copies of all values and have never found any other gauge but 11 exactly. The stamps are lithographed like the previous issue and the size and arrangement of the sheets is unknown. To solve this problem we have examined a large amount of material and have reached certain results, the details of which will be set forth separately under each value. Summarising the chief results here we find three settings of the 5 c. value, one setting of the 10 c., two each for the 25 c. and 50 c., and one each of the higher values. The number of stamps in a row and the number of rows in the sheet is still an unsolved problem.

(To be continued.)

A Retouch on the 10 c., blue, Chili, of 1st January, 1862, printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., London.

By T. W. HALL.



BEFORE describing the retouch it may be as well to recapitulate the facts as to the two ten cent plates made by Messrs Perkins Bacon and Co.

Chili was the second South American country to adopt postage stamps, Brazil being the first.

The first issue of Chili consisted of a 5 c., red on bluish, and a 10 c., deep bright blue, engraved and printed by Perkins Bacon and Co. in London and issued to the public on the 1st July, 1853.

The last order Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. received from Chili arrived in London in December, 1859, when they were asked to furnish a large quantity of 1 c., 10 c. and 20 c. stamps with a supply of paper and inks for printing.

As the plate for the 10 c. value sent out with the first lot of stamps was not returned, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. had to make a fresh plate.

The second 10 c. plate was the same size as the previous one, but had no marginal inscription, and the absence of this inscription was the only difference between the old and the new plate.

Only one single double mould was made for the second 10 c. plate, which was repeated 240 times on each page, equal 480 in all.

The numeral "10" was, however, slightly larger.

The first "10" measured 12 mm. in height and 7 mm. in breadth. The second "10" measured about 9 × 12 mm.

The second "10" differs in shape from the first, in having the figure "1" wider and the side loops of the "0" broader.

The watermark is also more distinct. 12,500 sheets or 3,000,000 stamps of the second 10 c. stamp were printed by Perkins Bacon and Co. and forwarded to Chili at the end of September, 1860, but were not issued until January, 1862.

In the 10 c. of this second Perkins Bacon and Co.'s issue occurs not only the error 10 c. printed on the 20 c. watermarked paper, but also the retouch, the subject of this note.

The retouch occurs at the north-west corner in the engraved background outside the inner circle underneath and to the left of the "C" of "CORREOS."

The outer line of the circle is broken from underneath the "E" of "CORREOS" down to the middle of the stamp, whilst the two acorn-like ornaments in the background outside the circle, immediately underneath the "E" of "CORREOS", have disappeared and their places been taken by a series of short dots or dashes, whilst the outer marginal line on the left has been strengthened.

This appears clearly on the accompanying plate of photographs of an original stamp and the retouched variety with enlarged drawings to show the differences in greater detail. I have this variety in a vertical pair, *se tenant*, with a normal stamp and on four single copies.

I have also three other stamps exhibiting a somewhat similar variety, but showing a broad streak of vertical colour in the background outside the circle, the top of which is about a millimetre away from the "C" of "CORREOS."

It is probable that in one or two stamps on the plate the design was too weakly rolled in, and that, on the fact being noticed, these particular stamps were retouched before the plate was put to press, or it may be that the plate at this point quickly showed signs of wear, necessitating retouches somewhat similar, but nothing like so extensive as in the Twopenny New Zealand.

At any rate, this appears to be the only retouch yet chronicled in respect of any stamps printed from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s plates in England.

The Vignette Plates of the Queen's Staircase Issues of Bahamas.

By E. W. MANN.



HERE are so few modern British Colonial stamps which present any complications to the student that I think five minutes will not be wasted in reviewing the few values of the Bahamas stamps which have appeared in the design, representing the Queen's Staircase. The manufacture of these stamps is undoubtedly by similar methods to those used by Messrs. De La Rue in their production of the stamps of British New Guinea.

The special points of interest to which I should like to draw your attention, are the number of plates which have been used; apparently only one frame plate has so far been used for any of the values, except the penny value, which shows two, so that the interest is practically confined to the Vignette plates, of which up to the present day as many as four have been used. It would, of course, be easy to give a complete list, if blocks showing the plate numbers had been available, but I have not been able to secure these in all cases and have been obliged to work backwards, by a study of the stamps themselves.

All four Vignette plates have been used in turn for the 1d. value, and I have been able to obtain full sheets of this value showing Vignette Plates 2, 3, and 4. I have, however, not been able to secure a sheet showing Plate 1 of the Vignette, and therefore the identifications of stamps printed from this plate have been made largely by negative methods, and I am diffident as to making absolute statements with reference to this plate, pending positive

proofs from the study of a complete sheet, which should not be hard to obtain.

It is surprising how many single stamps can be identified under a magnifying glass as belonging to the last three Vignette plates. Hair-lines, scratches, and spots abound, especially in late printings. To describe even the most important scratches, etc., would be a tedious task; but it so happens that unless there was an overlapping of the plates, by which I mean unless two Vignette plates were used for one printing—this from a study of the stamps I think improbable; nearly every printing differs in some detail and the identification of the Vignette plate in the stamps shows the order in which the printings occur.

The subject will be made clear if I give a list of the stamps, with a few notes, where such are necessary. It is quite possible that a close microscopic study would reveal actual differences in some of the Vignette plates.

1d. Value.

<i>a.</i>	Wmk. C C, thick paper	Frame Pl. 1.	Vignette Pl. 1.
<i>b.</i>	" " thin "	" Pl. 1.	" Pl. 2.
<i>c.</i>	" C A Multiple, thick paper	" Pl. 1.	" Pl. 2.*
<i>d.</i>	" " " " "	" Pl. 2.	" Pl. 2.*

c is found with the Local War Tax surcharge, and probably *d* also occurs in this state. Further study may reveal additional printings of the 1d. Wmk. Crown and C C.

<i>e.</i>	1d. Wmk. C A M, thinner paper	Frame Pl. 2.	Vignette Pl. 2.
	(Red Cross surcharge.)		
<i>f.</i>	War Charity	" Pl. 2.	" Pl. 3.
<i>g.</i>	" " " " "	" Pl. 2.	" Pl. 4.

The plate numbers of the Vignette plate appear on the sheet in the case of Plates 1 and 2, on the bottom left-hand corner margin. The plate numbers 3 and 4, however, appear on the left margin in the centre. Usually the margin is cut too short for them to be seen. Plate 3 shows a great number of scratches and seems to have been discarded after very little use. The stamps printed from Plate 4 can be distinguished from those printed from Plate 3 by the much paler appearance of the Vignette.

<i>h.</i>	Unsurcharged	Frame Pl. 2.	Vignette Pl. 4.
-----------	------------------------	--------------	-----------------

3d. Value.

<i>a.</i>	On thin bright lemon paper	Vignette Pl. 2.
	(Also surcharged "War Tax" locally.)	
<i>b.</i>	On thicker dull yellow paper	" Pl. 4.
	(Also surcharged "War Tax" in one line.)	
<i>c.</i>	Brown and black on white paper	" "
<i>d.</i>	Also surcharged "War Tax" in one and in two lines.	" "

* Shades differ slightly.

5d. *Value.*

- a.* C C, red-orange and black Vignette Pl. 1.*
b. " bright orange and black " Pl. 1.*
c. " orange and grey, paper thinner " Pl. 2.
d. M C A thick paper Vignette Pl. 2.
 Surcharged "Special Delivery."
e. Lilac and black " "
 Unsurcharged and surcharged "Special Delivery."

2s. *Value.*

- a.* C C, medium paper, deep blue and deep black . Vignette Pl. 1.†
b. Thinner paper, paler blue and grey black. " Pl. 2.†
c. Thick paper, M C A " "

3s. *Value.*

- a.* C C, medium, green and deep black Vignette Pl. 1.‡
 (Var. deep green and deep black (?) separate printing.)
b. Thinner paper, green and grey black Vignette Pl. 2.
c. Thick paper, M C A " Pl. 2.

It is probable that future printings of the 5d., 2s., and 3s. will be printed from Vignette Pl. 4, unless a further plate comes into use.

I imagine that if this list is printed, collectors will be able to clear up the doubtful identifications, as blocks showing the plate numbers are sure to exist in some of the collections in this country.

 Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF MECCA. §



HIS is one of the most elegant and elaborate monographs on postage stamps that has yet appeared. The volume measures 7½ by 11 inches and consists of 10 + 22 pages, with a frontispiece, to which are attached actual specimens, with zigzag roulette 13, of the nine different designs of the issued stamps, and at the end there are twelve full-page plates of coloured illustrations and a folded table, giving the numbers of the stamps issued from August, 1916, to November, 1918. The work has been compiled and printed by the Survey of Egypt, who produced the stamps, and

* Not positively identified; *b* and *c* occur surcharged "Special Delivery."

† *a* and *b* have not been positively identified, but I feel sure these are correct.

‡ *a* Not positively identified.

§ *A Short Note on the Design and Issue of Postage Stamps Prepared by the Survey of Egypt for His Highness Husein, Emir and Sherif of Mecca and King of the Hejaz.* El-Qahira, MCMXVIII.

this "Special Edition" of it is limited to two hundred copies. The paper, typography, and illustrations are all of the highest quality, and the work is bound in boards decorated with a beautiful artistic design of Arabesque pattern.

The stamps of Mecca are certainly amongst the most legitimate of the many issues created during the Great War, and they are entirely free from the taint of speculation attaching to so many of the stamps of that period. They were the first stamps prepared by the Survey of Egypt, and the work provides an extremely interesting account of their genesis and the difficulties that had to be overcome during the process of their manufacture. Details are given of the paper, printing inks, perforation, control numbers on the sheets and origin of the designs; while the plates illustrate the different stages through which the several values passed until the final designs are shown completed and in the colours approved for issue. The names of the artists responsible for the drawings, etc., are given in the table at the end of the volume, and on the last plate are added reproductions of four suggested pictorial designs for stamps. The work also contains some relevant remarks on the "Protection of Postage Stamps" and on the quality of paper appropriate for their production. It appears that five reams of a special watermarked paper were obtained from England, but the use of the paper had to be abandoned owing to difficulties with the gumming.

The monograph is as complete as it, well could be, with the exception of the minor detail of the particular perforation employed for the first printings of the $\frac{1}{4}$ p., $\frac{1}{2}$ p., and 1 p., of which the total numbers were respectively 17,000, 19,700, and 35,550. Two single-line machines were used for these, one with a gauge of 12 and the other with a gauge of 10, but no record was kept at the time of the separate quantities perforated by the different machines. Stamp catalogues give all three values with both perforations, but we have personally never met with a specimen of the $\frac{1}{4}$ p. perforated 10. On the other hand, H.M. the King possesses an unchronicled variety in the shape of a complete sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p. with compound perforation 12 by 10.

The volume is unique in its way, inasmuch as it is, we believe, the first instance of an authentic and carefully prepared history of the production of a set of stamps being compiled and published by the actual makers thereof. It can hardly be expected that this praiseworthy innovation will be followed in the case of private stamp-manufacturing firms, but we commend the example to our own Government and to the officials of other countries who prepare their own stamps, some of whom, we hope, may be induced to follow the precedent set by the Survey of Egypt. For instance, how invaluable and interesting a work on similar lines would be of the preparation of the Great Britain Georgian series of stamps produced by the Royal Mint and Somerset House Authorities!

E. D. BACON.

BRIGHT AND SON'S "A.B.C." CATALOGUE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES (EXTRA-EUROPEAN).*

WE have received the third part of the 11th Edition of Messrs. Bright and Son's well-known "A.B.C." Catalogue containing the stamps of the United States and South and Central America, together with other extra European Countries. Special improvements have been made in this edition in the lists of Nicaragua, Siam, especially the surcharges of 1893-99, the later issues of the United States and the revolutionary and transitional stamps of Mexico. The usual care has been expended on this section, and it is a reliable and convenient guide to the stamps of which it treats. Necessary and adequate illustrations are fully provided and suitable notes and explanations for the guidance of the collector are inserted where required. As to prices collectors will be prepared for increases all round in the better class stamps, and these will not be found inconsistent with the publisher's claim that they are moderate. We believe that this is the only Catalogue published in this country where the unit is fixed as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. It should therefore appeal to a very large class of the philatelic fraternity, and as the publishers state that no profit is being made on the sale of the Catalogue, we hope that they will realize their request that collectors will send them sufficient orders to cover at least the larger part of their outlay.

YVERT AND TELLIER'S NEW CATALOGUE.†

IN consequence of the German menace to the city of Amiens Messrs. Yvert and Tellier were compelled last year to issue an emergency catalogue, deprived of illustrations and curtailed in respect of the requisite notes. Happier circumstances have enabled the firm to revert to their old traditions, and this new edition, the 24th, fully provided with illustrations and completely annotated, will be heartily welcomed by collectors generally. The wants of collectors of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies are provided for in the "red Gibbons," but as far as Europeans and the rest of the world are concerned, the "green Gibbons" is at the present moment hardly satisfactory. The new Yvert and Tellier is much more up to date, and, except for British stamps, collectors are more and more relying upon it as a standard of prices. The Catalogue is by this time very generally well known to collectors in this country and there is no need to insist upon its peculiar merits, chief among which are conciseness and lucidity of arrangement which render it a very easy catalogue to work with.

The novelties of this new edition are first of all complete lists of all the stamps issued in enemy countries during the last five years. These lists must have been very difficult to draw up owing to lack of definite information as to the circumstances of issue generally and by reason of their vast numbers. No doubt it will be some little time before they are properly under-

* Bright and Son's "A.B.C." Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps. Part III. Foreign Countries (Extra-European and Colonies). 11th Edition, 1919-20. *Bright and Son, 164 Strand, W.C. 2.*

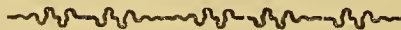
† Yvert et Tellier-Champion. Catalogue prix-courant de Timbres-Poste. 24^e édition, 1920. *Yvert et Tellier, Amiens.*

stood. Especially difficult it is to discriminate between the legitimate and speculative issues. In any case the collector of war stamps will have an arduous task in amassing a representative collection, and as many of these stamps are surcharged, and we understand that already forgeries are rife, it will require much discrimination to attain a successful result. It may be interesting to note some of these new additions to the stamps of Europe and the alarming extent of their emissions. Thus we find "Yougo-Slavie" with 73 postage stamps, 28 unpaids, and other items for newspapers, etc.; "Tcheco-Slovaquie" with a number of surcharged Austrian stamps of which the employment is obscure, besides 24 varieties of postage stamps and 11 unpaids issued in 1919; "Lithuanie" with 50 varieties of postage stamps not including 11 German occupation issues; Ukraine provides 38 Russian stamps surcharged with a trident in 34 different types in as many provinces, besides a local issue and 18 surcharged Austrian stamps!; "Livonia," 32 varieties and some German occupation stamps. To the solitary stamp of Poland issued in 1860 must now be added 177 new varieties, surcharged on German stamps, together with a quantity of locals of uncertain authenticity. The war issues of Turkey include 400 varieties not including unpaids, and in addition under this head we find the occupation issues of Cilicia, Baghdad, and Iraq, which are more familiar to collectors in this country.

Secondly, we must note the extraordinary rise in prices for old Europeans in particular, and other stamps in general, over the quotations of a few years ago. Increased demand and a deficient supply of these stamps in fine condition naturally forces the prices up, and although we may regard the increases in the present Catalogue as sensational, we are especially told that these high quotations are for copies in the finest possible condition. As an example of present quotations, we append a few items from the stamps of France, though possibly these are extreme cases, as they would naturally be first in favour in the country of origin:—

		Unused.	Used.
1849-50.	Republic. 10 c.	125 frs.	65 frs.
	15 c.	1,250 frs.	300 „
	40 c.	375 frs.	125 „
	1 fr., carmine	600 frs.	125 „
	1 fr., orange	15,000 frs.	3,500 „
1853-60.	Empire. 1 fr.	500 frs.	375 „
1863-71.	Laureated. 5 frs.	200 frs.	60 „
1870.	Bordeaux. 20 c. Type 1.	1,000 frs.	60 „

We may add that the new edition is bound in a cloth cover and sold at 9 frs., not an excessive quotation under the present circumstances.



The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION FUND.

FURTHER donations received :—		Col. John Bonhote	5 0 0
Thomas Maycock	£50 0 0	W. A. Harmer	3 3 0
W. J. Cochrane	5 5 0	B. Pinner	3 3 0
Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E.	5 5 0	W. J. F. Williamson, C.M.G.	3 3 0
Major H. F. Murland	5 5 0	J. J. Terry	2 2 0
Capt. E. B. Purefoy	5 5 0	C. J. Tyas	2 2 0
I. J. Simons	5 5 0	J. J. Knowles	1 1 0

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE six and seventh meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, January 8th, 1920, and on Thursday, January 22nd, 1920, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

On January 8th there will be a Display with Notes on the "Early Issues" and Waterlow Types of Chili, by Mr. W. Howard.

On January 22nd, a Display with descriptions of various Retouches and Re-entries by members.

The next Meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, January 8th, 1920.

No stamps can be dealt with on January 8th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, January 6th, 1920.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1920 becomes due and payable on 1st January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1920.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal 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, 1920, and following parts.

BINDING NOTICE.

WING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 29, 1920.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1920 will be 21/- (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more Subscriptions will be received at reduced rates under any circumstances except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no further EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

ST. LUCIA.—We have received a "Specimen" copy of the 1s. value, in a new colour, which we find very difficult to name. Perhaps, brown-orange might meet the case.

Adhesive.

1s., brown-orange; Multiple, perf. 14.

EUROPE.

NORWAY.—Mr. Henrik Dethloff has sent us a 35 öre, brownish grey stamp, perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; issued on December 5th.

Mr. Dethloff adds the following information:—

"At the same time we have the pleasure

of informing you that the colour of the 15 öre stamp, now being brown, will be changed into a deep violet-blue shade. The stocks of the brown stamps being, however, rather large, the new stamps will not appear till in the spring next year.

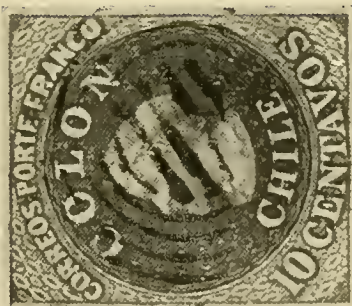
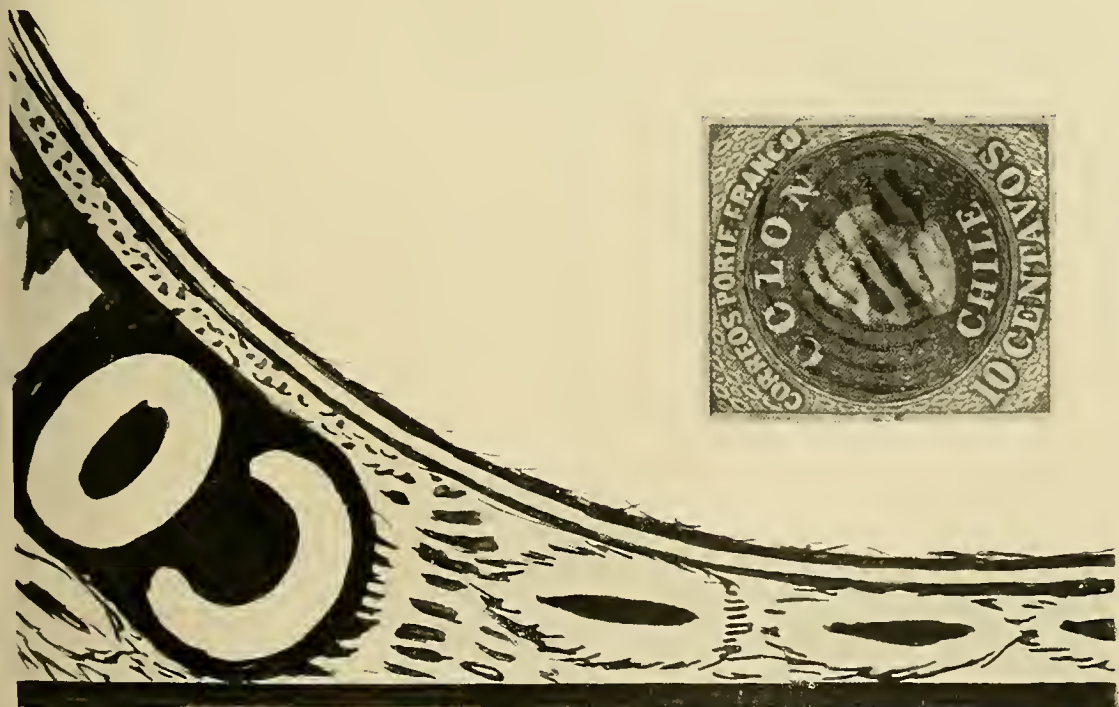
"The original die of the postage due stamp has been sent for, being altered: the word 'PORTOM ÆRKE' shall be spelled correctly, 'PORTOMERKE,' and the word 'at' in 'at betale' has to be spelled å in new Norwegian. As soon as the original is in order there will be printed 30 öre postage due stamps—a new value; the colour will be grey, as the ordinary stamps of the same value."

ROUMANIAN P.O. IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

—Five Roumanian stamps are before us overprinted within a circle, with a mono-



RETOUCH



ORIGINAL



gram and the words and date "Posta Romania Constantinopol 1919."

The stamps are :

25 bani,	blue ;	Gibbons,	Type 18,	red overprint.
40 "	drab "	" "	" "	do.
5 "	green "	" "	39,	blk. overprint.
10 "	dull rose "	" "	" "	do.
15 "	red-bwn. "	" "	" "	do.

RUSSIA.—The 1 and 2 kop. currency stamps on card have now appeared without the surcharged numerals. The type of the inscription at back is that with the Arms at top.—*P.J.G.B.*

Currency Stamps on Card.

1 kop.,	orange ;	perf. 13½.
2 "	yellow-green ;	perf. 13½.

SCHLESWIG.—The new Plebiscite stamps are to hand.

The 2½ pf. to 75 pf. are of ordinary size, with two lions in circle in centre, one over the other, on a white ground. The inscriptions are "PLEBISCIT" at top and "SLESVIG" at foot, with values in lower corners. The 1 to 10 marks values are large oblong in shape. Landscape view very indistinct. Values in shield in lower part supported by two lions. "SLESVIG" on top and "PLEBISCIT" at foot.

The set also appears with the overprint "C.I.S" in black caps, probably official. The colours by electric light appear to be as follows :—

Adhesives.

2½ pf.,	grey.
5 pf.,	green.
7½ pf.,	light brown.
10 pf.,	rose-carmine.
15 pf.,	dark mauve.
20 pf.,	dark blue.
25 pf.,	orange.
35 pf.,	greyish brown.
40 pf.,	violet.
75 pf.,	green.
1 mark,	brown.
2 marks,	bright blue.
5 "	yellow-green.
10 "	red.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—*Stamp Collecting* states that certain stamps chronicled by *S. C.* some

months ago are bogus, and reprints the *Official Bolivian* warning regarding them.

These labels are stated to be as follows :—

1 c.,	green, showing the ruins of Tiahuan.
2 c.,	red, view of a church at the same place.
5 c.,	blue same view as 1 c.
10 c.,	violet, Lake Titicaca.
1 b.,	blue, railway of La Paz.
5 b.,	Bolivian ensign.

We find we chronicled a somewhat similar set on p. 200, vol. xxiii., on continental authority.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Stamp Collecting* reports the issue of the 20 c., black, stamp of 1904, surcharged in red vertically in three lines, "Espécie Provisional," \$0.00½, in red.

URUGUAY.—The set of six stamps chronicled on page 218 are to hand.

The centre figures are printed in second colours.

2 c., 4 c., and 5 c.	in brown.
8 c.	in blue.
20 c. and 23 c.	in dark green or greenish black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

JAPAN.—The *Postage Stamp* informs us that the current 1½ and 3 sen values have been overprinted with a small figure of a biplane.

These stamps were issued for use on mail matter to be carried by two aeroplanes from Tokyo to Osaka.

LYBIA.—The current Italian stamps of 20 c. and 60 c. are reported in the *P.J.G.B.* to have been overprinted "Libia" for use here.

Adhesives.

20 c.,	orange.
60 c.,	carmine-brown.

TUNIS.—A new value, states *Stamp Collecting*, 30 c., brown and lilac, has been added to the current series. It is in the type of the 35 c., which represents the ruins of Hadrian's aqueduct.



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society. London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	BARON DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. B. YARDLEY.

THE third meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 13th November, 1919, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—Members: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., P. H. Hayes-Palmer, J. H. Barron, Lieut. Frank C. Graham, I. John Simons, G. E. O. Ginger, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., Lieut. W. M. Holman, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, B. Pinner, W. T. Standen, Baron de Worms, C. E. McNaughtan, Baron Percy de Worms, Capt. H. R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, E. Wilfred Evans, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Louis E. Bradbury, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Lieut. R. Leonard, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., Percival Boyd, M.A., B. Goodfellow, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., L. W. Fulcher, W. Dorning Beckton, A. J. de Beaufort.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 30th October were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Sec. reported that the resolution of thanks to H. M. the King passed at the meeting on the 16th October had been duly forwarded to His Majesty, and acknowledged on the 21st October.

The Hon. Sec. also reported receipt of letters from Mr. Mount Brown's son-in-law of the 24th October, and Mrs. Corfield of the 6th November, acknowledging the resolutions of sympathy passed at the meetings of the 16th and 30th October, and thanking the Fellows therefor.

The President informed the meeting that notice had been received terminating the tenancy of the Society's offices at 4 Southampton Row on the 24th June, 1920, and that a special committee had been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the future.

The Hon. Sec. reported the death of Mr. Benno Loewy, a member of the Society since 1894, and was requested to communicate

with Mrs. Loewy, and express the sympathy of the Fellows in the loss she and the Society had sustained.

The following gifts to the Society's collection were reported and the stamps shown, and the Hon. Sec. was directed to convey to the donors the thanks of the members.

From Mr. F. Reichenheim various specimens of French stamps, some on originals, more particularly referred to in the *London Philatelist* of April, 1917, and copies of the official circulars issued in January and August, 1917, and sent to the various post offices; also some charity stamps used on day of issue, and copy of official circular of December, 1916, referring to their issue and also other stamps.

From Captain Wildey, through Mr. I. J. Simons, block of 1880, 1d., Venetian red, of Great Britain, unused.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society:—

Major Robert Henry Dixon Lockhart, proposed by the Rev. James Mursell, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow.

Mr. Edward S. Davidson, proposed by Mr. G. Herbert Dannatt, seconded by Mr. R. Leonard, junr.

Mr. Robert William Hazell, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Henry Humphrey Saby, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. William Ashmead, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. George A. T. W. Smith, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Capt. the Hon. Arnold Henderson, O.B.E., proposed by Mr. G. R. T. Upton, seconded by Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a Display of the 2d. New Zealand stamps, illustrating the paper now being published by Mr. B. Goodfellow in the *London Philatelist*.

The stamps shown by Mr. Goodfellow included a very large number of retouched copies, several partly made-up plates, and one complete sheet as originally issued, and containing retouched stamps.

The Display was within the limits laid down by the Council at the beginning of the Session, and was greatly appreciated by the large number of members who were present. A very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Goodfellow for so kindly coming up to London and giving so fine a display was

moved by the President, seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, and unanimously carried.

THE fourth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 27th November, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—Members: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Colonel J. Bonhote, T. W. Hall, P. H. Hayes-Palmer, F. J. Peplow, F. D. Walters, James Nevin, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, A. J. de Beaufort, Major K. M. Beaumont, D.S.O., I. John Simons, Colonel F. E. Duffus, C.M.G., Major H. F. Murland, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., W. T. Standen, Thos. Heath, Lieut.-Col. E. S. Halford, Lieut. R. Leonard, D. C. Grey, Capt. H. R. Oldfield, E. W. Mann, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Louis E. Bradbury, J. H. Barron, Lieut. F. C. Graham, L. O. Trivett, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., J.P. Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, E. Wilfred Evans, William Barnard, Arthur F. Pinhey, Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., Lieut.-Col. Percy B. Akroyd, L. W. Fulcher, Baron de Worms, C. E. McNaughtan, George C. Alston, G. Calvert, E. S. Davidson, Robert Leonard, L. Meinertzhagen, Baron Percy de Worms.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 13th November, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

In consequence of the length of the programme for the evening, the inspection of various gifts for the Society's Library and Collection were postponed to the next meeting.

The business consisted of the reading of five Five Minute Papers as specified below, and of Displays of Stamps illustrating the Papers.

"The Vignette Plates of the Queen's Staircase Stamps of Bahamas." By Mr. E. W. Mann.

"Early Issues of Newfoundland." By Capt. E. B. Purefoy.

"Proofs of Great Britain, id., black, and the Reprint." By Mr. L. O. Trivett.

"A Chilian Retouch." By the Vice-President. And

"Brazil." By Mr. W. Howard.

Mr. Mann showed a very fine collection of stamps to illustrate his paper, which, with the other four, will, it is hoped, be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Captain Purefoy's Stamps afforded members an opportunity of inspecting very rare stamps in beautiful condition.

Mr. Trivett's display included very interesting proofs, and some that were practically unique.

Specimens of Retouches on Chilian Stamps shown by the Vice-President were explained and beautifully illustrated by enlarged sketches, and Mr. Howard opened a new field for investigation by his Display of Retouches of Brazil stamps compiled by Mr. Harland and himself from specimens printed by the American Bank Note Co.

The members present evinced considerable interest and appreciation of a most enjoyable evening, and a very hearty vote of thanks to the five members previously named, moved by the President, and seconded by Mr. D. C. Gray, was unanimously carried.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE opening meeting of the 29th session and 415th meeting of the Society was held on Friday, October 3rd, 1919. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, and unfortunately, owing to the Railway Servants' Strike, only the local residing members were able to be present, twelve only being able to attend.

Mr. D. W. Thompson, Whalley Range, Manchester, was unanimously elected a member, and Mr. A. L. Pemberton nominated for membership. Mr. A. D. Leigh, an old member, was at his request reinstated. Mr. D. A. Berry was elected a Life Member.

A new form of perforation gauge, the invention of Captain N. S. Lawrence, was exhibited and favourably commented upon by the members. Interesting stamps, new issues, etc., were shown by the President, Mr. Berry, Mr. Duerst, and Mr. Ginger.

The President gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Tasmania on "limitedly specialized lines." The collection was mounted over twenty years ago and had not since been altered in any way, and he was complimented by Mr. Ginger upon the fine collection displayed and also upon the very interesting manner in which he had marshalled all the statistics regarding the various issues. Mr. Berry also paid tribute to the excellence of the paper, and a vote of thanks was formally passed.

THE 416th meeting was held on Friday, October 17th, the chair being taken by Mr. Duerst.

Mr. A. L. Pemberton was elected to membership, and Messrs. Laurence A. V. Plumptre and T. W. Hilton were nominated.

Mr. Berry passed round a 4d. Triangular Cape which showed traces of a re-entry.

A display of the stamps of Jaipur with notes was given by Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht. The collection contained proofs of the first issue and complete sheets of the later issues illustrating all the settings described in his notes.

THE 417th meeting was held on Friday, October 31st, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. George Ginger gave a display of his collection of the Laureated and Diadem issues of New South Wales; a further instalment of his notes on the early stamps of New South Wales commenced in January last.

The history of the making of the plates and their engravers was fully gone into, and a few of the interesting features of the collection were his pages of the issues in great variety of shades; he risked a possible censure on the grounds of overcrowding those pages, but was fully justified by the completeness of the gradation of his shades. The reprints were shown in sheets, and several copies of the Jefferies forgeries, errors, a fine collection on the Entire envelopes, and a reconstructed plate of the Registration stamp composed of perfect copies only and quite uniform in shade, making one of the best reconstructed sheets ever seen. The circular 5s. stamp was shown in blocks of four, mint, of both issues and pairs and singles used. The proofs and colour trials were also an exceptionally fine lot.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Ginger was ably proposed by Mr. Goodfellow and seconded by the President, who took advantage of Mr. Ginger's offer to read a paper on the New South Wales stamps used in Queensland.

THE 418th Meeting was held on Friday, November 7th, the President, Mr. W. Dorn-
ing Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. Lawrence A. V. Plumpton was unanimously elected a member, and Mr. T. W. Hilton a corresponding member.

The Hon. Secretary reported the presentation to the Society of a parcel of forty-one lantern slides illustrating British stamps, and comparisons between genuine and forged stamps which had been discovered in the office of the late James H. Abbott, Vice-President of the Society, by his executor, Mr. A. P. Langford.

Dr. Theodore Groom, M.A., provided an interesting variety of slides in a lantern lecture, the subject, "The flaws on the 20 lepta stamp of Greece, Type 1," being of peculiar interest to the members of the Society, many of its members being specialists in the stamps of Greece, and all evincing more than a passing interest in this country, mainly due to the encouragement and help extended to them for many years in this direction by the President.

Commencing his series of slides with an illustration of the normal stamp, he described the flaws, which consist of all variations, from it. The structural or permanent flaws he enumerated as follows: Variations in the figures of value and letters of inscription, the frame line, edges, stops and alignment, and dealing with the engraved head of Hermes, pointed out on the screen the varying lines of shading on the cheek and neck, and variations in the form of the eyelid, nostril, mouth, chin, and the formation of the circle surrounding the head.

He gave an interesting description of the terms "cleaned" and "dirty plates"—after the operation of printing, the plate must not only be wiped over the surface, but care

taken to remove all traces of ink from the lines of the engraving, otherwise it dries hard, and it becomes impossible to remove it without considerable risk of injury to the plate.

The failure to do this led to the appearance, on the face of the stamps, of blotches of colour which gradually became intensified and more numerous, reaching a climax in this respect towards the end of 1868 or the beginning of 1869 and bringing (probably about the middle of 1869) the necessity of a thorough cleaning of the plates as above indicated. The existence of these blemishes on the printing plate prior to their being removed by the cleaning of the plate, produced a large number of printing flaws on the face of the stamps.

By means of analyses or charts he noted the positions of the varieties, which he described as "wonderfully constant in position and repeated in one and many of the printings," enabling the stamps to be plated by their guidance. The analyses dealt with three grades of flaws: sporadic, short-lived, and long-lived, and showed the analogy of his lists with the charts of rock formation in geology, each strata containing its own peculiar fossils, and aptly termed those shown on the screen "The Fossils of the Philatelic World" (but in no sense referring to individuals), the determination of the period of the specimens being also considerably influenced by the shades of printing.

At the conclusion of the lantern illustrations, Dr. Groom passed round five volumes of his collection of Greece, and also the stamps from which the lantern slides had been made, but the time left at the disposal of the meeting was altogether insufficient to do them justice, and the members had to be satisfied with quite a cursory glance through them.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Groom was ably proposed by Mr. C. H. Schill, than whom none was better qualified to speak on the subject of scientific methods of classifying varieties with a view to the plating of stamps. He expressed his astonishment at the extent of the researches made by Dr. Groom, his methods quite confirming the soundness of his own plans evolved from the study of natural history, and upon which he read a paper last session; and further, that when, as they were told by Dr. Groom, there were one hundred and fifty varieties of flaw to be noted on the one value of stamps, it became all the more necessary to tabulate a key for them.

The vote was seconded by Mr. John H. Taylor, who referred to a proof in his collection which verified a great many of the Doctor's statements.

The President supported the vote, complimenting Dr. Groom upon the enormous amount of labour which he must have spent on the production of his analyses, and yet being able to make his subject of interest alike to keen specialists of Greek stamps and also to the general collector. He con-

sidered the Society greatly indebted to Dr. Groom for his kindness in making the journey to Manchester and giving the members the benefit of his studies.

Dr. Groom briefly responded, expressing the pleasure he had found in addressing so

appreciative an audience, and further recommended the study of the 20 lepta stamp for winter evenings.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Honorary Secretary.

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 4th and 5th, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Gibraltar, 1903, Single CA, £1, mint	8	10	0
Great Britain, £5, orange on white "I.R."	6	0	0
Ditto, OFFICIAL, 1892, £1, green,* no gum, perfs. cut at bottom	12	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., imperf,* part gum, close at left and thinned	6	5	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine, close and small tear	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, cut close	10	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	6	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, close and repaired	7	0	0
Tasmania, 1867, numerals, oblique perfs., 1d., carmine, strip of 4, imperf. between and showing perfs. one side only	6	15	0
Collection in Standard, 5968	22	0	0

Sale of November 18th and 19th, 1919.

France, 1870-73, 20 c., tête-bêche, pair,* stained	6	10	0
French Colonies, 1871-6, imperf., 4 c., grey, pair, cut rather close at top	17	0	0
Great Britain, 1847-54, 6d., mauve, pair, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 9d., straw, hair lines, slight defect	16	0	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blue	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blue	10	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange, pair	9	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 10s., ultramarine, slightly creased	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, pair,* one slightly creased	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
"BOARD OF EDUCATION,"			
Great Britain, OF 1902			
(Feb.), 1s., on piece	7	0	0
Ditto, Beirut, provl., 1 p on 2d.,* slightly stained	11	0	0
Sicily, 50 gr.,* slightly thinned	6	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., repaired	13	10	0
Ceylon, 1855, imperf., 6d., purple-brown on blue	7	0	0
Ditto, 1857-8, 5d., chestnut	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion,* marks on face	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another used copy	12	10	0
India, 1854 (Oct.), Die 1, 4 a., Type A, pair	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Die 2, 4 a., Type C, pair	6	10	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine,* repaired	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, torn at side and slight thinning	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale blue, slight thinning	94	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on blue, late state, pair, one stamp slightly thinned	16	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, cut into at right	11	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1851-3, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, cut into at top	7	5	0
Nevis, litho, 4d., orange, mint	5	5	0
New Britain, 1914 (Oct.), first printing, on New Guinea, 8d. on 80 pp., pair, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1914 (Dec.), on Marshall Islands, 1s. on 1 m., slight defect on face,* full gum	24	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 2d., blue, early, thinned	11	0	0
Ditto, 1871-84, perf. 11, 9d. on 10d., pair, overprinted in black and in blue	11	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d., dull carmine	33	0	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue on <i>bleuté</i> , pairs	14	10s.	and 15 10 0
Ditto, ditto, singles, £11, £9 10s., £10 and	9	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Zealand, 1s., pale yellow-green on bleuté	30	0	0
Ditto, 1855 (Nov.), no wmk., blue paper, 1d., red	£10 and	22	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green	21	0	0
Ditto, 1856-9, no wmk., imperf., 6d., chestnut	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., blue-green, thinned	£9 10s. and	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, serrated perfs., 1s., blue-green	32	0	0
Ditto, 1862, pelure, imperf., 1d., close at bottom	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown, pair	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, imperf., 1d., carmine-vermilion, pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve, on piece	£7 and	11	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown, strip of 3	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green	8	0	0
Ditto, 1864, N.Z., 1d., carmine-vermilion, strip of 3, close at bottom	17	0	0
Ditto, 2d., pale blue, pair	13	0	0
Ditto, 1s., green, block of 6, cut close	24	0	0
Samoa, 1914, 3s. on 3 m.,* creased at corner	11	0	0
Western Australia, 1860, rouletted, 6d., sage-green*	6	15	0
Collection, European, 3106	100	0	0
Ditto, in Imperial, 5334	58	0	0
Ditto, Georgian controls, 1495	32	0	0
Ditto, Great Britain and Colonies, 2121	62	0	0
Ditto, Lallier's Album, 1663	47	0	0
* * *			
MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.			
Sale of November 13th and 14th, 1919.			
Barbados, 1st issue, on blued, ½d., block of 9, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1858, 6d., rose-red, block of four*	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright vermilion, block of 15, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., black, block of 24, mint	6	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale dull blue	25	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, ½d., blue paper	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull rose, very fine	80	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	17	0	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-vermilion, slightly thinned	35	0	0
Ditto, another copy, brighter shade	25	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 fc., pale carmine, pair	9	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Gibraltar, 1907-11, Multiple, 6d., block of four, mint	8	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., set of 8*	6	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue	46	0	0
Natal, 1904-9, £1, mint	7	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., rose	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ribbed paper	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., pair, one no clouds	25	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald green on greyish blue laid	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald green	5	15	0
New Zealand, London print, 1d., dull carmine	32	0	0
Russia, 1 rouble, rouletted, strip of 3, mint	10	0	0
St. Lucia, perf., 12½, 6d., violet, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, perf. 14, 6d., pale lilac, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., yellow, ditto, ditto	6	10	0
South Australia, 3d. in black, on 4d., Prussian blue	17	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902-4, £1, mint	5	0	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., dull blue, early	16	0	0
* * *			

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of November 20th and 21st, 1919.

Great Britain, 1d., black, Plate 1, strip of 8,* some defective	10	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange	6	10	0
Belgian Congo, 1895, 10 c., greenish-blue, centre inverted, mint	8	10	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 st., rose and pale rose, mint	17	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1862, 1 k., black-brown, block of 4, mint	7	5	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., thin spot	5	0	0
India, 1867-73, ½ a., blue, Die 2, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., dark green, pair, mint	6	10	0
Mauritius, 1858-9, dull magenta, pair, mint	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, Half 3d., blue, and a 6d., yellow-green, on piece	7	12	6
United States, 1856, 5 c., lake-brown, imperf.*	6	10	0
Ditto, 1901, 1 c., centre inverted, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, State, \$5*	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, \$10*	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, \$20*	12	10	0
Trinidad, "Lady McLeod," on entire	24	0	0
Pacific Steam Nav. Co., 1857, 1 r. and 2 rs., mint	14	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New South Wales, Plate 1, 1d., lake on yellowish, slight thinning	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., carmine, on laid.	9	9	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., greyish blue, early*	17	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, strip of 4, possibly cleaned	52	0	0
Tonga, 1897, 7½d., centre inverted, mint	21	0	0
Collection in Maury's Album, 4830	55	0	0
* * *			

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of November 27th and 28th, 1919.

British East Africa, 1890, set of 3, mint	5	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, pair, double entry, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 4	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, strip of 5	10	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 3	5	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 4, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 8	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, block of 12	11	10	0
Holland, 1852, 15 c., pair, mint	6	15	0
Nevis, Litho., 1s., pale green, block of 4, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, ditto, ditto, £6 and	8	8	0
New Zealand, pelure, 1d., perf. 13, unevenly centred, and imperf. at bottom	18	0	0
Ditto, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	4	12	0
Russia, vert. laid, 7 r.*	5	10	0
Sicily, ½ gra., yellow, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 5 gr., rose-red	5	5	0
Ditto, 50 gr.*	5	15	0
Spain, 1854, 2 rs., block of 4	5	5	0
Tuscany, 9 crazie, on greyish	4	0	0
* * *			

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of November 12th and 15th, 1919.

Cape, 1861, 4d., blue	8	10	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., vermilion, and 1 fc., red, on entires	56	0	0
Mafia, set to 1 r., 10, mint	14	10	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., vermilion, slight defect	51	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	13	0	0
Sale of November 19th, 20th, and 26th, 1919.			
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, slight defect	7	0	0
Baghdad, 15 specimens	30	0	0
Ditto, set of 10, used	44	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Bahamas, 1916, "Special Delivery," 5d., orange and black, overprint inverted, mint, with certificate	21	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., imperf.	5	10	0
Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue	7	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, used in Valparaiso	5	5	0
India, ½ a., red, 9½ arches*	5	10	0
Sweden, 3 skb., 1855	7	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	10	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 4d., dull rose, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., rose, S.G. 34,* slight mark on face	6	10	0

Sale of November 27th and 29th, December 3rd and 4th, 1919.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair, mint	84	0	0
Ditto, 5s., dull rose, ditto	6	0	0
Canada, 12d., black on laid, pair*	44	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., carmine, cut close	43	0	0
Ditto, De La Rue. 4d., dark blue, strip of 16, mint	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair, mint	7	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, slight thinning	10	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect	15	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 3 pf., blue-green, block of 10, mint	30	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue,* slight crease	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair,* similar condition	9	0	0
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue	64	0	0
Ditto, Cross, ½ t., blue,* thin spot	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, possibly repaired	19	0	0
Lagos, 5s., blue, mint	7	10	0
Marshall Islands, G.R.I., 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., blocks of 4,* £12 and	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair*	6	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on bluish, pair	25	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, 2d., deep blue, minute defect	34	0	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, slight tear	6	6	0
Nyasaland, 1892-3, 3s. on 4s., mint	5	15	0
Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras, with certificate	18	0	0
St. Lucia, Star, 6d., green	5	0	0
Ditto, C C 12½, 4d., indigo, block of 4, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, S.G. 29, mint	8	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, 1d. on 6d., bright green	5	15	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, mint	25	0	0
Ditto, ½d. on 1s., slate blue, S.G. 11, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, S.G. 30, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, S.G. 36, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 37, ditto	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Turks Island, 4 on 1d., dull red, S.G. 28, ditto	7	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904-7, £1, mint	8	5	0

* * *

MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

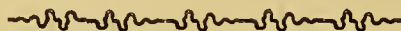
Sale of Oct. 21st and 24th, 1919.

Baghdad, 1 a. on 20 p., rose, S.G. 15, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., claret, S.G. 23, ditto	5	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	7	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	4	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	8	0
Ditto, 1888, orbs, £1, brown- lilac	4	8	0
Collection of Colonials, 1829	21	0	0

Sale of November 7th and 8th, 1919.

Barbados, 1858, imperf., 6d., rose- red*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1873, 5s., dull rose, mint	5	7	6
Ditto, 1875-8, 12½, 6d., aniline yellow, ditto	6	6	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, thin wove, on entire	5	0	0
Hanover, 10 gr., green, block of 8, mint	60	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, Plate 13, pair, one with double letter D.D.G., mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, printed from Plate 10 (black plate), showing one variety and double letter to stamp H.A. in block of 30*	28	0	0
Ditto, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C.", little off centre*	12	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	7	0	0
Ditto, 5s., rose, Plate 1, block of 8	7	0	0
Ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 5s., rose on <i>bleuté</i> , ditto	11	11	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, on <i>bleuté</i>	6	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange on <i>bleuté</i>	12	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 5s., rose, mint	11	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey- green on white, ditto	48	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on white	8	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	5	0	0
Ditto, Collection of Edwardian	65	0	0
Ditto, "GOV. PARCELS," 1d., lilac, over- print inverted, with certificate, mint	15	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., ultramarine	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, Edwardian, 5s., carmine	30	10	0
Sicily, ½ g., yellow-orange	6	5	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose, 12 types, all*	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, half sheet of 6, mint	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 12 types, all*	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, 12 types, all*	31	0	0
Ditto, 1866, 1d., pale red, sheet of 12*	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red, ditto, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep orange, blocks of 6, ditto £29 and	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, sheet of 12, mint	70	0	0
Ditto, Lithos, 1d., pale rose-red, ditto, ditto	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, ditto, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, pair, mint	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, sheet of 12, mint	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, ditto, ditto (the eleventh stamp taken out and replaced)	94	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, pair, mint	9	9	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green, sheet of 12, ditto	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, sheet of 12, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, 1878, 11½, 1d., vermilion, ditto, ditto	8	8	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, ditto	7	7	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, double print	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d., on bluish, double print	7	0	0



THE

ondon hilatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Editor:

THOMAS WILLIAM HALL,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

 VOL. XXIX. 

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1920.

PUBLISHED BY

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,

1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C.4.

1920.



William Brendon & Son Ltd
22, Plymouth St.

CONTENTS.

LEADERS.

- A Backward Glance, 281.
- A Notable Work, 229.
- A Warning, 125.
- Auctions, 49.
- "Newcastle," 75.
- Our Future Arrangements, 1.
- Our Meetings: Can We Improve Them? 101.
- The Coming Session, 203.
- .. Danger Zone, 255.
- .. Long Vacation, 177.
- .. Next International Philatelic Exhibition, 151
- .. Seventh Philatelic Congress, 23.

ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATE AND OTHERS.

- Denmark, 184.
- Hawaiian Isles, 258.
- Jeens, Charles Henry, 156.
- Victoria (inset), A Reference List of Adhesive Stamps available for payment of Postage Dues, 104, 130, 160, 192, 220, 244, 266, 296.

ARTICLES.

- A Five-minute Paper, Specimens Seldom Seen of Great Britain, 60.
- Albums, 114.
- A Variety of the Two Cents of 1861, Lithographed, of the Hawaiian Isles, 258.
- Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation, 62, 195, 216, 240, 266, 289.
- British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Resuscitation of the 2½d. imperforate, 50.
- British Columbia and Vancouver Island, The Stamps of, 50.
- "Catalogue Rank," 30.
- Chili, The Marine Official Stamps of, 5.

- Chilian Occupation of Bolivia and Peru, 62
195, 216, 240, 266, 289.
- Denmark, Notes on the Postage Stamps of, 102, 161, 184.
- Great Britain, Specimens Seldom Seen of, 60.
.. .. The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of, 256, 285.
- Hawaiian Isles, a Variety of the Two Cents of 1861, Lithographed, of the, 258
- Jeens, Charles Henry, Engraver, His Life and Work, 156.
- Line-Engraved Stamps, Some Modern, 293.
- Medals, The Royal Society's, 26.
- Mexico, Its Names and Numbers, 112.
- New Britain, The G.R.I. Stamps of, 167, 187, 209, 234, 260 285.
- Notes on the Postage Stamps of Denmark, 102, 161, 184.
- Perforations, The Status of, 32.
- Persia, 221, 244, 268, 291.
- Plating the Retouches of the 4th Setting of Thos. Ham's Two Pence Victoria Half-Lengths, 1850, 53, 76.
- Queensland, Some Considerations Regarding the Flaw Varieties of the Electrotyped Issues of, 191, 213, 238, 263.
.. .. The History of the Irregular Perforations of the Penny (1911) Compound 10½ to 12½ (S.G. 309), 88.
- Resuscitation of the 2½d. imperforate British Columbia Stamp, 50.
- Russia, 1917, and onwards, 116.
- Siam, The "Harrold Row" Collection of the Stamps of, 24.
- Some Considerations Regarding the Flaw Varieties of the Electrotyped Issues of Queensland, 191, 213, 238, 263.
- Some Modern Colonial Line-Engraved Stamps, 293.

- The G.R.I. Stamps of New Britain, 167, 187, 209, 234, 260, 286.
- „ “Harold Row” Collection of the Stamps of Siam, 24.
- „ History of the Irregular Perforations of the Queensland Penny (1911) Compound, 10½ to 12½ (S.G. 309), 88.
- „ Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain, 256.
- „ Marine Official Stamps of Chili, 5.
- „ Postage Stamps of Venezuela, 2, 27, 54, 82, 106, 126, 152, 178, 204, 230, 282.
- „ Royal Philatelic Society's Medals, 26.
- „ Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 50.
- „ Status of Perforations in Philately, 32.
- Thomas Ham's Two Pence, Fourth Setting, Victoria Half-Lengths, 53, 76.
- Venezuela, The Postage Stamps of, 2, 27, 54, 82, 106, 126, 152, 178, 204, 230, 282.
- Victoria Half-Lengths: New Discoveries and Plating Progress, 53, 76.
- „ „ Plating the Retouches of the 4th Setting of Thos. Ham's Two Pence, 1850, 53, 76.
- OCCASIONAL NOTES.
- Anniversary Fund, Donations, etc., 13, 36, 140, 223.
- Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 129.
- Bagnall, Major C. L., Recovery of his Collection of Papua from Germany, 248.
- Belgian Food Coupons, 248.
- Benest, Mr. E. B. S., Death of, 36.
- Beveridge, Dr. E., Death of, 248.
- Binding Notice, 15, 36, 296.
- Bonhote, Col. John, Death of, 296.
- Bishop, Mr. Percy C., 138.
- Congress (Philatelic) of Great Britain, 269
- „ The Seventh Philatelic, 140.
- Death of Mr. E. B. S. Benest, 36.
- „ Dr. E. Beveridge, 248.
- „ Col. John Bonhote, 296.
- „ Mr. G. F. Rotherham, 248.
- „ „ W. McA. Steuart, 248.
- „ „ Karl Torjussen, 117.
- Donations to the Anniversary Fund, 13, 36, 140, 223.
- „ „ Collections of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 137.
- Expert Committee of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, 248.
- Experts' Meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 15, 35, 66, 91, 117, 222, 248, 272, 296.
- Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to be Elected from members, 117.
- German Mentality, 296.
- Great Britain, Stamps lacking, by Mr. I. J. Simons for the Society's Collection, 67.
- „ „ Work on the Line-Engraved Stamps of, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., 67, 285.
- Harmer, Rooke and Co's. Sales, 248.
- International Letter Rate, 297.
- Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain, Work by Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., 67, 285.
- List of Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, xii.
- London Philatelist for 1921, Subscribers to the, 15, 36, 67, 92.
- Meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 15, 35, 66, 91, 117, 247, 272, 295.
- Notice to Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 171.
- Philatelic Auctioneers, 199.
- „ Congress of Great Britain, 269.
- Persia, Stamps of, 92.
- Programme for the Season 1920-21 of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 222, 224.
- Protective Cardboard, 15, 36, 296.
- Queensland Reference Committee, 199.
- Reference List of Adhesive Stamps of Victoria available for postage dues (inset), 90, 104, 130, 160, 192, 220, 244, 266, 296.
- Removal Notice to Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 117, 138, 171.
- Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Season 1919-20, 129.
- Rotherham, Mr. G. F., Death of, 248.
- Royal Philatelic Society, London, Anniversary Fund, 13, 36, 140, 223.
- „ „ „ Binding Notice, 15, 36, 296.
- „ „ „ Donations to the Collection of the, 137.
- „ „ „ Experts' Meetings of the, 15, 35, 66, 91, 117, 222, 248, 272, 296.
- „ „ „ Fellows to be Elected from Members 117.
- „ „ „ List of Fellows of the January xii.
- „ „ „ Meetings of the, 15, 35, 66, 91, 117, 247, 272, 295.

Royal Philatelic Society, Notice to Members	
" " " " of the,	171.
" " " " Programme of the	
Season 1920-21,	222, 224.
" " " " Removal Notice to	
Members,	117,
138, 171.	
" " " " Report Read at the	
Annual General	
Meeting of the	
Season 1919-20,	129.
" " " " Subscriptions for	
the year 1920-21,	15, 36, 296.
" " " " Summary of Ac-	
counts for the	
year ending Dec.	31st, 1919, 139.

Scott Stamp and Coin Co.,	248.
Seventh Philatelic Congress, The,	140.
Stamp Trade Protection Association, Expert	
Committee of the,	248.
Steuart, Mr. W. McA., Death of,	248.
Subscriptions for the year 1920 or 1921 to	
the Royal Philatelic Society,	
London,	15, 36, 296.
" " to the <i>London Philatelist</i> for	
1921,	15, 36, 67, 92, 296.
Summary of Accounts of the Royal Philatelic	
Society, London, for the year ending	
Dec. 31st, 1919,	139.
Torjussen, Mr. Karl, Death of,	117.
The Boy Scout Movement,	91.
" Ferrary Collection,	36.
Victoria, a Reference List of Adhesive	
Stamps available for payment of Postage	
Dues (inset),	90, 104, 130, 160, 192, 220,
244, 266, 296.	

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

Birmingham,	275, 301.
Manchester,	18, 41, 71, 96, 146, 249, 274, 298.
Royal Philatelic Society, London	18, 39, 69,
94, 119, 145, 273, 297.	

REVIEWS.

British Army Postmarks used in the Great	
War, 1914-19,	165.
Great Britain, The Line-Engraved Postage	
Stamps of,	256.
Spain, 1850-54, The Stamps of,	9.

Stanley Gibbons New Green Catalogue,	165.
The Stamps of Spain, 1850-54,	9.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Chilian Postage Rates, etc.,	273.
Fiftieth Anniversary Commemoration Fund,	223.
Gibbons, Part I,	223.
Holland, 1872,	20.
Kashmir and Jammu Forgeries,	272.
Mexican Eagles, Reprints,	249.
Old Carthusian readers,	199.
Permanent Committee of Philatelic Con-	
gresses of Great Britain,	20.
Reprints of Mexican Eagles,	249.

CONTRIBUTORS.

Bacon, E. D., M.V.O.,	24, 50.
Barron, J. H.,	112.
Bates, Lieut.-Col. A. S., D.S.O., T.D.,	60, 256.
Bradbury, Louis E.,	156.
Crawford, Capt. C. W. G., C.B.E.,	191, 213,
238, 263.	
Dannatt, G. H.,	5.
Darlow, Major J. J.,	116.
Diena, Dr. Emilio,	258.
Evans, Major E. B.,	30.
Fulcher, L. W.,	2, 27, 54, 82, 106, 126, 152,
178, 204, 230, 282.	
Goodfellow, B.,	32.
Gray, R. W.,	221.
Hall, Thos. Wm.,	2, 27, 54, 82, 106, 126, 152,
178, 204, 230, 282.	
Haworth, Lieut. W.,	62, 195, 216, 240, 266,
289.	
Mann, Eric W.,	167, 187, 209, 234, 260, 286,
293.	
Marshall, C. F. Dendy, M.A.,	114, 285.
Mursell, Revd. Jas.,	88.
Napier, Lieut.-Col. G. F.,	244, 268, 291.
Pack, Charles Lathrop,	53, 76.
Peplow, F. J.,	26.
Yardley, R. B.,	90, 102, 104, 130, 161, 184,
192, 220, 244, 266, 296.	

THE MARKET.

Walter Bull and Co., Messrs.,	21, 44, 72, 97,
121, 278, 304.	
Harmer, Rooke and Co., Messrs.,	22, 47, 74,
99, 124, 149, 175, 201, 226, 253, 279, 306.	
Plumridge and Co., Messrs.,	22, 45, 72, 98,
122, 148, 174, 251, 278, 304.	
Puttick and Simpson, Messrs.,	21, 43, 71, 96,
120, 147, 173, 200, 225, 251, 277, 303.	
Thompson, A. H., Mr.,	48, 100, 150, 176, 202,
228, 254, 280.	

NEW ISSUES.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Aitutaki, 118, 199, 249.
 Australia, 37, 302.
 Bahamas, 92.
 Barbados, 250.
 Batoum (British Occupation), 37, 171.
 Bechuanaland Protectorate, 224.
 Bermuda, 224.
 British Samoa, 224.
 Bundi, 16.
 Cayman Islands, 92.
 Dominica, 171.
 India, 16, 302.
 Jamaica, 144, 302.
 Kedah, 171.
 Malta, 92, 172.
 Mauritius, 118.
 Mesopotamia, 172, 199.
 Morocco Agencies, 37, 92.
 Nauru, 16.
 Newfoundland, 250, 276.
 New Hebrides, 224, 277.
 New Zealand, 37.
 Niue, 118, 249.
 Palestine, 250, 302.
 Penrhyn Islands, 118, 249.
 Rarotonga, 249.
 Rhodesia, 144, 224.
 St. Kitts-Nevis, 172.
 Samoa (British), 224.
 Seychelles, 93.
 Straits Settlements, 16.
 Tonga, 37, 199.
 Travancore, 118.
 Union of South Africa, 250, 302.

EUROPE.

Albania, 68.
 Belgium, 16, 68, 93, 144, 172, 199, 224, 276,
 302.
 Czecho-Slovakia, 68.
 Denmark, 16, 200, 224, 250, 276.
 Eupen, 93.
 Finland, 16, 37.
 France, 200, 224.
 Holland, 16, 144, 200, 224, 250, 276.
 Iceland, 68, 93, 118, 144, 225, 276.
 Latvia, 37.
 Luxemburg, 225.
 Malmédy, 93.

Portugal, 37, 93.
 Roumania, 16, 38, 276.
 Sarre (French Occupation), 68.
 Schleswig, 172.
 Silesia, 93, 118, 172.
 Spain, 68, 118, 225, 302.
 Sweden, 144, 225, 250, 302.
 Switzerland, 16, 38.

AMERICA.

Argentine Republic, 17, 118, 200, 225.
 Brazil, 93, 225, 250, 276, 302.
 Colombian Republic, 118, 172, 302.
 Costa Rica, 144, 276.
 Ecuador, 69, 302.
 Guatemala, 69, 144, 200.
 Hayti, 118.
 Honduras, 38, 144.
 Panama, 277.
 Panama Canal Zone, 303.
 Paraguay, 38, 200, 225.
 Peru, 118.
 Salvador, 69, 276, 303.
 Uruguay, 17, 118, 172.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Azerbaidjan (N.W. Persia), 17.
 Azores, 276.
 China, 17, 38, 118.
 „ French Offices in, 251.
 „ Italian P.O., 200.
 „ Japanese P.O., 145.
 Chinese Turkestan, 277.
 Eritrea, 145.
 French Post Offices in China, 251.
 Hayti, 172.
 Italian Post Offices in China, 200.
 Japanese Post Offices in China, 145.
 Liberia, 38, 277, 303.
 Lourenzo Marques, 72.
 Macau, 17.
 Madagascar, 17.
 Martinique, 225.
 Mozambique Co., 93.
 Philippine Islands, 69, 145.
 Rio de Oro, 251, 277.
 Saint Thomas and Príncipe, 93, 303.
 Siam, 17, 145, 277, 303.
 Spanish Guinea, 251, 277.
 Turkestan (Chinese), 277.
 Wallis and Futuna Islands, 145, 173.



THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

JANUARY, 1920.

No. 337.

Our Future Arrangements.



THE commencement of a new volume affords the opportunity of giving a brief résumé of the changes the Council propose to adopt in the future publication of the Journal.

The Fellows of the Society and subscribers to the magazine will doubtless be interested to know that it is proposed to make several alterations, which it is hoped will meet with their approval. In the first place, and this is a matter that rests largely with the Fellows, if the Editor receives sufficient contributions of a philatelic nature, an endeavour will be made to increase each of the monthly numbers by the addition of eight pages of reading matter. It is quite evident that these extra pages can only be provided if suitable articles are received for insertion, and I make a personal appeal on behalf of the Council to the Fellows and Members to assist in carrying out this project. It is also intended to have the Journal printed upon paper of better quality than that it has been possible to provide during the last few years. There is still considerable difficulty in procuring the class of paper that is desirable, but no doubt it will be possible to surmount this obstacle in the near future.

These alterations have only been made possible by the generosity of one of the Fellows, who has sent the Council the handsome sum of £200 to meet the additional cost they will entail, and further to provide subscriptions for copies of the Journal to be sent to one hundred of the principal philatelic societies throughout the world who use the English language. This last innovation should be of incalculable value to the Society and also to everyone advertising in the pages of the Journal, as it means the magazine will in all probability come before the notice of some thousands of collectors who have never seen it before. The Fellow, who has been good enough to make this liberal donation, desires to remain anonymous, for, as he truly remarks: "We all want to do what we may to improve Philately, and there never was such a great opportunity as at present."

THE PRESIDENT.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from Vol. xxviii. page 267.)

5 CENTIMOS.



F a large number of stamps of this value are examined for differences of type it will be found that they can be separated into two groups: (1) containing eighteen different types associated with each other in strips and pairs, to which group by far the greater number of the stamps will be found to belong; (2) a second group of some thirty or so types forming a small minority of the bulk, and of these types none are ever associated with any of the types in the first group. This is fairly good evidence of the existence of at least two settings. We will deal with the stamps of the first group now, although we do not think they belong to the earliest setting of the sheet.

The eighteen types of the stamps of this setting may be recognised by the undermentioned characteristics:—

1. Large spot of colour above "TI" of "CENTIMOS." Right end of ornament over the oval B ends in a long and rather thick curve, clear of, but close to the oval.
2. White spot in coloured ground of oval A under the figure "5." Right end of ornament over oval B ends in a thick mass close to the oval.
3. Long thick dash in broad white oval over the letters "NTIMOS," very thick over "OS."
4. White oval very narrow and almost obliterated under the bust. Spot of colour over "O" of "MOS." Only a short stump of ornament above the oval B.
5. Two pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Spot of colour projects into white oval over "S" of "CENTIMOS." Only about half of the ornament over the oval B showing.
6. Short dash of colour in broad white oval over "CE" and another over the letters "TIM."
7. White spot on edge of coloured ground between the two pearls immediately above "OS." Coloured dash close to and tangential to edge of coloured ground of central bust above "CE."
8. Three pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Ornament on top of oval B half cut away and fairly close to top of the oval. Small gap at position *a*.
9. Ornament over oval A nearly all cut away, with clear space between the stump and the oval. Ornament over oval A extends down the right side.

10. Coloured dash on edge of coloured ground over "O" of "CENTIMOS." Ornament over oval A close to the oval. White oval widens opposite position *b*.
11. White oval broad by position *a* and downwards, but narrow at position *b*. Left side of ornament over oval B touches B, and the right side extends in a thin line downwards.
12. One pearl opposite position *b* breaks into white oval, and only stumps of ornaments over ovals A and B clear of the ovals.
13. Pearls all clear of white oval. Ornament over oval B extends downwards on right side of the oval in a thick curve.
14. White oval narrow at position *a*. One pearl over "E" of "CENT" breaks into white oval.
15. Coloured mark across the tip of the flag of the figure "5" in oval B. Ornament above oval B touches the top of the oval, and a short line projects downwards to right.
16. Coloured line in broad white oval over "NTIMO." Triangular ornament over oval A.
17. Pearls from position *a* over the word "CENTIMOS" break into the white oval, which is narrow. Stump of ornament over oval A close to top of oval.
18. Coloured line in white oval close to edge of coloured ground above "MO." Ornament over oval B projects downwards to right, round the oval.

The following blocks, strips, and pairs are in the Hall collection:—

17|18	4|5	12|11	17|18	3|7|2|3	9|15|14|1	7|2	13|14	1|10	16|17	15	2	15|16|17|18
-------	-----	-------	-------	---------	-----------	-----	-------	------	-------	----	---	-------------

1|6|4	1|10|5	1|10|6	1|10|11	1|12|13	2|3|4	3|4|5	3|8|9
4|5|6	5|6|7	5|8|15	6|7|2	7|2|3	8|9|15	9|15|16	10|11|12
12|13|14	13|2|1	13|14|1	14|1|10	15|16|6	16|2|3	16|6|2	16|17|3
17|18|8	1|18	2|8	5|12	6|4	7|12	10|7	18|6

From these data, if we proceed in a similar manner to that employed with success in the case of the 5 centesimos value of the last issue, we notice that we may build up the following three groups containing six types each, which exhaust the eighteen types, the end stamp of each group being attached to a stamp of the same type as that at the beginning of the strip, viz. :—

6|7|3|4|5|6	12|13|14|1|10|11|12	8|9|15|16|17|18|8
-------------	---------------------	-------------------

In all these strips there is no horizontal pair which has not been found unsevered. The first block of eight indicates that a repetition of the rows occurred after every three rows, so we may suggest that our eighteen types were normally arranged in three rows of six. Thus:—

6	7	2	3	4	5	6
12	13	14	1	10	11	12
8	9	15	16	17	18	8

The types were then repeated to complete the rows which may have contained twelve stamps.

The vertical pairs not yet found *se-tenant* in this grouping are

6	4	12	13	14
12	10	8	9	15

The suggested arrangement leaves out of consideration a good many strips of three and horizontal pairs which exist. Some of these we can find places for in the above scheme; for example $\boxed{16 \mid 2 \mid 3}$ could come from the top row if Type 7 were replaced by 16, $\boxed{1 \mid 12 \mid 13}$ could come from the second row if Type 11 were replaced by Type 1, and $\boxed{13 \mid 2 \mid 1}$ from the same row if Type 14 were replaced by a Type 2; $\boxed{3 \mid 8 \mid 9}$ and $\boxed{15 \mid 16 \mid 6}$ might exist in the third row if Type 18 were replaced by Type 3 and Type 17 by Type 6; but these substitutions would give rise to other combinations in pairs which have not yet been found, so that speculation as to the places of the pairs and strips not yet located seems useless.

Stamps from this setting are found printed on both sides. The Hall collection contains the following:—

- (1) With normal impression on the back.

Front. Type 7. *Back.* Portions of four stamps

16	—
—	—

- (2) With reversed impression on the back.

(a) *Front.* Type 11. *Back.* Portions of four stamps

4	5
?	?

(b) *Front.* Type 10. *Back.* Type 2.

(c) *Front.* Type 17. *Back.* Portions of four stamps

16	—
—	—

(d) *Front.* Type 7. *Back.* Type (?). Only top of stamp showing.

(e) *Front.* Type 18. *Back.* Type 18.

(To be continued.)

The Marine Official Stamps of Chile.

By G. HERBERT DANNATT.



THE brief history of Chilean Admiralty Officials has always been something of a mystery to British collectors, and specialists have been rather inclined to leave them severely alone, either regarding their status as doubtful, or taking the more lenient view, that at all events their issue was unnecessary.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Calvert, a keen philatelist resident in Chile at the time the stamps in question were in use, and who was *au fait* with all the facts relating to their issue and withdrawal, I have been permitted to examine official documents, and am now able to put on record all the known facts, and to publish what I hope may prove to be the last word upon these two puzzling little issues, which many collectors have regarded as being the only bad mark against Chilean postal administration from 1853 down to the present day.

Whatever conclusions may be drawn from an impartial consideration of the facts, the subject will be found of considerable interest to specialists and is not entirely unworthy of attention when viewed with the wider vision of the general collector.

The idea of issuing special stamps for the Ministry of Marine was first mooted by one Don Alvaro Casanova, a versatile official in the employ of that department, who was also a philatelist, and justification was derived from the fact that certain official correspondence had occasionally been opened by unauthorized persons, owing to its having been sent through the post in the ordinary way, without bearing any special stamps or seals to indicate its departmental nature.

The official issue was consequently more or less in the nature of an experiment, and the precise number of each stamp printed and used was accurately recorded.

Authority having been granted, Don A. Casanova, who was something of an artist as well as a philatelist, proceeded to design the stamps himself, and the first imperforates should properly be regarded as provisionals for use until the perforated stamps could be prepared.

This earliest set consisted of four varieties, which were only in use from January 1st to 28th, 1907, the numbers printed and used being as follows:—

<i>Imperforate.</i>			
Surcharged.		Number printed.	Number used.
"Carta," in yellow		200	150
"Oficio," in blue		200	185
"Paquete," in red		200	171
"E.P.," in violet		300*	138

* Some copies of this stamp were stolen from the Ministry.

The stamps overprinted "Carta" were for ordinary official letters; the "Oficio" for communications up to 200 grammes in weight; "Paquete" covered larger parcels of official documents, including letters sent under one cover up to 1000 grammes in weight, and the "E.P." stamps were for franking books and voluminous printings, the exact meaning of these cryptic initials being "Encomienda Postal," or in English, Parcel Post Packet.

The stamps of above series are of considerable rarity in unused condition and were (excepting the "E.P.'s") withdrawn on January 28th, 1907, being replaced on January 29th by the perforated issue current until 8th August, 1907; the numbers of these printed and used was as follows:—

Perforated II.

Surcharged.	Number printed.	Number used.
"Carta," in yellow	2900	1800
"Oficio," in blue	1000	900
"Paquete," in green	1000	895
Large "C," in red	100	93

The imperforate "E.P." stamps were not withdrawn, and remained in use with the perforated series, which contained a new stamp overprinted with a large "C" (meaning Certificado) for use in conjunction with others on any packet that required registration.

Every specimen of the Ministry of Marine Officials, whether perforated or imperforate, was stamped with a consecutive control commencing with Number 1 and finishing up with a number indicating the complete total of the printing; thus it is impossible to find two similar stamps of this series bearing the same control number, and it would be an easy matter to reconstruct any of the sheets if a sufficient number of copies were available.

As might be expected in so experimental an issue there are a number of minor varieties, but no summary of these is given here, as they are correctly listed by Gibbons, the only exception to this with which I am familiar being the perforated "Carta" stamp with "Ministerio de Marina" double printed, a copy of which I have in my collection.

The stamps were all lithographed at Santiago in sheets of 100 (ten rows of ten), and the thin single-lined outer frame in black was probably printed afterwards at the same time as the control, as the "Paquete" variety without outer frame is also lacking its control number (Gibbons No. 407D).

These stamps were only for use at Santiago, and the cancellation usually employed was the seal of the Naval Sub-Secretary at that town, the centre of which appears to be a cabled anchor; this is enclosed in a double-lined oval containing the words "Ministero de Marina Sub-Secretaria." Copies showing town cancellations may occasionally be found but are uncommon.

None of these Officials were ever distributed to the Postal Union, so were not, of course, available for overseas postage.

It was, however, thought that to make the experiment complete, some record should be kept of the stamps used by the Ministry of Marine for correspondence abroad, and it was accordingly decided to overprint some

values of the contemporary postage stamps of Chile with an anchor which would be sufficient indication of their official nature to those concerned, while at the same time avoiding the necessity for special stamps, copies of which would have had to be distributed to the Postal Union in order to obtain international recognition and franking power.

The Anchor surcharge was impressed in red at the Ministry, Santiago, with a metal die singly on each stamp, a wide ruler being first placed across the rows in order to get the surcharge in approximately the right position, the number of stamps so treated being as follows:—

For External Use only.

Anchor surcharge in red.

	No. printed.	No. used.
1 c., green	1200	192
3 c., brown	200	21
5 c., blue	600	280
10 c., grey	500	195
15 c., violet	200	26
20 c., red	200	118
50 c., blue	100	60
1 peso, brown and black	50	9

The overprints, being struck by hand, naturally vary a little in position, but abnormal varieties are unknown, and the absence of inverted surcharges speaks rather well for an issue in which one might reasonably expect to find all manner of freak varieties.

These stamps, unlike those employed for internal postage, are more difficult to obtain used than in mint condition, doubtless owing to the fact that it would be practically impossible to retrieve those sent abroad on foreign correspondence, and in view of the small number actually required, the wonder is that any used copies are known at all.

The Ministry of Marine experiment with official stamps came to a premature end on 8th August, 1907, after a short life of little more than seven months, the issue being suppressed by a Ministerial Order, dated June 24th, 1907, the inner reason for this decision being that the chief Official responsible for the records of stamps issued complained that his office safe had been opened and certain stamps abstracted; as a result of his complaints it was decided to bring the whole business to a conclusion.

No reprints were ever made after the stamps were withdrawn, the lithographic stones were cleaned off, and the remainders were burnt in the presence of witnesses (including a representative from the Santiago Philatelic Society). The small metal stamp used for the Anchor surcharge was also destroyed.

A few unused specimens were distributed to local collectors, those of the Anchor type being first branded on the gummed side in violet ink with a rubber stamp inscription in three lines, "Ministero de Marina, Conforme, Sub Secretaria," the literal meaning of this being that the stamps had first been submitted to the Under-Secretary of the Ministry. A certain number

of copies appear to have escaped this attention, or possibly most of the unused specimens now in existence without it are the stolen ones which led to the suppression of the whole series, but in any case the impression on back of the Anchor stamps should not be regarded as a detriment, but rather as a kind of hall-mark testifying to the authenticity of a surcharge which might conceivably be imitated with success.

The primary object of the "branding" was to demonetise the stamps, and it was not applied to the series used for internal postage as no "face value" was expressed on these and they never had any franking power except on behalf of the Ministry of Marine.

Used stamps of Chile with forged Anchor overprints are fairly common but not dangerous and are seldom likely to deceive anyone who has studied the subject with any philatelic acumen.

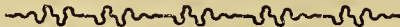
A very thick, almost sticky, red ink brought from England, was employed in over-printing the originals, and although a few copies may have been lightly inked, the Anchor surcharge appears to be difficult to imitate, thus providing one more proof that in Philately the simplest designs and workmanship are often the most difficult to counterfeit.

The used specimens in my own collection are cancelled with an official postmark containing the words "Seccion Maritima Valparaiso," in a large double-lined circle, with the date in middle, but the absence of this special cancellation is not an infallible test of a bogus surcharge.

It should be remembered, however, that the stamps for overseas postage were only used at Valparaiso and Santiago, and no Chilean officials whether for internal or external use were ever employed except by the Naval Minister at Santiago, the Naval Commissary at Valparaiso, and just possibly by the Dockyard superintendent at Talcahuano.

Copies cancelled with postmarks showing town names other than the ones mentioned should be regarded with the greatest suspicion, and dated postmarks when legible will almost always confirm this view.

There are other tests for bogus Anchor overprints which it is unnecessary to enumerate, as to do so would only make the task of the forger more easy.



Review.

THE STAMPS OF SPAIN, 1850 TO 1854.*



THE work we propose to examine is a very considerable addition to philatelic literature not only by reason of the importance of its contents, but also from its excellence as an example of the printer's art. The style generally resembles that of the monographs published by the Royal Philatelic Society in former years, though the letterpress is widely spaced, and important remarks emphasized by the employment of larger and heavier black type. It is embellished by fourteen collotype plates, which are reproduced to perfection and which will be of the greatest value to the philatelic student, since they will bear close inspection with a lens, so that for the purposes of study they are nearly as valuable as actual specimens of the stamps. The book, bound in red morocco and tastefully adorned with lettering and a simple design in gilt, provides a very handsome volume for the philatelist's library.

The work deals as exhaustively as possible with the issues of Spain from 1850 to 1854, and contains a large amount of original work with important results which deserve the closest attention of philatelists. A glaring defect of the work, however, in our view, is the absence of any references to existing philatelic literature. Except for a mention of three well-known standard works on the stamps of Spain in the preface, which are dismissed as of no assistance to the author in his work there is hardly a single reference to other papers or notes to be found in the whole of the work. *Vixerunt fortes ante Agamemnona*, and in important monographs such as the one under review the absence of any acknowledgment of the labours of other philatelists seriously detracts from the value of the work to the philatelic student. Further, the apparent neglect of early work by the author has led him, if not into actual error, into occasional statements which he would have modified by a due consideration of previously published facts and opinions. However, the work is a very solid contribution to Philately, and the successful accomplishment of establishing the main features of the methods of construction of the sheets of all the values of the issue of 1850 is a feat on which we cordially congratulate the author.

The work contains such a wealth of new information that it is impossible to refer to more than a few prominent features within the limits of this notice. It contains all the important official decrees and statistics, in some cases new and derived from first-hand authority at Madrid, of the numbers printed, issued and destroyed or sold as "remainders." Full particulars on each issue as to shades, paper, gums, etc., are provided with notices of forgeries which, as is well known, are numerous in the early stamps of Spain and in some cases dangerous. The volume closes with chapters on post-marks and essays or proofs.

* GRIEBERT, HUGO. *The Stamps of Spain, 1850 to 1854*. Illustrated by fourteen photographic plates. Hugo Griebert, 170 Strand, W.C. 2, 19. 127 pp., 8vo.

The "plating" of the stamps of the first issue is the most striking novelty in the work. These stamps being lithographed, in common with many other lithographed stamps shows minute defects which render possible, by the exercise of care and patience, the identification of the different transfers employed and by the help of blocks and strips to establish the "make-up" of the stones. It was to be expected that in the case of the 6 cuartos, which value was employed far in excess of any of the rest of the series, several settings might exist, and the large size of the sheets, which contained 255 stamps in 17 rows of 15, must have presented formidable difficulties in the early stages of the work when the results ultimately established were unknown, while the higher values must have been equally difficult by reason of scarcity of material.

In the case of the 6 cuartos, the author does not appear to have completely reconstructed the entire sheet of any one setting, but he has very nearly done so in many cases. He finds that there are two groups of settings of this value, each group being made up by the employment of the transfers special to the particular group. The first group he calls "Plate I" and the second "Plate II." This nomenclature appears to be unfortunate, for "plates" are not in question, but it is to be recognised that it is difficult to find a satisfactory term, and the habit that many philatelists have adopted of loosely referring to "plates" in connection with lithographed stamps furnishes an excuse for it. The group of settings included as "Plate I" are all made up of 24 transfers in four horizontal rows of six, the identification marks for each of which are described. Eight complete groups of these 24 transfers were laid down and four groups of 12 cut from two blocks of similar groups added on the left-hand side of the stone (or right-hand side of the sheet.) This arrangement gives 240 stamps, and the sheet was completed by one row of 15 transfers taken from another group of the same 24 transfers. As several stones were laid down in this fashion it might be expected that irregularities would occur in the partial blocks on the right-hand side of the sheet, and in the last row, and such indeed are found. We do not quite understand how many settings were made in this manner, as on page 30 the author states that at least two stones were employed for the printing of "Plate I," but the record of blocks and abnormal arrangements which follow seem to us to indicate more than two settings. Many of these divergencies from the normal are of surpassing interest, but it is not possible to particularize them further here. We must refer the reader to the work itself for the necessary details. We may perhaps venture to note that the variety reading "1050" instead of 1850 at the bottom of the stamp, discovered by Mr. Dorning Beckton some years ago, and recently exhibited in a large block at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, is the seventh stamp in the last row of one of the settings, and is a variety of transfer No. 10 caused by a flaw in the figure "8," occupying the position in which a transfer No. 13 might be expected to occur.

For the settings grouped by the author as Plate II, 35 new transfers in five rows of 7 were employed, together with 5 additional transfers which the author terms sub-types. The exact make-up of the sheet has not been discovered, but the author suggests that six groups of 35 were placed

on the stone giving 210 stamps, the remaining 45 being added from portions of a group of 35 and the 5 additional sub-types. Placing two groups of 35 side by side would only give 14 stamps in a row, and the author finds that the row was completed by the addition of a column of single transfers either on the left or right, or sometimes in the centre between the two groups of 35. There were at least five settings in the group called "Plate II."

The stamps from "Plate I" can be distinguished from those of "Plate II" by the fact that the former contains only one variety in which the "T" of "CUARTOS" is connected with the following "O." In "Plate II" 34 out of the 35 transfers show the peculiarity. With the help of certain other characteristics duly specified, it is easy to differentiate stamps from the two plates.

In both "plates" transfer folds and varieties exist. In "Plate I" three retouches are described, one of which is very prominent and interesting, and there are four transfer folds. In "Plate II" flawed stamps are very numerous, and 30 varieties of transfer folds are recorded, but no retouches appear to have been found. All these varieties are fully described and illustrated, and may be identified by the help of the illustrations.

In 1915 in the *Revista de la Soc. Fil. Argentina* a variety of the 6 cuartos was reported and illustrated, showing in the bottom label the left ornament before 1850 at a distance from the date and inverted. The author, though he neglects to give a reference, apparently alludes to this variety in stating that it is a forgery.

We have only space barely to refer to the remaining values of this issue. The 12 c. is stated to have been printed in sheets of 255 stamps, and the stone was made up from blocks and presumably portions of blocks of 40 transfers; the 5 r. in sheets of 180 stamps from six groups of 30 transfers; the 6 r. in sheets of 150, from six groups of 25 transfers; and the 10 reales in sheets of 180 from six groups of 30 transfers. In the case of the last-mentioned, owing to the lack of the necessary vertical pairs, the author has been unable to fix the order of the last three horizontal rows of the group of 30 transfers. Two transfer folds or errors are to be found on the 6 reales. All these varieties are fully described and illustrated.

The issues subsequent to 1850 do not afford opportunities for plating, but are full of interest. One of the most surprising things in the book is the author's account of the 2 reales, *blue*, of 1851. After summarising the celebrated controversy between Moens, Westoby, and Philbrick, as to whether this stamp was a genuine error or an essay, though no reference is given to the *Philatelic Record* in which the details may be found, the author says: "First of all it should be known that only one used copy exists up to this day, and that is one mentioned above [the copy found by Mr. Westoby]. I possess two single stamps in blue and a pair in deep blue, unused, and they are forgeries. Every other copy used or unused that has been found, proved to be a forgery, and although M. Moens classes this error as an essay, I believe Mr. Westoby's error is a forgery. . . . Every other error that I had seen in Spain was forged, but nothing can be said with absolute certainty until a photograph can be obtained of the copy in the Paris collection." *Until then we*

need not believe in the existence of the error [italics not ours.] This is an extraordinary conclusion in view of previously published statements. We were under the impression that the variety in question had been generally accepted as a genuine error for the last twenty years or so. The author does not even mention the celebrated pair 2+6 reales *se-tenant* discovered in Spain about the year 1900. If reference is made to the *London Philatelist*, Vol. IX (1900), p. 193, a note by Mr. Castle will be found incorporating a quotation from the *Timbre-Poste* as follows: "Moens now writes, 'Having made general inquiries about the 2+6 reales, blue, 1851, so marvellously discovered by the unobliging Vives, we have now heard from Mr. Mahé that he was fortunate enough to see the famous pair and that he considered it as undoubtedly genuine. The question is, therefore, settled. The 2 reales, blue, is an error, arising from the fact that a *cliché* of that value was discovered in the place of the 6 reales, an error that without doubt was promptly rectified. We acknowledge, then, that we have been wrong in considering this 2 reales, blue, as an essay, etc.'"

Further, in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. IX (1909), p. 201, Mr. C. J. Phillips writes of the 2 reales, blue: "This is one of the most famous stamps and also one of the greatest rarities. It was caused by a *cliché* of the 2 reales having got mixed up with the 6 reales of the 1851 issue. The error was quickly discovered and remedied, and I only know of *three* specimens of the genuine stamp now in collections. Of these one is a vertical pair, one stamp being 6 r., the other the error 2 r., and the other two are single specimens; all these are used."

From these quotations it will be seen that Moens, Mahé, and Phillips (to say nothing of Westoby's strenuous advocacy of its genuineness) lend the weight of their authority on the side of the authenticity of the variety, and it requires something more than our author has thought fit to give, before the stamp can be quite so summarily rejected as a forgery.

Another surprise in the author's account of the issue of 1851 is the inclusion of a 5 r., *red-brown*, as an error of colour, a variety of which we have not previously heard. It is stated that "it belonged to a consignment in which there were a few sheets that had been printed in this colour. Only a very small quantity was sold, the rest having been withdrawn and destroyed. This error is of the greatest rarity and ranks among the most valuable stamps that have ever been issued in Spain." From this it appears that the author has sufficient information to be quite confident in its authenticity, though he rejects completely the evidence in favour of the authenticity of its companion the 2 reales, blue, a stamp which has been under the cognizance of the philatelic world for forty years.

The remaining issues do not offer any points which are of sufficient importance to call for comment here, though certain details are enumerated which will interest the collector. It is remarkable that though the stamps of Spain have for years been assiduously collected very widely, yet up to the present moment very little philatelic research has been expended on them. Mr. Griebert has now made an important advance, and it is to be hoped that he or some other philatelist will elucidate several tempting problems which await solution among the succeeding issues of the country.

To the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY FUND.



OUR Council have asked me to make an appeal for your generous support of this Fund.

During the War the programme and the work of the Society was reduced to a minimum except in so far as it tended to, or could be made to, assist in the life-and-death struggle for freedom and civilization.

Since the Armistice very considerable progress has been made, as is shown by the increase in the membership and the attendance at our meetings, and also the scope of the work that is undertaken, the wider range in the subjects dealt with, and the co-operation both of the old and the new members to a much greater extent than formerly.

The membership for the current session will again constitute a record, and already applications have been received in excess of the authorized number of Fellows, so that in future the Fellows will be elected as vacancies occur from amongst those who are members of the Society.

The average attendance during the current session has been 33, as against 22 for the last session, and I do not recollect any year in which greater, or perhaps even as much interest has been shown by those attending as during the meetings which have already been held since October last. Members will have seen for themselves the greater scope and variety displayed in the programme which has been published, and will, I hope, have overlooked the one or two (shall I say "printer's" errors?) which may have puzzled them.

Possibly some of the forty-three who came on the 27th November, 1919, were inspired by curiosity to know what "the Vignette *pages* of the Queen's Staircase Stamps of Bahamas" meant (my sincere apologies to the author of this particular "five minute" paper.)

I only wish the interest of the members generally would extend to our Journal, the *London Philatelist*. Perhaps it does, but if so I fear it must be owing to some inherent defect on the part of your Hon. Secretary that his humble communications are not read. It cannot be want of interest in the subject, but on more than one occasion I have asked members to let me know whether (1) they can read a five minute paper; (2) show re-touches or re-entries; (3) show errors and varieties; or (4) give a display.

I have also asked members to tell me in confidence the particular countries in which they are interested, not from curiosity, but by way of guidance in regard to future arrangements.

However, judging from replies received there were certainly not half a dozen members who knew I had asked for this information. Perhaps a

greater number will read this letter. At any rate, I shall be able to judge from the replies received.

I want to have materials at the disposal of the Programme Committee, not only for this session, but also for the future, so that we can show improvement and progress in the future.

Up to the present the items of the programme have been mainly secured by personal letters and applications, and it might perhaps be an advantage if some of the energy so directed could be diverted to other of the objects of the Society.

I am afraid I have been running away from my subject. The Fiftieth Anniversary Fund was instituted with the object of securing a permanent Home for the Society, and the amount that ought to be raised is £5000.

We have had several very generous donations, including one from His Majesty the King, who is not only our Patron, but also a subscribing member of the Society.

Our cousins in America have not been backward, and many of our members here have responded, but the net result to 31st December, 1919, is only a little more than £1300, contributed by some sixty-four persons, just about one-sixth of our present membership, and for some weeks nothing has come in. Surely, the stream has not yet dried up. Probably the remaining five-sixths of our members have been waiting for the New Year, or perhaps they have not read the *London Philatelist*, and did not know anything about it.

As has already been reported at the meetings, we shall have to find a new Home somewhere in June next, as the rooms we occupy are required for the purposes of an extending business which is housed in the same building.

We have had various offers on favourable terms, of which the Council have not felt justified in taking advantage without the additional financial support which a larger Fund would have afforded, and one or two opportunities have been lost. In two cases premises were offered at a special price, and both were sold almost immediately afterwards for some £200 or £300 more than the Council could have secured them for.

The Council, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Members generally to subscribe, and to subscribe generously to the Fund.

It may be of interest for you to know that it appears that the Society are entitled to a substantial annuity under the will of the late M. Ferrari, but at the moment there are legal and technical difficulties in the way, and it is impossible to say at present whether anything practical will result.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,
Hon. Secretary.

12th January, 1920.



Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE eighth and ninth meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, February 5th, 1920, and on Thursday, February 19th, 1920, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

On February 5th there will be a Display with notes: "The Early Issues of Mexico," by Mr. J. Hall Barron.

On February 19th "Notes on pre-1849 Essays of Great Britain with Illustrations," by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, February 19th.

Under no circumstances will stamps be dealt with on February 19th unless they are received by or before the first post on the morning of February 17th.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1920 became due and payable on 1st January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BINDING NOTICE.

WING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 29, 1920.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1920 will be 21 - (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more subscriptions will be received at reduced rates *under any circumstances* except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

NAURU.—The 2s. 6d. British stamp, printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., and overprinted "NAURU" in black, is to hand from Messrs. J. H. Smyth Ltd.

INDIA—BUNDI.—The *American Philatelist* informs us, on continental authority, that the current postage stamps, $\frac{1}{4}$ a. to 3 rupees, have been overprinted "Bundi Service" in two lines for official use.

Reversed and double overprints may be expected.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Messrs. Bright and Son advise us of the issue of a 20 c. Georgian type, but do not mention the colour.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Messrs. Bright and Son advise us of having received seven further values of the Steel Helmet set.

Adhesives.

5 c., green.
20 c., black-brown.
25 c., blue.
35 c., grey-brown.
40 c., dull red.
50 c., brown.
10 fcs., claret.

DENMARK.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the current series has been augmented by a denomination of 60 öre, printed in brown and blue, and by an Official stamp of the value of 15 öre, violet.

FINLAND.—Messrs. Bright and Son have sent us the 25 p., blue stamp, surcharged 50, in black, over the Lion in the centre, and 50 in smaller figures, also in black, over the original value, "25" each side at foot.

Mr. W. T. Wilson sent this stamp and also the 5 and 10 p. denominations, surcharged

"10" and "20" respectively in the same manner.

The 50 p., in black, surcharge is stated to be an error, as it should have been in red, which colour will be used in future. The 20 p., orange, is expected to appear surcharged "75."

Provisionals.

10 in black on 5 p., green.
20 " 10 p., red.
50 " 25 p., blue.

HOLLAND.—Two provisionals have appeared, and Messrs. Bright and Son have submitted a sample of one of them.

Provisionals.

40 c. (verrtig), in red on 30 c., mauve and brown.
60 c. (zestig), in black on " " "

ROUMANIA.—Another 50 bani stamp is reported in *Stamp Collecting*. We are told that it is in the type of 1893.

Adhesive.

50 bani, pale carmine; type of 1893.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim sent us an envelope posted from London to Switzerland, bearing a 1½d. English stamp and a 10 c. Swiss Peace stamp of 1919.

The latter was used as an "unpaid" stamp, the stock of Postage Dues of this denomination having run out for a day or two at a local post office.

Three new "Pro juventute" stamps are listed in *Smith's Monthly*.

The stamps bear, it is reported, shield-like designs, presumably the arms of various Swiss cantons. All are printed on a surfaced buff paper.

Adhesives.

7½d., red, black and grey.
10 c., green, black and red.
15 c., red, black and purple.

Stamp Collecting states that for a few weeks these stamps are to be sold at a premium.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—It is reported that at least four different kinds of paper were used for printing the present issue of Argentine stamps.

The following watermarks in the various papers are known :

Serra Bond.
Riverdale Bond.
S.R.B. repeated four times in a whole sheet—
Wheatley Bond. }
A. & W. Co. }
Hic et Ubique. }

Most of the stamps have no watermark at all.

URUGUAY.—The 1 c., green, with the view of Montevideo Harbour has reached *Stamp Collecting*.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZERBAIDJAN (N.W. Persia)—A second issue of stamps is reported in the *West End Philatelist*. The description given is as follows :

Pictorial designs, lithographed; no wmk.; Imperf.; inscribed "Republique d'Azerbaïdjan."

Values in Russian currency—

10 kop., Sentry and flag.
20 kop. "
40 kop., Native facing dawn.
60 kop. "
1 rbl. "
2 rs., Fortified town.
5 rs. "
10 rs. "
25 rs., Mosque.
50 rs., "

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. advise the receipt of the expected new 1½ c. and 13 c. stamps, and give the colours as violet and brown respectively.

MACAU.—The following information reached us from Messrs. Bright and Son :—

Our Agents in Hongkong, Messrs. Graca and Co., sent us specimens of some new Provisional Macau stamps, as follows :—

½ avo on 5 avo, Ceres type of 1914.
"2" on 6 on 25 reis, green, with "Lisbon Republica" overprint, 1915 issue.
Imposto de sello, 2 avos on 18 a. on 50 r., pale blue, with "Lisbon Republica" overprint, 1915 issue.

They also inform us that these Provisionals have been issued on account of the stock of these denominations being exhausted, owing to the necessary supply not arriving from Lisbon.

80,000 of the ½ on 5 avos were issued.
50,000 of the 2 on 6 on 25 r., but they did not say how many of the other variety.

These stamps are sold by the Post Office cut in centre of each pair, and are sold only ten to twenty copies at a time to each applicant. To obtain the stamps uncut, one must buy from the Post Office the whole complete set in current use.

MADAGASCAR.—The *P.J.G.B.*, on continental authority, describes some provisional Parcels Post stamps which were necessitated by an increase of 10 c. on the parcel post rate. One consists of the design of the fiscal stamp lithographed in rose and overprinted with words "Madagascar et Dépendances—o fr. 10—Colis Postaux."

This has been supplanted by a supply from France of stamps similar to the parcel post stamps of Reunion, but without indication of the name of the country. These have been locally surcharged with the name "Madagascar et Dépendances."

SIAM.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s Monthly List reports the issue of the 6 satangs stamps of 1912, overprinted "5 sat" at the top of the stamp with the equivalent in Siamese obliterating the original values.



Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
 Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
 Council for the Year 1919-20.
 President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
 Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
 Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
 Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.
 Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.
 Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEPLOW.
LIUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	BARON DE WORMS.
LIUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fifth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 11th December, 1919. Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, B. Pinner, George C. Alston, Baron de Worms, D. C. Gray, Baron Percy de Worms, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, C. McNaughtan, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, Col. John Bonhote, W. Dorning Beckton, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, E. Wilfred Evans, Capt. Frank M. Montresor, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., Rev. James Mursell, Major R. H. D. Lockhart, Major J. J. Darlow, I. John Simons, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Lieut.-Col. Reginald N. W. Larking, C.B.E., and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 27th November, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

The following gifts for the Society's collection and library were reported as having been received:—From His Majesty the King: (1) A collection of postage stamps issued by the International Commission of the Supervision of the Plebiscite for Schleswig. (2) A collection of die proofs in black and in colours of the new issue of Belgian stamps. Both these collections were shown at the meeting, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to express the grateful thanks of the Fellows to His Majesty. From Capt. A. Hatfield, junr.: A series of very fine photographs of sheets of the 5 centavos 1866 issue of Bolivia showing the various printings. From Major Evans: A considerable number of letter cards and stamps on original covers. From Mr. F. Reichenheim: Stamps of Persia and the West Indies and French postal documents relating to intended first issue 1849 and to 1853, 1854 and other special issues. From Major J. J. Darlow: Imperforate specimens of Russian stamps issued in Transcaucasia,

and some valuable rouletted specimens. From Col. John Bonhote: Some Bulawayo Currency stamps. From Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N.: Some pulls from obliterators used at the British Consulate at Callao, and copies of *The Stamp Dealer*, 1909-12. From Baron de Worms and from Messrs. G. J. Allis, J. J. Terry, and F. R. Graham: Various forgeries for Forgery Collection.

The Hon. Secretary intimated he would be glad to receive offers of "Five Minute" Papers, and also to hear from members who would be able to show retouches and re-entries at the meeting on the 22nd January, 1920, and errors and varieties on the 15th April, 1920.

The meeting then proceeded to a ballot for the following candidates, all of whom were declared to be duly elected Fellows and members of the Society: Lieut.-Col. S. G. Leslie, O.B.E., proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. José Marco del Pont, proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Benjamin G. Heydenryet, junr., proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Henry James Dickenson, B.A., proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Eugene Andrews, proposed by Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by the President; Capt. Percy Bertram Boyd Oldfield, proposed by Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by the President; Mr. Frank Arthur Ellis, proposed by Mr. F. H. Frere, seconded by Mr. W. H. M. Marsden.

The compiling of a reference list of the stamps of Queensland was then proceeded with, and at the close of the meeting a special committee, consisting of Mr. R. B. Yardley, the Rev. J. Mursell, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., and Mr. E. H. Collins was appointed to deal with various difficulties of perforation, and to report to a later meeting.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

AT the 419th meeting held on Friday, November 21st, the chair was, in the absence of the President, taken by Mr. W. G. Hamersley.

A paper was read by Mr. C. H. Schill on the stamps of Peru, and illustrated by five volumes of his collection of that country. With a view to the better understanding of the various Commemorative issues he traced the history of the country from the time of the Inca civilization, through the Spanish Conquest in 1526, when it was formed into the Central Spanish Colony of South America, including Chili and the Argentine,

the driving out of the Spaniards in 1824 (a date which may be perpetuated by a great show of Centenary stamps a few years hence) to the formation of a republic of eighteen provinces under a central government at Lima, and again to the great change which came in April, 1879, when Chili declared war upon Peru and bereft her of two of her most southerly provinces.

The first stamps of Peru were issued March 1st, 1858, and for convenience the issues may be split up into three broad periods—first, the classical square stamps with the arms of the country in the centre, and these again subdivided into two groups, the lithographs as first issued, and the later embossed series, printed singly on an old Lecocq machine into which the paper was fed in long strips, many stamps being found imprinted across the joints in the rolls of paper.

In 1866 the printing was entrusted to the American Bank Note Co. and a set of three values issued, the well-known Llama issue which really formed a transitional state of the second period of 1874 (the Sun in the Central Frame type). It was during the period of this issue that the war with Chili took place and with it all its troubles and difficulties.

The third period began with the 1895 issue, and contains an essentially modern South American collection of types.

The paper currency having greatly depreciated, a law was passed demanding payment for postage stamps in silver, and the stamps were overprinted "Plata," in an oval; fortunately none of these fell into the hands of the Chilians, or the overprintings would have become very complicated.

On the conclusion of the war, the Peruvians, to show that they had again come into possession of their own postal administration, established the triangle overprint with its four varieties, and in 1894 the head of General Bermudez was substituted, the last issue of this period, the united one of the arms and the llama, being left without any overprint.

During the war the Chilians in Peru used their own stamps, and these, of course, are only collectable when clearly showing the date and postmark. The Province of Arequipa did not use the Peruvian stamps, but printed a shockingly poor set of their own, at first without the name of the district, but a month later with the Arequipa circular postmark.

The collection shown by Mr. Schill contained a wonderfully fine lot of the first issues embodying those of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and although neither he nor Mr. Hausburg had arrived at a satisfactory solution to some of the plates, there is little doubt but that his scientific and methodical manner of working these problems out will, at some time not far distant, be rewarded with the success it deserves.

An expression of appreciation of the paper

and display was given by Mr. Goodfellow in proposing, and Mr. Duerst in seconding, the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Schill, coupled with the desire that he should continue the subject in a further paper on the syllabus for next year.

THE 420th meeting was held on Friday, December 5th, the chair being taken by Mr. Duerst.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and stamps of interest postmarks, etc., were passed round by Messrs. Barry, Munn, and the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Thos. Allen, of London, gave a display, in continuation of his display of last year, of the British and Colonial stamps of King Edward. Notes were unnecessary, the stamps speaking for themselves, Mr. Allen's work being merely to point out some of the great rarities or relating some interesting facts about them. The stamps were in absolutely mint condition, and as far as possible collected with the control number or letter.

In the Great Britain section he showed imperf. pairs in seven different shades of the 1d. colour trials, one pair of the 6d., lilac, as issued, and two pairs rose on red; I.R. Officials, overprinted "Specimen," $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 1s., 5s., 10s.; I.R. Officials, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1s., and 5s.; 1902, R.H. Official, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. in mint blocks of 6 with control numbers.

Levant, July, 1906, the Beyrout Provisional, 1 piastre on 2d., issued on two days only, and with the Royal Society's certificate of genuineness.

Cayman Islands, November, 1907, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5s., double surcharge.

East Africa and Uganda, 1904, 50 rupees; 1906-7, 50 rupees.

Gibraltar, 1903, £1; 1907-8, £1.

Labuan, 1905, 25 c., one of the 25 known copies unused.

Morocco, 1907-12, 15 c. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., pair, one stamp the error "5 centimos."

Natal, 1903, £5 and £20; 1908, £1 10s.

Northern Nigeria, 1904, £25.

Sudan, January, 1906, Army Service, 2 mils., overprint omitted *se-tenant* with normal stamps, and the error on the 5 mils. "AMRV" used.

Nyasaland, 1903, £10; 1907, Multiple wmk. 2d. and 4d.; 1908, £10.

Papua, November, 1906, 6d., overprint double; 1d., overprint vertical.

South Australia, 1902, 8d., the error "EIGNT" in block of 4.

Straits Settlements, 1902, 5 c., imperforate, block of 4; 1906-8, 25 and 100 dollars; 1907, 4 c. on 18 c., surcharge double; 1906-11, 25 dollars.

Transvaal, 1903, £5; 1905-9, 1d., with error of watermark, Anchor, used.

Selections from the collections of the Maldives; essays of the Orange River Colony (a very fine lot); St. Lucia; and Victoria were also shown, and colour trials

and proofs with most of the countries. All the stamps exhibited were from Mr. Allen's private collection, and he was warmly thanked by Mr. Munn, in proposing the best thanks of the meeting for his kindness in coming to Manchester to visit the Society, and complimented upon the beautifully arranged and moulded collection, at the same time he personally disclaimed any idea of extending his collection to admit of King's Heads. Mr. Higgins seconded the vote, and Mr. Allen briefly replied, expressing pleasure at the reception given both to him and his display.

THE 421st meeting was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, December 19th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. A. L. Camden was nominated for membership, to come up for election on January 9th, 1920.

Mr. Duerst exhibited an envelope of letter posted from Cologne to Manchester, franked by stamps of Great Britain; Mr. Berry an imperforate id., red, cancelled with Maltese Cross in red; and the Hon. Secretary a strip of 3 of the thin type Jamaica

Officials, the central stamp being minus the two letter "i's" reading "OFF.CAL." An excellent attendance proved the popularity of Mr. North's annual visit to his old Society, and his display of Cyprus was quite as interesting to the older members who had made a previous acquaintance with it as to the new members. The collection had been brought up to date, and it would be difficult to imagine a more completely representative lot; the fact that it includes the entire mint sheets of plates 193 and 196 of the id., red, overprinted Cyprus, these being the only sheets of the plates overprinted, and also the 4 piastres with the upper and lower labels left blank, of which there is one other specimen only known, makes it a difficult one to surpass.

A vote of thanks to Mr. North, proposed by Mr. Brooks, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, supported by Mr. Munn and the President, was passed, and Mr. North in his reply gave some very amusing reminiscences in connection with the acquisition of his specimens.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.
December 21st, 1919.

Correspondence.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor, "*The London Philatelist*."

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by my Committee to ask you to kindly bring to the notice of the members of your Society, at the earliest possible date, the following decision of my Committee:—

1. *Date of the Newcastle Philatelic Congress, 1920: May 25, 26, 27, and 28 (Tuesday to Friday).*
2. To ask all societies wishing (1) to submit any Paper to be read, or (2) to raise any question to be discussed at the Newcastle Congress, *to submit the Paper or to notify the question to me on or before January 31st, 1920.*
3. To send me on or before January 31st, 1920, the names of all delegates appointed to attend the Newcastle Congress.
4. To send your Society a copy of the Rules and Regulations governing Philatelic Congresses, and to call your Society's special attention to the new rule typed at the end of the printed rules and numbered 11.

This new rule was passed at a meeting of the Permanent Committee

held on June 17th, 1914, and has been recently slightly amended.

The Committee are of opinion you may find it of use to have a copy of the Rules by you in view of the long lapse of time since the last Congress was held.

If there is any question on which I can be of service to you or your Society, or can assist in enlightening, I sincerely trust you will not hesitate to write me.

Always at your service,

Very truly yours,

J. S. TELFER,

Hon. Sec. & Treas.

61-62 CHANCERY LANE,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

To the Editor, "*The London Philatelist*."

DEAR MR. HALL,—I have just read the Editorial *re* "flaws" on the 20 ct. and 25 ct. Holland 1872. I am not so sure as to the 25 ct., but of the 20 ct. I have copies in *all* perf. with dates down to 1892. The 25 ct. "split T" has the $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perf., but the "spot over the ear" occurred on the 2d. and 3d. stamps to judge by the perf., and I have it in $13\frac{1}{2}$ and also the $12\frac{1}{2}$ large holes.

Yours truly,

A. J. WARREN.

BURGHDOWN, EPSOM,
9th December, 1919.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 2nd and 3rd, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 2s., brown, one perf. missing	7	5	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blued	8	8	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black, horizontal, pair,* slightly creased	16	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	12	10	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, cut into slightly	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, no margins	13	0	0
Canada, 1851, laid, 6d., dull purple, vert. pair	11	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., yellow-green	5	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	22	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, heavy postmark	18	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, close at top	10	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, close at bottom	20	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, margins at sides only	15	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	10	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	26	0	0
Cook Islands, 1902, 2d, deep brown, without figures of value	26	0	0
New Britain on German New Guinea, second printing, 8d. on 80 pf., double surcharge, mint	23	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, Plate 2, on laid, small margins	6	10	0
Sale of December 16th and 17th, 1919.			
Great Britain, 2s., brown	7	10	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Cross, £1	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, on blued	10	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, and 10s., blue, used, together on piece	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, slight crease	7	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Baghdad, 1917, with date between star and crescent, 2 as. on 1 p., ultramarine (on 1909 issue)*	20	0	0
Bushire, 1915 (Sept.), 1 toman, black, violet and gold, mint	24	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose, close on three side	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., close at top	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	£5 and	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	16	0	0
Ditto, intermediate perms., 8d., brown, little off centre	11	10	0
Ditto, rough perms., 8d., yellow-brown, one perf. missing	12	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion, small crease	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	5	15	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion, slightly creased	13	10	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), second printing on German New Guinea, 2d. on 20 pf. and 2½d. on 20 pf., vert., <i>se tenant</i> , pair*	38	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on yellowish	11	0	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, double overprint, mint	16	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of December 18th and 19th, 1919.

Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, thin spot	4	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	10	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete set, mint	9	0	0
Russia, 1905, 15 k., centre inverted	14	0	0
Spain, 1st issue, 10 rs., blue-green	11	10	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on bluish, pair, one stamp without wmk, whilst the other has two	15	0	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., pale blue	6	0	0
Lagos, 1894, CA, 10s., green and brown, mint	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	5	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green	4	8	0
Ditto, perf., 6d., purple-brown	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, tiny thin spot	24	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d.*	14	14	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion, thin spot	4	7	6
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow green	4	10	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wink., 4d., dull rose, mint	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-lilac, ditto	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., gooseberry	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, 2d, blue	4	10	0
New Zealand, 1864-7, 3d., lilac, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Queensland, imperf., 6d., green	8	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 4th and 5th, 1919.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair	28	0	0
Cape, De La Rue, 1d, block of 4	10	10	0
Ditto, "Theese" Pence on 4d., blue	7	10	0
Ditto, 1893, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1s., imperf., strip of 3	12	0	0
France, 1849-50, 15 c., dark green	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., wide fig. "4"	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, strip of 4	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., tête-bêche, pair	23	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 10 c., strip of 3	5	10	0
Ditto, 1853-60, 1 fc., on entire	8	10	0
Ditto, 1863-70, 80 c., block of 9, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., tête-bêche, pair corner	18	10	0
Mexico, ½ r., black on buff, Gothic	5	5	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet*	10	10	0
Ditto, 6½d., lake, mint, sheet of 20	9	10	0
Ditto, 8d., lake, mint, block of 12	5	15	0
Ditto, 1876-9, rouletted, 5 c., mint, block of 15	9	0	0
Peru, medio peso, dull yellow, slight thinning	5	5	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d.*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1886-9, 5s., mint, sheet of 20	10	10	0
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue, mint	6	15	0
Basle, 2½ rappen	9	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	7	0	0
Tobago, 2½d. on 4d., grey, double surcharge, mint	5	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of December 6th, 10th, and 11th, 1919.

Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint, pair	9	0	0
Sicily, 50 gra.	5	5	0
Barbados, 1870, 1d., blue on blue, Large Star*	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., apparently*, minute defect	6	10	0
British Guiana, 1862, Pearls, 2c., full roulettes	7	0	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blue, block of 4	5	5	0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., deep green, pair, slight tear	5	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d.,* slightly thinned	7	10	0
Fiji, 1870, 6d., S.G. 3, pen cancelled	9	5	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 8	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair,* one creased	5	10	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., blue, pair	17	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	21	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, minute defect	9	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion*	9	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto*	11	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Collection of 17	38	0	0
Bavaria, 1874, 1 m., imperf.*	5	10	0

* * *

Sale of December 13th, 17th, and 18th, 1919.

British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, mint	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, 6d., yellow-brown, mint	23	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, mint	9	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, with certificate	90	0	0
India, 1854, 9½ arches, ½ a., red*	7	10	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	9	15	0
Marshall Islands, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., block of 4*	14	10	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1, mint	6	0	0
Baghdad, mint collection of 25	300	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., blue, slightly thinned	6	17	6
Geylon, imperf., 1s. 9d.	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s.	20	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1d., blue, block of 8*	6	5	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black*	8	0	0
Rhodesia, 1910, £1, mint, imperf., pair	11	0	0

Sale of December 20th and 22nd, 1919.

Cameroons, 1915, mint set to 5s., 3 lots, each £10, and one	11	0	0
Great Britain, 1887-92, Cross, £1, brown	5	5	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue,* corner missing	10	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, slight thinning	11	10	0
Palestine, February, 1918, 1 p., deep blue, mint, block of 4	28	0	0
Samoa, 1914, 3d. on 25 pf., double surcharge, mint	22	0	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

FEBRUARY, 1920.

No. 338.

The Seventh Philatelic Congress.



Our readers are by this time aware, the Seventh Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and Ireland takes place at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday, the 25th of May next, and the three following days.

The Chairman is Mr. W. J. Cochrane, of Sunderland. The Vice-Chairman, Mr. M. H. Horsley, J.P., of West Hartlepool. Whilst the Chairman of the Permanent Committee is our esteemed President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., in place of our dear old friend, Major E. B. Evans, who has held the position since the Congress's inception, but who to our regret and loss has left London to reside in the country.

With such officials, and with a strong working Committee, including Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. Hugh R. Viall, and such a hard-working and capable Honorary Secretary as Mr. J. Stanley Telfer, both the serious and the lighter side of Philately will certainly receive every attention, and assume a considerable importance.

Time, as our lamented Secretary Mr. J. A. Tilleard once stated, must elapse before solid results can be expected to arise from the general wisdom gradually developed from the experience gained by frequent meetings and interchange of ideas; but our readers may rest assured that our north-country friends will neglect neither the scientific side of Philately nor the increased facilities for the acquisition of stamps by collectors or their disposal by the dealers.

The delegates from the Royal are our President, Baron Percy de Worms and Messrs. L. E. Bradbury and J. L. Green. The special subjects for discussion and the exact forms of social entertainment are so far unknown to us, but all visitors—and we hope they will be many—may feel certain that

they will be of abiding interest, as the abounding vitality of the North is only equalled by its hospitality—*crede experto*.

Everything points to the assured future of these philatelic congresses, and as Philately is at the moment so decidedly on the up-grade from every point of view, we can only hope that the discussions may be bright, all labours fruitful, and the Congress generally a record success.

The "Harold Row" Collection of the Stamps of Siam.

By E. D. BACON.



THE announcement of the death of Mr. Richard Williams Harold Row, B.SC., F.L.S., F.Z.S., who had been a Fellow of the Society for some years, appeared in the number of the *London Philatelist* for April last, and an intimation was, at the same time, made that his collection of Siamese stamps had been offered to and accepted by the Trustees of the British Museum.

As this is the most important collection of stamps which has been presented to the Museum since 1891, when the magnificent bequest of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., was received, philatelists, to whom the collection is unknown, will, I feel sure, like to have a description of the latest philatelic acquisition of the nation.

The collection is contained in twenty-two "Facile Oriel" albums, and there are a number of large pages on which entire sheets and blocks of stamps, too big to be mounted in the albums, are displayed. Of the twenty-two volumes one is filled with post-cards and letter-cards, two others with postmarked specimens of Siamese stamps used in Kedah, previous to the issue of distinctive stamps in that country, and one with similarly used specimens in Kelantan. The stamps of Siam comprise all issues down to the date of Mr. Row's death, and include the set overprinted for the Red Cross Fund. Essays and proofs are also included, and specimens are present of practically all the rare types and errors found amongst the surcharged issues. The whole collection has been very tastefully mounted and "written up," under the instructions of the late owner, by Messrs. Frank Godden, Limited, and the particulars given on the pages of the different issues and varieties are all that could be desired.

Mr. Row was the recognised authority on the stamps of Siam, and his untimely death, in early middle life, is a great loss to Philately. He had made such a profound study of the difficult points connected with the numerous surcharged issues, of which he had amassed an immense number of specimens, that it is not surprising his collection forms one of the most highly specialized accumulations of the stamps of any one country that has ever

been put together. The collection will be invaluable for future reference purposes, and the thanks of the whole philatelic community are due to the generosity of Mrs. Row, his mother, who presented it to the Museum in fulfilment of her son's wishes.

Mr. Row had written some instructive articles on the stamps of his favourite country, which it may be useful to collectors to enumerate here. The first series, which bore the title "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam," appeared in the *Stamp Lover*, and was afterwards published in 1912 in a handbook of seventy-five pages as No. 4 of "Stamp Lover Booklets." The second was a paper read before the Society on "The Plates of the 1905 Permanent Issue of Siam." This will be found in the *London Philatelist* of 1918, Vol. XXVII., pp. 2, 42, 65.

But the result of his greatest philatelic research remains at present unpublished. I refer to the Paper he read before the Society on December 13th, 1917, on the knotty problem of the types of the "1 tical" surcharge on the One Solot of the first issue. The application of a surcharge, which augmented the original value of the stamp no less than 128 times, was contrary to the almost universal custom of choosing a stamp of a higher denomination to that of the value to be surcharged upon it. The result of this mistake was that the temptation to fraud was too great to be missed by the wily natives of the country, and no sooner had the "1 tical" provisional been issued than forgeries of the surcharge were made to defraud the Post Office. Several types of the surcharge are known, and it is quite a moot point at the present day as to which of these are genuine and which forgeries. Mr. Row had spent an immense amount of time on investigating this question, and in collaboration with collectors in Siam had compiled an exhaustive treatise on the subject. In this he gave all the evidence he had been able to collect for and against the different types, and specified which of these he considered to be genuine and those he rejected as spurious. It is very desirable that this important philatelic study of the late Mr. Row should be published for the benefit of collectors, and I hope that this will be done before long.

In conclusion, I add a copy of the notice, which has been attached to the inside cover of each album of the collection since it was received at the Museum: "This collection of Siamese stamps, comprised in twenty-two volumes, was brought together and arranged by R. W. Harold Row, B.Sc., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Zoology at King's College in the University of London, who died on 16th February, 1919, while engaged in Research Work at the Pathological Laboratory of the Fourth London General Hospital (Malaria Department) undertaken during the Great War. In accordance with his wish it was presented by his mother, Eliza Row, of Mount Vernon, Exeter, to the British Museum, and accepted by the Trustees 11th October, 1919."

The Royal Philatelic Society's Medals.

By F. J. PEPLow.



IN the early part of the year 1914 the Royal Philatelic Society, acting upon proposals made by a special sub-committee appointed to consider the matter, resolved to institute three medals as awards for philatelic study and research. The report of the sub-committee, which was adopted and published in its entirety in the *London Philatelist*, May, 1914 (Vol. XXIII., p. 110), sets out the conditions of the awards, and it will be sufficient to indicate the general terms of those conclusions. The medals to be offered are: (1) the "Crawford" medal, silver gilt, for a published contribution to philatelic knowledge; (2) the "Tapling" medal, for a paper read before the Society; and (3) the "Tilleard" medal for a display by any member of the Society. The Crawford medal is open to all the world, the Tapling and Tilleard medals are restricted to members of the Royal Philatelic Society. It was intended that the first awards should be made at the Annual General Meeting in June, 1914, but this was not possible, and the events of the last five years militated against further action.

The Council of the Society has now decided to proceed at once with the necessary measures to bring the awards into being, and, if possible, to inaugurate the same during the present year. There is a certain fitness in the present stage of the history of the Society, when it finds itself, at the termination of fifty years' existence, with the roll of Fellows completed for the first time, with every sign of a prosperous and active future and with Philately in general never more in the ascendant, for the issue of these three medals and for the Society to place its *cachet* not only upon the work of its members, but in the case of the Crawford medal—which will probably be the most coveted distinction—upon that of the whole philatelic world.

With a view to securing that the design of the medals finally adopted shall benefit by a consensus of opinion, the Council has decided to invite members of the Society to bring forward suggestions, and it is open to members to submit sketches for the design, which may be either their own work or that of any one they may select. For the present, at least, no designs can be sent in except by a member of the Society. It is intended that the obverse of all three medals shall be the same; this must contain the words "ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON" in the design, and the chief detail of this side will be the selection of a suitable emblem, having reference either to the Society particularly or to Philately in general. The reverse must contain the words "THE CRAWFORD MEDAL," or "THE TAPLING MEDAL," or "THE TILLEARD MEDAL," and must also provide sufficient space in the centre to permit the name of the recipient and the date to be engraved. The medal should be about two inches in diameter, and it is intended that the three medals shall vary as to their design only in

the name specifying the particular award. The Council hopes that many members will participate in the suggestion; it is not intended to be competitive, nor are the usual money prizes for such events proposed, though the Council may take any action in this respect which, in its opinion, special circumstances merit. Its object is to secure the assistance of members in obtaining a design which shall be worthy of the Society and of the names which the medals will perpetuate, and even though no acceptable design may actually result from the Council's action, there must be in the aggregate much useful suggestion.

All communications must be received by the Honorary Secretary, 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 2, not later than 1 May, 1920; they should be described or drawn as carefully as possible, and should be limited strictly to design of a suitable medal. The Council will publish in the *London Philatelist* full particulars of the result of its invitation.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 4.)



Now come to the second group of types of this value. It is worth while repeating the statement that we have not found any of these types *se-tenant* with any of the eighteen types of the stamps of the first group. We give below the distinguishing marks of thirty-three types which we have found, but these are at present only to be regarded as provisional, as in most cases only one or two copies have been seen, and it is not impossible that a few may be ultimately found to be identical. These are:—

1. Six or seven pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. White space above oval B. Ornament above oval B extends downwards to right with thick termination.
2. Similar to No. 1, but white gap above oval B not so extensive. Right extension of ornament above B thinner.
3. White oval below bust practically obliterated. Only stump of ornament above oval B. Circular coloured mark S.E. of oval B.
4. Thick line at position *a* at right end of stump of ornament over oval A. Thick irregular line in white oval above "ENTIM," with thick beginning over the "E." Coloured circular mark on body of "5" in oval B, near the inside edge of the figure.
5. Short stump of ornament over oval A. White oval under bust practically obliterated from "C" to "S" of "CENTIMOS" and very narrow at position *b*. Stump of ornament over oval B touches the oval.

6. Two pearls opposite "C" break into white oval, which is practically obliterated as far as "T" of "CENT" and widens again over "S" and contains a smudge of colour at position *b*. Very small stump of ornament over oval B with clear space between it and the oval B. White circular flaw connecting the back of the "C" of "CENTIMOS" with oval A.
7. Broad white space over oval B and extra broken coloured line round top right side of oval B between the thick projection of right end of stump of ornament above and the side of the oval. All pearls clear of white oval, which is rather broad and contains a faint coloured mark over the "E" of "CENT."
8. Six pearls above "CE" break into white oval, which is very narrow.
9. Two or three pearls above "C," four pearls above "NTI" and two pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Very short stump of ornament above oval B with white space between it and the oval.
10. Long and very thick coloured line in white oval from right end of ornament over oval A round base of bust as far as position *b*.
11. White oval very broad at base of bust with projection of colour from right end of ornament over oval A. Dash over "E" of "CE" and line over "NTIM" in middle of white oval.
12. The white oval contains a coloured line from right end of ornament over oval A, very thin as far as "C," thickens over "CE," continues thin over "EN" and thickens over "TI," where it ends, but there is a thin short continuation over "O." Coloured circular mark on white edge of oval B.
13. Short line in white oval over "C" and line over "NTIMO."
14. Very short stump of ornament over oval B with wide white gap between it and the oval B containing a broken line of colour round the upper curve of the oval. White oval almost closed from position *a* to letter "C" of "CENTIMOS."
15. One or two pearls above "O" break into white oval, which is clear and narrow, widening a little at position *a*. Coloured dot above design vertically above "L" of "ESCUELAS." Small speck of colour outside oval A at a level with the bottom of the figure "5."
16. Broad white oval round base of bust with thin coloured line above "EN" and smudged coloured line above "IMO." Short stump of ornament over oval B.
17. Four pearls above "MOS" break into clear broad white oval round base of bust.
18. Broad white space to right side of ornament over oval B. White oval round base of bust moderately broad and clear. White spot under body of "5" in oval A.
19. Very thick line of colour in white oval from end of ornament on left over "CENTI."
20. Broad clear white oval under base of bust. Ornament over oval A separated from it by a clear interval. Short stump of ornament over B separated from it by a good interval.

21. Broad clear white oval under base of bust. Left side of ornament over oval A meets A in a thick line. Ornament over oval B touches B and projects to right in a fine curve.
22. Clear oval round base of bust. Ornament over oval A close to top of oval. Ornament over oval B touches B with thin extension of right point. Break in frame of oval A at bottom.
23. Broad white oval under base of bust containing a thick line starting from the right end of the ornament over oval A and continuing somewhat irregularly as far as the letter "M" of "CENTIMOS." Thick projection to right end of ornament over oval B. Small fine line in white oval at position *b*.
24. Three pearls over the letter "I" break into white oval. Wide gap under ornament over oval B.
25. One pearl over the letter "O" breaks into white oval. Short stump of ornament over oval A with clear space between it and the oval A.
26. Very broad clear white oval under bust. Right end of ornament over A projects in a thick stroke into white oval. White gap between ornament over oval B and the oval.
27. Very short stump of ornament over oval B clear of the oval. White flaws on edge of the coloured ground of both ovals A and B over the top of the figures "5."
28. Fine line in broad white oval over "TIM" near the edge of the coloured ground. Coloured dot at end of curve of ornament on right.
29. Three pearls over the letters "CE" break into the white oval. Ornament over the oval A close to the oval and the right end of it joins on to the coloured ground.
30. Fine narrow white oval under bust. Right end of ornament over the oval B ends in a thin curve by right side of the oval.
31. Clear oval round base of bust. Ornament over oval A touches oval on right side with a thick end and on left is clear of the oval. Short extension of right end of ornament over oval B.
32. White oval practically obliterated under base of bust. Short stump of ornament over oval A hardly touches the oval. Ornament over oval B extends to right in a pointed line, and there is a further coloured dash at the end of it inside the curve of the outer portion of the ornament.
33. Two or three pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval, which is narrow but clear under the base of the bust. Ornaments over ovals A and B close to and touching the ovals.

(To be continued.)

“Catalogue Rank.”

BY EDWARD B. EVANS.



AS an old collector, who some years ago made various attempts at the compilation of stamp catalogues, I was much interested by the Editorial with the above title which appeared in the December number of *The London Philatelist*. The subject is one that appears to me to be well deserving of the careful study of philatelists in general, and especially of the Royal Philatelic Society, which has done so much in the past, and will, I hope, continue in the future to provide us with works which may justly claim (to use the expression in a different sense) to be of something more than “Catalogue Rank.”

What do we mean by “Catalogue Rank”? For the matter of that, what do we mean by a *Catalogue*? There are catalogues and catalogues, and there are varieties which should certainly be included in a catalogue of one class which would equally certainly be out of place in one of another class. All works which contain lists of stamps may be said to be catalogues of some kind, and we may well say that all recognisable varieties have a claim to be included in lists that profess to be scientifically complete; but at the same time they should be so arranged and classified as to show their relative importance and significance, and here, I suppose, we shall have to decide which of the various classes thus formed are to claim what we eventually agree to term “Catalogue Rank.”

I have long been of opinion that far too great importance has been given to varieties of perforation, if considered solely as such. Perforation, after all, is merely a method of separating the stamps from one another without the use of a pair of scissors; they are (or rather should be) entirely outside the design of the stamp itself, and looked at from that point of view might almost be disregarded. On the other hand, we may define a stamp as “a piece of paper bearing a certain design,” and thus say that the whole of that bit of paper is part of the stamp and therefore any variations in it, or in the condition of its edges, are variations in the stamp. But then a little question arises: What about many of the earlier stamps of Great Britain and British Colonies, a certain proportion of which (one-sixth in fact) consisted of bits of paper of a different size and shape from the rest, having a blank space at one side or the other? These are not usually regarded as recognisable varieties, but rather, I believe, as undesirable copies.

The fatal fascination of varieties of perforation, of course, lies in the fact that they are so perfectly easy to describe and to distinguish, and in the case of a dealer’s catalogue, where it is necessary to cut short the descriptive matter as much as possible, and desirable to include all possible varieties, there is a great temptation to multiply the lists of different perforations. Except where these variations are due to the employment of different machines at different periods, thus implying different printings of the stamps

and probably accompanied by variations of shade, paper, etc., I would suggest that such varieties should not be regarded as worthy of being separately listed, but should be included in one list, with the various perforations and their origin described in the heading; if certain values are only known to exist with one or more of the various perforations, such should of course be stated.

Variations in what I would term the stamps themselves—colour, shade, watermark, paper—are to my mind of very much greater importance; but some of these are very difficult to describe, or for one person to recognise from another person's description. *Red, blue, green*, are easy enough to distinguish, but there are innumerable varieties of those colours (not mere shades), and the purples, violets, mauves, etc., present still greater differences; shades again may distinguish entirely different editions, and thus illustrate important points in the history of the stamps, or they may only show a difference between the stamps printed in the morning and those produced in the afternoon of the same day.

Again, what are we to say about unintentional variations in the design of a stamp? These are of two very different classes, which I should term—Varieties of drawing and engraving; and Flaw Varieties. I think that the former, which I would call Actual Varieties, are far more important than the latter, but for some years past the attention of philatelic students has been almost entirely devoted to the Flaw Varieties, of which some most elaborate lists have been published in the leading magazines.

In the old days a great deal of attention was devoted to the other class of varieties, and very rightly so. The Sydney Views and the Laureated Heads of New South Wales; the early stamps of Mauritius, etc. etc. Efforts were made to "plate" these stamps, and at last with success, but curiously enough I have never seen detailed descriptions of the different actual types of these stamps published in any philatelic work.

One class owes its origin to the absence of any means of reproducing the original design so as to form a plate, or stone, for printing stamps in sheets; the other class is due to defects in carrying out the reproduction, or to wear and tear of the plates, and I know of at least one instance where varieties of this nature only occur to a comparatively small extent in the earliest printings of the stamps, while in the latest there are flaws in almost every stamp on the sheets, owing to rough handling of the blocks of which the plates were composed.

All of these are recognisable varieties, capable of being described, and may be said to have a claim to be described and listed in a complete, scientific catalogue. The present system of listing separately only those varieties which show what can be termed an error in the inscription, or the omission of some portion of the design, is manifestly unscientific and quite unsatisfactory. The "PENOE" *error* (so-called) of the 2d. Mauritius does not in reality differ from the other eleven types of that stamp to a greater extent than each of the latter differs from its fellows; it merely happens that in the one case a variation converts the letter "C" into a letter "O."

Several years ago I made an attempt at the compilation of a classified list of the stamps of one of the British Colonies, the idea being to indicate,

by the use of various types of lettering and figures, the relative importance of the different items in the list. Starting with the most primitive list possible, such as a post-office might publish, giving merely the values and colours, and then going on to give the primary and secondary varieties of colour, watermark, perforation, etc. etc. etc. The stamps I started upon did not apparently present many complications, but I never completed the work. I remember that I had to change the whole arrangement more than once, as fresh points cropped up, and I fear that my notes found their way into the waste-paper basket.

Now that I am likely to have rather more leisure I think I may start something of the kind again, and if some of the other Fellows of the R.P.S.L. would do some work of a similar nature, each dealing with his favourite country, we ought to be able to form some idea as to how this difficult problem of "Catalogue Rank" is to be solved. At any rate I think we shall know a little more than we do at present as to the real nature of the difficulties to be overcome.

The Status of Perforations in Philately.

BY B. GOODFELLOW.



HE perforation of the postage stamp was an afterthought. It was not one of the essentials of the original idea of the postage stamp, but was an adventitious, or extrinsic, development dictated by the endeavour to save waste of time and trouble in the use of stamps. The history of its gradual evolution is very interesting, and it has now become part and parcel of Philately. Originally separated by the use of the knife or scissors, you can trace the progress of the separation of stamps through the stages of the rouletting wheel or rouletting rule with either straight or serrated incisions; the pin perforations, some of which remind one of the use of a sewing machine without any thread; until you reach the now universally adopted punched-out perforations which definitely remove more or less of the material according to the varying gauges and sizes of perforating pins used.

The importance of taking some note of the question of perforations was first fully recognised by the great French philatelist, Dr. Legrand, who, in the year 1866, introduced to the notice of collectors his gauge for the measurement of perforations. But however useful and necessary was the study of perforations, the question has, I consider, been allowed to assume, in more recent years, an importance which its true position in Philately does not justify, with the result that the collection of minor and unimportant varieties—or rather vagaries—of perforation has by some been erected almost into a fetish.

I can well remember how, in my schoolboy days of the 'seventies, I used carefully to trim off with a pair of scissors those ragged perforated edges of my stamps in order to make them fit neatly and exactly into the oblong, or

other, spaces provided for their reception in the albums of those days; and especially did I pride myself upon my skill with the scissors in cutting off and removing those superfluous (?) margins of the embossed issues of Great Britain, the 6d., 10d., and 1s. of the 1847-54 series. I now recognise, of course, that those were acts of vandalism which only ignorance can explain if not excuse; but even then I was evidently impressed with the idea that "design" was a much more important element than any question of perforation.

It is quite possible that the importance of perforations as we now understand them may in the near future largely disappear, and should this happen I think that Philately will be able to survive their loss and to bear it with equanimity if not with satisfaction. The new American rotary printing machine invented by Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney, and now adopted by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington, coupled with the introduction of automatic stamp-affixing machines, will in all probability lead to the almost universal adoption of the coil and roll of stamps instead of the sheet or pane as the method of distribution. But whether this comes to pass or not it serves to emphasise the point that perforations are "accidental" rather than "essential."

For many years past we have, I think, been suffering from a misdirected zeal in the matter of varieties of perforation, and I am glad to recognise a return at length to what appears to me to be greater sanity in this respect. There can be no doubt that the excessive multiplication of perforation varieties in our catalogue lists, often without any adequate explanation of the cause, and in stamps which are identical as to type, indistinguishable as to shade, and contemporaneous as to issue, is bewildering even to the average collector, and tends to frighten a beginner from collecting the stamps of such a country at all.

New South Wales, South Australia, and Fiji have been marked instances; but the two former both show signs of improvement, and even Fiji is following suit.

It is now becoming recognised that when the variation in gauge of perforation is not the product of separate perforating machines but merely the result of irregularities in the setting of the pins of one and the same machine, these variations should not constitute separate collectable varieties. Take, for example, the Waterlow issues of 1898 in the case of New Zealand. The perforating machine, or machines, used varied in gauge from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, $15\frac{1}{2}$, and 16; and although I have come across collections arranged with some attention to such varieties of perforation, very few collectors would now dream of doing so, nor would they find any encouragement in present-day catalogue lists for so arranging their collections of those issues.

The present lists of Ceylon, and in some degree of Barbados, Queensland, and Western Australia, still give cause for offence. The well-known Perkins Bacon machine of 1860 had a gauge varying from 14 to $15\frac{1}{2}$, and no one now suggests the separation of stamps perforated by that machine according to the differences of gauge only. But fresh, and, as I submit, indefensible sets of collectable varieties have been listed according as to whether the perforations by this machine appear to be (*a*) clean-cut, (*b*) not so clean-cut, or

(c) rough. Surely this is carrying the subdivision of perforation varieties much too far. Admittedly all are the product of one and the same machine. If one could fix definite dates at which the machine gave its different results, and if such dates assisted the classification of different shades, there might be some justification; but that does not seem to be the case here to any appreciable extent. It would seem rather to have been a question as to whether the holes in the bed-plate of the machine had become clogged-up with the perforated pieces of paper punched out, or whether the paper itself had been too damp to perforate cleanly, or whether the operator had tried to put too many sheets at once through the machine, in which last case the upper sheets might be clean-cut, and the lower ones not so clean-cut or possibly very rough. Moreover, it is in many cases almost impossible to say to which of these varieties a given stamp belongs.

My point is that the making of distinctions of this class when carried to such extremes becomes unintelligent and leads to no useful conclusions. A note in the catalogue lists explanatory of the differences in the appearance of these perforations would meet all that is required, and if any specialist wished to arrange his stamps according to these vagaries of perforation he could indulge his whim, but such a procedure should not be held out as a guide for the general collector. Such things come too nearly within the category which I once described to this Society as mere "Freaks of Perforation," in which class I ventured to include such cases for example as doubly perforated stamps, or stamps with some perforations missing, or even stamps imperforate between, or with repaired perforation. These might, I suggested, be collected as "curiosities" but not as catalogued varieties.

It is upon just such matters as these that collectors must make up their minds for themselves and not merely slavishly follow catalogues compiled by dealers; for without for one moment denying the immense advantages which collectors have received and do receive from dealer's catalogues, it has to be borne in mind that almost any point of difference which can be seized upon in order to constitute a new collectable variety must, in the nature of things, appeal strongly to the dealer, and that he can hardly be expected to weigh the evidences pro and con with the same impartiality, or from the same standpoint, as the collector.

I was much impressed upon the question as to what is to be deemed essential and what relatively unimportant in this matter of collecting perforation varieties by some remarks of the late M. P. Castle, published after his death (*L.P.*, XXVI, p. 78), where he laid stress upon the necessity of *weighing* as well as *counting* perforations.

"If," said he, "the perforations of any country's issues help in building up its postal history, or if they denote any special phase or period of change in the record of the issues, they are indubitably worthy of close study and accurate classification."

I quote from another writer in the *London Philatelist*, Captain F. M. Montrésor (Vol. XXV, p. 81), as follows:—

"The means of separation of stamps, i.e. perforation, seems of very small interest compared with that of design or execution, and it is difficult to see how it can have any effect whatever on the art value of the object. It was

introduced purely as a matter of convenience, and though of interest, because it is the fashion at present, I do not see how it can ever attain any inherent importance of itself."

I conclude this short Paper by giving a list of the items of interest concerning postage stamps (apart from matters historical) in the order of their relative philatelic importance as they appeal to me. It will at least serve to crystallise ideas, and afford a basis for discussion:—

- I. First and foremost comes the *design* or *type* of the stamp. The question of overprints and surcharges would form a sub-department of this head.
- II. Next in importance comes the question of *colour*, and as a sub-heading of this, marked shade varieties.
- III. The classes of *paper* employed, including here questions of variations in watermarks.
- IV. Methods of *printing* or production: e.g. engraving from steel or copper plates; line-engraved processes; surface printings from electrotypes, etc.; lithography, and so on.
- V. Nature of perforations, if any, including roulettes, serrates, pin perms., single line, harrow or comb machines, stamps from rolls, etc. etc.
- VI. Nature of cancellations, or postal obliterations employed.

I am by no means sure whether the question of the perforations should not be regarded as relatively the last and least of them all.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE tenth and eleventh meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, March 4th, 1920, and on Thursday, March 18th, 1920, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

On March 4th. Five Minute Papers:—By the President: "The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island." By the Revd. James Mursell: "The History of the Irregular Perforation of the Queensland Penny (1911), compound 10½ to 11½." By Lt.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.: "British Stamps Seldom Seen." By Louis E. Bradbury: "Charles Henry Jeens; His Life and Work."

On March 18th Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O., will give a Display of the Stamps of "The New Russia."

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, March 18th.

Under no circumstances will stamps be dealt with on March 18th unless they are received by or before the first post on the morning of March 16th.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1920 became due and payable on 1st January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BINDING NOTICE.

QUING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 29, 1920.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1920 will be 21/- (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more subscriptions will be received at reduced rates *under any circumstances* except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
L. Meinertzhagen	50	0	0	Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger			
A. J. de Beaufort	15	0	0	Burrowes, C.B.	1	1	0
J. A. Nix	10	10	0	Lieut. W. M. Holman	1	1	0
W. H. Peckitt	10	10	0	Major R. H. D. Lockhart	1	1	0
D. C. Gray	5	5	0	H. Quare	1	1	0
J. C. Sidebotham	2	2	0	E. W. Sloper	1	1	0
G. B. Barrington	1	1	0	H. L. White	1	1	0

WE much regret to announce the death of our fellow-member, Mr. E. B. S. Benest, on the 15th of January last at Madeira.

Mr. Benest joined the Royal in 1912, and during a long sojourn in Brazil acquired an intimate knowledge of South American stamps, and we believe at one time had a fine collection.

THE *Morning Post* announces, on the authority of "News from Paris," that the Ferrary Collection of Postage Stamps is shortly to be offered at auction by the French Government in Paris.

Meanwhile, what has become of the Duveen Collection?

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The 1d. stamp with the Multiple Crown A watermark, chronicled in 1918, is now in circulation, and specimens have reached us from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts.

BATOUM (in British Occupation).—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles two provisional stamps for use here.

These, it is stated, are the small 1 and 3 kop. stamps of Russia (Arms type), overprinted "Batoum State" in Russian characters, and "British Occupation" in English, and surcharged with the new values 15 and 10 roubles respectively.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—The Georgian 2s. 6d. stamp, De La Rue print, in a grey-brown shade and without the value in Spanish currency is to hand, from Mr. R. Roberts.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., grey-brown, De La Rue print.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 3d. value, surface-printed Official stamp, has reached us from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd.

Official.

3d., brown; surface printed, perf. 14 × 15.

TONGA.—We have received a "Specimen" copy of a new and handsome stamp. Of large size, and with a portrait of the Queen of Tonga in an oval. At the top, in a scroll, "TOTOGI TOGA G'TOHI", and at foot

2d.

PENI-E-UA.

Adhesive.

2d., violet and brown; wmk. Turtles; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

FINLAND.—The 75 on 20 p., orange, referred to on page 16, is to hand; also the 5 p. to 50 p. in new colours, and a 75 p. value.

Provisional.

75 in black on 20 p., orange.

New Colours.

5 p., grey.
10 p., green.
20 p., rose-carmine.
25 p., brown.
50 p., blue.
75 p., orange.

LATVIA.—Two stamps of large size have reached us, used on registered letters.

The design is a man in white, armed with sword and shield, slaying a dragon.

The inscription is "Latwija" with uncoloured figures on solid ground in squares in the centre at foot. No wmk.; perf. 11½.

Other denominations probably exist.

Adhesives.

10 kop., brown, red, and black.
35 ,, black and blue.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. J. N. Marsden writes under date February 12th as follows:—

On the 19th July the *Diario do Governo* published decrees (portarius), creating the following new values of Portuguese stamps:

04 centavos, pale green.
06 ,, magenta.
12 ,, pale lilac.
13½ ,, pale blue.
14 ,, blue on yellow-brown (torrado).
18 ,, terra de Cassel (whatever colour this may be) on yellow.

For Parcel Post :—

01 centavo, reddish slate.
02 centavos, orange.
05 „ bistre.
10 „ yellow-vermilion.
20 „ dark lilac.
40 „ red.
50 „ black.
1.00 „ pale green.

The 04 centavos, pale green, appeared in September last, and was issued as the rate for internal postage and to take the place of the 03'5, which has become obsolete.

Three more values have just been issued, of which I send specimens for the Society's collection—the 6 c., 12 c., and 13'5 c. The sheets contain one hundred stamps 10 × 10.

The 6 c. has appeared in the old perforation and also in a new perforation, gauging 12, the 12 c. in the old perforation, and the 13'5 c. perf. 12. It is more than probable that all three will appear in the two perforations, and we may expect to see current values appearing perf. 12.

All new printings except those on coloured paper are made on ordinary paper, both for Portugal and the Colonies, the chalk-surfaced paper having been abandoned.

No more of the 30 c. will be printed.

ROUMANIA. — From Messrs. Fred J. Melville, Ltd., we have the 1 bani value of a new issue described in *Stamp Collecting* as follows :—

“The portrait of King Ferdinand, facing left, is in a circle in the right upper part of the stamp, with the word ‘Romania’ in uncoloured fancy type below. In the left lower corner are the figures of value, also uncoloured, as is the word ‘BANI’ ‘BAN,’ ‘LEU’ or ‘LEI’ (as the case may be) in small capitals under the shield containing the numerals. No wmk., and various perforations, viz. 11½, 13½, and 13½ × 11½.

Adhesives.

1 ban, grey-black.
5 bani, sage-green.
10 „ venetian-red.
15 „ brown.
25 „ ultramarine.
40 „ dull brown.
50 „ dull vermilion.
1 leu, bright green.
2 lei, orange.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim writes :—

The “Pro Juventute” stamps, which were mentioned in the December number, were

issued again on December 1st last. There are three values, viz. :—

7½ c., grey, black and red	} on cream ground.
10 c., red, black and green	
15 c., violet, black and red	
Watermark Crosses, perf. 11½.	

The centre of each stamp shows the Arms of different Swiss Cantons : the 7½ c. those of Canton Niederwalden, the 10 c. those of Canton Waadt, and the 15 c. those of Canton Oberwalden. The design is the work of the artist, R. Münzer, of Berne, and the stamps are printed by the Government Printing Office. Quantity 2,400,000 of each value. The stamps are sold with an addition of 5 c. each over and above face value, and the proceeds are used for the benefit of poor mothers and their infants as well as for sickly children.

The stamps are only for franking internal letters, and are available till the 1st of April next.

AMERICA.

HONDURAS.—*Stamp Collecting* has received a new 15 c. adhesive, described as follows :—

“The central design, being an equestrian statue of Francis Canosa, above which is an arched frame bearing the inscription ‘Correos de Honduras,’ with ‘U.P.U’ and ‘1919’ in the upper corners, ‘Quince centavos’ in a narrow curved frame at foot, and numerals of value ‘15’ on either side of the pedestal of the general’s name.”

Lithographed in blue on white paper ; perf. 11½ ; the inscriptions being uncoloured.

PARAGUAY.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the 5 c. of 1910 has been reissued in green (instead of lilac).

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—The new stamps chronicled on page 17 are to hand from Mr. C. E. Tanant, and found to be Types 43 and 44 of Gibbons, and colours violet and brown respectively ; perf. 14.

LIBERIA.—*Stamp Collecting* reports the appearance of a new set of stamps for registered letters. Triangular in shape they show a vessel at sea, the names of the five principal towns (Buchanan, Grenville, Harper, Robertsport, and Monrovia) being shown separately, printed in blue, vermilion, green, claret and violet respectively ; perf. 14.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	BARON DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. B. VARDLEY.

THE sixth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 8th January, 1920, at 5.45 p.m. Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., T. W. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., F. J. Peplow, J. H. Barron, Fred D. Walters, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., E. Wilfred Evans, Major J. J. Darlow, D. C. Gray, I. John Simons, Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., Lieut. W. M. Holman, L. W. Fulcher, W. T. Standen, Col. John Bonhote, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., C. McNaughtan, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, R. Leonard, Lieut. R. Leonard, junr., Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Baron de Worms.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 11th December, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

The resignations of the following members were accepted with regret: Mr. W. R. Lane Joynt, as on 31st December, 1918, and Messrs. B. B. Tilley and C. de la Torre and Lieut.-Col. P. L. Reid.

The following gifts for the Society's Collection were reported. From Mr. F. J. Peplow: An imitation of the 1d. Mulready Envelope (printed in Hanover). From the Honorary Secretary: A photo of the four 1 toman 1878 Persian stamps in the Tapling Collection at the British Museum.

The President referred to the Programme of the Philatelic Congress to be held on the 25th to 28th May, 1920, which would be published in the *London Philatelist*, and upon which the Council would make a report at the next meeting.

The following candidates were duly elected Fellows and members of the Society: Mr. Lionel E. Weiner, proposed by the Hon.

Stuart A. Montagu, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. William V. Moore, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis and seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Messrs. James Stelfox Gee, G. B. Duerst, A. H. A. Bennett, J. C. North and Major W. D. Heywood, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton and seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow.

In response to enquiries the President stated that the list of the Fellows of the Society was now very nearly full.

Mr. W. Howard then read some notes on and gave a display of the "Early Issues" and Waterlow types of Chili.

This display was intended to illustrate "An Outline of the Postal Issues of Chili," written by Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth in 1919, and his article in the *London Philatelist* of March and July last.

It consisted of eighty pages and fully described and included all the issues and most of the varieties, i.e. the early imperforate copies (1853) by Perkins, Bacon and Co. with the local and subsequent printings, the stamps issued by the American Bank Note Co. in 1867 (perforated), also the 1877 and the 1881-86 rouletted and the Waterlow Series of 1900-1 rouletted. Considerable attention was given to classification and to varieties of shade and of postmark.

Mr. Howard endeavoured to establish that there were three types of the 5 centavos value of the first of the Waterlow issues, but his contention met with considerable dissent, many of the Chilian collectors present being of opinion that there were only two types.

A vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President (who also took this view) and was seconded by Col. Bates. The President, in supporting, referred to the fact that the head of Christopher Columbus on the first issue was engraved by William Humphrys, who had also been entrusted with the retouching of the die of the one penny red of Great Britain in 1854.

The resolution was duly carried, and Mr. Howard acknowledged the vote.

The attention of members was called to a letter of the 26th November, 1919, written by Capt. Henry S. Porter, M.C. (a Fellow of the Society), from Casilla 2667, Santiago de Chile (and received since the last meeting), in which he offered to enter into correspondence with, and to obtain information about the stamps of Chile, for any of the members who might like to communicate with him.

THE seventh meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 22nd January, 1920, at 5.45

p.m. Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., T. W. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, F. J. Peplow, J. H. Barron, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Lachlan Gibb, J.P., J. L. Green, D. C. Gray, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., W. Howard, F.R.G.S., R. Leonard, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Lieut. R. Leonard, junr., I. John Simons, Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., Lieut. W. M. Holman, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, Col. John Bonhote, R. Reginald Taylor, Lieut.-Col. S. G. Leslie, O.B.E., L. W. Fulcher, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., Baron de Worms, George C. Alston, C. McNaughtan, Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D., Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, G. Calvert. Visitors: F. E. Pattison, Charles Nissen, Col. Schletter, C.B., Percy F. Doble, A. J. Sefi.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting of the 8th January, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

The President referred to the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, and announced that the Council had appointed himself and Baron Percy de Worms as two of the delegates. The members present elected Mr. L. E. Bradbury and Mr. J. L. Green as the other two delegates. The President requested any member who wished to submit any paper to or raise any question for discussion at the Congress to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

The President also announced that the Council had unanimously appointed Mr. L. E. Bradbury the Custodian of the Society's Collection, and a member of the Collection Committee, and the announcement was received with the unanimous approval of those present.

The following gift for the Society's Collection was reported. From Colonel Bates: Casts of coins from which the designs of the 1911 Grecian stamps were taken, beautifully mounted in a glass case.

The business of the evening consisted of displays of retouches and re-entries contributed by the following Fellows:—The President: Ionian Island stamps and the 1d. Nova Scotia unused and also a proof from the collection of H.M. the King, showing very clear and distinct re-entries. The Vice-President: Retouches in the 2d. Diadem New South Wales, thirty-two specimens in all, and also specimens of the lithographed stamps prepared from a transfer taken from Plate 1. Colonel Bates: Stamps from Plate 1 of the 1d. black of Great Britain, showing retouches and re-entries (the same stamp was shown in the black and red states), also two imperf. copies "TL" Plate 2 and the same used in red, showing plate number; also die proof, high value, King George, with written instructions to the engraver, and two subsequent die proofs showing the instructions carried out. Mr. G. C. Alston: Retouches and re-entries of 1d. black, Great Britain, including some copies lent by Mr. McGowan. Dr. E. W. Floyd: An interest-

ing collection of retouches and re-entries, including stamps of Great Britain, Confederate States, Canada, Servia, Sarawak, Brazil (100 reis), Labuan 2 cents, green (stag's head), Nevis 1d., Victoria first issue 1d., Sicily, Holland first issue, New Zealand and Mexico. Baron de Worms: Specimens of re-entries from his well-known collection of Ceylon. Mr. D. C. Gray: A remarkably fine collection, including Belgian first issue 10 and 20 cents, re-entries and double impression India $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Dies 1 and 2 retouches, including a rare block of four of Die 2, and retouches of Holland first issue. Lieut. Haworth and Mr. W. Howard: Both showed specimens of retouches of the 5 centavos Chile with enlarged photographs in support of their contention that there were three types of this value. The Honorary Secretary: Specimens of the 10 kr. of Bosnia, Type 1, showing worn copies and retouches in the background at the top of the stamps and other distinct retouches in these typographed stamps.

The members present all agreed that a very interesting and enjoyable evening had been spent, and a vote of thanks to those who had shown stamps was moved by Mr. I. J. Simons and seconded by Capt. Purefoy, and the proceedings then terminated. Further detailed particulars of some of the exhibits are annexed.

The stamps shown by Col. Bates comprised the following:

The Penny Black, 1840, Plate 1.—Specimens illustrating two conditions of this plate which, after it had been at press for a short period, was retouched and nearly every stamp altered in some way. Some were re-entered, on some the corner letters were retouched by hand, or, in rarer cases, re-punched. The stamps shown included the following cases of re-entry: "HD" "HK," "EK," "MH," "MI." Two instances also of the letters having been retouched and enlarged on Plate 1 (b) were shown, the letters being "IL" and "JC." Copies showing similar stamps in Plate 1 (a) and Plate 1 (b) showing re-entry were also exhibited, the letters being "ME" and "ID." Three copies were shown from Plate 1 all with the letters "ED," one in black before the retouch, one in black after the retouch, and one printed in red.

Plate 2.—Four copies of specimens with the letters "TL" from Plate 2 illustrating a double letter were shown. Two were immature copies showing plate numbers "before" and "after hardening." The third was a used copy, and the fourth a copy in red with the plate number showing.

Stamps were also shown from Plate 21 illustrating an alteration in the lettering of the last stamps in the twelfth and thirteenth rows. These were originally lettered "KL" in error and an "L" was struck over the first "K" and an "M" over the second one.

Col. Bates also showed some interesting die proofs.

Mr. D. C. Gray's display included the following :

Belgium.—First issue, 1849: 10 c. and 20 c., each the double figures variety—only about six copies known (all used) of the 20 c. variety. The 10 c. is certainly a re-entry; the 20 c. is probably doubly printed.

Naples.—1858, 5 grana, with double impression (very distinct), probably due to double printing and not to re-entry. Photograph of a pair (both stamps doubly printed) bears out this theory.

Holland.—First issue, 1852: Representative retouched specimens from the six plates of the 5 c., the ten plates of the 10 c., and the single plate of the 15 c. stamps. Included were strips and blocks and a reconstructed pane of (25) used stamps and a mint block of twenty stamps from the same pane, from Plate 7 of the 10 c. stamp (variety "Horn" on forehead); also a used block of four of the same variety on the original letter.

India.—First issue $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Die 1: Two used blocks, each of thirty-two stamps (one-third of the original sheet), each showing one stamp with the chignon (hair) re-drawn. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Die 2: A single specimen (used) showing the whole of the left outer frame line roughly re-drawn; an unused block of four stamps, one having the chignon re-drawn. In each case enlarged photo's were shown to illustrate the varieties.

Mr. Haworth's display included enlarged photographs in addition to the stamps, with the view of showing not only that there were three types of the 5 centavos but also two of the 50 centavos. He also maintained that the 5 centavos of the issue of 1901, the set without the shadow over the head, was retouched in the background, and expressed his belief that such retouching was done on the original plate before any impressions were taken.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 422nd meeting was held on Friday, January 9th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain was read, in which he asked for the appointment of delegates for the Congress at Newcastle, May 25th to 28th. Several names were suggested, but the final selection was left until the meeting on January 23rd.

Mr. A. L. Camden was elected to membership, and Messrs. John Bridge and Charles Clarke nominated, to come up for election on January 23rd. New issues and interesting stamps were passed round the table by Messrs. Berry, Duerst, Albrecht, and McGarry.

An interesting account was given by the President of his visit to the Leicester Exhibition in the capacity of judge.

A record attendance welcomed Mr. R. B. Sparrow, who came to give a display of his magnificent collection of the early issues of Belgium. His collection, which embodies those of several well-known collectors of Belgium, was shown in two parts, the unused and the used in separate albums. Most collectors will have experienced the difficulty in acquiring specimens of these stamps in absolutely mint condition, but in the unused section it can be said that no copy found its way into it unless it was perfectly mint and with four good margins. At least one mint block of four was found in every issue, many larger blocks in shades in addition, and mint panes of 100 of the 10 c. and 20 c. values watermarked L.L. in frame.

Prefacing the unused section were proofs, essays and colour trials, including a finely engraved proof in two states, from the die, of an original design by J. Weiner, who subsequently printed, at the Brussels Stamp House, the issue from July 1st, 1849, to 1865.

Other essays by M. S. Arthöwes, Wettebots, Delpierre, Lemaire, Dargent, Sets, Fisch, and a fine set of rejected designs the work of an artist unknown. Plate proofs of the adopted design were shown, die proofs of the second issue and a proof showing the size of the block of steel engraved upon for the die; colour trials from the plate and a die proof of the 10 c. before the addition of the figures and lettering representing the value. The used section was also about as complete as it is possible to make it. In addition to the blocks and strips of the stamps quite a representative collection of fine copies on the entires was shown and several pages devoted to the double prints and retouches.

Mr. Goodfellow congratulated Mr. Sparrow upon the possession of so fine a collection, and in proposing a vote of thanks to him for his great kindness in journeying to Manchester, characterised the display as one of the most complete ever placed before the Society, and well deserved the record attendance which it had brought together. Dr. Floyd seconded the vote, which, supported by the President, was carried with acclamation and briefly responded to by Mr. Sparrow.

THE 423rd meeting was held Friday, January 23rd, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Messrs. John Bridge and Charles Clark were elected to membership, and Mr. R. B. Sparrow transferred from corresponding members' list to full membership.

Messrs. Duerst, Goodfellow, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed to represent the Society as delegates to the Newcastle Congress in May.

An excellent attendance proved the popularity of the inclusion of an evening on the syllabus devoted to short papers, and

although the time-limit of five minutes was in most cases exceeded, this may be excused on account of the difficulty of condensing what might otherwise serve for an evening's dissertation into five minutes.

Mr. C. H. Schill read a paper for which he had not invented a title, but showed a block of 17 of the 90 reis "Bull's-eye" stamps of Brazil (the pane minus one stamp), and in contrast a sheet of the 3 centavos current stamp of Colombia for which he had made a plating key to all the varieties and claimed that the work and study of one should be equal to that of the other.

Mr. Berry read notes upon the varieties to be found on stamps, which are still to be found on exchange packet sheets at normal prices, and often left there from the lack of knowledge or interest by the intending purchasers.

Mr. Goodfellow took up the question of perforations, and called for a pause as far as some of the minor varieties of perforations go, claiming that no variety which was the product of the same machine as the perfectly perforated stamp was worthy of inclusion in a collection. He thought the modern stamp distributing automatic machines, fitted with rolls or coils of stamps, would in the future do away with many of the minor differences which have been so troublesome in the past, preventing many from taking up an otherwise interesting country from the multitude of its varieties of perforations.

Mr. Munn showed some very prominent varieties to be found on the 1d. and 2d. stamps of Queensland, Die II, in use between 1887 and 1894. Common to both values were a flaw in the bottom frame and right lower corner broken; no bar to A of "QUEENSLAND" (also with right lower corner broken); scratches and flaws below the values; white lines in front of throat, and projecting top left corner of frame.

Dr. Floyd showed a selection from his collection of the Confederate States to illustrate the varieties of the 10 c. stamp and a fine lot of entire sheets and panes to denote the differences in the names of the firms who engraved the plates.

Mr. Higgins finished the series of papers by a few pages from his collection of Great Britain to illustrate the various marginal inscriptions, plate numbers, control marks and current numbers, and gave a very lucid explanation of the uses of these additions to the printing plate.

A vote of thanks to the authors of the six papers was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. John H. Taylor, and carried.

At the 424th meeting held on Friday, February 6th, 1920, Mr. G. B. Duerst in the chair, Major R. H. D. Lockhart was proposed for membership to come up for election on the 20th inst.

Mr. E. Fildes, a very old member of the Society, but who had for some years ceased to take an active interest in matters philatelic, asked to have his name removed from the list of members.

Captain Lawrence was thanked for his presentation of a bound copy of his new *Ratio Perforation Scale* presented to the Society's Library.

New issues and interesting stamps were shown by Messrs. Berry, Albrecht, Duerst, and the Hon. Secretary.

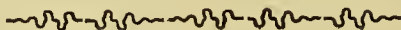
Mr. B. Goodfellow gave a display of the later issues of South Australia in continuation of his paper in December, 1916, on the Perkins Bacon Series. He characterized the De la Rue issues which commenced in 1868 as less attractive as far as appearance goes than their predecessors, but defended them on the point that appearance is neither the main nor the only test of interest from a purely philatelic point of view. The subject of perforations enters very largely into the history of these stamps, and he read some interesting details from papers in the *Australian Philatelist* by George Blockey (an old member of the Manchester Philatelic Society), published May to December, 1904, dealing with the various machines from which thirty-two different varieties of perforations emanated.

The collection shown was prefaced by thirty-one strips of three of the official reprints of the earlier issues; also a single specimen collection of the same. The De la Rue issues were very completely and extensively shown in all varieties of watermark, perforation, errors, and official stamps.

Mr. Goodfellow was the recipient of a vote of thanks ably proposed and seconded by two fellow-students and collectors of Australian stamps—Messrs. Munn and Ginger.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER,
February, 1920.



The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 30th and 31st, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 1847-54, 6d., purple, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green,* no gum	3	5	0
Ditto, 1858-79, Large Crown, imperf., 1d., rose-red, Plate 116, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., blue, Plate 3, imperf., mint	24	10	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	8	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn impression, 1d., red-brown on bluish, minute thinning	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, early, 2d., blue on bluish, small margins	21	0	0
Newfoundland, half 1s., scarlet-vermilion, used as 6d., on piece	35	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., pale blue, on piece	34	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., red on yellowish, small pin-hole	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., dull carmine, variety, "hill unshaded," close at top	7	0	0

Sale of January 13th and 14th, 1920.

Great Britain, 2s., brown, slightly off centre	8	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1901, 1s., green and carmine, pair,* one creased	5	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, repaired	12	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, repaired	9	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, repaired, and two others	7	10	0
New South Wales, 1871-84, perf. 11, 9d. on 10d., overprint in black and in blue, pair	10	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	5	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sep.), 3s. on 3 marks,* slightly defective	10	10	0
Tahiti, 1915, Red Cross, 15 c., blue, strip of 4, mint	8	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint. £ s. d.

Collections: Plain album, containing reconstructed and partly reconstructed plates of Great Britain, 4d. to 5s. values, 3230	50	0	0
Ditto, in Lalliers, 2576	19	0	0
Ditto, in Century, 4370	24	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, Vol. I, 1859	28	0	0
Ditto, in Improved, 3188	20	0	0
Ditto, in Standard, 2695	19	0	0

Sale of January 27th and 28th, 1920.

Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	7	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued, pair	16	10	0
Ditto, single copy	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blued, small tear	5	10	0
Ditto, £5, deep orange on white	5	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, small defect	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green	4	15	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion, close at bottom, on piece	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, no margins	15	10	0
Canada, 1851, laid, 3d., pair	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., strip of 4 close at top	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple, £4 10s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, pair	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, on entire	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep purple, pair, on entire, slight tear on upper stamp	14	0	0
Ditto, 1851-7, thin wove, 3d., pair, and block of 4	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., double strike, small margin at top	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, other copies, £5, £6 10s., and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple, £5 10s., £8 10s., and	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black, £10 and	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, pair, thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black, pair	15	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
Canada, medium wove, 3d., double strike on, entire	9	0	0	New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d., on bluish shades, £4 10s., £5 10s., £5 10s., and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pair, rather close one, without double strike	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, laid paper, 1d., shades, £5 17s. 6d., £6, and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., dull blue	4	10	0
Ditto, thin wove, 6d., purple-black, £8 10s., £8 10s., £8 10s., £6, £6 10s., and	6	10	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 3, 2d., dull ultramarine	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., greenish black	8	0	0	New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d., dull carmine, specimen cancellation, minute thinning	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brownish black	7	0	0	Ditto, 1856-9, no wmk., 1s., pale blue-green, thinned	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple, on entire	7	10	0	Ditto, 1864, "NZ," imperf., 2d., pale blue, pair, minute thinning	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brownish-black, on entire	8	0	0	South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., dark green, pair, one creased	8	0	0
Ditto, thick, hard wove, 3d., pairs	3	15	0	Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-purple	15	10	0	Victoria, 1854, litho., 2d., reconstructed plate of 50, including 20 pairs	14	0	0
Ditto, thick, soft paper, 6d., dull purple	28	0	0	Collection: Great Britain and Colonies, 1860	70	0	0
Ditto, thin ribbed, 3d., pair, slight thinning	5	5	0	Ditto, in Imperial, about 6000	85	0	0
Ditto, thin wove, 10d., blue, £7 10s., £5, and	5	10	0				
Ditto, ditto, 10d., blue, pair, close at left	18	0	0	* * *			
Ditto, stout hard wove, 10d., deep blue, minute thinning	6	10	0	MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, slight tear	5	0	0	Sale of January 9th, 1920.			
Ditto, ditto, 10d., blue, <i>block of 4</i> , slight crease at top corner	130	0	0	Great Britain, 1½d., rose, Plate 3, block of 60, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., deep blue, on entire	11	0	0	Ditto, Cross, 10s., grey-green	3	5	0
Ditto, 1857, 7½d., yellow-green, £6 10s., £5 5s., £4 10s., and	4	5	0	Gibraltar, 6d. and 1s., 1st issue, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, on entire	16	0	0	Ditto, 2nd issue, set of 7, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1857, imperf., ½d., rose, pairs, £6	8	0	0	Ditto, Edwardian, 8s., purple and green, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d., rose, two copies on piece dated post-mark	12	0	0	Bavaria, 1874, 1 m., mauve, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d., pale rose, strip of 6, creased, on entire	13	0	0	Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gr., green*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, thin ribbed, ½d., deep rose, thinned	5	0	0	Sicily, 5 gr., vermilion, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1859, perf. 12, ½d., deep rose, pair	10	0	0	Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake*	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, thin paper, perf. 12, 3d.	10	0	0	Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fcs.*	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ribbed paper, 2 c., pair*	5	0	0	Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., British Bechuanaland, on piece	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., double strike, the latter on entire, £5, £10, £4 10s., and	16	0	0	Nyasaland, 1896, C.C., £10, orange	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c. and half a 5 c., used as 7½ c., on piece	15	0	0	Newfoundland, 6½d., lake, sheet of 20, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., <i>black-brown</i> , pair, on entire	28	0	0	Ditto, 8d., lake, sheet of 20, mint	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, close at top and torn at bottom	11	0	0	Baton Rouge, 5 c., carmine and green,* with initials W.B.A. at back	4	4	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, severed pair rejoined	6	0	0	New Zealand, 1862, perf. 13, 1d., carmine-vermilion, mint	3	0	0
Cook Islands, 1902, 2d., deep brown, no figure of value, mint	26	0	0				
Ditto, another copy used	12	0	0	Sale of January 23rd, 1920.			
				Baghdad, 1917, ¼ a. on 2 par., S.G. 1, mint	3	0	0
				Ditto, ditto, ½ a. on 10 par., S.G. 13, mint	3	0	0
				Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 par., S.G. 15, mint	4	4	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Baghdad, 1917, 2 a. on 1 p., S.G. 18, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p, S.G. 22, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., S.G. 23, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., S.G. 25, mint	5	5	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., yellow-green, pair	8	10	0
Mauritius, 2d., blue on bluish, "PENOE," S.G. 17	33	0	0
Newfoundland, 3 c., brown (Hawker's Air Mail), on entire	8	0	0
Ditto, \$1 on 15 c. (Alcock's Air Mail), on entire	3	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 11th and 12th, 1919.

Baghdad, 1/2 a. on 10 paras, on piece, S.G. 3	14	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 5, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 7*	9	10	0
Ditto, 1/2 a. on 10 paras, S.G. 9, on piece	13	0	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 p. S.G., 12	7	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 14, on piece	11	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 22, on piece	12	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 23	5	15	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., S.G. 24	5	15	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black	8	0	0
British Bechuanaland, 2s. 6d., S.G. 61, mint	5	12	6
Ditto, 5s., S.G. 62, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, 10s., S.G. 63, mint	15	0	0
Canada, 6d., dull purple, wove	5	5	0
Ditto, another copy, thick paper	7	10	0
Chili, 1896, 40 c. to 100 c., mint, strip of 5	7	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	8	5	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	5	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, minute defect	9	10	0
Newfoundland, 5d., purple-brown, mint, block of 30	13	0	0
New Zealand, 1d., on blue, strip of 5 on entire, various slight defects	24	0	0
Peru, medio peso, yellow, slightly thinned	7	0	0
Roumania, 1872, 10 b.; blue, imperf, mint, block of 24	13	10	0
Tuscany, 9 crazie, on grey	6	5	0
United States, State \$5	9	10	0
Western Australia, 6d., black bronze	6	12	6

Sale of December 18th and 19th, 1919.

Belgium, 1849, 10 c., brown, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, mint	9	0	0
Brazil, Italics, 600 reis	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Brunswick, 1st issue, 1 slb.	5	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	15	0	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red*	70	0	0
Canada, 1852, 1/2d., pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple	6	0	0
Ditto, 12d., black*	55	0	0
Cape, white paper, 4d., block of 4	12	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., red	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	22	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, 6d., on blued	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose, pin-hole	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown, strip of 3	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	54	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	15	10s. and	19 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, pair	13	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue*	7	0	0
Ditto, "V.R." 1d., black*	10	10	0
Hanover, 10 gros., green	7	10	0
India, 1st issue, 4 a., second spacing, pair	14	0	0
Luxemburg, 1 slb. gros., strip of 3 on entire	5	15	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., blue	13	0	0
Ditto, 1s., green, mint, block of 12	33	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	29	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, pair, slight crease	85	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	21	0	0
Ditto, 6 1/2d., ditto, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto, mint, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	72	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion*	15	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, slight thinning	13	0	0
Ditto, 5d., blocks of 12, mint	15, £5 10s. and	7	10 0
Ditto, 1s., lake, mint, sheet of 20	5	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d.	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, 2d., bright ultramarine	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald green	10	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, 1d., vermilion, pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, no leaves	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., dull green, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., deep orange	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow	7	7	0
Ditto, Diadem, imperf., 5d., deep green	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	15 5s., £6 15s. and	14	10 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., strip of 3	17	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., strip of 3	29	10	0
Ditto, a single copy	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s.	£45 and	15	10 0
Oldenburg, 1/2 gro., brown	8	15	0
Ditto, 1/2 gro., yellow	7	0	0
Ditto, 1/2 gro., green,* £6; mint	8	10	0
Sardinia, 1851, 40 c., rose, mint	5	10	0
Sicily, 5 gra., brown-red*	19	0	0
Ditto, 50 gra.*	6	5	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
				* Unused, other than Mint.			
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., deep green, pairs	£8		0	France, 1849-50, 40 c., bright vermillion, £7, £5 15s., £5 10s., £5, and		5	10
Ditto, local prints, 1d., deep yellow-green, pairs £14 10s. &	16	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, pair	11	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blood red, strip of 5		5	15	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., rouge terne, £38, £40, and		34	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange, pair	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., vermilion, on entire		130	0
Spain, 1854, 1 r., indigo	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 20 c., unissued, on azure paper		13	0
Ditto, ditto, bluish paper, 2 r., dull red		15	0	Ditto, Empire, 1 fc., carmine, mint		19	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 c., green	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, £24 and		32	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, half of the double stamp		8	10	Ditto, ditto, single copies (2) each		12	0
Trinidad, Litho., 1d., blue		14	10	Ditto, ditto, other copies, £5 10s. and		8	10
Ditto, ditto, 1d., slate-blue		8	8	Ditto, 1862, 80 c., pair, tête-bêche, pair		32	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., slate		8	0	Ditto, 5 fcs., grey-violet, mint		7	15
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red		6	0	Ditto, 1870-1, 10 c., pair, tête-bêche, partly severed		11	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, pair		11	10	Ditto, ditto, 20 c., pair, tête-bêche, partly severed		15	0
Ditto, single copy, thinned		5	5	Ditto, 1871-5, 10 c. x 15 c., pair, mint		23	0
Ditto, 2 soldi		30	0	Ditto, ditto, small figures, 10 c., brown on rose, pairs, used, tête-bêche, £6 and		6	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow-ochre, slight thinning	100	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, tête-bêche, pair, mint		32	0
Victoria, 1850, close setting, 1d., brown-red, pair		13	10	Ditto, ditto, another pair, used		18	0
Ditto, ditto, wide setting, 1d., rose-red, strip of 3		8	0	Ditto, 1876-7, 25 c., dull ultramarine, strip of 4, two Type 1 and two Type 2		13	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull red, strip of 4 on piece		20	0	Ditto, ditto, pair showing both types		13	0
Ditto, ditto, fine border and background, 2d., lilac		10	0	Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, unissued, mint		28	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 4d., slate-blue		5	0	Ditto, 1877-80, 1 c., Prussian blue, pair, mint		14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey-brown, block of 4*		14	0	Ditto, 1900, 30 c., figures twice printed, mint		13	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden bronze		15	10	Ditto, Journal Stamp, imperf., 2 c., rose, mint, £7 10s. and		8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bronze black		10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., lilac, mint		21	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black		7	10	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., blue, mint		10	0
Ditto, 1860, 2d., vermilion, block of 9*		8	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., rose, mint		9	0
				Ditto, Postage Due, litho., 10 c., black, mint		7	7
				Ditto, ditto, 1882-92, perf. 5 fcs., block of 4, mint		7	0
				Sale of January 29th and 30th, 1920.			
Sale of January 22nd and 23rd, 1920.				Bremen, 5 sgr., strip of 3, mint		4	10
France, 1849-50, 10 c., deep bistre, pair on entire		9	0	British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., figures framed		4	10
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., pair of 25 c. and strip of 3 1 fc., all on one piece		30	0	Cape, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, creased		6	10
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., strip of 3 (one tête-bêche)		38	0	Gibraltar, 1907-11, Universal, 6d., blocks of 4, mint, each		7	10
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green, pair and a 1 fc. (defective), on entire		24	0	Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, mint		26	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., another pair		20	0	Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4,* creased		45	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., yellow-green, £9 5s. and		7	0				
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green, £8 10s. and		7	10				
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, strip of 3 (one tête-bêche)		32	0				
Ditto, ditto, a pair, tête-bêche		8	10				
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., deep blue, pair, tête-bêche, on entire		46	0				
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., pairs, £11 10s., £9 15s., £10, £8, £7, £10, £6, and		5	0				
Ditto, ditto, another pair, with variety, Fig. "4"		44	0				

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, another block of 6,* creased	50	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 4, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 8, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 6d., on blued, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 1848-50, 1d., Archer pers., block of 4, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, £5, on blued, imperf. mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 2½d., Plate 2, "L.H.F.L."	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., buff, Plate 13, S.G. 145, imperf. at right	28	0	0
Ditto, 1902-10, ½d., green, pairs, mint, the lower stamp being doubly printed, £34, £29, and	35	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, the three lower stamps being partly doubly printed	22	0	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 1s., bright vermilion*	5	5	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., on piece	6	5	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1845, 5 c.	5	0	0

* * *

HESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of December 30th and 31st, 1919.

Canada, 6d., purple, on laid, on entire	6	5	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine-red, slight defect	6	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	14	0	0
France, 1853-60, 80 c., rose, strip of 3, showing the <i>tête-bêche</i> variety, defective	5	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect	7	0	0
Gibraltar, 1907-11, 6d., lilac, mint, block of 4	7	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 5, cut into the form of a cross	7	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1	5	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on bluish, pair	23	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., rouletted, S.G. 116, on piece	6	5	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 c. on 12 c., S.G. 13, mint	5	0	0
Nevis, 1866, 1s., yellow-green, mint	7	0	0
New Britain, 1914, 8d. on 80 pf., S.G. 11, mint	5	10	0
Winterthur, 2½ r, thinned	5	15	0
United States, 1861, Première Gravure, 5 c., orange-brown,* slight defect	7	5	0
Ditto, State, \$5,* slight defect	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, \$20,* ditto	5	0	0

Sale of January 14th and 17th, 1920.

Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red*	28	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used, thin spot	11	10	0
Austrian Mercury, 6 k., yellow, thick paper	9	10	0
Ditto, 30 k. (colour?)	12	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Bavaria, 1 k., black	6	15	0
Bremen, 3 gr., black and blue, on piece	10	0	0
Brunswick, 1852, 2s., blue, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3s., red	6	15	0
Hamburg, imperf., 4s., green	12	0	0
Mecklenburg, Schwerin, rouletted, ¼ sch., thinned	5	0	0
Oldenburg, 1856, 2 gr., rose	6	0	0
Ditto, 1858, ½ gr., black on green	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	9	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, £30 and	48	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1866, 18 k., orange	5	10	0
Ditto, 1873, imperf., 70 k., slight thinning	5	10	0
Naples, 1860, ½ t., and blue, thinned	13	5	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi	5	5	0
Ditto, 60 crazie	12	0	0
Ditto, 1857, 9 c., brown-lilac	5	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., Type 4, on piece	6	5	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1849-50, 4 c.,* slightly creased	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1850, 5 c., on piece	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Aug., 1850, 5 c., on entire	15	0	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r., thinned, £12 10s. and	7	0	0
Ditto, Orts Post, 2½ r., frame to Cross, strip of 6	28	0	0
Ditto, Poste Locale, no frame to Cross, 2½ r.	9	0	0
British Guiana, 1858-9, 1 c., red, imperf	10	10	0
Bushire, 5 k.*	19	0	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, laid	5	5	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown, thin spot	9	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green	5	10	0
Cape, 1855, 6d., lilac, pair, on piece	7	10	0
Ditto, 1863, 1d., deep carmine, block of 4	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dark brown-red, block of 4	6	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, 13	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	9	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., brown, slight nick	8	5	0
Gambia, 1874, CC, imperf., 6d., blue, block of 6*, one stamp slightly torn	50	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 3	9	10	0
Ditto, 1854-7, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, £4 17s. 6d., £5 12s. 6d., and	5	15	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac, £8 17s. 6d. and	9	9	0
Ditto, £5, orange	6	5	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	5	15	0
Ditto, 1887, £1, green, mint, block of 4	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, £5 10s. and	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermillion	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	10	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange	9	15	0
New Zealand, London print, 2d., deep blue on <i>bleuité</i> , pair	16	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 2d., blue, on blued pair	7	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green	8	10	0
South Australia, 1867-70, 2s., carmine, printed on both sides	5	10	0

Sale of January 19th, 21st, and 24th, 1920.

Bahamas, Special Delivery, 1916, 5d., orange and black, inverted overprint, mint, with Certificate	17	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c.	13	10	0
Canada, 7½d., mint	10	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, defective corner	10	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	25	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904, £1	8	5	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, mint	13	10	0
British Levant, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	10	0	0
Naples, 50 gr., brown-carmine*	6	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	26	0	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose, pair, on entire	16	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, mint, block of 12	9	10	0
Russia, imperf., 10 k., brown and blue, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, Levant, 1865, 10 p., brown and blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 p., blue and red	12	10	0
Tobago, £1, mauve	13	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on bluish, pair	24	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, 2d., deep blue, minute defect	32	0	0

* * *

MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of December 12th, 1919.

Great Britain, 2s., brown, tiny tear	5	17	6
Mafia, mint, set of 10	10	10	0
Portugal, St. Anthony, set of 15, to 100 reis	5	5	0
Collection, an old stuck-down collection in 1866 Album, 783	37	0	0

Sale of December 19th and 20th, 1919.

Baghdad, ½ a. on 10 paras, S.G. 3, mint	13	0	0
---	----	---	---

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., S.G. 119, full roulettes	5	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., dark green, mint, pairs	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1872-80, 2.50 c., 12½ × 14, mint	5	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, laid, ½ r., black on green, mint	5	0	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), set of 7 (1d. and 2½d. used)	8	5	0
Leeward Islands, Sexagenary, mint, set of 5, and duplicates 2½d. and 4d.	6	0	0
New Britain, on New Guinea, 2nd printing, 1d. on 5 pf., no stops after "G R I"	10	10	0
Ditto, on Marshall Islands, 3d. on 30 pf., no stop after "D," mint	16	0	0
Newfoundland, 8d., lake, mint, sheet of 20	12	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., on yellowish	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., pair	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., on bluish, pair	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine on yellowish	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on yellowish	5	10	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose	5	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., orange, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 4d., yellow, mint	5	10	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 20 pf., "TOG," on piece	21	0	0
Transvaal, 1903, £5, orange-brown and violet, mint	14	10	0
Turk's Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, S.G. 29, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 36, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 37, mint	9	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze Collection, foreign only, about 7500	47	0	0

Sale of January 13th and 16th, 1920.

Bahamas, 1861, 6d., grey-lilac, mint	4	8	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose, mint	4	8	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 1d. on 4d., on yellow, mint	5	10	0
Great Britain, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	4	0	0
Canada, thin paper, 6d., dull purple	5	15	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple	9	0	0

Sale of January 29th and 30th, 1920.

Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	0	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 reis	3	3	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gr., yellow-green*	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 2d., S.G. 15	7	7	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., "Walls"	4	15	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

MARCH, 1920.

No. 339.

Auctions.



HE genesis of stamp collecting is full of interesting facts, not the least of which is the original establishment and recent progress of special auctions for the disposal and dispersal of stamps alone. In addition to receiving press notification that the Ferrari collection is to be disposed of by auction in France, we have just received a catalogue (the first since the War) of a stamp auction sale in Berlin containing 4465 lots and no less than 32 pages of excellent illustrations, in addition to several cuts, interspersed amongst the letter-press of the catalogue itself.

Incidentally, what is the correct attitude for British Philatelists to adopt in regard to such a sale? There are many eminently desirable stamps to be offered at this auction, and it seems to us pretty clear that if the British nation as a whole is to stand by and refuse to have any trade or dealings with Germany, such trade as she has is going to be captured by other nations, and such a course, generally followed, renders it more problematical still as to whether Germany will ever be able to pay the indemnity we claim, and to which we are undoubtedly entitled.

One cannot help comparing present-day auctions and the possibilities raised by the Ferrari collection being similarly offered, with the first stamp auction held at 13 Wellington Street, Strand, in March, 1872, when the cream of the stock of J. W. Scott & Co. came under the hammer and realised a total of £258, the highest individual figures being £6 for a 20 c. St. Louis, and £8 12s. for a variety of the same. Contrast this with the prices realised say at one of our leading auctioneers during the last season :

Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet	£29
" " orange	£15 10s.
Nova Scotia, 1s.	£45
Ceylon, 8d., imperf.	£54
" 2s., perf.	£23
" 4d., dull rose	£80
1d. New Zealand London Print	£32
4d. Wood Block Cape	£25

Take also the 12d. Canada. This stamp in 1873 was sold for 10s.; a fine copy now would fetch close on £125.

The guiding principle is clearly neither beauty nor utility, but simply and solely one of rarity.

The pessimists are constantly telling us that the inevitable rot and fall has already set in, but the illustrations given above show, at any rate, if such is the case, it must be of very recent origin. Personally, we see no signs of it. The price of the rarer, and especially imperforate, stamps is higher at this moment than it has ever been, and to our mind, except that fashion will ever have its sway in individual cases, much may be urged even to-day in favour of the older and rarer issues, as opposed to the modern and medium stamps, as a permanent and satisfactory investment.

The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

RESUSCITATION OF THE TWO PENCE HALFPENNY, IMPERFORATE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, MARCH 4TH, 1920.

BY E. D. BACON.



WHEN I wrote some notes in 1889 on the issues of this colony for the Society's work on the stamps of British North America, the status of the imperforate variety of the Two Pence Halfpenny value was not then in serious dispute, although it was stated in the Reference List of the work that no postmarked specimen of the stamp was then known to the Society.

From the earliest days of collecting, the imperforate variety was recognised by collectors as an issued stamp, and it appeared in the chief catalogues published in this country and abroad. It was only in the thirteenth edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, which appeared in 1900, that real doubt was thrown upon the stamp. It was then omitted from the list, and a note was added to the effect that the variety was "believed to be only a proof." This remark has since been repeated in all subsequent editions of the Catalogue, and it is only fair to state that it seems to accord with the general opinion of collectors of the present day.

It is well known that the shade of the imperforate variety is different from the stamp perforated 14. The first is pale dull red in colour, and the latter varies from pale to deep dull reddish rose. This can be seen from the specimens I exhibit to-night by the gracious permission of H.M. the King. The imperforate copies include two pairs cut from the Imprimatur sheet of this stamp, which was registered at Somerset House on December 19th, 1859, one of which you will observe shows the plate number "1." There is also a

single specimen imperforate and a similar used copy. The latter was acquired by His Majesty about a year ago at a nominal figure. The margins of this copy appear to me quite satisfactory; the shade is that of the usual imperforate specimens, and there can, I think, be no doubt that the postmark is genuine.

Let us now see what former writers have said on the subject of this Two Pence Halfpenny stamp. Mr. J. B. Moens, in his *Prix-Courant*, published in April, 1866, lists the stamp as imperforate and perforated, and continued to do so in all the editions of his Catalogue, including the last, which bears the date "1892." Dr. Magnus, writing in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April, 1867, remarked: "Les premières feuilles du timbre ancien de Colombie et Vancouver étaient non dentelées. Il n'a pas tardé à être piqué 14."

Mr. W. Dudley Atlee, in a paper on "The Stamps of British North America," which he says was compiled with the assistance of Mr. Edward L. Pemberton, and which was read at a meeting of our Society on January 8th, 1870, and published in the *Philatelist* of the following month, lists the stamp as imperforate and perforated 14. The former he describes as "orange-rose" in shade, and the latter he calls "flesh" and "brownish pink"; not at all bad names for the colours, which are particularly difficult to specify accurately. In a note he adds that the stamp was issued on March 10th, 1861, and the design was engraved for Messrs. De La Rue & Co. by "Mr. Jowlert," evidently a mistake, or printer's error, for Mr. Joubert, who was at the date employed by that firm to engrave the dies for their surface-printed stamps. It will be seen from these remarks that the four great philatelists I have named, who were certainly among the best judges of the time in which they lived, considered the imperforate variety of the Two Pence Halfpenny as an issued stamp.

No information has hitherto been available to collectors of the numbers of any of the postage stamps printed for British Columbia and Vancouver Island. I am pleased to say that I am now able to furnish a complete list of all the consignments, with the dates of the despatch and quantities, etc., of each value, taken from the books of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Limited, who printed all the stamps. This list I reproduce at the end of the present paper, and proceed to make a few comments thereon.

In the first place it will be noticed that only one lot of Two Pence Halfpenny stamps, consisting of 981 sheets, was sent out to the colony. This left London on December 29th, 1859. It appears from this that the stamps were issued to the public about a year before the date mentioned by Mr. W. Dudley Atlee—March 10th, 1861—or they must have been lying in the colony for over twelve months before they were brought into use. The date of issue usually given for the two values inscribed "VANCOUVER ISLAND," viz. July, 1865, is probably correct, as the stamps left London on April 10th, of that year.

The first lot of Three Pence superscribed "BRITISH COLUMBIA" was sent out to the colony on March 15th, 1865, but from the Post Office notice I gave a copy of in the Society's work of 1889 the stamp was, apparently, not issued until November 1st, 1865. An essay of the stamp was illustrated in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April and September, 1865, but the actual issued design

was not described until the number for January, 1866. Possibly it was decided to use up the remaining stock of Two Pence Halfpenny stamps, which from June 20th, 1864, were sold at threepence each, before issuing the new Three Pence value.

The set of stamps with the values in "CENTS" and "1 DOLLAR," are catalogued as issued on March 13th, 1867; but seeing that the first lot of Two Cents was only despatched from London on September 14th of that year, and the first consignment of the other values not until February 13th, 1869, this must be an error. Looking at the dates the several values left London, the Two Cents probably came into use in November, 1867, and the five other values in April, 1869. The last series is stated in the *Philatelist* of March, 1869, to be about to be circulated, while the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for the following month of August says that the five stamps had then appeared.

The fact that only one lot of the Two Pence Halfpenny value was sent out does not prove that all the stamps were perforated, and the consignment, no doubt, included a certain number of imperforate sheets. The same thing must have happened in the case of the Five Cents and Ten Cents Vancouver Island, as only one lot of each of these stamps was despatched, and yet both values are known imperforate as well as perforated, the Ten Cents being not infrequently seen in imperforate pairs, both unused and used.

It is curious again, that although only one lot of the Five Cents, Ten Cents, Twenty-five Cents, Fifty Cents, and One Dollar, were forwarded to the colony, yet all these values are found with two different perforations—12½ and 14. The One Dollar is said not to be known used with the latter perforation, but a similar remark was made about the Ten Cents value with the same perforation until a few years ago, when a satisfactory used specimen turned up to confute the doubters. It is strange that in a country that has issued as few stamps as British Columbia, two, if not three varieties, should require resuscitation; for it is seldom that stamps once expunged from a catalogue need to be reinstated therein.

The stamps of British Columbia were withdrawn from use on July 20th, 1871, on the admittance of the colony into the Dominion of Canada, and a note in the *Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for March, 1872, states on official authority that the stock of stamps left on hand had at that date been destroyed.

LIST OF MESSRS. THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LIMITED,
OF STAMPS SENT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VAN-
COUVER ISLAND.

Inscribed "British Columbia and Vancouver Island."

1859. December 29.

2½d. 981 sheets, 240 set. 235,440, colour not known.

Inscribed "Vancouver Island."

1865. April 10.

5 cents. 475 sheets, 240 set. 114,000, colour red.
10 " 464 " " 111,360, " blue.

Inscribed "British Columbia."

		1865. March 15.		
3d.	464 sheets, 240 set.		111,360, colour, blue.	
		1867. February 8.		
3d.	4431 sheets, 240 set.		1,063,440, colour, blue.	
		1867. September 14.		
2 cents.	1000 sheets, 240 set.		240,000, 3d., fawn, 2 cents, black.	
		1867. September 26.		
2 cents.	1500 sheets, 240 set.		360,000, 3d., fawn, 2 cents, black.	
		1867. October 16.		
2 cents.	6315 sheets, 240 set.		1,515,600, 3d., fawn, 2 cents, black.	
		1869. February 13.		
5 cents.	1038 sheets, 240 set.		249,120, 3d., light red, 5 cents, black.	
10 "	1028 "		246,720, 3d., maroon, 10 "	"
25 "	2092 "		502,080, 3d., amber, 25 "	purple.
50 "	1569 "		376,560, 3d., violet, 50 "	red.
1 dollar.	510 "		122,400, 3d., apple-green, 1 dollar,	green.

Victoria Half-Lengths: New Discoveries and Plating Progress.

THOMAS HAM'S TWO PENCE, FOURTH SETTING.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



THE Two Pence, being the value apparently most in demand, required a coarsening of the lines of the design, producing the well-known coarse background and coarse border type, and resulting in a fourth setting by Mr. Thomas Ham for this one value. No Two Pence half-lengths were printed by the Campbell concerns who succeeded to Mr. Ham's contract, as the tall seated-queen design had been adopted in the meantime.

This Two Pence of the fourth setting by Mr. Ham, with coarse frame and coarse background, has long presented unsolved difficulties. The wide range of shades found in this setting was thought to indicate numerous arrangements on the stone for different printings, as no entirely consistent solution had until recently been found which would include all of the known varieties.

Some varieties, showing very marked peculiarities, recur time and again, to the exclusion, it was thought, of further new types needed for the filling of gaps in the reconstruction. Such evidence tended to the assumption that at least some settings were made up of the repetition of relatively small groups, as in the third settings of both this and the other two values, and

would account for the frequency with which these varieties were supposed to occur.

On the other hand, to support the theory of various settings, it was thought by some that there were enough different types known to more than fill both thirty or sixty type compositions. As an instance, marginal stamps were thought to be quite plentiful, and of such variety of type as to clearly demonstrate they could not all be from one composition, even of the large sixty-type pane, where twenty-eight marginal positions are required; for at that time about forty different marginal types were supposed to be known in the collection.

However, I have found that *all the marginal* copies, of which it had previously been stated there were so many of different aspects, can be definitely placed in the group of thirty (6×5) which has developed as the solution of this problem. It seems that the sixth vertical row is not spaced so closely to the fifth vertical row as are all the other five vertical rows to each other; so that stamps from this sixth vertical row, if they lacked their normal right-hand margin through being closely trimmed on that edge, often had a half millimetre or more *left* margin, or seemingly so; but now found through evidence of pairs showing the wider interval, to be in reality camouflaged sixth row subjects rather than left row marginal stamps.

It has thus been possible to assemble plates of the principal shades in which this setting abounds. Likewise it becomes possible to determine the position of all the various interesting varieties of retouches, a question which has always heretofore baffled philatelists.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Concluded from page 29.)

THE blocks and pairs involving these types in the Hall collection are as follows:—

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	7	4	15	18	18	2	22	28	25	26	27	16	29	27
	3	4	5	6	7	8	22														
	3	4																			

The first mentioned block is of particular importance, showing that there is a setting of this value in which all the stamps in the vertical columns are of the same type, a feature which is found in several settings of the 1871-76 issues. The pair

7	4
---	---

 indicates that the regular succession was occasionally interrupted by a type out of place, in this instance a Type 4 taking the place of a Type 8. From the evidence of the other unsevered pairs we see that

Type 18 preceded Type 2 and Type 15 preceded Type 18, so we are led to the following construction of the row:—

15	18	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Now we do not know the number of stamps in a row, and the question arises as to whether any of the remaining types belong to this setting. A close examination of the remaining types reveals the fact that all with the exception of Types 1, 14 and 32 exist in *bright yellow* (sometimes rather pale) *shades on smooth medium paper* and show much better impressions than any of the twelve Types 1–8, 14, 15, 18 or 32. The impressions of these twelve types are coarser and rough in appearance. The shades are variable from deep orange to bright yellow, or dull buff, and they occur on several varieties of paper usually thick smooth or thick rough paper, but also on medium paper. We should add that a copy of Type 27 in a very deep bright orange on smooth medium paper is in the Hall collection, but it is the only one of all copies beyond the twelve types we have named in this shade. We may therefore expect that ultimately Types 1, 14 and 32 will be found to belong to our setting with the same types in vertical columns, and the rest of the types belong to a third setting of which at present we have not nearly sufficient material to form any idea of the arrangement. It is to be remarked as helping to confirm this view that none of the twelve types, 1–8, 14, 15, 18 or 32, have as yet been found *se-tenant* with any of the types to which we have assigned the remaining numbers up to 33.

We now have to settle the order in which these three sittings of the stamps in groups (1) and (2) appeared. Unfortunately the number of copies with dated obliterations is extremely limited. We have seen no dated copies of any of the types, except the twelve we have been discussing in group (2), and the prevalent bright yellow shades in which these types occur are the same as those in which the only setting of the 10 c. value are found. Of stamps included in the twelve types, the earliest we have seen is April, 1883. Of stamps of the eighteen types in group (1), the earliest we have noted is May, 1882. We know that the stamps were issued in 1880. Hence as far as the evidence at present available goes, we reach the following conclusions:—

1. *First setting.* Arrangement unknown. Twenty-four types (?)
2. *Second setting.* Eighteen types, arranged in blocks of three rows of six, repeated in the sheet.
3. *Third setting.* Twelve types (?) arranged in one row, all vertical columns being the same type with occasional exceptions.

We have already described stamps of the second setting, as we now term it, printed on both sides. Stamps of the third setting also occur printed on both sides. The following are in the Hall collection:—

(1) With normal impression on the back.

(a) *Front*, pair showing Types

4	5
---	---

. *Back*, portion of strip of 3, showing the Types

4	5	6
---	---	---

(b) *Front*, Type 4. *Back*, pair, Types

4	5
---	---

(c) *Front*, Type 6. *Back*, pair, Types

2	3
---	---

(2) Reversed impression on back.

(a) *Front*, Type 5. *Back*, Type 5.

(b) *Front*, Type 7. *Back*, Type 7.

(c) *Front*, Type 6. *Back*, Types

6	?	?
?	?	

(a) *Front*, Type 5. *Back*, Types

5	6
?	?

There is a forgery of this value, not at all dangerous, which exists, perf. 11 and perf. 12.

10 CENTIMOS. We only find one setting, containing nine types of this value. The nine types may be distinguished by the following characteristics:—

1. Short mark in broad white oval over "NT." Break in top of oval B under extension of right end of ornament above.
2. Marks over "NT," "M" and "S" in broad white oval. Flaw on top edge of the coloured ground in oval B over the figure "10."
3. Narrow white oval below bust. Ornament over oval A close to the oval, that over the oval B clear with extension to right.
4. Six pearls opposite to position *a* break into white oval; also three over "OS" and two opposite position *b*.
5. Like No. 3, but ornament over oval B closer to the oval.
6. Six or seven pearls break into the white oval opposite position *a* and above "CE," and also one or two pearls opposite position *b*.
7. Three pearls opposite *a* and three opposite position *b* break into white oval. Short stumps of ornament over the ovals A and B.
8. Four pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Short stump of ornament over oval B, and coloured mark at end of right point of the stump of the ornament. Nick in solid ground inside oval A over figure "1."
9. Gap at position *b*, and a fine line of colour. Faint traces of line over "TIM." Nick on top of coloured ground over figure "10" in oval A.
- 9a. A variety of Type 9, with the marks indicated more accentuated.

The Hall collection contains the following blocks:—

7 8 2 3 4	7 8 2 3 4	1 2 3 4 5	1 6 7 8 6	6 7 8 2 3
3 4 5	3 4 5 9 1	4 6 7 8 2	1 2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5 9
7 8 6 7 8	7 8 5 9a 1	1 2 3 4 5		
3 4 5 9a	1 3	9a 1	5 9a	3 4
7 8 5	5 9a	7 8	6 7	7 8
	6 7	9 1		9 1
				3 4

Not knowing the number of stamps in a row, nor the types of any marginal stamps, we can only offer the following suggestion, built up on the foundation of the first mentioned large block, of a possible arrangement of a portion of the sheet, the known blocks being indicated

1	6	7	8	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	9a	1
1	6	7	8	5	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	9	1
4	6	7	8	4	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	9	1
1	6	7	8	5	9a	1

The general scheme is evidently of a repetition of blocks of twelve transfers containing the nine types and three duplicates, repeated in the sheet. We do not pretend that the blocks are accurately placed as suggested in the above scheme. This value occurs used "split" diagonally and vertically at La Guaira.

25 CENTIMOS. We find twenty-five types of this value, which may be recognised by the following characteristics:—

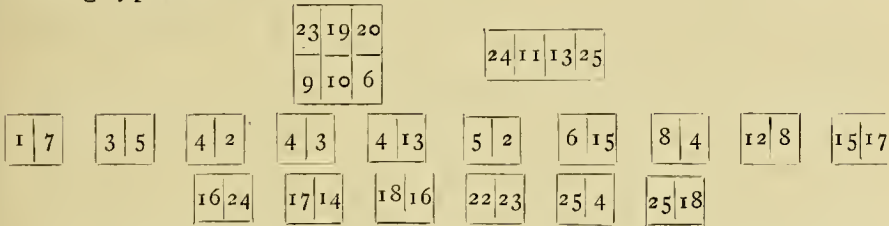
1. Coloured irregular line in broad white oval over "CENTI." Two or three pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Curved line from right end of ornament over oval A down right side of oval B.
2. Thick line in broad white oval over "CENTIMOS" extending nearly as far as position *b*. Ornament over oval B close to the oval. Small white spot over the figure "25" in oval B.
3. Broken coloured line in broad white oval, thick over "NTI" and extending upwards to left in traces as far as "C" of "CENTIMOS." Five or six pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Curved line at end of inside ornament over oval B on right.
4. Very thick broad coloured line in broad white oval below bust.
5. Dashes in white oval over "E" and "N," line over "TIM" and dash over "OS." Short stump of ornament over oval B and end of ornament to right wanting. Two or three coloured dots under oval B. At position *a* coloured ground bulges and narrows the white oval.
6. Seven or eight pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Break in outline of oval B at position *b*. Left side of stump of ornament over oval A does not meet the oval.
7. Small coloured dot in white oval over the letter "I." Right end of ornament over oval B extends down the side close to the oval.
8. Thick line in white oval over "CENTIMO," very thick over "CE" and "IMO." White gap between stump of ornament over oval B and

- the oval. Dot above top margin over "L" of "ESCUELAS." Traces of coloured mark to right of lower left end of oval B.
9. One pearl over "E" of "CENT" and two or three pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Coloured dot in white oval at lower end of position *b*. Very short stump of ornament over oval B.
 10. Thick line in broad white oval over "ENTI." Oval A broken at top under stump of ornament above.
 11. Thick line in very broad white oval over "CENTI," very thick over the letter "E." Dot over "O." Stump of ornament over oval A clear of oval. Ornament over oval B close to the oval and a short line projects from the end of the curve on the right down the side of the oval.
 12. Six or seven pearls break into white oval over letter "S" and opposite position *b*. Coloured marks in white oval over "CE." Stump of ornament over oval A close to the oval. Short curve extends outwards from end of ornament on right over oval B down the right side of the oval. Coloured mark outside margin to right of ornament over oval B.
 13. Line over "ENTI" in white oval. Thin projection from right end of stump of ornament over oval B. Stump of ornament over oval A clear of the oval.
 14. Two pearls break into white oval opposite position *b*. Faint mark in white oval over "E" of "CE" and small coloured dots over "NTI." White spot over figure "2" in oval A. Coloured dot over point of ornament above the first "S" of "ESCUELAS."
 15. Short stumps of ornaments over ovals A and B. Small break in frame line of oval B near tip of the flag of the figure "5."
 16. Fine line from position *a* over "CENTIMO" in white oval. Short stump of ornament over oval B.
 17. Like No. 7, but no dot over "I" in white oval. Left side of stump of ornament over oval A does not touch the oval. No projection to right of stump of ornament over the oval B. Coloured dot in the flag of the figure "5" in oval B.
 18. Thick mark in white oval over "E" of "CENT." Short stump of ornament over oval A clear of the oval. Short stump of ornament over oval B, with fine projection to right. Small blob of colour projects into white oval at position *b*.
 19. Small mark over "E" of "CE" in white oval. Right end of stump of ornament over oval A nearly touches the oval. Small white flaw on the edge of coloured ground in oval B above the figure "5." Coloured dot on the top of the "L" of "ESCUELAS."
 20. Line in white oval close to the coloured ground over "ENT," thick over "E." Stump of ornament over oval B defective on right. Coloured smear over "L" of "ESCULAS."
 21. Long thin line in middle of broad white oval from position *a* over "CENTIMO." Gap at position *a*. Frame line of oval B broken at position *b*, and edges overlap. Broad white line in coloured ground over "MOS," which joins the white oval inside oval B.

22. Marks in white oval over "E" and "TI." Coloured curve projects from right end of ornament over oval B downwards by right side of the oval. Ornament on top of oval B close to the oval.
23. Marks in white oval over "E" and "IM." Coloured mark above margin over second "E" of "ESCUELAS." Ornament over oval B close to the oval.
24. Coloured line in broad white oval over "ENTIMO." White gap over oval B between ornament and oval B.
25. Broken coloured line over "ENTIMOS" ending in a thick mark over the letter "S." Oval A broken at bottom on the left. Ornament over oval A close to the oval, and that over B well clear of the oval.

We have only found one copy of the type we have called No. 21, and believe its peculiarities are due to some damage to one of the transfers (possibly our Type 8) by a transfer fold or otherwise. Hence we may say that there are twenty-four types of this value.

The blocks and pairs of this value in the Hall collection show the following types:—

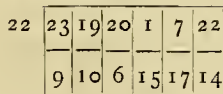


In considering the various types with reference to obtaining some idea as to the arrangement of the stamps in the sheet, we were struck by the fact that some of them were found in a bright shade of lemon or sulphur yellow, but when trying to make up a complete set of the types in this colour it was found impossible. As a matter of fact, we could only find the twelve types, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 24, and 25 in this colour and thereafter emerged the significant fact that not one of these types was found *se-tenant* with any one of the twelve remaining types, as will be seen from the data given above. The conclusion is inevitable that there are two settings of this value, and the stamps in the lemon or sulphur yellow shades were only printed from one of them. Judging by dated copies this setting seems to have been the second. We have therefore:—

First setting. Twelve types. Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23.

Second setting. Twelve types. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 24, and 25.

In trying to reconstruct the block of transfers used for making up the sheet we are greatly handicapped by the want of vertical pairs, but for the first setting we have a block of six as indicated above. Using this as a basis we can offer the following suggestion in two rows of six:—



(To be continued.)

A Five-Minute Paper—"Specimens Seldom Seen of Great Britain."

(With apologies to Punch.)

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. S. BATES, D.S.O., T.D.



O a few rather nice line engraved specimens, all mint, add some "V.R.'s" for tone (one being Imprimatur).

Some embossed Essays of rarity and interest with a design for a watermark for variety.

A surface-printed copy or two with some scarce colour trials.

All of Her Late Majesty.

Of King Edward :—

Essays for his initial issue, some possibly unique, and a few colour trials to show what might have been!

Of Our Patron (to show no favouritism) :—

Some Essays and Die Proofs of the Penny value showing the feeding of the lion and its subsequent demise.

Mount the whole, with descriptions, for easy and rapid circulation; and say no more, to allow the maximum time for their inspection.

The exhibit was as follows :—

FOLDER 1.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Line engraved. One Penny.

Die I. Plate 11.—Red impression on Dickinson paper. Mint block of 8 and mint block of 4 from the Crawford collection. Only 8 sheets (1920 stamps) were printed.

V.R.—Imprimatur copy "T.L." with plate letter from the Crawford collection. Also mint vertical pair "A.L. B.L." with plate letter.

5000 sheets were printed, of which it is known 3302 were destroyed; therefore the maximum number of copies extant is 6792 with the plate letter.

Die II. Plate 75.—This plate was never registered, as it was incorrectly laid down. It was destroyed 1/12/64.

Impression from the roller bearing this number laid down in 1867 by Perkins Bacon and Co., from which the N.W. corner was scraped off. Done with permission of the Inland Revenue Authorities.

FOLDER 2.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Line engraved. Two Pence.

Die I. Plate I.—Mint block of 4.

Die I.—Impression in red on Dickinson paper with voided corner from the small experimental plate of 12. Gummed.

Twenty-four were printed in red and 16 in blue. I know of 13 of the former, including the specimen here shown, which is No. 7 from the plate, and 13 in blue.

FOLDER 3.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Embossed. One shilling.

Rejected Die.—Essays. 20 are known to have been printed in each colour, of which 12 in brown and 11 in yellow-green bear trial cancellation marks. Out of the 40 known copies 5 are here shown.

(See *L.P.*, XVII, p. 260).

FOLDER 4.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Surface printed. Three Pence.

Die I. Plate 2.—Imprimatur copy with plate number of the stamp with reticulated background and "specimen" copy.

Watermark. Essay dated 6/2/74.

One of the most beautiful specimens of a watermark that I know.

FOLDER 6.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

One shilling of 1900.

Seventeen bi-coloured colour trials dated 9/11/99.

FOLDER 5.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

May 4th, 1882.

Essays, lacking the 6d. value, of overprinted stamps. Of considerable rarity.

(Illustrations 97-106, in *British Isles*).

Five Pence, 1884.

Die I.—Mint copy of very considerable rarity.

FOLDER 7.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Government parcels.

Essays for the 3d. and 6d. of very considerable rarity. All mint.

(Illustrations 107-110, in *British Isles*).

FOLDER 8.

KING EDWARD.

Essays. October, 1902.

Complete set of built-up essays with three-quarters Head and the border of the late Queen's stamps. I believe there is only one other set in existence.

One Penny.

Colour trials. Mint copies perforated and imperforated in 10 colours and shades.

"Transvaal" Essays.

Die proof in black, also single copy perforated.

Five copies in different colours and 4 copies bi-coloured.

(See *L.P.*, XIII, p. 59).

FOLDER 9.

KING EDWARD.

Two Pence Halfpenny.

Eight essays for designs, some of which are photographs of originals which were once in my possession, but which have been exchanged with His Majesty.

Seven of the eight known colour trials, mint.

FOLDER 10.

KING GEORGE.

One Penny.

Die proofs in various stages of Dies I and II and the new design with designs for border by Bertram Mackennal.

Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

By LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(Continued from Vol. xxviii., page 235.)

CERILLOS.



THIS town, like Puquios, was issued with a small single-lined circle of the type supplied to San Antonio de Atacama. It was sent out from Chile on the 2nd September, 1880. The place is very small, and it is quite possible that the Chilians were the first to establish a post office there, in which case there will be no strictly Bolivian postmarks to be found on Chilian stamps. Specimens, however, bearing the cancellation described above are undoubtedly War stamps, since the town did not become Chilian until 1883. That the postal business was small is clearly evidenced by the fact that in the three collections upon which the writer is working the only examples found consist of the 2 c. of 1877 and the 1 c. and 2 c. of 1881. These three all belong to Mr. T. W. Hall.

CARMEN ALTO.—A small town next to Cerillos on the railway running from Antofagasta to Calama. Two types of postmark are found on British stamps which quite possibly may be found on the issues of Chile. The first consists of two concentric circles of equal thickness. Inside the second circle, at the top, are the words "CARMEN ALTO," and at the bottom "CHILE." Across the centre is the date. I have only seen this in blue. The second type also shows two concentric circles, but the inner one is about six times as thick as the outer ring. The name "CARMEN ALTO" extends almost entirely round, leaving only a very small space for the word "CHILE" at the foot. There is no date. This is only known impressed in violet.

The Chilian Post Office did not send out a cancellation until the 19th July, 1881. It consisted of a single circle in all respects similar to that supplied to San Antonio de Atacama.

SALINAS.—This is a very small town. I have not seen any Chilian stamps used here, but in view of the fact that a cancellation of the type supplied to Carmen Alto was sent out on the 19th July, 1881, there can be no question whatever as to the existence of specimens.

I do not know whether the Bolivian authorities ever supplied a special postmark.

PAMPA ALTO.—This also is a very small place. I can find no record of the Chilian Post Office having issued a postmark prior to the 24th November, 1884, that is, after the War was over. It is, however, quite possible that one of the "unappropriated" marks may have been in use there, and I therefore include the town in my list.

A long list might be compiled of the "possible" towns, but it would serve no good purpose at the present time. It is sufficient therefore to mention a few of the larger places which a careful search will undoubtedly reveal. The following list makes no pretence at completeness; it is only a few of the "possibles":—

Aguas Blancas.	Paine.
Tambo.	Socaire.
Cerro Negro.	Chiu-Chiu.
El Boquete.	Chuquicamata.
Blanco Encalada.	Quillagua.
Paquedano.	Camar.
O'Higgins.	Carvajal.
Union.	Tilopaxo.
Central.	Tilomonte.
El Toco.	

We must now turn our attention from Bolivia to Peru, and here it will be convenient to leave any attempt at chronological order. By this means we can consider the Chilian issues of Lima separately.

But before going further the following document is interesting. It was sent out with the obliterations issued from Santiago on the 2nd September,

and would therefore be received by Cerrillos, Puquios, and San Antonio de Atacama in Bolivia:—

“SANTIAGO,

“2nd September, 1880.

“In a packet sent separately to you, you will find obliterations with movable date for the post offices of the provinces under your charge which are in need of them.

“The type intended for use with these stamps should be looked over with care, and if there is any change required to be made in the days or years, or in the names of the months, it should be communicated to this Administration as soon as possible.

“You are requested to demand a receipt for these seals, and to return to this Administration those which have been in use. With this idea in view it is suggested that you send to the offices detailed the circular from this Administration, dated 5th Oct., 1877, No. 2334, and 20th Sept. 1878, No. 1845, and at the same time remind them that this Office has noted that they have not paid attention to the prescribed rules in many respects.

“God^dguard you,

“R. L. IRARRÁZVAL.”

GUANILLOS.—The first town on the Peruvian coast, after leaving Bolivia, which is known to have been occupied by the Chilean forces, is Guanillos. Two types of fancy obliterator were in use here at the time of the Chilean occupation. One consists of a circle, in which is enclosed a large five-pointed star; below, outside the circle, is the town name “GUANILLOS.” This is always impressed in blue. The writer has specimens of the 10 c., blue, 1877, thus cancelled, and also the 5 c., carmine, and the 5 c., blue, 1881.

The second mark is simply a five-pointed star. There are a number of these to be found used in various Peruvian towns, but that used in Guanillos is always in blue; it measures 24 mm. across, from the tip of one point to the tip of the one opposite.

Up to the present no trace has been found of the issue of a special Chilean postmark.

PABELLON DE PICA.—Proceeding up the coast, the next town we come to is Pabellon de Pica. Like Guanillos no special postmark was issued by the Chilean authorities, but the obliterator employed consisted of a five-pointed star within a thick circle. There is no indication of the town name. The mark is always impressed in blue.

PATILLOS.—As far as is known no special postmark has been identified as belonging to this town. There can be no doubt, however, but that Chilean stamps were in use here during the war, and the writer is convinced that further research will lead to the apportioning of one or more of the fancy cancellations, at present unidentified, to the port. Quite possibly it is the small dotted circle enclosing a star outlined in short dashes, found impressed in black on many values of the 1877 and 1881 issues of Chile. This is probable since two out of the three towns, all situated closely together, employed obliterations of this type, as has been shown.

IQUIQUE.—We now reach the very important town of Iquique. At the time of occupation two types of cancellation were in use. The first is frequently found on the 1 dinero, green, of the 1868 issue of Peru. It consists of a large single circle with the town name "YQUIQUE" above and "PERU" below, the date being in three lines in the centre. It may be found in either blue or black, but under any circumstances it is extremely rare.

The second type consists of a double circle enclosing "IQUIQUE" above and "PRAL" (i.e. Principal) below. The date is in one line across the middle. This cancellation, which was brought into use in the late seventies, is, like the one already described, to be found impressed in either blue or black.

On the 17th March, 1882, a special cancellation was sent out from Santiago.

It was of a type issued to most of the important towns from 1880 to 1882, and shows a single circle with the town name above and a small cross at the foot. The date is in the centre in three lines. This is almost invariably found impressed in black, although it is known in blue.

A fourth type appeared on the 13th June, 1883, very similar in appearance to that last described, but having the cross at the foot replaced by the word "CHILE." It measures 22 mm. in diameter, and is to be found in black and also in blue, this latter being, however, of the utmost rarity.

Until the 17th October, 1885, this was the only type in use, but after that date a double circle inscribed "IQUIQUE" above, "CHILE" below, and with the date in three lines in the centre, was introduced. Although in no sense a War postmark it is well to describe it, since apparently many collectors and dealers imagine that this is the case, and I have had many specimens offered me as "bargains" at half the prices quoted by Gibbons, when actually the stamps are not worth more than a few shillings a hundred.

JUNIN.—Beyond Iquique lies the port of Junin. Like Pavallos no cancellation has definitely yet been traced as emanating from here. There can, however, be no question as to whether Chilian stamps were used.

PISAGUA.—A few miles beyond Junin is the port of Pisagua.

The obliteration in use at the time of the Chilian Occupation was of a type very common in Peru, namely, an oval about 23 mm. long enclosing the town name. The writer has only been able to trace one stamp with this mark; it is the 10 c., blue, of the 1867 issue of Chile.

On the 19th July, 1881, Santiago sent out a stamp of more orthodox style, consisting of a single-lined circle with the town name round the top, a small cross at the foot, and the date in three lines in the centre. The impression was in blue up to 1882 and thereafter in black.

A third type was sent out on the 5th December, 1885, identical with the fourth type used in Iquique, and the double circle of the Iquique fifth type, was first used in 1889. These two obliterations are mentioned for the same reason as has been stated in the notes on Iquique.

ARICA.—The last Peruvian port destined to be retained by the Chilians was Arica, occupied on the 7th June, 1880. A British Post Office was

established here, and it is most probable that Chilian stamps may be found cancelled "C. 36" in an oblong oval composed of thick bars.

The Peruvian postmark consisted of a double circle with the word "CORREO" above and "DE ARICA" below. A small diamond-shaped mark separates the upper and lower inscriptions, and the date is in one line across the centre. This obliteration was in use until the 27th November, 1884, so that it is important that the date should be distinct on specimens. From that time onwards a single circle reading "ARICA" above and "CHILE" below enclosing the date in three lines was used.

In March, 1883, there was a shortage of stamps of 5 c. in Arica, and specimens of the 10 c., blue, 1877, issue are known, on original, bisected diagonally and used for half their value. Prior to this date many freaks of this description had been made, but in every case the letter had been treated as unpaid. That the March, 1883, provisional was authorised, however, is clear from the fact that the word "Competente" was written below the stamp.

Several very interesting fancy obliterations may be found, always impressed in black.

One consists of a circular mark composed of a row of five dots, followed by three rows of six and a second row of five.

Another is a circle built up of five thick bars, and there are several other varieties also known, differing in the number of dots or bars.

A word of warning must be given in this connection. In Santiago and Valparaiso obliterations consisting of an upright oval of bars and a square of thin lines were in common use. A defective impression from either of these might easily be mistaken for a War cancellation, and until more entires have been discovered and the necessary measurements taken, it will not be possible to speak dogmatically.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society London, will be held on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, and on Thursday, April 29th, 1920, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

On April 15th there will be a Display of Errors and Varieties, with descriptions, by the members.

On April 29th, a Display, with Notes, of Gambia and Sierra Leone, by Mr. W. Glossop.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, April 15th.

Under no circumstances will stamps be dealt with on April 15th unless they are received by or before the first post on the morning of MONDAY, April 12th.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1920 will be 21/- (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more subscriptions will be received at reduced rates *under any circumstances* except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

MR. E. D. BACON'S WORK ON THE LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE are pleased to announce that this work, on which the President has been engaged for so many years, is now passing through the press. The title of the book is: "The Great Britain Line-engraved Postage Stamps of Perkins, Bacon & Co. By E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., President of the Society. A history of their production during the forty years—1840 to 1880—mainly compiled, with the assistance of Mr. James Dunbar Heath, Managing Director, from the Records of the Firm." It will contain fifteen sheets of colotype and other illustrations, and will be published in two volumes of the same size as the Society's works on the stamps of the British colonies.

With his gracious permission, the work will be dedicated to his Majesty the King.

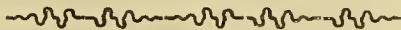
The book is published in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society, on April 10th, last year, and it is the President's intention to present a copy to each Fellow on the roll of the Society at that date.

The publishers of the work are Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co., Limited, of 63, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1, and copies can be obtained from them at the nett price of £3 3s. each, post free.

WE hear from Mr. I. J. Simons, of 49 Springwell Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., that he is still lacking material for completing the following plates for the R. P. Society's Collection. Can't any of our readers help with their duplicates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1854, 1d.,	Small Crown,	perf. 16,	Die 1.
1855, 1d.,	Large	„ „	14, blued paper.
1869, 1d.	„ „	„ „	Plate 120.
1861, 2d.	„ „	„ „	Plate 9.
1869, 2d.	„ „	„ „	Plate 13.
1880, 1d.	„ „	„ „	Venetian red.



New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that a new set will shortly be issued, and states that “the old hero Skanderbeg is again portrayed on these labels, which comprise six denominations, viz. 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimes, and 1 fc., in addition to a set of four Postage Due (4, 10, 20, and 50 c.), with a pictorial representation of the Fortress of Scutari. We also learn that, pending the appearance of this distinctive new series, some provisionals are being prepared (also in Paris) from a recently discovered stock of stamps having the portrait of the Prince of Wied, whose effigy is being obliterated by means of the Albanian double eagle.”

BELGIUM.—*The Stamp Lover* describes a new issue of parcel post stamps as follows:—“Similar in type to 1916 issue, but with figures of value in large characters on a tablet above the centre design, as well as in both lower corners. A flying wheel is again depicted on the centime values, but on the franc values the locomotive of the old design has been replaced by a complete train.

Parcel Post Stamps.

30 centimes,	lilac.
50 „	yellow-bistre.
60 „	grey-violet.
70 „	green.
1 fc., 20,	green.
1 fc., 40,	brown-black.
2 fcs.,	red.

White wove paper; no wmk., perforated.”

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The following is taken from *Stamp Collecting*:—

The plebiscite issue for the Czecho-Slovakian portion of the plebiscite area of

Eastern Silesia has appeared. The current issue of Czecho-Slovakia has received the overprint of “S.O” (Silésie Orientale) in broad capitals, with the date “1920” underneath. The following is a complete list:

Perforated, 5, 10, 15 heller.

Imperf., 1, 3, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 80, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 1000 heller.

The overprint is in violet on the 25, red on the 30, 75, 80, 200, 300, and 400 heller, and black on all the rest.

Unpaid letter stamps, surcharge in blue, on 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, and 50 heller; in red, on 100, 500, and 1000 heller.

Express, in black, on 2 and 5 heller.

Journal stamps, in black, on 2, 6, 10, 20, and 30.

ICELAND.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the first value, 5 aur., issued of the set, bearing a portrait of King Christian X in an oval.

The inscriptions are, “ISLAND” at top, “FRIMERKI” each side, and value at foot.

Adhesive.

5 aur., green; perf. 14 × 14½, wmk. Crosses.

SARRE (French Occupation).—The full series of the German stamps overprinted

SARRE for use in the Sarre Basin, is now given in *Stamp Collecting* as follows:—

2, 2½, 3, 5, 7½, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 75, and 80 pf., and 1 mark.

A second printing is foreshadowed.

SPAIN.—Messrs. Bright & Son inform us that the current 15 c. stamp is now coming in deep orange colour instead of yellow.

Adhesive.

15 c., deep orange.

AMERICA.

ECUADOR.—From *Stamp Collecting* we take the following information :—

For the purpose of raking in funds for the erection of a new "Hotel des Postes," the Ecuador Government has imposed a tax of 1 centavo on all correspondence. This to be paid by means of the 1 c., orange, adhesive, of 1915-17, which has been overprinted.

"CASA
de
CORROS."

The 20 c., grey-green, fiscal-postal has, it is stated, been overprinted in a like manner.

GUATEMALA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that two new handsome pictorials have been issued. These are 60 c., olive and black, picturing the Joaquina Maternity

Asylum, and the 90 c., brown-red and black, showing the Estrada Cabrera Practical School.

The 60 c. has "GUATEMALA" and "U.P.U 1918" at top and value at bottom. In the 90 c. this arrangement is reverted.

SALVADOR.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the 17 c. orange stamp, has been surcharged in two lines in black, thus—

" I —————
I CENTAVO I "

the numerals of original value being obliterated by black "blocks."

OTHER COUNTRIES

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The current 8 centavos stamp watermarked "PIPS," but perforated 10, is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society,
London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	A. DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. E. YARDLEY.

THE eighth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 5th February, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present : E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., J. H. Barron, T. W. Hall, W. Dorning Beckton, T. Wickham Jones, Ernest H. Collins, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., Lieut. Frank C. Graham, I. John Simons, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., Capt. E. B. Purefoy, E. Wilfred Evans, Lieut. W. M. Holman, D. C. Gray, Heatley Dickson, W. T. Standen, Col. J. Bonhote, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Louis E. Bradbury, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, W. Howard, F.R.G.S. Visitor : Alex. Holland.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 22nd January, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported the death of Mr. E. B. S. Benest (elected in 1912) on the 15th January at Madeira, and was directed to communicate with his relatives and express the regret and sympathy of the members.

Two dangerous forgeries of Great Britain Office of Works surcharge on the ½d. Queen's Head (green), and the 2d. (King Edward issue) which had been given to the Society's Collection by Lieut. Graham, were submitted for inspection.

A perforation gauge on a new system, called Captain Lawrence's Ratio Perforation Scale, was produced for inspection by those present.

The following candidates were after ballot declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society :—

Mr. Howard Cardwell-Hill, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assist. Hon. Secretary; Mr. Ernest John Gaspar, proposed by Mr. W. T. Standen, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan; Mr. Frederick Edward Pattison, proposed by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., seconded by Col. J. G. Adamson, C.M.G.; Mr. Percy Frederick Doble, proposed by Mr. T. Wickham Jones, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Erhard Herbert Hirschberg, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow; Mr. Dunbar William Murray, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow; Mr. R. W. T. Jones, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow; Mr. Chas. Stakesby Lewis

Martin, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The list of the Fellows of the Society being complete, the following candidates were after ballot duly elected Members of the Society:—

Mr. William Henry Markham Lee, proposed by Mr. E. Andrews, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Thomas Sydney Egerton Blandford, proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain, seconded by Mr. W. R. Williams; Mr. Archibald Law, proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain, seconded by Mr. W. R. Williams; Captain Norman Welsford, proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Karl Torjussen, proposed by Mr. O. Kraepelin, seconded by Mr. K. G. Fellenius.

The following candidate was after ballot duly elected an Associate of the Society.

Mr. Alexander Rudolf Simson, proposed by Mr. H. Dickson, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. J. Hall Barron then read some notes on "The Early Issues of Mexico," relating principally to the overprints and numbers of the various postal districts and sub-offices, and gave a most interesting display, which was much appreciated by the members present. These notes will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President and seconded by Col. Bates, and after some remarks in support by the President was unanimously carried.

THE ninth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., J. H. Barron, Percy F. Doble, Lieut.-Col. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., E. Wilfred Evans, Miss Lily A. F. Leman, John L. Green, I. John Simons, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Lieut. R. Leonard, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Ernest H. Collins, Heatley Dickson, Major H. F. Murland, B. Pinner, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, D. C. Gray, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, W. Dorning Beckton, A. Chilver, L. W. Fulcher, Capt. P. B. Oldfield, F. E. Pattison, C. F. D. Marshall, M.A., A. de Worms, Col. A. W. Chambers, C. McNaughtan, Louis E. Bradbury, E. W. Mann. Visitors: J. Seymour Lindsay, Geo. G. Timpson, Miss Lillian Lees.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 5th February were read and signed as correct.

The President, on behalf of His Majesty the King, presented for the Society's Collection the following stamps:—

(1) A set in blocks of four of the 1½, 3, 4, and 10 sen Japanese stamps issued to commemorate the advent of Peace, with speci-

mens of the two postcards prepared for the same celebration; and

(2) A set of stamps issued on 1st December, 1919, for the part of Thrace surrendered by Bulgaria under the Peace Treaty. The series consists of 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 25 stot and 1 lev. The stamps are overprinted "Thrace Interallié," and an error exists on some specimens of the 5, 10, and 15 stot, the second letter "l" of the word "Interallié" being inverted.

The Hon. Secretary was directed to express to His Majesty the thanks and appreciation of the Fellows and members.

The President on behalf of Mr. C. Lathrop Pack also presented for the Society's Library and Collection a copy of a paper with illustrations on the 2d. Victoria (half-length), and the reconstruction of the fourth printing by Thomas Ham, the replating of which had now been completed. And also two made-up groups of thirty of this setting, one in lilac-grey and the other in the cinnamon shade. Upon the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. E. H. Collins, the following resolution was unanimously passed, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to communicate the same to Mr. C. Lathrop Pack:—

Resolved "that the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, desire to express their appreciation and thanks to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack for the valuable gift of two reconstructed groups of the 2d., First Type Victoria, of Thomas Ham's fourth setting which he has presented for the Society's Collection. They also congratulated Mr. Pack on his success in solving another of the difficult problems connected with the first type stamps of that Colony.

The Hon. Secretary reported the following further gifts for the Society's Collection:— From Colonel Chambers: a reconstructed plate of Great Britain, 1d. red, with London postmarks. From Mr. I. John Simons: a number of stamps with Navy postmarks. From Mr. A. J. Hammond: a number of forgeries of different countries.

The business of the evening consisted in some notes on and a display of "Pre-1840 Essays of Great Britain, with Illustrations," by Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Bates, D.S.O.

The notes dealt with the response made to the invitation issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in 1839 for proposals in connection with the institution of the Penny Post and the results of an exhaustive investigation made by Colonel Bates.

Valuable information as to the names of those who responded, the nature of the designs and the prize winners, some of which was of a confidential nature, was given to those present, and a magnificent display of 122 originals and 248 photographs, many of which were beautifully enlarged, and nearly all of which had been personally taken, developed, and printed by Colonel Bates, was then given, and aroused very keen interest.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, who expressed the hope that at a later date, when the cost of printing and of illustrating was at a lower level, Colonel Bates would allow the fruits of his labour to be embodied in a volume to be published as one of the "Transactions" of the Society.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dendy Marshall, and after some remarks in support by Mr. W. Howard, was unanimously carried.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 426th meeting on March 5th, Mr. G. B. Duerst presiding, Messrs. Dr. W. J. S. Bythell and Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Reilly were unanimously elected to membership.

The nomination paper for election of officers and committee for the 1920-1 session was placed on the table according to rule, and Messrs. Berry and Pond elected to act as auditors for the current session's accounts. Mr. R. W. T. Jones gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Canada with notes, and although up to the time of his return from Active Service in France the collection was a comparatively small one, yet he had made ample amends for his period of inaction since his return, and the collection from its completeness, the fine condition of the specimens, and the rarities contained in it will certainly rank as one of the finest of that country.

He prefaced it with a display of entires franked at Quebec and Montreal, 1846-50, prior to the issue of postage stamps, and others dated 1851 and 1852 after their issue.

Of the 3d. on thin grey laid paper 6 singles, 2 pairs and 2 blocks of four were shown and a single on stout laid paper; 6d. on thin grey laid paper, 6 pairs with 1 pair on entire, 7 singles and 5 very fine singles

on entire; 6d., dull purple, 11 singles, 2 pairs, and 2 entires; 12 pence, 1 mint copy, 1 used on entire, and 1 "Specimen" proof; 1855, 10d., a fine block of 4 on wove paper, 1 mint copy, 5 singles, and 2 on entires; 1 entire with a 7½d. and 4 halfpenny dated 1858; 1857, ½d., deep rose, and 3d. well represented in all shades and varieties of paper; a used strip of 5 of the ½d. and strip of 6 on entire, and a very fine pair of the 7½d., used; 1859, ½d., perf. 12, a pair used on piece of original, and 8 singles of the deep rose, 7 used, and 1 on ribbed paper, 2 singles on entires of the red shade; 6d., perf. 12, 1 unused, 2 used on stout wove. Re-entries were made a special feature of, and on the 3d. 5 types were shown on the various papers, including 8 pairs and 1 strip of five with re-entries; 12 pence, two types; 10d. mint copies and used on entires of both types; ½d., five hitherto unchronicled varieties of re-entry, 2 types being shown together on cover bearing 6 copies of the ½d.

The 1859 issue, all values in mint pairs with blocks of 2, 5, and 10 c.; 10 c., black-brown, mint, 3 singles, 1 pair, together with single and pair on covers; 5 c., re-entry, 4 singles, on entire and proof showing variety, colour trials, die proofs also shown of this issue.

A vote of thanks was ably proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Brooks, and an added appreciation by the Chairman, to which Mr. Jones briefly responded.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.
March, 1920.

A CORRECTION.

REFERRING to the report of the paper read by Mr. C. H. Schill on the Stamps of Peru on November 21st, the statement therein made that Mr. Schill had acquired any of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's stamps is an error.
J. S. GEE.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of February 10th and 11th, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1849-50, 15 c., yellow-green, on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, vertical tête-bêche pair, cut close	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., orange, strip of 4, close top and right	9	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1849-50, 40 c., orange, pair and single	14	0	0
Ditto, 1853-61, 1 fc., pair, one stamp creased, on piece	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., on pieces			
	£4, £4 5,		
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., 3 copies, with 3 others on original	5	10	0
Ditto, 1870-3, 10 c., bistre on rose, tête-bêche, pair, mint	9	10	0
	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1862-71, 80 c., rose, variety <i>tête-bêche</i> , in a mint block of 4, one stamp creased	44	0	0
Ditto, 1877-90, 1 c., Prussian-blue,* part gum	3	5	0
Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	5	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	£6	10s.	and 6 5 0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines, on entire, close at left	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., vert. lines, on entire	6	5	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1847-8, Large Eagle, 5 c., yellow-green, on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1850, 5 c., red obliteration	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, on entire	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1850 (Aug.), 5 c., on entire	11	10	0
Ditto, 2½ r., Orts Post, Cross without frame, on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 2½ r., Poste Locale, Cross with frame, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, 1867-78, 25 c., green, corner figure and inscription doubly printed, once inverted	£4	10	and 4 15 0
Ceylon, 1857-8, imperf., 8d., brown, close at right	18	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of February 19th and 20th, 1920.

Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 8, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, 1854-7, Large Crown, 14, 2d., blue, mint, pair	3	15	0
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve on blued, mint, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	17	6
Ditto, 1867-83, £5, orange on blued, imperf., mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1877, 4d., sage-green, Plate 17	10	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ¼ gr., orange	8	15	0
Baghdad, 1 a. on 20 p., S.G. 14,* slight stain	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 21, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, S.G. 22,* slight defect	4	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion,* slightly cut into	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	10	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Ceylon, imperf., int. perfs., 5d., chestnut*	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	9	15	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 1s., cold violet*	6	0	0
India, Official, 1883-90, 1 a., brown-purple, inverted overprint, mint	4	15	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early, tiny defect	14	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 6d., yellow-green block of 12*	4	4	0
Niger Coast, 1893, Halfpenny in black on 2½d., S.G. 14, mint	18	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., lake, sheet of 20, mint	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, Half 6d., yellow-green, used as 3d., on entire	8	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue, on piece	14	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 4c., blue, rosaces, small margins	6	0	0
Nevis, 1876, 1s, deep green, block of 4, mint	6	0	0
St. Vincent, first issue, 1d., rose-red, imperf., block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Turks Islands, "4" on 1d., dull red, S.G. 29	4	10	0
Samoa, 1911, ½d. on 3 pf., comma after "i", on piece	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 5 pf., similar variety, on piece	4	10	0
Victoria, 1854, 1s., blue, imperf., block of 12	20	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue on yellow	4	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 5th and 6th, 1920.

Bavaria, 1 k., black	5	5	0
Cayman Islands, 2½ on 4d., mint	6	5	0
Ceylon, imperf. 1s. 9d., green*	15	15	0
Ditto, CA, Ten Cents on 16 c, lilac	16	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	8	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 1s., bi-colour, mint, pair	8	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, yellowish paper, 1d., orange, No. 4 on plate, minute thinning	130	0	0
Ditto, ditto, bluish paper, 1d., vermilion, early state, No. 8 on plate	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, ditto, No. 6 on plate	95	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on plate	355	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, No. 5 on plate	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, No. 7 on plate	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, No. 12 on plate	60	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Mauritius, 1848, bluish paper, 1d., vermilion, later state*	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. pair, Nos. 1 and 4 on plate	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on yellowish, 2d., deep blue, No. 1 on plate	35	10	0
Ditto, ditto, on bluish, 2d., blue, No. 8 on plate	55	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, No. 4 on plate	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, Nos. 10, 11, and 12 on plate, very slight defect.	82	0	0
Ditto, ditto, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, No. 1 on plate	140	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 2 on plate	165	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 3 on plate	95	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 4 on plate	130	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 5 on plate	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 8 on plate	85	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 9 on plate	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 10 on plate	70	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 12 on plate	60	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Greek border, 1d., red,* part gum, slightly thinned	18	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 3, 2d., pale ultramarine, pair, one with double line on bale	5	5	0
Southern Nigeria, £1, S.G. 19, mint	5	0	0
Sale of February 11th and 13th, 1920.			
Brunswick, 1st issue, 1 slb., rose	6	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue	40	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, slight cut	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, £6 ros. and	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d.*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, slight nick	6	0	0
Chili, collection, 165, first type	70	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, laid paper, 1 r., black on yellow	9	0	0
France, 1853-60, 1 fc., on piece, close left	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 4	5	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 5	5	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1	12	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, another, slight crease	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., vermilion, Plate 16, poor copy	28	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black,* slightly creased	10	0	0
Ditto, "I.R.," Queen, £1, OFFICIAL, green, mint	17	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d.	7	0	0
Naples, $\frac{1}{2}$ t., Cross	35	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., rich red	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d.,* re-entry variety	10	10	0
Oldenburg, $\frac{1}{4}$, yellow	5	15	0
Ditto, $\frac{1}{3}$, green,* broken transfer variety	6	5	0
Spain, 1851, 6 rs., blue	5	3	0
United States, State, \$5	9	10	0
Zanzibar, 200 rs., black and brown	5	10	0

Sale of February 19th and 20th, 1920.

Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, black on rose	120	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, blue on green	22	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, blue on rose, on piece	130	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 40 p., blue, on entire	7	5	0
Ditto, other copies, £6 10s., £7 5s., and	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 p., red, £6 and	6	5	0
Roumania, 1867, 5 p., black on blue, mint block of 16, showing the four spaces for stamps top right	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a mint block of 20	6	15	0
Ditto, 1868-70, 3 b., mauve, mint block of 23, showing strip of 5 blank spaces	11	10	0
Ditto, 1871, 10 b., on laid*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 b., vermilion, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 b., brown, mint block of 28, showing five vacant squares, divided in centre and rejoined	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint block of 6, showing two vacant spaces	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 bani, with beard	5	0	0
Ditto, 1876-8, 5 b., deep blue, error of colour, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1879, 5 b., rose-red, ditto	3	15	0

Sale of February 26th and 27th, 1920.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue, on piece	11	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, July, 1d. on 4d.	6	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on blue, glazed	14	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 2s., pale blue, close	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slightly soiled	10	10	0
Dominica, CA, 1s., dull magenta	5	15	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1905-6, £1	8	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., orange- red, strip of 8, Plate 71, one copy torn*	24	0	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	6	0	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., ver- milion	11	11	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1, mint	5	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, minute defect	50	0	0	Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue, minute defect	5	0	0
Niger Coast, ½ on 2½, S.G., 24, mint	6	6	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, minute defect	8	0	0
Rhodesia, One Penny on 3d.	5	5	0	Baghdad, S.G. 2, dated 5 Sep., 1917	5	5	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., black on orange*	6	15	0	Ditto, S.G. 3, used	14	0	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s, rose-red*	19	0	0	Ditto, S.G. 6, dated 1 Sep.	6	0	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	6	10	0	Ditto, S.G. 10, ditto, ditto, 1917	24	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.,* vermilion	22	10	0	Ditto, S.G. 11, ditto, ditto.	5	5	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., deep blue	9	9	0	Ditto, S.G. 12, on piece	12	10	0
Victoria, 1854, 2d., Queen on Throne, block of 4,* but defective	10	0	0	Ditto, S.G. 14, ditto	13	10	0
Western Australia, 2nd issue, 2d., orange, block of 9*	7	10	0	Ditto, S.G. 18, used	7	0	0
* * *				Ditto, S.G. 19, ditto	4	0	0
				Ditto, S.G. 20, dated 7 Sep., 1917	4	10	0
				Ditto, S.G. 21, used	3	0	0
				Ditto, S.G. 22	19	0	0
				Ditto, S.G. 23	8	0	0
				Ditto, S.G. 24, used	5	15	0
				Ditto, cover with postal and censor cancellation, dated 1 Sep., 1917, with S.G. 14, 18, 19, pair, 22 and 23	48	0	0
				Ditto, another, dated 4 Sep., 1917, with S.G. 3, 5, 9, and 12	38	0	0
				Ditto, another, dated 25 Dec., 1917, with S.G. 1, 2, 3, 9, 12, 17, 20 and 22, all the stamps uncancelled	55	0	0
				Ditto, a mint set of 9 values	55	0	0
				Ditto, S.G. 14, mint	13	10	0
				Bushire, Sep., 1915, 1 k., mint	14	0	0
				Ceylon, 1857, 9d., purple-brown, cut at top	7	0	0
				Ditto, 1857-8, 1s., violet, pair on piece	4	4	0
				Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	8	15	0
				Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	18	0	0
				Naples, 50 gra.	4	15	0
				Mauritius, 1863, 9d., yellow-green, mint pane of 60	38	0	0
				New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	19	10	0
				New South Wales, Sydney, 1850, 1d. on bluish	5	5	0
				Seychelles, 1901, 3 c. on 10 c., double surcharge, mint	5	15	0
				Ditto, ditto, 6 c. on 8 c., inverted surcharge, mint	8	15	0
				Sale of February 25th and 28th, 1920.			
				Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 5	7	15	0
				Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, white dots, mint, perms. not guaranteed	6	15	0
				Ditto, 2s., brown	5	0	0
				Ditto, 1878, Cross, £1	5	0	0
				Sicily, 20 gr., retouched	5	0	0
				Ditto, 50 gr. (two) each	4	10	0
				Straits Settlements, 1867, set of 9	5	5	0
				Switzerland, 1854-5, 5 r., blue*	11	10	0
				Western Australia, 6d., grey-black, trifle defective	3	10	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

APRIL, 1920.

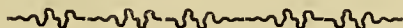
No. 340.

“Newcastle.”



THE close of the philatelic season of 1919-20 which is fast approaching will be signalized by an important event, viz. the resumption of the Annual Philatelic Congress, the first one since the war began. Before the end of next month a number of philatelists will have gathered together at Newcastle to discuss various propositions relating to the furtherance of philatelic study which will be laid before them, and what is in our opinion of even greater importance, to meet one another informally, and exchange ideas on all the multifarious aspects of Philately. Old friends can compare notes on points they are mutually interested in, and all will have the opportunity of making new friendships based on common interest in their particular study.

We are writing at the moment in ignorance of what are to be the special topics of debate, but the programme includes an Exhibition, with its concomitants in the way of dealers' stalls, various excursions, and a dinner. These are all highly popular and attractive functions, which will stimulate the social aspect of the gathering and help to mitigate the more strenuous activities attendant on the serious business of the meetings. All the previous Congresses have been well attended and unanimously acclaimed as great successes. There is every prospect of another useful and enjoyable meeting to be added to the series.



Victoria Half-Lengths.

PLATING THE RETOUCHES OF THE 4TH SETTING OF
THOMAS HAM'S TWO PENCE, 1850.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

—◆—

The Value Omitted Variety in a New Light.

1. "CT" of "VICTORIA" and a long triangular area in the background below it extending down to shoulder was retouched by long oblique lines. A used copy in a dull brownish lilac, with top and left margins, cancelled in black script, obliquely up from left to right between pen lines, "No. 2." Not mentioned by Mr. Hausburg. This is Type 1 of a group.
2. The left stamp of the same strip of 3 described under Variety 4 was also retouched in background near right border, about 3 mm. down from top, showing as a heavy horizontal dash extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left from inner edge of right border, with fine vertical strokes below it. Also appears on the upper stamp of a vertical pair with Variety 7 below (with "Butterfly 1" cancellation) and on a single on part cover (with "Butterfly 15" cancellation) and two singles, all in the same reddish lilac shade. Not mentioned by Mr. Hausburg. It is Type 4 in the group.
3. The whole N.E. corner of stamp, including "RIA" of "VICTORIA" and the upper part of right border and background below it over an area about 3 by 4 mm. was heavily retouched by 5 or 6 horizontal lines. A used copy ("Butterfly 15" cancellation) in grey-lilac. This is Mr. Hausburg's variety No. 2. The same stamp is known without any traces of the retouching, it being Type 5 of the group.
4. "VIC" of "VICTORIA" and a large kite-shaped area in background below it 5 by 9 mm. in dimension was heavily retouched by crossed diagonal lines. It is the right stamp in a used strip of 3 in reddish lilac (with "Butterfly 33" cancellation). As the strip has *top* and *right* margins this stamp is Type 6 of a group. Not mentioned by Mr. Hausburg. See also *Var.* 5 on this Type 6.
5. Type 6 in the group sometimes shows a different "retouch" from that described under Variety 4 above. In this case the N.W. corner square has been crudely redrawn together with about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. of the adjoining left border. Also the upper label is affected for about 3 mm., a heavy horizontal stroke of colour cutting off the lower parts of "VI" of "VICTORIA." The background immediately below this heavy stroke is entirely missing, appearing as a long triangular area, probably defining the extent of the defect on the transfer. It is presumed that Varieties 4 and 5 must have been from different groups. This Variety 5 is undoubtedly Mr. Hausburg's Variety 4.
6. Type 8 in the group sometimes shows a worn area above the head, retouched by several irregular strokes just below the "O" of "VICTORIA."

The crown, instead of showing the jewels, is redrawn with a series of four long curved strokes from left to right. This must be Mr. Hausburg's Variety 5.

7. The lower stamp of the vertical pair mentioned under Variety 2 was also retouched in right border for a distance of about 6 mm. down from top. Not noted by Mr. Hausburg. I have also a single of same in same shade. It is Type 10 of the group.
8. Background between veil and right border retouched. The retouching consists of three (or possibly four) heavy horizontal lines 3 mm. long covering a space 1 mm. wide. Horizontal pair with right margin having the left stamp retouched. Not mentioned by Mr. Hausburg. Numerous examples of this type both in pairs and singles show no signs of the "retouch." It is Type 11 of a group.
9. Type 14 in the group sometimes shows, as on Type 8, a retouching of the crown, but to a much less extent, being confined only to the right half of crown. A type found showing this "retouch" will also have numerous large white defective areas in upper part of background, especially noticeable below the "O" and "IA" of "VICTORIA," the "O" of "VICTORIA" consequently appearing as a "Q." One used copy in reddish lilac with "Butterfly 15" cancellation.
10. The "R" of "VICTORIA" and a portion of the background below it extending down to top of crown was retouched in such a manner that the retouching has the appearance of a tall wavy feather in top of crown. Two used copies in red-lilac (both "Butterfly 1" cancellations). Evidently corresponds to Mr. Hausburg's Variety No. 3. It is Type 17 in the group.
11. The whole N.W. corner of stamp, including "VI" of "VICTORIA," and the left border and background below it for a distance down of 8 mm. was retouched, also upper part of sceptre. An *unused* copy in a brownish lilac; also appears on the upper stamp of a used vertical pair in same shade. This is evidently Mr. Hausburg's Variety No. 1; and is Type 18 in the group.
12. The "A" of "VICTORIA"; N.E. corner square, and right border for 5 mm. down, are retouched with 3 or 4 vertical strokes. A used copy in red-lilac. Not mentioned by Mr. Hausburg. It is Type 23 in a group.
13. Type 25 in the group sometimes shows the final "E" of "PENCE" and the entire S.E. corner square entirely obliterated by a heavy blotch of colour. A pair (25-26) is known, in which this result is found to be a continuation of the heavy strokes remedying the extensive damage to the lower label of Type 26, known as the "Value Omitted" Variety. See *Var.* 15.
14. Type 27 in the group sometimes shows that a quite serious defect in and below the upper label was retouched. As a result the "R" of "VICTORIA" is entirely covered with colour, and a portion of the background below "RI" to the depth of 1 mm. shows numerous heavy vertical dashes of colour.

Of the above varieties, Mr. Hausburg, in *London Philatelist* for

May, 1913, noted but five (not including the "Value Omitted" Variety), as follows—Varieties 3, 5, 6, 10 and 11. The inclusion now of at least nine others, all definitely located in the group, shows how great an advance has been made in the study of these stamps in recent years.

Varieties 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15 are found in the collection of His Majesty King George, and until the opportunity was presented to examine these through the kind offices of Mr. E. D. Bacon, Varieties 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14 had not been previously seen by me. Since then, however, a re-examination of all my material has brought to light a copy of Variety 9. Varieties 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 are in the writer's collection.

15. *Two Pence Value Omitted*.—I have four copies of the variety known as "Value Omitted," in four quite different shades, namely, grey-lilac, brown-lilac, red-lilac and lilac, only two shades of which have been heretofore recorded. This stamp is excessively rare and is unknown unused. The copies in the collection include all I have ever seen in all these many years of collecting, and only a very few other copies are known. This variety was evidently the result of some serious defect in the whole lower part of a transfer, as in addition to the value label and lower corners being but a succession of irregular white dashes, the hand of the Queen holding the sceptre is like a large white mitten, while the fingers of the other hand and lower part of orb are also solid white. All of the background or gown below the arms and those parts of the lower label that remain are in solid colour. I firmly believe this to be a retouch, as by no other means, it would seem, could the appearance of the label and hands, etc., be so changed in appearance. A defective or worn transfer would not show such sharply-defined features as these are seen to be. Even the peculiar appearance of the lower label itself and of the squares in lower corners tend to this conclusion. Without question, there must have been a serious defect affecting the entire lower part of this stamp, but an attempt was made to repair it and it was only "blocked in," as an artist would say, when repairs were made possibly with the intention of completing the lettering, but by an oversight this must have been overlooked.

No attempt was made, apparently, to reproduce the original lines of the robe or gown in its lower parts, for all of the renewed portions appear in solid colour. The hands and orb have been sharply *outlined*, but the smaller details of fingers, etc., omitted. I think that this most noticeable variety should be included in the "retouches." It is found to be Type 26 in the group, a position in the lower row, where a defective transfer would most likely be found.

A horizontal pair is known (25-26), on which the right stamp is the one with "Value Omitted." The left stamp agrees with Variety 14 described above.

PLATING GUIDES FOR THE FOURTH SETTING OF THE TWO
PENCE "HALF-LENGTHS" IN A GROUP OF THIRTY (6 × 5).

First Row.

1. Often there is a spot of colour on breast, a little to the N.W. of locket, as the pendant from chain. A difficult type to identify unless top and left margins are sufficiently wide to place it in that way. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 1* of list of retouches.

2. Sometimes there is a white spot on gown, 1 mm. above left stroke of "W" of "TWO." A dot of colour on top of "R" of "VICTORIA" separates the vertical stroke from the curved right-hand stroke. A small white dot on inner line of right border, 1 mm. above S.E. square. Two small dots of colour just below locket.

3. A conspicuous white spot on upper edge of lower label between "WO" of "TWO." Two white dots in S.W. corner on gown, above "T" of "TWO," one of them breaking inner line of left border $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above S.W. corner square. Sometimes a white spot is found on gown, just below outline of left forearm. Right side of S.E. corner square is missing.

4. There is a small notch of colour on left side of "W" of "TWO," near lower angle. If top margin is sufficient, there is a dot of colour 1 mm. above "A" of "VICTORIA." Sometimes there is a faint white dot between "W" and "O" of "TWO." This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 2*.

5. The upper part of the "T" in S.W. corner is defective, in such a way that it appears to join both the top and right sides of the square. On left outer frame line, 2 mm. up, there is a small oblique spur. There is a dot of colour on breast, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the left of locket, and two others on same side, closer to chain. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 3*.

6. The outer frame-line at left is heavy for $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. up, stopping abruptly. Often N.E. corner is rounded off. The second "I" of "VICTORIA" has a white line at its base. Usually there is a small dot of colour on right forearm, near its lower outlines. Right side of the base of the "T" in S.W. corner is joined to lower edge of square by a line of colour.* This type was twice *retouched*. See *Vars. 4* and *5*.

Second Row.

7. There is a dot of colour on right side of vertical stroke of "R" of "VICTORIA" (compare with Type 17). Chain of necklace is broken off at left side of locket. The "O" and second "I" of "VICTORIA" generally have white caps on top.

8. Colour runs on to the "O" of "VICTORIA" at its N.W. edge, giving the latter a flattened appearance. Solid colour of the lower label runs into S.E. square at its S.W. corner, giving an oblique appearance to left side of square. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 6*.

9. A small white spur is found on right side of S.W. square, just below the left end of top stroke of "T" of "TWO." White notches into right side

* As this latter feature is found on several types it should only be considered in connection with the other distinctive details.

of N.E. square. The base of right stroke of "A" of "VICTORIA" is longer than ordinarily, extending nearly to N.E. corner square.

10. Right side of base of "T" of "VICTORIA" has a white line joining it, with the background below it. Inner edge of right border is broken immediately below N.E. square. Sometimes the top of "R" of "VICTORIA" has a white line joining it with upper margins. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 7*.

11. On right side of S.W. square there is a long spur of colour, extending inwards almost to the vertical stroke of the "T." Below the vertical stroke of "R" of "VICTORIA" there is a white line connecting base of the letter with background. Often there is a white dot on gown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above left side of "C" of "PENCKE," but probably only peculiar to one group. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 8*.

12. Inner edge of right border is broken half-way down. Usually there is a small white dot within the "C" of "VICTORIA." Sometimes there is a white spot on under edge of left forearm, larger than a similar spot on Type 3 and nearer to the elbow. A small dot of colour on the "C" of "VICTORIA."

Third Row.

13. At N.W. corner of S.E. square there is a white projection into the coloured lower label. Tops of "T" and second "I" of "VICTORIA" are joined with outer frame by white lines. Lower side of S.W. square is very heavy.

14. "C" of "PENCKE" shows a dot of colour on its left side. Left side of vertical stroke of "T" of "TWO" is shaved off to a point at bottom. Left half of lower side of S.W. square is missing. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 9*.

15. In right border, 5 mm. down, there is an oblique white flaw, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. There is a blotch of colour below "P" of "PENCKE," filling the space between lower label and outer frame-line. Usually a minute white spur may be found below the "N" of "PENCKE," extending up between the strokes of the "N."

16. There is a white notch in lower edge of lower label between the S.W. corner and the "T" of "TWO." A couple of dots is usually all that remains of the lower line of S.W. corner square.

17. A spot of colour interrupts the vertical stroke of "R" of "VICTORIA." This must not be confused with a similar spot on Type 7, which is on right side of stroke. Usually a fine white dot may be found just under right side of top stroke of "T" of "TWO." Type 17 often shows a long curved white scratch extending across lower part of the stamp from the left side, 2 mm. up, to the right side 5 mm. up, crossing gown and hands and touching top of orb. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 10*.

18. Lower border-line is very heavy below "TWO." The "H" in S.E. corner square has a dot of colour on top, as noted for Type 23. It has a fairly conspicuous white dot in N.E. corner of background. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 11*.

Fourth Row.

19. A small white dot is usually found between the tops of "T" and "O" of "VICTORIA." Second "I" of "VICTORIA" has a notch of colour in its base, as also on Type 25.

20. The left arm of "T" of "TWO" is missing, the letter looking like an inverted "L." Right end of base of second "I" of "VICTORIA" is joined to the background below by a white line. A heavy line of colour below "WO" of "TWO."

21. "A" of "VICTORIA" has no cross-bar. There is a fine oblique line of colour crossing S.W. corner square, from upper right side of square to middle of bottom line, cutting through base of the "T" therein. The "T" of "TWO" has right side of top-stroke heavier than left side. The "T" in S.W. corner appears to have a notch in its top over the vertical stroke.

22. A considerable white notch in upper side of N.W. corner square. A white spot at right of "T" of "TWO," about half-way up.

23. There is a white spot at right of "T" of "TWO," as in Type 22, but it is closer to the top stroke. A notch of colour on left edge of first "I" of "VICTORIA." Usually there is a worn space in N.E. corner of background. There is a minute dot of colour on top of "H" in S.E. corner, as on Type 18. Usually a small white dot N.E. of "O" of "TWO." White dot N.W. of top of second "I" of "VICTORIA," appearing somewhat like the long-topped "I" on Type 27. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 12*.

24. Left arm of "T" of "TWO" is cut off from the vertical stroke by a line of colour. Final "E" of "PENCE" has no middle horizontal stroke. A little point of colour on the inside of left side of S.E. square. Base of "T" in S.W. corner joined with lower side of square, as in Types 6 and 27.

Fifth Row.

25. At right end of base of first "E" of "PENCE" there is a white line connecting with the lower margin. Base of second "I" of "VICTORIA" has a notch of colour, as on Type 19. There can usually be distinguished a small white dot between the words "TWO" and "PENCE," just below the fingers of left hand. S.W. corner square is broken at S.W. corner. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 13*.

26. There is a small white dot close up under left arm of "T" of "VICTORIA." Also there is a small white vertical dash at left side of "T" of "TWO," close up under left arm of top stroke. A small white dot at right of top of "N," and another within the "C" of "PENCE." A vertical spur of colour extends down from S.W. corner. This type sometimes shows a curved white scratch from the right side, 10 mm. down, across to the chin of Queen. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 15*. ("No value in lower label.")

27. Top of second "I" of "VICTORIA" is extended to the left by a long oblique white flaw, extending to upper margin. A dash of colour in margin above the "C" of "VICTORIA." Right end of base of "T" in S.W. corner square is joined to lower side of square by a fine line of colour, as in Types 6 and 24. This type was *retouched*. See *Var. 14*.

28. Usually a small white dot may be found on gown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above left side of "W" of "TWO." White spur at S.E. corner square extends obliquely down to lower margin.

29. There is a white flaw on top of "C" of "PENGE," extending across upper line of lower label.

30. Second "1" of "VICTORIA" has the right side of base missing. Right outer frame-line is broken $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. below N.E. square. N.E. corner is very heavy, projecting upwards.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Concluded from page 59.)

In this block of types we find all the types of the second row in unsevered pairs. We put 22 over 14 because it is found *se-tenant* with 23, the first type of the row, and 1 and 7 which may fill the two vacant spaces complete the top row. To confirm this arrangement we ought to find 14 and 9 unsevered to fix the fact of the repetition of the types in two rows, and we also require to find the pairs

20	1
----	---

 and

7	22
---	----

, and also the three vertical pairs to the right. If the association

22	23
----	----

 happens to be an abnormal one this arrangement may be quite wrong. We must not be too confident that the above shows the actual arrangement.

The types of the second setting work out into a similar arrangement thus:—

12	8	4	3	5	2				
13	25	18	16	24	11	13	25		

Here all the horizontal pairs are found *se-tenant* and the strip of four

24	11	13	25
----	----	----	----

 appears to indicate the repetition of the types in the row. But we should have

2	12
---	----

 to confirm the first row and we have no vertical pairs.

We should mention here that stamps in the lemon or sulphur yellow shade are found in the next value 50 c., but are much scarcer apparently than those of the 25 c. in this colour, but from certain vertical pairs we have found of the 50 c. we have strong evidence that the second setting of this value was arranged in vertical columns of the same type. It was to be expected that something of the same kind should be found in the 25 c. value, in which case these twelve types would all range themselves in one row.

Stamps from the second setting are found printed on both sides.

The Hall collection contains the following :—

(1) Normal impression on back.

(a) *Front*, Type 8. *Back*, Types

	13
?	?

(b) *Front*, Type 25. *Back*, Type 12.

(c) *Front*, Type 16. *Back*, Type 5.

(d) *Front*, Type 2. *Back*, Type 18.

(2) With inverted impression on the back.

(a) *Front*, Type 24. *Back*, Type 24.

(b) *Front*, Type 3. *Back*, Type 3.

Stamps printed on both sides, with 25 c. on one side and 50 c. on the other, will be described after the description of the 50 c.

50 CENTIMOS." We have found twenty-four types of this value.

1. Thick coloured mark in broad white oval over "CE." Coloured dot on the "o" of "50" in oval A. One, sometimes two, coloured dots in the white oval of oval B. Ornament over oval B extends thickly down right side.
2. Narrow white oval below bust, nearly closed at position *a*. Stump of ornament over oval B clear of the oval, but with extension lower down on right side, after a gap, touching the oval B. White flaw above figure "5" in oval A.
3. The right side of oval B does not close, but the two edges overlap to right of the top of the "o" of "50." Coloured mark in broad white oval over "CENT." Ornament over oval B has thick extension to right.
4. Coloured line in broad white oval over "CENT," with break over "N." Two pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Ornament over oval A clear of oval. Short stump of ornament over oval B clear of oval. Patches of colour into white oval of oval B left of the top part of the figure "5."
5. White oval below bust clear, except for minute dot over "T." Short stump of ornament over oval B. The ornament to the right of this ends in a fine double-lined curved arc.
6. Pearl above "O" breaks into white oval, and also one or two pearls opposite position *b*. Short stump of ornament over oval B.
7. Three pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Short mark in broad white oval over "CE." The curved end of the ornament on right over the oval B touches B in a thick end.
8. The pearls over "TIMOS" and opposite position *b* break into white oval. Very short stump of ornament over the oval B. The curved end of the ornament to right touches the oval B.
9. Coloured line in broad white oval over "CENTI," thick over "CE." Ornament over oval A close to the oval. Ornament over oval B ends in a fine thick curved line to right.

10. Narrow white oval below bust, especially on left, obliterated opposite position *b*. Curved line from end of ornament on right to the right of oval B outside right margin. End of ornament over oval B thick, and touches the oval.
11. White oval below bust is clear of marks. Short stump of ornament over oval B. The curved end to the right is incomplete, and ends in two lines which do not meet. Kink in coloured ground in oval A to S.E. of the figure "o."
12. Coloured marks in broad white oval over "CE," "NTI," and traces over "TIM." White oval broad at position *b*.
13. White oval and pearls coalesce opposite position *b*. Stump of ornament over B clear of oval, with extension in a thick line to right. Oval A has a partially double-lined frame on the left.
14. Very thick outline to top and top left of oval A. Coloured line from opposite position *a* downwards over "CENTIM" in broad white oval, thick over "CE" and "NT."
15. Wide gap under stump of ornament over oval B. Break in outline of oval B at position *b* with fine coloured projection into the white oval. Oval A broken at position *a* and white oval nearly obliterated here.
16. White oval clear below bust. Break in outline of oval A under stump of ornament on top.
17. Line in white oval over "ENTIM." Wide gap under stump of ornament over oval B and the oval. Flaw on edge of coloured ground in oval A above the figures "50."
18. White oval below bust clear of marks and rather narrow. Break in outline of oval B under stump of ornament. Ornament over oval A touches the top of the oval.
19. Bottom of ornament over oval A forms the outline to the oval. Top of oval B very thin and broken.
20. "Cap" on top of oval B and short stump of ornament above it.
21. White oval narrow below bust. Pearl over "CE" and one opposite position *b* break into white oval. Outline of oval B broken opposite end of ornament to right.
22. White gap at position *b*. White oval almost closed at position *a*. Top of oval B weak under the left end of the ornament above.
23. White oval practically obliterated below bust. Break in outline of top of oval B. White flaw in coloured ground above the figure "5" in oval A.
24. Coloured line in broad white oval over "CENTI." Flaw on edge of coloured ground in oval A over the figure "50."

The following blocks and pairs showing types *se-tenant* are in the Hall collection :—

9	5	16	11	22	15	20	12	16	19	3			
18	14	1	6	22	15	20	7	8	19	3			
2	22	4	11	8	18	10	21	11	12	16	9	17	3

The second block mentioned and the two vertical pairs give an indication that there is a setting of this value with the stamps in vertical rows of the same type. As we also find copies of some of these types in the lemon or sulphur yellow colour described under the 25 c. value, we might expect to get all the types of this setting by picking out copies in this shade. But they seem to be rather scarce. We only have types 2, 3, 13, 15, 20, 22, and 23 as yet in this shade, but if we take due regard of paper and impression we find these types as well as Nos. 10, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 24 on thick rough paper with coarse impressions, while the remaining types are usually good impressions on smooth medium paper. Nor do we find any of these twelve types associated *se-tenant* with any of the remaining twelve types. A further fact which may be brought into consideration is that in typing a batch of some 200 copies of the 50 c. these were found to contain all the twelve types, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 18, and no others. Hence we may almost with certainty conclude that there are two settings of this value as follows, the order being determined by dated copies of the types, which seem on the whole to indicate the order given.

First setting. Twelve types. Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 18 above. A possible arrangement of these types was:—

12	16	9	5	4	11	12
7	8	18	14	1	6	

All these types, except

5	4
---	---

 horizontally and

4
1

 vertically, are found *se-tenant* in the blocks and pairs above mentioned. The existence of Type 16 in the first block of eight recorded above is, according to the suggested scheme, out of place, occupying the position of Type 4. This is, of course, to be expected, and other changes may be yet found when more material is examined. We require, however, the pair

6	7
---	---

 as an indication that the types in the second row were repeated in the row.

Second setting. Twelve types. Nos. 2, 3, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 above. These types were apparently arranged in a row, but we have not yet found sufficient material to arrive at the order. We have possibly

2	22	15	20
---	----	----	----

, and also

10	21
----	----

 and

17	3
----	---

, but no pairs showing how the remaining Types 13, 19, 23, and 24 were attached.

This value also occurs printed on both sides. The following occur in the Hall collection, showing that this double printing occurred in the second setting. Both stamps have normal impression on the back.

(a) *Front*, Type 24. *Back*, Type 21.

(b) *Front*, Type 15. *Back*, Type 15.

We might perhaps infer from (b) that Type 15 was in the middle of the row.

There also exist stamps printed on both sides, showing a 25 c. on one side and a 50 c. on the other. It is impossible to say which is the "front"

and which is the "back" in these cases, but when used it is perhaps legitimate to regard the "used" side as the front.

The Hall collection contains the following varieties, all with inverted impressions on the back.

- (a) Used as 25 c. *Front*, 25 c., Type 11. *Back*, 50 c., Types

3
3
- (b) Used as 25 c. *Front*, 25 c., Type 18. *Back*, 50 c., Types

15	20
?	?
- (c) Used as 50 c. *Front*, 50 c., Type 23. *Back*, 25 c., Types

12	8
?	?
- (d) Used as 50 c. *Front*, 50 c., Type 20. *Back*, 25 c., Types

16	24

The 50 c. value is found used "split" vertically (La Guaira), horizontally (Puerto Cabello), and diagonally.

I BOLIVAR. We find twelve types of this value.

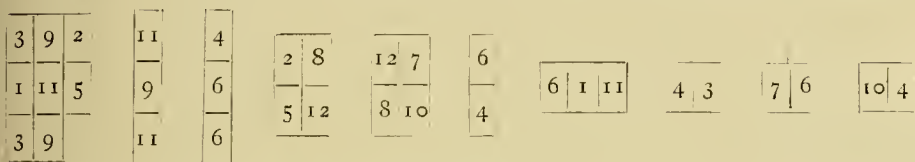
1. Coloured dot above top margin over "c" of "ESCUELAS" and dot at point of ornament to left. Stump of ornament on right at top of scroll shows traces of central ornamentation and projects somewhat downwards to right. Clear space over end of scroll on left.
2. Very similar to No. 1, but no dots above top margin. Stump of ornament on left shorter and shows no internal ornamentation.
3. Projection from stump of ornament over end of scroll on left into white oval. Faint dash of colour over "U" of "UN" and another over "BO" in white oval.
4. Dash over "U" and line over "BOLI" in white oval.
5. Thick dash over space between "UN BOL..." and thick line over "BOLI" in white oval.
6. Short stump of ornament over end of scroll on left touches the scroll. Thin, fairly even, white oval below bust with usually a pearl over B breaking into it.
7. All pearls except one or two from "OLIVAR" break into white oval.
8. Projection from right end of ornament over scroll on left continued as a coloured dash over "UN." Minute dot inside right-hand circle containing the figure "1."
9. Three or four pearls over "UN" break into white oval. Ornament on right over scroll touches the scroll.
10. Long projection into white oval from ornament on left over scroll, with a dash over the right arm of the letter "U" not always visible. Ornament over scroll on right very close to scroll. Group of coloured dots in top left corner of stamp outside margin.

11. Very like No. 2, but ornament over scroll on right shows more ornamentation in centre and is closer to scroll. Slight projection from end of ornament over scroll on right.
12. Two or three pearls above "B" and also one over "1" break into white oval. Short stump of ornament over right scroll. White dot under figure "1" in lower left corner.

The Hall collection contains a copy of Type "5" showing a small transfer fold left of word "UN," vertical, extending from top of the figure "1" in lower left corner to ornament above scroll, and a copy of Type 7 showing two or three slight folds obliquely from left to right, the chief one from between the "SC" of "ESCUELAS" to between the letters "OL" of "BOLIVAR."

This value occurs "split" horizontally and used at La Guaira.

The blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show the following types:—



These fit into the scheme :

3	9	2	8	10	4	3
1	11	5	12	7	6	1 11

and this block of twelve types was repeated several times to make up the sheet.

The second vertical strip of three shows that in one case a Type 6 took the place of Type 4.

2 BOLIVARES. We find six types of this value.

1. Right end of stump of ornament over left scroll projects into broad white oval. Coloured dot in white oval over the space between "S BOL..." and line over "AR." Stump of ornament over left scroll clear of the scroll.
2. White oval narrow over "DOS BOLIVARES." Three or four pearls over "S BOL" break into white oval. Left end of stump of ornament over right scroll close up to scroll and space between ornament and scroll.
3. Right end of stump of ornament over right scroll projects in a more or less broken line into white oval as far as "B" of "BOLIVARES" with thickenings over "DO" and "S." Four or five pearls over "RES" break into white oval. Clear white space between ornament and scroll on right.
4. Left end of ornament over scroll on right projects in a long pointed line as far as "ES" of "BOLIVARES." Right end of ornament over scroll on left projects into white oval.
5. Right end of ornament over scroll on left touches the scroll and then projects obliquely in a short thick line into white oval.

6. Coloured mark in white oval over "D" of "DOS" and dotted line over "LI" of "BOLIVARES." Left end of ornament over scroll on right projects in a fine line which can be faintly traced as far as "E" of "BOLIVARES." Small white flaw in coloured ground at top corner of "E" of "BOLIVARES."

Type 1 sometimes shows a transfer fold squeezing up the letters "ESC" of "ESCUELAS."

Type 2 sometimes shows a transfer fold squeezing up the "U" of "ESCUELAS" and two pearls immediately below.

Type 5 sometimes shows a large circular flaw on the shoulder of General Bolivar.

The following blocks and pairs are in the Hall collection:—



The sheet was evidently made up of a block of the six types repeated in a row thus:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	1

This value is found used "split" diagonally at La Guaira.

(To be continued.)

The History of the Irregular Perforation of the Queensland Penny (1911) Compound $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$.

(S.G. 309.)

By THE REV. J. MURSELL.



STUDENTS of the standard Catalogue of the British Empire have probably noticed that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have added another variety of the 1d., watermark Crown over A, to their list of the stamps of Queensland. It is placed last in the list (No. 309), dated 1911, and described as "Perf. Irregular Compound $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$, 1d., vermilion." A note is appended to the effect that this variety resulted from "another converted machine formerly used for perforating railway stamps. The perforation was very unsatisfactory, and only one or two sheets were sold." The history of this stamp is so curious that when the tale is told and the pulls from the machine that perforated it and the specimens of the stamp itself that I am able to show have been examined, I think you will agree with me that it forms

an episode worthy of recording, though not of imitation, in the story of Australian Philately.

On May 1st, 1911, penny postage was introduced throughout the Commonwealth of Australia, and at the same time, unless I am mistaken, the stamps of any State became current in all the rest. Until then interstate postage was twopence, and travellers from one State to another were unable to use any stamps but those belonging to the State in which they actually were. Thus in a collection of the issues of the Australian Commonwealth, the true point at which to begin is May 1st, 1911, with the stamps of each State used in one or other of the rest.

The stamps of Queensland, unlike those of the other States, which were printed latterly at Melbourne, continued to be printed at the Government Office, Brisbane, until some time in 1913. This office was notorious for the slovenly production of its postal issues, and in the stamps in review it reached the culmination of its slipshod ways.

To meet the demand ensuing on the introduction of interstate penny postage, it was found necessary to instal another perforating machine to supplement the 12½, 13 comb that had done duty for so many years. (Pull shown.) For this purpose it was decided to adapt the comb machine employed to perforate stamps used to frank parcels on the State railways. (Pull shown.) This machine, as will be seen from the pull passed round, gave an exceedingly irregular perforation, its back line of holes gauging at different points and for different lengths—10½, 10¾, 11, 11¼ approximately, while the teeth showed similar variations. These, however, do not concern us, except in three instances, as the railway stamps were larger than the postage stamps, and thus the bed of the comb had to be pierced afresh to adapt it for its new use. It was found that twelve postage stamps could be perforated in the same space as ten railway stamps, so leaving the space needed for one railway stamp at each end, and the pins which were to form the boundary of the new comb, ten rows of holes were pierced for its teeth, as the centre tooth of the railway comb served for the new one also.

It is at this point that the extraordinary feature of the stamps finds its explanation. When the few specimens that found their way into circulation appeared, they created a sensation by the unique character of their top and bottom perforations. This was so irregular as to give the stamps something of a turreted appearance, some of the holes being on a quite different line from the rest. For long the cause of the phenomenon remained obscure, but through the kindness of the then Premier of Queensland, Hon. Digby Denham, I was enabled to discover it. It seems that at some previous period a butter company, the name of which begins with L, and which was a large purchaser of railway stamps, succeeded in persuading a high official in the printing office to have the bed of the railway comb machine pierced so as to perforate the centre of each stamp with the letter L in order to save the company from doing it themselves. (Pull shown.) Happily the matter came to the ears of the Minister before the L's were used, and the arrangement was quashed; but the holes in the bed of the machine remained, and were the cause of the extraordinary nature of the perforations of the stamps produced by the improvised machine. At six points the new teeth

collided, so to speak, with the holes pierced for the L's, and where this happened the holes were utilised, even though in every case they were considerably out of alignment. Twice each the serifs, consisting of three holes, the stems, with one hole, and the bases, with five holes, of the L's were thus employed. Beginning at the bottom of the sheet, since the control number is placed there and numbering upward, row No. 1 shows no special features beyond its unusual perforation, which is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 shows the intrusion of the base of an L at the top, five holes cutting deep into the stamp; it is perforated approximately $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 shows the five holes protruding at the bottom, and one hole, adopted from the stem, protruding at the top (perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$); No. 4 shows one hole intruding at the bottom, and three, adopted from the serif, protruding at the top (perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$); No. 5 shows the three holes from the serif intruding at the base (perf. $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$); No. 6 shows no unusual features, and is perforated $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The remaining rows repeat the same phenomena in reverse order of protrusions and intrusions caused by the L's, but the perforations are not identical in gauge. It will be seen that, even where the L's have not been used, the alignment of the teeth, save at the extremities and centre of the comb, is by no means perfect.

As to the number of stamps perforated by this machine, I was officially informed that several thousand sheets of 1d. and five hundred sheets of 3d. were put through, but what became of them I was unable to discover. So far as the 3d. stamps are concerned, not one has ever been seen, while of the 1d. not more than fifty or sixty have been heard of. I show fifteen, comprising eight out of twelve rows, and I have disposed of five or six. Mr. H. L. White, the well-known Australian collector, has twenty, and a few used copies are extant; but the philatelic history of Queensland closes, as that of South Australia opens, with a mysterious disappearance. It would seem that as the postal authorities, like the proverbial worm, turned at last against the material passed on to it for issue by the Government Printing Office, and refused to sell them to the public. Anyhow, the improvised comb was very soon dismantled and restored to its original use of perforating railway stamps, while another machine was constructed which gave the only less singular results in three of its rows of $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 13×11 , 13×12 , while the rest of the sheet showed $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. This last machine was used at intervals for all the later Crown over A values of Queensland, except the 2½d. and 2s. and, of course the 9d. which was printed in Melbourne.

From this it is evident that Messrs. Gibbons' list is historically incorrect. The curious stamps which I have described should come immediately after the Crown over A perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, while those described as 13×11 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ should be dated 1911 to 1913, and should conclude the list of Queensland stamps.



The Boy Scout Movement.



WHEN Mr. Lloyd George stated that we cannot maintain an A 1 Empire on C 3 men he referred mainly to the health of the body. It is equally true regarding the health of the mind. The Boy Scout Movement is to develop both and to help boys towards becoming efficient happy citizens.

The exercise of Philately assists in teaching in a pleasing way not only Geography and History, but also instils the virtues of patience, accuracy, discrimination, and neatness.

We have therefore great pleasure in giving prominence to The Boy Scouts' International Jamboree, which will be held at Olympia, from 30th July to 7th August inclusive, 1920.

Stamps will be shown collected by Scouts. They will be mounted on sheets 10 inches by 8 inches.

The marks for the competition will be :—

Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Stamp Knowledge and Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Arrangement	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Neatness	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Completeness	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

100

The competitor scouts are requested to send the sheets at the latest by 30th June to L. O. Trivett, Esq., Stamp Director to the Jamboree, Scout Headquarters, Albion Chambers, King Street, Nottingham. *Name, Troop and address* to be given.

It is hoped that all Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society will help this scheme for interesting Scouts to collect, and thus to encourage the advancement of our hobby.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fourteenth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, May 13th, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

There will be a Display, with Notes, of the Stamps of Persia, by Lt.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, May 13th.

Under no circumstances will stamps be dealt with on May 13th unless they are received by or before the first post on the morning of MONDAY, May 10th.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1920 will be 21/- (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more subscriptions will be received at reduced rates *under any circumstances* except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

THE Hon. Secretary would be glad if Fellows and Members who are interested in the Stamps of Persia would communicate with him. A very considerable number of Forgeries and Reprints, not only in the earlier issues but among the surcharges, are now current, and are being sold and purchased by Collectors in considerable quantities, and it is suggested that those Members who are specially interested in the subject might combine with a view to arriving at a definite and authoritative conclusion with regard to many of these Forgeries so that genuine copies can be easily identified.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us the new set of Peace stamps.

Shape, transverse rectangular, design, head of the King in oval with Crown above; at left, Seal of the Colony in right upper portion with value in coloured figures in label beneath.

“Bahamas Postage” at foot, and “Peace” repeated on scrolls, right and left above the King’s portrait.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., grey.
3d., brown.
1s., grey-green.

Watermark: Multiple CA sideways; perf. 14.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 2d., grey, stamp surcharged 1½d. over original value and “WAR STAMP” in small sans-serif caps in black.

War Stamp.

1½d. on 2d., pale grey, on paper tinted pink.

MALTA.—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 2s. 6d. stamp with design emblematic figure of Malta. Multiple CA. watermark; perf. 14.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., olive-green; Multiple CA, perf. 14.

The chronicle on page 217, Vol. XXVIII., is cancelled.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—We have received from Mr. R. Roberts the 10s., ultramarine. De la Rue printing of the Georgian issue, surcharged—

“MOROCCO
AGENCIES
12 PESETAS”

in red.

Adhesive.

12 pesetas on 10s., ultramarine. De la Rue printing.

SEYCHELLES.—Specimen copies of five new values of the Georgian set are before us.

Adhesives.

5 c., brown.	Multiple; perf. 14.
25 c., black and red on yellow	„ „
50 c., dull purple and black	„ „
1 r., dull purple and red	„ „
5 rs., green and blue	„ „

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—We have received the 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 50 c. and 1 fc. of the 1915 issue overprinted in sans-serif caps, "EUPEN AND MALMÉDY" and surcharged respectively of 5 pf., 10 pf., 15 pf., 20 pf., 30 pf., 75 pf., and 1 m. 25. The surcharge, etc., is in red on the 50 c. and 1 fc., and in black on the remainder.

Stamp Collecting informs us that this set has just been replaced by a series of Belgian stamps, ranging from 1 c. to 1 fc., overprinted in black with the word "Malmédy," and a similar set is expected for "Eupen."

To the list of new Parcel Post stamps given on page 68, *Stamp Lover* adds the following:—

Parcel Post Stamps.

10 c., green.
15 c., grey.
20 c., red.
25 c., bistre.
40 c., orange.
55 c., bistre.
80 c., red-brown.
90 c., ultramarine.
1 fc., olive.
3 fcs., lilac.
4 „
5 „ brown.
10 „

ICELAND.—Further values of the latest set have been received from Mr. W. T. Wilson, and a description of the 5 aur. was given on page 68.

Adhesives.

8 aur., brown.
10 „ vermilion.
20 „ bright blue.
25 „ light brown and green.
30 „ vermilion and green.
40 „ lake.
Perf. 14 × 14½.

PORTUGAL.—From Mr. J. N. Marsden we have received the current 2 c., orange, perforated 12 × 11½.

Adhesive.

2 c., orange; perf. 12 × 11½.

SILESIA.—A set of Plebiscite stamps for Upper Silesia has come to hand,

They are of ordinary size, with value in coloured figures on white in a centre oval.

The inscriptions are in French, German, and Polish. The *Stamp Lover* also lists a 10 pf. on 20 pf., blue.

Adhesives.

2½ pf., grey.
3 pf., brown-purple.
5 pf., green.
10 pf., dull red.
10 pf. on 20 pf., blue.
15 pf., violet.
20 pf., blue.
50 pf., brown-purple.
1 mark, lilac-pink or claret.
5 marks, orange-red.
Perf. 14 × 13½.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—We have received the 10 r., 50 r., 100 r., 200 r., and 500 r. of the new Official set, chronicled on page 173, Vol. XXVIII, and find the perforation is 11. The portrait is not in black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—We have received a handsome new set of Postage Dues for this Company.

Upright rectangular in shape, with the Company's Arms in the centre. Inscriptions: above, "Companhia de Moçambique," and in curved bands each side of the centre Arms, "Porteado" left, and "A Receber" right. Values in coloured figures on white labels over centavo or centavos at foot.

Postage Dues.

½ centavo, green.
1 „ black.
2 centavos, brown-red.
3 „ orange-brown.
5 „ brown.
6 „ pale brown.
10 „ mauve.
13 „ blue.
20 „ carmine.
50 „ grey.
Perf. 14.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCIPE.—Mr. J. N. Marsden has sent us the 2½ c. stamp of 1914, surcharged in black, "\$04 centavos" and original value 2½ c. cancelled ==.

We have also received from another source the ¼ c. stamp of 1914, with value altered to ½, 2, or 2½, in black, and the original figure of value *only* cancelled by three lines.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Council for the Year 1919-20.
President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	A. DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. B. YARDLEY.

The tenth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 4th March, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—Members: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, William Barnard, Thos. Wm. Hall, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Miss Lily A. F. Leman, J. H. Barron, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, Louis E. Bradbury, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., Lieut. F. C. Graham, W. T. Standen, Major Frank Young, George Calvert, Capt. P. B. Oldfield, Col. A. W. Chambers, F. E. Pattison, L. W. Fulcher, E. Wilfred Evans, A. de Worms, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., C. McNaughtan, I. John Simons, Rev. J. Mursell, Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., R. B. Yardley, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Lieut. R. Leonard, D. C. Gray, Capt. L. E. Hall.

Visitors: John J. Darlow, Miss Lillian Lees, Campbell Williams, F.R.C.S.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 19th February, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

The President announced another gift from Mr. C. Lathrop Pack for the Society's Collection, consisting of two blocks, one of 100 and the other of 12 from the sheet of the 2 cents U.S.A. issue of 1917, the former being from the right lower pane and containing the error 5 cents (No. 8 in the second row), and the latter being from the left upper pane and containing two copies of the same error.

Two further gifts for the Forgery Collection were also shown, one from Mr. E. A. Paterson of the 6d. Newfoundland 1st issue, and the other from Mr. Marsden of the 1/- Newfoundland, triangular Cape, and others.

The Hon. Sec. was directed to convey the thanks of the members to Mr. Pack, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Marsden.

The following candidates were declared duly elected Members of the Society:—

Mr. John Battersby, M.B., proposed by Mr. W. V. Morten, seconded by Mr. L. O. Trivett. Mr. W. Russell Wilkins, proposed by Mr. C. F. Williams, J.P., seconded by Mr. A. H. Pettifer. Major Francis McCrone Douie, proposed by Sir Charles Stewart-

Wilson, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr. W. T. Wilson. Lieut.-Col. Henry Wood, proposed by Mr. R. Leonard, senr., seconded by Lieut. R. Leonard. Mr. Alexander Holland, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan. Mr. John Henry Chapman, proposed by Mr. B. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. F. Atkin. Mr. George Gilbert Timpson, proposed by Mr. P. F. Doble, seconded by the Hon Secretary. Mr. Francis James Webster, proposed by Mr. G. H. Dannatt, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

The business of the evening consisted of the following Five-Minute Papers.

By the President. "The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island."

By the Rev. James Mursell. "The History of the Irregular Perforation of the Queensland Penny (1911) Compound 10½ to 11½."

By Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O. "British Stamps Seldom Seen."

By Mr. L. E. Bradbury. "Charles Henry Jeens: His Life and Work."

By Major Darlow. "Russia after 1917."

The papers were read in the following order:—

1. Mr. Mursell's paper, published in the present issue, was illustrated by specimens which had been perforated by a machine which had formerly been used for stamps which franked parcels on the State railways and which was adapted for the purpose. The method of adaptation is fully dealt with in the paper, and members will be able to form their own conclusion on Mr. Mursell's criticism that "the history of this stamp is so curious that when the tale is told and the pulls from the machine that perforated it and the specimens from the stamp itself that I am able to show have been examined, I think you will agree with me that it forms an episode worthy of record, though not of imitation, in the story of Australian Philately."

Those members who were present and had the opportunity of seeing the pulls and the stamps referred to will be able more fully to appreciate the justice of Mr. Mursell's comments.

2. Col. Bates' paper took forty seconds to read, and is set out in full below.

The display which accompanied it, while quite small in volume, was large in interest, and members found that the limited time which could be allowed for its inspection was all too short. A summary of the contents of the sheets shown was fortunately available for reproduction in the *London Philatelist*, so that those members who were not present will be able to realize what they missed. The paper was as follows:—

"A FIVE-MINUTE PAPER—'SPECIMENS SELDOM SEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.'

(With apologies to "Punch.")

To a few rather nice line engraved specimens, all mint, add some V.R.'s for tone (one being Imprimatur).

Some embossed essays of rarity and interest with a design for a watermark, for variety.

A surface printed copy or two with some scarce colour trials.

All of Her Late Majesty.
Of King Edward.

Essays for his initial issue, some possibly unique, and a few colour trials to show what might have been.

Of Our Patron (to show no favouritism).

Some essays and die proofs of the penny value, showing the feeding of the lion and its subsequent demise.

Mount the whole with descriptions for easy and rapid circulation, and say no more to allow the maximum time for their inspection."

It may, perhaps, be said that the prescription was excellently compounded and much appreciated by the patients.

3. Mr. Bradbury exceeded the limit, but the inherent merit of his paper, the appreciation of his audience, and the kind heart of the chairman saved him from the guillotine, which on a strict interpretation of the rules ought undoubtedly to have fallen then and possibly once before during the evening.

An entirely new line was struck by Mr. Bradbury, whose paper will also be published in the *London Philatelist*, and was illustrated by an exhibit of Mr. Jeen's works which was worthy of an evening to itself, instead of a short twenty minutes in all. The members are greatly indebted to Mr. Bradbury for the care, time, and attention he must have lavished on the work to enable him to read so interesting a paper and giving so excellent a display.

4. Major Darlow's paper was a record of personal investigation in Russia. It was well within the time limit, and embodied results which will be valuable for reference purposes in the future as well as of interest for the present; and with his permission will also appear in the Society's Journal. In this case also the time available was not adequate for a due appreciation of the display which accompanied the paper.

5. The President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, gave a most valuable contribution to philatelic literature in his paper on "The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island," and as a result of his investigations the two-pence halfpenny imperforate value will have to be restored to catalogue rank in Great Britain as well as elsewhere. The paper, which contains a valuable reference list with the dates and numbers of sheets and specimens printed and issued, was published in the *London Philatelist* for March.

A very cordial vote of thanks to the authors of the five papers was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. J. H. Barron, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings of a most enjoyable evening was brought to a conclusion.

THE eleventh meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18th March, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—Members: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, E. Wilfred Evans,

Thos. Wm. Hall, Major H. F. Murland, W. Dorning Beckton, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Louis E. Bradbury, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., George G. Timpson, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, Percy F. Doble, F. E. Pattison, I. John Simons, D. C. Gray, Lieut.-Col. George S. F. Napier, W. T. Standen, Capt. P. B. Oldfield, L. W. Fulcher, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, A. de Worms, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., Percy de Worms, Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th March were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Librarian announced the gift by Mr. A. R. Simpson of a copy of "Auction Prices of British Postage Stamps."

The Hon. Asst. Secretary presented for the Forgery Collection two facsimile copies of the "Post Office" Mauritius Stamps made in Paris some eight or ten years ago.

The business of the evening consisted of a display by Major C. L. Bagnall, M.C., D.S.O., of the stamps of "The New Russia."

Major Bagnall had intended to show the stamps of Papua, but unfortunately he has up to the present been unable to procure the return of his valuable collection which was sent just before the war to Cassell for the exhibition which was to have been held there in July, 1914, and the members are indebted to him for the display of War Stamps of Russia which he gave instead.

He prefaced his display by some short notes, of which the following is a summary:—

Since early 1917 Russia has been torn by internal conflicts, and even now it is impossible to say what the outcome will be.

Many races have taken the opportunity of realizing their national aspirations and have formed republics. From north to south one may mention Finland, Esthonia, Lettonia, Lithuania, and Poland, and as far as one can gather these States are settling down, and may form a very real barrier between Bolshevik Russia and Central and Western Europe.

In South Russia, however, the situation is far from bright. The Ukraine is for a second time overrun by the Bolsheviks, and the same may be said of South Russia generally.

My display to-night is to show philatelically the more unsettled elements of the Russia of to-day, and comprises the later issues of the monarchy, the revolutionary issues of March, 1917, and then the stamps issued under the Soviet Government.

The stamps issued by the Anti-Bolshevik Armies, too, are of interest and somewhat ephemeral. In the north, General Judenitch formed a Government as his North-West Army advanced on Petrograd, and used overprinted Russian stamps, whilst special stamps were being prepared at Reval.

Unfortunately his army was driven back into Esthonia and there disarmed, an ignominious end to the short-lived republic of the N.W. Russian Army.

In the south, General Denikin made a gallant attempt to reach Moscow and got, I believe, within 150 miles of his objective, but was driven back. Under South Russia I am showing all provisionals of the Don Cossack Tauride and Kuban Republics. Some of

these provisionals were issued at Eliseavetgrad in the Ukraine, but until more is known it seems the best way to group them under South Russia or General Denikin's Army.

Further south again we come to Batoum and the Georgian Republic. Batoum, until recently, was occupied by a British detachment, and Russia and later Batoum stamps were overprinted to denote this fact.

The main part of my display, however, is the trident issue of Ukraine of which I show the Odessa and Kiev types only.

On November 21st, 1917, the Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed, and in March, 1919, received Allied recognition.

The first stamps issued were currency stamps on stout card, followed by a postal issue in similar designs and colours.

In the autumn of 1918 orders were given for all Russian stamps remaining in the post offices to be sent to Odessa to be overprinted with the device of the republic, and the use of stamps without overprint was forbidden after September 1st.

The work of overprinting could not, however, be carried out in one place, and several other towns were entrusted with the overprinting for their district.

Considerable interest has recently been taken in these stamps, but their remains a great deal still to be learnt.

The tridents have much to recommend them; they are a genuine issue to fill a genuine want, and when one considers the large area of the Ukraine and the lack of communication, one can readily understand the reason for local overprinting.

The display comprised a complete collection of the North-Western Russian Army Provisionals and included Georgia. Russian stamps rouletted. Odessa and Kieff types with many varieties not hitherto chronicled. Kieff on the 1913 Romanoff issue was shown in mint condition, and also several postally used copies. The very small number which were overprinted is due to the fact that the bulk of the Romanoff stamps were withdrawn by order of the Soviet Government.

Several of the 1889 to 1902 Russian stamps on vertical and horizontal laid paper and overprinted were also shown.

A very cordial vote of thanks to Major Bagnall, who had come specially from the North of England to give the display, was moved by Col. Napier, seconded by the President, and unanimously carried.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 427th meeting was held in the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, March 19th, Mr. Geo. B. Duerst presiding in the absence of the President, who wired his regret of absence from the meeting, being detained by business in London.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

It was unanimously resolved that a picnic be held during the summer months of this year, these pleasant social gatherings having been discontinued since 1913.

The date of the Annual General Meeting was fixed for May 14th. The last meeting of a session, which had been one of the best in the annals of the Society, attested, by an excellent attendance, the popularity of the visits of Mr. Anthony de Worms. On this, the third occasion upon which he had favoured the Society, he gave a display of his magnificent collection of unused specimens of the Queen Victoria issues of Great Britain.

The collection had been recently remounted and beautifully written up, rendering notes unnecessary, but the pointing out of a few of the items of special interest made the exhibition thoroughly appreciable by all who saw it.

The collection is well known to most collectors of Great Britain, and it is therefore unnecessary, even if space would permit, to enumerate anything like a list of its contents.

Mr. J. Steele Higgins, the Society's premier collector of Great Britain, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. de Worms, which was seconded by Mr. Goodfellow and supported by the Chairman.

J. STELFOX GEE, *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.

Sale of March 9th and 10th, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Austrian Mercury, 6 k., dull yellow, on entire, slightly creased	14	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	22	0	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 1s., green, block of 6, small pinhole	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Long Island, 1916, on Turkish fiscal, ½d., in carmine, on 20 paras, green and buff on entire	30	0	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., rose and blue, frame inverted, on piece	14	0	0
Sweden, 1855, thin paper, 3 sk. bco., off centre and thinned	5	5	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1850, 5 c., on entire, creased	5	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Switzerland, Geneva 1854-5, 5 r., blue, slight defect, on entire .	30	0	0
Ceylon, 1858, ½d., pale lilac on white glazed paper, pair, close at left .	5	15	0
Ditto, 1857-8, 4d., imperf. .	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., ditto .	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, small defect and close two sides .	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., imperf., purple-brown .	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., * ditto, no gum .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., * imperf., part gum .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto, slight thinning .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., ditto, ditto .	12	10	0
Ditto, 1861, clean cut perfs., 4d. .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d. .	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. .	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, intermediate perfs., 8d., brown, little off centre .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown, * no gum, little off centre .	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, off centre .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., olive-brown, * slight mark on face, no gum .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, * off centre .	6	0	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 1s., cold violet, * no gum .	10	0	0
Ditto, 1863-6, C C, 2d., grey-green, pair, mint .	5	0	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair .	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, close at right .	8	10	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 6d., slate-lilac on bleuté, * no gum .	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, block of 4, mint .	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint .	7	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine, small margins, thinned .	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto .	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, small margins .	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, slightly cut into .	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slight thinning .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue .	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy .	10	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., deep carmine-red, block of 4, mint .	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep carmine-red, block of 8, mint .	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, block of 4, mint .	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 8, mint .	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4, mint .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 8, * slightly creased .	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, mint .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint .	11	0	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue .	8	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
United States, 1869, 24 c., inverted centre, slightly creased .	66	0	0
Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., orange, strip of 3, centre stamp with upright "D," mint .	10	10	0
Victoria, 1850, with frame lines, 2d., brown-lilac, block of 5, * full gum but slit across and mended .	30	0	0
Collections, Imperial Supplement, 4240 .	49	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 2130 .	54	0	0
Ditto, of Egypt, 300 .	37	0	0

Sale of March 23rd and 24th, 1920.

France, 1849-50, 1 fc., vermilion, * no gum and slightly thinned .	78	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-brown, on entire .	40	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, strip of 3, close at top, on piece .	5	10	0	
Great Britain, 1867-83, Anchor, £5, on white .	5	5	0	
East Africa, 1915, overprinted O.H.B.M.S., Mafia in circle, 24 pesa, vermilion on buff, 12½ hellers, drab, 25 hellers, dull green, 50 hellers, slate, and 1 rupee, lilac, and on the translation fee stamp, 25 hellers, grey, complete mint set .	58	0	0	
1915-16, overprinted "G.R. Post Mafia," in green, on India, I.E.F. stamps, 3 pies, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas and 1 rupee, complete mint sets .	£5 10s. and	7	10	0
Lagos, 1884-6, C A, 5s., blue, * rubbed on face .	5	10	0	
Nyasaland Protectorate, 1891-5, £1, deep blue .	2	12	6	
Ditto, ditto, £2, rose-red, mint .	4	5	0	
Ditto, ditto, £5, sage-green, ditto .	5	17	6	
Ditto, ditto, £10, brown, ditto .	10	0	0	
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., rose-carmine, pair .	13	0	0	
Collection, Imperial, Foreign, 5770 .	70	0	0	
Ditto, Ideal, 14,537, including duplicates .	81	0	0	
Ditto, Lallier, 1170 .	40	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1537 .	85	0	0	
Ditto, Royal, 4763 .	40	0	0	
Ditto, Gibbons, 1749 .	25	0	0	

* * *

MESSRS. WALIER BULL AND CO.

Sale of March 5th, 1920.

Zanzibar, 1908-09, 50 rs., mint .	4	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion, short at left .	3	3	0
New South Wales, 1887-90, 10s., claret and mauve .	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1d., red .	3	15	0
South Australia, 1891, 5d. on 6d., variety no stop after 5 d, mint .	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., pale red-brown, worn plate, block of 12, mint .	3	3	0
Ditto, 1858-79, 2d., Plate 9, block of 24, mint .	3	3	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Sale of March 18th and 19th, 1920.			
Sicily, 5 gr., vermilion, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 20 gr., slate, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake, ditto	5	0	0
Baghdad, 1917, 1 a. on 20 p., pale rose,* S.G. 14, slight stain	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, rose,* S.G. 22, slight defect	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 as. on 1 p., ultra-marine, S.G. 25, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used, slight defect,	8	0	0
Cape, 1863-64, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	4	0	0
Canada, 1859, 17 c., blue, imperf., pair, S.G. 43A	8	5	0
Ditto, 1868, 12½ c., pale blue, block of 9, mint	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1856-9, 2d., blue on thick paper, strip of 3, on entire	3	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 4th and 5th, 1920.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue	5	5	0
Canada, 7½d., green	5	5	0
Ditto, thin paper, 3d., strip of 5	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., purple black	5	0	0
France, perf., 15 c., bistre, vert. tête-bêche pair	11	10	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	£7	15s.	and
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, ditto	£8		
Beyrout Provisional, 1906, 1 P on 2d., pair, on entire	31	0	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	11	0	0
Morocco Agencies, single wmk., 2 pesetas, pair, mint, wide "M"	7	15	0
Naples, Cross, ½ t., blue, on piece	39	0	0
Natal, 1908, 30s., mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 1910, £1, mint (2) each	5	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	22	0	0
United States, Navy, 2 c., green*	12	12	0
Collection, War Stamps, 459	16	0	0
Ditto, Europeans, 137	38	10	0
Ditto, Maury and Lincoln, 2028	40	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, Vol. I, 2799	90	0	0

Sale of March 11th and 12th, 1920.

Baghdad, ½ a. on 10 paras, S.G. 4, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 9, ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 22, ditto	7	0	0
Bahamas, Special Delivery, 5d., in-veiled overprint, ditto	10	0	0
Bushire, Sep., 1915, 1 kr. on piece	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 kr., mint	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 kr., mint	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 kr., ditto	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 t., ditto	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, on piece	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 t., used, on piece	58	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.			
Canada, thick paper, 10d., blue, re-entry or double print				22	0	0
Cape, blue paper, 1d., red, block of 4				8	0	0
Ditto, white paper, is., green, block of 8, mint				29	0	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., bright red, close				5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, probably repaired				8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue				9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., medium blue				8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, voided corner				8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep rich blue, on piece				12	10	0
Ditto, De la Rue, 1d., block of 8, mint				15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., block of 8, ditto				12	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, slight thinning				27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown				9	0	0
Great Britain, 1911-12, ½d., perf. 14, S.G. 308B				9	10	0
Mauritius, late State, 2d., blue, "PENOE"				6	10	0
Newfoundland, 3d., green, 2 blocks of 8, mint each				6	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet,* rather close				5	5	0
Ditto, 8d., scarlet, block of 6, mint				18	0	0
Ditto, 3 c., vermilion, block of 4, ditto				7	0	0
Ditto, 5 c., black, block of 24, ditto				50	0	0
Ditto, 5 c., rouletted, block of 15, mint				11	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green on greyish				5	5	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1d., dull carmine				14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, is., on blued				£10	and	5
Ditto, ditto, on blued, 1d., red, pair				13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, is., green				6	0	0
Ditto, 1856-9, hard paper, is., blue-green				£5	5s.	and
Ditto, ditto, serrated perf., is., dull emerald				6	0	0
Ditto, rouletted 7, 2d., blue				11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brown				10	0	0
Ditto, pelure, 1d., orange-vermilion, dated copy, slight defect				6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, is., deep green				6	15	0
Ditto, rouletted, is., deep green				9	10	0
Ditto, perf. 13, 1d., bright orange-vermilion*				70	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., peculiar perforation				10	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 3d., lilac*				6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown,* thin paper				5	0	0
Ditto, serrated perfs., 1d., orange-vermilion				42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue				15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown, slightly cut into				5	15	0
Ditto, 1864, N.Z., is.*				5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, rouletted, is., green				5	5	0
Ditto, 1864-7, 2d., pale blue, Plate 1, block of 15, mint				22	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Zealand, lozenges, 2d.	5	5	0
Sicily, 50 gr., red-brown*			
£5 5s. and	6	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	5	15	0
Sale of March 25th and 26th, 1920.			
Austrian Mercury, 6 k., yellow, on entire	19	10	0
Ditto, 30 k., rose, used	22	0	0
Baghdad, 1 a. on 20 p., red,* S.G. 3	5	10	0
Ditto, 2 as. on 1 p., blue,* S.G. 12	5	0	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black	7	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, one halfpenny on 3d., lilac and black, S.G. 29, block of 6, mint	7	10	0
Bushire, 1915, 2 k.	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 k.	7	10	0
Cape, 1853, blued, 1d., pair	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, block of 4	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, white paper, 4d., block of 6	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep dark green, block of 4, mint	21	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., blue			
£15 10s. and	17	0	0
Ditto De la Rue, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, ditto, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, ditto, ditto	8	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion.	5	10	0
Ditto, clean-cut perms., 8d., brown.	16	10	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, ditto	8	5	0
Great Britain, 1867, 2s., blue, imperf.*	20	0	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d., brown on orange, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
India, 1866, Long Service, 4 as.	5	10	0
New Brunswick, Connell, 5 c., brown*	26	0	0
New Zealand, Star, rouletted, 2d., slate blue, on piece	13	0	0
Nyasaland Protectorate, on B.S.A., £2*	5	0	0
Oldenburg, 3 gr., black on yellow	6	15	0
Orange River Colony, Collection of 689, mostly mint	70	0	0
Parma, Provisional Government, 5 c., green, used	5	5	0
Portugal, 1st issue, pair, 50 reis	8	10	0
Collection of War Stamps, 928	26	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of March 3rd and 6th, 1920.

New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., S.G. 9, pair	18	10	0
Ditto, another pair, slight defect	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, S.G. 21	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., greyish blue, S.G. 15	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., S.G. 12A	5	15	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New South Wales, 1852, 3d., complete reconstructed sheet of 50, including 3 pairs and waces	34	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., strip of 3 (one thinned)	8	5	0
Ditto, 1854, 1s., pale red, block of 4	14	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., golden-yellow, pair, close margins	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., pair, slight defect	24	0	0
Great Britain, 1882, Anchor, 5s.,* slight defect	6	5	0

Sale of March 10th and 13th, 1920.

Austrian Mercury, 6 k., yellow, slightly thinned	9	10	0
Baghdad, 1 a. on 20 p., claret, S.G. 23, mint	8	17	6
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c.*	61	0	0
British Guiana, 1853-60, 4 c., deep blue*	11	0	0
Bushire, 5 k., mint	17	0	0
Canada, 6d., greenish black, medium hard wove	5	15	0
Ditto, 10d., blue*	6	5	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d.	£5 and	5	15
Ditto, 4d., deep blue.	32	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	£14 and	14	10
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green			
£8 and	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy,* slight thinning	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue			
£9 15s. and	15	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown, slight defect	5	0	0
France and Colonies, 4845 Stamps	560	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904-7, £1, mint	8	15	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 8	7	5	0
Ditto, 1867-83, £1, brown-lilac, Anchor	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on bleute, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on white, Ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1890, orbs,* with certificate	78	0	0
Naples, 50 g., brown-carmine	6	15	0
Tuscany, 60 c., red-brown, cut at right	24	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., S.G. 7, early, slight defect	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, early	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, later	70	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish, pair	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on bluish paper, early, minute tear at top	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red, early, intermediate	9	0	0
May, 1848, 1d., red on yellowish, intermediate	14	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red on bluish, later state	7	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red, late state	7	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue	9	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Mauritius, 2d., S.G. 16, slightly *thinned	14	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, earliest state	95	0	0
Another copy of the worn im- pression	22	0	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue, large fillet Another, deep colour, minute defect	100	0	0
Ditto, 1859, Dec., 1d., deep red	45	0	0
Mexico, Chiapas, 1867, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., blue	10	5	0
New Britain on Marshall Islands, first printing, 1d. on 5 pf., S.G. 43, mint	18	10	0
Ditto, 1s. on 1 mark, second printing, mint	8	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	30	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	5	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-ver- million*	19	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto*	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 1, on piece	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., on grey	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., earliest state	5	5	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green	7	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, slight tear	14	0	0
Moldavia, 1858, 54 paras, with certificate	9	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	16	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1863, 1 r., lilac, "Habilitado"	40	0	0
Suez Canal, set of 4, originals	6	14	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.*	9	5	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1847, 5 c., Small Eagle	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., Large Eagle*	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1849, 5 c., on entire	9	0	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 1851, 5 c., ditto	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	10	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., cut at left	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, March, 1850, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.	17	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., S.G. 16	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black	7	15	0
	4	10	0

Sale of March 17th and 20th, 1920.

Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, block of 4, mint	120	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4, mint	55	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, *slight crease	5	15	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 10d., brown, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1857, Small Garter, 4d.*	6	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, white dots, S.G. 78, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, 1867-83, £5, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Cross, 10s., grey- green and mint	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown- lilac	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., on blued	5	5	0
Ditto, 1877, 4d., sage-green, Plate 17, few perfs. missing	21	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, Oct., 1888, £1, brown-lilac, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used	6	5	0
Ditto, 1911-12, perf. 14, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., S.G. 308B, and mint	35	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., mint	9	10	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1d., lilac, over- print inverted, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, Beyrout Provisional, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint	18	0	0
Germany: China, 1900, 50 pf., mint	14	0	0
Lagos, 1884, 10s., purple-brown, mint	9	10	0
Russian Levant, 10 p., brown and blue	10	0	0
Ditto, 2 p., blue and red	14	0	0
Samoa, 1914, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 20 pf., double surcharge, on piece	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, one, ditto	16	0	0

* * *

MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of February 17th and 21st, 1920.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 3	3	0	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 1s., pale green, block of 4, slightly cut at left	3	7	6
Ditto, 1870, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rose-red, "O.P.F.C."	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellow-green on bluish	4	4	0
Ceylon, 1861, intermediate, 8d., brown	5	0	0
France, 1849, 40 c., orange, pair on piece	4	12	6
Gibraltar, 1907-11, 8s., mint	3	15	0
Grenada, 1s., mauve, "SHLLING"	8	8	0
Holland, 1852, 15 c., orange, strip of 4	9	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Plate 2, on bluish	4	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1907-10, £1, purple and black on red, mint	3	15	0

Sale of March 3rd and 5th, 1920.

Bushire, 5 ch., carmine and brown, mint	8	10	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, ditto	8	8	0
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, ditto	8	15	0
Cameroons, set to 5s., 14, ditto	10	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	6	15	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, tiny tear	15	10	0
New South Wales: Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, on bluish	5	5	0

* * *

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON:

VOL. XXIX.

MAY, 1920.

No. 341.

Our Meetings: Can We Improve Them?



PHILATELY in general is nowadays well in the ascendant, and particularly is it so with the Royal Philatelic Society. The membership roll is increasing merrily, the meetings are much better attended, and the pabulum offered has, at any rate recently, been almost too rich for comfortable digestion. We feel, however, considerable regret that all "discussions" on the many excellent papers read before that body have apparently died of inanition, and, beyond the customary eulogium of the paper by the proposer and seconder of the usual vote of thanks, are entirely lacking.

As our late editor once remarked, it is easier to diagnose the complaint than to prescribe the remedy, but surely with such large attendances as we have had of late some better arrangements could be made towards that end.

If such discussions could follow they would inevitably give increased interest to our meetings.

Want of knowledge of the special subjects dealt with is, we are aware, a serious difficulty, but we do not think it should be impossible to find a way of improving our handling of scientific papers.

Following our present methods, in most cases the reading of the paper is more or less useless. The exhibits are generally being passed round during its progress, and naturally more attention is paid to the stamps than to the paper.

The ideal method which has been suggested several times would appear to be to have each paper printed in advance and a copy supplied to every member attending; this was done, for example, when Mr. Goodfellow read his paper on the stamps of Prince Edward Island. In practice this might prove difficult and troublesome, especially as it might result in deterring members from contributing the result of their researches.

At a kindred society to which we belong the papers are simply handed in to the Secretary, who reads the title only to the meeting, and they are then pub-

lished in the Transactions in due course, always assuming they are worthy of publication.

Possibly the difficulty might be ameliorated somewhat if the papers were first published in the *London Philatelist*, and this would save the time taken up by the somewhat laborious task of reading them at the meeting; would allow of more time for examining the stamps, and might lead to a discussion fruitful of interest to all concerned. Anyway, we submit this point of view for examination and consideration.

Notes on the Postage Stamps of Denmark.

AND IN PARTICULAR WITH REGARD TO THE PERFORATIONS OF THE STAMPS OF 1864-70.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.



MY name appears on the Agenda to-night as responsible for a display of the Stamps of Denmark. My original intention was simply to show a few blocks of stamps of the issues of 1864-70, with a view to letting in some light on the somewhat confused ideas as to the perforations of that period, but it would not, perhaps, have been of great general interest, and since, as far as I am aware, there has been no general display of the stamps of this country for many years—and on the last occasion—only as a portion of a general European collection, I thought it might be agreeable if I showed my small collection of Danish Postage stamps, and made a few passing observations.

It must be understood that this collection in no way pretends to be specialized, or of any real importance or novelty except as regards the perforations of 1864-1870.

If one refers to the literature on the subject, of which there is no great abundance, interest seems to have centred mainly on the 2 rigsbank-skilling stamp of April, 1851. Fellows will remember that it was once claimed that there were definite "types" of this stamp, but the question was finally disposed of by the enquiries made by His Majesty when Duke of York and President of this Society, on the occasion of his visit to Denmark some years ago. The contention of the late Mr. Ehrenbach, and the criticism thereon of our President, and the communication from His Majesty to the Society, are all published in the seventh volume of the *London Philatelist* (at pages 34, 108, 146, and 306). Shortly, Mr. Ehrenbach pointed out in his paper that there were variations in the stamps, particularly in the form of the numeral "2" in the inner white circle, three specimens showing such varieties being illustrated. Apparently he contended that all the impressions fell into one or other of these three distinct types. On inspection of an entire sheet of

the reprints of the stamp, Mr. Ehrenbach was able to show that these varieties recurred to some extent in a certain order. These sheets each contained one hundred impressions, and, on an examination of one of them by the President, he came to the conclusion that the plate from which these impressions were printed was made up of repetitions of a group of ten *clichés*, and that the so-called types always occupied the same position in each group of ten, and were merely defects which occurred in taking the casts of the original group of the ten *clichés*. In reproducing these groups other secondary varieties due to further defects, were produced. No one doubts the existence of these varieties; the only question is whether they should rank as types or as minor varieties. At the present day, according to the standard now recognised by philatelists, variations due merely to accidental causes during the process of manufacture of the plate are not classed as "types." This distinction runs through the entire modern system of classification;* thus, to take some of the early Australian stamps, each position on a sheet of Sydney Views is a type, because each position was engraved separately by hand; on the other hand, the variations on sheets of the early lithographed half-length stamps of Victoria constitute varieties only, varieties of great importance in studying the make-up of the sheets, but as each impression on any one sheet was a primary or secondary transfer of one original die, all the stamps on the same sheet are essentially of one type. Of course, there are true types of these half-length stamps, due to re-engraving or retouching of the actual die, and in the case of the full length 2d., whether from the engraved steel plate of Thomas Ham, or the lithographic transfers thereof, each stamp on the sheet is of a separate type.

In the case of the 2 rigsbank-skilling of Denmark, the question was finally settled by the answers of the Danish Post Office officials to the enquiries of His Majesty (see pages 306-8 of the 7th volume of the *London Philatelist*), from which it appears that the answers in effect were shortly as follows:—

1. Only one die (which was engraved on steel) was used.
2. From the die, a matrix in plaster, containing ten impressions (in two rows of five) of the same, was constructed, and from this matrix ten stereotypes in type metal were made.
3. The ten stereotypes were soldered together, mounted on a mahogany bed and framed, to make the printing plate.
4. The figures and words in the centre of the stamps were engraved on the original die.

All this is ancient history, but it will do no harm to refer to this satisfactory ending of a controversy.

Before proceeding I may refer to the principal articles and text-books on the Stamps of Denmark. The most authoritative work is Herr Koefoed's work on the Danish postage stamps of 1851-1901† published in 1901. It is to be regretted that this leading work, founded as it was on official informa-

* A few inconsistencies still survive in catalogues, e.g. the variety of the surcharge "1 Penny" on the 6d. Transvaal—head of Queen Victoria with the tail of the "y" broken off.

† *Danske Postfrimærker*, 1851-1901. Copenhagen, 1901.

tion, has not been translated into English or any other language so far as I am aware, and not being able to read Danish or Norwegian, it has been of very little use to me. It is, however, usefully reviewed in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XI, at page 78. Fortunately, however, we have important articles by M. Hanciau, "The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies," in Vols. XVII and XVIII of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, which appeared after the publication of Herr Koefoed's work, the contents of which were available to M. Hanciau. To the latter's article I shall have frequent occasion to refer.

One would infer from M. Hanciau's article that the 2 rigsbank-skilling and the 4 r.b.s. were issued on the same day, but from the review of Herr Koefoed's work in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* above mentioned, it would appear that the 4 r.b.s. was issued in March, 1851, and the 2 rigsbank-skilling on the 29th April of the same year.

Both these stamps were surface-printed; quoting from M. Hanciau, the dies were engraved and the plates manufactured by M. Fershaw, of Copenhagen, the plates each containing one hundred impressions. I have already referred to the plate of the 2 r.b.s. (but I should say plates, for there are two of them). M. Hanciau says (*S.G.M.J.*, XVII, p. 142) that the plate of the 4 r.b.s. was made by the electrolytic process.

The paper was watermarked with outline crowns with marginal inscriptions "KONGELIK POST FRIMAERKE" down to 1864, and afterwards "KGL POST-FRMK," and M. Hanciau further states that the same firm (originally Messrs. Drewsen and Sons, afterwards the "United Paper Mills") "has always supplied the paper required for the stamps." It is common knowledge that the paper of the early Danish stamps (small square types), and of some of the small square Danish West Indies, bore a *burelé* pattern of oblique wavy lines in a yellowish-brown shade.

M. Hanciau says (*S.G.M.J.*, XVII, p. 142) that this was applied to the paper by the copper-plate process before the stamps were printed from the plates, and I think that there can be no question that as regards the earliest printings this was the case; but there is a general body of opinion that in the later printings of the first two stamps, as well as most of the later small square stamps, the *burelage* was applied by lithography. There certainly seems strong ground for this view, for in the 2 and 4 r.b.s. this *burelage* on some stamps stands up in strong relief, and can be felt by the finger tips, while in others it seems to be quite smooth. In the later small square stamps almost without exception the *burelage* is smooth. I have, however, been shown by M. Houtzamer a specimen of the 16 skilling rosy-mauve, rouletted, with *burelage* strongly in relief. In many of the later impressions the *burelage* is almost invisible, and as far back as 1874 a writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* divided these early stamps into classes as follows: (a) with the *burelage*; (b) without it (Vol. XII, p. 125).

Taking the 4 r.b.s. stamps, I find that the only stamps in my collection on which the *burelage* is in marked relief are of two shades of red-brown—one deeper than the other; one occurs on an entire dated in 1851—evidently an early shade. It may be that the difference in this *burelage* is due to light and heavy inking, but as lithography was an easier and more rapid process

than copper-plate printing, it is quite possible that a transfer was taken from the line-engraved plate for the production of the *burelage*.

The shades of the 2 r.b.s. are not numerous, the colour varying from dark royal blue to indigo, and the gum was yellowish or brownish for both stamps, and by staining the paper it tended to give a dull tone to the blue stamp. The 4 r.b.s. was issued in large numbers, the figures for the total printings of these two values, according to Herr Koefoed, being 479,300 and 11,788,600 respectively. There are numerous shades of the higher value, dull red-brown, dark red-brown, dark greyish-brown to black-brown, dark red-brown, and yellowish-brown.

Dated specimens are scarce, but fortunately, having recently acquired a number of entires with these stamps, I can now roughly tabulate the order in which the several shades appear to have been issued :—

Dull red-brown *	.	.	.	29th July, 1851.
" "	.	.	.	1st October, 1851.
" "	.	.	.	7th July, 1852.
Dark red-brown	.	.	.	19th August, 1851.
" "	.	.	.	11th October, 1852.
" "	.	.	.	14th September, 1852.
Dark greyish-brown to black-brown,				26th May, 1853.
" "	"	"		27th August, 1853.
" "	"	"		17th September, 1853.
" "	"	"		October, 1853.
Dark red-brown	.	.	.	4th April, 1854.
Yellow-brown	.	.	.	7th May, 1854.
"	.	.	.	29th July, 1854.
"	.	.	.	29th April, 1855.

In passing, I would call your attention to the curious postmarks occurring on some of these envelopes. The instrument by which these were produced evidently consisted of a rigid part with two flat movable concentric circles of numerals and radiating strokes, those of the inner ring ranging from 1 to 12, and those of the outer from 1 to 31 (presumably intended to indicate the month and the day of the month). The rigid parts comprised an internal central disc with the letters "KB" surrounded by "KJOBENHAVN" and an external arrow-head pointing to the centre, also, opposite the arrow-head, movable plugs for the year. I would also mention that at this date Denmark maintained special post offices in Hamburg (Obliteration No. 2) and Lübeck (No. 3). You will see specimens, entires, with each of these obliterations in the collection.

* These earliest stamps in red-brown have a soft, somewhat blurred appearance. They are presumably the printings of the engraver, Ferslew.

(To be continued.)

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 88.)

5 BOLIVARES. We have as yet found but five types of this value:—

1. Broad white oval below bust with pointed line from right end of ornament above scroll on left as far as first "C" of "CINCO" and thin line in centre over "NCO BOLIV."
2. Thick line in broad white oval below bust from left end of ornament over scroll on right extending over "BOLIVARES" to "O" of "CINCO."
3. Clear white oval below bust. Gap between ornament and end of scroll on left. Left end of ornament over scroll on right projects into white oval in a fine point. White flaw on coloured ground over "E" of "RES."
4. Broad white oval below bust with irregular coloured line from "O" of "CINCO" over "BOLIV." Left end of ornament on right continued as far as "E" of "BOLIVARES."
5. Broad white oval below bust. Right end of ornament over scroll on left projects into white oval, and after a break continues as an irregular line over "NCO," with thickenings over "C" and "O."

In Type 2 three different flaws on the figure "5" in the lower left corner may be found.

The following blocks and pairs are in the Hall collection:—

3	4	4	5	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
2	4	2	4	2	4								

From these data no definite conclusions can be drawn. The general rule seems to have been the same as in the case of the 2 bol. value, all vertical columns of the same type, but this was often departed from.

10 BOLIVARES. We find eight types of this value.

1. Line in white oval over "BOL," thick over "B."
2. Dash in white oval over "E" of "DIEZ."
3. Thick line close to coloured ground over "BO." Thin line over "VA."
4. No marks in white oval.
5. Thick line starting from right end of ornament over scroll on left, and extending over "DIEZ BOLIV." Four or five pearls over "ES" break into white oval.
6. Thin line over "BOLIVA" in white oval.

7. No marks in thin white oval under bust except a small dot over "s" of "BOLIVARES." Wide white gap between ornament on right and scroll underneath; the left end of the stump of the ornament is very small, and practically ends in a point.
8. One pearl over "B," four pearls over "LIV," and one over "R" break into the white oval. Ornament over scroll on right close to, and the middle portion of it touching the scroll.

The following blocks and pairs are in the Hall collection :—

7	6	4	5	3	8	7	2	3	5	1
1	2	3	8							

The above suggest the following arrangement :—

3	8	7	6
4	5	1	2

repeated on the sheet. The existence of

2	3
---	---

 is apparently an exception, and we have no clue to the number of stamps in a row.

20 BOLIVARES. We find eight types of this value.

1. No marks in broad white oval under bust.
2. Line in white oval over "TE BO."
3. Tick in white oval over "TE" and thick dash over "O."
4. No marks in white oval. Left end of ornament over scroll on right projects in a fine point into the white oval.
5. Five pearls over "EIN" of "VEINTE" break into narrow white oval, which gets much broader over "RES."
6. Broad white oval over "VEINTE" with dot over "O" of "BOL." Stump of ornament over end of scroll on right has a blunted end.
7. White oval rather narrow below bust, with thick dash close to coloured ground over "I" of "VEINTE."
8. Thin line in white oval over "INT" and over space between "E BOL . . ." and very thick dash over "BOL."

In the Hall collection there is only one strip of four, which shows the types

5	8	2	1
---	---	---	---

25 BOLIVARES. We find also eight types of this value :—

1. White flaw at the base of "U" of "ESCUELAS." Thick line in white oval from right end of ornament over left scroll continuing over "VEINTICINCO BOL."
2. Line in white oval over "INTICINC."
3. Thin traces of line in white oval over "INTICIN," thick over "CI" and traces over "BOL."
4. No marks in white oval. Broad white space over flag of scroll on right.

5. No marks in white oval. Kink in coloured ground over "RE" of "BOLIVARES."
6. Line in white oval over the space between "O BOL." White space over flag of scroll on right.
7. No marks in white oval, which is narrow over "CINCO" and broad over "RES."
8. Two pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval, which contains no marks. Left stump of ornament on right side joins on to the flag of the scroll.

In the Hall collection there is only one pair which shows the types :—



We should mention that in this issue double perforations on one or more sides are quite common. These sometimes give the appearance of a roulette.

Early in 1880 a new issue appeared with head of Bolivar to left in oval. There is a tradition that these stamps were for foreign correspondence, the contemporary "Escuelas" set being reserved for internal postage and fiscal use. Whether this rule was adhered to and whether it applied to subsequent issues, which from now onwards included with the series labelled "CORREOS" a contemporary set labelled "ESCUELAS," we cannot say. We have, however, on record a statement by Señor Barcelo that from 1906 "Escuelas" stamps were no longer officially recognised as available for postage. The set contains five values, 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 bolivar. They were lithographed by Felix Rasco and perf. 11. It seems that the die of the 5 c. was used for producing all the values in centimos, by removing the figure "5" from a certain number of transfers and substituting 10, 25, and 50 respectively. As this was roughly done, in the case of these values, we find a certain number of types which may be readily recognised. We find that there are two settings of each of the values in centimos, which primarily may be easily separated by the fact that the stamps of the first settings are on thin paper, while those of the second settings are on thick paper. We proceed to give details of the various types, but regret that owing to the scarcity of blocks we have not been able to determine in some cases the arrangement of the transfers to produce the sheets.

5 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* There is only one type of the stamps belonging to this setting, and we have not found any marks by which any transfers can be differentiated. Nor have we been able to ascertain the size of the sheet. The largest block in the Hall collection consists of several horizontal rows of thirteen stamps, but is most probably incomplete in respect to the number of stamps in the row. It is very likely that the complete sheet contained one hundred and fifty stamps, in ten rows of fifteen. The stamps are printed in several shades of blue, from pale to deep, on thin paper.

Second setting. The stamps of this setting are printed in pale blue on thick paper. Although there are no types in the sense in which we use this word in connection with the remaining values in "CENTIMOS," yet there are sundry marks or flaws by which we can recognise that the sheet was built up of twelve

transfers in a horizontal row, each column being from the same transfer. These marks, etc., are as follows:—

1. Small break in outer right margin of stamp a little above the lower angle of the frame round oval.
2. Projection of colour and a dot in the white oval above the "E" of "CENTS." Minute dot at the back of the "5" in the lower right corner.
3. Break in the top margin of the stamp vertically above the "L" of "VENEZUELA." Small dot to left of figure "5" in lower left corner. Sometimes a white flaw in the upper right corner of the square containing the figure "5" in the lower right corner.
4. Flaw and break in the inner margin of the square in lower right corner, on the right side near the bottom. Small dot in front of the down-stroke of the "5" in lower left corner and another behind the figure at its base.
5. Large dot outside left margin near top left corner of the stamp. Dot on outer edge of coloured margin of white oval opposite the nose. Sometimes a smeared impression over the top of the head.
6. Three small dots above top margin of stamp over "UE" of "VENEZUELA." Slight coloured projection from left margin of stamp opposite the guide dot in the white oval. Slight flaw below ball of "5" in lower left corner.
7. Faint dot on the left arm of the "v" of "VENEZUELA." Dot under the down-stroke of the "N" of "VENEZUELA" in white oval. Dot above top margin over the third "E" of "VENEZUELA."
8. Large splash of colour outside right margin of stamp above the top of the square containing the figure "5" in lower right corner. Flaw in top right corner of stamp. Flaw on the inside of the body of the "5" in the lower right corner.
9. Flaw in the top right corner of the square containing the figure "5" in the lower right corner with a dot by the margin just below it. Projection of colour from the top left point of the "5" in this square. Dot outside left margin of stamp opposite the nose. Three dots outside the right margin of the stamp.
10. Hair line through the top of the "EN" of "CENTS."
11. Dot outside left margin of stamp at the level of the top of the square in the lower left corner.
12. Up-stroke of the "N" of "CENTS" broken at the bottom. The lower end of the top serif of the letter "s" is also broken.

There are also sundry varieties of two of these transfers which are worthy of notice:—

1. Variety with large flaw showing a crack in the front of the face.
12. Variety with flaw on shoulder.
12. Variety showing a coloured loop under the lower right corner and a large smudge on the left margin.

The largest block of these stamps in the Hall collection shows the following arrangement, whence we see that the sheet consisted of the above twelve transfers in a horizontal row repeated probably ten times:—

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

The following block and others confirm the wanting two columns :—

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

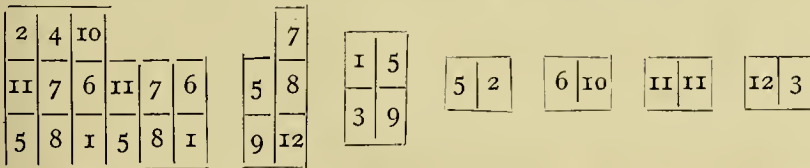
Stamps for this setting occur printed on both sides: (a) with normal impression on the back, (b) with inverted impression on the back.

10 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* Printed in brick-red and pale to deep carmine-rose on thin paper. Size of sheet unknown. Twelve transfers were used in the composition of the sheet.

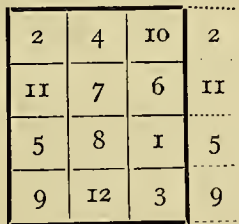
1. In the square in the lower left corner there is no inner frame line to the bottom side. One or two dots to the left of the figure "1" about half-way down. Nick in the right side of the "o" half-way down. In the square in the lower right corner the inner frame is defective below, leaving a thick edge in the right corner.
2. In the lower left corner square there is a projection of colour from the left side of the figure "1" about half-way down and a slight projection from the serif upwards pointing to the upper left corner. Projection of colour from the top right of the "o." Dots above and below the "o" to right. White flaw over the top right corner of the square in the lower right corner.
3. In the lower left corner square a dot to the left of the figure "1" near the top. The figures "10" are close to the bottom line and the "1" has rather a long foot. In the lower right corner square usually a minute dot after the "10." There is a variety of this transfer with a white flaw in the lower part of the figure "1" in the lower left corner.
4. In the lower left corner square the inner frame is broken under the "o." In the lower right corner square there is a small coloured projection from the top margin above the serif of the figure "1" and a depression in the bottom framework under the figure.
5. In the lower left corner there is a dot to the left of the figure "1" about half-way down. Nick in the right side of the "o" about half-way down and another on the left side near the bottom of the figure. Dot to the right of the "o" near the top.

6. Small white flaw on the left side of the "o" on its inner margin, in the lower left corner. In the lower right corner square there is also a flaw on the inner margin of the right side of the "o." No inner frame line below "10."
7. In the lower left corner square the toe of the figure "1" is thick. In the lower right corner square there is a blob of colour at the bottom of the "o."
8. In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line below "10" except the remains of it in the corner. Faint dots to the right of the "o" near the top.
9. In the lower left corner there is a group of dots in the upper right corner, also a dot to left of the figure "1," close to the figure nearly half-way down.
10. Flaw in bottom margin of stamp under "NT" of "CENTS." In the lower left corner square a faint dot under the "o."
11. In the lower left corner square a coloured projection on top of the "o" and a dot at the foot of the figure. In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line at bottom.
12. No dots or marks on the corner squares. In the lower left corner square there is a flaw in the top of the figure "1," in the lower right corner square there is a flaw at the base of the figure "1." These are not very visible in heavily printed copies.

The Hall collection contains the following blocks and pairs :—



From which perhaps it is permissible to conclude that the normal setting of the sheet consists of blocks of these twelve transfers arranged in four rows of three, according to the diagram :—



with occasional exceptions.

(To be continued.)



Mexico: Its Names and Numbers.

BY JOHN HALL BARRON.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1920.



As the subject is rather a wide one, I intend to limit the display and the remarks I have to offer mainly to one branch, the name and number system as used in Mexico, separately or together, between 1856 and 1874.

I take it that most of those present are familiar with these names or numbers. The original reason of the district names being put on the first two issues was undoubtedly to check the illicit use of supplies which went astray in transit from Mexico city to the district offices.

The stamps went out in blank from Mexico, in which condition they were not available for postage, and the district name was placed on them by the local postmaster. A circular issued before the first issue prescribes the method, and invites postmasters to apply for a stamping device to the head office. From the similarity of most of the earliest overprints, no doubt most offices did so, but later instruments seem of local origin.

A word as to the varieties of these overprints. The brothers Caillebotte in the *Timbre Poste* in 1885 were the first to publish a full list of the separate overprints, including some which no one else has ever seen. Their essay was translated and augmented by Lockyer in the *Philatelic Record* in 1886-7. Years after Collin and Calman, somewhere about 1900, with the co-operation of Mr. Albert E. Lawrence, did a first-class catalogue for the Scott Company, and the Mexican section was published as a separate volume. Unfortunately as regards the name overprints, they listed merely individual and accidental varieties, and not until seven years ago was any attempt made to confine the varieties to those which had been made by different instruments. This list is as near as possible complete, but one is not surprised to find Collin's and Calman's list still being republished—without acknowledgment—as, for example, by Menevée in Paris just before the war.

I shall pass round pages showing the overprints of the 1856 issue, some districts, and examples of the stamps divided to serve as lower values. Of these many imitations are offered, and among the stamps shown by a popular collector a couple of years ago, I did not see one that was genuine. Then follow a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ r. of the 1861 issue, which is one of two existing, some examples of divided stamps, and a page of the notorious reprints which have deceived many.

As the pages are fully written up for the purposes of study, I need say nothing about them, but I shall be pleased to answer questions as they are going round.

The practice of overprinting the district name alone continued till July 7th, 1864, through the first two issues and part of the Eagle issue. There-

after, until the issue of 1868, the consignment number and the year were also overprinted, that is to say, stamps sent to Guanajuato on 7th July, 1864, were the 118th issue of stamps from the head office, including those issued for use in Mexico, and were marked at the side 118.64. Whether prior to this or not I cannot say, some of the districts, but a very few, overprinted the sub-consignment number on the issues by them to their dependent sub-post-offices. The consignment number corresponded to the invoice detailing the quantity and values sent.

Some of these numbers are of excessive rarity. In not a few cases a small lot, possibly of only one value, went to a place where the number of people capable of writing a letter was very limited.

Even rarer are some bearing the common overprint of Mexico city, which represent the exchange of current stamps for small lots of previous issues. In one case the French authorities put in for five copies of each value. It is singular that no fewer than three of these copies, all of the 2 rs., are known, and I am happy to show one—the numbering is 231.64.

A few errors in the numbers exist. Apart from dropped numerals, these seem to have arisen from the official continuing to use the number properly belonging to the preceding invoice. As the right number also occurs the error was detected in each case, but a few copies of the error got into circulation. Other errors are perhaps not now capable of explanation.

A page or two of the Maximilian issue are next shown.

In 1868, with the new issue, the consecutive invoice number system was abandoned, and each district had its constant, invariable number. These were put on at Mexico, and the district name was added by the local post-master. So far all is plain-sailing, but when we come to the year 1870 a highly technical matter arises. Some years ago I was struck by the fact that a body of stamps, chiefly 25 c. and 50 c. which I collected, because they had the number and year on the left instead of the right side, and reading up instead of reading down, were all cancelled at Mexico city, with one or two at Vera Cruz, where they might easily have been carried. Closer examination showed that the district overprint on all these stamps was of a uniform type, differing in every case from the letters used in the normal overprint of the district, and of a rather finer casting. They also differed in size from the normal.

I came to the conclusion, in which Mr. S. Chapman partly agrees, that these stamps never went out to the districts named on them, but that after the number and year had been overprinted, so that they were ready to go out, it was probably discovered that the district did not require a further supply, but that Mexico city was short. It would not have been prudent to overprint the name "Mexico" on a stamp already bearing the number of another district, so a utensil was made with an overprint corresponding in each case to the number, and the stamps were so marked.

To state the matter in greater detail. Here, let us say, is a sheet of the 25 c. which has been overprinted with the number 10 of 1870, a number which belongs to Morelia. To have put the name "Mexico" on the stamps would have introduced uncertainty as to their validity, because the number for Mexico city was universally known to be 1; the official, therefore, put on

the name "Morelia," and the stamps were used from Mexico and looked all right till they came to be examined by the collector nearly fifty years afterwards.

These stamps occur not only on the variety overprinted on the wrong side, but in a large proportion of the otherwise normal stamps of 1870 and 1871. I have denoted these Mexico city types of overprints by the letter M. or Mex.

This explanation seems adequate, but it does not account for everything. How, for example, did a very limited number of stamps, for they are scarce, belonging to no fewer than fifteen districts, come to be overprinted with the numerals on the wrong side? If it was an experiment, why so many varieties?

Again, there is a well-known shade of the 12 c., also scarce, in blue-green. These also have the Mexico type of overprint. There is also the lemon shade of the 50 c., which Gibbons does not as yet recognise, and of which many collectors are unaware. It too always shows the Mexico type. I can't imagine that the difference in shade was noticed by the officials after the district number has been overprinted, and was considered so abnormal that the stamps were reserved for use in the Federal district.

We seem to have reached a blank wall when we come to stamps, bearing no numerals, on which the Mexico type of the name Oaxaca is shown. As these stamps bore no number, there was no reason why Mexico itself should not have been overprinted.

It appears to me, however, that these stamps, of which I show the only two copies I have seen, must have come from a part of one sheet, the rest of which bore the number for Oaxaca.

Albums.

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, M.A.



WE have to bear the increased cost of most things without being able to find any remedy, except that of going without. In the case of albums, however, there is something which can be done, but it will only be done if collectors agree with the considerations I am bringing forward, and make a firm stand so as to compel album makers to give them what they want.

The natural object of the manufacturer of any article is to make as much money as possible, and he designs the article with this purpose primarily in his mind. Where the interests of the consumer conflict with his own, as they do in many ways, he yields as little as is consistent with producing an article that will sell. He is not to blame for this; it is simply human nature.

In the case of albums, this state of affairs has led to the manufacture of

books which hold as few stamps as possible, and of which a large number are required for a given collection.

A few collectors, His Majesty the King among them, have asserted their independence, and had special albums made; but this, even in pre-war days, was costly, and leads to difficulties when additional ones are required. Most collections, even many of the finest, are housed in insignificant-looking little books, the pages of which are inadequate in area, and absurdly few in number.

There is not the slightest objection to making albums on any of the ordinary loose leaf principles to hold a hundred pages, instead of the usual forty or so. I speak from experience; and loose-leaf account books in offices, which are not by any means as carefully handled as stamp albums, frequently carry many more.

Here is a great economy at once, owing to the decreased number of covers required.

The argument about small albums being more portable and handy for taking to philatelic meetings is nothing but humbug, as the stamps of a given country require more of them, and the bulk and weight is therefore increased. Even if it were not so, how often is the average advanced collection shown at meetings? Once in four or five years, perhaps. As a matter of fact, a friend who has a collection of world-wide reputation, which has been shown pretty often, tells me he always leaves the covers at home on these occasions.

I have now dealt with the subject of the thickness of albums, and think that the majority of collectors will agree with me and see, now that their attention is drawn to it, that it is to their interest to get things changed in this respect, which they can only do by declining to buy the present albums. It would help in this direction if those who agree with me would write short notes to the editor saying so. If the dealers saw that a body of opinion arose on the subject, reform would soon follow, because someone would try to fall in with the new fashion, and competition would do the rest.

The same arguments apply to an increase in the size of the pages; there is also the consideration that the fashionable ones often cause valuable blocks to be folded, which leads sooner or later to their being broken.

My own opinion is that the oblong shape is far better than the usual one. It allows ample room for the "writing up" at the side, out of the way, and is more in harmony with the general run of blocks of stamps, because, with the exception of blocks of four, the majority of strips or blocks are longer horizontally than they are vertically.

I had a set of albums made in 1910 in the "Facile" principle, 100 pages to the book, the pages of which are oblong, giving an available surface of $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $10\frac{3}{8}$. After ten years of hard wear they are as good as new, and the only trouble that I feared in anticipation—namely, that owing to their shape they might droop at the right hand—has never occurred. This size is ideal for a collection of Great Britain, as it takes half a reconstructed sheet, and complete horizontal strips of twelve stamps with margin, a form in which many of the more recent stamps are of interest. I also take in strips from the ends of the rolls with a stamp or two attached.

The question of upright rectangle *versus* oblong is, of course, a matter of taste, and does not affect economy one way or the other if the area is the same. I hope there may be some correspondence on the subject of albums generally, if the Editor can spare room for it.

Russia, 1917, and Onwards.

By J. J. DARLOW.



EARLY in 1917, before the commencement of the great Russian debacle, the perforating machine in use at the State printing office broke down, and, as at that time Russia was at war with Austria and the machine had been made in that country, it was not practicable to get it repaired. Consequently, the next emission of stamps was compulsorily imperforate. All values of the 1908 set, on paper with the pattern of shiny bars on the face, are to be found thus except the 7 and 14 kop., the whole of which had been used in 1916 to provide the provisional 10 kop. and 20 kop. stamps to meet the increased charge for postage. The imperforate stamps not commending themselves to the officials, an effort was made to separate the stamps by rouletting, and I have seen the 5 and 15 kop. values rouletted about 11. These were bought at Petrograd in 1917: I believe in March. I do not know if any other values exist. The quantities issued were very small, and the Revolution which happened in April and May of that year put an end to Russian rule and everything belonging to it. The three values, 2 and 5 kop. and 1 rouble, next shown, I myself bought at Tiflis, in Transcaucasia, in March, 1919. These are rouletted about $8\frac{1}{2}$, and I gathered from the officials at the post office that they were an effort of one of the Georgian officials to solve the separation problem. This effort not proving as successful as anticipated, only the first supply of 200, 400, and 100 respectively was done. Some were sold in the ordinary way, but the bulk were cast on one side as being more trouble to divide than by using the scissors, and I was fortunate enough to be able to secure them; in fact, the postmaster expressed himself grateful, for that by taking them off his hands I saved him the trouble of reckoning their value in his stock.

SAVINGS BANK STAMPS USED IN GEORGIA.

Supplies of low value "Russian" stamps, still in use at the various post offices in Georgia, gave out at Tiflis early in 1919, and these were used first, from the middle of February to the end of March, as Postage Dues, and then to the end of May as ordinary postage stamps. The first Georgian issue appeared on May 26th, and after that date no stamps of Russian origin or design were recognised as available for the prepayment of postage, letters bearing such being charged on delivery as unpaid entirely.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, *June 3rd*, at 5.45 p.m.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1919-20 will be held on *June 17th*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Monday, *June 14th*, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

AS most of our London members are aware, The Royal Philatelic Society is obliged to vacate their present offices in Southampton Row on June 24th next. We have been fortunate enough to find other temporary accommodation at 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, to which we shall remove sometime in June. Our meetings will probably still continue to be held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

What a priceless boon that permanent home will be when it comes along. In many ways we have never been so comfortable as we were at Effingham House, notwithstanding we were somewhat short of space even in those days.

WE much regret to announce the death of Mr. Karl Torjussen—one of our Swedish Members—on March 6th last. Mr. Torjussen was only elected a Fellow as recently as February 5th, 1920.

WE understand the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be called on at their next meeting to select from amongst the "Members" of The Royal the necessary number of Fellows to fill up the gaps caused by deaths and the few resignations which may be expected at this season of the year. It is very satisfactory to learn that not only is the list of Fellows complete but that we have a reserve of "Members" in addition. So mote it be.



New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI, NIUE and PENRHYN ISLAND.—Messrs. J. W. Smyth, Ltd., have sent us blocks of 4 of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of New Zealand, overprinted in red, as usual, for use in these islands.

MAURITIUS.—We have received a "specimen" copy of the 50 c. stamp of the Georgian type.

Adhesive.

50 c., dull purple and black; multiple, perf. 14.

TRAVANCORE.—Messrs. Bright and Son advise us that they have received a new value $1\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckram claret, both for ordinary and overprinted for official use.

EUROPE.

ICELAND.—Additional values of the new set have come to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Adhesives.

3 aur., brown.
4 " grey, with scarlet centre.
6 " grey.
15 " violet.
20 " yellow-green, grey centre.
Watermark crosses; perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

SILESIA (UPPER).—Another set of stamps has come in. Small oblong in shape, design landscape with white dove flying above. Inscriptions, at top, "Commission de Gouvernement"; at left, "Ober Schlesien"; at right, "Gorny Slask"; below, "Haute Silesie."

Value in figures and pf. each side at foot.

Adhesives.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ pf., grey.
3 pf., brown-purple.
5 pf., green.
10 pf., dull red.
15 pf., violet.
20 pf., blue.
25 pf., brown.
30 pf., dull orange.
40 pf., sage-green.
Perf., $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

SPAIN.—We are informed in the *P.J.G.B.* that certain values of the current issue have been overprinted with the words *Correo Arreo* for use in the aerial post.

Aerial Post.

5 c., green, overprint in red.
10 c., carmine " " black.
25 c., blue " " red.
50 c., blue-green " " red.
1 p., carmine " " black.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 and 20 c. of the current set with a new watermark, multiple sun.

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of a new 3 c. stamp, and adds that it is to replace the numeral that has been in use recently. It is the type of the 10 p. of 1917 and is of red colour on yellow paper.

HAYTI.—Mr. J. J. Terry has very kindly sent us five surcharged or overprinted stamps.

For some time past we have ceased to chronicle the numerous and, we think, unnecessary issues of this country.

PERU.—Two new commemorative stamps, both of the value of 5 centavos, are chronicled in the *P.J.G.B.*

We are told that the portrait is that of Senor A. B. Leguía. Curved above it is the inscription "Commemorativa De La Constitution, De 1919."

Adhesives.

5 c., blue and black; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.
5 c., brown and black; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

URUGUAY.—We read in the *P.J.G.B.* that three commemorative stamps in memory of the great Uruguayan writer, José Eurique Rodo, who died in Italy was issued on February 26th, the day on which the remains were landed at Monte Video. The portrait, with name below, is the main feature of the design.

Adhesives.

2 c., purple-brown and black.
3 c., red and blue.
5 c., blue and brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—On page 69, Vol. XXVII, we chronicled a \$20 stamp, but a "specimen" copy has only now come to hand.

Adhesive.

\$20, yellow (black centre), Type S G. 45; perf. $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Council for the Year 1919-20.
President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEPLow.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	A. DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. B. YARDLEY.

THE twelfth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 15th April, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present.—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall, Col. John Bonhote, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, G. E. O. Ginger, Lieut. F. C. Graham, L. O. Trivett, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., G. G. Timpson, I. John Simons, Lieut. W. M. Holman, B. Pinner, E. S. Davidson, E. Wilfred Evans, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Ernest H. Collins, Louis E. Bradbury, L. Meinertzhagen, D. C. Gray, R. Leonard, Junr., Lieut.-Col. Henry Wood, Capt. F. M. Montresor, H. M. Hansen, Alex. Holland, W. T. Standen, George C. Alston, C. F. Dendy Marshall, M.A., Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E., L. W. Fulcher, A. de Worms, R. B. Yardley, C. McNaughtan, Wm. Canning, Francis W. Pixley, Lieut. Wilfred B. Haworth, Percy de Worms, James Nevin, A. Chilver.

Visitor: C. Graham.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th March, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

A circular letter from the Secretary to the Philatelic Congress was read intimating that a complete set of proceedings at previous Congresses could be obtained on application to him, c/o Messrs. Plumridge and Co., 61-7 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2, at the price of 6/-, and conveying a cordial invitation to the Members of the Society to attend the Congress.

The President informed the members that the Society had taken new offices at 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., which would be available in June next, but that it was probable that future meetings would continue to be held in the same room as at present.

He also intimated that Mr. Campbell Williams (a visitor at a recent meeting) had presented two forgeries for the Society's collection.

A ballot was then taken for the following candidates, all of whom were declared duly elected members of the Society:—

Mr. Francis William Pixley, J.P., F.S.A., proposed by the President, seconded by Sir

Chas. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E. Mr. Johan Albert Isakson, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis, seconded by the Hon. Secretary. Dr. Frederick Lace, proposed by Mr. G. H. Dannatt, seconded by the Vice-President. Capt. Reginald Stuart Chambers, proposed by Mr. H. Dickson, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The President on behalf of Mr. C. Lathrop Pack read a short paper on the 2d. and 3d. Sydney "View" stamps of New South Wales, in which the author described several retouches and unrecorded varieties in the various states of the plate of the 2d. which he has discovered and also some variations in the 3d. value. It is hoped that after further investigations the results of these researches may be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The paper was accompanied by a magnificent display of a collection of these two values, the various states of the plate being shown in reconstructed sheets together with a large number of single specimens pairs, blocks of four and strips, a block of four on an entire envelope being particularly noticeable, the fine condition of copies shown (some 600 in number) adding considerably to the beauty of the display.

A cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley, and carried unanimously.

A display of errors and varieties was then given by the following members:—

Col. Bonhote. Including stamps of Malta, Italy, France and Gibraltar, which comprised a block of four of the 4d. Malta 1885, imperforate (with note as to date and number issued), copies of the error "Pnney" on 2½d. showing position in pane and various errors in overprint of the 1889 issue of Gibraltar.

Capt. Crawford, R.N. Varieties of the 2d. value of Queensland showing the four types and numerous flaws of 1887 perf. 12, and 1890 Comb Machine, also the four types and flaws of the retouched mould of 1894 and the flaws in the issue of 1895 on thick and on thin paper.

Dr. E. W. Floyd. Several varieties of Great Britain, issues of British Guiana of 1860 and 1863, showing portions of a watermark being parts of the paper maker's name, United States of America, numerous varieties of the 2 cents Columbus issue, and many interesting specimens of other countries.

Mr. D. C. Gray. Great Britain, 1840 1d. and 2d., India retouches; Norway first issue; Spain 1850, block of 50, 6 cuartos, and a sheet of miscellaneous errors.

The Vice-President, Mr. T. W. Hall. Peru error medio peso (rose); Columbia 50 c., lilac, and several copies of the 50 c., red, error, of 1863; Antioquia 50 c., red, and 20 c., brown; Western Australia 2d., mauve, and Mexico 12 c., brown, and 50 c., error, blue and pink.

Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth. Chili 5 c. litho-

graph transfer variety and 20 c. 1911 inverted centre printed by American Bank Note Co.

Mr. L. O. Trivett. Great Britain 1d. black, many varieties, various Archer perforations, and the 9d. Plate 5 presented by H.M. the King for the National Philatelic War Fund Auction.

Mr. A. de Worms. Ceylon 2 c. on 4 c., Postal Commission, and 5 c. on 15 c., many varieties and errors of surcharge, some also inverted.

Mr. R. B. Yardley. Turkey, varieties of overprint on the 1869 type 10 paras and 25 piastres, and two specimens of the repaired cliché of the Cuba $\frac{1}{2}$ real plata of 1858, without watermark.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher proposed and Mr. P. de Worms seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to the exhibitors, and after some remarks by the President the resolution was carried unanimously.

THE thirteenth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 29th April, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present.—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. H. Barron, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, I. John Simons, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., H. M. Hansen, E. Wilfred Evans, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, E. Reginald Taylor, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, Alex. Holland, Percy de Worms, C. McNaughtan, Wm. Glossop, Lieut. Wilfred B. Haworth.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th April were read and signed as correct.

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Seventh Philatelic Congress relative to the Official Congress Exhibition Catalogue Souvenir and Labels was read, and the Hon. Secretary was authorised to send out the circular notices to the members.

The following gifts were announced:—

For the National Collections. From Mr.

I. J. Simons. Several made up sheets of Great Britain 1d., red.

For the Society's Library. From Lieut. Wilfred Haworth. A handsomely bound copy of his work entitled "Chilé": an Outline of the Postal Issues 1766-1919.

The business of the evening consisted of a display with notes of the stamps of Gambia and Sierra Leone by Mr. W. Glossop, who had specially come up from Sheffield for the purpose.

In his notes Mr. Glossop dealt shortly with each colony from the geographical and historical standpoint, and then gave the postal history of each.

The display was an exceedingly fine one, and comprised varieties from both colonies, which had not previously been seen by the collectors present, who were specially interested in these countries.

The display as regards Gambia comprised the issues of 1869, 1874, 1880, 1886-7, and the subsequent issues to 1906. Several rare shades were shown, and varieties showing double embossing, the small spot of colour in the back hair which gradually increased in size, the variety of the pendant curl and the defective plate in the 6d. value. It included a large number of panes in the various issues and values, and numerous copies of the surcharge "PFNNY" in the Provisional Issue of 1906, and also illustrations of the various postmarks.

As regards Sierra Leone, the display covered the issues of 1860, 1872, 1873, 1876-7, 1883-4, 1884-93, the provisional issues of 1893 and the later De la Rue printings. All these issues were very fully illustrated, including rare shades, inverted surcharges in the provisional issues, the variety "PFNNY" in the 1903 issue and copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on "cc" watermarked paper. The display included all the type varieties of the Provisional Issues of 1897 and specimens showing the various postmarks.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Capt. Crawford, and supported by the President, and was unanimously carried.

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.		* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.
Sale of April 7th and 8th, 1920.						
* Unused, other than Mint.						
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* repaired	£	s.	d.			
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines, slightly defective	12	0	0			
Baghdad, on Turkish fiscal, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 10 p., rose	8	0	0			
Cape, 1855-8, 6d., slate-lilac, pair, close two sides	5	0	0			
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, early, no margins	5	15	0			
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown on blue, worn, pair, one copy, slightly creased	8	10	0			
	6	10	0			
St. Helena, 1856, imperf., 6d., blue, pair, mint				5	10	0
Ditto, 1863, CC, imperf., 6d., lake, surcharge, omitted,* small margins				26	0	0
Ditto, 1884-94, CA, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., emerald-green, double surcharge, mint				8	0	0
Tobago, 1879, CC, £1, mauve, mint				13	10	0
Ditto, 1882-4, CA, 6d., stone, ditto				6	6	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New Britain, 1914, Dec., second printing on German New Guinea, 8d. on 80 pf., pair, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, on Marshall Islands mint	5	0	0
Samoa, 1914, ½d. to 9d., set of 9, mint	6	15	0
Collected in Ideal Album, 4570	40	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 2184 (Colonials) 45	40	0	0
Sale of April 20th and 21st, 1920.			
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, close at sides	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep dark green, block of 8, mint	22	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., red-brown, block of 8, ditto	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 6, ditto	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 8* (one stained)	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, used	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, block of 8,* slightly stained, at right	13	10	0
Lagos, 1904, single, C A, 10s., green and brown, mint	9	15	0
Mauritius, 1859 (March), Intermediate, 2d., blue on bluish, pair, slight thinning	10	0	0
Togoland, 1914 (Oct.), wide printing, 1 m., on piece	30	0	0
Ditto, 1914 (Oct.), narrow printing, 3 pf., brown	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 pf., green	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20 pf., "100," on piece	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 40 pf.	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 m.	21	0	0
Ditto, 1915 (Jan.), 3 pf., brown, pair	42	0	0
Nevis, 1866, perf. 15, 1d., pale red, sheets of 12, mint	£5	15s.	and 6 10 0
Ditto, 1876, Litho., 1d., rose-red, sheets of 12, mint	£6	and 7 5 0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	7	0	0
Samoa, 2½d. on 20 pf., comma after "1," mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, similar variety, used	11	0	0
South Australia, 1902, perf. 11½, 12½, 8d., ultramarine, block of 4, one stamp, "EIGHT," mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 1904-8, perf. 12, 9d., rosy lake, block of 4, imperf., between, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1906-13, C A, 11, 3d., olive-green, pair, mint	10	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, coarse background and fine border, on piece	10	0	0
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., pale blue, block of 24*	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 9*	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, small "s," cut close, single and pair*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., slate-blue*	7	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., pale brown, block of 6*, slightly creased	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale red-brown	9	10	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., brown-black on pale red,* slight crease	£8, £10, and 10 0 0		
Ditto, ditto, another copy, pencil-marked	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slight crease	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on red, vert., strip of 3 and 6d., deep grey-black, all on one original	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on Indian red, close at top:	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, close at left	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on red, printed both sides	£7 and 8 0 0		
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep grey-black, pen cancelled	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black	£6 and 6 10 0		
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, small defect	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on red, rouletted	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, slightly creased	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black, rouletted, slightly creased	6	10	0
Ditto, 1860, imperf., 2d.* and 4d., deep blue,* blocks of 4 each, slightly creased	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., block of 16*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., sage-green*	£10 and 5 15 0		
Ditto, 1861, Intermediate perfs., 2d., blue, block of 4*	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., vermilion*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green,* perf., short at left	6	5	0
Ditto, 1861, perf. 14, 2d., blue, block of 21,* one thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, 1864, no wmk., perf. 13, 1d., carmine-rose, block of 48, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 1865, C C, perf. 12½, 2d., mauve,* no gum	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	12	0	0
Ditto, 1882, C A, perf. 12, 4d., carmine, block of 20, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, block of 36, mint	9	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND Co.

Sale of April 8th and 9th, 1920.

Cameroons, 1915, "Franco-Anglais," set of 15, mint	11	0	0
Sicily, 5 gr., in colour of the 50 gr.	6	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green	7	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, defective	4	10	0

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
United States, 1847, 10 c., red; postmark, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 3 c., block of 6 and a single, on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a block of 4	9	10	0
Ditto, 1857, 90 c., blue, red postmark	7	0	0
Ditto, 1861, Première Gravure, 24 c., violet	5	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Prussian blue, Plate 2, no whip	4	4	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.*	4	17	6
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d., on Indian red, impression at back	4	15	0
Sale of April 29th and 30th, 1920.			
Great Britain, "V R," 1d., black, mint	9	9	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	3	15	0
France, 1849, 15 c., yellow-green	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine-brown, pair	4	10	0
Saxony, 3 Pf., defective £7 and 11 0 0	11	0	0
Naples, Cross, ½ t, blue, defective £4 10s. and 5 15 0	5	15	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 c., bronze, minute defect	13	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue,* slight stain	10	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned	10	0	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, 1d., blue, strip of 5, on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown £8 5s. and 8 10 0	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	9	10	0
Ditto, 1861, Intermediate perfs., mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., yellowish brown, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 9d., brown, ditto	7	15	0
Ditto, 1867, C C, second type, 1d., blue, imperf., pair, mint	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	5	5	0
Canada, 6d., purple, on laid	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, thin wove £7 and 8 0 0	8	0	0
Trinidad, Litho., 1d., blue, slight crease	6	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 11, 1d., hill unshaded	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, on laid, close at left	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., grey-blue	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., blue, "Crevit" omitted	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green	5	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 6d., brown, coarse background, double star in corner	4	17	6
New Zealand, London print, 1s., pale yellow-green on white	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy on bleuté	5	10	0
Ditto, 1862, perf. 13, 2d., ultramarine, off centre	7	5	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 8th and 9th, 1920.

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cape, 1853, 1d., deep brick-red, deeply blued, block of 4	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red on white, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose, ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep lilac	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep dark green, triangular block, of 4, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, minute repair	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, minute crease	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull blue	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	9	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., deep carmine-red, Triangular, block of 4, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, similar block of 4, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, mint	4	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., deep rose, minute defect	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., pale brown	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, minute defect	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, on piece	40	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean cut, 4d., dull rose	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, perfs. rough at right	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Intermediate, 4d., dull rose	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., brown, one perf. missing	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., deep bright blue	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, C C, 9d., brown	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., bright vermilion, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, first type, 2d., yellow-green £6 and 5 15 0	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., deep bottle-green	7	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, minute defect	36	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	40	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	46	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	24	0	0
Ditto, 8d., scarlet-vermilion, used	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	85	0	0
Ditto, 2d., orange-vermilion	5	and	6 0 0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion	17	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto (2) each	15	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	60	0	0
Ditto, 3d., green, block of 8	5	5	0
Greece, Collection of 569, including Paris prints	21	0	0
Sale of April 14th and 16th, 1920.			
Barbados, 1858, 6d., rose-red, pair, mint	15	0	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	8	0	0
Ditto, another copy*	5	10	0
Bergedorf, 4 sch., black on brown	12	10	0
Brazil, 1845-6, 180 r., red postmark	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r., ditto	12	0	0
British Guiana, 1853-60, 4 c., blue, dated postmark	5	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion*	6	10	0
Colombia, 1861, 2½ c., black	6	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 20 c., red	7	10	0
Dominican Repub., 1865, 1 r., black on green,* wove	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ r., black on green, laid	5	5	0
French Colonies, 1871-6, 4 c., grey, pair, thin spot	19	10	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* slight crease	7	10	0
Ditto, another copy, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, apparently used	9	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	10	0	0
Hawaii, 1860, Inter-Island, 2 c., black on bluish green, red postmark, thin spot	5	5	0
India, 1854, 4 a., pair on entire	8	10	0
Lubeck, 1859, ½ sch., lilac	7	0	0
Luxemburg, 1852, 1 sgr., strip of 4, rejoined	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, Intermediate, 1d., red on bluish	11	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red	10	10	0
Mexico, 1872, laid, 12 c., blue	5	10	0
Modena, 1853, 9 c., large "B G"	6	0	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake	10	0	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green	12	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, with cloud, 1d., carmine-lake, pair	19	0	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 2d., Prussian blue, pick and shovel omitted	9	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, mint	9	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., deep blue	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, no wmk., 1d., red on blue	7	5	0
Ditto, 1862, pelure, 2d., ultramarine	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green	5	0	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ½ gro., black on green	5	10	0
Ditto, 1859, ditto, tiny thinning	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gro., black on yellow	5	15	0
Ditto, 1861, ½ gro., green	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ gro., brown	9	5	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow*	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Philippine Islands, 1854, fine background, 5 c., orange-red	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, coarse background, 5 c., orange-red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., pale rose	7	15	0
Ditto, 1855, Litho., 5 c., bright red	5	15	0
Papal States, 1 scudo, dull rose	6	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	15	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, slight defect	6	5	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 sch., rose, used, thin place	8	0	0
Serbia, 1866, 2 p., dull green on lavender*	6	10	0
Sicily, 50 gra.*	6	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	5	5	0
Spain, 1850, 12 c., pale lilac, pair, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 r., blue-green	5	10	0
Switzerland, Zurich, hor. lines, 6 r., retouched	9	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5 × 5 c., severed pair, rejoined	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Small Eagle, 5 c., yellow-green	5	10	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.	33	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 5 c.	5	0	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.	5	5	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.	9	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	7	15	0
Tuscany, 2 c., blue on grey, block of 4	5	10	0
United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., re-entry*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy*	6	5	0
Uruguay, 1856, Diligencia, 80 c., pale green*	5	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., brown-red, pair	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, wide spacing, 1d., pink, strip of 4, slight crease	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-lilac, fine background and border	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-lilac, coarse background and border, pair	6	5	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	5	5	0
Wurtemberg, 1856, silk thread, 18 kr., blue, pair	22	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 k., purple*	11	10	0
Sale of April 22nd and 23rd, 1920.			
Austrian Mercury, thick paper, 6 k., dull yellow	14	0	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black, pair, mint	13	0	0
Cameroons, C.E.F., sets of 13, to 5 marks, mint	9	10	0
Canada, wove, 6d., dull purple, vert., pair	11	10	0
Gibraltar, 1889, S.G. 35, value omitted, mint	33	0	0
Gold Coast, C.A., 1d., blue, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 20s., green and red*	12	0	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, Cross, close at right and slight defect	12	0	0
New Zealand, "N.Z.," 1s., imperf., strip of 4, divided and rejoined	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., blue-green	11	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 2 rs., block of 6	9	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, left half of the double stamp	15	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue,* slight damage	5	10	0
Collections, Schaubeks to 1900, about 4850	21	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, Great Britain and Colonies, 1773	54	0	0
Ditto, Schaubeks, 4421	56	0	0
Ditto, Gibbons, about 6700	85	0	0
* * *			
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.			
Sale of April 7th and 10th, 1920.			
Baghdad, S.G. 9, on piece	13	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 10	17	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 12, on piece	8	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 14	12	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 22 (2) each	10	10	0
Ditto, 1, 2, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 19, and 20, set of 9*	24	0	0
Cameroons, 2s. on 2 marks, block of 6, containing inverted "S," variety, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, 3s. on 3 marks, block of 6, mint	12	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., slight defect	7	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, small margins	8	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, repaired	15	10	0
Ditto, another copy	11	10	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, minute tear	90	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, defective	7	0	0
Ditto, another copy, thinned and close	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d. blue, slightly defective	7	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned	10	10	0
Sale of April 14th and 17th, 1920.			
Canada, 7½d., green*	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on blue, S.G. 14, slight defect	9	0	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, Cross, slight defect	6	0	0
New South Wales, 1855, 8d., orange; thinned	6	10	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 c., bronze, minute defect	13	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale blue,* slight stain	14	0	0
Cape, 1861; 4d., blue (2) each	11	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., carmine-red, block of 8, mint	15	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	11	0	0
Naples, Nov., 1860, ½ t., blue	15	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, S.G. 14	8	15	0
Sweden, 3 skb., green*	7	5	0
Sale of April 21st and 22nd, 1920.			
Great Britain, £5, orange, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	16	0
Straits Settlements, 1883, 4 c. on 5 c., black surcharge, mint	7	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, slight defect	4	16	0
United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., black on grey	5	0	0
Bushire, 5 ch., mint	10	10	0
Ditto, another, on piece	8	5	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cape, 1863-4, 4d., pale blue, block of 8, mint	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, blocks of 8, mint	£15	10s.	&
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	8	0	0
France, 1849-50, 40 c., pair, on piece	4	4	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, little off centre	4	15	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Anchor, £1, on blenté	7	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., mint	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue	£7	10s.	&
Spain, 1854, 1 r., pale blue	22	0	0
Basle, 2½ r., little creased	8	10	0
Sale of April 28th and May 1st, 1920.			
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, cut into at top	5	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue strip of 3	7	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on slightly blued, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange, used	5	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	5	5	0
Bangkok, 2 c. on 32 c, pale red, mint	5	5	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose	4	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £10, orange-vermilion	5	10	0
Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow, mint	21	0	0
British South Africa, 1898, £10, lilac, ditto	9	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green, on entire	6	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., repaired	9	10	0
Cape, 1863-4, 1d., brown-red, block of 8, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, block of 4, ditto	9	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., slight thinning	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	£6	5s.	and
Ditto, ditto, other copies, used	£5	15s.,	£5
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7	15	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown, plain edge at bottom	7	10	0
Gold Coast, 1901, 1d. on 6d., "one" omitted, S.G. 37, mint	4	15	0
Nevis, Litho., 6d., grey, mint	6	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	£15,	£15,	£16
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermillion, repaired	8	10	0
Ditto, 4d., orange*	7	15	0
Ditto, 6d., orange*	9	10	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 5d., dull green	13	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., deep blue on bleuté, pair	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, blue paper, 2d., blue, pair	6	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, slight tear	10	0	0
St. Kitts, C.A., 1d., magenta, mint	4	0	0
Tasmania, 1892-9, £1, green and yellow, pair, mint	8	10	0
Victoria, 1854, imperf., 1s., blue, block of 12	19	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., defective	5	17	6

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

JUNE, 1920.

No. 342.

A Warning.



WE have not met with many enthusiastic collectors of the mass of new issues, especially of the New Europe group with which the philatelic world has been deluged lately, but we cannot deny that there is a certain amount of historic interest attaching to them. It must be remembered that a very few of these issues have had their credentials examined, and it will probably be some time before the legitimate issues can be distinguished from the unauthorised or altogether bogus productions. Casual observation seems to show that there is undoubtedly wild speculation in vogue in these stamps, and we wish to utter a warning, especially to new collectors, to be careful

how they disburse their money in acquiring these stamps.

To justify this warning there has recently been issued by the Hungarian Society of Stamp Collectors in Buda-Pest a circular specifying no less than twenty-two different sets of stamps which are said to be at least unofficial and issued by unauthorised bodies or private persons so that they should not be recognised by philatelists. It seems certain that some, at least, of these sets are bogus, but we are not sure that all of them can be dismissed without a judicial examination into their origin and the circumstances attending their issue. In the present disturbed state of affairs many "unofficial" issues doubtless have been made, and no doubt many parallel examples of revolutionary or local issues among the old stamps could be quoted which have been recognised and have established themselves as worthy of the philatelist's attention. The status of such issues must, we take it, depend upon whether they were effectively in circulation, but the examination of credentials will doubtless be a long and arduous procedure. A further consideration is the fact that the bulk of these issues consist of surcharged stamps which can be easily forged in such a manner as to render their detection very difficult. We have been told that, as a matter of fact, many forgeries are now on the market, so that collectors on both of these grounds would be well advised to leave them severely alone for the present.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page III.)

Second setting. Printed in scarlet on thick paper. There are twelve transfers.

1. Semicircular mark at end of the serif of the figure " 1 " in the lower right corner. Small white flaw on the bone of the nose.
2. In lower left corner square coloured dot between the top of the figures " 1 " and " o. " In the lower right corner square the serif of the figure " 1 " curls up at the end in a hook. No inner frame line under the " 10. "
3. In the lower left corner square a large dot at the foot of the figure " 1 " and dots higher up on the left side. Dot to the right of the top of the " o. " In the lower right corner square a large flaw on the left side of the " o " and that to the right at the top of the figure.
4. In the lower left corner square a projection at the left end of the foot of the " 1. " Dot in top left corner of square.
5. In the lower left corner square two dots to the right at bottom of the " o " and also at the top. In the lower right corner square a fine projection of colour from the figure " 1 " on the left about half-way down.
6. In the lower left corner square three dots to the left of the figure " 1, " sometimes only one being visible. The figures " 10 " lean to the left.
7. In the lower left corner square a semicircular mark above the serif of the " 1 " and a coloured mark on the toe of the figure.
8. In the lower right corner square the figures " 10 " are raised somewhat with a coloured mark under the toe of the figure " 1. "
9. In the lower left corner a circular mark like a large full stop after the " 10. " One or two dots to the right of the " o " at the top. In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line under the figures " 10. "
10. In the lower left corner two dots, one large, after the " 10 " and dot in top right corner. Inner frame line defective under the figures " 10. " In the lower right corner square a large dot in the upper left corner above the serif of the " 1. "
11. In the lower left corner square a dot above the toe of the " 1. " In the bottom right corner square a semicircular mark between the " 1 " and the " o " at the top. Inner frame line defective below.
12. White flaw on neck of portrait. In the lower corner square dot between the " 1 " and " o " at the top. In the lower right corner square the left margin is defective as is also the inner frame line below the figures " 10. "

The blocks and pairs in the Hall collection show that these twelve transfers were arranged in a horizontal row and repeated, probably ten times, to complete the sheet, for we have the following :—

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

IO	II
IO	II

II	I2
----	----

We also have

I	2
8	3

IO
4

showing that there were occasional exceptional regularity.

25 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* The stamps from this setting are printed on thin paper in yellow and also in orange. There were ten transfers used in making up the sheets, which may be distinguished as follows :—

1. In the lower left corner there is no right side to the square containing the figures "25." Coloured mark to the right of the figure "5" at bottom and another on the other side between the flag and body of the figure. In the lower right corner square there is a mark to the right of the figure "5" just above the body of the figure. A coloured line across the white oval above "s" of "CENTS."
2. In the lower left corner a dot under the figure "2" and a nick in the back of the figure "5." In the lower right corner the square has no left side, there is a mark in front of the down-stroke of "5" and a nick in the ball of the figure. A dot in the lower angle of the figure "2."
3. In the lower left corner square the figures "25" are close to the bottom of the square. Dot near the top of the ball of the "5" and several dots behind the top of the figure. In the lower right corner the square has no left side. Dots in front of the figure "2" and a mark at the end of the tail of the figure.
4. In the lower left corner square scattered dots behind the "5" and between the "2" and the "5," also a coloured projection from the top of the "2." In the lower right corner the square has no left side. A large dot and smaller ones in the lower right corner.
5. In the lower left corner square a few dots behind the figure "5." A spot below the margin of the stamp under the square. In the lower right corner square a large dot in front of the figure "2" and a flaw in the right margin behind the figure "5."
6. In the lower left corner square a spot behind the "5" and a group of dots between the tops of the figures "2" and "5." In the lower right corner square a spot under the ball of the figure "2" and another in the angle between the tail and the upper part of the figure.
7. In the lower left corner square a small white flaw in the ball of the "5," a dot in front of the "2" and usually some above this figure; also usually some dots under the flag of the "5." In the lower right corner square a small white flaw on the figure "2," and a group of dots behind the "5."

8. In the lower left corner square a small flaw on the head of the "2" and one on the body of the "5," dot at end of the down-stroke of the "5," group of dots under the flag of the "5" and in upper right corner. In the lower right corner the right side of the square is nearly absent, dot at the end of the flag of the "5," and one under the down-stroke of the figure. A retouched variety of No. 8 is found with the right side of the square drawn in.
9. In the lower left corner square the figures are high up, the left side of the square is half the usual thickness except at the bottom, dot behind the "5" and fine line under the figure "2." The top of the right side of the square is defective and there is a thin coloured mark on top of the "c" of "CENTS."
10. In the lower left corner square there is a flaw across the figure "2" just above the tail, a semicircular mark between the "2" and the "5" at the top and a group of dots behind the figure "5." In the lower right corner square there is a coloured mark to the left of the figure "2" and a group of dots above this figure.

The Hall collection contains a block of four and some pairs which show the following types *se-tenant* :—

6	5	3	1	7	2	10	3	6	5	1	10	8
9	2	4										

It is possible that the complete sheet of this setting was composed of repetitions of the types in two rows of five in accordance with the scheme :—

3	6	5	1	7
4	9	2	10	8

Second setting. Printed on thick paper in orange-yellow. There were twelve transfers employed in composing the sheet, which may be recognised by the following indications :—

1. In the lower left corner square two dots in front of the figure "2" and a group of dots in the upper right corner. In the lower right corner square the figure "2" is broken above the tail. A semicircular mark between the "2" and the "5" at top.
2. In the lower left corner square a coloured mark at the end of the down-stroke of the figure "5" and another between the flag and the body of the figure. In the lower right corner square the top of the figure "2" is defective.
3. In the lower left corner square the "5" almost touches the right margin. In the lower right corner square the ball of the figure "2" touches the left margin. There are one or two dots in front of the figure "2" and the figure "5" is defective at the base.
4. In the lower left corner the square has no right margin ; there is a coloured mark at the end of the down-stroke of the figure "5." In the lower right corner square there is a coloured mark in front of the figure "2" and a white flaw on the body of the "5."

Copies of No. 4 may be found which have been retouched, the top left margin from the corner to the "N" of "VENEZUELA" having been drawn in, and the frame has no inner line.

5. The lower left corner square has no right margin; there is a nick in the tail of the figure "2." In the lower right corner square there is a thick coloured mark between the "2" and the "5"; the right margin of this square is thin.
6. In the lower left corner square the figures "25" are close into the right bottom corner of the square, the top and bottom of the "5" touching the side of the square. In the lower right corner square the figures "25" are too high, practically touching the top of the square.
7. In the lower right corner square the inner frame-work of the base is wanting.
8. In the lower left corner square there are coloured dots at the foot of the figure "2" and a dot under the flag of the figure "5." In the lower right corner square the bottom of the figure "5" is defective; there is a group of dots in front of the figure "5" at the end of the down-stroke and inside the body of the figure.
9. In the lower left corner square there is a flaw on the body of the "5" and on the top of the figure "2"; the top of the right side of the square is broken. In the lower right corner square there is a small flaw on the body of the figure "5" and a coloured mark at the end of the flag.
10. In the lower left corner square there is a dot in front of the figure "2" and another behind the figure "5" near the right side of the square.
11. In the lower left corner square the figures "25" are close into the bottom right corner; there is a large dot at the end of the down-stroke of the "5."
12. In the lower left corner square there is a dot between the figures "2" and "5." In the lower right corner square the figures "25" lean well forward to the left.

(To be continued.)

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SESSION 1919-20.

BY THE HON. SECRETARY.



It has been borne in upon me of late that the responsibility which rests upon the individual who for the time being occupies the position of your Honorary Secretary is heavy, and perhaps more so in connection with the Annual Report than in other respects, for such Report is not limited to the affairs of the Society itself, but in accordance with the traditions of the past, ranges over the whole field of philatelic events and interests. These Reports are matters of record, and it may be partly from their contents that the philatelic historian of the future will obtain particulars of the events and individuals of what may then be a long-past generation.

One writes, therefore, not merely for one's contemporaries, but for those who will occupy our positions and share the same interests in the days to come, and it behoves those who prepare these Annual Reports to bear this fact seriously in mind.

Once more it will be true to say that this session which is now ending will be memorable in the annals of our society.

The pre-War programme has been re-established and various new features have been introduced. There have been fifteen instead of eight or nine meetings, and the attendance has been much larger than in any previous year.

The membership of the Society has not only increased to an extent greater than ever before, but the limit of Fellows laid down in the constitution has been reached and exceeded, so that the duty of selection from among the members to fill future vacancies in the number of the Fellows will now have to be exercised by the Council for the first time.

In celebration of our Fiftieth Anniversary an Anniversary Fund was established at a meeting of the Council held on the 27th May, 1919, for the purpose of securing a permanent home for the Society, and during the year £1,532 10s. 6d. has been raised by donations and subscriptions from ninety members. The amount desired is £5000, and until at least £2500 has been received it would not be wise to take any active step or incur any financial responsibility. One or two offers have been received of which the Council were for this reason unable to take advantage.

Our total membership is now 365, and if the remaining 275 will support the Fund it should be possible to take some practical steps during the coming year.

Unfortunately the tenancy of our present Office terminates on the 24th of this month; the tendency of the times has apparently been too strong for our landlords, upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of forcing us to seek other quarters. It is quite possible that the new Rent Restrictions Act would enable us to continue if we liked to take advantage of its provisions, but this we do not propose to do. We have to thank them for allowing us to retain for the present certain storage space on reasonable terms, and we hope to be able to continue our meetings next session in the room where we are now meeting.

As regards our Office, that is now being transferred to 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple (second floor), where our Secretary, Mr. A. C. Emerson, will be pleased to see members who may require information or may wish to discuss matters with him.

Unfortunately there is no room for the Library, which for the time being will be stored, and we are much indebted to Mr. A. de Worms for kindly providing storage accommodation for us.

All these difficulties and obstacles to our comfort and progress show the real necessity for our members to give substantial and early support to our Anniversary Fund.

Your Council has held fifteen meetings during the session and has had many important, difficult and delicate matters to deal with, all of which have been satisfactorily disposed of. Provision has been made for the future publication of the *London Philatelist*, the procuring of fresh offices, and the carrying out of the scheme for the preparation and award of the Crawford, Tapling, and Tilleard Medals.

The History of the Society, 1869–1919, referred to in the last Report, was duly published and copies have been supplied to all those who were members on the 31st December, 1919. It forms a most interesting record and a valuable addition to our Library. There are a few surplus copies which have been reserved for new members who may wish to acquire one.

The membership has diminished owing to deaths, resignations and other causes. Five have died since the last Report; four Fellows, namely, E. B. S. Benest (elected 1912), B. Loewy (elected 1896), Mount Brown (elected an Hon. Fellow 1916), and Wilmot Corfield (elected 1899 and a member of the Council and Hon. Curator of the National Collection), and one Member, K. Torjussen (elected February, 1920). Seven have resigned, Major J. J. Darlow (elected 1913), J. W. Gillespie (elected 1892), W. R. Lane-Joynt (elected 1889), L. L. Mercer (elected 1907), B. B. Tilley (elected 1913), C. de la Torre (elected 1915), and Lt.-Col. P. L. Reid (elected 1914). The names of seven Members have been removed from the register.

Forty-five new Fellows, nineteen Members, and one Associate have been elected during the year, viz. :—

Fellows.—Messrs. E. R. Ackerman, E. Andrews, W. L. Ashmead, A. H. A. Bennett, H. Cardwell-Hill, E. S. Davidson, H. J. Dickenson, P. F. Doble, G. B. Duerst, F. A. Ellis, Rev. J. E. Faulkner, E. J. Gaspar, J. Stelfox Gee, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Keppel Gough, C.I.E., P. H. Hayes-Palmer, R. W. Hazell, T. Heath, Capt. the Hon. A. Henderson, O.B.E., B. G. Heydenryet, Jr., Major W. D. Heywood, E. H. Hirschberg, R. W. T. Jones, R. F. Joyce, R. Leonard, Snr., Lieut.-Col. S. G. Leslie, O.B.E., C. S. L. Martin, C. W. Matthes, the Hon. S. A. S. Montagu (formerly Associate), W. V. Moore, Lieut.-Col. R. K. Morcom, W. D. Murray, J. C. North, Capt. P. B. B. Oldfield, F. E. Pattison, R. L. Phillips, José Marco del Pont, Capt. H. M. S. Porter, M.C., H. H. Saby, G. A. T. W. Smith, W. T. Standen, C. A. Stephenson, F. D. Walters, L. E. Weiner, and Major W. H. Wilkin.

Members.—Messrs. J. Bettersby, M.B., T. S. E. Blandford, J. H. Chapman, Capt. R. S. Chambers, A. Holland, J. A. Isakson, Dr. F. Lacey, A. Law, W. H. M. Lee, Major F. McDouie, D.S.O., F. D. Mellors, F. W. Pixley, J.P., F.S.A., G. G. Timpson, K. Torjussen, J. Alan Walker, F. J. Webster, Capt. Norman Welsford, W. R. Wilkins, Lieut.-Col. H. Wood.

Associate.—Mr. A. R. Simpson.

The total membership on the register now amounts to 366, made up as follows :—

Fellows	..	348
Members	..	18
		—
		366

and in addition there is one Associate.

The membership in June, 1919, was 321 (with one Associate). There are two vacancies among the Fellows which under the Articles will be filled by the Council by selection from the Members.

Fifteen meetings have been held during the session 1919–20, of which eight were devoted to Notes and Displays by various Members, two evenings were allotted to "Five Minute Papers," two more to the preparation of a Reference List of the Stamps of Queensland, one to Special Displays of Retouches and Re-entries, another to Special Displays of Errors and Varieties, and to a Paper

on and a Display of the 2d. and 3d. "Sydney View" Stamps of New South Wales, by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, while the Annual General Meeting occupied the final evening.

The highest attendance at any meeting was forty-eight and the average thirty-one, and both figures compare favourably with those of preceding sessions.

The accounts, which will be submitted to the meeting, will shew a satisfactory financial position, the excess of assets over liabilities amounting to some £1720 (exclusive of the Anniversary Fund).

The following are short particulars of the transactions of the session :—

A Display of H.M.'s Collection of Heligoland Stamps with notes thereon, by the President.

A Display by Mr. B. Goodfellow of the 2d. Issue of New Zealand (Type 1).

Notes upon and a Display of the Early Issues of Mexico, by Mr. J. Hall Barron.

Notes on and a Display of Pre-1840 Essays of Great Britain with Illustrations, by Lieut-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., T.D.

Notes on and a Display of the Early Issues and Waterlow Types of Chili, by Mr. W. Howard.

A Display with Notes of the War Stamps of Russia, by Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O., M.C.

A Display with Notes of the Stamps of Gambia and of Sierra Leone, by Mr. W. Glossop.

Notes upon and a Display of the Stamps of Persia issued during the last two reigns and covering a period of some twelve years since 1907, by Lieut-Col. G. S. F. Napier.

A Paper with Illustrations, by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, on the 2d. Victoria (Half Lengths) and the Reconstruction of the Fourth Printing by Thomas Ham.

The Five Minute Papers were an entirely new feature in the programme, and the attendance showed that it was appreciated and ought to be repeated. They consisted of the following :—

The Vignette Plates of the Queen's Staircase Stamps of Bahamas, by Mr. E. W. Mann.

Early Issues of Newfoundland, by Capt. E. B. Purefoy.

Proofs of Great Britain 1d. black and the Reprint, by L. O. Trivett.

A Chilean Retouch, by the Vice-President.

Brazil, by Mr. W. Howard.

The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, by the President.

The History of the Irregular Perforation of the Queensland 1d. (1911) Compound 10½ to 11½, by the Rev. James Mursell.

British Stamps Seldom Seen, by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., T.D.

Charles Henry Jeens—His Life and Work, by Mr. L. E. Bradbury.

Russia after 1917, by Major Darlow.

Two satisfactory features may be noted in connection with these displays and papers : one is the substantial number of new names among the contributors, and the other the fact that several of our country members have honoured us by coming from long distances to contribute to the pleasure and instruction of their fellow members.

We are indebted to Mr. R. B. Yardley for the time and trouble he has devoted to conducting and arranging the "Reference List" meetings, and next session we trust that the Committee, consisting of himself, Rev. J. Mursell, Capt. Crawford,

R.N., J. C. Chapman, and Mr. E. H. Collins, who were specially appointed to complete the list of the Queensland Stamps, will render an account of their labours.

Contributions towards the displays of Retouches, Re-entries, Errors, and Varieties were made by the following: The President, the Vice-President, Col. Bonhote, Capt. Crawford, and Messrs. R. B. Yardley, A. de Worms, G. C. Alston, D. C. Gray, Dr. Floyd, W. Howard, Lieut. Haworth, L. O. Trivett, and the Hon. Secretary.

The thanks of the Society are due to members and others for many gifts (some of which are of considerable value) for the Society's Library and to the National Collection.

For the Library.—The Survey of Egypt, the Smithsonian Institute, Capt. Crawford, R.N., Lieut. Haworth, C. Lathrop Pack, P. de Worms, Messrs. Bright and Son, and A. R. Simpson.

To the Collection.—H.M. The King, C. Lathrop Pack (including the two reconstructed plates of the 2d. 1st type Victoria, Thomas Ham's Fourth Setting), R. B. Yardley, Col. Bonhote, Col. Bates, Col. A. W. Chambers, Col. H. A. Keppell Gough, Col. Peile, R. W. Gray, I. J. Simons, Major Wildey, Capt. A. Hatfield, Jnr., Major E. B. Evans, Major Darlow, A. de Worms, G. J. Allis, J. J. Terry, Lieut. F. C. Graham, F. J. Peplow, F. Reichenheim, A. J. Hammond, E. A. Petterson, J. N. Marsden, A. M. T. Woodward, the Vice-President, and the Hon. Secretary.

The following papers and articles, written by our members, have been published in the *London Philatelist* since the close of the last session:—

(1) The Postage Stamps of Venezuela, by the Vice-President and L. W. Fulcher.

(2) Notes on the 1s. and on the 2d. New Zealand (Type I), by B. Goodfellow.

(3) Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria and the Stamps of Denmark, by R. B. Yardley.

(4) The Waterlow Issues of Chile and Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation, by Lieut. W. B. Haworth.

(5) Albums, by C. F. Dendy Marshall, M.A.

(6) A Retouched Plate of the 100 reis value of Brazil, by H. H. Harland.

(7) A Retouch of the 10 c. blue Chile of January, 1862, by the Vice-President.

(8) The Marine Official Stamps of Chile, by G. H. Dannatt.

(9) The "Harold Row" Collection of the Stamps of Siam, by the President.

(10) Catalogue Rank, by Major E. B. Evans.

(11) The Status of Perforations in Philately, by B. Goodfellow.

(12) Victoria Half-Length New Discoveries and Plating Progress, by C. Lathrop Pack.

(13) A Reference List of Adhesive Stamps of Victoria for Payment of Postal Dues, by R. B. Yardley.

(14) The Early Issues of Mexico, by J. H. Barron, and

(15-19) Five of the "five-minute" papers before referred to, namely, those of the President, E. W. Mann, Col. Bates, the Rev. J. Mursell, and Major Darlow,

Amongst the various works that have recently been published attention ought specially to be called to *The Stamps of Spain* (1850-54), by Hugo Griebert, which will be the Standard Work on this Country and should conduce to the well-deserved popularity of these stamps.

It is difficult to understand why collectors have not taken a greater interest in this country; those who do so will find themselves well rewarded.

Mr. Percy de Worms' History of the Society has been referred to and has earned for him the gratitude of every member, and Lieut. Haworth has written and published an interesting work entitled *An Outline of the Postal Issues of Chile*, a copy of which he has presented to the Library.

A very interesting history of the stamps of Mecca, beautifully illustrated, was issued by the Survey of Egypt, and a large number of presentation copies were sent out, but some few copies were, and perhaps still are, available for the ordinary individual.

A work on the Leeward Islands, by Capt. Hopkins, should also be mentioned, and also various Handbooks, viz.: the Dutch Indies, by the Netherlands Philatelic Society, another on Gibraltar, by Major Higham, and two published under the auspices of the Indian Philatelic Society.

All our Members are also awaiting with considerable interest the publication of *The Great Britain Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Perkins Bacon & Co.* (1840-1880), written by our President, and a copy of which will be presented to every member who was elected on or before the Anniversary Meeting on the 10th April, 1919.

Owing to the regrettable resignation of Mr. Lane-Joynt another Special Representative will be required for Ireland.

The following is a list of those who are now acting in this capacity:—

Scotland—Dr. E. Beveridge, LL.D.	Belgium—Major Larking.
Ireland—	France—Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G.
Wales—Mr. Walter Scott.	Holland—Mr. H. P. Manus.
Australia—Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.	Italy—Dr. E. Diena.
British Guiana—Mr. A. D. Ferguson.	Persia—Mr. R. W. Gray.
Canada—Mr. Victor A. E. Goad.	Portugal—Mr. J. N. Marsden.
Cape of Good Hope—Mr. Gilbert Allis.	Russia—Mr. G. Kirchner.
Natal—Mr. J. Hope Chamberlain.	Sweden—Mr. Hilmer Djurling.
New Zealand—Mr. A. T. Bate.	Switzerland—Baron A. de Reuterskiöld
Transvaal—Mr. H. S. Meyer.	United States of America—Mr. C.
Rhodesia—Mr. F. H. Melland.	Lathrop Pack.

Mr. Gilbert Allis has introduced a considerable number of new members during the past session.

Members will be interested to know that Mons. Von Ferrary by his last will left a legacy to our Society in the shape of a perpetual annuity of 6000 kronen. Technical, legal and international difficulties have, however, arisen, Mons. Von Ferrary being legally an Austrian subject, so that whether or not the Society will ultimately derive any benefit from his intended liberality is a matter upon which members are quite at liberty to speculate, but upon which there is some considerable doubt as to whether our Hon. Treasurer will feel justified in expending the funds which are under his control.

The proposed sale of the Ferrary Collection will probably excite a much keener interest in the minds of the members than the benefaction to which they are entitled, and the sale, if ever it does take place, is likely to break a good many records.

The question of an International Exhibition under the auspices of our Society

has again been considered by the Council, who, following the example of their predecessors, have referred its further consideration to their successors.

In the meantime there have been exhibitions by the Bergen Club and also at Turin in October last, while the Leicester and Nottingham Societies held a joint Exhibition in December-January last, and the North of England Philatelic Society have shown surprised Southerners last month that their members possess and can exhibit collections of rare merit and considerable value.

The restored provinces of France, as represented by the Philatelic Society of Mulhouse, are already making their arrangements for an International Exhibition in 1921, and our Society has accepted an invitation to form part of its Comité d'Honneur.

In July and August next the Boy Scouts are having a Jamboree at Olympia at which stamps are to be shown in competition, and the necessary arrangements are being made by Mr. L. O. Trivett, one of our Fellows, to whom we tender our best wishes for a successful reunion.

Philately has suffered a heavy loss in the person of Mr. Mount Brown, one of the connecting links between ourselves and the early days of our hobby, and also in the person of Mr. Wilmot Corfield, who was not only a member of our Council and the hard-working and energetic Curator of our National Collection, but also one whose ability and willingness were recognised by those with whom he came in contact.

The vacancy on the Council has been filled by Col. Bonhote, and our new Curator is Mr. Louis E. Bradbury, and we have been fortunate to secure his services.

There has been no alteration in the membership of the Expert Committee, but a considerable increase in the amount of the work they have been called upon to do. There appears to be the possibility of the establishment of another Expert Committee in connection with the Stamp Trade, and if the tentative proposals assume a practical form the philatelic public may be congratulated upon another obstacle being placed between forged specimens and their own collections. There would appear to be ample scope for the labours of this new body, and in any case our Expert Committee was and is primarily intended for the use of our own members, so that there is no reason why there should not be cordial co-operation between the two bodies.

The designs for the Society's Medal have been under consideration. It is proposed that the obverse side shall be engraved with a portrait of the member who is commemorated and whose name will also appear, while on the reverse of all three medals the following words will be inscribed "ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, Founded 10th April, 1869—'Utile dulci.'"

The following awards have been made by the Council for the present year:—

The Crawford Medal to Mr. Hugo Griebert for his work entitled *The Stamps of Spain, 1850-1854*.

The Tapling Medal to Mr. C. Lathrop Pack for his paper with illustrations on the 2d. Victoria (Half-Lengths) and the Reconstruction of the Fourth Printing by Thomas Ham.

The Tilleard Medal to Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., T.D., for his Display of the Essays of Great Britain.

The War has been responsible for the issue of an enormous quantity of new stamps which are surcharged on existing and prior issues with a consequent flood of errors and varieties. Opinions will differ as to the advantage or disadvantage

that Philately will derive in the long run from these issues, but at the moment the market value of some of them rival those of the earlier genuine issues which were made for postal purposes only.

Some of the prices realised during the season which is now ending may be worth noticing. Among them are Great Britain I.R. Official £1 green, £110, and a 1s. Board of Education green and crimson, £80; a double Geneva, £95; Naples $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, used, £85; Moldavia 108 (2 copies), £130 and £146; Buenos Ayres 4 p. red, unused, £70; Tuscany 3 lire (slightly thinned), £100; Mauritius 1848, a strip of three on bluish paper, £355; the Large Fillet 2d. (nine copies) at from £50 to £130 each, and two copies of Ceylon, 1857, 4d., dull rose, one for £80 and another for £40. As regards War Stamps, a set of six East Africa, 1915, overprinted "O.H.B.M.S. MAFFIA" on German Fiscals fetched £145, and a Mint Collection of Baghdad (twenty-five stamps) £300.

A copy of the India 4 annas with inverted head sold for £360, but proved to be a forgery, and a poor copy of a Mauritius Post Office fetched £480.

It is rumoured that a 1d. and 2d. of this issue have recently been sold abroad and have fetched record prices.

It would be wrong to close this record without some reference to the Seventh Philatelic Congress at Newcastle, whose sessions have just terminated. It was well attended, the proceedings were useful and interesting and not entirely devoid of humour, while the Exhibition provided by the members of the North of England Philatelic Society was remarkably well staged and arranged, and the stamps themselves were a revelation of the philatelic treasures the members possess. Those who were present would have been sorry to have missed the opportunity and appreciated to the full the results of the energy that had been expended without stint for their entertainment and amusement.

A more detailed report of this Congress will, I understand, be published in the *London Philatelist* in a forthcoming number. Your delegates there were our President and Messrs. Green, de Worms, and Oldfield (the last-named taking the place of Mr. Bradbury, who was prevented from attending at the last moment).

The suggested "Order of Philatelic Merit" will not be proceeded with, but the question of an award or diploma for services rendered is to receive the early and favourable consideration of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee. Some interesting papers on the subject of Sectional Catalogues for Specialists, the Status of Perforations, and the Superabundance of War Stamps were read, and if philatelic societies generally will start "Reference List Evenings" and select countries in which several of their members are specially interested the resulting lists might be submitted to the Eighth Philatelic Congress and some practical results might ensue.

No nominations or notices of resignation having been received the names of the retiring members of the Council and Officers will be submitted to the meeting for confirmation as the Council for the year 1920-21, should it be the desire of the Fellows and Members that they should so act, and they will no doubt be able to bring fresh minds and new and vigorous action to bear upon the various points which will be submitted to them for consideration and as regards a possible International Philatelic Exhibition for reconsideration. Possibly the New Council will not be so anxious as the last two have been to shelve this important subject.

Our present Auditors, Col. Chambers and Mr. W. Howard, being eligible submit themselves for re-election.

The success of the new programme depends to a small extent upon the Officers and to a much greater extent upon the Fellows and Members themselves. There will be an opportunity of seeing the National Collection, or some part of it, and also some portions of the Forgeries Collection.

The arrangements for making both these Collections available for philatelists generally will also require serious consideration during the coming session.

It is hoped to have two meetings for five-minute papers, and we shall be glad to receive promises from members to read these, and the sooner we get them the better for all parties concerned. One evening will be devoted to "rare stamps," three to the preparation of Reference Lists, and seven will be available for Papers and Displays; and here again much labour would be saved if members offer instead of waiting to be asked.

The *London Philatelist* is being enlarged and improved. Our Vice-President has consented to continue his work as Editor for the present, and we look forward to finding in its pages matters of general philatelic interest in addition to those in which our members may be specially interested or concerned.

The Ideal as regards our Journal will be nearer realisation if Fellows and Members would not only read but regard and practically treat it as a medium for intercommunication, and respond to the invitations which are occasionally addressed to them in its pages.

I feel that in closing the present Annual Report I must congratulate you all on the progress made and thank many of you for the support and interest Mr. P. de Worms and I have received, and on behalf of the Society I would tender to our Secretary, Mr. A. C. Emerson, an expression of thanks for the willing work and valuable help he has given for very many years past, the benefit of which I have practically realised of late more than I had done previously.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon Secretary.

1 June, 1920.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION
MADE FROM 17TH JUNE, 1919, TO 17TH JUNE, 1920.

Adhesives.

- H.M. The King. A number of specimens of adhesives of the British Colonies and Foreign Countries.
Col. John Bonhote. Bulawayo currency stamps.
Col. A. W. Chambers. Reconstructed plate of Great Britain, 1d., red, with London postmarks.
Major J. J. Darlow. Imperf. and rouletted stamps of Russia.
R. W. Gray. Persian.
T. W. Hall. Various.
J. N. Marsden. Various.
Charles Lathrop Pack. Two made-up groups of thirty 2d., Victoria (half-lengths), fourth printing by Thos. Ham. Two blocks, one of a hundred, the other of twelve, from the sheet of the 2 c., U.S.A., issue of 1917, containing three .5 c. errors.
Col. S. P. Peile, C.B. Various.

- Franz Reichenheim. Various French stamps, some on originals, and postal documents; Persia, Dutch Indies, pro-Juventute Swiss and English, etc.
- I. J. Simons. Several made-up sheets of 1d., red, Great Britain, and a number of stamps with Navy postmarks.
- J. H. Smyth, Ltd. New issues of Australia, etc., mostly in blocks of four, unused.
- C. E. Tanant. Japanese; also U.S.A. stamps for use in Shanghai.
- J. J. Terry. Various.
- Major A. W. G. Wildey. Block of 1880, 1d., venetian-red, Great Britain, unused.
- A. M. T. Woodward. Various.
- R. B. Yardley. Reprints of Samoa.

Forgeries (various).

G. J. Allis.	F. J. Peplow.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. Keppel Gough.	J. J. Terry.
Lieut. F. C. Graham.	Campbell Williams.
A. J. Hammond.	A. de Worms.
J. N. Marsden.	P. de Worms.
E. A. Paterson.	R. B. Yardley.

Entires, etc.

- H.M. The King. A quantity of entires of the British Colonies and Foreign Countries.
- Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O. Casts of coins from which the designs of the 1911 Grecian stamps were taken.
- Major E. B. Evans. A very considerable number of post cards, envelopes, etc., and stamps on original covers.
- Capt. A. Hatfield, Jnr.
- Capt. H. R. Oldfield.

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and the *London Philatelist* has been removed to 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. 4, to which address all communications relating to the *London Philatelist* and the business of the Society should be made. Works of the Society and copies of the *London Philatelist* can only be obtained at 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. 4.

WE understand Mr. Percy C. Bishop, the former Editor of the *Fortnightly* and other papers, is leaving England for a permanent residence in South Africa. We further understand that a testimonial is being got up for Mr. Bishop by the proprietors of the *Fortnightly*. Should any of our readers feel disposed to contribute to that fund, will they forward their contributions to Messrs. Plumridge and Co. at 61-62 Chancery Lane? They will be thankfully received and faithfully applied.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance 31st December, 1918, at Parr's Bank	100	6	2	Rent and Office Expenses	220	2 8	
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees received	499	3	6	Contribution to London Phil- atelist	124	16 0	
Sale of Works, &c.	17	0	6	Printing, Post- ages, etc.	89	10 5	
Dividends	37	9	2	Sundry Pay- ments	22	15 8	
	553	13	2		457	4 9	
Fifty Year Fund and Interest on Deposit	1256	13	8	FIFTY YEAR FUND—			
				Deposit Account and interest	805	5 8	
				Investment Funding Loan	420	0 0	
					1225	5 8	
				INVESTMENTS—			
				£38 10s. 3½%			
				War Loan	33	12 0	
				£12 14s. 11d 3½%			
				Cape	9	4 0	
					42	16 0	
				Balance at Bank			
				Current Acct.	153	18 7	
				Fifty Year Fund	31	8 0	
					185	6 7	
					£1910	13 0	
					£1910	13 0	
LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	361	1	6	Cash at Parr's Bank	185	6	7
Subscriptions paid in advance	26	3	0	Cash on Deposit	805	5	8
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	2982	13	3	£650 4% Funding Loan at cost	520	0	0
				£305 3% Consols, valued at	160	0	0
The Commuted Subscription Account is now represented by £208 4s. 6d. 3½% Stock				£210 10 6 5% War Loan cost	200	0	0
The £1256 13s 8d. Fifty Year Fund together with Castle legacy £100 is represented by (£650 4% Funding Loan) at cost £520, £805 5s. 8d, De- posit account, and interest £31 8s. Balance at Parr's Bank £1356 13s. 8d.				£100 5% War Bonds (1928) cost	100	0	0
				£208 4s. 6 3½% War Loan, cost	182	19	0
					642	19	0
				£388 4s. 10d. Cape 3½% at cost	361	1	6
				Library, Furniture, etc., Society's Works	850	0	0
				Subscriptions outstanding, valued at	5	5	0
					£3369	17	9
					£3369	17	9

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, *Hon. Treasurer,*

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS RECEIVED UP TO JUNE 10, 1920.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
M. H. Horsley	100	0	0	W. Cowland			
Sir N. E. Waterhouse	10	10	0	H. E. Deats	1	1	0
Capt. the Hon. A. Henderson, O.B.E.	5	5	0	Dr. E. Diena	1	1	0
T. Wickham Jones	5	5	0	T. D. F. Evans	1	1	0
W. Scott	5	5	0	A. Holland	1	1	0
W. T. Wilson	5	5	0	F. E. Horton	1	1	0
H. Dickson	5	0	0	W. V. Morten	1	1	0
W. D. Heywood	5	0	0	Col. S. P. Peile, c.B.	1	1	0
E. Lewis	5	0	0	Lady Egerton	1	0	0
A. H. Stamford	3	3	0	A. J. Hammond	1	0	0
G. B. Duerst	2	2	0	Miss W. R. Stannard	0	5	0
W. Ehrmann	2	2	0				
J. L. Green	2	2	0	<i>Spread over Five Years</i>			
W. G. Hamersley	2	2	0	Major E. B. Evans	10	10	0
F. E. Patterson	2	2	0	J. B. Wivell	10	10	0
Franz Reichenheim	2	2	0	E. S. Davidson	7	10	0
G. F. Rotherham	2	2	0	W. H. Tarrant	5	5	0
Miss A. Cassels	1	1	0	Rev. J. G. Faulkner	5	0	0

The Seventh Philatelic Congress.



PLEASANT journey, on a Bank Holiday late afternoon and evening in pleasant company, brought me safely and happily to Newcastle-on-Tyne in time for a good night's repose in preparation for the strenuous duties which awaited those enthusiastic devotees who were destined to meet in congress on the following Tuesday morning.

The proceedings commenced with an informal gathering tempered with coffee and smoke, which produced a fitting atmosphere in which old friendships and acquaintances could be renewed and fresh ones made. The hosts and the stewards did their utmost to promote feelings of contentment and good nature amongst the delegates with abundant success, as was evidenced by the harmonious, if somewhat quaint, procedure which followed when the serious business of the day commenced.

And here one would like to interpose an expression of gratitude for and appreciation of the arrangements made by the President, officers, and members of the North of England Philatelic Society, which conduced so much to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

The meeting-place—the Lecture Theatre in Neville Street of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers—was ideal for the purpose. The opening address of the President was short and to the point. The second item on the programme was much more interesting than the subject seemed to promise. Owing to the passing years (a disease from which many of us suffer), change of residence, and other causes, one of the members of the Recording Committee was unable to undertake the duties of the office, and when the delegate who was unanimously elected to fill the post felt himself unable to accept the offer, trouble began, for the remaining original member who had accepted his nomination without protest suddenly discovered that pressure of work and other causes would prevent *him* from acting. Fortunately no one paid the slightest attention

to his repeated objections, the only acknowledgment being a fleeting and possibly sympathetic or pitying smile from the Chairman. After several failures, which proved that delegates were more ready to nominate than to act, one stout-hearted nominee was heard to say that he had plenty to do but did not suppose a little more would hurt him, and the problem was solved amid the cheers of a relieved and applauding Congress.

Still more exciting events were, however, destined to follow. The Hon. Secretary presented the Report of the Permanent Congress Committee and pointed out that although nine of the former thirty-eight supporting Societies had ceased to exist, or had become quiescent during the War, there were still thirty-five Societies who had signified their concurrence in the present Congress, and that invitations had been received from Leeds for 1921, from Bath for 1922, and from Glasgow for 1924. His report contained certain recommendations with regard to the appointment of special secretaries to sub-committees, which disturbed the mind of a critical and persistent stickler for order, who pointed out, after the adoption of the report had been moved and seconded, that this recommendation might prejudicially affect succeeding items on the agenda. Eventually the new permanent Committee was appointed with instructions to revise the existing rules and to make recommendations prior to the close of the present Congress, and the Hon. Secretary's report was received and adopted after the elimination of the offending clause.

The next item on the agenda was a resolution relative to procedure to be moved from the chair. The Chairman, however, explained that unforeseen circumstances had already brought him to his feet so often that he felt the need for a little rest, and he consequently called upon another delegate to undertake that duty, which he obediently proceeded to do in words select, well chosen, and few in number, an example which evidently appealed to another delegate, who also served as substitute for the seconder named in the agenda, and whom we subsequently gathered was responsible for its wording but had discreetly omitted to attend to support and justify his offspring.

Our persistent critic evidently recognised his opportunity and promptly rose to enquire of the Chairman what the resolution was intended to convey, as after much study he had been unable to attach even a glimmer of intelligent meaning to what he regarded as the incoherent words of which it was composed.

The listening Congress, waiting for condign punishment to be administered for this rash query, was stupefied to hear the Chairman admit that he himself did not pretend fully to understand what the resolution meant nor what action would follow upon its passing, and he unkindly suggested that perhaps the proposer would be good enough to furnish the required explanation, and the expression on the face of this deligate was only equalled by the look of horror on the face of the Hon. Secretary when he was called upon to solve what appeared to be an insoluble problem.

Obviously the subject was one which required to be shelved at the earliest possible moment, but, like many such, the desirability, though evident, was not so easily accomplished. An amendment was moved by our genial critic which was not really an amendment but amounted practically to a direct negative, and when this had been seconded by the same delegate who had seconded the resolution (or so it appeared to your present recorder) the mover of the resolution intimated that he would "only be too happy" to withdraw it, and the seconder stated he withdrew his action and that consequently the subject must drop.

Another delegate moved that the Congress do proceed to the next business. The Chairman at this moment rose nobly to the emergency and announced that as the official proposer named in the agenda and as Chairman of the meeting he withdrew both resolution and amendment, and the Congress obediently proceeded to the next business, which was safely and happily completed, and the proceedings of the morning session came to an harmonious and satisfactory conclusion just in time for the important ceremony of lunch.

The afternoon witnessed the official opening by the Municipal Authorities of Newcastle of an exceedingly interesting Philatelic Exhibition, very efficiently organised by the North of England Philatelic Society.

All the exhibits well deserved the attention they received, the most noticeable of all being the stamps shown by Mr. M. H. Horsley, a Vice-President of the Society entertaining. These included Switzerland (a double Geneva and a 4 cent Vaud, both unused), the Canadian pence, Trinidad, New South Wales (several strips of the 3d. Sydney Views and numerous single copies, all in perfect condition and illustrating every known shade), New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia (including the 4d. inverted frame), Victoria, Tasmania (with four 1d. blue, unused, and a magnificent strip of four used and three frames of rare stamps, which it would take too much space to describe). It was worth going to Newcastle to see these exhibits alone, and our members will be glad to know that Mr. Horsley is coming to London in November to give us a display, and that he will also be a contributor to a "rare stamps" evening, which is to form one of the items of our forthcoming session. Other exhibitors who contributed largely to the success of the Exhibition were Messrs. W. J. Cochrane (President of our hosts), H. W. Barron, B. Goodfellow, H. B. Spowart, J. T. Vasey, and Major Bagnall, D.S.O., M.C. Mr. Cochrane's Argentine were exceptionally interesting. Mr. Barron's exhibits included a fine lot of Ceylon and Gambia. Mr. Goodfellow's Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland deserved special notice. Mr. Spowart showed interesting frames of Chile and the Gold Coast; while Major Bagnall specialised in War Stamps, more particularly in Russian.

Mr. J. Coltman showed a single specimen collection of U.S.A., which was nearly complete except for the inverted and some other varieties. The labours of the day were brought to a conclusion with a reception given by the Deputy Lord Mayor and Sheriff at the Laing Art Gallery.

The serious business of the Congress commenced on Wednesday, 26th May, when papers were read by Messrs. Bishop, B. Goodfellow, and by Mr. W. Howard (on behalf of Mr. T. H. Hinton).

Mr. Bishop urged the preparation of sectional catalogues for specialists, and Mr. Goodfellow that the scope of the catalogues and their contents should be reduced by the elimination of perforation varieties which did not mark any definite period, issue, or distinctive shade. He described himself as an iconoclast, which he explained really meant an idol breaker, and he hoped he would not be misunderstood and taken merely for an idle speaker. He certainly succeeded in drawing the delegates into a discussion, in which Messrs. Marsden, Bacon, Barron, Bishop, Sefi, Vallancy, and Mrs. Field took part, and the conclusion came to seemed to be that perforation checking should be undertaken really and properly as an aid to the study of Philately, as a means toward attaining an object and not as the object itself.

With regard to Mr. Bishop's suggestion, the best method would apparently be for the various Societies to arrange for reference list nights, dealing with the

stamps of countries in which several of their members were specially interested, such lists when completed to be forwarded to the Permanent Congress Committee for consideration and eventual publication under the auspices of the Committee.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to inspections of a printing works, a tobacco factory, Durham Cathedral, and various places of interest in Newcastle, while a reception in the evening at the Laing Art Gallery by the President and members of the North of England Philatelic Society brought the proceedings of the day to a happy and harmonious termination.

Thursday was devoted to pleasure in the shape of a long motor excursion and to a further inspection of stamps both at the Exhibition and the Dealers' Bourse, while it was rumoured that two misguided individuals wandered away into the wilds of the Town Moors in search of an errant and missing golf ball.

At Friday's session the revised rules were considered at great length and were eventually approved and passed. Executive powers were conferred upon the new Committee in the hope that some practical result may be presented to the Eighth Congress for approval or consideration.

A paper written by Mr. Armstrong on "Philatelic Propaganda" was read, in his absence, by Mr. Vallancy, which emphasised the alleged fact that every household in Switzerland rejoiced in the possession of a gramophone, and he looked forward to the time now rapidly approaching when the stamp album and collection would prove a serious rival to its popularity so far as Swiss families were concerned. As far as one could gather Mr. Armstrong advocated as desirable a similar joint popularity in British households.

The real object of his paper was to indicate the various methods by which the hobby of stamp collecting could be encouraged and extended, and to urge upon the long-suffering Congress and its Committee the desirability of their taking, both separately and in concert, active steps towards this end. A discussion ensued in which many delegates took part, a resolution was moved and seconded to appoint a sub-committee, and an amendment to refer the whole matter to the Permanent Executive Committee, and the inevitable point of order was also raised and discussed. The voting was equal when the amendment was submitted, and the Chairman gave his casting vote in its favour.

Not much time was left for the report and motion relative to the establishment of an Order or the grant of a Diploma of Philatelic Merit. The former proposal was judiciously withdrawn in face of the practically unanimous opinion of those present, and the question of an Award or Diploma was referred to the Permanent Executive Congress Committee to consider and to report upon to the next Congress (poor Committee, I pity you—and sincerely sympathise with your component parts).

A really interesting and comprehensive closing address by Mr. Walter Scott, J.P., closed the proceedings, all the more creditable to its author because, on his own showing, he had been under the impression he would be called upon to read an address prepared by other persons, the credit for which he could take or the discredit for which he could avoid at his option.

Friday afternoon devoted to a river excursion and an evening banquet brought the proceedings of the Seventh Philatelic Congress to a happy and successful conclusion.

The Leeds Philatelic Society have undertaken to be the hosts for next year, and the meeting will probably be held at Harrogate.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

JAMAICA.—A handsome 10s. stamp is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts. Broad oblong in shape, it bears the King's portrait in the centre supported by two cherubs and crown above. "POSTAGE," "REVENUE" left and right of the head "GEORGE V" in label at top, and below

OF
JAMAICA
SUPREME LORD.

The colour is dark myrtle green, perf. 14, value 10s. in colour on white squares each side at foot. Wmk. Multiple Crown C A sideways.

Adhesive.
10s., dark myrtle green.

RHODESIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that an error of colour exists in the current £1 stamps, one consignment having been printed in violet and black instead of purple and black.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—The *Stamp Lover* informs us that the 5c. stamp of the 1915 (Havre) issue, with the inscription in Flemish at the top of the stamp corrected from "5 FRANKEN" to "5 FRANK" has now been placed on sale. White wove paper, no wmk., perf. 14.

HOLLAND.—The *Stamp Collector* lists a 60 c., olive and green, in the current portrait type and two new Postage Dues, viz. 25 c. and 50 c., both in blue.

ICELAND.—We gather from the *S.C.F.* that the 20 c. yellow-green and grey stamp chronicled on page 118 as for ordinary use is really a new Official; the colour of the ordinary 20 c. is bright blue.

Official.
20 c., yellow-green and grey; wmk. crosses, perf. 14 x 14½.

SWEDEN.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us a new issue of six varieties, perf. 10 and imperf.

The stamps, we are told, are at present only issued in rolls of five hundred stamps, but will, later on, appear in sheets.

Design—3 öre: three small crowns in a ball surmounted by a large crown, "SVERIGE" above and "3 ÖRE 3" at foot.

5 öre and 30 öre: a very ugly Lion in the centre with paw on a small ball with three crowns in centre of it. Value at top left and "SVERIGE" at foot.

10 öre, 15 öre and 20 öre: Full face portrait of the King at left half of centre with value in the right half; "SVERIGE" at top.

Adhesives.

3 öre, brownish red.
5 " green.
10 " carmine-rose.
15 " plum.
20 " blue.
30 " brown.

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—We have not had any new issue to chronicle for this country for about three years.

Mekeel's Weekly has received a copy of the 5c. of 1910 surcharged—

"HABILITADO
SEIS
CENTIMOS
1920"

in black.

Provisional.
6 c. on 5 c.

GUATEMALA.—Two new provisionals of this country are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The 30 c. value of 1918, it is stated, has been surcharged with "1920" in blue, and at the same time bears the overprint "2 CENTAVOS" in black. The other is the 60 c. of the same issue, and this has "2 CENTAVOS" in black at the top, while at the lower left is "1920" in red.

HONDURAS.—A companion stamp to the one chronicled on page 38 is reported in the *American Philatelist*.

Adhesive.
20 centavos, orange-brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (Japanese Post Office).—The *Stamp Collector* informs us that the Japanese stamps of the issue of 1919 have been overprinted with the usual Jap characters (S.G. Type 71) for use in the Japanese post offices in China.

Adhesives.
6 sen, red-brown.
8 " grey.
30 " claret.
50 " brown.

ERITREA.—The overprint "COLONIA ERITREA" on the Italian postage stamp of 1919, 15 c., grey, is reported in several quarters.

Adhesive.
15 c., grey; perf. 14.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *American Philatelist* chronicles the 16 centavos un-watermarked and perf. 11.

Adhesive.
16 c., yellow olive.

Mekeel's Weekly lists the 20 c. wmk. "P.I.P.S.," perf. 11.

SIAM.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the following stamps have been overprinted in black with a Tiger's face, and the words "SCOUTS' FUND" in English underneath and native inscription over the top of the face:—

2 satang, brown.
3 satang, green.
10 on 12 satang, green and brown.
15 satang blue.
1 tical, blue and brown.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS.—From Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co.'s Monthly List we gather that the current stamps of New Caledonia have been overprinted "ILES WALLIS ET FUTUNA" for use in this French Dependency.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Council for the Year 1919-20.
President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.
J. H. BARRON, F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O. SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON, WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE, A. DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER, R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fourteenth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 13th May, 1919, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, F. J. Peplow, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., L. O. Trivett, J. L. Green, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, Lieut.-Col. C. G. S. Harvey, L. W. Fulcher, Alex. Holland, Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. F. Napier, Thos. Wm. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, P. J. Allen, C. F. Dendy Marshall, M.A., A. de Worms, E. W. Mann, Lieut. W. M. Holman, C. H. Schill, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., Col. John Bonhote, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., Percy de Worms, L. Dorning Beckton, Ernest H. Collins. Visitors: M. J. Harding, Mrs. Harvey.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 29th April were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported the death of Mr. Karl Torjussen, who had been elected a Fellow of the Society on the 5th February, 1920, and also the resignation of Mr. J. W. Gillespie (elected in 1892), and he was instructed to communicate the sympathy of

the members to Mr. Torjussen's relatives and their regret to Mr. Gillespie that the state of his health necessitated his resignation.

A telegram of congratulation from the Kristiana Filatelist Club on the eighty years Jubilee of Postage Stamps was read, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to acknowledge the same with thanks.

Col. John Bonhote presented for the Society's Collection a block of four specimens of a forgery of the 5 frs. value, first issue of Monaco.

The President reported that Mr. Bradbury was unable to attend the Philatelic Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne and that the Hon. Secretary had been appointed a delegate in his place, and such appointment was approved.

Mr. Frank Duncan Mellors, proposed by Mr. L. O. Trivett and seconded by Mr. W. V. Morten, was after ballot declared duly elected a member of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of Notes upon a Display of the Stamps of Persia issued during the last two reigns and covering a period of some twelve years, from 1907, by Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.

It is hoped that the Notes will be published in the *London Philatelist*. The Display was complete in all details and included a number of blocks and single specimens of the rare Kermanshah surcharged issue of January, 1917, with the black and the blue surcharge.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Harvey, and unanimously carried.

THE fifteenth meeting of the session 1919-20 (being the Annual General Meeting) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 3rd June, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

Present.—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert

R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall, F. J. Peplow, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, A. C. Emerson, L. O. Trivett, I. John Simons, J. L. Green, Lient. W. M. Holman, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, c.B.E., R.N., Lient.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, L. W. Fulcher, W. Howard, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.I., Col. John Bonhote, A. de Worms, Col. A. W. Chambers, v.D., Percy de Worms, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., C. McNaughtan, W. T. Standen. Visitors: E. C. Baxter, A. R. Baxter.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 13th May, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

Upon the motion of the President it was unanimously resolved that a telegram should be despatched to Lord Stamfordham, P.C., K.C.M.G., at Buckingham Palace in the following terms:

"The Council and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, assembled at their Annual General Meeting tender to His Majesty their respectful duty and cordial congratulations on his birthday with their best wishes for his health and happiness."

In the course of the evening a reply was received as follows:—

"The Hon. Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society, Southampton Row, W.C.

I am commanded to convey to the Council and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, assembled at their Annual Meeting, the King's sincere thanks for the congratulations to which they have given expression on His Majesty's birthday.—Stamfordham."

The President produced for the inspection of the Fellows and Members the following gift presented by His Majesty for the Society's Collection, viz.:—

Two sets of Panama stamps in blocks of four one set bearing the overprint "Canal Zone."

Other gifts at the meeting comprised:—

War stamps of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic from Mr. I. J. Simons.

A forgery of the 4 c. on 5 c. Straits Settlements from Messrs. Watson and Bullen, and a forgery of a pair 1d. Sydney View, Plate I (varying types), from Mr. Peplow.

The Hon. Secretary then presented his Report on the work of the Society for the past year, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*, and on the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the Report was received and adopted, coupled with a very cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Asst.-Secretary.

The Accounts of the Hon. Treasurer and the Balance Sheet of the Society were then read by Col. Chambers together with the Report of the Hon. Auditors. Mr. L. O. Trivett moved and Mr. W. T. Standen seconded the adoption of the Report and coupled with it a very hearty vote of thanks to them and to the Hon. Treasurer, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. E. H. Collins moved and Mr. L. Bradbury seconded a resolution that the officers and members of the Council be re-elected for the ensuing year, and they were declared to be unanimously so re-elected.

Mr. I. J. Simons moved and Mr. J. L. Green seconded the re-election of Col. Chambers and Mr. W. Howard as Hon. Auditors, and this resolution having been

unanimously carried the proceedings then terminated.

At the same meeting Mr. J. Alan Walker, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton and seconded by Mr. J. Stelfox Gee, was after ballot declared duly elected a member of the Society.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

MINUTES of the 29th Annual General Meeting held on Friday, May 14th. The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Minutes of last Meeting and last Annual Meeting read and adopted. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Royal Society for their kindness in including the Manchester Society in the distribution of the monthly copies of the *London Philatelist*, which had been provided for by the generosity of a Fellow of the Royal Society whose identity was not disclosed.

After dealing with the correspondence a few stamps were passed round, Mr. Jordan showing a 4d., imperf., Gambia, with head doubly impressed, also an envelope posted in Manchester bearing a penny stamp of Jamaica and a halfpenny of Great Britain, which had franked the letter at the 1½d. rate.

Mr. Munn showed a doubly surcharged 1s. of Griqualand, and Mr. Berry a used pair of N.S.W., 2d., watermarked Crown N.S.W., with a stop after the twopence on each stamp, the normal being without.

Mr. Berry was thanked for his presentation of a copy of *Guide de Collectionneur Spécialiste de Timbres-post*, by Fernand Serrane.

The Report of the Hon. Secretary showed a satisfactory season of progress, the membership being increased by seven and standing at the record number of 117. The average attendance, twenty-one, was an increase of five upon last year.

The Librarian reported thirty-two books had been borrowed, one less than last year, twenty-two new volumes had been purchased, and a presentation by the Royal Society of a copy of its History.

The Hon. Treasurer's revenue account showed a balance in favour of the Society of £46 15s. 3d., an increase of £7 on last year's amount, and the capital account £273 os. 2d. in favour of the Society.

The Packet Comptroller reported that for 1918-19, 196 sheets to the value of £3466 8s. 4d. were received, and the sales therefrom £665 13s. 1d. (19½%), and for 1919-20, October to January, 101 sheets, value £2230 4s. 11d., the sales from the October and November packets, £194 6s. 2d. (15¾%).

The President formally moved, and Mr. Duerst seconded, the adoption of the four reports, which were ordered to be placed on the minutes.

The election of officers resulted exactly as the last session.

President.—W. Dorning Beckton.

Vice-Presidents.—W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.

Hon. Treasurer.—B. Goodfellow.

Hon. Secretary.—J. Stelfox Gee.
Hon. Assistant Secretary.—Mendel Albrecht.
Hon. Librarian.—J. R. M. Albrecht.
Packet Comptroller.—John H. Taylor.
Committee.—J. S. Higgins, Geo. Ginger,
 C. H. Schill.
Packet Committee.—E. H. Hirschberg,
 J. A. Taylor.
 The Hon. Secretary reported the arrange-

ments partly made for next session's syllabus and for the Picnic to be held on July 24th to the Manifold Valley, via Ashbourn, by motor charabanc.

Mr. Berry proposed, and Mr. Higgins seconded, the best thanks of the meeting to the President for his business-like conduct of the proceedings of the meeting.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

LIST OF MEMBERS 1920.

Albrecht, M.	Hagen, F. (c.)	Pemberton, P. L.
Albrecht, J. R. M.	Harrop, Capt. T.	Pemberton, A. L.
Allen, G. F.	Hearsey, Major.	Pattenson, W. Ross.
Allen, T. (c.)	Humfrey, A. C.	Preston, Percy.
Bacon, E. D. (H.)	Hirschberg, E. H.	Perceval, Mrs. (c.)
Beckton, W. Dorning.	Halden, W. T.	Pond, Percy J.
Bennett, A. H. A.	Heywood, Major.	Plumpton, C. A. V.
Brooks, Joseph.	Hudson, J. A.	Roberts, Vernon (H.)
Berry, D. A. (L.)	Hilton, T. W.	Rogers, Major (c.)
Bowdon, W. G. (c.)	Israels, H.	Roberts, C. Warren.
Brown, Wm.	Jones, H. H. (c.)	Reilly, Lieut.-Col. E. W.
Burgen, A.	Jones, B. Gordon (c.)	Simpson, J. W.
Burgen, A.	Jones, R. W. T.	Scott, Walter (c.)
Burton, Capt. G. S. M. (c.)	Jesson, G. A. T.	Savage, J. H. M. (c.)
Bridge, John.	Jordan, F. W.	Sparrow, R. B.
Byshell, Dr. W. J. S.	King, J. K.	Simpson, F. A. (c.)
Cooper, John.	King, J. T. B.	Smith, Rev. W. E.
Campbell-Kelly, T. A.	Kricoessian, K. H. (c.)	Smith, Thos. S. (c.)
Cartwright, F. (c.)	Keynes, Dr. J. N. (c.)	Spicer, Rev. G. W. (c.)
Calder, R. F.	Lees, J. T.	Stern, Wm.
Camden, A. L.	Lund, Dr. H.	Sefi, A. J.
Clark, Chas.	Leask, H. Norman.	Schill, C. H.
Duerst, G. B.	Leigh, A. D.	Smith, G. A.
Darlow, Major.	Lockhart, R. H. D.	Taylor, John H.
Dannat, G. H. (c.)	Munn, W. W.	Taylor, James.
Daniel, Rev. W. E. (c.)	Massey, S. W.	Taylor, J. A.
Evans, Major E. B. (H.)	Marx, Dr. E. F. (c.)	Thompson, W. S.
Floyd, Dr. E. W.	Milne, H. W.	Thompson, D. W.
Farrer, W. E. (c.)	Milne, W. E.	Warner, T.
Faulkner, Rev. J. E.	Moore, Rupert.	Ward, Rev. L. F.
Gee, J. Stelfox.	Murray, Dunbar.	Wrigley, Seth.
Gillett, Oswald.	McGarry, J. H.	Wade, Herbert (c.)
Goodfellow, B.	Martin, R. B.	William, J. E.
Ginger, Geo.	North, John C.	Whitehouse, A. E. M.
Godden, Frank.	Nissen, C. (c.)	Weinberg, Fred S. (L.)
Groom, Dr. Theodore, M.A.	Norrington, G. F.	Walker, J. Alan.
Hamersley, W. G.	Newsome, Arthur.	Webb, Sydney.
Higgins, J. S.	Ostara, Miss W. (c.)	de Worms, Anthony.
Hughes, John (c.)	Orton, Rev. L. L.	Yardley, R. B.

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.		* Unused, other than Mint.	£ s. d.
Sale of May 4th and 5th, 1920.			
* Unused, other than Mint.	£ s. d.		
Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, 4d., 6d., and 1s., all *	5 10 0	Naples, 50 gr., pale lake,* thinned	4 15 0
Great Britain, 1867-83, Cross, £1	5 10 0	India, 1854, ½ a., red, Die 1, vert. pair; Die 2, hor. pair; 4 as., Die 2, hor. pair, and a single, used together on entire	14 0 0
		Mafeking, 6d. on 3d., Bechuana-land Protectorate, mint	4 5 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
Gambia, 1869, no wmk., imperf., 6d., blue	4	2	6	Cameroons, 1915, 1st French issue, 1 c. to 2 fcs., set of 15, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1874, C.C., imperf., 4d., brown	4	0	0	Ditto, 1916, 2nd French issue, 1 c. to 2 fcs., set of 15, mint	9	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, mint	18	0	0	Cape Triangular, 1855-8, 1d., brick-red, block of 4 (one stamp defective)	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pair,* poor colour and marks on face	10	0	0	Lagos, 1904, single CA, 10s., green and brown, mint	10	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	8	10	0	Niger Coast, 1894, 1 on half, 2d., green and carmine, vert. strip of 3, on piece	5	7	6
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	11	0	0	Ditto, 1894, Ang., ½d. on 2½d., blue, blocks of 4. £4 5s. and	4	17	6
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, ditto	24	0	0	Togo, 1914, narrow printing, 5 pf., on piece	5	5	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue on bluish	7	5	0	Ditto, 1915 on Gold Coast), 2d., "OCCUPATION," mint ½	5	5	0
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 2d., pale blue	4	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 2½d., ditto, ditto	5	15	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose, pair, on entire, little close at bottom	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 1908-9, £1*	4	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto, ditto	5	10	0
Niger Coast, 1893, 5s., in violet on 2d., green and carmine, mint	19	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, ditto	5	10	0
Seychelles, 1901, 6 c. on 8 c., inverted, ditto	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2s., ditto, ditto	10	0	0
Sierra Leone, C.A., 4d., blue, ditto	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, ditto	8	10	0
Ditto, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., Type D*	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto, ditto	10	10	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 5d., dull violet, colour trial, mint	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto, ditto	14	0	0
Tasmania, 1858, Jan., proof of the 1s. in crimson of unissued design, mint	9	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 20s., ditto, ditto	15	0	0
Victoria, 1856, imperf., colour trial of the 1d. in rose-red*	8	0	0	New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), on Marshall Islands, 3d. on 25 pf., mint	5	10	0
Collections, 5900	30	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, 2300	30	0	0	Ditto, 1915, 1 on 2d. on 10 pf., block of 4, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, 4834, Imperial	88	0	0	Samoa, 1915, Sept., ½d. on 5 pf., comma after 1, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, 1605, Oppens	17	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another, double overprint, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, 1986, Mahé	24	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 20 pf., comma after 1	4	0	0
Sale of May 18th and 19th, 1920.				* * *			
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240 with black postmarks	26	0	0	MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.			
Ditto, I.R. OFFICIAL, 1892, £1, green	4	0	0	Sale of May 6th and 7th, 1920.			
Modena, 1853, 9 c., dull mauve, large inscription, close at left	5	5	0	Canada, 6d., purple-black, laid, pair	11	0	0
Sicily, 50 gra.	6	10	0	Ditto, 6d., dull purple, ditto, pair	15	10	0
Baghdad, 1917, Sept., ½ a. on 10 p., green,* slightly creased	14	10	0	Ditto, 6d., ditto, thin wove, pair	15	0	0
Ditto, do., 1 a. on 20 p., red, mint	13	0	0	Ditto, 6d., greenish black, medium wove	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., red, small star in blue, mint	5	0	0	Ditto, 6d., brownish black, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a. on 10 p., rose, Turkish Fiscal, ditto	10	0	0	Ditto, 6d., reddish purple, thick, soft	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., ultramarine, ditto	24	0	0	Ditto, 7½d., green, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., bright blue, Type 30, red, overprint,* slightly creased	6	0	0	Ditto, another copy, used	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, star and crescent with date within crescent, 1 a. on 20 p., pale rose, Type 30, mint	12	0	0	Ditto, 6d., dull purple, perf. 12	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., rose (on 1905 issue), mint	10	0	0	Ditto, 12½ c., green, imperf., S.G. 41A	5	0	0
Bushire, 1915, Aug., 5 ch., carmine and brown, mint	9	0	0	Cape Triangular, blue paper, 1d., brick red, block of 4, slight crease	5	5	0
Ditto, another copy, used	9	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 2 k., mint	4	15	0				
Ditto, another copy, used	5	5	0				
Ditto, ditto, 3 k.	6	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 5 k.	6	10	0				
Ditto, ditto, 10 k.	4	10	0				
Ditto, 1915, Sept., 3 ch., deep green, on piece	18	0	0				

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Ceylon, 1857, ½d., lilac on blue, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1857-8, imperf., 5d., chestnut*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, slight defect.	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet*	14	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., rich brown*	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown,* trimmed at right	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, no wmk., 9d.*	9	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12½ × 14, 2 rs. 50 c., mint	6	10	0
Ditto, perf. 12½, 2 rs. 50 c., ditto	14	0	0
Ditto, C A, 16 c., lilac, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., brown-purple, ditto	11	0	0
France, 1970-3, 15 c., bistre, tête-bêche, pair, S.G. 174	15	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, posted at Montrose on May 6th, 1840, on entire	10	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 5, red postmark	9	0	0
Ditto, 10s., Anchor	6	10	0
Ditto, 1s., Orbs	6	10	0
Oldenburg, 3 gr., black on yellow	9	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	22	0	0
United States, Locals, 3339	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1460	29	0	0
Collection, Colonials, 1123	25	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 2400	70	0	0
Sale of May 20th and 21st, 1920.			
British Honduras, 50 c. on 1s., grey	5	5	0
Cameroons, ½d. to 5s., set of 13, mint	9	0	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, wove	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., reddish purple, thick soft paper	8	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., dark blue, defects	7	5	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, Feb., 2½ on 4d., mint	7	12	6
Ceylon, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown,* perfs. trimmed at right	6	0	0
Gibraltar, 1889, value omitted, S.G. 35, mint	40	0	0
Ditto, 1903, 1s., mint	8	15	0
Ditto, 1904-7, 1s., ditto	7	15	0
Gold Coast, 1889-94, 20s.*	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., pale blue*	5	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black*	10	10	0
British Levant, 40 p. on 2½d., double surcharge, mint	11	10	0
India, 1905, ¼ a. on ½ a., inverted surcharge	6	10	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	9	0	0
Natal, 1908-9, 1s., mint	5	10	0
Northern Nigeria, 1904, 1s. 25, mint	56	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Nyasaland, 1896, 1s. 10, orange and black, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 25, green and black, ditto	50	0	0
Ditto, 1903-4, 1s. 10, mint	24	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 10, purple and ultramarine, mint	37	0	0
Rhodesia, 1896, 8d., imperf., mint	5	10	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s.*	20	0	0
Seychelles, 1893-6, 18 c. on 45 c., double sur., mint	10	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1879-82, 7 c. on 32 c., no stop after cents, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1905, \$25, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1907-11, \$100, ditto	22	0	0
Tobago, First Issue, 20s., ditto	15	0	0
Transvaal, 1902, 1s. 5, ditto	13	10	0
Zululand, 1894, 1s. 5	6	6	0
Ditto, 1888, 1s. 5, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 20, ditto	16	0	0
* * *			

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of May 5th and 8th, 1920.

France, 1849-50, 15 c., deep green, on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., rouge-terre, on entire, slightly rubbed	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., carmine, strip of 3, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another strip of 3	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., carmine, pairs 72s. 6d. and	4	4	0
Ditto, 1870, Bordeaux, 20 c., ultramarine, Type 3, on entire	4	12	0
Ditto, another copy	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1858-9, 1 c., brownish red	7	5	0
British Levant, Beirut Provl., 1 p. on 2d. m't	7	10	0
Tuscany, 1851, 1s., on piece	4	12	0
New Brunswick, 1s.	11	15	0
Moldavia, 1858, 54 p., on piece	24	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., repaired	11	10	0
Togo, 1915, 10s., thin "G," mint	5	10	0

Sale of May 12th and 15th, 1920.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c.	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., little rubbed	9	0	0
Ditto, Feb., 1856, 4 c., 2 pinholes	12	10	0
Canada, 12d., black on wove, pair*	200	0	0
Cape, 1863-4, 1d., brown-red, block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair, mint	5	5	0
Great Britain "I.R.," 1s., Ed-official, small defect	100	0	0
India, 1854, 2 as., pale green, mint, strip of 8	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 as., inverted head, cut square and with certificate	20	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross*	10	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used, little thinned	10	0	0

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Sicily, 5 gr., in the colour of the 50 gr., minute defect	5	0	0
Mauritius, March, 1859, 2d., late Intermediate, pair, with an 1859 is., on entire	25	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, 2d., No. 7, slight defect	30	0	0
Natal, 1857, 1s., buff, 26×22	8	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	30	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., brown-red, pair, on piece	125	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, block of 6, slight defect	29	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., medium blue	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	11	0	0
Great Britain, 1914, 1s., Control E 14, mint	9	0	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., strip of 3, with upright "D" variety, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 1889, ½d. on 2s., double surcharge, mint	3	17	6
Sale of May 19th and 20th, 1920.			
Great Britain, £5, orange	4	10	0
Ditto, ^{I.R.} OFFICIAL, 1887-92, £1, slight crease	6	0	0
Turks Islands, 1917, War Tax, 1d., pair, inverted overprint, mint	5	10	0
Baghdad. Postally used copies—			
1 a., S.G. 10	16	0	0
S.G. 17 and 24, on entire	6	6	0
S.G. 23	7	10	0
Mint copies—			
S.G. 3	23	10	0
S.G. 5	£15	and	15 10 0
S.G. 7	16	0	0
S.G. 9	20	0	0
S.G. 11	5	0	0
S.G. 12	16	0	0
S.G. 19, strip of 3	5	5	0
S.G. 22	£7	and	8 0 0
Bushire, 1915, 5 ch.	7	15	0
Ditto, 1 k., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 2 k., ditto	8	15	0
Ditto, 3 k., ditto	9	10	0
Ditto, 5 k., ditto	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 k., mint	8	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 4d., blue, S.G. 10, two blocks of 4, mint each	7	7	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., red-brown, block of 4, mint	7	7	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., mint	10	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	8	8	0
Great Britain, 1862, 9d., hair lines, with certificate	11	0	0
Ditto, ^{I.R.} OFFICIAL, 1884-5, 5s.	5	10	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, repaired	24	0	0
Marshall Islands, G.R.I., 1914, second printing, 3d. on 25 pf., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1915, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., two blocks of 4,* one stamp defective each	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a pair*	4	12	0
Johore, 1904, \$100, mint	7	10	0

Sale of May 26th, 27th, and 29th, 1920.

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cape, 1861, 1d., minute defect	6	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., brown-red, block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, ditto, ditto	8	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, small margins	8	10	0
Great Britain, 1867-83, Anchor, £1	8	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	0	0
Ditto, another copy on bleuté	9	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, minute defect	8	10	0
Bangkok, 2 c. on 32 c., pale red, mint	6	5	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £10, orange-vermilion	6	10	0
Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow, mint	20	0	0
British South Africa, 1898, £10, lilac, ditto	9	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d.	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d.*			
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., used	£6	15s	and
Ditto, ditto, 2s. (2) each	£5	10s.	and
Gold Coast, 1901, 1d. on 6d., mauve, "One" omitted, mint	7	10	0
Great Britain, £5, mint	5	15	0
Mafia, second printing, set of 10	£7	10s.	and
Nevis, Litho., 4d.*	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mint	4	12	0
New Brunswick, 1s.	6	10	0
Ditto, £10, £13 10s., £16 10s., and	18	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, repaired	10	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion*	10	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion*	9	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	7	0	0
Ditto, 1855, imperf., 5d., dull green	13	0	0
New Zealand, London Print, 2d., deep blue on bleuté, pair	15	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, slight tear	9	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1904-5, £1, mint	4	10	0
Tasmania, 1892-9, £1, pair, mint	8	5	0
Victoria, 1854, imperf., 1s., blue, block of 12	19	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1856, imperf., 18 k., blue	4	12	0
Ditto, 1858-60, imperf., 18 k., blue	3	12	6
* * *			
MR. A. H. THOMPSON.			
Sale of May 13th and 14th, 1920.			
Natal, 1857, 6d., green	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1858-9, 1 c., brownish red	3	12	6
Canada, 6d., purple-black, thin paper	4	0	0
Egypt, Suez Canal, 5 c., four copies, on entire, pen cancelled	5	15	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

JULY, 1920.

No. 343.

The Next International Philatelic Exhibition.



IN the excellent annual report of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, given by our esteemed Honorary Secretary, and printed in our last number, Mr. Oldfield intimates that the time is shortly arriving when another International Philatelic Exhibition in London should be considered by the Council.

We see in this week's Press that it is proposed to hold in London, in 1923, an exhibition representative of the industries and resources of the British Empire. The objects of the exhibition are to foster inter-Imperial interests, from both a commercial and a political standpoint, and to demonstrate the natural resources of the territories of the Empire and the inventive and manufacturing energy of its peoples. The exhibition will be privately organized, but is receiving official recognition and support. His Majesty the King has given it his patronage and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has consented to act as President of the general committee.

No one who has not taken part in the organization of an International Philatelic Exhibition knows the amount of labour involved—but as we see parliament is to be asked for pecuniary assistance of a substantial nature to the major proposition it occurs to us that the Council might at any rate consider at an early date the possibility of co-operation to some, and if so to what extent.

True our exhibitions have lasted for a much more limited period than the function contemplated is likely to do—but that should not be an insuperable objection—and the added advantage of largely increased publicity might not altogether act as a deterrent to the progress of our hobby, and the fact that our patron has graciously given the proposed exhibition his patronage, and that our Honorary President has consented to act as President of the general committee would seem to point out possibilities of which advantage might be taken.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 129.)

WE have only seen one block of four and a pair of this setting which show the following types :—

1	6	8	11
5	12		

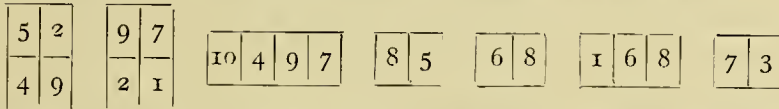
so that we can infer nothing as to the arrangement of the transfers in the sheet.

50 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* Printed on thin paper in black-brown and purple-brown. There are ten transfers.

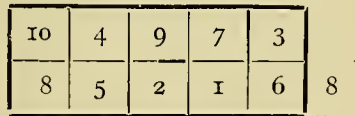
1. In lower left corner an upward projection from the front of the flag of the figure "5" and a dot under the "o" to left. In lower right corner the left side of the square is very thin, the figures "50" high up. A dot in the bottom right corner and one higher up behind the "o."
2. In lower left corner a forward projection from the front of the flag of the figure "5" and a small white flaw on the top left of the "o." In the lower right corner the square has no left side, the figures "50" are high up and nearly touch the right side.
3. In lower left corner square the flag of the "5" inclines upwards to right and there is a small white flaw on the body of the figure. In the lower right corner square the figures "50" are high up and close to the left side of the square.
4. In lower left corner the figures "50" are much cut up by a number of small flaws and the right side of the square is broken. The lower right corner square has no left side. A semicircular mark below the ball of the figure "5" and a small white flaw on the ball. Coloured mark between the "5" and the "o."
5. In lower left corner square the inner frame is defective at the bottom, inclining from right upwards to left, with flaw under the "5." White flaw on the top of the "o." In the lower right corner square the left margin is defective, only a thin line showing about half-way up. The figures "50" are high up and lean forwards to left.
6. In the lower left corner square there is a flaw at the top left corner extending downwards. In the lower right corner square a circular mark at the top of the figure "5" in front, flaw on the top of the "o," no inner margin to frame at bottom, marks under the "5" and in bottom right corner.

7. In the lower left corner the figures "50" slant backwards and there is a coloured mark on the top of the "o" to right. In the lower right corner the left side is thin and the ball of the "5" touches it. The figures "50" are high up.
8. In the lower left corner square the "o" nearly touches the right side of the square, which is thin. The right side of the square in the lower right side is weak and thin, especially the lower half. Projection from the down-stroke of the "5."
9. In the lower left corner there is a flaw on the top of the "o" to right. In the lower right corner square the figures "50" are high up, nearly touching the top of the square. Flaw in the flag of the figure "5" and marks at the bottom between the "5" and the "o."
10. In the lower left corner square the "50" is high up. There is no right side to the square in the lower right corner and the "50" is high up.

The blocks, etc., in the Hall collection comprise the following :—



These point to the arrangement of a block of two rows of five transfers repeated to make up the sheet as follows :—



Second setting. Printed in brown on thick paper. Apparently twenty transfers were employed in composing the sheet as follows :—

1. In lower left corner the left side of the square is defective, wanting the inner framework, the "o" touches the right side. In the lower right corner square there is a mark in front of the top of the figure "5," the "o" nearly touches the right side. White flaw on frame of square above "o" of "50."
2. No left side to square in lower left corner. Mark projecting upwards from the top of the "5" and from the right of the top of the "o." In the lower right corner a mark in front of the top of the "5" and a blob on top of the flag of this figure. Right end of the inner framework of square defective at the bottom, sloping downwards to right under the figure "o" with no inner frame line.
3. Flaw above the second "E" of "VENEZUELA." In the left lower corner square the "50" is low down in the right corner and leans forwards. In the right lower corner square there is a flaw on the right side of the "o" at the top.
4. In the left lower corner square the inner framework is defective at the bottom, leaving only a thin partial bottom line to square. The "50" is low down and touches the right side. In the right lower corner there is no left side to the square except a trace near the stop after "CENTS,"

5. In the right lower corner square the "50" leans backwards and touches the right margin, the "0" also touching the bottom of the square. The ball of the "5" touches the left side.

A variety of No. 5 shows a white flaw at the back of the neck.

Another variety of No. 5 has two circular flaws, one behind the head and the other just above it to the right on the white oval.

6. In the lower left corner the left side of the square is defective, with only the outer line and a patch of colour opposite the down-stroke of the 5." The "0" is badly flawed, with a spot in the centre and flaws on either side. Flaw at the bottom of the "0" to the right and a mark at the bottom between the "5" and the "0."
7. In the lower left corner square the "50" is well placed, with a flaw on the left side of the "0." In the lower right corner there is a nick in the lower part of the ball of the "5."
8. No right side to the square in the lower left corner and the "50" leans backwards. No right side to the square in the lower right corner; the bottom of the "0" is flat and close to the bottom margin.
9. In the lower left corner square the inner framework is defective in the bottom left corner and under the figure "5," the "0" touches the bottom margin and the figures "50" lean backwards. No left side to the square in the lower right corner and the white corner of the square invades the framework above the "s" of "CENTS."
10. In the lower left corner square the "50" is low down, nearly touching the bottom of the square, and there is a coloured blob at the top of the figure "5" in front. In the lower right corner square the "50" is low down and there is a coloured blob on the left side of the square opposite the top of the figure "5." The "0" nearly touches the right side and also the bottom of the square.
11. In the lower left corner the "50" leans backwards and there is a flaw across the ball of the "5." In the lower right corner the "50" leans backwards and there is a coloured smear between the end of the flag of the "5" and the "0." Flaw at the top of the "0."
12. In the lower left corner square the lower part of the "5" is obliterated by a flaw. In the lower right corner there is a flaw in the bottom framework in the lower right corner.
13. In the lower left corner the "50" leans strongly backwards and the "5" is higher than the "0." In the lower right corner the "5" is close to the left side of the square, the ball of the figure touching the side.
14. In the lower left corner square the inner frame line to the bottom side is wanting; the ball of the "5" nearly touches the left margin. In the lower right corner the framework at the bottom of the square is defective under the figure "5"; there is a semicircular mark of colour at the end of the ball of the "5."
15. In the lower left corner square the "50" leans strongly backwards, the "0" touching the right side; "comma"-shaped mark after the figure "5." In the lower right corner square there is a projection at the top of the "0" to right.

16. In the lower left corner square the "50" is very low, the "o" touching the bottom of the square; semicircular mark inside the "o." In the lower right corner square the top half of the left side is wanting, the "o" has a curved mark on top to left.
17. There is only a faint trace of the right side to the square in the lower right corner; the left side is also only represented by a very thin line.
18. In the lower left corner square the bottom of the figure "o" is broken. The lower right corner square has no left side and the top left corner of the square invades the design.
19. In the lower left corner square the "50" is very low, nearly touching the bottom of the square. There are two small projections on the top of the flag of the figure "5" and a curved mark to the top right of the "o." There is only a faint trace of the left side of the square in the lower right corner and the "50" is too much to the right, the "o" touching the right side.
20. In the lower left corner square there is a coloured mark in the top right corner. In the lower right corner square the "50" is very low and rests on the tops of the short vertical lines forming the inner frame work, there being no inner internal line as usual. The ball of the "5" touches the left side.

We have only seen one block, a vertical strip, and a pair of this value which show the following types *se-tenant* :—

				5		
2	18	9	3	4		
2	8	13	2	18	1 | 4	
				8		

This value occurs printed on both sides, with inverted impression on the back. We note the following types :—

Front. Type 16. *Back*

14	2
----	---

Front. Type 5. *Back*

8	13
---	----

Front. Type 7. *Back*

9	10
---	----

Front. Type 9. *Back*

7?	1
----	---

(To be continued.)

Charles Henry Jeens, Engraver—His Life and Work.

BY LOUIS E. BRADBURY.



CHARLES HENRY JEENS.



Y readers may have noticed that some interesting artists' proofs of stamps were offered for sale by auction at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms on the 2nd and 3rd of December last, and described as the work of Charles Henry Jeens. The proofs in question occasioned considerable competition, and some of them realized high prices.

I thought it might be of interest to my fellow-members to find out some details regarding this artist, whose name even may be unknown to the majority, hence this paper.

Charles Henry Jeens was born at Uley, in Gloucestershire, in 1827, and educated at Nibley Academy. He came to London as a pupil of Mr. Brain, an engraver of Islington, and subsequently studied under the more celebrated engraver William Greatbach.

After his marriage he resided at Camden Town until his death, in 1879, at the early age of fifty-two.

Jeens' first plate was begun in 1848, and it is interesting to note that in *The Athenæum* of 1st November, 1879, he is reported to have engraved the postage stamps of Bahamas, South Australia, Queensland, St. Vincent, and Antigua.

As a result of the sale I have got into communication with Mr. Jeens' niece, Mrs. Dann, and her husband, Mr. Henry C. Dann, *who have not only lent me many of the interesting exhibits I now display*, but have afforded me a good deal of information about the late Mr. Jeens, with whom Mrs. Dann resided for some time prior to his decease.

Mrs. Dann well remembers Mr. Jeens doing engraving work for Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., and whilst it is pretty certain he did engrave the dies for Bahamas, South Australia, St. Vincent, and Antigua, he may well have done work in conjunction or collaboration with William Humphrys on other British Colonial Stamps.

Of the five colonies mentioned in *The Athenæum* notice, the head of Queensland is reported to have been engraved by Jeens, but it is well established that this particular piece of work was done by William Humphrys.

The vignette heads of Natal, Bahamas, Grenada, and Queensland are supposed to be identical, but as will be seen on a closer examination of the proofs now submitted, this is not the case. Apparently they have all been separately engraved, in proof of which I would ask the Fellows to compare, as a prominent point of difference, the ear-rings, and more particularly those on the left side, which are clearly dissimilar.

It is possible that the Natal head was also engraved by Jeens, as the half-finished die now exhibited (see illustration 11) was found amongst his effects at his decease, and was one of the objects sold at Messrs. Puttick's. The beautiful shading on the left side of the neck should be noticed in comparison with Humphrys' Queensland die proof.

The items offered at the sale above referred to comprised proofs of Great Britain Electric Telegraph stamps of 1861 (see illustrations 7 and 9), Ionian Isles (see illustrations 1 and 3), Ceylon 1857 (see illustration 2), Newfoundland seal and codfish 1866, Antigua 1862, Bahamas (query Natal 1859) (see illustration 11), St. Vincent 1861, St. Lucia 1860, British Guiana 1860, and Fiscals 1866, Canada head of 1868, Chili 1853, New South Wales head of 1854 (see illustration 4), South Australia head of 1867 (see illustration 6), Barbados 1852, Trinidad 1851, Belgium various 1865 (see illustration 10), and St. Helena 1856 (the latter of which was unfortunately lost before the auction). It is known that some of the above were engraved by William Humphrys and others, so that some of these proofs *may* have been lent to Jeens to copy for bank-notes, a good deal of work on which he did for Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. and others.

The Ceylon head was engraved from a water-colour drawing by E. H. Corbould, for whom it is known Jeens did work. The same head as on the Ceylon stamps was used for the Ionian Isles. I exhibit an interesting proof showing the insertion of this head, together with the finished article.

Jeens undoubtedly did work for American firms, as will be seen from the Paraguayan bank-note now shown, on which Jeens did the vignettes. It is believed he also did work in connection with the stamps of the United States of Colombia as may be seen from the specimens of engraving, which from their similarity may well have been the foundation for the centres of many of their stamps.

Jeens also did work for The National Bank Note Co. of New York, and it is fairly certain he engraved the Vignette heads of at any rate the 5 c. and 24 c. of

U.S.A. 1861 as will be seen from the engravings of these particular heads now shown (see illustrations 5 and 8).

To J. Wiener is attributed the engraving of the first Belgium stamps of 1849. The first two letters at the end of this paper passed between the said J. Wiener, his brother Charles, and the late Mr. Jeens, and seem to prove that Jeens did some work at any rate on the 1 franc of 1865, if he did not actually engrave the vignette (see illustration 10). The pages of proofs exhibited seem to relate to the "new process" referred to in the correspondence.

The South Australian heads for the 4d. and 2s. stamps of 1867 are interesting from the wax and metal impressions I now pass round and which were found amongst the late Mr. Jeens' effects after his death, and which were probably given to him to copy the design.

In like manner the engraving shown of the crowned head of Victoria *may* have formed the foundation for the stamps of the Bahamas-Natal series.

Dealing with Jeens' art outside philately, he appears to have done his best work for Messrs. Macmillan and Co., with whom he was connected for many years. The exquisite vignettes which adorn the well-known "Golden Treasury Series" were engraved by him, and he also executed a large number of portraits for them. A volume containing specimens of these will be found in the print room of the British Museum.

Jeens was closely associated with the great artists and literary men of the mid-Victorian era, as is proved by the series of interesting autograph letters (now passed round) from Sir J. E. Millais, Noel Paton, Ruskin, F. T. Palgrave, John Bright, Sir Samuel Baker, Coventry Patmore, John Forster, J. A. Froude, Charles Gibbon, John Gibbon, Tyndall, Tom Taylor, A. Hughes (author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*), Holman Hunt, Thomas Woolmer, and W. E. Gladstone, some of which are printed at the end of this paper and all of which tender unanimous praise for the delicacy and beauty of his work.

Amongst the most important engravings which he executed were:—

- "Parents of Christ seeking Him" (regarded as his masterpiece),
- "The Reverie," after Sir John Millais,
- "Joseph and Mary," after E. Armitage, and
- "Lady Hamilton (Spinning Wheel)" after Romney.

An account of Jeens' life is given in Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, by G. C. Williamson, 1904, also in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, by Sidney Lee, 1892, both of which refer, amongst other things, to his work on postage stamps.

I cannot do better, in closing my paper, than by reading Jeens' biography from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, as follows:—

"Pure line engraving is still practised by a few artists in England and France. Mr. Jeens is a direct descendant of the great line engravers and will take high rank in the future by the perfection of his drawing and the good taste with which he has used the burin in shading."

I desire to thank the President, the Vice-President, Mr. Anthony De Worms, Mr. R. B. Yardley, also Messrs. W. J. Webster, Charles Nissen, Frank Godden, George Loverius, and T. Allen in addition to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dann for their kind assistance and loans of specimens for the purpose of this paper and display.

10th August, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am much obliged for your kind offer concerning the head for the postage stamp. Ever since I have had the die I have been working on it myself, and when I have finished I shall do myself the pleasure of sending you a proof.

I thank you for the drawing that you have been so good as to send me.

When you come to this neighbourhood I much hope that I shall have the pleasure of a visit. I shall be delighted to make your acquaintance.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. WEINER.

. . . I have communicated your letter to the Postmaster-General, and most likely we shall adopt the system you speak of, viz. steeled electroplates, but before altering entirely the stamp I wish you to ask Mr. Jeens whether he should like to alter our actual stamp in touching it up and making it better for the 1 franc type, for most probably all the types will be of the same new engraving and they want one more plate of this actual type but better done.

I shall leave partially to Mr. Jeens for altering the actual die and I will communicate to you a few remarks. If Mr. Jeens would undertake this job, of what I have no doubt he will, I will send over our type with a few good proofs, but it must be done in a fortnight after the order, and I will pay him for that 300 francs (viz. £12).

Just tell this to Mr. Jeens and let me have an answer by return of the next post, for I am in a great hurry to answer the Postmaster-General's question. . . .

J. WEINER.

33 GEORGE SQUARE, EDINBURGH,

June 22nd, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your reproduction of my little drawing of Psyche is quite exquisite, and leaves nothing to be desired. Will you kindly see that a few proofs of it are sent to me by and by?

Meantime, believe me, Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

NOEL PATON.

CHARLES H. JEENS, ESQ.

BOWERSWELL, PERTH, SCOTLAND,

2nd October, 1870.

DEAR SIR,

I have corrected the proof sent which I see you have taken great pains with. I only see a little want of softness which may be added. Indeed, if it were printed on less white paper the effect would be improved. Please send me four proofs here.

Yours very truly,

J. E. MILLAIS.

5 YORK GATE,
17th July, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am very sorry that you had the trouble of calling to no purpose and that I missed the pleasure of seeing you.

It was, however, a premature move on Macmillan's part. We hope you will undertake a small line engraving (about 3 i. x 2 i.) for the title page of a story book which I want to publish, but as the picture to be engraved (a little girl standing and measuring her height against the wall) is still in the Academy, nothing can be done at present.

When the Academy closes, A. Hughes (the artist) will, I believe, fetch the picture away to put in some finishing touches. I hope you may then be able to talk with him as to the mode in which it should be treated in line, and I shall then much like to hear your views. Something like your beautiful vignette to Woolner's poem (only not dealt with as a vignette) is what we should like.

I have put your name down among the (very few) living English engravers for specimens of whose work there will be room in the Leeds Exhibition of 1868.

Ever truly yours,
F. T. PALGRAVE.

BRANTWOOD, CONISTON, LANCASHIRE,
5th September, '78.

DEAR MR. JEENS,

Nothing could possibly be more admirable in itself or more satisfactory to me than the two portraits as I see them in the last proof, and I enclose cheque with my best thanks, and the sincerest wish for the continuance of your restored health.

Most gratefully yours,
J. RUSKIN.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD,
Monday 25th November, '78.

MY DEAR SIR,

I ought to have written on Saturday to thank you very sincerely and earnestly for the help given me, both by your own lesson and by the marvellous engravings you entrusted me with. For the additional kindness of your letter to-day I hardly know what to say, except that I hope you will derive some pleasure from my fervent acclamation of your work and the extreme interest taken in it, and in the subject it illustrates, by my pupils.

Ever gratefully yours,
J. RUSKIN.

CHARLES H. JEENS, ESQ.

11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, S.W.,
March 18th, '69.

This is very beautiful.

It is difficult to judge minutely without the original.

I do not know whether the lower part of the figure of Thetis, say from the thigh downwards, requires to be a little lengthened. Perhaps the drapery may not get as fully marked. But I repeat that so far as I can judge the work is beautiful and most satisfactory.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Notes on the Postage Stamps of Denmark.

AND IN PARTICULAR WITH REGARD TO THE PERFORATIONS OF THE STAMPS OF 1864-70.

BY R. B. YARDLEY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

(Continued from page 105.)



NE word as to the designs of the 4 r.b.s. ; the lower corners each contain besides the posthorns certain minute figures or letters, apparently "4" in the left and "S" in the right bottom corner, but they are usually undecipherable. M. Hanciau also says that Ferslew also engraved a secret mark, the letter "F" in the oakleaf wreath on the right, in line with the "M" of "FRIMÆRKE." I have so far not been able to distinguish it. This initial can be seen in centres of the posthorn in the 2 r.b.s. (page 141.)

M. Hanciau further says that the first supplies of these two stamps were printed by the engraver Ferslew, but that since December, 1851, down to the present day (written in 1907) all stamps have been printed by the firm of Thiele (p. 142.)

The reprints—or, as regards the 4 r.b.s., the official imitations—date from 1885. M. Hanciau (p. 205) says that for the 2 r.b.s. one of the two original plates then in the possession of the Post Office was employed. The reprints were all on unwatermarked paper, without gum. Three kinds of impressions of the 2 r.b.s. are known :—

1. Dark royal blue (deep blue) on yellowish paper, pale brown *burelage*, running obliquely from top left to bottom right.
2. Blue on straw, without *burelage*.
3. Pale blue on white, without *burelage*.

Paul Kohl's *Grosser Katalog* gives two sets of reprints, one of 1886, with *burelage*, the other of 1901 without. I show specimens of 1 and 3 ; the latter has the word "NYTTRYK" (reprint) in magenta on the back.

The original plates of the 4 r.b.s. were intentionally damaged, but one of them is still preserved, and Herr Koefoed was authorized to make impressions from one of the *clichés* for the purposes of his book. The well-known impressions which do duty as reprints are really imitations from an entirely different die, which M. Hanciau says was an essay, made by A. Buntzen in 1852 (page 205.) It is illustrated in M. Hanciau's articles opposite page 248 (No. 9), and described on page 207, and differs from the original in several particulars ; the caducei are different in outline ; there is no hyphen after "POST" ; the word "FRIMAERKE" is longer, and is not followed by a period ; the background in the spandrels is differently drawn, and the letters of inscription differ materially, e.g., the "N" of "KONGELIGT." M. Hanciau seems to suggest that a few *clichés* were made from Buntzen's die, and set up for printing their impressions, and he describes small sheets

of five horizontal rows of three, the first and second of each row being 15 mm. distant, the second and third 8 mm., and the rows 4 to 5 mm. apart. I show a horizontal pair distant 15 mm. from one another, and these probably come from such a sheet; it will be seen that they are deeply impressed. On the other hand, possibly they may have been struck from Buntzen's actual die. The paper is yellowish and the *burelage* buff, running from top left to lower right. On the back of each transfer is the word "NYTTRYK" in magenta. A single copy is similar, except that the *burelage* runs from top right to bottom left, and there is no printing on the back; the colour is dark red-brown. I should mention that in the bottom corners are minute figures; that in the right bottom is clearly an "s," but I cannot decipher the one in the left bottom corner.

The next issue, of November, 1853, to August, 1857, with two values superseding the 2 r.b.s. and 4 r.b.s. of 1851, and adding two new values, the 8 s. and 16 s., does not call for much remark. The general design is the same for all four denominations, and closely resembles that of the 4 r.b.s. of 1851. The most noticeable differences are as follows:—The currency is now expressed in "skillings" (by the initial "s" and a numeral), the word "Post" is no longer followed by a hyphen, and the words "KONGELIGT" and "FRIMAERKE" are abbreviated to "KGL" and "FRM" respectively, the spare spaces in the marginal frames being filled in with caducei. The stamps of this issue are generally known as the "dotted" or "sanded" background, but the small dots are really the remnants of solid colour left by a great number of small intersecting curved white lines. As in the 4 r.b.s. stamps of 1851 the bottom corners contain minute figures and letters "2"* in the left, and "s" in the right lower corner. M. Hanciau asserts that, as in the former case, these small marks were separately engraved by hand on the *clichés*. The "2" is frequently quite clear; sometimes, however, it looks more like "1." The first values to appear were the 2 s. and the 4 s. Two Post Office notices, respectively dated the 24th June, 1857, and the 24th July, 1857, announced the forthcoming issue of the 8 s. and 16 s., and these were put on sale in due course. As before, the lower bottom corners contain minute marks which are said to be figures "2," but to my eyes are undecipherable.† One die, with the value blank, was made by Alfred Buntzen (presumably the same person as made the die used for the reprints of the 4 r.b.s.), and was used for making the plates of all four denominations. According to M. Hanciau these were originally each made up of ten groups of ten *clichés*, but subsequently the *clichés* were all separated to facilitate repairs (*S.G.M.J.*, XVII, page 248). Presumably intermediate dies with the numerals added were made for producing the *clichés*. The same watermarked paper as before was employed for all values, and a *burelage* was still applied, but it is much lighter than in the previous issue.

* It appears that a second plate of the 4 s. was supplied; in this the secret marks were a small "4." There are some curious reprints from a plate which apparently comprised 50 *clichés* of this old plate and 50 *clichés* from which the dotted pattern in the spandrels had been scraped away. I show a block of four from the latter part of the plate in brown but with the *burelage* in blue. It will be noticed that in the two lower stamps traces of the dotted pattern of the spandrels can be seen.

† M. Hanciau points out that the engraver added a secret mark—a "B" in the wreath to the left of the "M" of "FRM." It is not easily seen, but it is there.

In August, 1857,* the design of the 4 s. and 8 s. was changed by re-drawing the background with wavy lines instead of the so-called dotted ground. The other noticeable alteration was in the letters "FRM", the period between the "R" and "M" being omitted. In the 8 s. the positions of the figure "8" seem to vary on different stamps. M. Hanciau notices this fact, so it would seem in this case the numerals were added separately to the actual *clichés*.

These two stamps, together with the 2 s. and the 16 s. "dotted background," remained current for some time, but they were gradually superseded by the larger rectangular stamps—Crown, sword and sceptre in an oval, to which I refer later. During their currency official rouletting was introduced. According to M. Hanciau the machine for this operation was acquired at the cost of 750 rigsdalers—over £75. I have no information as to the mechanism, but I gather that it was a single-line instrument, the machine which produced small straight cuts gauging about 11. Apparently the same machine was employed for the long fiscal stamps, which are much wider (21 mm. as against 19 mm.). M. Hanciau and Herr Koefoed say that one thousand sheets of the 16 s. were punctured by this machine, and that they were the last supply of that value. Large quantities of the 4 s.† were rouletted, and specimens of the 8 s. of 1853 and of the 8 s. of 1857 are reported, but M. Hanciau regards such specimens as well as the stamps perforated 12 or 10 to 14 as of a speculative or private nature.‡ They are ascribed to the firm of Alexander Ballin and Co., who offered to supply a perforating machine to the Government (*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, page 248, and Vol. XVIII, p. 55).

As regards shades, I think the lists in the catalogues are unsatisfactory. Thus there appear to be distinct shades of the 8 s. of both types: yellow-green and bluish green; of the 16 s., imperforate, there are two marked shades, a cold lilac-grey and a pale dark lilac. On the other hand, the rouletted stamp is of a rich, deep rosy lilac hue. I am told that imperforate specimens of the latter exist, even in pairs, but that they come from official sources and are always unused. In my own experience I have never seen one with sufficient margins. In these circumstances I think it would be an improvement in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons catalogue if they used three different names for the shades of the imperforate and rouletted 16 s. stamps.

In passing I may say this, the small square 3 cents and 4 cents Danish West Indian Stamps are of the same type as the 1853 2 s. The 3 cents has minute figures and letters in the lower corners, "3" and "C" respectively, and also had a *burelage* under-print, but apparently no such secret marks were added to the 4 cents, nor was there a *burelage*.

* I take the year from Herr Koefoed's table of printings set out in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XI, page 78, as against M. Hanciau's date, 1858, on page 249 of Vol. XVII, and page 206 of Vol. XVIII of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*. It allows only about two months for the currency of the first 8 s. According to Herr Koefoed there were printed of the 2 s., 7,968,400, and of the 8 s. 1,336,600, of the 4 s. 19,405,900, and of the 16 s., imperforate, 565,100, and rouletted 100,000.

† The total printings of this type as given by Herr Hoefoed are as follows: 4 s., imperforate, 50,596,700, and rouletted, 12,060,300; 8 s., 777,100.

‡ Mr. Westoby apparently had the same opinion, judging from his work on the *Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe*.

The new type—with Crown, Sword, and Sceptre in an oval and numerals of value in the four corners—gradually replaced the small square stamps, the first issues of the several denominations, according to M. Hanciau, taking place as follows:—

	4 skillings,	May, 1864.
16	„	August, 1864.
2	„	September, 1865.
8	„	March, 1868.
and the new value		
	3	„ October, 1865.

The stamps of this type were surface-printed on a new watermarked paper with a Large Crown. The old paper was unsuitable for these larger stamps. In the main these stamps were issued perforated with round-hole perforations, and it is with regard to these perforations that these notes are principally concerned.

I will call your attention to one peculiarity of this group, namely, that although all the values were evidently based on one mother die, the 4 skilling differs from the other values in the outer frame, for while in the other values the outer line of the oval just touches the frame line at four points: at top, bottom, and the two sides, respectively, in the 4 skilling the oval cuts into the frame, which also varies considerably in different stamps on the sheet in thickness, sometimes being double on one or more sides. There is also usually a small dot to the left of the “4” in the large oval below the Crown, Sword, and Sceptre.

M. Hanciau says that one primary die was engraved on steel by Ph. Batz, and that it was without any outer frame or value, and that for the 4 skilling, the plate of which (100 *clichés*) apparently was the first made, the frames were added separately. The variation in the junctions of the frame and oval above mentioned has to be accounted for, but M. Hanciau gives no detail of the actual process employed; the numerals do not seem to differ. I imagine that for the plates of the other values secondary dies were produced and used for making the *clichés*, with frames and numerals complete. (See 18 *S.G.M.J.*, pp. 55-7.)

The shades of the printings of each value differ considerably; the earlier printings had a smooth brown gum while whiter gum was usually employed later. The first issues of the 4 skilling were undoubtedly in carmine. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of July, 1864, reports the first appearance of this type—the 4 skilling in “pink.” I show two specimens in the carmine on entires, dated respectively the 9th June and the 31st October, 1864; later printings were in vermilion, orange-vermilion, and carmine-vermilion. The 2 skilling was first printed in a deep blue, which with slight variations continued until about 1869, when it changed to a pale almost milky blue. The 3 skilling first appeared in dull violet, then in lilac, and finally in lilac-rose. The 8 skilling, I think, was first printed in a light yellowish brown and later in olive-brown. I now turn to the perforation.

So far as I am aware, no explanation or history of the early perforations occurring in the postage stamps of Denmark of the period 1864-70 has appeared in any philatelic handbook or journal. M. Hanciau, in his articles “The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies” in Vols. XVII and XVIII of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, and the late Mr. Westoby in his work on the Stamps of Europe, merely state that the stamps of this issue were perforated 13, and that there were imperforate varieties.

(To be continued.)

Reviews.



REFERENCE List of British Army Postmarks used in the Great War, 1914 to 1919. Compiled by P. E. Raynor, assisted by Capt. G. R. Crouch, M.C., C. H. Holland, and N. E. Wallis. With 36 illustrations. Printed and published by the Rev. P. E. Raynor, Tingewick, Buckingham, from whom copies may be obtained, price 2s. 6d., plain ; 3s., interleaved ; post free 2s. 8d. or 3s. 2d.

This little book, only a very limited edition of which has been produced, is full of interesting information, and will be found valuable to collectors of "war covers." Apart from those to whom it will be really of use, having been produced on the author's private press, it will no doubt eventually rank high among the *variora* of philatelic literature. Mr. Raynor, who is the secretary of the Postmark Society, has had rather exceptional opportunities of gathering information, and has utilized them with great skill.

C. F. D. M.

Stanley Gibbons New Green Catalogue.



AFTER a considerable interval we again have the opportunity of welcoming a new edition of the "Green Gibbons." Like most other human undertakings it has its merits and its defects, but it remains for various reasons the best catalogue for collectors in this country. It is now probably as good as it will ever be, since it is essentially a compromise between a dealer's price list and a "catalogue for collectors," and, naturally, where the points of view conflict the former consideration gains the day. This edition is revised but, in accordance with the long-established practice of the firm, the revision is patchy and the catalogue remains full of inconsistencies and, in parts, even behind the times. Regarded as a catalogue for collectors the greater part of it is very good and affords as much information as can be conveyed by the medium employed. Having reached such a stage of perfection we do not see why it is impossible to effect a thorough revision of every part for each new edition, and add a few more notes, especially with regard to the less well-understood countries. If this were done it would take the place of the much-talked-about catalogue for collectors, which does not appear likely to materialise. For new collectors there is something to be said against the over-elaboration of minor varieties, and the effect is seen in the amount of premature specialisation which is met with at the present day with its annoying result of attempts to darken counsel with words without knowledge.

It is, of course, impossible to criticize in any detail a work of nearly one thousand pages in a short notice, but a few points may be mentioned where improvements might be effected with very little trouble. In the lists of Austria and Austrian Italy, taking the first issue in each case, the types of the 9 kr. of the

former are catalogued, why not the two types of each of the remaining values; and in the case of Austrian Italy, the types of the 15 c. and 45 c. are catalogued and excellently illustrated, why omit the two types of the 30 c., which are quite as easy to recognise as those of the other two values. We would also venture to remark that the division of the papers into (1) thick rough paper, (2) thin rough paper, and (3) thick smooth paper is a needless elaboration. The first two are hand-made paper, and this naturally varies in thickness, but is no more worth cataloguing than the similar variation in the British "penny reds," especially also as in the case of the Austrians, the thickness of the gum frequently obscures the distinction between thin and thick. Further, we note that Type I of the 2 kr. of 1858 is omitted. To our mind there are various other improvements in the lists of these countries which should be made, but it would carry us too far to specify them here. In Spain the reviser of the catalogue evidently follows Mr. Griebert in asserting that the 2 r. blue of 1851 is a forgery. The further remark is added that "it is known forged *se-tenant* with the 6 r. blue." Is it confirmed then that the celebrated pair which seemed to settle the long controversy over this stamp is, after all, a forgery? This is the first time we have seen it stated. We also think that Venezuela might now be revised. It is impossible to go into detail, but we should like to point out that No. 76 does not appear to exist, though it is priced at 35s. unused as well as used. The *tête-bêche* Miranda map stamps of 1896, Nos. 227 and 236, are mostly reprints (but not from the original stones), while the so-called errors (with some others not mentioned), Nos. 235 and 236, priced 40s. each, are "faked" reprints. Genuine *tête-bêche* varieties of this issue only exist of the 25 c. and 50 c. We note, also, that the date of the so-called Revenue stamps used for postage has been corrected to 1871, but why could not the reviewer, while he was about it, have separated the three sets characterised by different overprints?

We suppose it is necessary for us to say a few words on "prices," a matter of much concern to the collector. We regret to note that the firm has decided to drop the old plan of pricing "stamps in stock" and to quote what they believe to be the market price of all important and standard varieties. The apology is that collectors require a guide to values, but we do not fancy they will get it on this principle. Such a quotation will be based on the supposed scarcity of the stamp in question, while its price really depends on the demand for it.

For the rest, as was to be expected, prices are considerably increased all round, quotations for even medium stamps have been doubled, tripled, or even quadrupled. Various reasons are assigned for these increases, all probably more or less sound, but without venturing on too positive assertions from a limited knowledge of the situation, we regard the financial side of Philately as very unhealthy at the present time. It seems to be due to the feverish desire on the part of the "new rich" to absorb all the more popular varieties regardless of cost together with wild speculation in war issues which are likely to be scarce in future. In the present catalogue the summit of increase has apparently been reached in the stamps of the United States, which have soared to fantastic prices. The old French, Italian, and German States have also advanced considerably, on the other hand, in general, South Americans seem to have suffered least in this respect.

War issues of the allied nations have been relegated to a supplement at the end of the book, but war issues of enemy origin are not catalogued at all.

T. W. H.

The G.R.I. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

INTRODUCTION.



THE following pages are not intended to represent a standard work on this subject. It would, indeed, be necessary to obtain a considerable amount of further information before such a work could be written, but it is hoped that the present article will provoke the publication of further facts.

There is apparently great confusion existing at the present moment as to the question of what is and what is not genuine in these stamps, so much so that in many cases a difference of opinion exists between the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society and some of the leading dealers who have handled large quantities of these stamps. That such confusion exists is largely due to the fact that there are several settings of the surcharge which have not been detailed in print, and although some of those settings must naturally be viewed with a great deal of suspicion, they are probably genuine in so far as their production was concerned, although, as will be seen later, their status can hardly be considered as undoubted. The question will be discussed at greater length in a later place.

There is a great deal that is discreditable in connection with the issue of the stamps. This is the more to be regretted as a philatelic purist would be within his rights in stating that the whole issue was unnecessary. However, in view of the historic circumstances surrounding its appearance, the issue will no doubt be accepted by the majority of stamp collectors, if only as a philatelic memento of the war. Still, the fact that the issue was perhaps not altogether necessary for postal purposes does not detract from the importance of isolating what is suspicious, and the fact that the original postmaster obviously understood the commercial possibilities of philately renders the difficulties greater.

I have received help from many friends in collating the necessary particulars, and I should like to express my especial thanks to Mr. C. J. Phillips of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Mr. Greenway of Messrs. D. Field, Ltd., and to Mr. H. J. Rickets for kindly allowing me to examine the stamps in his collection.

THE METHODS OF PRODUCTION OF THE ISSUE.

On September 25th, 1914, the German colony known in English as German New Guinea was occupied by the Australian Expeditionary Force, and shortly after the occupation of Rabaul, the German colonial stamps in stock were overprinted "G.R.I.," with English values, and on October 17th were placed on sale in limited quantities at the post office. Further stocks of stamps were obtained at later dates from the various outlying post offices in New Guinea and the islands of New Britain. In view of the very limited quantity of stamps of the higher denominations, it seems a great pity that stamps other than 3, 5, 10, 20, and 40 pfg. were ever surcharged, or at any rate surcharged for postal purposes.

The numbers were increased at a later date, owing to the arrival of a large parcel of stamps from Nauru in the Marshall Islands. These stamps, after being surcharged, were placed on sale on December 16th, 1915. It is stated in the *Australian Stamp Journal* of March 10th, 1915, that not only were the Post Office stocks of stamps surcharged, but that anybody having the ordinary stamps could take them to the post office and get them surcharged on payment of their face value. This practice would not have been so objectionable if it had been confined to the residents on the Island, but apparently stamps were sent up by people in Australia, which were surcharged at the post office, either by permission or by favour. It is probably such stamps, surcharged at a later date than the regular issue, which are the cause of the confusion which now exists in respect to the surcharges, more especially as it is almost certain that new settings were made up to surcharge the stamps. It is quite true that many stamps belonging to later settings may be actually rarer than the more regular stamps, but their status is questionable, seeing that they were probably never issued from the post office over the counter. They were probably sent up from Australia and returned after being surcharged, and if any are found postally used, it will be due no doubt to the fact that a deduction was made by the official to cover return postage, or that they were postmarked by favour.

So long as a stamp comes from the post office, it is usually passed as a genuine issue both by collectors and the compilers of standard catalogues, but in view of the manner in which collectors have been victimized in various parts of the world, there is no reason why the post office fetish should be upheld, and an independent stand by our leading Society with a published opinion would probably be welcomed by many collectors. Such an opinion would undoubtedly be welcomed in the present case, when probably not more than four, or at the most five, of the settings later discussed were used for what may be called regular post office issues.

Where full sheets of the lower values of the stamps were found, they were surcharged originally in horizontal rows of ten repeated ten times down the sheet. Later settings of five were used. Not only were full sheets of stamps surcharged, but part sheets and very frequently small blocks or single stamps. In the latter cases the stamps were stuck side by side on a piece of paper, to cover, no doubt, so far as possible the amount of space occupied by a full sheet of stamps, and the surcharge was then applied as to an ordinary sheet. To this method can in some part be attributed the number of errors in the value surcharge which are found in these stamps. It is not unusual to find one row of stamps of the 3 pfg. or 5 pfg. denominations mixed and surcharged 1d., and on the same paper a further row of 10 pfg. or 20 pfg. stamps surcharged 2d. The possibilities are obvious.

The first two settings of the surcharge are those given in the catalogues, but they are here described in detail, as the smallest differences are of importance, and seeing that the type varies considerably according to the amount of ink and pressure used, it is important to note those peculiarities which occur in all stages of the overprint.

1st Setting "G.R.I." The base of the letters of the "G.R.I." in this setting is placed 6 mm. from the top of the "d" of the value setting. The letters and periods are almost invariably clearly printed, and the values were almost certainly surcharged in the same batch. The following are the type varieties of the "G.R.I." :—



1



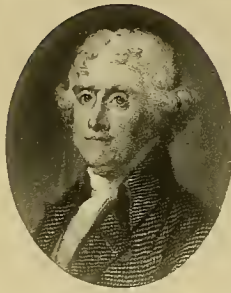
2



3



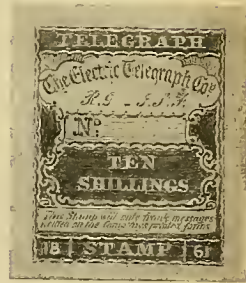
4



5



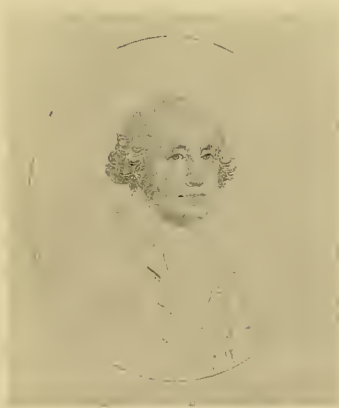
6



9



7



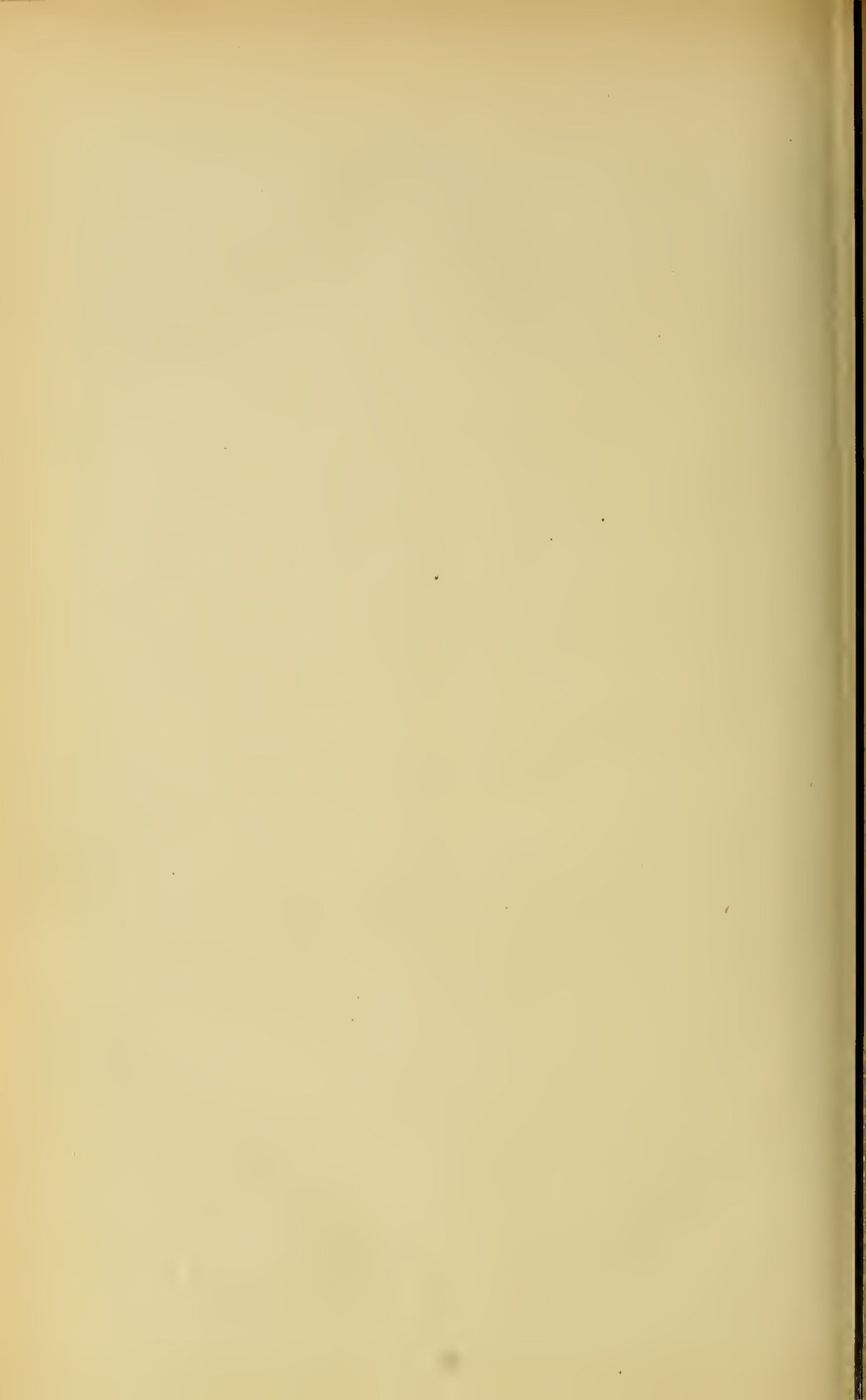
8



11



10



"G.R.I." 1st Setting. Description of the Type. Spacing 6 mm.

- No. 1. "G" raised, small stop after "G" and after "I." The stop after "I" is somewhat below the level of the letter. Horizontal measurement from middle outside of "G" to middle of outside of "I" approximately $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- No. 2. Small stops after "G" and "R." "I" somewhat dropped.
Horizontal measurement 9 mm.
- No. 3. "G" with broken beard (this seems to occur in the earliest overprintings). Stop after "G" has comma-shaped tendency. Stop after "R" slightly raised. Small to medium stop after "I."
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- No. 4. Small stop after "G." "I" slightly dropped.
Horizontal measurement $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- No. 5. "G" with nick in top bend. Small raised stop after "R." Bottom left side of "I" defective. Small raised stop after "I."
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 6. Large stop somewhat raised after "G." Stop after "R" slightly raised. Comma-shaped tendency to stop after "I."
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{8}$ mm.
- No. 7. Small or broken (at right) stop after "G." The stops after "R" and "I" are almost on a dead level with the base of the letters. Short serif to top of the "R."
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- No. 8. Small stop after "G." Slightly raised stop after "R."
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 9. Small raised stop after "G," "R," and "I."
Horizontal measurement $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- No. 10. Medium stop after "G," small raised stop after "R." Small stop after "I." "I" somewhat raised. The "G" shows signs of damage to the beard and the "I" is thin, usually without top right serif. This "I" looks somewhat like the figure 1, but copies are however known with the full serif at right.
Horizontal measurement 9 mm.

Note.—The horizontal measurement is given in the case of each stamp, but these measurements must not be taken as strictly accurate. They are intended to show that the width of the surcharge varies only slightly in most of the stamps.

The Value Settings. The most notable varieties are the following:—

- 1d. value. No. 1. The numeral is considerably shorter than the normal, and has a straight serif.
- No. 2. The period is close to the "d," is usually oblong in shape and slightly lower than normal.
- No. 4. Serif short.
- No. 5. Serif broken.
- No. . Serif broken.
- No. 10. Serif broken.
- 2d. value. There appear to be no varieties, with the exception that the size of the stop varies, such being markedly smaller on Nos. 2, 4, and 9.

3d., 4d., 5d., and 8d. values. Full settings have not in all cases been available for study, but the stop after "R" in No. 10 on the 3d. on 25 and 30 pfg. has in some cases almost disappeared.

"G.R.I." 2nd Setting. The distance between the value and "G.R.I." is now 5 mm. instead of 6 mm. ; the actual type used for Nos. 1-5 appears to be identical with the last setting, but there are differences obtaining in the surcharge on Nos. 6-10.

"G.R.I." 2nd Setting. Spacing 5 mm.

Nos. 1-5 are apparently identical with the first setting, and these types can only be distinguished from setting 1 by the difference in spacing between the bottom of the letters "G.R.I." and the top of the "d" in the value surcharge. This is now 5 mm. instead of 6 mm.

No. 6. Stops level. Serif to "R" broken.

Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

No. 7. Small stop after "G." Stops after "R" and "I" slightly raised.

Horizontal measurement $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

No. 8. Top of "G" damaged. The end of the top bend of the "G" becomes a mere thickening. Stop after "G" medium and slightly raised. Stop after "I" raised.

Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

No. 9. Stop after "G" raised. Small stop after "R."

Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

No. 10. The line over beard of "G" is broken off at the right. Small stop slightly raised after "R."

Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

Note.—In No. 4 the top of the beard of the "G" begins to show signs of damage which becomes very obvious in the late surcharged stamps.

In late copies of Nos. 8 and 9 the stop after the "G" shows a comma-shaped tendency and the stop after "R" on No. 9 is often broken.

This setting appears to have been used over a period and on several lots of stamps. The letters in the case of the earliest surcharging on New Guinea stamps are clear and full. An intermediate state of the surcharge is found on many of the Marshall Island values, and there appears to have been a second and later printing on New Guinea stamps in which the type has deteriorated very considerably, the letters, more especially the "G," being smaller. The tendency in this direction is apparent in the O.S. stamps, but it is probable that the worn state described above is even later than the O.S. stamps. However, as the surcharge is identical with the setting in its original state, the stamps must be grouped together, although they can be divided into early and late states of the surcharge.

The value settings, except in the case of the penny, do not present any very important variations; there are, however, a large number of settings of the 1d. surcharge. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that odd lots of 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. stamps were arriving from time to time, and the setting had frequently to be put together for small quantities of stamps. Moreover, the use of two or three types of the figure one which appear in different places in the settings makes it obvious that resettings were frequent, whereas in the other values the figures of value do not vary, consequently there is no means of showing that the type was ever moved. The settings of the 1d. are perhaps not particularly important, but a list is given now of those which have been met with up to date.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Royal Philatelic Society London, and *The London Philatelist* has been removed to 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. 4, to which address all communications relating to *The London Philatelist* and the business of the Society should be made. Works of the Society and copies of *The London Philatelist* can only be obtained at 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. 4.

Notice to Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and Subscribers to The London Philatelist.

The office of the Society and of *The London Philatelist*, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4, will be closed during the month of August.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BATOUM (British Occupation).—Messrs. Bright & Son write:—

“We have just received Batoum (British Occupation) on Palm Tree type, new issue, in entirely new colours, as follows:—

- 1 r., red-brown.
- 2 r., pale blue.
- 3 r., rose.
- 5 r., deep brown.
- 7 r., yellow.
- 10 r., green.
- 15 r., violet.
- 25 r., scarlet.
- 50 r., deep blue.

With error ‘P’ instead of ‘B’ in ‘BRITISH,’ one stamp on a sheet of 308, top row, fourth stamp from right.”

DOMINICA.—We have received “Specimen” copies of the 1½d., orange, stamp without the “WAR TAX” overprint, and the 2s. 6d. value in new colours.

Adhesives.

- 1½d., orange; Multiple wmk., perf. 14.
- 2s. 6d., carmine and black on blue; do. do.

KEDAH.—We have received the 3 c. value in a new colour, purple.

Adhesive.

- 3 c., purple; Multiple CA, perf. 14.

MALTA.—We are informed on the best authority that the 3d. stamp, *white back*, was supplied and sent out to the colony, was never used and that the stock has been, or will be, destroyed.

MESOPOTAMIA.—The *P.J.G.B.* has received the 1½ a. on 5 para Turkish stamp for use in Iraq. Colour not given.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—A "Specimen" set of new stamps is before us.

The shape is large oblong, and the design, in a double medallion, showing on the left the King's Head to right, and on the right Columbus with telescope.

The 1d., 2d., 3d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. show in place of Columbus the medicinal spring group. "POSTAGE—REVENUE" above, with crown between; "ST. KITTS-NEVIS" at foot, and the values in coloured figures on white squares each side at foot.

Adhesives.

½d., green	Multiple C A wmk., perf. 14.
1d., carmine	" " "
1½d., dull orange	" " "
2d., grey	" " "
2½d., bright blue	" " "
3d., purple on yellow	" " "
6d., bright and dull purple	" " "
1s., black on green	" " "
2s., blue and dull purple on blue	" " "
2s. 6d., carmine and black on blue	" " "
5s., red and green on yellow	" " "
10s., red and green, on green	" " "

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—The 1 c. and 2 c. values of the small size Steel Helmet design have come to hand.

Adhesives.

1 c., brown; perf. 11½.
2 c., olive " " 11 × 11½.

Three stamps of the Olympian Games series—5 c., green, representing a discus-thrower; 10 c., carmine, a Roman chariot; and 15 c., brown, a runner—are chronicled in the *S.C.F.* The stamps, it is stated, are each sold at a premium of 5 c., the extra price being for the benefit of Belgian soldiers maimed in the War. Perf. 12.

SCHLESWIG.—A set of fourteen stamps is before us. Design the same as the set chronicled on page 277, Vol. XXVIII, values 1 öre to 10 kr. in place of 2½ pf. to 10 marks. All overprinted, in blue, "1. ZONE."

The values 1 öre and 7 öre take the place of 2½ pf. and 7½ pf.

SILESIA (UPPER).—We have received copies of the first issue of the Plebiscite stamps, 20 pf. and 5 marks, surcharged in figures as follows:—

- 5, in black, on 20 pf., blue.
- 10, in red, on 20 pf., blue.
- 50, in black, on 5 marks, orange-red.

Also the values above 40 pf. of the second issue, but in *large* oblong shape.

Adhesives.

50 pf., grey.
60 pf., pale blue.
75 pf., green.
80 pf., dullish purple
1 m., dull rose.
2 m., brown.
3 m., violet.
5 m., dull red.
Perf. 14 × 13½.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—A new set of seven Official stamps is before us.

The 3 c. value appears to be the stamp chronicled on page 118, with a diagonal overprint, "OFICIO," in violet.

The other values are new to us, and the ½ c., 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c. have figures of value in the centre, partly covered by the word "PROVISIONAL," in a diagonal label. The usual inscriptions and values in words are added. The 50 c. is of a different type and the stamp is rather larger in size, with the usual eagle, etc., in the centre.

"PROVISIONAL" appears in like manner to the lower values, and the "OFICIO" overprint is the same. Rough perfs. for all but the 3 c., which is a clean 14.

Official.

½ centavo, yellow.
1 " green.
3 centavos, red on yellow.
5 " blue.
10 " violet.
20 " green.
50 " lake.

URUGUAY.—On pages 240 and 257, Vol. XXVIII, we chronicled two new stamps, and these, with eight other values with design of Montevideo Harbour, have come to hand. The perforation is 11½ and not 11.

Adhesives.

1 centimo, pale green and black.
2 centimos, dull red and black.
4 " dull orange and black.
8 " ultramarine and brown.
20 " pale brown and black.
23 " pale green and black.
50 " brown and blue.
1 peso, dull pink and blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

HAYTI.—A new set of five stamps has reached us.

The designs are for the 3 c. and 5 c. Agriculture, and for the remainder Commerce.

Inscriptions "RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI" at top, "CENTIMES DE GOURDE" at foot;

values in figures in white on colour each side at foot; shape oblong, perf. 12.

Adhesives.

- 3 c., orange.
- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., vermilion.
- 15 c., mauve.
- 25 c., dark blue.

WALLIS and FUTUNA ISLANDS.—The whole set of stamps chronicled on page 145 have come to hand, and are Gibbons' Nos. 132-143 and 309-316.

The 35 c. and 5 fcs. of the ordinary set and the 20 c. of the Postage Dues have the overprint in red and the rest in black.

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. PUTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 1st, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, Plate 7, block of 72, mint	280	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., black, block of 4, black postmarks	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 10, mint	62	0	0
Ditto, 1913, £1, green, block of 20, mint	25	0	0
Sicily, 50 gr., brown-lake, slight thinning	6	0	0
Geneva, 1843, right half of the double stamp, used as 5 c., slight tear	7	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1858-60, imperf., 18 k., blue, on entire			
	£5	5s.	and
Ditto, ditto, another copy	4	15	0
Southern Nigeria, 1912, £1, mint	3	5	0
Grenada, 1889, ½d. on 2s., double surcharge, mint	4	5	0
Nevis, Litho., 4d., orange, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, ditto	4	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 2d., blue, No. 10 on Plate	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another copy, No. 11	4	0	0
South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., dark green, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, 1869, Large Star, 11½-12½ × roulette, 2d., brick-red, strip of 3	10	0	0
Ditto, 1870-78, 10d. in black, on 9d., yellow, overprint "P.S.," mint	5	0	0
Tasmania, 1904 (Dec.), 1½d. on 5d., overprint inverted, pair*	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1½d. on 5d., block of 4, showing the two lower stamps with the surcharge omitted*	10	0	0

Sale of June 15th and 16th, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Gibraltar, 1903, single C A, £1,* slight crease.	5	15	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* torn	4	15	0
Ditto, 1867-83, £1, Cross	5	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white			
	£5	10s.	and
Ditto, 1888, £1, Orbs	4	0	0
Baghdad, 1917 (Sept.), set of 15, used and unused	75	0	0
Bushire, 1915 (Sept.), 1 k., black, brown, and silver, mint	22	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, small margin	6	0	0
India, 1855, die I, 4 as., pair, showing dividing line between	9	10	0
Cameroons, 1915, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s., all with inverted "S," mint	24	0	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., deep brick-red on deeply blued, pair, on piece	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red on slightly blued, block of 4, cut into at left and close at bottom	6	5	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., pale blue, no margins	4	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1s., emerald	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), 2d., blue, pair, cut close	5	10	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1	3	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	5	0	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), second printing, 2d. on 10 pf. and 2½d. on 10 pf.,* vertical <i>se</i> tenant, pair	30	0	0
Collections, Imperial, 4844	44	0	0
Ditto, Senf, 4300	105	0	0
Ditto, Loose leaves, 6600	34	0	0
Ditto, Lallier, 844	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1048	18	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.	* Unused other than Mint.		£	s.	d.			
Western Australia, 6d., bronze, minute thinning		5	0	0	Mauritius, 1848, worn plate, id., red-brown, S.G. 23 A £4 15s. and	5	15	0				
* * *					Ditto, ditto, ditto, id., red	4	15	0				
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.					Ditto, ditto, late Early, id., on blue, close at right					12	0	0
Sale of June 1st and 3rd, 1920.					Ditto, ditto, another copy, defective					10	10	0
Argentine, 1864, 15 c., blue		8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe," S.G. 25, defective		10	0	0			
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose		5	0	0	Ditto, do., 2d., blue, S.G. 8, pair	200	0	0				
Belgium, 1861, thin paper, 1 c., green, strip of 5		5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 16, unused (?)		40	0	0			
Brazil, 1843, greyish paper, 90 c.*		5	0	0	Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue on bluish, S.G. 28		6	10	0			
Ditto, another copy, used		4	12	6	Ditto, 1859 (Oct.), 2d., blue, S.G. 30		29	0	0			
Bremen, 1857, 2 gr., brownish orange, on piece		8	0	0	Ditto, Dec., 1859, 2d., blue		8	0	0			
Ditto, 1867, 2 gr., brownish orange		5	15	0	Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July, 1864, ¼th, red, rouletted*		20	0	0			
Brunswick, 1852, 1 sgr., rose		4	0	0	Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs., used and unused		6	10	0			
Ditto, 1862-4, ¼rd., sq. black on white, <i>perce en arc</i> *		7	10	0	Naples, ½ t., blue, Arms		82	0	0			
Canada, 6d., dull purple, on thin		4	17	6	Ditto, ditto, Cross		50	0	0			
Ditto, 7½d., green		4	4	0	New Brunswick, 6d., yellow		6	5	0			
Ditto, 10 c., black-brown,* minute tear		15	0	0	Ditto, 1s., mauve		19	0	0			
Cape, 1853, id., pale and deep brick-red, pair of each		9	10	0	Ditto, another copy, paler shade, slight thinning		13	0	0			
Ditto, 1855, 6d., slate-lilac, pair		4	15	0	Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, little close		10	10	0			
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep lilac, pair, partly severed		5	0	0	Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, bisected and used, on entire		7	10	0			
Ditto, ditto, 6d., pale lilac, single and pair, on entire		5	5	0	Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion		8	15	0			
Ditto, 1861, 4d., blue, defect (?)		5	10	0	New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, id., pale red £8 10s. and		9	0	0			
Ditto, ditto, 4d., thinned		5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, id., on laid, pair		17	0	0			
Ditto, ditto, id., vermilion, slightly thinned		6	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue		5	5	0			
Ditto, 1863, id., deep carmine-red, pair		6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., indigo		5	0	0			
Congo, Parcel Post, 1887, 3.50 c. on 5 fcs., S.G. 101		5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., on soft yellowish		4	0	0			
Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue, minute thinning		4	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green on yellowish, on piece		7	0	0			
Ditto, another copy, pen cancelled		6	10	0	Ditto, ditto, another copy, on greyish		5	15	0			
France, 1849-50, 10c. and 15 c., on piece		5	5	0	Ditto, do., another copy, on laid		6	5	0			
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., yellow-green		4	12	0	Norway, 1855, 4s., blue, strip of 4		5	15	0			
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green, on entire		8	5	0	Nova Scotia, 1s., purple		11	10	0			
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., green, ditto (2) each		4	0	0	Oldenburg, 1852, ¼ sg., green*		5	10	0			
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., orange-vermilion, 2 pairs		5	15	0	Ditto, 1859, ¼ sg., green*		19	0	0			
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-vermilion		80	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow		5	10	0			
Ditto, 1853-61, 1 fc., dull carmine £5 and		11	0	0	Ditto, 1861, 3 gr., deep yellow, slight crease		4	0	0			
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, strip of 3 and pair of 10 c., on entire		17	10	0	Parma, 1854, 5 c., pale yellow, strip of 3		5	0	0			
Ditto, 1877-90, 1c., Prussian blue		5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 c., orange-yellow, strip of 3		6	0	0			
Ditto, Postage Due, 60 c., ochre		5	0	0	Ditto, Aug., 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow,* thinned		6	5	0			
Great Britain, 1867-83, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on white		6	6	0	Ditto, ditto, 80 c., orange-yellow*		14	0	0			
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac £8 15s., £7 and		5	15	0	Peru, 1858, ½ p., yellow-buff		11	10	0			
Ditto, £5, orange £6 and		6	5	0	Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., slate-blue, pair		9	0	0			
Ditto, 1884, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns		4	4	0	Ditto, Feb., 1854 5 c., orange, Var. B, on piece		5	0	0			
Ditto, 1888, £1, Orbs		5	0	0	Ditto, June, 1855, 5 c., broken circle, pair, heavily cancelled and little damaged		14	0	0			
India, 1854, 4 as., pair, die 1, slight crease		8	0	0	Portugal, 1853, 100 r., lilac		5	10	0			
					Queensland, 1860, id., carmine-rose		4	16	0			
					Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue		14	0	0			
					Ditto, ditto, 6d., green		7	10	0			

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Roman States, 1 scudo, rose, red postmark	10	0	0	Uruguay, 1856, 60 c., deep blue,* little defective	11	0	0
Roumania, 1872, 10 b., blue, block of 24, mint	15	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 60 c., indigo*	11	0	0
Russia, 30 k., wmk. 3, perf.	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 80 c., green,* slight thinning	6	5	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red*	16	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 80 c., deep green, mint	6	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red,* slight thinning	26	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 r., deep vermilion*	5	0	0
Ditto, another, deeper shade*	50	0	0	Ditto, March, 1858, 120 c., blue,* minute thinning	8	0	0
Ditto, others used	£80, £30 and	50	0	Victoria, 1850, 1d., orange-red	£4 4s. and	4	0
Ditto, another, on piece of news-paper	30	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose	3	0	0
Ditto, pair, on piece	75	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, on piece	7	5	0
Sicily, ½ gr., deep orange-yellow*	3	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., butterfly post-mark	4	0	0
Ditto, 5 gr., rose-red, 1 used and 1 unused	5	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., blue, strip of 4 and two halves, all in one piece, little defective	5	15	0
Ditto, 10 gr., indigo, on entire, retonched (?)	4	0	0	Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on Indian red	5	5	0
Ditto, 20 gr., 2 copies*	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black	(2) each	5	15
Ditto, 50 gr., part gum	4	16	0	Württemberg, 1873, 70 k., purple, mint	14	0	0
Spain, 1850, 6 r., blue	£5 15s. and	4	0	Ditto, ditto, used copies	£8, £7 10s. and	9	0
Ditto, 1851, 6 r., blue	£4 4s. and	3	10	Collection in Lallier, 2540	120	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 12 c., dull purple, block of 4	4	0	0				
Ditto, 1853, 12 c., purple, strip of 3	5	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 6 c., bluish paper, block of 4, with certificate	5	0	0				
Sweden, 1855, thin paper, 3 sbo., 4 sbo., 6 sbo. and two 24 sbo., used on an entire	50	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 24 sco., thin paper	9	10	0				
Ditto, ditto, 24 sco., thicker paper	11	0	0				
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	35	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, another copy, crease and defect	7	10	0				
Ditto, Geneva, Oct., 1843, two halves, used	42	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 1847-8, 5 c., blue-green	6	10	0				
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	62	0	0				
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c., on piece	11	0	0				
Ditto, Jan., 1850, 5 c.	£9 10s., £8 and	4	10				
Ditto, Wenterthur, 2½ r.	8	0	0				
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines	34	0	0				
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, minute thinning	4	8	0				
Turks Islands, 1881, ½d. on 1s., dull blue, block of 9, mint	6	0	0				
Tuscany, 1851, 2s., brick-red	22	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 2s., red-brown	11	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 60 c.	£10 and	28	0				
Ditto, 3 lira, yellow	55	0	0				
United States, July, 1845, 5 c., black on grey, without initials*	5	15	0				
Ditto, 1851-60, 5 c., 10 c., vertical strips of three of each, on entire	25	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., on entire	7	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., lake-brown	4	16	0				
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., vert., strip of 3, on piece	18	0	0				
Ditto, 1851-60, perf. 15, 5 c., Type A, pair	5	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vertical and horizontal, pairs	8	5	0				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, on piece	9	0	0				

MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of June 1st and 4th, 1920.

Great Britain, 1867-83, Anchor, £1	3	0	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d., orange, pair, mint	3	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn impression, 1d., red-brown on blue	4	4	0
Nevis, 1876, 4d., orange-yellow, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, ditto	4	4	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., lake, mint, sheet of 20	8	10	0
Ditto, 1s., lake, ditto, ditto	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., pale red on hard bluish, pair	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., crimson-lake on hard bluish	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1d., red	3	7	6
St. Lucia, 1883-6, 1s., orange-brown, mint	3	10	0
Collection, 1159	106	0	0

Sale of June 22nd and 25th, 1920.

Bushire, 1st issue, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 10 ch., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12 and 24 ch., mint	9	15	0
Cameroons, 1d. on 10 p., carmine, double surcharge, mint	3	5	0
Great Britain, S.c. 14, 2d., blue, plate 5*	3	3	0
Ditto, £5, orange, slight stain	3	3	0
Ditto, another copy, mint	7	5	0
United States, 1851, 1 c., deep blue, Type A, pair, heavily cancelled	9	15	0
Ditto, 1869, 90 c.	2	10	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

AUGUST, 1920.

No. 344.

The Long Vacation.

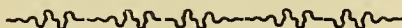


AFTER five years of War your Editor is at last enjoying, so far as weather conditions permit, what he, at any rate, considers a well-earned vacation. Would that Philately, like the Law, allow even a limited close time.

In our younger days such was the case; even the auctioneers gave us a rest, if they themselves spent such a halcyon period in planning out their campaigns for the coming season, but nowadays such is the universal rush that dealers never seem to require a more or less dead period in which to organize and overhaul their stock, whilst the auctions are, like the poor, "always with us."

Personally we feel the necessity for a relaxation, even if of short duration, and possibly this would be a good thing all round, so that like an unbent bow we might recuperate, and return with fresh energies and increased powers for the autumn fray, by which time our financial digestion would tend to gather renewed powers of assimilation.

It is only too true that this year the constant downpour and chilly days have driven collectors to that solace which Philately alone affords; at least, however, the temporary cessation of the Societies' meetings gives us a brief respite, but what with the world-wide unrest, to say nothing of the floods of both necessary and unnecessary good, bogus, and speculative new issues, all of which require acceptance or rejection in some form or other, the off season in Philately is nowadays practically non-existent.



The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 155.)

1 BOLIVAR. There is only one setting of this value, printed in green and dark green on thin paper. There were twelve transfers used in making up the sheet.

1. In lower left corner square a small white flaw on the left margin opposite the end of the serif of the figure "1," which itself is low down and too much to the right. In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line to the bottom of the square under the figure "1."
2. In lower left corner the left side of the square is wedge-shaped, the figure "1" slopes slightly backwards. In the lower right corner square the right side of the foot of the figure "1" is cut off by a flaw.
3. In the lower left corner square the foot of the figure "1" forms the inner frame line to the bottom of the square, the framework of which is defective, so that the figure "1" forms a kind of bridge over the two ends.
4. In the lower left corner square a white nick in the back of the figure "1." In the lower right corner square the inner frame work is defective at the bottom and almost wanting.
5. In the lower left corner square the front end of the foot of the figure "1" is turned up and the figure is very close to the bottom of the square. The end of the inner frame line over the word "BOLIVAR" is wavy and there is no right end to this frame.
6. A projection of colour to right at the top of the "R" of "BOLIVAR." In the lower right corner square the "1" is close to the bottom.
7. In the lower left corner square there is a projection to left at the top of the figure "1" and a white nick in the bottom of the figure. In the lower right corner square the inner framework is wanting at the bottom.
8. In the lower left corner square there is a flaw on top of the figure "1" which is too low and close to the bottom margin. In the lower right corner the inner frame work is wanting at the bottom and the foot of the figure "1" joins on to the bottom right corner.
9. In the lower right corner square the inner frame line to the bottom of the square is wanting and the end of the foot of the figure "1" is close to the right side. Smear of colour to right of "R" of "BOLIVAR" at the middle of the letter.
10. The inner frame line under the word "BOLIVAR" curves down at the end of the letter "R" and passes backwards under this letter as far as the letter "A." In the lower right corner square there is no inner frame line to the bottom of the square and a square patch of colour in the top right corner.

11. In the lower right corner square there is a white cut across the left side of the square and no inner frame line at the bottom.
12. In the lower right corner square a kink in the back of the figure "1," no inner frame line to the bottom of the square under the figure "1," but showing on either side of the figure.

The blocks and pairs, etc., in the Hall collection show the following types *se-tenant* :—

5	4	2	6	5	7	1	9	11	10	7	12	1	12	9
													8	

It is possible from these to conclude that the sheet was made up of the transfers disposed in two rows of six as follows :—

12	9	11	10	7	1
8	6	5	4	2	3

but more blocks are necessary to confirm this result. The pair

12	1
----	---

 points to an occasional irregularity.

The Hall collection contains a copy of this in *blue*, the colour of the 5 c. We mention this as the copy in question was found by chance with a quantity of the 5 c. value. It is barely possible that it is an error of colour, but much more probable it is only a changeling.

The stamps of this issue have been extensively reprinted, but fortunately not from the original stones. We have no information as to their dates of appearance, but from the examination of a number of blocks they appear to fall into three groups as follows :—

1. Sheets made up of five transfers, the same in each vertical column, except in the case of the 50 c. value, of which there are six or more transfers. This series is on thick paper and perf. 12.
2. Sheets of one hundred, in ten rows of ten stamps, usually made up of two transfers, except in the case of the 10 c. value, of which there are two settings, one of four transfers and one of two transfers. There are also second settings of the 50 c. and 1 bolivar values. These reprints are found on thick and thin paper, perf. 11 and also 12.
3. Sheets of one hundred and twenty, in ten rows of twelve stamps, made up of two transfers, the same as those used in Group 2. All the sheets except that of the 50 c. in this group contain several stamps *tête-bêche*. Coarse rough printing on thin paper, perf. 12.

With the aid of a large quantity of material collected by Mr. Harland, to whom our thanks are due for having kindly allowed us the use of it, we have succeeded in reconstructing many of the sheets of these reprints. We proceed to give under each value the particulars of each setting of that value as far as they are known to us.

5 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* We have seen several blocks of this setting, but not sufficient to determine the size of the sheet. The sheet was evidently made up of five transfers, but of these only No. 2 can be definitely identified by a small break in the right margin of the stamp opposite the angle of the frame round the central oval a short way above the square containing the figure "5" in the right bottom corner. A typical block of this setting in the Hall collection shows this transfer in the positions indicated in the following diagram:—

	2					2		
	2					2		
	2					2		

This points to arrangement of five transfers, repeated in a row, with the same transfers in each vertical column, whence it is probable that the complete sheet contained one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten. Brownish gum, perf. 12. We should mention here that many of these reprints show clearly a fine diagonal line passing through the lower part of the letter "s" of "CENTS" from the left side of the square in the bottom right corner to the bottom margin of the stamp and a short line joining the "s" to the frame below exactly under the full stop after the word "CENTS." This line is not found in the originals, but may be said to be a permanent feature of the reprints, though on many of the settings only the very faintest traces are recognisable. This is the case in the stamps from this setting of the 5 c. value, the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" being practically absent, but the short line from "s" to the frame below is usually visible.

Second settings. We have seen two blocks of fifty, in five rows of ten, of this setting, and as they differ slightly, as will be seen from the diagrams below, we are probably safe in concluding that they are the top and bottom halves of a complete sheet of one hundred, in ten rows of ten, but we have no means of determining which is the top and the bottom half respectively. The blocks are made up of pairs of transfers.

1. No special marks except a minute break in the outer frame line of the central oval at the point above the top of the serif of "s" in "CENTS."
2. The right side of the square containing the figure "5," in the left lower corner, has a break near the top left corner (2a) or else a kink usually covered by a small blot of colour (2b).

These are arranged in the two blocks as follows:—

1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2a
1	2a	1	2a	1	2a	1	2a	1	2a
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2a	1	2a	1	2a	1	2b	1	2a

and

1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b
1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2b	1	2a

The stamps are well printed, and free from flaws, on thickish yellowish paper, perf. 11. We have copies with colourless gum and brownish gum. All the stamps show the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS" more or less clearly.

Third setting. We have seen several blocks of sixty of this setting. They are all alike, and from analogy from corresponding settings of the higher values which have similar characteristics we conclude that the complete sheet contained one hundred and twenty stamps in ten rows of twelve, the left and right halves of the sheets being probably the same. The same two transfers were used as for the second setting, but in the case of the second transfer we do not find the variety with the break in the right side of the left square; all the stamps show the blot of colour, and also the lines of the background above "UE" of "VENEZUELA" are very weak, almost amounting to a white flaw. The last two stamps in the ninth row of the block of sixty are *tête-bêche*. These are indicated by a * in the following diagram which shows the arrangement of the transfers:—

1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	2*	1*
1	2	1	2	1	2

The stamps are coarsely printed in pale blue on common thin paper, many of the stamps showing small flaws. Perf. 12. The stamps show the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" more or less clearly.

10 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* We only have a block of six, a pair and a few singles of this setting. The block shows three different transfers, the same in each vertical column, the pair shows one of these attached to a fourth type, and we find one copy of apparently another type among the singles, so that we conclude that, as in the case of the first setting of the 5 c. value, the sheet was made

The stamps are well printed and fairly free from flaws. They occasionally show traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" in "CENTS." There are no stamps *tête-bêche*. Yellowish white paper. Carmine and vermilion. Perf. 12.

Third setting. We have only seen two blocks of fifty of this setting which appear to be the same. Like the last it is probable that the sheet contained one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten. Four transfers were apparently used in making up the stone. Nos. 1 and 2 show the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS" strongly marked, only traces of it being visible on Nos. 3 and 4.

1. Fine line under figure "10" on the bottom inner edge of frame of square in right bottom corner. White nick at the bottom of the figure "0," on the right side. The "10" in the left square close to the bottom margin and nick in bottom margin under the figure "1."
2. Dot to left of letter "T" of "CENTS" over the left end of the foot of the letter.
3. Cross mark over the foot of the "1" in the bottom right corner square. A faint dot in the upper right corner of the square and a faint line under the figure "1."
4. Coloured line in top left corner of square on right extending obliquely downwards and inwards.

These appear in the following order :—

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

Well printed and free from flaws. Rose-carmine on yellowish white paper and vermilion-red on thicker toned paper. Perf. 11.

Fourth setting. We have seen several blocks of sixty stamps of this setting. They are of two kinds, differing in the arrangement of the transfers in the first vertical column. As in the case of the 5 c. we have very little doubt but that these are respectively the left and right halves of a sheet of one hundred and twenty stamps in ten rows of twelve stamps. Two transfers were used in making up the stone, and these appear to be the same as Nos. 1 and 4 of the previous setting, viz. :—

1. Foot of figure "1" in bottom right corner has a short cross stroke.
2. Coloured line in top left corner of square on right.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the Postage Stamps of Denmark.

AND IN PARTICULAR WITH REGARD TO THE PERFORATIONS OF THE STAMPS OF 1864-70.

BY R. B. YARDLEY.

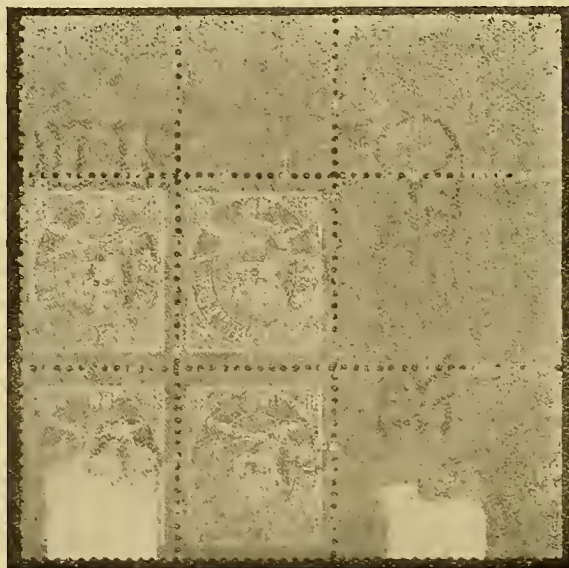
A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON THURSDAY, THE
15TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

(Continued from page 164.)



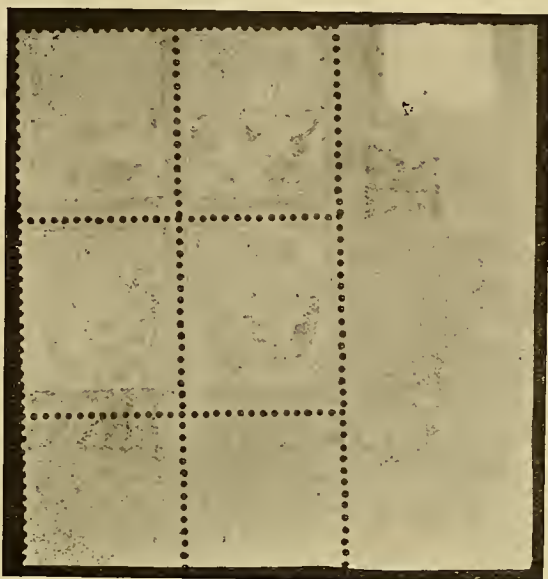
TURNING to the dealers' catalogues I find that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons describe the issue as perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13. M. Moens in his catalogue of 1893 simply heads the issue as "piqués 13." Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue says perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, the same description being given in the *Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie*, each giving the imperforate varieties. In Paul Kohl's *Grosser Katalog* of 1909, the latest edition to which I have access, the perforations are classed as 13; $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13; and $12\frac{1}{2}$,* but it is not suggested to what machines these several perforations were respectively due. In these circumstances it may be convenient that the following information should be published. In my collection are several blocks of this issue of the 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 skillings in mint condition, most of which have margins, some coming from the corners of the sheets, and an examination of them shows clearly that two different machines were employed for their perforation, namely:—

- (a) A single-line machine gauging about $12\frac{1}{2}$.
- (b) A comb machine or triple cutter, having a long horizontal row of pins gauging 13 to $13\frac{1}{4}$, and short vertical lines of pins (teeth) gauging $12\frac{3}{4}$ to 13 projecting at right angles from the horizontal row.



(a)

* Senf's catalogue of 1912 gives " $12\frac{1}{2}$ (selten), 13, 13; $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$: 13," but there is no explanation. Yvert and Tellier's catalogue of 1917 merely says, "Dent. 13."



(b)

The accompanying illustrations (a) and (b) taken from two blocks of the 8 skilling show the work of these two machines: (a) in which the perforations run into the sides as well as the bottom margins of the sheet, being produced by the $12\frac{1}{2}$ single-line machine; (b) is the block perforated by the comb. As the sheet was passed through the machine top part first, the short vertical lines of pins (teeth) perforate the bottom margin; the horizontal row of pins does not project into the side margins.

Judging from the specimens which have come under my observations, the single-line perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$ is much scarcer than the comb perforation, and occurs only in particular shades of certain values of this series. It was exclusively used for the smaller 48 skilling bi-coloured stamp of 1870, for which the $13, 13\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}, 13$ comb was unsuitable; it was also used to a limited extent for the 2 skilling and 4 skilling bi-coloured stamps of the same issue. I imagine that the $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge perforations of the first issue of Iceland, and the 3 cents and 4 cents Danish West Indies of 1872 were produced by the same machine. It must not be confused with the perforation $12\frac{1}{2}, 13$, occurring on some of the Danish stamps in "øre" currency of 1896, which in all specimens that I have seen was evidently produced by a new comb machine. The shades of the 1864 issue, on which I have so far found the $12\frac{1}{2}$ single-line gauge perforations, are as follows:—

2	skillings,	pale blue	(also perforated by the comb).
3	„	lilac-rose	„ „
8	„	pale yellow-brown	„ „
16	„	olive-grey	„ „

Kohl's *Grosser Katalog* gives the 4 skilling, vermilion, also as perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, but so far I have never seen a specimen with this gauge.

There remains the question of the imperforate specimens of the 1864-70 issue. Gummed specimens on watermarked paper certainly exist; I show a strip of three of the 2 skilling and a block of four of the 4 skilling, also a block of the same value in a light carmine-rose, but this is probably a proof although it is not mentioned by M. Hanciau in his list of proofs quoted below. The 2 skilling and the 4 skilling and 16 skilling are known with the ordinary obliterations, but whether they were ever on sale to the public at any post office I very much doubt.

In 1885 reprints were made of the stamps of this type. M. Hanciau says (XVIII, *S.G.M.J.*, 57) that the original plates were not then in existence and single *clichés* were therefore employed for the purpose; twelve of such *clichés* in two vertical columns 12 mm. apart for the 2, 3, 8, and 16 skilling, some apparently *tête-bêche*, but for the 4 skilling thirty *clichés* were used "in three horizontal rows without any *tête-bêche*." The impressions were imperforate, without gum and on straw-colour paper. I show a pair of the 16 skilling *tête-bêche* with "NYTRYK" on the back in magenta. Proofs also are known on white wove paper, surfaced and unsurfaced; also on the watermarked paper gummed in various.

M. Hanciau mentions the following:—

4 skilling in blue, yellow-brown, citron, grey, yellow, black, orange, ochre-brown.

16 skilling in bistre, blue, yellow, vermilion, grey-green.

I have some of these.

In May, 1870, a new value, the 48 skilling of a totally different type, surface printed as before, but in two colours and watermarked Large Crown. The stamps were somewhat smaller than those of the then current type, viz. $17 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm., as compared with $18 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and were perforated by the single-line machine gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ above described; and this was followed in October, 1870, by other values of the same type as the 48 skilling, namely, the 4 skilling in red and grey, and early in 1871 by the 2 skilling in blue and grey. These two values, like the 48 skilling, were first issued perforated by the single-line machine gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, as appears from dated copies. Thus I show a pair of the 2 skillings in blue and grey perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ on an entire dated the 24th June, 1871. The other values, according to M. Hanciau, did not appear until April, 1871, and these and presumably all the later printings of the 2 skilling and 4 skilling were perforated by a new comb machine gauging $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. They were all watermarked a Large Crown. M. Hanciau divides the perforation of this group under the two heads of gauges 13 and $13\frac{1}{2}$; the former, under which he classes only the 2 skilling, 4 skilling, and 48 skilling, evidently being the old $12\frac{1}{2}$ single-line gauge, while his $13\frac{1}{2}$, with all values except the 48 skilling, must be the work of a new comb machine gauging $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. The old comb machine—13, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$, 13—used for the 1864-70 stamps (at any rate without alteration) was unsuitable for the smaller bi-coloured stamps.

I may mention that the $12\frac{1}{2}$ single-line machine was used for two values of the official stamps with values in skillings which, according to M. Hanciau, were first issued in April, 1871, namely, the 4 skilling and the 16 skilling.

(To be continued.)

The G.R.F. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from p. 170.)

A. *Prominent varieties.*

No. 2. Stop near "d" oblong in shape.

No. 4. Small "1" with straight serif.

No. 6. Tall "1" with straight serif.

No. 8. Broken serif.

No. 9. Tall "1" with straight serif.

This setting is found on the 3 and 5 pfg. New Guinea.

B. No. 1. "1" with straight serif.

No. 2. "1" with straight serif.

No. 10. "1" with broken serif.

This occurs on the 3 pfg. New Guinea and Marshall Island stamps, on the 5 pfg. Marshall Islands, and probably also on the New Britain 5 pfg.

C. No. 2. Straight serif to "1."

No. 5. Straight serif to "1."

Only Nos. 1-6 in this setting have been proved on 5 pfg. New Guinea only.

D. No. 2. Straight serif to "1."

No. 5. Broken serif.

No. 8. Broken serif.

On New Guinea, 5 pfg.

E. No. 7. Thick "1."

No. 10. Thick "1" broken.

On 3 and 5 pfg. Marshall Islands, and probably 3 pfg. New Guinea.

F. On 5 pfg. Marshall Islands.

Setting exactly as before, but the "1" on No. 7 has been changed; on No. 8 the "1" and "d" are now spaced, and the figure "1" on No. 10 has been corrected by a normal figure.

There are probably additional settings to the above, and a copy has been seen of a 1d. on 5 pfg. New Guinea, No. 8, with what appears to be a straight serif which has been broken. This last setting has been surcharged on a piece of paper with four values of the 2d. on 10 pfg. underneath.

As regards the 2d. value, No. 8 on the setting shows a "2" with a long tip at the bottom on the New Guinea stamps (10 and 20 pfg.). In the case of the Marshall Islands, this appears to have been broken off.

No. 5 on the setting of the 2d. on 20 pfg. Marshall Islands is usually characterized by the absence of a stop after the "d," but on a heavily surcharged stamp the stop appears, which seems to prove that the Marshall Islands stamps of this value were overprinted after the New Guinea stamps and after the 10 pfg. stamps of both New Guinea and Marshall Islands.

The same variety occurs on the 3d. on 25 pfg. and on the 3d. on 30 pfg. Marshall Islands. No. 9 of the 3d. on 30 pfg. is found with the 3d. normal and also with the 3d. spaced. No. 5 of the 4d. on 40 pfg. Marshall Islands appears without stop, and No. 6 with the "d" partially or almost wholly absent. Complete settings are not available of the 5d. on 50 pfg. New Guinea or Marshall Islands, but No. 3 of the 5d. New Guinea is found with a broken serif to the "5." This variety is also found on No. 9, but not to such a marked extent, and No. 9 is also found with the "5" normal.

There is a striking variety found in the 5d. value, both on the New Guinea and Marshall Island stamps. The variety appears to be a genuine type variety, and is extremely scarce. The numeral "5" is of an entirely different fount from the normal "5," and is so found on No. 10 of the Marshall Island stamps, and No. 7 of the New Guinea stamps. It is not found on the majority of sheets surcharged.

Complete settings of the 8d. are also not available, but No. 2 of New Guinea is found without stop after the "d"; in the Marshall Island stamps the stop is found touching the "d." No. 7 on New Guinea shows the "d" below the level of the "8"; a similar variety occurs on No. 5 of the Marshall Island stamps.

As regards what has been termed "the worn state of the type," some particulars are now given with regard to the minor varieties which have been found in the setting of the value surcharge. It should first, however, be stated that the 25 pfg. stamps upon which this surcharge is found come invariably in a paler shade than the 25 pfg. with the earlier state of the surcharge. This seems to substantiate that the surcharging in this state of the type was a fresh printing.

No. 5 of the 2d. on New Guinea has only the faintest signs of a stop after the "d." No marked varieties are found on the 3d., either on the 25 pfg. or on the 30 pfg., although Nos. 9 and 10 of the setting have not as yet been seen. In No. 6 the "3" and "d" are spaced. No. 10 on the 5 has apparently no stop after the "d." No. 6 shows the "5" and the "d" spaced, and No. 4 has a broken serif to the "5." It is noteworthy that no Marshall Island stamps appear in this state of the setting, and that the values under the 3d. denomination appear to be scarce. It is indeed doubtful whether the 3 and 5 pfg. appeared with the surcharge in this state.

The next setting in point of priority appears to be that on the O.S. stamps. The "G.R.I." setting is practically identical with the 2nd setting, but is now spaced much nearer ($3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) to the "G.R.I.," owing, no doubt, to the necessity of making room on the stamp for the O.S. surcharge. The letters in the surcharge appear similar, but perhaps not so small or so worn as the late state, described earlier, of the 5 mm. setting on New Guinea. The 1d. O.S. on 5 pfg. is sometimes seen with a "G.R.I." surcharge of quite a different type of appearance from the normal. This is possibly an entirely bogus issue. As regards the setting of the value of the O.S. stamps, this is identical with setting *F* of the 1d. on 5 pfg. Marshall Islands described earlier.

"G.R.I." 3rd Setting. O.S. Stamps. The types are the same as in the second setting but have a more worn appearance and the spacing between the "G.R.I." and value is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The next setting is the ordinary setting of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp. The "G.R.I." setting is identical with that on the O.S. stamps, although perhaps somewhat more knocked about. The spacing between the top of the "d" and the "R" is, however, once again 6 mm., but it is obvious that these stamps ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 20

pfg., 2½d. on 10 pfg.) should not be included, as in the catalogues, in the first setting. The state of the type should be sufficient to make this clear, but we are further informed that the 2½d. was the last stamp to be surcharged in bulk. There are no varieties in the value setting of this issue.

"G.R.I." 4th Setting. 2½d. on 10 pfg. only.

Types as before, but with an even more worn appearance. The spacing is now 6 mm.

It is possible also that at this time some 2½d. stamps were produced with the 5 mm. spacing.

Nos. 1 and 2 have been seen but the "G.R.I." surcharge appears to be the "G.R.I." surcharge of setting 2 in an earlier state than in the 4th setting.

What is apparently No. 8 has also been seen in the more worn state of the type, but the stamp does not exactly correspond as the stop after "G" is smaller.

What is apparently No. 10 has also been seen on the 20 pfg. stamp.

We have come to the end of what are undoubtedly regular Post Office emissions, but before continuing note must be taken of the provisional 1d. stamp issued early in 1915. Owing to the supposed shortage of this value, the 2d. on 10 pfg. Marshall Islands was further surcharged with a large "1." It seems somewhat doubtful as to how many stamps were thus surcharged, but comparatively few can have been used for postal purposes, and it is believed that at one time there were no less than three sheets in London. The surcharge also exists on the 2d. on 20 pfg., and although the copies of this stamp which have been seen are invariably postmarked, there seems to be some doubt as to whether this variety was not issued by favour. It is, however, quite possible that a few of these stamps were surcharged to make up an even quantity.

The remaining stamps to be discussed must probably be placed in a class by themselves, and except perhaps in the case of the first setting in this group (the 5th setting in order) the stamps are almost certainly stamps which were sent up from Australia or other places for the sole purpose of having the surcharge applied, and in the case of such, therefore, some doubt must exist as to whether they are genuine Post Office emissions, i.e. stamps sold over the Post Office counter. The next setting is now described, and stamps thus surcharged can be found with the "G.R.I." separated from the top of the "d" both 6 mm. and 5 mm. The setting is as before of ten stamps, and the values which have been found are :—

"G.R.I." 5th Setting. New Guinea Stamps only.

(a) 6 mm.	1d.	on	5 pfg.	
	2d.	"	10	"
	2d.	"	20	"
(b) 5 mm.	1d.	"	3	"
	1d.	"	5	"
	2d.	"	20	" and probably 2d. on 10 pfg.
	2½d.	"	10	"
	2½d.	"	20	"
	3d.	"	30	"

These stamps appear to be scarce, except the 1d. on 5 pfg. and 2½d. on 10 pfg. The type is worn, but not so worn as the last setting, and it is possible that in

some cases new letters have been used. Otherwise the type must have been cleaned. As regards the setting of the values, there appear to be no marked varieties, except in the case of the $2\frac{1}{3}$ d. stamps, although full settings have not been available of all the values. In the $2\frac{1}{3}$ d., however, Nos. 1 and 10 show the large "2" of the value raised almost to the level of the top of the small "1." No. 4 shows a big stop after the "d," and No. 5 a very faint one. No. 3 of the "G.R.I." setting is sometimes (e.g. on the 20 pfg. stamp) found without a stop after the "I."

"G.R.I." 5th Setting. The ten types (a) with 6 mm. spacing, (b) with 5 mm. spacing.

- No. 1. Small round stop after "G." Small stop after "I." Large raised step after "I."
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 2. Small raised stop after "G." Small raised stop after "R." Large raised stop after "I." The "I" is defective at bottom left and is probably the "I" from No. 5 of previous settings.
Horizontal measurement $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- No. 3. Practically identical with No. 3 of previous settings but the "I" has full serif and is possibly new.
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- No. 4. Small raised stops after all three letters. The "R" is slightly dropped.
Horizontal measurement $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- No. 5. The stop after "G" has a triangular appearance and is flattened at the bottom. Small raised stops after "R" and "I." The "I" has a nick in the upper left side.
Horizontal measurement $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- No. 6. Stops after "G" and "R" level with the bottom of the letters. Stop after "G" somewhat flattened at right. No right top serif to "I."
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{8}$ mm.
- No. 7. Small stop after "G" level with the bottom of the letters. Larger raised stop after "R." The type is practically identical with that of No. 7 on previous settings.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 8. The "G" is no longer damaged. Stops all slightly raised. Serif to "R" broken.
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm.
- No. 9. Right serif of "I" broken, otherwise practically identical with type 9 of last setting. Stop after "G" shows comma-like tendency (this is sometimes found after the "G" on No. 8) and stop after "R" often broken at left.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 10. Stops after "G" and "R" smaller. No right serif to "I," otherwise identical with No. 10 of last setting.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

(To be continued.)

Some Considerations Regarding the Flaw Varieties of the Electrotyped Issues of Queensland.

CAPT. C. W. CRAWFORD.



WITH the approaching publication of a new work, *Queensland*, by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, considerable attention is now being devoted to the stamps of that country.

The electrotyped issues have never been in much favour with collectors, largely owing to their poor appearance and the comparative ease in getting a representative collection together. However, taken as a group, they present an unrivalled opening for a specialist when we take into account the various papers, watermarks, and perforations, together with the four type varieties and the possibilities of plating by the aid of the flaw varieties.

Some of these flaws are not of the standard of interest to get "mention" in a catalogue, because they do not cause a mis-spelt inscription or are not so noticeable as to be easily described, and yet they may be just as interesting to philatelists as a *QOE* or *PENCE* "error."

With the exception of articles by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, Mr. J. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, and Mr. S. Dalby in the *P.J.G.B.*, Vols. XXIII-XXV, very little has been written about these stamps except for occasional chronicles giving the description of some flaw or other.

Before discussing the relative merits of the different flaws met with I will give a brief account of the process of making an electrotype and then give further details as to the probable method adopted in Queensland.

First of all we have a steel die engraved *en epargne*, i.e. the portions which appear in colour on the stamp are in relief on the die, the uncoloured parts of the stamp being therefore in recess. A mould is then taken by impressing the die on lead, wax, or other suitable material, the mould is then placed in the electrotyping bath and a coating of copper electrically deposited on it. When the copper shell is thick enough to stand the "handling" the mould is removed from the bath, the copper shell is then stripped from the mould and backed with type metal to printing height in the press. It must be remembered that the printing side of the "electro" (copper shell) is that which was in contact with the mould.

The advantage of the lead mould is that it can be used over and over again, and that the lead is more easily retouched to remedy flaws or damage. Obviously, additions cannot be made to the lead mould, but engraving on the mould (if deep enough) would produce a coloured reproduction in the finished stamp. Similarly, engraving on the die or copper electro would produce an uncoloured replica in the finished stamp.

In a letter to the Treasury reproduced in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, p. 140, Mr. William Knight, the Government Engraver, who initiated the electrotype process in Queensland, writes :

“Impressions are taken in lead by means of a drop hammer. A sufficient number of these are soldered together to form a part, or the whole of a sheet numbering 120 stamps; this mould is then placed in the battery to receive a deposit of copper, which, when sufficiently thick (taking two or three days), is separated from the lead, backed type high with metal, and is then ready for the press.”

However, the means at Mr. Knight's disposal only allowed the use of a small bath and thus the electros were prepared in blocks of four, the electric current being derived from a Grove's or other primary battery.

Thus the first or matrix mould would be prepared after striking four impressions in lead from the steel die. The mould might possibly require some retouching to repair inequalities in the impressions, or perhaps there might be some slight damage, and such marks would be reproduced in all electros manufactured from that mould, and thus give the different type varieties running regularly in each block of four throughout the sheet.

In the later medallion types it has not yet been possible to give reliable marks for distinguishing the type varieties, but in the case of the One Shilling value Type II can be identified in each block of four in the sheet, and I see no reason to suppose that the other values of the medallion types were not also produced from quadruple moulds. The Halfpenny (one figure) and the first and second redrawn types of the Twopence with four figures were produced by a photographic process and do not show type varieties.

The first finished electro from the matrix mould, i.e. the first electro completed with type-metal backing, would be retained as a “quadruple die” for use similarly as the steel die in the manufacture of new moulds when required. This procedure, however, was not adopted in the case of the One Penny and Twopence of the 1879 issue, all values being found with the characteristics of the second mould known as Die II (*vide* Mr. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, pages 11 and 32). In the later issues there is every reason to believe that the retention of a quadruple die was a regular practice.

Should it be required to produce new values a finished electro would be taken, the value label blocked out as necessary with plaster of Paris or other suitable material, and the resulting mould from this would give electros with value labels blank. New values would be then engraved and the electros used to produce the matrix moulds for their respective values.

The sheets contain one hundred and twenty impressions arranged in twelve horizontal rows of ten, and thus thirty electrotypes (blocks of four) were utilized to make up the forme or printing plate and arranged in six rows of five electros each. About 1897 a larger plant was installed and electrotypes of sixty impressions were utilized, thus effecting a saving of time in the preparation of a plate. Each of these large electros was produced from a quadruple die (electro), fifteen impressions being “struck” to form the large mould. In or about 1899, forty stamp electros were in use for certain values; perhaps the smaller electros were found to be more convenient.

As regards keeping the printing plate in a good printing condition the earlier method with thirty *clichés* was the best, as a worn or defective electrotype could be removed and repaired or replaced by a new one if required. With the large electros, however, it is most probable that faults were allowed to accumulate before it was thought worth while to replace the electro, a considerable amount

of work being required to replace a single impression. This partly explains why the later printings of the issues on Crown A paper are generally rough and defective.

When a defect was noticed in an electrotype, block of four, the general practice seems to have been not to repair it but to replace it by another, as was the case with the Twopence PENGE error in the 1879 issue.

When faulty printing was caused by dirt on the plate the forme would be taken apart and the electros taken out, cleaned, and replaced. The electrotype was not always put back in the same position and in the case of the Twopence, 1894 "retouched" mould, I have discovered two such occurrences in the plate.

In 1902 the One Penny plate was damaged and five impressions in the upper row of a sixty stamp electro were cut out and replaced, and in 1906 a single impression was similarly replaced in a large electro of the Twopence, *vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXIII, pages 137, 157. It is most interesting to note that in both these cases the proper order of the type varieties was interfered with and consequently abnormal combinations of the types may be found.

It would seem that retouching of an electro was seldom, if ever, resorted to; I have not seen a specimen of a stamp showing an unmistakable retouch as distinct from a possible flaw.

Two other methods of repairing an electrotype present themselves but, for the reason just given, I very much doubt if either of them was used in Queensland. They both result in adding metal to the damaged portion of the electrotype which can then be engraved or retouched as necessary.

1. The electrotype is coated with a thin layer of paraffin wax except for the part which is damaged. On placing the electro in the electrotyping bath, copper will only be deposited on the part free from wax, and this can be continued until the copper is the requisite thickness.

2. Fresh copper is blown on the electro by means of a blow-pipe (*vide* footnote on page 106, Vol. I, *Postage Stamps in the Making*, by F. J. Melville).

We will now consider the preparation of a plate for printing. Having obtained a matrix mould, as already described, electrotypes are manufactured from it, backed to the printing height with type metal, and then fitted in place in the forme, care being taken to preserve the correct alignment and distance apart of the blocks of four impressions.

Obviously the time taken to construct the plate would be halved if two moulds were used so that one mould was in the bath while an electro was being stripped from the other.

I think this procedure was generally adopted after the first plate of the Twopence, 1879, in which all the electrotypes were from Die I. In the One Penny, 1879, we find the plate built up of electros from two moulds, Dies I and II, which differ by reason of the curved outlines of the network spandrels having been retouched in the electro utilized to make the latter (*vide Monthly Journal* Vol. XVIII, pages 11 and 12).

Under the best conditions the second mould would be exactly similar to the first, and it is only by damage or retouching that they can be distinguished. We would thus get a certain type variety only occurring in each block of four in the sheet derived from that particular mould.

A very good example of this is the plate of the Halfpenny of 1890, with lined background, where Types II and IV of one of the moulds sustained damage with

the result that the defect is repeated in eight electros in the plate, besides which, one electro only shows the flaw in Type II, and two electros show the flaw in Type IV (*vide Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 222). I have found several similar occurrences in the 1894 and 1895 plates of the Twopence value.

It can be well imagined that stripping the copper electrotype from the lead mould is an operation of some nicety, otherwise one or the other will be damaged. The copper, as deposited by the electric current, is of a fine crystalline composition, hard and brittle, and thus is liable to be broken, and if cracked, the crack may increase during use and a portion break away finally. This latter is more noticeable in the dotted frame portions of the design.

Thus, if a portion of the mould is torn away, we get a flaw occurring in all future electros from that mould. On the other hand, if the electro is damaged we get a flaw occurring only once in the sheet. In both the Twopence plates previously mentioned I have found specimens showing the growth of a flaw in a mould. In my investigations (not yet completed) of the 1890 plate of the Twopence I find many pronounced examples of Types I and II with the top frame damaged, which probably illustrates the growth of a flaw in a mould as well as in an electro.

After a mould had been in use for some time it would become worn and be replaced, as would, of course, be the case if it was damaged. These additional moulds would not necessarily differ from the original mould, and in the case of the later issues it is most probable that more than two moulds were in general use or each denomination. As an example we may take the Twopence of 1882, for which three moulds were used (*vide Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 132). In this case Mould C was probably derived from Mould B or vice versa, the distinctive mark in the "w" of "two" in Type III being common to both moulds and neither of them having the "hook" as in Mould A.

In addition to the flaws caused by damage to the plate, or dirt when printing, there is sometimes a flaw noticeable in every stamp in the sheet. Obviously this flaw must have been present in the original steel die or its substitute, a very good example being the white scratch across the network in the S.W. spandrel in all values of the 1879 issue.

The flaws in connection with the printing plates and moulds may be conveniently classified as follows :

I. UNCOLOURED FLAWS.

- (a) Caused by dents or other damage to an electro. This produces one constant variety in the sheet during the period of use of that particular electro.
- (b) Caused by dirt or broken metal lodging in the mould and so affecting all subsequent electros from that mould. This produces several similar constant varieties in the sheet which may be sometimes distinguished from each other by other flaws which may be present.

II. COLOURED FLAWS.

- (a) Caused by dirt, solid ink, etc., accumulating on the plate until it gets to printing height. This flaw may be expected to develop during the use of the plate and produces one variety in the sheet. It is generally noticed at an early stage and corrected by cleaning the electro.

(To be continued.)

Bolivia and Peru during the Chilean Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

BY LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

[*Note*.—Since writing the first part of this paper I have obtained a specimen of the 5 c., 1877 issue, used in Cobija, cancelled with the first of the four “possible” obliterations, as described in the second paragraph of the notes on this town (Vol. XXVIII, p. 232).]

MOLLE.



Looking back I find I have omitted to mention this small port lying just below Iquique. I cannot say what obliteration was in use at the time of the war, but on the 17th October, 1885, a postmark consisting of a single circle, with the word “MOLLE” above, “CHILE” below, and the date in three lines in the centre, was sent out by the Chilean Administration. It is possible, therefore, that specimens of Chilean stamps may turn up cancelled by a Peruvian mark.

ITE.—This port, situated above Arica, may possibly have used Chilean stamps, but up to the present time I have not seen any specimens.

PACOCHA, HOSPICIO and YLO-YLO are likewise very possibly to be found. The last-named was, in 1879, using a mark consisting of an octagon enclosing an oval containing the word “ILO.”

MOLLENDO.—This port employed a rectangular obliteration enclosing the name of the town, impressed in black. It is rare. An interesting variety to be searched for is the 10 c., green fiscal stamp of Chile used here. It is known that there was a shortage of the postage stamp of this value in July and August, 1882, and it is therefore probable that the postmaster of Mollendo allowed the fiscal label to be used *faute de mieux*. I have also seen another cancellation consisting of the town name in the centre of an oval. This was brought into use in 1883.

CHALA.—I have seen this postmark, but unfortunately I did not take any notes at the time. As far as I remember it consisted of a double-lined circle with the name above, similar to that employed in 1884 to earmark the Peruvian stamps.

PISCO.—Keeping strictly to the coast the next port is Pisco. Two cancellations are known on Chilean stamps emanating from this town, both impressed in black. The first consists of fifteen squares of solid colour arranged in three rows of five, the whole postmark being a little larger than the stamp.

The other obliteration consists of an oval enclosing the word “PISCO” in block capitals, with a small ornament above and below. It is possible also that a third may be found consisting of the word “PISCO” in the centre of an oval, composed of small dots.

There are a number of small coast towns near Pisco, all of which quite probably may have used Chilian stamps. The most likely ones are: Tambo del Mora, Cañete, Asia, Chilço, Lurin, Chorillos, the Islas de Chilca, the Island of San Lorenzo, Chinchá, Mala, and Curayaco.

CALLAO.—Occupied in January, 1881, this town used a variety of marks, some of which are to be found on Chilian stamps. The one commonly found is a large double circle with the words "ADN DE CORREOS" above, "CALLAO" below, and the date in three lines in the centre. It is always in black, and remained in use after peace was declared.

A fancy obliteration was used also, in conjunction with the date-stamp, consisting of seven lines of thick rule broken up into short lengths.



I only know this in black.

Occasionally the cancellation of the British Post Office may be found. It is impressed in black and consists of the office number, "c. 38," enclosed in an oval made up of thick bars.

From July to December, 1881, there was a dearth of stamps. As a result recourse was had to various "Franca" marks, some of which were common to both Lima and Callao.

1. Outer frame shaped like a diamond (major axis horizontal) with the ends truncated, turning the figure into an irregular hexagon. Within the frame the word "FRANCA" preceded and followed by a large circular dot.
2. Oval frame enclosing the word "FRANCA" in fancy type.
3. Rectangle containing the word "FRANCA" in block letters.
4. Oval frame, shorter and wider than (2), enclosing the word "FRANCA" in block letters.
5. Diamond-shaped frame (major axis horizontal) enclosing the word "FRANCA" in fancy type followed by a large stop, and with a straight line drawn horizontally above and below.
6. A double-lined octagon. "FRANCA" within in block capitals.

The two types which follow are peculiar to Callao and are found usually in black but occasionally, in the case of the first only, in red.

1. A double-lined oval inscribed "FRANCA" above, "CALLAO" below, and the value, "5 CTS." in the centre.
2. A single-lined oval, with similar lettering to the last, but with value "10 CTS."

These two marks are known used together to make up 15 c.

HUACHO.—This small port employed three obliterations, the first consisting of a double circle with "HUACHO" above and "PRAL" below, and the date in one line across the centre.

The second, which is only known in blue, consists of a small uncoloured five-pointed star on a circle of solid colour.

The third consists of a double-lined circle enclosing a large capital letter "T," somewhat larger than that used later to earmark the Peruvian stamps.

SUPÉ.—Above Huacho is Supé, which most probably used Chilean stamps but of which no example has yet been found.

CHIMBOTE and PACASMAYO.—Both these coast towns used their town name enclosed in an oval, and combined in the use of a second oval within which is the word "FRANCA."

Pacasmayo also used a square-shaped mark composed of a number of thin horizontal lines.

All these are found impressed in black only.

TRUXILLO.—This town lies about midway between the two last described. Two marks were used. The first I have on a specimen of 10 c., green, of Peru overprinted with the Chilean arms. Unfortunately the upper part of obliteration is missing; the lower part, however, proves that it is a double circle with the date in the centre, and the word "TRUXILLO" at the foot flanked by two stars. In all probability the inscription round the upper half reads "ADN DEL CORREOS," similar to the mark used in Callao. It is impressed in violet.

The second cancellation likewise consists of a double circle, with the words "TRUJILLO CORREOS" above and "CHILE" below, and the date in three lines in the centre. It is found only in black.

ETEN.—Two different types of the cancellation employed here are known. Both consist of the town name enclosed in an oval, but whereas the first type has rounded ends and is impressed in black, the second type is pointed (like two segments of a circle put together) and is usually found in violet.

A third variety I have recently inspected is the word "ETEN" in fancy capitals, with no frame, impressed in blue.

ISLAS DE LOBOS DE AFUERA.—Just off the coast line opposite Eten are these small islands which were occupied by the Chilean forces. The postmark employed consists of a large single-lined circle with the words "LOBOS DE AFUERA" above and "CORREOS" below. Beyond this I am unable to speak with certainty. The late Mr. S. C. Barnett states that across the centre of the obliteration is the word "CHILE," and I have recently seen a specimen of the 5 c. of the 1881 issue of Chile showing this. My own copy of the same stamp shows no trace of the word but does show parts of a large five-pointed star. The copy in the Hall collection of the 10 c., blue, 1877, although heavily impressed, shows no sign of either word or star.

CHICLAYO.—Although up to the present I have not been able to discover a specimen of a Chilean stamp used in this small town, yet it is almost certain that they exist. The probability is that the marks used for overprinting Peruvian stamps in April, 1884, will be found by a diligent search, just as they have been in the cases of Pisco, Yca, and other towns. There are two of these, the first consisting of the word "FRANCA" in block letters, with no frame, and the second, the same word in somewhat smaller and thicker type enclosed in an ellipse. Two other "possible" marks are: (1) "CHICL" in the centre of an oval made up of dots, and (2) "CHICLAYO" within an oblong frame with rounded corners,

LAMBAYAQUE.—It is known that Chilian stamps were in use in this town but up to the present no copies have been found. The postmark in use in the "seventies" consisted of the word "LAMB" enclosed in a triple oval of dots, and it is possible that this obliteration was made use of by the Chilians.

PAITA.—The only cancellation at present known is that subsequently over-printed on the Peruvian stamps in 1884. It consists of an oval within which is the town name with ornaments above and below. It is, however, just possible that the town name alone, without any frame, may be found.

PIURA.—Although I have not been able to trace that Chilian stamps were ever used here, it would seem probable that Admiral Lynch occupied the town while he was at Paita. Should this surmise prove correct, and I look to those who are better acquainted with the facts of the war for further information, it is possible that cancellations may be found consisting of the town name in block letters with, or without, an oval frame. I also know a postmark showing a double circle with "PIURA" above, "PRAL" (=Principal) below and the date in one line across the centre. This date stamp is often used in conjunction with a fancy obliteration two types of which I will try and describe. One consists of nine equilateral triangles of solid colour arranged in the form of a circle with the apices pointing outwards, and enclosing a thick ring. The other is a solid circle divided into four parts by broad white lines, and in each segment is a colourless oval arranged so that one end of the major axis points to the centre of the circle.

We must now turn inland, and retrace our steps southwards.

CAXAMARCA.—It is more than possible that Admiral Lynch took possession of this town at the time of his raids on Pacasmayo, Eten and other northern towns. Should this have been the case it might be possible to find an obliteration showing the contraction of the town name "CAXAM" within a triple oval, the outer line of which is continuous and the others broken up into short lengths.

HUARAS.—The Chilians were certainly here at one time and either of two marks might be found. The first consists of a rectangle divided diagonally into a number of small diamonds. The second is a small double circle with the town name above, the letter "T" at the foot and the date in three lines in the centre.

HUANUCO.—This town was raided by the Chilians, and in accordance with their usual custom, they most probably left a garrison. If this is the case Chilian stamps will be found used there. The only postmarks I have been able to trace up to the present consist: (1) the word "HUANO," a contracted form of the town name, in a circle of dots, and (2) the name in full with heavy bars above and below making an oval.

CERRO DE PASCO.—This town, famous for its silver mines, was also occupied by the Chilian forces for a short time.

The well-known "PASCO" in a fancy octagonal frame may perhaps be found in time, as may also a small double circle with the word "PASCO" above, "T" at the foot, and the date in three lines in the centre.

(To be continued)

Occasional Notes.

THE Queensland Reference Committee would esteem it a great favour if all members and readers, possessed of such, would loan to them specimens of the Queensland 1d., first type printed in the Colony on the Perkins Bacon star paper in vermilion, on entires, or with dated postmarks.

Will our readers having such, please forward them to the Chairman, R. B. Yardley, Esq., The Birches, Worcester Park, Surrey.

PHILATELIC Auctioneers generally must have had the time of their lives during last season. We notice Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co. alone have disposed of 47,370 lots, averaging "over" 1000 lots a week.

Correspondence.

STILLYANS, HOREHAM ROAD, SUSSEX,
July 17th, 1920.

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to make an appeal, through your columns, to any Old Carthusian readers for stamps that they might be able to spare for the Charterhouse School Collection.

The nucleus of a General Collection has been formed by the presentation of two or three small collections, and these have been mounted and written up, but leave a great deal of room for additions before we can

reach a general representative collection which we aim at.

Any stamps would be gratefully accepted and acknowledged from Old Carthusians or other friends; they can be sent to me direct, or to N. F. Chignell, Esq., Charterhouse, Godalming.

Yours truly,

FRANK YOUNG.

(Major.)

To the Editor, "London Philatelist."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

Members of the Royal 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts have sent us the 1d. Universal New Zealand stamp overprinted "AITUTAKI," in blue, *without* native value.

MESOPOTAMIA.—Some official stamps are chronicled in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Turkish postage types 1914, overprinted "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION," additionally overprinted "ON STATE SERVICE" in a semi-circle in black at the top of the stamps, for departmental use.

Officials.

1 anna on 2 pa., carmine.
3 annas on 1½ pi., rose and black.
4 " on 1¼ pi., grey and copper.
8 " on 2½ pi., orange and green.
1 rupee on 10 pi., brown.
5 rupees on 50 pi., carmine.

TONGA.—The new 2d. stamp chronicled on page 37 is to hand from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Modifications in the colours of parcel post stamps are chronicled in the *S.C.F.*

50 c., formerly bistre, now rose.
60 c., " lilac, " pale rose.
1 fc., " olive, " brown.
2 fc., " carmine, " rose.
3 fc., " lilac, " carmine.

In the redrawn type the words "CHEMINS DE FER SPOORWEGEN" are in smaller letters, as also are "FRANK" and "FRANC."

DENMARK.—A 25 öre, brown and grey stamp is chronicled in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Adhesive.

25 öre, brown and grey. Crosses, perf. 14×14½.

FRANCE.—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles three new stamps.

Adhesives.

60 centimes, lilac and blue, perf. 14×13½.
2 fcs., orange and green, do.

Air Post.

No value, red and blue, perf. 14×13½.

HOLLAND.—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles a new 40 c., green and orange, stamp, and on page 144 we listed a 60 c., olive and green stamp. We hope a mistake has not been made in the denomination.

Adhesive.

40 c., green and orange, no wmk., perf. 12½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A set of three commemorative stamps is reported in the *S.C.F.* as follows: 2 c., 5 c., and 12 c., inscribed "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" at top, with the denomination in each lower corner, and "1820-1920" at the bottom: the 5 c. is oblong, the others upright rectangular.

The two centavos depicts the "MAUSOLEO DEL GRAL BELGRANO" and is so inscribed, with the addition of "CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE."

The five centavos has a picture of the "CREACION DE LA BANDERA NACIONAL," with that title and "CENTANERIO DE BELGRANO" below.

The twelve centavos has a portrait of the national hero, "GRAL. MANUEL BELGRANO," in the old costume of a hundred years ago. The additional inscription is "CENTENARIO DE SU MUERTE." For local use only.

Adhesives.

2 c., rose-red.
5 c., rosy lake and blue.
12 c., pale green and blue.
Watermark? Perf. 13½.

GUATEMALA.—Another provisional is listed in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Provisional.

25 centavos on 2 p., red and black. Type of 1902, perf. 12.

PARAGUAY.—Another provisional is reported in the *West-End Philatelist*.

New value surcharged locally on type of 1913, "HABILITADO EN 0.50 1920" in three lines in black.

Provisional.

50 c. on 80 c., yellow.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (Italian Post Office).—Contemporary postage stamps of the Kingdom of Italy diagonally overprinted "SHANGHAI" in Roman capitals, and surcharged with new values in Chinese currency are listed in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Adhesives.

2 cents on 5 c., green.
4 " 10 c., rose.
8 " 20 c., slate.
20 " 50 c., violet.

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.

		* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.	
MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.							
Sale of June 29th, and 30th, 1920.							
	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.			
France, 1849-50,	15 c., green	6	10	0			
Great Britain,	" I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887-92,						
	½d., ver., imperf., double over-print*	3	5	0			
Tuscany, 1853,	1 soldo, yellow-buff*	3	10	0			
Wurtemberg, imperf.,	18 k., blue, without thread	£4	10s.	and			
Ditto, ditto, another,	on entire, close at bottom	4	5	0			
Wurtemberg, ditto, another, slight crease					4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 18 k., deep blue, small margins, on entire					6	5	0
Ditto, thin paper, perf. 13½, 18 k., blue					3	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose					29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, thinned and tear					10	10	0
India, 1854, Die I, 1 a., strip of 3*					3	5	0
Ditto, strip of 4*					5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Die I, 4 as., pair, one defective					5	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1899, C.A., 4 c., carmine, surcharge omitted, mint					12	0	0

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cape, 1853, 1d., pale brick-red on blue, strip of 4, close at bottom	6	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion, apparently,* but torn at bottom	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, close at bottom, on piece	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, on piece, torn at corner	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, close at right and slight tear	3	5	0
Transvaal, 1876, fine roulette, pelure, 6d., blue*	3	0	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple	10	0	0
Ditto, 1868, perf. 12, 1 c., brown-red, laid	2	15	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, thinned	11	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, cut into and thinned	11	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, cut close	5	0	0
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 6d., rose-red, mint	4	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., cut close*	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, plate 1, 1d., on yellowish, no margins	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 2d., deep blue, close and thinned	3	10	0
Ditto, 1852, on bluish wove, pair, 1d., brick-red, no margins and cut into, one stamp, "WALK"	4	0	0
Ditto, 1859 (Sept.), Litho., 2d., pale cobalt blue, cut at right	3	15	0
Collections Paragon, 4177	24	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 1007	60	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Vol. I, 1980	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Vol. II, 4240	33	0	0
Ditto, Plain, 4320	40	0	0

Sale of July 13th and 14th, 1920.

Belgium, 1850, wmk. in frame, imperf., 40 c.*	2	10	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1*	7	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, torn	4	10	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., green and brown	9	5	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 1d. on 4d., mint	8	0	0
Fiji, 1903, £1, grey-black, and ultramarine, on piece	3	5	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), wide printing, on Marshall Islands, 1d., on 5 pf., mint	8	0	0
Collections, Victoria issues only, 4844	44	0	0
Ditto, Smith's Album, 1392	25	0	0
Ditto, Lallier, 692	20	0	0
Ditto, Foreign, 2716	31	0	0
Ditto, Lallier, 1059	38	0	0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of June 30th and July 3rd, 1920.

Bushire, 5 ch., mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 2 k., mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 3 k., mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 5 k., mint	8	5	0
Ditto, Coronation issue, 5 k.*	17	10	0

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Bushire, Coronation issue, 10 k.	9	0	0
Ditto, 5 ch., used	9	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine, possibly defective	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	4	12	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., brown-red, block of 4,* torn	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep carmine-red, block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, strip of 4,* one small tear	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, blocks of 4, mint £8 and	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, block of 3, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, C A, 5s., orange, mint	25	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	9	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown,* slight mark	4	10	0
Ditto, another copy, repaired	4	0	0
Ditto, £5, on bleuté	8	0	0
Ditto, 1883, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	6	0	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1	4	10	0
Hamburg, Jan., 1859, 4 sch., green, slight thinning	7	5	0
Naples, ½ t., deep blue, Arms	30	0	0
Ditto, ½ t., blue,* Cross	10	0	0
Sicily, ½ gra*	4	4	0
Marshall Islands, 1915, 1d. on 2d., on 10 pf., block of 4,* one defective	12	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on blue, S.G. 14	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, intermediate	10	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, pair, and 1s., on entire	16	10	0
Nevis, 1883-90, 6d., green	4	8	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, defective	5	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ¼ g., orange-yellow	12	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf, pair, on piece	125	0	0
Spain, 1851, 10 rs., green*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1868, 19 c., brown*	3	10	0
Switzerland, Geneva, double stamp	105	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1847-8, 5 c., yellow-green*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., dark green	6	15	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	75	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c.	8	0	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.*	24	0	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., pair, on piece	35	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	6	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1d., Type 24	6	5	0
Uruguay, Oct., 1856, 1 r., deep vermilion*	5	0	0
Baghdad, S.G. 6, block of 4, on entire	12	5	0
Ditto, S.G. 9, on piece, slight defect	10	10	0
Ditto, S.G. 10	19	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.
Baghdad, S.G. 11, block of 4, on entire		10	10	0	Oldenburg, 1859, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.*	20	0	0	
Ditto, S.G. 14, on piece		14	0	0	Ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	5	10	0	
Ditto, S.G. 23		10	0	0	Parma, 1854, 5 c., pale yellow, strip of 3	5	0	0	
Ditto, S.G. 3, mint		18	5	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 c., orange-yellow, strip of 3	6	0	0	
Ditto, S.G. 7, mint		12	0	0	Ditto, Aug., 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow,* thinned	6	5	0	
Ditto, S.G. 9* slight crease		15	0	0	Peru, 1858, $\frac{1}{2}$ p., yellow-buff	10	10	0	
Ditto, S.G. 12, mint		12	0	0	Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose	4	8	0	
Ditto, S.G. 14, mint		16	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	13	10	0	
Ditto, S.G. 20, mint					Ditto, ditto, 6d., green	7	10	0	
	£4 and	5	0	0	Russia, 1857-8, 20 k., with wmk*	8	0	0	
Ditto, S.G. 22, mint		16	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 30 k., with wmk.*	10	0	0	
Ditto, S.G. 24, mint		8	0	0	Saxony, 3 pl., red £30, £38, and	38	0	0	
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., S.G. 87		5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, pair on piece	62	0	0	
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c.		7	10	0	Sicily, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., deep orange	5	5	0	
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., deep rose-red, pair		3	12	6	Ditto, another copy*	3	15	0	
France, 1849-50, 1 fc., carmine, strips of 3	£4 15s. and	6	15	0	Ditto, 50 gr., lake	5	10	0	
Ditto, 1863-71, 5 fr.,* with gum		4	4	0	Sweden, 1855, 3s., 4s., 6s., 24s. (2), used together, on entire	76	0	0	
Great Britain, £5, orange on blued		7	0	0	Switzerland, Basle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r., crease and defect	7	10	0	
Ditto, 1882, £1, on blued		6	0	0	Ditto, Geneva, 5 c., yellow-green, Large Eagle	4	10	0	
Lagos, ros., purple-brown, mint		20	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Jan., 1850, 5 c., black and red*	60	0	0	
New Zealand, 1856-9, no wmk., 2d., blue, strip of 3		3	10	0	Ditto, Dec., 1849, Vaud, 4 c.	4	12	(?)	
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple		14	0	0	Ditto, 1850, Vaud, 5 c.	11	0	0	
Sale of July 7th and 8th, 1920.									
Argentina, 1864, 15 c., blue		8	0	0	Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c., on piece	9	0	0	
Bavaria, 1 k., grey-black*		4	10	0	Ditto, Winterthur, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.	3	3	0	
Ditto, another, used, thin spot		4	4	0	Tuscany, 2 soldi	22	0	0	
Brazil, 1843, 90 c.		4	4	0	Ditto, 60 crazie	29	0	0	
Bremen, 1867, 2 gr., brownish orange		4	0	0	Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on Indian red	6	0	0	
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, roulettes two sides		7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black, 70s., £5	5	10	0	
Canada, 6d., dull purple, thin paper		5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 6d., rouletted, poor colour	3	15	0	
Cape, 1855-8, 6d., slate-lilac, pair		4	8	0	Württemberg, 70 k., purple, mint	12	0	0	
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint		8	10	0	MR. A. H. THOMPSON.				
Ditto, ditto; 4d., pale blue, block of 4, mint		10	0	0	Sale of July 6th and 9th, 1920.				
Ceylon, 1857, 2d., yellow-green, pair, mint		4	4	0	Ceylon, rough perfs., 2s., blue	4	0	0	
France, 1853-61, 1 fc., pair		9	0	0	Great Britain, 1858-79, 1d., red, plate 208, mint, lower half sheet (except 5), portion of block shows worn state of plate	8	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine		6	10	0	Ditto, 1911-12, 1d., aniline-scarlet, Die B, block of 4, with inverted wmk., mint	3	5	0	
Ditto, 1869, 5 fcs., mint		2	17	6	India, 1854, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, Die 1, block of 12*	5	7	6	
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red-brown, S.G. 23A	£4 8s. and	5	10	0	Sweden, 24 sbo., slightly thinned	2	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 8, pair		170	0	0	Zululand, 1888, 5s., rose	2	17	6	
Ditto, Oct., 1859, large fillet, 2d., blue, S.G. 30		30	0	0	Cayman Islands, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., brown and blue, on piece	8	0	0	
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July, 1864, 4/4th rouletted*		19	0	0	Ceylon, 1857-8, 6d., purple-brown Jamaica, 1860-3, the complete set with shades, mint	12	15	0	
Naples, 50 gr.*		3	7	6	Ditto, ditto, 3 shades of the 6d., all mint	5	5	0	
New Brunswick, 1s.	£12, £13, and	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3 shades of the 1s., all mint	6	0	0	
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, little close		18	0	0	Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black*	5	10	0	
New South Wales, Sydneys, plate 3, 2d., ultramarine		7	10	0	Portugal, 1862-4, 100 reis, lilac, strip of 4	2	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, plate 1, 2d., deep blue		5	15	0	Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, "Pericf," in strip of 3, mint	6	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 2d., indigo		6	0	0					
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on laid, pair		18	10	0					
Ditto, ditto, 3d., on greyish		6	6	0					
Ditto, ditto, 3d., on laid		7	0	0					
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, heavy cancellation		11	0	0					

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Vol. XXIX.

SEPTEMBER, 1920.

No. 345.

The Coming Session.



WE would call the attention of the Members to two special items in this month's number. The first of these is the programme for the coming Session. We are pleased to notice that our energetic Honorary Secretary has again arranged what should prove to be a memorable list of fixtures, and has with the wish of the Council included two evenings for Five-minute Papers, and one for a display of rare stamps and varieties.

Without in any way detracting from the many successful meetings which we held last season, we think the palm for general interest would have to be given to the evenings on which the Five-minute Papers were read.

We only hope that sufficient Members will take part to equal, if not to surpass, that of the last season. Not only do these evenings enable more members to take part in our proceedings, but they give opportunities of exhibiting single points of interest, which although valuable in themselves, may not afford sufficient matter to provide a full evening's entertainment. At the same time there is a danger of too much compression, of which we had a striking example last session. Mr. Bradbury's paper on the engraver, Jeans, we will not say was marred, but the points of interest were so varied and the subject so novel, that even though he did occupy, by the courtesy of the meeting, more than the allotted time, the extended period was insufficient to adequately treat and digest the various items of one of the most interesting papers we have had the pleasure of listening to at the Royal.

The display of rare stamps and varieties also affords openings for the greatest good of the greatest number; we trust, therefore, Members will take full advantage of these opportunities, and as the increased attendances at these evenings last season showed they were so much appreciated will, by their attendance and co-operation, ensure similar items occupying a permanent place in our future programmes.

The other item to which we wish to draw special attention is our Fiftieth Anniversary Fund and Mr. A. M. Tracey Woodward's generous offer of a donation of £500 if five other Fellows will contribute a similar amount, or ten will give £250 each.

We need not here dilate on the supreme advantages of a permanent home for our Society. The inconveniences we are at the present time experiencing must sufficiently impress that fact on all those Fellows who take any interest in our proceedings. Frankly we are disappointed at the results up to date, but we must not forget that times are difficult and incomes both restricted and very heavily taxed. Surely, however, able and willing Fellows can be found to help us out of our difficulties. Consider for a moment what that permanent home would mean to us. Room to adequately house not only that splendid Library so generously donated by the late Lord Crawford, but also that of our lamented President, Mr. M. P. Castle, which since his death has, for sheer lack of accommodation, lain dormant in "cold storage" at Sevenoaks.

Think also of the advantages of cheerful and pleasant rooms where our Fellows could meet and discuss points of general or mutual interest, somewhat on the lines possibly of an improved Effingham House, but with the increased advantages of permanency and accessibility which such an "Ultima Thule" might offer. We *must* manage to realise these expectations and hopes somehow or other, and it *can* be done if each Member will put his shoulder to the wheel and help on the good cause to the best of his skill and ability.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 183.)

THERE are two *tête-bêche* stamps in each block of sixty marked * in the diagrams below, which show the arrangement of the transfers:—

I	2	I	2	2*	I*	I	2	I	2	2*	I*
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	2	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	2	2	I	2	I	2
2	2	I	2	I	2	2	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	2	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

The stamps are coarsely printed on thin white paper, and a good many of the stamps in both blocks show flaws which with few exceptions are the same on corresponding stamps of the two blocks. The stamps show traces of the diagonal

line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS." The stamps are printed in pale and deep blue rose, vermilion-red and red. Perf. 12.

25 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* The material available for examination of this setting has only consisted of a few small blocks, from which, however, we are able to recognise that five transfers were used in making up the sheet, the same in each vertical column. The distinctive marks of these transfers are :—

1. In the square containing the figures "25" in the left lower corner the foot of the figure "2" touches the left side of the square.
2. In the left square there is a small blob of colour under the figure "2."
3. In the right square the figures "25" are low down and the back of the figure "5" almost touches the right side of the square.
4. In the right square the figure "2" slants forwards and the foot usually touches the bottom inner margin of the square.
5. There is a bald patch above the right end of the square in the bottom right corner.

The stamps are well printed on thick paper and perf. 12. There are several shades : orange, yellow, lemon-yellow. They only show traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS."

Second setting. We have what is apparently a complete sheet of one hundred, in ten rows of ten stamps, without margins, perf. 12, and we have seen two blocks of fifty, in five rows of ten, perf. 11, all made up of two transfers in pairs arranged as in the diagram :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

The two transfers being distinguished thus :—

1. The "5" of "25" in the left lower corner is very close to the frame below, with a small cut under the body of the "5" in the frame design.
2. The "25" in the right bottom corner is well placed, the back of the "5" being very close to the right margin. Thick inner frame line below "25."

Certain stamps on one of the blocks of fifty show small flaws which do not occur on the stamps in the corresponding positions in the second block of fifty, and vice versa, so that it is probable that these two blocks are the top and bottom halves of a sheet of one hundred stamps, though we have no evidence which is the top and which the bottom. These flaws on certain stamps of the blocks of fifty are not found on the corresponding stamps in the sheet of one hundred, perf. 12, noted above, so that although we include all these as a "second setting" they probably represent two settings from the same transfers, but in any case they belong to two different printings. The stamps perf. 12 we only find in one shade, bright yellow, those perf. 11 exist on orange, orange-yellow, and lemon-yellow. These stamps show only the very faintest traces of the diagonal line through the "s" of "CENTS."

Third setting. We have succeeded in reconstructing a complete sheet of one hundred and twenty stamps, in ten rows of twelve, of this setting. The stamps may be readily recognised by being very coarsely printed on thin yellowish white paper and perf. 12. Many of the stamps show small but constant flaws, but we do not think them of sufficient importance to give a list here, though, of course, they are valuable aids in reconstructing a sheet. The sheet is composed of the same two transfers as in the previous setting, but in this case transfer No. 2 is more easily recognised by a smudge of colour across the right margin of the stamp at the back of the head. There are five stamps *tête-bêche* in the sheet marked * in the following diagram, which shows the arrangement :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	I	2	I	2	I	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	I*	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I*	I*	I	2	I	I	2*	I*	I	2	I	2

The stamps occur on orange and orange-yellow.

50 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* We have only one block of twelve of this setting, which shows six transfers arranged as follows :—

2	3	4	5
I	3	4	5
2	6	2	I

The distinguishing marks of these transfers are as follows :—

1. The left side of the square in the left bottom corner is a fine thin line.
2. An indentation in the left side of the square in the left bottom corner opposite the middle of the figure "5."
3. A break in the left side of the square in the left bottom corner opposite the ball of the figure "5."
4. A break on the left side of the square in the same position as that on No. 3, but the figures "50" are closer to the bottom margin. There is a dot of colour in the centre of the "o" in the right bottom corner square.
5. An indentation in the right side of the square in the lower right corner, so that it appears curved conformably with the outline of the "o."
6. Somewhat similar in appearance to No. 3, but the positions of the figures "50" in the lower corner square are different, in particular the "o" in the bottom right corner square distinctly leans forward, instead of being upright.

This block, of course, gives no clue to the general arrangement of the sheet ; other transfers which we have not seen may exist. The stamps are printed in chocolate on thick yellowish paper. Perf. 12. Some of them show traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS."

Second setting. We have only seen some small blocks of this setting, the largest being a block of forty stamps, which is made up of two transfers arranged in pairs as follows :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

The transfers are distinguished thus :—

1. Depression in inner frame line of square in right bottom corner under the figure "5."
2. No special marks.

The stamps do not show any trace of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS." They are to be found printed in brown and pale brown, perf. 12, and a dark brown on thicker paper, perf. 11.

Third setting. We have seen two blocks of fifty, in five rows of ten stamps, of this setting as well as a number of smaller blocks. The two blocks of fifty are probably the top and bottom halves of a sheet of one hundred. The stamps of this setting are especially characterised by the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS," being very clearly defined, and the two transfers of which the sheet is composed are easily recognisable by the following indications :—

1. Depression in the inner frame work at the bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "5," and a coloured dot by the top of the "o."
2. Horizontal mark over the end of the flag of the figure "5" in the lower right corner.

These appear in the blocks of fifty in the following order, which doubtless holds good for the complete sheet :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

There are three printings in dark brown, black-brown, and brown on buff toned paper ; and also an "error" of colour, viz. red. Perf. 11.

Fourth setting. We have succeeded in reconstructing a complete sheet of this setting, one hundred and twenty stamps in ten rows of twelve. Two transfers were used, viz. :—

1. Depression in the inner frame work at the bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "5."
2. White nick in the body of the "5" in the lower right corner, and a small white flaw in the top right corner of the stamps.

These are arranged as shown in the following diagram, from which it will be noticed that there is an irregularity in the middle of the eighth and ninth rows :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	I	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	I	I	I	2	I	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

(To be continued.)

The G.R.I. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from page 190.)

“G.R.I.” 5th Setting. Varieties.

No. 3 is found without stop after “I” on 2d. on 20 pfg. with the 6 mm. spacing.

The next setting, the 6th, is possibly earlier than the last, but it is placed here as the first of a series of settings in strips of five.* It occurs with the spacing both 6 mm. and 5 mm. Single stamps are not always easy to separate from the ordinary setting, but to the practised eye these present a different appearance. There is very little doubt that all the Marshall Islands stamps with the 6 mm. spacing belong to this setting. A list is now given of those which have been actually seen, but probably nearly every variety of New Guinea and Marshall Island stamps will eventually be found.

6 mm. on New Guinea.	1d. on 3 pfg.
	2d. on 20 „
	3d. „ 25 „
	3d. „ 30 „
	4d. „ 40 „
	5d. „ 50 „
	8d. „ 80 „

No. 2 of the 1d. shows the “I” with a straight serif.

Marshall Islands. Probably the whole set, although only the 3d. has been seen.

5 mm.	1d. on 3 pfg.
	2d. „ 20 „
	5d. „ 50 „
	8d. „ 80 „

No. 2 of the 1d. shows the “I” with a straight serif.

<i>Marshall Islands.</i>	1d. on 5 pfg.
	2d. „ 20 „
	3d. „ 25 „
	3d. „ 30 „
	4d. „ 40 „
	5d. „ 50 „

No. 3 shows the “I.” with a straight serif.

“G.R.I.” 6th Setting. (a) spaced 6 mm., (b) 5 mm.

This setting apparently consists of five types only. This point, however, has not been conclusively proved, but the five types which have been “proved” by means of pairs are here described.

* It is probable that this setting contains only five types, but this has not been actually proved.

- No. 1. Thin raised stop after "G." Stops after "R" and "I" level. Stop after "R" larger. Left top serif to "I" missing.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 2. Small raised stop after "G." Stops after "R" and "I" level. Bottom of vertical line of "R" broken. Nick in "G" at top. "I" bending to left.
Horizontal measurement 9 mm.
- No. 3. Broken "G" usual in No. 3. Larger stop after "R" raised. Stop after "I" slightly raised. "I" defective in right upper and left lower serif.
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{8}$ mm.
- No. 4. "G" damaged as in No. 8 of setting 2. Small thin stop after "G" (somewhat elongated). Stops after "R" and "I" level. Bottom left serif to "I" somewhat damaged.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 5. "G" again imperfect. Stops after "R" and "I" slightly raised. Stop touching "R." "I" defective at left as in No. 5 of 1st and 2nd settings.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

The appearance of the surcharge varies. Some copies show a clearly formed overprint, but usually this has a faint and worn appearance, although it has not the smaller appearance of the type that, for example, setting 4 represents.

7th Setting. Again in strips of five. Settings here described. Spacing is 6 mm. The following stamps have been seen:—

<i>New Guinea.</i>	1d.	on	3 pfg.
	1d.	„	5 „
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	„	10 „
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	„	20 „
	3d.	„	25 „
	4d.	„	40 „

No varieties in the value settings have been noted, except in the case of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. In this stamp the bar on Nos. 4 and 5 touches the top of the small "2," and in the other three values is not, more or less, equidistant between the "1" and the "2" as in the case of the first setting of this value.

"G.R.I." *7th Setting.* In horizontal strips of five, spaced 6 mm.

- No. 1. All stops slightly raised, but more especially that after "R." Stop after "G" has triangular appearance. Nick in "I" on left near bottom.
Horizontal measurement $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- No. 2. Top of stop after "G" defective. Stop after "R" raised. Large stop after "I" sloping down and away from stamp. "I" defective at bottom on left side.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 3. Usual defective "G" for No. 3 of previous settings. Stop after "G" looks like a comma. Stop after "R" small and often almost absent.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

No. 4. "G" defective at top as in No. 8 of earlier settings. Small stop after "R." Right serif of "I" absent. Stops nearly level.

Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

No. 5. Raised stop after "G." Large stop after "R." Stop after "I" defective at left. "I" defective as in No. 2, but further defective at top, thus :—

Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

8th Setting. A similar setting appears to occur with the same spacing but different characteristics. Three values have been seen :—

New Guinea. 1d. on 3 pfg.
2d. „ 20 „
8d. „ 80 „

"G.R.I." *8th Setting.* Spacing 6 mm.

Description of two types (setting not yet plated).

A. Large stop after "G," small stop after "R."

- In pair. { A. Large stop after "G," small stop after "R." Large stop after "I," stops are level. "I" has no serif at top, and bends to left.
Horizontal measurement 10½ mm.
B. Large stop slightly raised after "G" and "R," the stop after "R" having comma-like appearance. The "I" presents the characteristics of No. 5 of the 7th setting.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

The surcharge in the copies which have been seen is heavy, clearly defined and in deep black.

9th Setting. In this case the spacing is between 6 and 7 mm.

The values 1d. on 3 pfg.,
2d. „ 10 „
2½d. „ 10 „

on New Guinea stamps have been found, but only single copies of these three stamps. The bar appears to have disappeared between the "1" and "2" of the "½" on the 2½d. stamp, and the fraction is the same size as the "2." The surcharge in the case of this setting and the previous one is in bold letters and in full black. The copies seen show at least two types.

It has been found possible to place practically all the stamps that have been seen under the above settings, but three stamps have been found of the 2½d. surcharge for which it is very difficult to account. The surcharge shows the 5 mm. spacing, and the stamps could ordinarily be placed under the second setting, the type being apparently in fairly good condition. The first stamp, 2½d on 10 pfg., is No. 1, and the other two, 2½d. on 20 pfg., are Nos. 1 and 2. As has been shown, the first printings of the 2½d. of these values were in a worn or clogged type, and spaced 6 mm., no doubt because the elevation of the small "1" in the "½" made the surcharge, if spaced 5 mm., look too cramped. It should be stated that No. 1 in the case of the ordinary 6 mm. setting shows the bar between the small "1" and "2" out of the horizontal, a characteristic exactly repeated in No. 1 of the stamps in question. The fact that the surcharge is somewhat heavily impressed may account for the difference in the type of the "G.R.I.," but the stamps are frankly a puzzle.

A further variety which it has not been possible to place is a copy of the 2d., on 10 pfg. New Guinea in a worn state of the surcharge, which shows an abnormally wide spacing (11 mm.) of the "G.R.I."

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

The registration labels in use in several of the German post offices in the group were also surcharged "G.R.I.," and the value 3d., for use as postage stamps. It is a comparatively easy matter with pairs to work out the various settings, as these stamps are of course all numbered. The type used was also used for the surcharging of the high values, although the registration labels were surcharged in horizontal rows of five and the high values in settings of four, the latter of course owing to the size of the sheets of the high-value stamps. There are indications that the registration stamps were surcharged with at least three (and possibly more) settings. It has not been found possible to prove in what order these stamps appeared, although that described as No. 3 probably came last. Particulars are given below with regard to these settings.

Setting A (proved).

- No. 1. There is a noticeable defect across the top of the vertical line in the "R." The stops after "G" and "R" are not round but have more length than breadth.
- No. 2. Defective stop after "G." The lower left part of the stop appears to have been broken off. Stop after "R," as described in the case of No. 1.
- No. 3. Stop after "G" slightly defective. Left upper serif of "I" broken off.
- No. 4. Surcharge normal but stop after "3d." like a comma.
- No. 5. Normal. Stop after "I" somewhat larger.

Setting B (proved).

- No. 1. Normal with medium-sized stops.
- No. 2. Smaller stop after "G." Top left corner of "R" now completely broken off (this is probably the later state of the "R" in setting A, No. 1). Stop after "R" bigger than the others and stops after "R" and "I" both slightly below the level of the letters.
- No. 3. Left upper serif of "I" broken off. Stop after "R" broken at left.
- No. 4. Small stops after "G" and "I." Large stop after "R."
- No. 5. Practically normal but stop after "R" somewhat lower.

The stops in this setting present generally a more rounded appearance than in A.

Setting C.

- No. 1. Stops smaller, that after "G" not round.
- No. 2. Bottom left corner of "R" broken.
- No. 3. (?)
- No. 4. Stop after "G" small and usually defective. Stop after "3d." presents comma-like appearance.
- No. 5. "R" broken off at right before the upward bend.

It is realized that these descriptions are inadequate, and many of the imperfections noted may not appear in the earlier surcharged copies. However, the numbers of the stamps afford an easy way of plating the five types, which run horizontally across the sheet as in the case of the lower values.

(To be continued.)

Some Considerations Regarding the Flaw Varieties of the Electrotyped Issues of Queensland.

CAPT. C. W. CRAWFORD.

(Continued from page 194).

(b) CAUSED by dents or damage to the mould sufficiently deep to ensure that the replica on all subsequent electrotypes will come to printing height. This produces several similar constant varieties in the sheet which may sometimes be distinguished from each other by other flaws which may be present.

From the above it will be seen that the probable origin of a flaw can generally be determined. Of course the flaws, I (b) and II (b), only show in the electros made from the mould subsequent to the damage, etc., thus the number of varieties in the sheet would depend on the progress made in building up the plate when the damage occurred. Possibly the last electro manufactured might be the first electro to show the flaw, in which case there would be only one variety in the sheet printed from that plate.

In addition to the above flaws there are those to be attributed to bad printing, varying impressions of the same stamp in the sheet being frequently found. These are largely due to the mixing of the ink, etc., and possibly also to varying pressure in the press or to the electrotype having become worn or worked loose in the forme. Mr. Bornefeld, writing in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 167, says: "It must not be forgotten that each of the defects described above occurs, presumably, on one stamp only on the sheet; but as I have listed no varieties of which I have not found at least five copies, these defects were in the plates and not mere blemishes due to bad printing." My experience is that with the exception of the flaws listed under II (a), Mr. Bornefeld is rather on the safe side and that, generally, three or four copies should be sufficient.

Apart from the above considerations flaws may be grouped in varying degrees of interest as follows:

- A. Those which occur regularly in each block of four throughout the sheet. These are the most important as they give the marks for distinguishing the four types and determine the use of a quadruple mould in manufacturing the electros.
- B. Those flaws which do not occur regularly in the blocks of four but which have two or more regular positions in the sheet, thus determining the number of large electros composing the plate.
- C. Those flaws which occur irregularly and consequently have no significance as regards the method of preparation of the plate. A certain amount of interest, however, attaches to the more permanent flaws, some of which were corrected later. The flaws in this section are all important for the purpose of reconstruction of the sheets.

The life of a flaw, as obtained from dated copies and other considerations, is a subject full of interest, as it determines the period of use of a mould or a particular electro, and in a measure may be evidence of the actual life of the plates themselves.

The most noticeable examples are those of the Sixpence and One Shilling values of the 1882 type which were issued in November, 1882, and February, 1883, and continued in use until replaced by the four-figure types in 1898 and 1899 respectively. These values were derived from Mould A of the 1882 Twopence, and during the period of sixteen years Type III invariably shows the "hook." It is most unlikely that the same moulds were in use during the whole period; we would expect some to be worn out or damaged, but this proves that all the moulds were derived from the original mould for each value. It also illustrates the persistency with which a small flaw in a mould will repeat itself.

Mr. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 132, considers that the "hook" with other flaws may have been intentional secret marks, as the "hook" ". . . could easily have been removed in the course of the construction of the electrotypes, when so many other alterations were made. . . ." However, in view of the large number of flaws present in most values it seems unlikely that extra flaws would be introduced as secret marks.

Similar examples of flaws in the mould are the letters "LA" joined in Type II, which were in the One Penny value from May, 1887, to February, 1895, and in the Twopence from May, 1887, until the issue of the Twopence "retouched mould." I have seen an unused pair of the latter endorsed "Approved 16 Oct : 1893," my earliest dated copy being 1st January, 1894.

A most interesting illustration is the case of the long and short "P" found in Type III of the 1887 Twopence, Type II always showing the letters "LA" joined. The *Australian Philatelist*, 4th April, 1916, page 123, gives the following note by the Editor :

" . . . Mr. H. L. White has in his collection a strip consisting of two rows right across the sheet of the 2d. of the 1887-1889 issue, which shows all the No. 2 with 'LA' joined, and one only, No. 3, with 'P' shortened. This is noted by Stanley Gibbons. He has also a quarter sheet of the same stamp showing all the No. 2 with 'LA' joined, but with 'P' shortened in all places except two. Here we have the strip contradicting the block."

I have a copy of the short "P" postmarked 21st June, 1887, thus showing it was in the first printing issued on May 5th of that year. It would be interesting to know if the 1887 "Proof" showed a short or a long "P." Thus it would seem that in the course of building up the plate one of the moulds (each of which had the "LA" joined in Type II) received damage, and Type III showed the long "P" in all subsequent electros made from it.

The short "P" variety is not known in a block with comb perforation (1890-4); we get it in the 1894 "retouched" mould, but then the letters "LA" in Type II have been corrected and no longer touch each other. The question at once arises; what became of the short "P's" if they were not in the plate from 1890-4?

Possibly the first plate, as well as the mould with the short "P," were damaged beyond repair, and a second plate made up from the mould with long "P." As certain flaws are to be found perf. 12 and also perf. 13 we may further assume that this plate with long "P's" throughout was brought into use before the introduction of the comb machine.

Another and certainly the most interesting illustration is the "red triangle" variety which occurs in Type IV of the One Penny, 1887-95. This flaw shows as a triangular red spot on a white ground in the S.E. spandrel and occurs in several positions in the sheet in the later printings.

It was certainly in the plate before comb perforation was introduced, as it is found on specimens perf. 12; I have an unused pair from the bottom row of the sheet showing the flaw in what might be an initial stage, and I have seen another specimen with the flaw complete.

Thus one of the moulds had developed this flaw before 1890, and all subsequent electrotypes from it utilized to replace damaged and worn electros in the plate would show the red triangle. I am unable to state how many of these flaws there were in the sheets perf. 12, but through the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Chapman I am able to give the positions in the printing on *burelé* paper in February, 1895, which details are from a complete sheet in his possession. This is of the greatest interest as it gives what is most probably the final state of the One Penny plate, the One Penny "Cameo" being issued on the 28th February, 1895.

In the printing on *burelé* paper the "red triangle" flaw appears at Nos. 12, 16, 20, 54, 56, 72, 80, 94, and 120. In the sheet in question the flaw is not so pronounced in Nos. 80 and 120.

From the foregoing we see that the "red triangle" variety had a life of at least five years.

As an example from the later issues we may take the One Penny with four figures which was in use for upwards of fifteen years, the constancy of the distinctive marks of the four type varieties showing that all the moulds were derived from the same quadruple die.

We will now consider the flaws resulting from damage to a mould or electro in the course of preparing the printing plate. A very interesting example is the Sixpence, 1882 type, in which a flaw may be found in Type II in the oval band between the "D" and the upper part of the right scroll ornament. The flaw consists of white and green concentric circles, the central disc being sometimes green and sometimes white. I have specimens showing four well-defined stages of the growth of this flaw in the mould, together with two more or less indefinite or intermediate stages. The material at my disposal does not allow of these varieties being placed in the sheet, but one variety comes from the right margin, another is the second stamp from the left margin, and a third is from the top row of the sheet.

Evidently this is a case of a damaged mould with the damage increasing as each successive electrotype was stripped from it.

Of the flaw in its latest stage I have dated copies, 13th June, 1889, and 9th October, 1893, perf. 12; and 29th June, 1894, perf. 13, by comb machine. The former and latter dates are from copies from the right margin, which tends to show that the same plate had been in use for at least five years. I also have an earlier stage of the flaw, perf. 12, the postmark date 31st January, 1887, apparently adding another two and a half years to the life of the plate.

Another case of a flaw in a mould is the "loop" variety of the One Penny, four figures, issued on Crown Q paper in August, 1897 (*vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXIII, pages 156, 157). This variety, a loop instead of a minute hook at the lower end of the right scroll ornament, occurred in the twenty-fourth impression of a sixty stamp electro, and thus it showed at Nos. 24 and 84 in the sheet. In 1899 the lower two rows of the electros were cut off and a plate made up of three forty stamp electros was in use for a short time, the "loops" appearing at Nos. 24, 64, and 104 in the sheet. New moulds were constructed from the original "quadruple die" for the issue on Crown A paper in December, 1907, when the loop variety disappeared after showing in the sheets for upwards of ten years.

(To be continued.)

Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

BY LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(Continued from page 198.)



ARMA.—In January, 1882, this town, together with the four next following, was occupied by the Chilian, Colonel del Canto, who established garrisons forthwith in all five.

I know an obliteration consisting of the town name in large capitals which may possibly be found used on Chilian stamps.

XAUXA or JAUJA.—I have a specimen of the 1 c. of the 1880 issue of Peru used here showing a postmark consisting of the name "JAUJA" with an oblong with rounded ends. This is a most likely cancellation to be found.

A second type with the town name enclosed in an oval made up of dots is not so likely, but may possibly exist.

OROYO.—Up to the present I have not traced the type of postmark employed here.

CONCEPCION.—This town used a double-lined oval obliterator with the word "CONCEPCION" in block letters across the middle.

HUANCAYO.—I have the following postmarks employed here just prior to the war which may perhaps be found on Chilian stamps :

1. "HUANC" enclosed in a circle of dots.
2. "HUANC" likewise enclosed in a circle of dots but with a small letter "J" vertically above the letter "A."
3. "HUANCAYO" in block letters with no frame.

From Chile I learn that a cancellation, actually to be found on Chilian stamps, consists of a circle, in the centre of which is a female head, with the words "FRANCA" and "HUANCAYO" respectively above and below.

TORATA.—This town is known to have been occupied by Chile, but up to the present I have not been able to trace the type of postmark in use there.

MOQUEGUA.—For a very short time the Chilians were masters of this town. If any Chilian stamps were used here they must be of excessive rarity. The postmark would probably consist of either "MOQUEA" in a circle of dots, or "MOQUEGUA" in two lines within a double-lined oval which, in turn, is enclosed in an octagonal frame.

TACNA.—A number of postmarks may be found used on Chilian stamps in this town.

One that I have not yet seen, but which most probably exists, is the town name within a triple-lined oval. This was certainly in use at the end of 1878, and as the type of cancellation next described is not known used until the end of 1881, there can be little doubt that the town name may be found.

The second obliteration remained in use until after the war ended. It was of Peruvian origin and showed a single circle with the words "TACNA" above, "PRINCIPAL" below, and the date in three lines in the centre.

A third postmark must have been issued by Chilians, since it is of the same type as that sent by them to Caracoles in 1880. It consists of a double circle with "TACNA" above and "CHILE" below; the date is in three lines in the centre. This was likewise in use until after the war was concluded.

The last cancellation I shall describe is a single circle with "TACNA" above, "CHILE" below, and the date in three lines, and was sent to the town on the 28th April, 1884. It is therefore essentially a post-war obliterator, but it is necessary to give a description of it as I have had many Chilian stamps offered to me thus cancelled as war postmarks.

We can now turn to the capital of Peru and deal with its complicated postal history.

It might perhaps be interesting, however, to give here the number of stamps sent to Lima from Chile for the use of the occupied territory. On July 1st, 1882, the following quantities of both 1877 and 1881 issues were dispatched:—

1 c.	.	.	.	.	30,000
2 c.	.	.	.	.	4,000
5 c.	.	.	.	.	20,000
10 c.	.	.	.	.	20,000
20 c.	.	.	.	.	10,000
50 c.	.	.	.	.	1,000

In September of the same year:—

1 c.	.	.	.	.	100,000
2 c.	.	.	.	.	20,000
5 c.	.	.	.	.	100,000
10 c.	.	.	.	.	100,000
20 c.	.	.	.	.	50,000
50 c.	.	.	.	.	15,000

In December, 1882, a further supply of 50,000 of the 2 c. value was provided.

The final instalment of which I have a note were sent on the 10th March, 1883, consisting of 100,000 each of the 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c.

The total numbers sold in Lima alone from July, 1882, to the 1st November, 1883, were as follows:—

1 c.	.	.	.	.	180,994
2 c.	.	.	.	.	58,100
5 c.	.	.	.	.	278,314
10 c.	.	.	.	.	181,719
20 c.	.	.	.	.	27,190
50 c.	.	.	.	.	8,159

The following document is interesting. It was addressed to the Director-General of Posts in Chile, who had apparently raised some points with regard to the prepayment of correspondence from the occupied territory.

“ MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR,

“ SANTIAGO,

“ *May 7th, 1881.*

“ I have received your notes Nos. 46 and 219 in which you ask the advice of this Ministry on various points in reference to correspondence with Antofagasta, and also that exchanged with the other territories occupied by our armies. In reply I beg to state as follows :—

“ With regard to the correspondence with Antofagasta you need have no doubt, inasmuch as this territory, having being incorporated with the Republic, is subject to the same regulations, in all branches of the public service, as any other part of Chile.

“ With regard to Tarapacá, the supreme decree of the 18th March of last year should resolve your doubt, since it established, with respect to this territory, that all correspondence emanating therefrom or directed there should be subject to the provisions of the law of the 19th November, 1874.

“ As regards correspondence from Tacna and Arica, since the post offices at these places are being managed by Chilean employées, and since they use our stamps, the same regulations to which Chilean correspondence is subject should apply to them. And it should also be noted that the offices mentioned are under your control, as far as relates to the Universal Postal Union, you having been charged with their organisation and with making Arica the office of exchange for all the service of the department of Tacna.

“ With respect to the interior economy of these offices and all those which are not connected with the service of the Union, it is convenient that they should all for the present be under the governance of the political commander-in-chief of the territory.

“ As to correspondence from Lima and Callao, I have to say, that as there exists in each of these two towns an office of the Peruvian administration and one entrusted with the service for our army, you ought to consider as Chilean that received by the mail despatched by the Chilean administration, and, in passing, the other is subject to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union.

“ With reference to your final point concerning those persons who ought to enjoy the concession made in section 2 of the above-mentioned decree of the 18th March last year, I have to say, that the intention of this article is to include all the employées, both civil and military, etc., who are actually lending their services to the Republic of Chile in those territories.

“ But this privilege is only for correspondence which is exchanged between the towns of Chile and her armies or employées on campaign against Peru, and under no circumstances can they be made to extend to the persons indicated the right for abroad.

“ God guard you,

“ MANUEL RECARREN.

“ To the Director-General of Posts.”

On the 17th January, 1881, Lima and all the small towns surrounding it fell into the Chilean hands. The conquering general, however, informed the Peruvian Director of Posts that he would not hinder in any way the resumption of the means of communication and accordingly that official reopened the post

offices. These were carried on until the 30th November, 1881, by the Peruvians, but from that date they were taken over by the Chilian Military Governor in Lima and put under the control of Don Bernardo Irarrázaval.

By the middle of November this gentleman, in his capacity as Director of the Fiscal Treasury, had taken steps to provide for the necessary material which he knew would be required. On the 21st of the month he wrote to General Lynch, who was Commander-in-Chief, as follows :—

“ No. 12.

Stamp : REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

“ Fiscal Treasury of Lima.

“ LIMA,

“ November 21st, 1881.

“ MY LORD GENERAL,

“ For the immediate completion of the work of the Fiscal Treasury, it has become necessary to obtain the various articles enumerated below :—

• • • • •
“ A special press for the recoinage of the stamped paper.

“ An engraved plate to earmark the fiscal and postage stamps, it being possible to perform this operation in the same office and with the employées of the engraver.

• • • • •
“ And, finally, the transfer to the office of a large iron box which is deposited in the old Bank of Lima, and another which is in the Tribunal of the Consulate.

“ It not having been possible up to now to form an estimate of the cost of the specie required, nor of the pay of the day-workers, and other expenses which have already been indicated, you are solicited to issue instructions to the Commissariat of the Army to deliver to me the sum of five hundred pesos, of which at the right time a documentary account will be rendered.

“ God guard you,

“ BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

This very reasonable request was granted, and Señor Irarrázaval approached a business firm of the name of Peter Bacigalupi with a view to obtaining a supply of stamps suitably earmarked for use.

On the 3rd December the army postal authorities took possession of the Peruvian post offices and after closing them for that day reopened them on the 4th December under Chilian administration. This was in accordance with a decree dated the 1st December, which instructed Don Antonio S. de Saldívar, the Army Postmaster, to “ take possession of the Peruvian Post Office with all its furniture and effects and to instal there both the office, which, up to that date, had been under his charge, and also the employées which he might detail for the work.”

In a receipt dated from the Caja Fiscal, at Lima, on the 9th December, 1881, Señor Irarrázaval states that the army postal authorities had deposited with him the following stamps :—

1 c. : five parcels of five hundred sheets each ; the sheet containing one hundred stamps=250,000 stamps.

2 c. : two hundred and forty two sheets of 100 stamps=24,200 stamps.

The next day he acknowledges further deposits.

“ LIMA,

“ December 10th, 1881.

“ Received of the Commissariat of the Army, in accordance with the decree of the General-in-Chief dated the 5th inst., the following :—

“ 250,000=two hundred and fifty thousand postage stamps of the Postal Union of the value of one centavo each.

“ 500,000=five hundred thousand postage stamps of the Postal Union of the value of five centavos each.

“ 500,000=five hundred thousand current stamps of the value of ten centavos each.

“ 99,598=ninety-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-eight stamps of the Postal Union of the value of fifty centavos each.

“ 49,899=forty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine stamps of the Postal Union of 1 sol each.

“ (Signed) BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

We must now return to the consideration of the work undertaken by Peter Bacigalupi and Co. This firm amongst other things did a lot of relief-stamping for letter headings, and they seemed in every way suitable for the projected work. They were therefore instructed to make a hundred lead *clichés* all identically alike, showing the shield of Chile surmounted by heraldic plumes, but without supporters. These were then clamped together to form the printing plate.

A small foot-press was moved into the Fiscal Treasury and the same firm sent three employées there who proceeded with the overprinting of the stamps under the inspection of Sr. Zenobia Acuña. The three men actually doing the work were Señors Carrión and Rojas and Don Rafael Cruz.

The firm were paid \$130 silver currency for their work, and the inspector, Señor Acuña, received 240 soles in paper money, which at the then current rate of exchange of 12.50 soles per silver peso works out at \$19.20.

The writer in the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica de Chile*, to whom I am largely indebted for these details, states that he wrote to Señor Irarrázaval with regard to the multitudinous colours of some of the overprints. He was informed that a number of colour trials were made and that once the correct shade of ink was decided upon all the essays were destroyed! This may be correct so far as Señor Irarrázaval's knowledge goes, but the statement made by the Lima Society in their catalogue is very definite. They say: “A great quantity of postage stamps have been overprinted in different colours . . . by a person who had free access to the Post Offices in Lima in 1882 and 1883, whilst it was occupied by the Chilians. . . . This same person has also made other false surcharges on old issues . . . and sent great quantities to Europe, the United States, etc.” They further go on to state that some young men in Lima at the end of 1883 and in 1884 made imitations of the overprint, in various colours and on all kinds of stamps. These forgeries, in such cases where the colour of the overprint and the stamp are both correct, may be distinguished by the fact that the star in the centre of the arms is smaller than in the genuine. The plumes also are completely shaded in the forgery, whereas in the genuine there are parts where there is no shading at all.

(To be continued.)

Persia.

By R. W. GRAY.



WITH regard to the perforations of the 1919 Provisional high issues mentioned in the August, 1919, number of the *London Philatelist*, I have the 4 krs. with perf. 13½ as well as the whole series with perf. 11, and have no doubt the 2, 3, and 5 krs. exist with perf. 13½ also. The four higher values, 10, 20, 30, and 50 krs. I have with both perfs., 10½ and 11½.

As regards the locally lithographed 1919 Provisional issue, perhaps the following errors found by me in complete sheets of 100 of each denomination will be of interest to collectors of this country :—

The 1 chahi was apparently printed three times. No less than four errors appeared in the first setting of which one only was corrected in a subsequent printing. They are as follows :—

1 CHAHI.

- Second stamp from left in top row, numeral "1" missing over "ch."
- Sixth stamp from left in top row, numeral "1" in 1 chahi inverted.
- First stamp on left in 7th row down, short second "1" in 1919.
- Last stamp but one in bottom row, "1 C" instead of "1 ch."

This last error was corrected subsequently, but there were not many sheets printed in which it occurred, so it should be a rare variety. A third setting (of which I have not seen a complete sheet) had also a horizontal pair the first of which had the date "1999" instead of 1919, and the second "9191." These errors were apparently never put into circulation, for as soon as they were discovered the Director-General of Posts had these two removed from the sheet of 100 and only the remaining 98 were issued for use. I do not know their position on the sheet, as for the above reason it is impossible to find complete sheets.

The 3, 6, and 12 chahi have only the short second "1" in 1919, in the same position as in the sheets of the other two denominations.

The 5 chahi, besides the above short second "1," has the second stamp from the left in the third row with the "5" in "5 chahis" omitted altogether, and the date in the last stamp but one in the last row reads "19.9"; this may be due to faulty printing, but in the sheet I have the stop is most distinct.

Too much store must not be set by colour variations in this issue owing to its being locally printed with very primitive and imperfect materials. The stamps round the outer edges of the sheets are invariably darker than those in the middle, in all the denominations, so that several gradations of colour exist in each complete sheet, printed at one and the same time.

12 CHAHI, 1913.

I have just come across several specimens of this stamp cut in two (apparently with scissors) and the halves used as 6 chahi stamps, on entires. I have been able to satisfy myself that these are genuine and that they were bisected (in the Sultanabad district) owing to a shortage of the stock of 6 chahi stamps. They were in use only a short time.

IRAQ.

I have just received an envelope from Bagdad through the post with the $\frac{1}{2}$ an. green and 1 an. red "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" with the additional overprint "ON STATE SERVICE" under the "IRAQ" between the "s" of "BRITISH" and first "c" of "OCCUPATION." I do not know if this has yet been catalogued.

Occasional Notes.

WILL any members who are willing to contribute to the Five minute Paper evenings on the 6th January and the 5th May next, and to the Rare Stamp and Varieties evening on the 3rd February, please communicate with our Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13 Walbrook, London, E.C.4, as soon as possible, as he is very anxious to get the programme completed and published as early as possible.

The regulations governing these papers and displays are as follows:—

Five minute Papers.—The time to be occupied in reading the Paper is not to exceed five minutes, and if stamps are shown in illustration the time occupied in the Display and in any subsequent discussion on the paper is not to exceed fifteen minutes, or twenty minutes in all.

Display of Rare Stamps and Varieties.—No Member is to show more than twenty pieces, and the Display should be accompanied by a written description if possible. A block, a pair, or a strip is counted as one piece.

THE first meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society's Session, 1920-21, will be held on Thursday, October 21st. Future dates will be announced later on.

No stamps can be dealt with on the 21st October unless they are *received* by or before 11 a.m. on Monday, the 18th October.

Correspondence.

THE EDITOR, *The London Philatelist*.


DEAR SIR,—

We should be greatly obliged if you could inform collectors, through your columns, that, owing to circumstances over which we have no control, the new edition of GIBBONS CATALOGUE, PART 1, BRITISH EMPIRE, publication of which has been announced for the middle of September, will not now appear until about the end of October.

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION FUND.

 THE following letter has recently been received by the President :—

SHANGHAI, CHINA, *July 21st, 1920.*

DEAR MR. BACON,

I have duly received the interesting circular dated 21st May last, in which you appeal to the Fellows of the Society for donations to complete the necessary five thousand pounds required to establish a permanent home for the Royal Philatelic Society in London.

I now beg to propose the following :

I shall be happy to give the sum of £500 if the Society can find five other Fellows who will do the same, or, ten other Fellows who will give £250 each.

My idea in submitting this proposal is to obtain, with the least loss of time, the sum of £3000 which, added to the £1500 odd already collected, will only leave an amount of about £500 still to be collected and which, I feel confident, will soon be covered by the various small donations and subscriptions that will follow in the course of time.

The realization of the desired £5000 should then be consummated.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] A. M. TRACEY WOODWARD,

F.R.P.S.L.

In publishing this letter with the very handsome offer made by Mr. A. M. Tracey Woodward, the President sincerely hopes that the proposal made by him will meet with such a response from the members of the Society as to make it possible to secure for the Fund the generous contribution Mr. Woodward has promised.

FURTHER DONATIONS RECEIVED UP TO SEPTEMBER 23, 1920.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London				W. Beckwith	1	1	0
H. B. Manus	50	0	0	F. H. Melland	1	1	0
George Ginger	5	0	0	Albert Naish	1	1	0
J. S. Higgins	2	2	0	Major W. H. Wilkin	1	1	0
				J. H. H. Chamberlain	1	0	0
				Capt. J. S. Summers	1	0	0

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME FOR SESSION 1920 21.

<p>OCT. 21. First Meeting. Display by H.M. The King.</p> <p>NOV. 4. Notes and Display: "Sydney Views and Laureated Issues of N.S.W." By M. H. Horsley, J.P.</p> <p>NOV. 18. Paper and Display: By E. W. Mann. "Some modern line engraved Colonial Stamps with special reference to retouched varieties."</p> <p>DEC. 2. Notes and Display: "Virgin Islands." By R. B. Yardley.</p> <p>DEC. 16. Paper and Display: "The First Type, South Australia." By E. H. Collins.</p> <p>JAN. 6. Five-minute Papers.</p> <p>JAN. 20. Notes and Display: "Bahamas." By L. E. Bradbury.</p> <p>FEB. 3. Display of "Rare Stamps and Varieties." By Members.</p>	<p>FEB. 17. Paper and Display: "The Victory Issue of Belgium, July, 1919." By A. Holland.</p> <p>MAR. 3. Display of Selections from Society's Collection and from the Forgery Collections. By the Hon. Curator and the Assistant Hon. Secretary.</p> <p>MAR. 17. Notes on Reference List of Queensland Stamps, and Displays by Members interested. By R. B. Yardley.</p> <p>APRIL 7. Display: "Sicily." By W. J. Alan Walker</p> <p>APRIL 21. "The Settings and Different Plates of Roumanian Issues, 1866 to 1872." By W. Dorning Beckton.</p> <p>MAY 5. Five-minute Papers.</p> <p>MAY 26. Notes and Display: "Barbados." By C. A. Stephenson.</p> <p>JUNE 9. Annual Meeting.</p>
---	---

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—A new stamp is chronicled in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Great Britain 5s. of 1913. Bradbury Wilkinson printing. Overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" in two lines of black sans-serif caps.

Adhesive.

5s., rose-red; wmk. Royal Cypher, perf. 11 × 12.

BERMUDA.—Two new values are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts. Type 15 of Gibbons.

Adhesives.

2s., blue and dull purple on blue; Multiple, perf. 14.
4s., carmine and black " "

NEW HEBRIDES.—Four provisional stamps are reported in the *Australian Stamp Journal*.

The surcharges, 10 c. and figure 1 are, it is stated, very large, the figure 1 measuring 6½ mm. in height, while the 10 c. measures 12½ mm. horizontally, and the 1d. 7 mm. horizontally.

Provisionals.

10 c. in black on 25 c. New Caledonia, overprinted "NOUVELLE HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM."

1d. on 1s., pictorial.
1d. on 2s. "
1d. on 5s. "

RHODESIA.—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 5s. green and blue stamp, perf. 15, in, we are told, a new shade, yellow-green and blue.

Adhesive.

5s., yellow, green, and blue; perf. 15.

SAMOA.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., sent us the set of six New Zealand "Victory Stamps," overprinted "SAMOA" in block letters in red on the ½d., 1½d., and 6d. values, and in black or blue-black on the remainder.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—The *P.J.G.B.* chronicles three new parcel post stamps.

30 c., brown-red.
90 c., bright yellow.
1 gr., 20 c., orange.

DENMARK.—Three new stamps are listed in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Type of 1913. Head of King Christian X.

Adhesive.

8 öre grey; crosses, perf. 14 × 14½.
70 " green and brown " "
90 " red and brown " "

FRANCE.—New parcel post stamps are reported in the *S.C.F.*

Inscribed "COLIS. POSTAL MAJORATION" and imperf.

Parcels Post.
50 c., ultramarine.
1 fc., yellow.

HOLLAND.—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 10 g. stamp, Gibbons No. 225, surcharged at foot over the original value, 2.50 in large figures in black.

2.50 g. on 10 g., orange-vermilion. S.G. 225.

ICELAND.—Additions to the new set of official stamps are made by the *West-End Philatelist*.

Officials.
5 aur., orange-brown and grey; crosses, perf. 14 × 14½.
10 " blue and grey " "
50 " mauve and grey " "

LUXEMBURG.—The *Philatelic Magazine* chronicles some provisional Postage Due Stamps, viz. type of 1907, 15 on 12½ c. green and black, and 30 on 25 c. green and black.

SPAIN.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform us that a new stamp of 1 centimo has been issued of a simple design, similar in execution to the ¼ c. stamps, which it probably supersedes, but larger. Numeral of value in centre, "ESPANA" beneath a crown at top, "CENTIMO" at foot, and "CORREOS" on each side. Colour green.

SWEDEN.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 20 öre blue jubilee (King Gustaf Adolf), issued July 28th, it being then three hundred years since private letters were taken by post between Sweden and Hamburg and vice versa. Fifty millions issued in rolls of five hundred, imperf. by coil, perf. 10 at sides.

This stamp with portrait in centre has "SVERIGE" at top, value "20 ÖRE" at foot, date "1620" at left and "1920" at right.

This friend also sent the new 40 öre stamp for the general set. In the centre is a large crown with post-horn beneath, "KUNGL. POST" at top, value "ÖRE 40 ÖRE" at foot, and "SVERIGE" each side. Issued in rolls of 100, perf. 10 at sides.

Adhesives.
20 öre, blue; imperf. x 10.
40 " sage-green " "

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* has reported receipt of the 24 c. stamp of the current series. No watermark.

Adhesive.
24 c., purple-brown; no watermark.

BRAZIL.

"The new 100 reis stamp of Brazil.—I make public, that in the space of 30 days, count from this date and for the space of three months, must be put in circulation the new 100 reis stamp, commemorative of the Belgian King's visit to Brazil, which stamps will only be used for the correspondence in the national territory, have the following characteristics: 'red color, rectangular size 0.021 × 0.038, on the left King Albert's portrait and on the right Dr. Epitasio Pessoa, President of the Brazilian Republic: in the middle of the two portraits on top part they have a ribbon with the date "1920," and below the Brazilian emblem—the coffee and tobacco leaves. In the stamp basis there is a strip where are written in white letters: in the middle the word "100" "REIS," on the left the word "BRASIL" and on the right the word "CORREIO.""

DR. MARIO DE SANCTIS.
General Post Office, Rio Janerio.
21 August, 1920."

PARAGUAY.—Further provisionals are chronicled in the *S.C.F.*, all overprinted "HABILITADO 1920."

Adhesives.
0.50 c. on 80 c. (250,000).
1.75 on 3 p. (25,000).
Postage Due.
1 p. (200,000).

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MARTINIQUE.—Some provisionals are reported in the *Philatelic Magazine* on continental authority.

Provisionals.
5 on 1 c., red-brown and brown (375,000).
10 " 2 c., olive and brown (375,000).
25 " 15 c., brown, violet, and red (150,000).
Placed on sale June 24th.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 27th, 1920.

* Unused, other than Mint	£	s.	d.
Baghdad, set of 21, all,* mostly mint	130	0	0
Ditto, overprinted with Star and Crescent, with date within Crescent, ½ a. on 10 paras, green, mint	2	5	0

* Unused other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Baghdad, 2 as. on 1 pi, ultramarine with date between Star and Crescent and 2 as. on 1 pi, ultramarine (type 30), on entire	5	10	0
Ditto, 20 p., rose (type 30), mint	2	5	0
Bushire, 1915 (Aug.), 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 24 ch. and 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 k., set of 13	16	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s	d.
Bushire, 1 k., pair		3	5	0
Ditto, 5 k.		4	5	0
Ditto, 10 k.		4	5	0
Ditto, 1915 (Sept.), 1 ch., on piece		12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 24 ch.		15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 k., mint		14	0	0
Ceylon, 1855, imperf., 6d., pale purple-brown on blue,* no gum		3	5	0
India, 1854, die 2, 1 a., dull red, block of 8*		4	10	0
Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), 1d., dull red, small margins		4	10	0
Zululand, 1888-93, 5s., rose		3	0	0
Canada, 1868, laid, 1 c., brown-red		2	15	0
United States, 1861, 5 c., ochre,* full gum		5	0	0
New Britain, 1914, on Marshall Islands, 1d. on 3 pf., brown,* thinned		7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, first printing, 3d. on 30 pf., mint		22	0	0
Ditto, 1915, 1 on 2d. on 10 pf., mint		2	15	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, perf. 13, red-brown,* no gum		2	15	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 2½d. on 20 pf., comma after i, mint		6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 3s., and 5s., set of 11, on piece		30	0	0
Victoria, 1850, Litho., Thos. Ham, 1d., orange-vermilion,* creased		3	0	0
Collection, Imperial, Colonial, 3267		24	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND Co.

Sale of July 14th and 15th, 1920.

Cape, C A, 5s., orange, mint	50	0	0
Fiji, 1874, 6 c. on 3d., green,* with certificate	4	0	0
Great Britain, 5s., rose, Plate 1, reconstructed plate of 20, including three pairs	7	10	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	0	0
Ditto, 1911, 1d., aniline-pink, pair, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, "I.R." "Edwardian, £1, OFFICIAL, slight repair	85	0	0
Ditto, "O.W." "ditto, 10d. OFFICIAL, £3 and	4	0	0
Marshall Islands, "G.R.I.," 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., blocks of 4*	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair*	5	5	0
Natal, 1908, £1	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 10 c., bisected, on piece	3	5	0
Samoa, "G.R.I.," 1914, ½d. on 5 pf., comma after i	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d. on 50 pf., pair, on piece, one stamp with double surcharge	3	15	0
Southern Nigeria, 1904, £1, mint	3	12	6

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s	d.
Bushire, 1915, 1 ch., without stop, mint		2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 ch., ditto, ditto		2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 ch., postally used		10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 ch., strip of 8, one stamp being no stop variety		9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair		2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 ch., strip of 9, one stamp, the no stop variety		14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy		2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 k., strip of 3		16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another strip of 3, showing the no stop variety		17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy		6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 k., pair		10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, one stamp being the no stop variety		11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy		7	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., block of 4 and pair, on piece		6	15	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 4d., pale blue, block of 5, mint		10	0	0
Sicily, 50 gr.		7	10	0
Lagos, 1884, 5s., blue		3	3	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1		3	5	0
Nevis, 1883-90, 6d., green		4	0	0
Russia, 1857-8, 20 k., violet and green, mint, unissued variety.		4	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, defective		7	10	0
Spain, 1850, 6 r.		3	12	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue		3	10	0

Sale of July 21st and 22nd, 1920.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d.	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., slight thinning	11	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, strip of 3, slight repair	21	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, inverted wmk.	2	10	0
Ditto, Cross, 10s., grey-green	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	4	4	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green, slight tear	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on bluish	6	0	0
Ditto, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac (2) each	2	8	0
Ditto, 1873, 6d., buff, Plate 13, perf., clipped	4	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange £5 10s. and	5	15	0
Ditto, "I.R." "OFFICIAL," 1884, 1s., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose*	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887-92, £1	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 8d., dull orange	4	0	0
Zurich, vert. lines, 6 r.	2	10	0
Victoria, 1867, 6d., blue, S.G. 139	2	6	0
Cape, 1855, 1s., yellow-green	2	15	0
Falkland Islands, Queen, 2s. 6d., deep blue	2	8	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Nova Scotia, 1d., red	3	3	0
Queensland, 1882, 4d., pale yellow, "PENGE," S.G. 175,* slight crease	2	2	0
Argentina, 1891, 20 pesos	2	5	0
Baghdad, S.G. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, set of 12, mint	60	0	0
Ditto, S.G., 1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 20, set of 6, mint	32	0	0
Barbados, 1860, pin perf. 12½, 1d., blue	4	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1867-82, 10s., grey- green	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Cross, £1, brown- lilac	5	0	0
Ditto, £5	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, Earliest, 1d., orange on yellowish	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, late, 1d., red	5	5	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c.*	5	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin perf. 12½, 4d.	5	10	0
United States, 1851-6, 90 c.	3	10	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., orange-ver- milion, pair, on piece, butterfly postmark	4	8	0
Ditto, 1868-81, 5s., blue on yellow, few perfs., clipped	4	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-black, repaired	3	7	6

Sale of July 27th, 28th and 29th, 1920.

Seychelles, 2 c. on 36 c., postmark Aug. 6th, 1906	3	0	0
Austria, Mercury, 6 k., blue, block of 10	4	15	0
Baghdad, S.G. 1, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto 2, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto 6, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto 7, ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto 9, ditto	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto 11, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto 12, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto 13, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto 17, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto 18, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto 19, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto 20, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto 21, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto 22, ditto	15	0	0
Belgium, 1849-50, 40 c., block of 12,* two stamps with ink mark	46	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue* £3 7s. and Bushire, 1 ch. and 5 ch., on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, 5 ch.	9	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green, trifling repair Cape, De la Rue, 1d., brown-red, pair, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1861, 4d., blue, inter- mediate	19	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* with gum	9	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
France, 1849, 20 c., black, on toned, block of 20*	4	4	0
French Colonies, 1871-6, 2 c., block of 4, mint	9	10	0
Great Britain, 1867-82, £1, on <i>bleuté</i> Anchor	7	0	0
Roman States, 1 scudo	5	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, re- paired	8	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-ver- milion, defective	15	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 1d.	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., golden yellow, imperf.	9	0	0
Bahamas, 1861, rough perf., 6d., grey-lilac	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, perf. 13, 4d., rose, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy*	2	15	0
Barbados, 5s., rose, off centre	2	6	0
British East Africa, "A.B.," ½ a. on 2d., S.G. 38	2	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., dark green, strip of 12, mint	48	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., deep blue, defect at corner	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 18, mint	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red, block of 4,* has tear	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 12, ditto	23	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7	0	0
Great Britain, 9d., straw, hair lines, repaired, with certifi- cate	11	0	0
Ditto, £5, on <i>bleuté</i>	9	0	0
Ditto, I.R. OFFICIAL, Edwardian, £1, green, slight defect	90	0	0
India, 1854, 2 as., pale green, block of 8, mint	8	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, the two halves and one other	36	0	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.	29	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 6 r., hor. lines, on entire	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, March, 1843, 4 r., ditto	4	0	0
Turks Island, 1881, 2½ on 1d., type 24	6	0	0

Sale of Sept. 3rd, 8th, and 9th, 1920.

Cape, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., block of 6 Brazil, 1843, 90 c., two, each	4	0	0
Ditto, 1844, on greyish paper, 180 r., slight defect	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 300 r.	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 600 r.	4	10	0
Brunswick, 1862-4, <i>perces en arc</i> , ½ sq., on piece	4	4	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	7	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.			* Unused, other than Mint.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., red, block of 4, slightly creased	7	15	0	Oldenburg, 1855, $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr.	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., block of 4, trifling defect	8	5	0	Ditto, 1859, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd sgr., blue postmark, thin spot	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair, slight defect	4	8	0	Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, pair	4	8	0	Ditto, 1861, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., moss-green,* slight defect	5	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d, brown-red, block of 4, mint	8	0	0	Roumania, 1872, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 b., vermillion, S.G. 135	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, ditto, ditto	8	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 50 b., red and blue, imperf., S.G. 142	2	5	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, wove, 1 r., black on green	4	0	0	Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, laid, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., black on pale green*	2	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 k., blue, vert. laid, cut round	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., black on pale yellow*	4	0	0	Ditto, 1858, 5 k., blue, larger pearls, S.G. 8	4	17	0
France, 1849-50, 15 c., deep green on greenish, 50s., £2 12s., and	3	10	0	Saxony, 3 pf., brick-red	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, mint	3	7	6	Servia, 1866, 2 p., dull green on lavender*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c. (two wide figures 4), slight defect	9	5	0	Spain, Madrid, 1 c., bronze	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-brown	29	0	0	Ditto, 1868, 19 c., brown	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., vermillion*	70	0	0	Philippine Islands, 1854, 10 c., pale rose*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-vermillion, slight defect	24	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate blue	2	12	0
Ditto, 1852, 10 c., strip of 3	6	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 r., dull green, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1870-3, 15 c., bistre, tête-bêche, pair	9	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1855, broken circle, 5 c., dull red	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, ditto, ditto, mint	11	0	0	Ditto, 1863, 1 r., rosy mauve, mint	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1867-82, Anchor, 10s., grey-green 50s. and	4	4	0	Ditto, 1869-74, ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 rs., blue*	2	15	0
Ditto, £5	5	10	0	Sweden, 1855, thin, 3 skbco., green	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose*	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, thick, 24 skbco, vermillion 80s. and	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine,* slight crease	7	0	0	Geneva, 1845, Small Eagle, 5 c. 42s. and	3	7	6
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	4	17	6	Ditto, 1847, Large Eagle, 5 c.	3	7	6
Holland, 15 c., chestnut, S.G. 26	9	0	0	Vand, 5 c.	3	12	0
Modena, 1859, 40 c., rose	2	10	0	Poste Locale, without frame, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.	17	0	0
Ditto, 1853, large "B.G.," S.G. 101	5	5	0	United States, 1857-60, 90 c., red postmark	3	15	0
Ditto, 1859, 10 c., black	2	10	0	Uruguay, Diligencia, 60 c., deep blue*	3	7	0
Parma, 80 c., olive-yellow*	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 r., vermillion*	3	5	0
Roman States, 1 sc., dull rose	3	5	0	Ditto, 1858, 120 c., slate blue	6	0	0
Sardinia, 1851, 40 c., rose, mint	2	8	0	Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple	6	5	0
Ditto, 1855-61, 3 l., bronze, used	2	12	0				
Sicily, $\frac{1}{2}$ g., deep orange-yellow	2	10	0				
Ditto, 50 g., brown-lake	4	10	0				
Tuscany, 60 c.	18	0	0				
Ditto, 1853, 1 soldo, yellow-buff	2	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 9 crazie, on white	3	15	0				
Ditto, 1860, 3 lire,* slight repair	78	0	0				
Lubeck, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., brown*	3	7	6				
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, $\frac{1}{4}$ th sch., dotted ground	5	5	0				
Ditto, 1867, 2 sch., grey-lilac	3	0	0				
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., orange-red	2	4	0				
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., pale green	4	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 1 sgr., deep mauve	3	15	0				
Mexico, 1868, 12 c., black on brown, imperf.	4	4	0				
Ditto, another copy, perf.	3	7	6				
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, on piece	20	0	0				

MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of July 20th and 23rd, 1920.

Great Britain, Archer, perf., 1d., red-brown, pair, used with pair of 1841, 1d., on piece	3	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green, slight defect	3	5	0
Sicily, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., orange*	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermillion, slight defects	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto, close margins	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, repaired	2	4	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, cut down middle	2	4	0
Oldenburg, 1859, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., close margins*	4	4	0
Prussia, 1857, solid background, 2 sgr., pale blue*	2	10	0
Great Britain, The Beaufort House Essay	4	0	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

OCTOBER, 1920.

No. 346.

A Notable Work.



OUR President's book on *The Line Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., has at last seen the light of day. The work will be fully reviewed later; at the moment it would be idle to suggest that we have as yet had time to take more than a cursory glance at what is probably the most important contribution to philatelic knowledge that has appeared from any Philatelic pen since the *Crawford Catalogue*.

It appears at a peculiarly fortunate period, in the Jubilee year of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and at a time when the demand for the classic stamps of our own country has never stood higher.

The work is noticeable too for various reasons. First the opportunity of free and full access to the unique records of the postage stamp business of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., coupled with the fact that such opportunity was afforded to the most able philatelist of the present day, capable and willing to take the fullest advantages so offered. Furthermore, it is by special permission dedicated to our Royal Patron His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fifth, who has given our President the privilege of access to and illustration of many treasures contained in the Royal Collection.

We notice Mr. Heath, the Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., in his Foreword to the work, bears handsome tribute to our President's "unselfish devotion" and "untiring industry" in its compilation, all of which we, who know him so well, can and do very readily appreciate and confirm.

The work comprises a full history of the production of that eminent firm, so far as British Line Engraved Postage Stamps are concerned, during the forty years from 1840 to 1880.

Our President has most generously presented a copy of the book to every Fellow on the roll at our Jubilee. For the successful materialisation of many years' work and research, we tender to Mr. Bacon our heartiest congratulations, and for his most handsome present our sincere thanks. May he live long and enjoy the health and strength necessary to write many more such works is the earnest wish of his fellow members—and so say all of us.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 208.)



UNLIKE the corresponding settings of the remaining values in centimos it will be noticed that this contains no stamps *tête-bêche*. The stamps are coarsely printed in reddish brown, most of the stamps showing flaws, and occasionally traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS" may be seen. Perf. 12.

1 BOLIVAR. *First setting*. We have seen several blocks of this setting, enough to show that the sheet was composed of five transfers, the same in each vertical column, e.g. :—

5	1	2	3	4	5
5	1	2	3	4	5
5	1	2	3	4	5

The transfers are distinguished by the following indications :—

1. No inner frame line at bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "1," only the short vertical lines being visible.
2. No inner frame, only traces of the short vertical lines, at the bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "1."
3. Inner frame line wanting under the foot of the figure "1" in the lower right corner.
4. Inner frame wanting entirely under the figure "1" on the lower left corner.
5. The inner frame work in both the squares in the lower corners is complete.

Printed on thick paper, stained buff. Perf. 12. A special feature, which applies equally in the case of all the subsequent reprints, and consequently by means of which the reprints of this value may be readily eliminated, consists in the fact that there is no inner frame line round the word "BOLIVAR" as there is in the originals.

Second setting. We have seen what is apparently a complete sheet of one hundred stamps of this setting, though it has no margins. It is characterised by four stamps *tête-bêche* in the eighth row, marked * in the diagram below. Made up of two transfers :—

1. The base of the figure "1" in the lower right corner forms the inner frame of the square, there being no vertical lines underneath it.
2. The base of the figure "1" in the lower right corner is well above the inner frame work of the bottom of the square, and the bounding line of this is slightly defective under the left end of the foot of the "1."

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	2*	I*	2*	I*	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

There were apparently several printings from this stone, as we have seen blocks in the following colours : dark green and greyish green, perf. 12 ; olive-green, pale green on yellowish, green on toned paper, yellow-green on toned paper, perf. 11.

Third setting. We have seen a block of nine stamps, in three rows of three, with outer margins showing that it came from the bottom right corner of a sheet, which agrees entirely with the corresponding block of the sheet of the second setting described above, except that the first stamp of the block is not *tête-bêche*, which it should be if printed from that setting. Hence we infer that there is a setting with the *tête-bêche* varieties of the previous setting corrected. This particular block was printed in slate-green on toned paper. Perf. 11.

Fourth setting. Printed in sheets of one hundred and twenty, in ten rows of twelve, from the same transfers as used for the second and third settings. There are no stamps *tête-bêche*, and the arrangement is perfectly regular.

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	I	2	I
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

Coarsely printed in several shades : dark green, green, bright green, yellow-green. Perf. 12.

To sum up, attention to the following rules will enable the collector to detect these reprints :—

1. All stamps perf. 12 are reprints.
2. All the reprints with but very few exceptions show at least traces of a fine diagonal line passing through the lower part of the letter "s" of "CENTS" from the left side of the square in the bottom right corner to the bottom margin of the stamp, and a short line joining the "s" to the frame below exactly under the full stop after the word "CENTS."
3. In the "CENTS" value in the originals the figures are as a rule much more irregularly placed than in the reprints and show many more adventitious dots or marks. The reprints as a rule are better printed than the originals, except in the case of those printed in sheets of one hundred and twenty. The reprint of the 1 bolivar may be easily detected by the absence of the inner frame round the word "BOLIVAR."

We append a list of the originals and reprints, which will be found a further aid in distinguishing them.

ORIGINALS.

(1) *Thin paper. Perf. 11.*

- 5 c., blue.
- 5 c., dark blue.
- 5 c., pale blue.
- 10 c., brick-red.
- 10 c., carmine-rose.
- 25 c., yellow.
- 25 c., orange.
- 50 c., black-brown.
- 50 c., purple-brown.
- 1 bol., green.
- 1 bol., dark green.

(2) *Thick paper. Perf. 11.*

- 5 c., pale blue.
- 10 c., scarlet.
- 25 c., orange-yellow.
- 50 c., brown.

Varieties : Printed on both sides.

- (a) With normal impression on back.
 - 5 c., pale blue.
- (b) With reversed impression on back.
 - 5 c., pale blue.
 - 10 c., scarlet? Catalogued by Saldivia.
 - 50 c., brown.

REPRINTS.

- (1) *Thick paper. Perf. 12.*
 5 c., blue.
 10 c., red.
 25 c., orange.
 25 c., yellow.
 25 c., lemon-yellow.
 50 c., chocolate.
 1 bol., green.
 1 bol., dark green.
- (2) *Medium to thin paper. Perf. 12.*
 5 c., blue ?
 10 c., carmine.
 10 c., vermilion.
 25 c., bright yellow.
 50 c., brown.
 50 c., pale brown.
 1 bol., green.
 1 bol., greyish green.
- (3) *Medium to thin paper. Perf. 11.*
 5 c., blue.
 10 c., carmine.
 10 c., vermilion-red on yellowish.
 25 c., orange.
 25 c., orange-yellow.
 25 c., lemon-yellow.
 50 c., dark brown.
 50 c., black-brown.
 50 c., brown on buff.
 1 bol., dull green.
 1 bol., olive-green.
 1 bol., green on yellowish.
 1 bol., slate-green.
- Error of colour.*
 50 c., red.
- (4) *Thin paper, coarse printing. Perf. 12.*
 5 c., pale blue.
 10 c., red.
 10 c., red-carmine.
 10 c., deep lilac-rose.
 10 c., pale lilac-rose.
 25 c., orange.
 25 c., orange-yellow.
 25 c., yellow.
 50 c., red-brown.
 50 c., chocolate.
 1 bol., dark green.
 1 bol., bright green.
 1 bol., yellow-green.

The G. R. F. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from page 212.)



OTHER settings may exist but it is improbable that any posthumous varieties were created. There are a number of varieties due to light printing or defective type.

On Setting A, No. 2 appears without stop after "I" (Manus), and No. 5 similarly or with only faint traces of a stop after "G" (on Kieta).

A list is now given of the varieties of these stamps which have been seen. It should be borne in mind that the impression of the surcharge varies considerably, and a broken letter or missing stop may appear on one stamp, whereas the one above or below on the same sheet may closely approximate to the normal. This makes it rather difficult to dogmatize without further blocks for purposes of study.

1st Setting. Registration stamps of Rabaul (without hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA"), Kāwieng (in tall letters with no hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA"), Kāwieng (in thick broad letters with hyphen), and Kāwieng (in thick broad letters in deep red and without hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA"), Herbertshohe (with hyphen), Manus, Kieta (with hyphen).

2nd Setting. Rabaul (with hyphen), Kieta. Friederich Wilhelmshaven (with hyphen), Herbertshohe (with hyphen).

3rd Setting. Rabaul (without hyphen).

There are several minor varieties to be found in the German lettering on the stamps, a prominent one being the absence of the bracket at left of "DEUTSCH NEUGUINEA," which appears on No. 34 (Friedrich-Wilhelmshaven, Rabaul, Kieta) and similar omission to the right on No. 39. There is no hyphen between "DEUTSCH" and "NEUGUINEA" on some sheets. Rabaul is found with a short final "L" on No. 806. The full sheet of registration labels consists of fifty stamps in ten horizontal rows of five.

HIGH VALUES.

These are all printed in sheets of twenty, arranged in five horizontal rows of four stamps.

A description is given of what is undoubtedly the 1st setting, with a space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 4 mm. between the bottom of the "R" and the top of the figure of value. The fourth stamp in this setting shows a large letter "S" in the value. This setting is found on the stamps of German New Guinea only.

The Mark Value. This setting is of four types (horizontally).

1st Setting. Spaced 4 mm. (proved).

No. 1. The stop after "G" and the "I" itself somewhat below the level of the other letters.

No. 2. The top of the "I" bends to the left, thus —and the stop after "I" is somewhat raised. Broken left foot to "R."

No. 3. Comma like stop after " R." Stop after " G " often faint.

No. 4. Kink in the top of the " R."

This stamp is characterized by the large " S " in the value surcharge which is from an entirely different fount.

2nd Setting. The setting which is usually described as the 2nd setting but which may eventually prove to come later in order, shows a spacing of $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the bottom of the " R " and the value. There are four distinguishable types, but the order in which they occur has yet to be proved, and an undoubted copy of the 3 mk. in this setting has yet to be seen.

- A. Defect in top left-hand corner of the " R " (*vide* registration stamps).
- B. Stop after " G " broken at bottom on the left. Serif at right foot of " I " faint or broken.
- C. Top left serif of " I " broken off.
- D. Bottom right tip of " R " broken (usually).

This setting appears to occur only on the New Guinea stamps. Copies have been found of the high values of the Marshall Islands stamps with the $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. spacing, but these cannot be placed in the setting.

The 3 mk. New Guinea which has been seen with this spacing corresponds in some respects with D, but although the foot of the " R " is broken the stops are rounded, and the appearance of the ink makes it probable that this is a posthumous overprint. Copies of the 1 and 2 mk. New Guinea have also been found with this spacing which do not correspond with the normal types. The distinguishing characteristics of these stamps is that the horizontal line of the " G " is bent in an abnormal fashion. The latter type also occurs in the 3 mk. New Guinea with 4 mm. spacing, so that these were either further regular settings or it is perhaps more probable that such stamps belong to the same category as the later settings of the lower values. It is also probable that such stamps were surcharged singly or in smaller settings than of four at a time. In any case, stamps which show the stops very regular and well rounded, and printed in dull (not necessarily faint) ink should be viewed with suspicion.

Curiously enough the Marshall Islands stamps with $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. spacing to which allusion has been made above show the surcharge in a full black ink.

3rd Setting. Spaced 4 mm. The same types are found as in setting 2, but the order has been proved in this case. The types have become more damaged.

- No. 1. Defect in the top left corner of the " R " (*vide* registration stamps).
- No. 2. Stop after " G " broken at bottom on the left. Small defective stop after " R " and stop omitted or large stop (probably a correction) after the " I."
- No. 3. Smaller stop after " G." Top left serif of the " I " broken off.
- No. 4. Stops uniformly smaller. The foot of the " R " is broken off at right.

The serifs on right-hand side of the " I " both shortened and faint.

The " S " in the value surcharges on this stamp is defective at top.

Owing to the rarity of the stamps it is difficult to identify all examples, but the three settings described above have been actually proved, although, as in the case of the registration stamps, the identifying peculiarities may not occur on the earliest surcharged stamps.

THE NUMBERS PRINTED.

The majority of catalogues of war issues give what is a semi-official list of the numbers of stamps overprinted. There are some small discrepancies, if the face-value of the stamps is worked out on the basis of this list, and compared with that given at the court-martial of the postmaster, in which he stated that about £700 worth of stamps were surcharged. The officer in charge of the Treasury at Rabaul, who had control of the issue of stamps to the postmaster, said in his evidence that only £505 worth were printed. In any case, the approximate numbers were as follows :—

New Guinea.	1d. on 3 pfg.	. . .	280
	1d. „ 5 „	. . .	4558
	2d. „ 10 „	. . .	5290
	2d. „ 20 „	. . .	5397
	3d. „ 25 „	. . .	309
	3d. „ 30 „	. . .	347
	4d. „ 40 „	. . .	737
	5d. „ 50 „	. . .	282
	8d. „ 80 „	. . .	382
	1s. „ 1 mk.	. . .	63
	2s. „ 2 „	. . .	75
	3s. „ 3 „	. . .	35
	5s. „ 5 „	. . .	30

Another list gives the numbers of the high values as :—

1s. on 1 mk.	. . .	63
2s. „ 2 „	. . .	57
3s. „ 3 „	. . .	48
5s. „ 5 „	. . .	35

It is probable that the first list is the more correct.

The Marshall Islands stamps which were placed on sale on December 16th consisted of the following quantities :—

1d. on 3 pfg.	. . .	2600
1d. „ 5 „	. . .	1,200
2d. „ 10 „	. . .	12,800
2d. „ 20 „	. . .	10,000
3d. „ 25 „	. . .	200
3d. „ 30 „	. . .	203
4d. „ 40 „	. . .	1,020
5d. „ 50 „	. . .	525
8d. „ 80 „	. . .	406
1s. „ 1 mk.	. . .	85
2s. „ 2 „	. . .	200
3s. „ 3 „	. . .	45
5s. „ 5 „	. . .	30

The statement is made that these are the numbers of the issues sold to the Post Office, probably as obtained from the Treasury. It is perhaps possible that a few sets were distributed from the total number surcharged, and are therefore

not included in these numbers. The numbers of the O.S. stamps are given as follows :—

1d. on 3 pfg. . . .	9258
1d. „ 5 „	1681

The numbers of the 2½d. stamps issued about the same time are :—

2½d. on 10 pfg. . . .	1675
2½d. „ 20 „	1445

These are all probably approximately correct figures of the stamps surcharged and issued *up to a certain date*, but the following extract from the report of the trial throws a certain amount of light on the numbers printed :—

“ ‘ MR. MITCHELL. You were present when the packet of stamps were opened last night, and the figures showed that there were £73 worth of New Guinea stamps and £22 worth of Marshall Islands stamps (face value) ? ’

‘ Yes.’

‘ If the statements in your letter to a city stamp dealer were correct, that only £290 worth of New Guinea stamps were issued, you brought from New Guinea a fourth of the whole issue ? ’

‘ Yes, that is according to the letter, but that was not all the issue.’

‘ You say that £290 worth does not represent all that were surcharged while you were in office. How many were ? ’

“ About £700 worth. About £290 worth were from Marshall Islands, and the balance were New Guinea stamps.’ ”

In the letter referred to, the postmaster states :—

“ Of the New Guinea varieties there were £290 worth placed on sale, the most uncommon variety being the 5 mk. stamps, of which only thirty-five were surcharged.”

As a matter of fact, the list which is quoted above, and which is supposed to represent the £290 worth, gives the number of 5 mk. stamps overprinted as thirty, but the difference of five may be accounted for by the fact that five of these stamps were given away in the form of a presentation, and not actually sold. On the other hand, the earlier list gives the number of 5 mk. correctly as thirty-five, and states that £235 worth of the New Guinea surcharged stamps were placed on sale. Accounts agree in respect of the Marshall Islands stamps, of which some £290 worth were overprinted.

It is possible that originally some £250 to £300 worth of New Guinea stamps were overprinted, and some £300 worth of Marshall Islands, and that the balance consists of stamps sent in by residents or from Australia for the purpose of surcharging. It is therefore also probable that the numbers given represent the numbers of the first two settings, and on the assumption that catalogue prices are worked out on some sort of a system, they probably represent the true value of stamps belonging undoubtedly to the first two settings.

In connection with the figures given above, it will no doubt be of interest if the figures of the stamps seized by the Australian Government, and which may or may not eventually come on the market, be detailed. These numbers are no doubt part of the numbers set out in the lists, and if these do not come on the market, the numbers of the issued stamps can be correspondingly reduced so far as the collecting public is concerned.

(To be continued.)

Some Considerations Regarding the Flaw Varieties of the Electrotyped Issues of Queensland.

CAPT. C. W. CRAWFORD.

(Continued from page 215).



IN the One Penny of the 1887 type there is an interesting variety known as the "Pointed Bust," in which the bust is produced through the white oval as far as the "E" of "ONE." This flaw, Type III, No. 93 in the sheet, is found in the printing on *burelé* paper in 1895 and, although I have not been able to trace a copy, it was also in the original plate of the 1887 issue, perf. 12 (*vide Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVI, page 111), and thus giving that particular electro a life of about eight years.

As regards the Twopence of 1894, retouched mould, I have satisfied myself that only one plate was used for the various printings, many of minor varieties being present during the whole period of use, about eighteen months. The "fwo" error is found on the provisional papers of 1895 as well as the ordinary Crown Q paper, and was in the plate for at least a year, my earliest dated copy being 28th June, 1894.

As an example of a flaw in a large electro we will take the "Ear Drop" variety of the One Penny, four figures, which developed in Type IV, No. 94 in the sheet, in 1901 and was corrected in 1904, thus having a life of about three years (*vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXIII, pages 156 and 157).

From the foregoing it would seem that the life of a plate was considerably more than would be expected from copper electros under heavy pressure required for surface printing, and this is accentuated when we remember that postal business was continually on the increase, thus necessitating the printing of much larger quantities of stamps to meet the public demand.

The only information I can find on this subject is given by Mr. Basset Hull in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, page 141, as follows:

"Between 1882 and 1889 several new plates of the One Penny and Twopenny were prepared. The following particulars are gathered from proof sheets in the Government Engraver's and Post Offices.

ONE PENNY.

Second block prepared in November, 1882 (same date as first, and similar colour and characteristics).

Third block prepared April 7th, 1884, and spoiled in one month through ink containing mercury; colour, pale red. Period after value.

Fourth block prepared June 14th, 1884, new ink used and colour approved June 17th, 1884; bright and pale vermilion. Period after value.

Fifth (?) block, submitted for approval, 5th May, 1887; colour, vermilion. No period after value, and arabesques as in the Twopence.

Sixth (?) block, submitted for approval, 14th August, 1887; colour, salmon-pink. No period after value, and arabesques as in the Twopence.

TWO PENCE.

Second block, commenced October 16th, 1883; colour, full blue.

Third block, November 17th, 1886; colour, pale blue.

Fourth (?) block, May 5th, 1887; colour, bright blue.

Fifth (?) block, August 14th, 1887; colour, bright ultramarine.

Sixth (?) block, November 25th, 1889; colour, deep blue."

Mr. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, pages 165 and 166, considers that as regards the One Penny value, the second "block" was Mould B, which was probably used with Mould A in building up the plate of the One Penny issued on 23rd November, 1882, the third and fourth blocks representing two subsequent plates, the fifth block being undoubtedly the 1887 issue without stop after "PENNY." Of the Twopence (issued 1st August, 1882) Mr. Bornefeld considers the second and third blocks were the second and third plates made up from Moulds A, B, and C, and that the fourth block was the first plate of the Twopence, 1887 issue, with modified design. From these particulars the life of a plate works out at from two to three years, but we notice only three months' interval between the fifth and sixth blocks of the One Penny, and fourth and fifth blocks of the Twopence.

This, however, does not explain what necessity there was for registering a proof sheet (not a colour trial) from a plate on the occasion of Mould B being prepared unless there were two plates, the "first block" being all Mould A, and the "second block" all Mould B. It is exceedingly unlikely that two plates of the One Penny value should be manufactured for use in November, 1882. Mr. Bornefeld does not say definitely that the first plate contained both Moulds A and B; he thinks that such was the case and states definitely that one plate of the One Penny was built up from both moulds, and that one plate of the Twopence had electros from Moulds A, B, and C.

If the proof sheets referred to by Mr. Basset Hull are still in existence an examination of the "make-up" as regards the moulds, etc., would be of the greatest value. In the absence of any such information I venture to offer the following explanation regarding them:

It would seem that it all hinges on the use of the word "prepare," which I take it does not necessarily mean that a new plate was manufactured, but that a plate was cleaned and prepared or adjusted in position in the printing press. The resulting proof sheet would then be evidence of the proper state of the plate and at the same time it might be a proof for a new plate, design, or colour. Thus the dates given are really the dates of various printings, and we also notice that although the design was modified yet the "blocks" were numbered consecutively for each value.

We therefore get two printings of the One Penny in November, 1882, the Six Pence was issued in the same month, and printings, of the One Penny and Twopence, modified types, in May and August, 1887.

As regards the "third block" or third printing of the One Penny, the plate was, presumably, spoiled about the 7th May, 1884, and by June 14th a new plate had been made and the fourth printing commenced. It is interesting to note that the interval of thirty-eight days is just about the time required to produce thirty new electrotypes using two moulds.

We can, therefore, come to no definite conclusions as regards the life of the printing plates. In the issues with small electros, blocks of four, it would seem doubtful if an entirely new plate was built up to replace another of the same

design. It is probable that faulty or worn electros were replaced from time to time, and this would only be known by the fact of a flaw having disappeared from a sheet, or a new variety introduced, or a change of position of the electros in the plate. Thus we see that an added interest attaches to specimens of flaws with dated postmarks or marginal watermarks. The same remarks apply in a modified extent to the later issues with two or three large electros making up the printing plate.

In December, 1907, on the introduction of Crown A paper, which was double size, we find the One Penny being printed from two plates side by side in the printing press, the sheets being cut in half before being issued to the Post Office (*vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXV, page 22). Mr. Dalby mentions that the Twopence, second redrawn type, and probably the Nine Pence, Commonwealth type, were also printed from two plates, and there is a possibility that this method was applied to other denominations.

In most cases it should be possible to find marks to distinguish the twin plates from each other, and such flaws would be of considerable interest to the specialist.

In 1876, when the introduction of surface printing from electrotypes was being considered, Mr. Knight, the Government Engraver, had proposed printing from two plates at the same time so as to compensate for the reduction of the size of the sheets from 240 to 120 impressions. However, in a letter dated the 9th August, 1878, which is reproduced in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, page 72, Mr. Knight says :

" . . . I have the honour to draw your attention to former correspondence relative to the size of the sheet. In my enclosed letter of the 20th July, 1876, I state in the last paragraph that we shall be able to print two sheets at once ; but this, I find from more matured experience, cannot be done in our small press, as much greater power would be required for so large a surface, electrotypes needing greater pressure than type printing. . . ."

Thus the printing of double sheets on Crown A paper was in effect the realization of a proposal made thirty years previously.

In concluding this paper I express the hope that it may arouse further interest in this somewhat intricate subject, and that my conjectures may lead to discussion and new discoveries.

Bolivia and Peru during the Chilean Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

By LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(Continued from page 220.)



LARGE number of stamps were found in the Post Office when the Chilians took over, and these were sold without any overprint until a supply of the specially earmarked specie could be obtained. This is quite definitely established by documents, published in the *Anales*, which consist of official receipts for stamps sold in December, 1881, and even January, 1882, although these latter are an almost negligible quantity, *without any overprint*.

On the 5th December the Caja Fiscal delivered the first parcel of the special stamps consisting of 40,000 of the 1 c., orange-yellow.

Two days later a supply of the 2 c. value amounting to 50,000 copies was handed over. Señor Irarrázaval definitely states that the 2 c., violet, was first used and the 2 c., carmine, issued later. And this is supported by other evidence, so that it may be taken as correct. I should say here, in order to avoid any possible misconception, that there is no reason to doubt Señor Irarrázaval's good faith in the various statements he has made. But it must be borne in mind that he was speaking from memory of events which occurred more than twenty years before, and it is therefore necessary to test every statement made by the light of such other evidence as is available.

The 1 c., orange-yellow, was put on sale on the 6th December, and the 2 c., violet, on the 8th of the same month. On the 14th was delivered a parcel consisting of 50,000 stamps of 5 c. of the issue overprinted with the horseshoe. The origin of this overprint was as follows:—

Peru had joined the Postal Union in April, 1879, and the American Bank Note Co. of New York were instructed to overprint certain values with a horseshoe enclosing the words "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL," and the name "PERU" across the foot. The supply of these was shipped at the end of August or the beginning of September, 1881, and was on its way to Peru when the vessel, containing, according to Sir Clements Markham, paper money to the value of £100,000, and stamps worth £5100, was captured by Admiral Lynch, who at that time was engaged in a raiding expedition along the northern coast of Peru.

On the 20th December a further parcel made up of 50,000 of the 1 c., green, 999 of the 50 c., pink, and 500 of the 1 sol., blue, all with the horseshoe overprint in addition to the Chilean arms, was delivered, and this concluded the supplies for the year 1881.

Admiral Lynch, in his capacity of General-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation, issued the following decree:—

"LIMA,

"18th December, 1881.

"From this date it is decreed that:

"The postal administrations will not consider as franked any correspondence unless it bears stamps reissued by order of General Headquarters, which have been delivered by the Caja Fiscal.

"Private persons may make use of the old stamps employed by the Peruvian administration up to the 21st inst., inclusive.

"Take note and publish.

"LYNCH.

"Frederico Cruzat,

"For Secretary."

Another decree which is of interest with regard to the inner working of the Chilean Postal Department in Lima was published next day.

"LIMA,

"19th December, 1881.

"Having taken possession on the 3rd inst. of the General Post Office, which was in succession made a dependency of the Army Post Office,

"It is accorded and decreed:

"The service of the Postal Administration shall depend directly on General

Headquarters. The Superintendent of the army shall proceed to make an adjustment of the employées of the Post Office branch up to the 3rd inst.

" For the sale of stamps, charging of receipts, rendering of accounts and other matters concerning the sale of specie or the receipt of coin, the Postal Administration shall be under the authority of the Caja Fiscal, to which its accounts should be rendered weekly.

" Take note, communicate, publish, and notify the Supreme Government.

" P. LYNCH.

" Frederico Cruzat,

" For Secretary."

The following table is a return made by Señor Irarrázaval on the 31st December, 1881, showing the actual quantity and value of postage stamps reissued under the terms of the decree of the 13th December, 1881 :—

1 cent.	1 cent. U.P.U.	2 cents.	5 cents. U.P.U.	10 cents.	20 cents.	50 cents. U.P.U.	1 Sol. U.P.U.	Value.
289,841	250,000	283,800	500,000	500,000	None available.	95,200	48,300	\$181,874.41

" BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL."

" LIMA, 31st December, 1881.

Note.—The books also show 4398 stamps of 50 c. and 1599 of 1 sol. which were not overprinted as they were in part sheets.

It will be noted that no 20 c. stamps were to be found at that time.

At the end of 1881 or beginning of 1882 Admiral Lynch wrote to the Chilian Government pointing out that they had not received any supply of Chilian stamps and so perforce had to make use of Peruvian ones suitably overprinted. From this it would seem that the original idea of the Army of Occupation had been to force the enemy to use Chilian stamps only, as they had already done in the provinces of Antofagasta, Tacna, and Tarapacá.

The following particulars as to stamps supplied by the Caja Fiscal are taken from the monthly statements made out by the Army Postmaster, Señor Saldívar :

16th January, 1882	10 c., green	50,000
23rd February	blue (without horseshoe)	38,000
1st March	10 c., green	50,000
	50 c., pink (U.P.U.)	2,000
	1 sol., blue (U.P.U.)	1,000
19th May	10 c., green	20,000
June, 1882	5 c., blue (U.P.U.)	40,000
	10 c., green	10,000

On the 7th February we find the following letter addressed to Admiral Lynch :—

" No. 7.

" LIMA,

" February 7th, 1882.

" MY LORD GENERAL,

" Among the valuable specie received from the Treasury of Peru was discovered a considerable quantity of postal covers of the following types : 2, 5,

10, and 50 centavos. As these envelopes can be used by our Post Offices they have been overprinted with the special stamp of the Caja Fiscal up to a number sufficient for supply, only awaiting your authority for their sale. This latter should be done exclusively by the Postal Administration in copper money for the 2 centavos value, and in silver for those of higher price.

“ If you consider opportune the matter submitted for your judgment, I beg you will dispose of it as quickly as is convenient.

“ God guard you,
“ BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

As a result Admiral Lynch the same day issued a decree authorising the issue of the stamped envelopes suitably overprinted, and on the 16th of February the following supplies were issued to the Post Office, the work having been done on the 12th or 13th of the month.

2 c., dark green on orange	.	.	500
5 c., green on straw	}	.	1,000
5 c., green on white		.	
10 c., vermilion on straw	}	.	1,000
10 c., vermilion on white		.	
20 c., purple on white	.	.	1,000
50 c., carmine on white	}	.	500
50 c., carmine on linen		.	

Very few of these were sold, in fact according to the official returns for May but 17 of the 2 c., 116 of the 5 c., 102 of the 10 c., 37 of the 20 c., and 6 of the 50 c. had been got rid of in both the Lima and Chorillos Offices.

Mention may be made here of the envelopes which bear the ordinary date-stamp of Lima (a double circle with “ LIMA ” above, “ PRINCIPAL ” below, and the date in one line in the centre) impressed in the lower left-hand corner. The best authorities considers this to be a species of control mark pure and simple.

Judging from the prices at which these envelopes may be bought it would seem that large numbers of reprints or forgeries must have been made. I have not had sufficient examples through my hands to make any definite statement, but it is perhaps advisable to issue this word of warning in order to put collectors on their guard.

I have given above the numbers issued to the post offices; it may therefore be well, before leaving the subject, to give the actual quantities overprinted, as shown in the “ Diary ” kept at the Caja Fiscal. The figures are :—

2 c.	.	.	.	2,500
5 c.	.	.	.	2,500
10 c.	.	.	.	9,500
20 c.	.	.	.	2,500
50 c.	.	.	.	1,000

(To be continued.)

Persia.

THE STAMPS OF THE REIGNS OF MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH AND SULTAN AHMAD SHAH.

By LIEUT.-COL. G. F. NAPIER.

HISTORICAL.



MUHAMMAD ALI succeeded his father, Muzaffar-ud-Din Shah, in January, 1907. His father had, in 1906, signed a decree granting constitutional government. Muhammad Ali Shah, on coming to power, used every means to cancel this decree. A series of Nationalist insurrections was the result. The first two he suppressed. The third broke out at Tabriz, in 1908, under a popular Nationalist leader named Sattar Khan. Tabriz resisted a long siege by Royalist troops. Muhammad Ali was forced to abdicate in July, 1909, and was succeeded by his twelve-year-old son, Sultan Ahmad, with Azud-ul-Mulk, head of the Qajar (the Royal) family, as Regent.

Early in 1912 Muhammad Ali, who had been banished to Russia, landed on the Persian shore of the Caspian, and simultaneously his brother, Salar-ed-Dowleh, rose in rebellion in Kurdistan and proclaimed Muhammad Ali Shah.

In August, 1915, a British force occupied Bushire, a port on the Persian Gulf.

In the autumn of 1916 the Turks drove back the Russians and advanced into Western Persia, occupying Kasr-i-Shirin, Kermanshah and Hamadan. In March, 1917, they retreated from Persia, in consequence of the British victories in Mesopotamia. As they fell back the Russians reoccupied the evacuated territory.

During 1915 and the early part of 1916 German military agents had been very active in Southern Persia, but during 1916 almost all were either captured or had to escape from the country. One of the last to remain, Wassmuss by name, took refuge with a Tungistani tribal chieftain at Ahram, in the foothills near Bushire. From here he continued to intrigue and in January, 1917, he persuaded Nasr-i-Divan of Kazerun to raise a rebellion. In December, 1917, Kuchik Khan, the leader of a robber band known as the Jangalis, expelled the Governor of Gilan from Resht, on the shores of the Caspian, and appointed his own nominee in his place.

MONEY TABLE.—20 shahis=1 kran, 10 krans=1 toman, 1000 dinars (an imaginary coin)=1 kran and therefore 50 dinars=1 shahi.

I. THE STAMPS OF MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH.

1907. Printed by J. Enschede & Sons, Haarlem.

(a) *Typographed on blue paper. Perf. 12½.*

- | | |
|----|----------------|
| 1 | shahi, violet. |
| 2 | „ bluish grey. |
| 3 | „ deep green. |
| 6 | „ crimson. |
| 9 | „ ochre. |
| 10 | „ sepia. |

Note.—The 1 and 2 shahi were overprinted “ P.L. TEHRAN,” for use on local letters.

(b) *Line-engraved on white unwatermarked paper. Perf. 11½ and 11 × 11½.*

13	shahis, indigo.
26	„ chestnut.
1	kran, vermilion.
2	„ deep green.
3	„ pale blue.
4	„ lemon-yellow.
5	„ deep brown.
10	„ pink.
20	„ sepia.
30	„ dull purple.

1908. Colour changed. Perf. 11 × 11½ only.

4 krans, ochre.

Note.—The perforation was apparently changed from 11½ to 11 × 11½ just before the change of colour of the 4 krans stamp, and the 4 krans yellow with the latter perforation is a scarce stamp.

1909. New value. Centre engraved in *taille douce*, frame typographed. Paper as before. Perf. 11½ × 11.

50 krans, black, vermilion and gold.

Note.—The die of the centre was engraved by “ Le Directeur de l'école des beaux arts ” at Amsterdam at a cost of 3500 francs.

II. THE STAMPS OF SULTAN AHMAD SHAH.

1909. Officially known as “ l'émission provisoire ” because it was hastily ordered from Haarlem by cable, the Majlis (National Assembly) having insisted that stamps bearing the effigy of Muhammad Ali, late Shah, should be withdrawn from circulation. Lion and sun in centre. Typographed by Messrs Enschede on unwatermarked paper. Perf. 12½ × 12.

1	shahi, orange and marone.
2	„ violet „ „
3	„ yellow-green and marone.
6	„ scarlet „ „
9	„ slate-grey „ „
10	„ magenta „ „
13	„ deep blue „ „
26	„ blue-green „ „
1	kran, violet, silver and sepia.
2	„ deep green, silver and sepia.
3	„ grey, silver and sepia.
4	„ blue „ „ „
5	„ chocolate, gold and sepia.
10	„ orange „ „ „
20	„ sage-green „ „ „
30	„ carmine „ „ „

1910. Provisional issue. A number of imperforate proof sheets of the 1907-08 issues were surcharged "1" and "2 SHAHIS" to meet a shortage of low-value stamps for newspapers. The 1 to 10 shahi values were overprinted "1 CHAH1," and the values from 13 shahis to 30 krans "2 CHAHIS" in English and Persian characters. Both colours of the 4 krans stamp were included, making a set of seventeen varieties. The bulk of the issue was cornered by a local speculator and sold to a Paris dealer.

1911. Permanent issue with head of Shah, printed by Enschede. Centre engraved, frame surface printed, unwatermarked paper.

(a) *Perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$.

1 shahi,	orange and green.
2 ,,	sepia and carmine.
3 ,,	green and grey.
6 ,,	carmine and grey.
9 ,,	indigo-lilac and brown.
13 ,,	blue and violet.
26 ,,	green and blue.
2 krans,	claret and green.
5 ,,	blue and red.
10 ,,	rose and sepia.
30 ,,	green and carmine.

(b) *Perf.* $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

10 shahis,	brown and carmine.
13 ,,	blue and violet.
26 ,,	green and blue.
2 krans,	claret and green.
3 ,,	black and lilac.
5 ,,	blue and red.
10 ,,	rose and sepia.

(c) *Perf.* $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

1 shahi,	orange and green.
2 ,,	sepia and carmine.
3 ,,	green and grey.
6 ,,	carmine and grey.
9 ,,	indigo-lilac and brown.
10 ,,	brown and carmine.
13 ,,	blue and violet.
26 ,,	green and blue.
1 kran,	carmine and blue.
2 ,,	claret and green.
3 ,,	black and lilac.
5 ,,	blue and red.
10 ,,	rose and sepia.
20 ,,	yellow and chocolate.
30 ,,	green and carmine.

Note.—In 1912 Russian troops looted 3000 tomans worth of postage stamps in Tabriz. To prevent these stolen stamps from being used for postage all

Government stocks of postage stamps in the province of Azerbaijan were immediately hand-stamped "OFFICIAL."

1912. Preceding issue overprinted "OFFICIAL."

(a) *Perf.* 11½.

- 2 shahis, sepia and carmine.
- 3 „ green and grey.
- 6 „ carmine and grey.
- 9 „ indigo-lilac and brown.
- 13 „ blue and violet.
- 26 „ green and blue.
- 2 kran, claret and green.
- 5 „ blue and red.
- 10 „ rose and sepia.
- 30 „ green and carmine.

(b) *Perf.* 11½ × 12.

- 10 shahis, brown and carmine

(c) *Perf.* 11½ × 11.

- 1 shahi, orange and green.
- 2 „ sepia and carmine.
- 3 „ green and grey.
- 6 „ carmine and grey.
- 9 „ indigo-lilac and brown.
- 10 „ brown and carmine.
- 13 „ blue and violet.
- 26 „ green and blue.
- 1 kran, carmine and blue.
- 2 „ claret and green.
- 3 „ black and lilac.
- 5 „ blue and red.
- 10 „ rose and sepia.
- 20 „ yellow and chocolate.
- 30 „ green and carmine.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE second and third meetings of the Society will be held in the *Committee Room*, at 4 *Southampton Row*, *Holborn*, *London*, *W.C. 1*, on Thursday, November 4th and 18th respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

November 4th. Notes and Display: "Sydney Views and Laureated Issues of N.S.W.," by M. H. Horsley, J.P.

November 18th. Paper and Display: "Some Modern Line-engraved Colonial Stamps, with special reference to Retouched Varieties," by E. W. Mann.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, November 18th.

No stamps can be dealt with on November 18th unless they are received by or before Monday, November 15th.

IT is with sincere regret we have to announce the deaths of three Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society London.

Mr. W. McA. Stuart, our fifth oldest Member, who was elected as far back as 1881.

Mr. G. F. Rotherham, who was elected in 1907 and who died at Leeds on July 28th last after a serious operation, at the early age of 49.

Dr. E. Deveridge, LL.D., who was elected in 1892.

We tender to the members of their respective families our deep and heartfelt sympathy.

We also regret to hear of the death of Mr. Sassoon Gubbay, one of the original Members of the Philatelic Society of India.

IN order to obviate the inconvenience of the clashing of sale fixtures Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co., Ltd., are holding auctions, lasting from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m. We wish them all the success their enterprise deserves.

THE Stamp Trade Protection Association has appointed an Expert Committee consisting of Messrs. W. Hadlow, F. R. Oliver, W. Houtzamer and A. B. Kay, all well-known authorities. We understand the projected guarantee has been abandoned, and that their labours will be conducted very much on the lines of the existing Expert Committee of the R.P.S.L.

WE congratulate our fellow member, Major C. L. Bagnall, on recovering his collection of the stamps of Papua which were sent to the Philatelic Exhibition at Cassel, Germany, just before the war, and of which nothing was heard until a few weeks ago, when it was returned intact and undamaged *and accompanied by a gold medal and diploma!!*

THE *Philatelic Magazine* reports that the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. has again changed hands.

YOUR Editor has queer duties thrust on him at times. Amongst the latest he has been asked to dispose of a unique collection of food coupons from a friend in Belgium who wishes to dispose of same to the best advantage. The collection consists of 2689 coupons, from 548 towns in Belgium, with a face value of 1788 francs. Any bidders?

Correspondence.

The Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society,

DEAR SIR,—Some dangerous reprints of Mexican Eagles are being circulated. It appears the original plates have been discovered, and I have seen a photograph of a block of ninety of the medio real—name only—which I am satisfied is a reprint. (For obvious reasons I do not mention the name.)

Rare district names are being overprinted on low values of the 1856, 1861 and Eagle issues with considerable skill, but fortunately the operators are not possessed of sufficient information in other respects, and I am hopeful, therefore, that their efforts may not meet with much success.

These new productions are being circulated along with others which are quite genuine, and I recommend that anyone receiving an apparently attractive selection of rarities should send back the lot.

There have been no recent "finds" to warrant this appearance of rare overprints on the market. The present productions come on letters as well as in singles, pairs and blocks.

Yours faithfully,
S. CHAPMAN.

STANLEY HOUSE,
GRANVILLE ROAD,
SEVENOAKS.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The Syllabus for the 30th Session of The Manchester Philatelic Society is as follows:—

SESSION, 1920-21.

- | | |
|--|--|
| OCT. 8. Paper: "Early Roumanians." By the President. | JAN. 7. Display (with notes): "The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope." By W. H. Lawson (Liverpool Phil. Soc.). |
| OCT. 22. Paper: "The Early Issues of the Colony of Victoria." By B. Goodfellow. | JAN. 21. Display (with notes): "Great Britain." By J. S. Higgins. |
| NOV. 5. Display (with notes): "A few countries from my general collection" (Early British Colonials). By Geo. Ginger. | FEB. 4. Paper: "The early issues of Venezuela." By Thos. W. Hall (Royal Phil. Soc.). |
| NOV. 19. Display (with notes): "Chile, 1853 to date." By G. H. Dannatt (Otterdale Club). | FEB. 18. Display (with notes): "Argentine Republic: The Rivadavian Issues." By W. J. Cochrane (President N. of Engl. P. S.). |
| DEC. 3. Paper: "Sarawak." By R. H. D. Lockhart. | MAR. 4. Paper: "The Escuelas of Venezuela." By C. H. Schill. |
| DEC. 17. Short Papers (each not to exceed 10 minutes): J. S. Higgins. Dr. E. W. Floyd. W. G. Hamersley. R. W. T. Jones. D. A. Berry. W. W. Munn. | MAR. 18. Display (with notes): "Sicily." By J. Alan Walker. |

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI, NIUE, PENRHYN AND RAROTONGA.—Sets of pictorial stamps for these islands are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

The designs, six in number, are similar in each set though the colours are different.

The 1½d. stamp has a portrait of Capt. Cook in the centre, and all have the name of the island and "POSTAGE" at top, with values in figures and words at foot.†

The 6d. and 1s. denominations are oblong in shape, and the other values are upright rectangular.

Adhesives.

AITUTAKI.
 ½d., dark green and black
 1d., carmine and black
 1½d., brown and black
 3d., deep blue and black
 6d., violet-blue and brown
 1s., plum and black

PENRHYN.
 ½d., emerald and black
 1d., red and black
 1½d., violet and black
 3d., orange-verb. and black
 6d., dark and light brown
 1s., blue and black

(No wmk.; perf. 14.)

BARBADOS.—A very handsome set of Victory stamps is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts. Emblematical figures are shown in the centre "PEACE" or "VICTORY" on the values ¼d. to 6d., and "VICTORY" on the three higher denominations.

Large size, upright rectangle, "BARBADOS" at top, "POSTAGE" at foot, "VICTORY" at left, and "1919" at right below the central figure. Value in uncoloured figures each side at foot. Multiple Crown CA watermark (sideways on the three highest values), perf. 14.

Adhesives.

½d., brown and black.
 ¾d., yellow-green and black.
 1d., vermilion and black.
 2d., grey and black.
 2½d., blue and black.
 3d., mauve and black.
 4d., green and black.
 6d., yellow-brown and black.
 1s., yellow-green and black.
 2s., brown and black.
 3s., orange and black.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us the 15 c. and 35 c. stamps of the Cabot, 1897 issue surcharged **THREE CENTS** in black, and informed us that "none were sold to the public, letters were taken and stamped by the clerks." The 3 c. on 15 c. did not last long; the Outport Post Office absorbed them quickly.

On the 14th September, however, the 3 c. on 35 c. appeared. The same orders as in the case of the 3 c. on 15 c. were issued by the P.M.G.

PALESTINE.—A provisional issue consisting of stamps in the former EEF type overprinted "PALESTINE" in English, Hebrew and Arabic, is reported by the *Philatelic Magazine*.

NIUE.

yellow-green and black
 carmine and black
 red and black
 pale blue and black
 dark green and brown
 brown and black

RAROTONGA.

yellow-green and black.
 carmine and black.
 blue and black.
 brown and black.
 orange and brown.
 violet and black.

Adhesives.

1 m., brown. 1 p., blue.
 2 m., green. 2 p., olive.
 3 m., pale brown. 5 p., purple.
 4 m., carmine. 9 p., ochre.
 5 m., orange. 10 p., ultramarine.
 20 p., grey.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The new 1½d. stamp is to hand from Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain, and it appears to have been put on sale at Cape Town on August 23rd.

It is difficult to describe the colour, but we should think red-brown would not be very far out, and marked shades of colour of the first copies issued have been noticed.

Adhesive.

1½d., red-brown? Type 2.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Three stamps commemorating the reunion of North Schleswig to Denmark are to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson, all dated 1920; perf. 14½ × 14 or 14 × 14½.

Adhesives.

10 öre, red, Kronborg Castle; perf. 14½ × 14.
 20 öre, slate blue, Sonderburg Castle; perf. 14½ × 14.
 40 öre, brown, Roskilde Cathedral; perf. 14 × 14½.

HOLLAND.—The *Philatelic Magazine* informs us that in addition to the provisional we chronicled on page 225, the current 10 gulden stamp was similarly treated and 40,000 copies issued.

Provisional.

2.50 on 10 gulden, orange-red. (1898.)

SWEDEN.—A new 40 öre stamp was chronicled on page 225, and now the 60 öre and 80 öre denominations of the new Crown and post-horn design are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

Adhesives.

60 öre, dull purple; imperf. × 10.
 80 öre, deep green "

Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us three Air Post stamps made by surcharging the 3, 2 and 4 öre Official stamps of 1910-11 "LUFTPOST" and new values in blue. Issued September 18th, and available for ordinary letters as well.

Air Post.

10 on 3 öre, chestnut.
 20 on 2 öre, orange.
 50 on 4 öre, lilac.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—A new 100 reis stamp of allegorical design (aviation) has reached us on correspondence and we believe it belongs to a new set.

Adhesive.

100 reis, red; perf. 13 × 13½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (French Post Offices).—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles some provisional Postage Dues. Overprinted with large "T" on contemporary postage stamps.

- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., violet.

RIO DE ORO.—Apparently a new set has appeared, according to the *Philatelic Magazine*, reporting on Continental advice.

Similar in design to those for the Gulf of Guinea

Adhesives.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 c., lilac-brown. | 30 c., blue. |
| 2 c., rose. | 40 c., carmine. |
| 5 c., red. | 50 c. (? colour). |
| 10 c., lilac. | 1 peseta, blue-green. |
| 20 c., green. | 4 pesetas, rose. |
| 25 c., orange. | 10 ,, brown. |

SPANISH GUINEA.—A new set is chronicled by the *Philatelic Magazine* on Continental authority.

A profile portrait of King Alphonso in State dress adorns the new stamps which are dated 1920; perf. 14.

Adhesives.

- 1 centavo, brown.
- 2 centesimos, carmine.
- 5 ,, green.
- 10 ,, carmine.
- 15 ,, orange.
- 25 ,, yellow.
- 25 centavos, azure.
- 30 centesimos, blue-green.
- 40 ,, brown.
- 50 ,, lilac.
- 1 peseta, red.
- 4 pesetas, rose.
- 10 ,, lilac-brown.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of September 28th and 29th, 1920.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Spain, 1850, 10 reales, slightly thinned	4	4	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., cut into at top and thinned	3	5	0
Baghdad, 1917 (Sept.), on Turkish Pictorial, 1 a. on 20 paras, red*	4	15	0
India, 1854, 4 as., pair, rather heavy obliteration	5	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 19, mint	9	0	0
Cape, 1863-4, 1d., deep carmine red, blocks of 4, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, blocks of 4, mint	5	0	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1	3	10	0
Bermuda, 1874, 3d. on 1d., rose-red	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 4, 2d., Prussian blue (No. 8 on plate), on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 6d., brown, course background (No. 5 on plate)	3	7	6
Ditto, 1854, watermarked, 1d. red-orange, 46 copies, including no leaves, two leaves, and "WALE," latter damaged, 6 pairs and strip of 3 included	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. yellow-green, 42 copies, including block of 4 and two pairs, no wmk., and including the error "WACES"	12	10	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 3s., on 3 marks, violet-black, mint	13	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.

£ s. d.

South Australia, 1869, perf. 11½, 12½, 6d., indigo, strip of 4,* slightly creased	7	15	0
Ditto, 1906-13, Crown and A, perf. 11, 3d., olive-green, block of 4, mint	16	0	0
Collection, Imperial, 3721	43	0	0
Ditto, Permanent, 2000	22	0	0
Ditto, Acme, 934 (Colonials)	19	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of September 23rd and 24th, 1920.

Belgium, 1850, 10 c., brown,* pair, partly severed in centre	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue*	£7, £4,		
£8 10s. and £6 10s., £6, £6	6	10	0
Ditto, LL, without frame, 20 c., blue, pairs, mint	£5 and		
Canada, 1851-7, 6d., greenish black	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black	£4 and		
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brownish black	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., deep blue, stout hard paper	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, thin wove*	6	0	0
Cape, 1853, deeply blued, 1d., deep red, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, block of 4 on entire, slight crease	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, faintly blued., 1d., brick-red, block of 4	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, white paper, 1d., pale rose, pair	5	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep brick-red, block of 4, slight crease	14	0	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, plate 3	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep rose, block of 4, minute defects	12	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, on laid	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 6, slightly cut into	8	0	0	Ditto, laureated, 6d., chocolate-brown, "WALLS"	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange,* probably repaired	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	9	0	0	Trinidad, 1859, 1s., indigo, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, pair, mint	10	0	0	Sale of September 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 1920.			
Ditto, 1861, 1d., slightly thinned	15	0	0	British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep shade	24	0	0	Cape, 1853, 1d., block of 4, cut into at left, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair,*? creased	28	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another block of 4, and a single, on piece	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, pair, paper crease	58	0	0	Ditto, ditto, another block of 4	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, slight crease	£10 and	10	0	Ditto, ditto, another block of 4, on deeply blued	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies	£18, £14	10s. and	10	Ditto, ditto, a pair, on faintly blued*	5	10	0
The latter minute thinning.				Ditto, ditto, on white, 1d., dull rose, block of 8*, wmk. sideways	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, corner retouched, slight defect	10	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., block of 4, slightly creased	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, defective	17	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	9	10	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint	12	10	0	Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion	£6 and	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., block of 4, mint	6	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine	£5	10s., £6 and	8
Ditto, ditto, 4d., block of 8, mint	22	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., block of 3	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull slate-blue	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pairs, mint, . . . each	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, block of 4, mint	29	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep bright blue	£5	10s. and	6
Ditto, C.A., 5s., orange, block of 4, mint	130	0	0	Ditto, De la Rue, 4d., blue, block of 4, on piece	6	15	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of 19, on pieces	9	10	0	Ceylon, 1857, ½d., on blue glazed,* slight thinning	6	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	40	0	0	Ditto, 1857-8, imperf., 4d., dull rose	26	0	0
Ditto, rough perms., 8d., brown, slight defect	7	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., chestnut, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, slight defect*	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	19	0	0
Ditto, C.A., 24 c., purple-brown*	12	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	7	0	0
Great Britain, 1856, 4d., medium garter, in blue safety paper, with control,* slightly creased	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet*	20	0	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown	6	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	9	0	0
Ditto, Maltese cross, £1, purple-brown	£5	10s., £5	10s. and	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used, slight thinning	7	5	0
Ditto, anchor, 5s., plate 4, on blued, pair,* slightly creased	15	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., on blue, £5 and	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perms., 4d., dull rose*	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, on deep blued paper	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on nearly white paper	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, pair, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1877, 4d., sage-green, plate 15, block of 12, mint	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, rough perms., 8d., yellow-brown,* trimmed at top	6	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," queen, 5s., rose, pair, mint	13	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, strip of 3, mint	17	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, block of 4, mint	10	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 5d., block of 4, mint	7	0	0	Ditto, ditto, perf. 13, 9d., brown, mint	10	10	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1, mint	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, C.C., 2d., emerald, pair, mint	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., reddish-rose on slightly bluish, plate 1	7	0	0	Ditto, perf. 12½ × 14, 2 rs. 50 c.*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 1d., crimson lake on bluish	5	15	0				

* Unused other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
India, 1854, 1 a., strip of 8*	8	10	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 as., close setting, pair, on entire	7	10	0	New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., blue on <i>blueté</i> , pair	12	0	0
Mauritius, 1847, 1d., bright vermilion, very early	67	0	0	Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, others, but closer cut, (2)	21	0	0	St. Vincent, 1880, star, 5s.*	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull vermilion, a few vert. lines	21	0	0	France, 1853-61, 1 fc., pair	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	11	0	0	Belgian Congo, 1895, 10 c., inverted centre, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange-red, later state, pair	20	0	0	Ditto, 1885-92, 3 50 on 5 fcs., S.G. 108*	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy	14	0	0	Bushire, 5 ch.	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies £7 and	10	10	0	Cape, 1861, 1d., brick-red	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	36	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	22	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, rather late	20	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, retouched	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	8	10	0	Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	24	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, "PENOE"	15	10	0	Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., blue, repaired	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, in pale blue on piece	12	0	0	Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another in bright blue, "PENOE"	9	0	0	New Brunswi k, 1s., mauve, repaired	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another in dull blue, slightly thinned	13	10	0	Russian Levant, 6 k., blue, used	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, close	8	0	0	Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, on entire	24	0	0	Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green	5	17	6
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	10	10	0	Gibraltar, 1903, single C A, £1, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red, close right	5	0	0	Nyasaland Protectorate, 1897, £10, yellow, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue, pair	23	0	0	Transvaal, 1905, anchor, 1d., red	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy	9	0	0				
Prince Edward Island, perf. 12, 2d. and half 2d., used as 3d., on entire	13	0	0				
Sicily, ½ gr., orange-yellow*	5	5	0				
Ditto, 50 gr., pale dull lake*	5	0	0				
Ditto, 50 gr., deep dull lake*	5	0	0				
* * *							
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.							
Sale of September 15th, 16th and 18th, 1920				Sale of September 22nd and 23rd, 1920.			
Barbados, 1861, 1d., blue, double print	4	0	0	British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., imperf.*	4	12	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., slight defect	4	10	0	Buenos Ayres, 4 p., red	16	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., strip of 8	5	10	0	Canada, 1897, mint, set of 16	3	17	6
Ditto, 1882, Anchor, £1, on blued	10	10	0	Cape, 1861, 4d., blue	£5 and	6	0
Ditto, £5, on slightly blue, mint	9	0	0	Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, £5	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, block of 4, mint	£8 and	8	10
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange, earliest	28	0	0	Ditto, C A, 5s., orange, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very early, slight repair	15	0	0	Cayman Islands, Feb., 1908, 2½d. on 4d., on entire	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, all diagonal lines	7	10	0	Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	8	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, pair, early	16	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s., violet	4	4	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., blue, pair	15	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	7	15	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue, on entire but uncancelled	8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	14	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	£14 and	17	10	Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	£6 10s., £7 5s., £9 and	9	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	9	0	0	Ditto, clean cut, 4d., dull rose	4	4	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	9	0	0	Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, strip of 3, slight repair	28	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion*	9	10	0	Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 4,* slight crease	18	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion	25	0	0	Ditto, 1862, 9d., straw, hair lines, slightly repaired, with certificate	9	0	0
				Ditto, £5, orange, mint	8	10	0
				Ditto, other copies, used	£5 5s., £5 10s. and	5	10
				Ditto, "I.R. Edwardian, £1, OFFICIAL," green, slight defect	75	0	0
				Ditto, Beyrout, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., mint	12	10	0
				Tuscany, 60 crazie, slight defect	15	0	0
				Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown, repaired	5	0	0
				Lagos, 5s., blue	4	8	0

* Unused, other than Mint		£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on blue, S.G. 14		15	0	0	Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	9	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, late state		6	10	0	Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion	6	10	0	
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, slight thinning		24	0	0	Ditto, another copy*	10	10	0	
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve		14	0	0	Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	54	0	0	
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., red, strip of 3		42	0	0	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, dull carmine on yellowish	12	10	0	
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, minute tear		10	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate (?)	9	10	0	
Oldenburg, 1858, 3 gros, black on yellow		8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., green	8	15	0	
Saxony, 3 pf., red, minute thin spot		30	0	0	New Zealand, 1855, 1d., red on blue	11	11	0	
Ditto, another copy, slight defect		36	0	0	Moldavia, 1858, 54 para	21	0	0	
Uruguay, Diligencia, 60 c., pale-blue*		16	0	0	St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., orange	5	12	6	
Ditto, ditto, 60 c., deep blue*		15	0	0	St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	22	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 80 c., pale green*		7	0	0	Saxony, 3 pf., red	34	0	0	
Sale of October 6th and 7th, 1920.					Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 2 sch., rose, pair*	8	15	0	
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., minute tear		7	5	0	Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., mint	40	0	0	
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta		11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, a used copy	9	10	0	
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion		13	0	0	Ditto, Geneva, 1847, 5 c., blue-green, mint	10	10	0	
Ditto, 1853-60, 4 c., blue, on piece		7	10	0	Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., blue, early	£9	10s.	and	11 0 0
Canada, 1851-7, 6d., brownish-black		7	10	0	Ditto, 1854-57, white paper, 1d., rose-red, strip of 6	13	0	0	
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion		£7	10s.,	£8, £10 and	Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	6	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue		£6	15s.	and	Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden bronze	13	10	0	
Ceylon, 1857-8, imperf., 5d., chestnut, pair, mint		14	10	0	Württemberg, 1873, 70 k.	9	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., pair*		42	0	0	Naples, cross, ½ T., dark blue	30	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d.		19	0	0	Sicily, 1 gr., olive-brown, re-touched*	6	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d.		7	5	0	Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake, mint	£8	and	9 0 0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d.*		12	0	0	* * *				
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used		7	10	0	MR. A. H. THOMPSON				
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint		6	10	0	Sale of September 14th and 17th, 1920.				
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6		12	10	0	Oldenburg, 1859, 2 gr.	4	10	0	
Hamburg, imperf., 4 sch., green		6	0	0	Great Britain, 1847-54, 10d., brown, pair	3	17	6	
Naples, cross, ½ T., on wrapper		42	0	0	Ditto, £5, orange	4	8	0	
Sicily, ½ gr., yellow* £4, £5 and		5	5	0	New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., carmine on soft yellowish	3	17	6	
Ditto, 5 gr., vermilion,* 2, each		4	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green on yellowish, no whip	3	12	6	
Ditto, 5 gr., brick-red		6	10	0	Gambia, 1874, 4d., brown	3	5	0	
Ditto, 50 gr. £5 5s., £7 10s. and		7	15	0	Great Britain, 1867-83, cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	12	6	
Tuscany, 60 crazie		14	10	0	Ditto, ditto, anchor, 10s., grey-green	3	3	0	
Lagos, 10s., purple-brown		17	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, on <i>bleuté</i> , thin spot	4	8	0	
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, strip of 4		44	0	0	Ditto, Georgians, 1d., original die-control A11, in strip of 3, mint	3	17	6	
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, strip of 3		40	0	0	Nevis, 1883-90, 6d., green, mint	3	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, worn plate		30	0	0	Papua, 1901-5, thin paper, 2s. 6d., vert. wmk., mint	5	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, another strip of 3		27	0	0	Sale of September 28th and 30th, 1920.				
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, earliest		80	0	0	France, 1849, 40 c., pair, on piece	3	15	0	
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very early		£60	and	65 0 0	Mecklenburg - Schwerin, ¼ sch., rouletted	10	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early		£50	and	55 0 0	United States, 1847, 10 c., pen cancelled, on entire	3	7	6	
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue, strip of 4		42	0	0					
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., deep red		14	0	0					
Ditto ditto, 2d., blue, pair		12	12	0					
New Brunswick, 1s. £18 and		32	0	0					
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion		8	0	0					

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

NOVEMBER, 1920.

No. 347.

The Danger Zone.



SOME recent events suggest that it may be opportune to offer a word of warning on the prevalence of certain frauds to which the present-day collector is subject. The high prices which the most popular rarities now fetch render it worth while for the forger or faker to devote considerable care and even expense to the production of specimens calculated to deceive, and the collector must exercise the greatest circumspection to avoid being taken in. Especially is this the case with regard to mended and repaired stamps. The adding of margins to imperforate stamps and the repair or painting-in of defective places is now effected with an ingenuity which is truly marvellous, and it requires great knowledge and wide experience to detect the fraud. One of the chief objects of our Society is to protect its members, and they have at their disposal, through the Expert Committee, the best opinion in the philatelic world as to any questioned specimen. However ingenious such frauds may be, nevertheless, by the application of scientific methods it is possible to provide a means of detection. The Expert Committee has at its disposal a number of methods which have proved useful, but no doubt, as time goes, fresh methods more and more elaborate will have to be devised. The microscope and various photographic processes, especially stereoscopic photographic methods, have been used with great success for the detection of forgeries in documents, in such matters as the exposure of erasures, the bringing to legibility of words which have been removed, the addition of words or figures, added at a later date, and many of these methods are applicable to stamps. It looks as if a philatelic laboratory, with the necessary appliance, will one day be a necessity for the protection of the philatelic community. A more modern phenomenon is the vendor of acknowledged "facsimiles," and we notice a new specimen of this rogue at the present moment offering to transfer postmarks from common stamps to others which command a much higher price in a used condition and to provide such with "surcharges" to make them valuable. He seeks to palliate his offence by representing his productions as "half originals," which may be regarded as evincing

a sense of humour. In this case the philatelic world has no use for such as he, but in the country of his activities there are apparently no legal methods of putting a stop to his nefarious practices. A good deal may be effected by giving a wide publicity to the existence of such frauds, and we would appeal in general to all our members to inform the Expert Committee of any cases of fraud which may come to their notice.

The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain.*

By LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O., T.D.



ALWAYS imagined that one of the conditions precedent to writing a review of any book was that the reviewer should have some knowledge of the subject. If such is indeed the case, no review of the monumental work on the Perkins Bacon line-engraved issues of our country can be in any way adequate. The author and his modest coadjutor have such depths of information in their possession and at their command in the volumes of the Royal collection, graciously laid open by His Majesty, and the archives of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Company, that the ignorance of others becomes abysmal. Having for the last few years, however, been in the daily habit of doing what I was told, I have no option but to carry out the Editor's behest and do my best.

The volumes are, by permission, dedicated to His Majesty, the Honoured Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society, and the respectful thanks of all philatelists are most certainly due to the King for allowing his unique collection to be used for so much of the subject matter and for nearly all the illustrations. Knowing His Majesty's keen interest and knowledge I feel that it is no mere surmise if one states that he has watched the progress of the work with the closest attention.

Up to the date of the present publication no clear account had ever existed of the actual details of the method by which the first beautiful stamps of Great Britain were produced. Specialists argued on how the die was made, the number of impressions on the roller, the lettering and marginal inscriptions of the plates, and on of other points. These are no longer matters of doubt. The exact number is given of the One Penny black stamps, including that of the provisional printing of January and February 1841: the number of the "V.R." stamps and that of Plates 1 and 2 of the Two Pence value. The actual reasons for the "Rainbow" Essays and the smaller strips of three impressions with voided corners were probably only known to a few collectors, but no previously published work shows the chronological order in which these numerous varieties appeared. Now all uncertainties are removed and the fortunate possessors of specimens can write up their collections with accuracy and authority. The One

* *The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain.* Printed by Perkins Bacon & Co. By E. D. BACON, M.V.O. (President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.) Two Vols., with 15 plates of collotype and other illustrations. Published by Chas. Nissen & Co. £3 5s.

Penny blue "Error," on which so much philatelic ink has been spilt from 1867 onwards, is a mystery no longer, its history being fully given for the first time. The blueing of the paper, which worried the authorities even in the earliest days, and of which the origin has always been a controversial subject, is now definitely proved to have been due to the presence of prussiate of potash in the ink. Another interesting fact now laid bare for the first time is that the lower letters in the stamps of Plates 50 and 51, with the so-called alphabet IV, were engraved instead of punched. This experiment took place in June 1856. Finally the numerous essays of surface-printed stamps submitted by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Company to the Board of Inland Revenue in 1879-80, when it was determined to alter the process of production of the stamps to surface printing, are very fully described and illustrated.

These are merely some of the hitherto unknown or disputed points which are made clear to us. It would be unfair to rob the philatelic public in general and British specialists in particular of the peculiar pleasure they will find in clearing up these and many other uncertainties and re-describing their treasures.

It has, perhaps, been sometimes said in the past that specialists have been wont to endeavour to keep their knowledge, or at any rate some of it, to themselves. No such charge can be made in connection with the author of the present volumes. The whole story is told and, what is better, full authority is quoted for every statement made. Had previous authors on Great Britain done the same, Mr. Bacon would not frequently have had to quote them with the addition of the remark that, not knowing the reason for their statements, he could not give an opinion on their accuracy.

It is curious that even now some points have not been settled to the satisfaction of Mr. Bacon. Certain important specimens, mentioned in the correspondence quoted in the appendices, are lacking. Is it too much to hope that these volumes will stir up an added interest in our own country, even if it is at the expense of mushroom states with multicoloured and prolific issues of questionable philatelic, if undoubted geographical, interest?

It is most interesting now to know exactly how many stamps have been cut from the "Imprimatur" sheets, but I would like to know, though it is of no philatelic importance, why in some cases stamps were cut from the centre of the sheet. I have the stamps ^{GI}/_{IG} from Plates 79 and 80 with plate numbers. If the sheets were cut in two then I should have expected to find more from this row, whereas I only know of these two out of 982 copies of the One Penny red which I have examined.

While it is true that Messrs. Blades, East and Blades were responsible for the Guildhall Banquet invitation card with the "V.R." reproduction in its centre, I believe that Mr. Thomas Macdonald has the credit of being the actual engraver of the "stamp" itself.

The references to specimens which now repose in the Postal Museum at Berlin will, I am sure, lead others to share the views I have always expressed that it was a great pity no philatelist was included on the Peace Conference. One extra person at Versailles would not have mattered and the result, if his views had been acted upon, would have been worth it. I spent one day in Berlin early in 1914 specially to see the early British Essays, etc., there and, when later in the same year a march through that city was openly spoken of, had a very definite idea where my steps would lead me if I was lucky enough to be in the procession,

Of the 15 colotype plates and other illustrations it is impossible to speak too highly. Showing so many of us reproductions of pieces we may have heard of but never seen, it may be churlish to offer any criticism, but the photograph of the Guildhall medal does not do its beauty justice and Plate 1 is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. too long. These are very minor details however.

Of the make-up one can only say that it is in every way worthy of the subject and of the publishers, Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Company, whose connection with the stamps of Great Britain has been so long and whose knowledge, even if it is sometimes only hid in Mr. Nissen's head, is so deep and varied. Misprints can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

In conclusion, no specialists in, or even collectors of, early British stamps can possibly do without these volumes, which dot the "i's" and cross the "t's" of the well-known "Philbrick and Westoby" and "British Isles," studied by them for so long, and, having corrected the easily explained errors in the latter works, proceed to fill up gaps which were not, in some cases, even known to exist.

I do not know the size of the present edition. It cannot be large and I have no doubt that fortunate possessors of the volumes, even if they do not specialize in Great Britain, will value them as containing the full life history of the mother of all stamps, whose grace and beauty has never been surpassed and seldom, if ever, equalled.

A Variety of the Two Cents of 1861, Lithographed, of the Hawaiian Isles.

BY DR. EMILE DIENA.



Ordinary



Variety

SOME time ago I happened to find an unused specimen of the 2 cents, pale rose, issue 1861 of Hawaii, lithographed on vertically laid paper, presenting an interesting variety. As I do not remember having seen any reference to it in works and philatelic articles that I know, I again read the most important writings on these old stamps, and as a result I ascertained that no mention had been made of it in the articles published either in England or in the United States,

The variety, though small, seems to me to be important. It is for this reason that I hope to be excused for discoursing upon a subject which is outside the scope of the philatelic researches in which I am usually occupied.

The variety is due no doubt to a defect of lithographic transfer: the white space that separates the lined background on which is found the effigy of King Kamehameha IV from the ornamental design on the left (laurel branch) is wider and altogether irregular, in consequence of, I think, a tear in the paper of the lithographic transfer, a tear which continues on top to the left of the word "UKU LETA." The curved label on which these words are found is limited to the left by a vertical coloured line in ordinary specimens, whilst in the variety this line is curved, which is due to a retouch, by which it was desired to render less evident the defect that had been produced.

The two upper leaves of the laurel branch of the same side are incomplete in consequence of another little crease in the paper of the transfer. The vertical line forming the frame on the right is interrupted near the "A" of "KENETA" and continues a little too much to the right as far as the lower corner of the stamp.

One must, in effect, remark that the lithographer, having found it necessary to make small modifications to the stamp described, probably noticed by comparison with other specimens on the sheet the transfer defects which he thought to remedy with the aid of little retouches.

A comparative examination of several specimens would, I suppose, show other varieties which amateurs, especially in the United States and in England, better furnished than I with material, could describe and perhaps fix their positions on the sheet, which would render our knowledge of these classical stamps more complete.

The different writers who have occupied themselves with these stamps have told us that a plate of fifteen stamps (three horizontal rows of five) was engraved, they believe, at Boston, and that from this lithographic transfers were obtained. One speaks then of sheets of fifteen stamps for the engraved stamps, but it is permitted to ask oneself if in reality these sheets of stamps reproduced lithographically were composed of multiples of fifteen, which to me appears probable.

Mr. W. H. Colson, in an article published in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, Vol. XVI, n. 578, January 15, 1902, tells us that these stamps were lithographed in sheets of twenty. Is it a question of two transfers of ten stamps or rather of one transfer of fifteen, to which a horizontal row of five was added.

I make this observation, because I think that if the sheet was composed of two or more transfers, the variety described would only present itself in one single block. In other words, I think that the variety described would not present itself in the transfer on stone obtained from the steel plate, but in one of the separate transfers. In effect, if the flaw was noticed during the composition of the stone, one would have thought it proper to substitute for the spoilt copy in the lithographic reproduction another without defect, whilst if this peculiarity had been ascertained when the composition of the sheet was already complete, one would have preferred to have remedied it by a simple retouch.

In the title of this article I put the date 1861, although several catalogues attribute to these lithographed stamps the date 1862. But J. N. Luff, the well-known specialist of Hawaiian issues, in an interesting article published in the above number of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, gives us reasons which permit attributing to these stamps the date of one of the last months of 1861. It is as well to add that the opinion of Mr. Luff is confirmed by another fact.

The second print of the very rare list of "Postage Stamps," lithographed and prepared for private circulation in the month of December 1861 by Mr. O. Berger-Levrault, bears this information: "Honolulu, 1861, 2c., red." The stamp then had already arrived in Europe in December, 1861. Note that in the first edition of the list mentioned (Strasbourg, 1st September, 1861) the stamp in question is not mentioned. We do not know if the stamps on vertically laid paper and those on horizontally laid paper belong to the same printing or whether they constitute two different consignments. This is another point which it would be interesting to clear up, and it would be well to ascertain if the variety I have just described on vertically laid paper exists also on horizontally laid paper.

The G.R.I. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from page 237.)

New Guinea.	1d. on 3 pfg. . . .	200
	1d. ,, 3 ,,	1900 (O.S.)
	1d. ,, 5 ,,	1787
	1d. ,, 5 ,,	987 (O.S.)
	2d. ,, 10 ,,	672
	2d. ,, 20 ,,	907
	2½d. ,, 10 ,,	982
	2½d. ,, 20 ,,	800
	3d. ,, 25 ,,	348
	3d. ,, 30 ,,	492
	4d. ,, 40 ,,	320
	5d. ,, 50 ,,	42
	8d. ,, 80 ,,	191
	10 of the 8d. have the double surcharge.	
Marshall Is.	2d. on 10 pfg. . . .	100
	2d. ,, 20 ,,	200
	3d. ,, 25 ,,	47
	4d. ,, 40 ,,	200
	5d. ,, 50 ,,	58
	8d. ,, 80 ,,	141
	2s. ,, 2 mk.	100

It should be noted that the quantities of 3d. on 20 pfg. and 3d. on 30 pfg. New Guinea stamps in this list exceed the number given in the list of those issued from the Post Office. No explanation has been afforded of this discrepancy.

It is proposed to insert here two or three extracts from Australian stamp journals which may throw some light upon, and which indeed probably explain, the issues which have been classed in this article as irregular.

From the *A.S.J.*, February 12th, 1918.

"Re the First and Second Overprintings of the New Guinea and Marshall Islands stamps.

Mr. William Ackland, of Melbourne, writes us as follows: 'You have a very instructive article in last month's *Journal* regarding the 'G.R.I.' surcharges of

New Guinea and Marshalls. I note in the concluding paragraph you state that you have a Marshall 1d. on 3d. (*sic*) first printing, and that you were of the opinion that some Marshall Islands stamps must have been available in Rabaul when the first printing of the 'G.R.I.' surcharges took place.

"It may interest you to know that at times during the last two years I have come across various values of Marshalls from 3 pfg. to 80 pfg. surcharged 'G.R.I.' first printing, 6 mm. apart.

"You are no doubt aware that odd lots of stamps were stuck down on paper and surcharged, sometimes large blocks or pairs and single specimens. At times even when there was not enough stamps to fill a sheet or a row, the surcharge appeared on the under-laying paper.

"By registered letter to-day I send you for inspection a horizontal strip of five of the 30 pfg. values 'G.R.I.' (detached) four of the number being New Guinea and the other Marshall.

"Some time back I had a fragment of about forty 5 pfg. values, first printing, all of them being New Guinea, except one, which was Marshall Islands."

From A.P. of March 6th, 1919.

"Faked 'G.R.I.s' and First Setting Marshalls.

"We must warn our readers against a numerous quantity of fakes of the 'G.R.I.' stamps that have come under our notice. Evidently some unscrupulous person, possessed of a number of the late German Pacific Islands stamps, has been able to manipulate the type at the Rabaul printing office, and surcharged quite a number of these stamps. We have seen several hundreds of the 3d. on the 25 pfg. and 30 pfg; also other values, the majority attached to pieces of thick card. Amongst the fakes were fancy surcharges and double prints. The stamps with the 'O.S.' overprint were also faked, but in this instance the forger used a slightly different type of letters. We have also seen the 2d. 'G.R.I.' on 20 pfg. Marshall Islands surcharged with a thick figure '1,' similar to that on the 10 pfg. These, we have it, on official authority, were never issued, nor even thus overprinted, consequently they are bogus, although the genuine type was used. This irregular state of things is easily explained, as the minor officials in the printing office are Chinese, or a similar class of people, who apparently have connived at the frauds, probably for a consideration.

"The principal officials in charge of this branch are not to blame in this matter, as the administrative offices are about 250 yards away from the printing office, and not easily overlooked. Thus anything might happen when the senior officials are absent.

"Now as regards the so-called first setting of 6 mm. on the Marshall Islands 'G.R.I.'s' chronicled about eight months ago, and listed in Gibbons' war catalogue, these are also fakes. It is a well-established fact that the only lot of stamps overprinted with the first setting were the German New Guinea stamps of the 'Ship' type, found at Rabaul when the Australian troops occupied the place; and when the overprinting of these stamps was completed the type was 'pied,' i.e. distributed. Any of the German 'Ship' stamps that were found afterwards were overprinted with a new setting, the spacing between the two lines measuring only 5 mm. instead of 6 mm. The first and only lot of Marshall Islands stamps found at Nauru were taken to Rabaul, but they arrived there after the first setting had been completed, and they were overprinted with the second setting.

"It is now 'common property' that certain individuals used to send unsurcharged German stamps ('Ship' type) to friends at Rabaul, and they would come back with the 'G.R.I.' overprint. One large lot, however, was intercepted by the authorities and destroyed. We were told they represented a catalogue value of £3000."

ERRORS AND VARIETIES.

In view of all the circumstances surrounding this issue, the varieties and errors, of which there exists a comparatively very large quantity, should be viewed with the utmost suspicion. As might be expected, we find the usual inverted and double surcharges in fairly large quantities, the usual omission of stops or even complete letters and figures, and in addition to this the surcharging of wrong values. If a collector desires to take examples of these freaks, he should be careful to take varieties which can be plated by the 1st and 2nd settings. Even these one must suspect of having been issued by complaisance, but the suspicion becomes almost a certainty in the case of the later settings. It is, however, easy to understand that genuine errors can have occurred owing to the methods employed in surcharging single stamps. It is not proposed to comment at any great length on these errors, but a list which must necessarily be regarded as incomplete is appended, and if one or two further explanatory remarks are added, this list should be able to speak for itself.

There is an article in the *Australian Stamp Journal* of April 10th, 1915, from which the following extract is reproduced:—

"It seems that those who had the ordinary German colonial stamps could have them overprinted and surcharged, but they had to pay for it; i.e. if they wanted the 5 mark stamp surcharged 5s., they had to pay 5s. for it, and when we asked our friend if somebody wanting 5s. put on a 2 mark stamp could have had it done for 5s., he said 'yes,' and he said 'yes' also when we asked him if someone could have 1s. put on a 5 mark stamp for 1s."

There is no doubt that something of this sort could easily have occurred, but more likely it is either an exaggerated story or else it was an idea which no one had thought of, as, although a number of such error varieties occur on many of the values, judging by the few that have appeared and the market price they have commanded, extremely few of any one particular variety can exist.

The variety with ".G.R.I." and "G.I.R." are probably varieties made on purpose. In any case it has been impossible to place those seen in any of the regular settings. The other varieties, which seem very doubtful, to say the least of it, are *se-tenant* varieties of the 2d. and 2½d. stamps. It is hardly possible to conceive how these varieties can have occurred, unless someone had written up enclosing some stamps, and asking for so many to be surcharged 2d. and so many 2½d. Otherwise, owing to the method of production, one would expect to find not a single copy of the 2d. or 2½d. attached to the other values, but a complete vertical row down the sheet or part-sheet, as the case may be. As a matter of fact a statement is said to have been made by the party who handled these varieties in London, that they came from a complete sheet, and that only one or two of the 2½d. error were found in the sheet while it was being split up. This explanation is not borne out by a study of a vertical pair, one 2d. and the other 2½d. on 10 pfg., which were sold recently at auction. These two stamps obviously came from a part-sheet. They show a piece of sheet margin on the left, and the overprint of the "G.R.I." is in each case No. 10 of the 5th setting. A second vertical pair, also marginal, shows No. 9 of the same setting, so that in this case one may expect a block of four to have been surcharged. A study of any other pairs that

exist, and also of the block of four, showing the two upper stamps with the surcharge "2d." and the two lower with the surcharge "2½d." on 20 pfg., which were also recently offered at auction, should be instructive. There is a further variety which has better claims to be genuine, namely, a vertical *se-tenant* pair of 2½d. on 20 pfg. and 3d. on 20 pfg. In this case the "G.R.I." surcharge is No. 10 of the 5th setting. The surcharge of the 3d. is altogether out of alignment, so that it is quite possible that some 30 pfg. stamps were overprinted after being pasted down on a sheet with the 20 pfg. values, the latter stamp of the vertical pair coming into the line of 3d. Another error which is possibly genuine and certainly interesting, and which can be attributed to the same cause, is a single copy of the 1 mk. Marshall Islands surcharged 1s., and showing two impressions of the 1d. value surcharged in addition. On the top of the paper to which this stamp is attached traces can also be found of the small "G.R.I." surcharge used for the lower values.

(To be continued.)

Further Considerations Regarding the Electrotyped Issues of Queensland.

BY CAPTAIN C. W. G. CRAWFORD.



AS a result of further investigations into the electrotyped issues of Queensland I have thought it might be of interest to make an addition to my previous notes on the subject which were written nearly a year ago.

I have principally directed my attention to the One Penny, type of 1887, which is found both perf. 12 and with Comb perforation 13, and have almost completed the reconstruction of a sheet showing the state of the printing plate in the period 1892 or earlier to 1894.

This plate is practically the same as was used for the 1895 provisional printings on the thick and *burelé* papers after making due allowance for wear of the electrotypes and for the fact that three of the electros (blocks of four) in the N.E. corner of the sheet were interchanged about the end of 1894, probably in the preparation of the plate for the 1895 printings. During the whole of this period I have been unable to trace the introduction of a new electro into the plate, and thus we may conclude with reasonable certainty that the same electros were in use for the One Penny value from 1892 (or perhaps earlier) until the introduction of the Cameo type in February 1895, and that there were two settings of the electros in the plate.

Working back still further I find a large number of stamps with perforation 12 which can be placed in the sheet, and also evidence of an earlier setting with Comb perforation and therefore in use some time after April (?) 1890, when that machine was introduced. Also it is quite possible, though unlikely, that a few sheets of One Penny and Two Pence values were passed through the "12" machine after the Comb machine came into use. In this respect I have recently seen two blocks of four of the One Penny with perforation 12 and postmarked in 1892. Both blocks fit into my sheet, but it is evident they were old "stock," the flaws not being so fully developed as in the 1892 stage.

On the other hand there are flaws in the One Penny, perf. 12, which do not fit into my sheet and are evidently from electros in an earlier arrangement of the plate and subsequently discarded. Of course, there is always the possibility of a

plate having been damaged and replaced by a set of new electros, but this can only be determined by the examination of large blocks which in this particular stamp are exceedingly difficult to find.

I have a block of six One Penny, perf. 12, Nos. 91, 92, 101, 102, 111 and 112 in the sheet, which bear a resemblance to the corresponding numbers in the later plate with two important exceptions :—

No. 91 does not show the square white spot under the " E " of " ONE."

No. 112 does not show the spot on top of the " E " of " ONE."

Inferentially No. 93 (*vide* page 238, par. 1), if present, would not have shown the " pointed bust " as it is most probable that all three flaws were produced at the same time as the result of some damage or other to the plate. This is rather borne out by the fact that I am still unable to find or trace a copy of these three varieties with perforation 12. A possible explanation of their scarcity is that the damage to the plate occurred just about the time when Comb Perforation was introduced and that only a few sheets with the " pointed bust " variety, etc., were passed through the " 12 " machine.

Another variety well known to collectors is the " LA " flaw in which the crossbar of the " A " of " LAND " is defective, broken and sometimes entirely missing. It is by no means scarce and occurs in the One Penny, Type II with " LA " joined, and is found with both perforations on Crown Q paper but does not come on the provisional papers of 1895. It was in the attempt to place this variety in the sheet that it was found to be of an intermittent nature, that is, it always occurs in Type II but not necessarily in the same electro and is not constant. Thus, although interesting, it is of little importance as it is useless for plating purposes. This flaw has been definitely found in some copies of Nos. 82 and 106 in the sheet the following being a general explanation of it :—

Obviously this is a coloured flaw which might be produced by dirt on the plate and removed when the plate was cleaned and so would come under the heading II (a) as given on page 194. Evidently in this case we have a flaw in the mould, probably part of the same damage which produced the " LA " joined, and which causes the crossbar of the " A " in all Types II to be represented by an unduly shallow recess in the electro. Thus, a very little dirt or over inking will fill the dent and cause that part of the " A " to be partly or wholly obliterated with colour.

A very similar effect is noticeable in the companion Two Pence, with both perforations, in which the " P " of " PENCE " in Type II (with " LA " joined) is defective and varies considerably as also the " S " in " QUEENSLAND." The crossbar of the " A " is mostly normal in this type but sometimes it is thinned much as in the One Penny. These defects were corrected in the Two Pence retouched mould, 1894, in which the lettering is practically normal in all four types.

It is definitely certain that the electros containing Nos. 82 and 106 in the sheet, which occasionally showed the " LA " variety, were present in the plate used for the provisional printings of 1895, neither of which show the flaw. Possibly greater care was taken in these printings, besides which we know the plate received considerable attention, the forme being taken apart towards the end of 1894. I can detect no sign of a retouch of the electros.

We will now consider a subject to which only a brief reference has been made in these notes. I refer to the question of chemical action taking place between mercury salts in the composition of the vermilion ink and the copper electrotype. The result is that the electro suffers damage, the colour of the stamps changing to the yellow and orange shades so frequently noticed in the 1890-95 issues and especially in the provisional prints of the latter year.

This trouble with the ink was first mentioned by the Government Engraver in a letter dated August 9th, 1878, which is reproduced in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, page 72, in which Mr. Knight refers to the ". . . proof sheet of 1d. Postage Stamps just completed and submitted for your approval . . ." the 1879 issue, and later on says: "It has been found necessary to alter the colour of the 1d. stamp in consequence of the material used containing mercury which acts injuriously on copper. . . ." Next we find that a plate of the One Penny was actually spoiled about May 1884, *vide* page 238. Mr. Bornefeld tells us in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XXVIII, page 186, that the One Penny was appearing in a canary yellow shade about May, 1894.

The late Mr. Samuel Dalby in the *P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXIII, page 51, states: ". . . Probably the earlier printings, when the face of the electrotype was fairly clean, would be affected to a greater extent than when the copper had become covered with ink . . ." thus accounting for the various yellow shades met with and explaining why those shades are more pronounced in the earlier printings on thick paper than in the printing on *burelé* paper. A little farther on Mr. Dalby says: ". . . with the 1896 and subsequent issues the electrotypes were given a thin coating of silver which prevented the copper coming into contact with and decomposing the mercury in the vermilion ink. . . ."

Although I have seen no record of it there is a possibility that there was similar trouble with the blue inks for the Two Pence which comes in so many different shades, *vide* *Postage Stamps in the Making*, Vol. I, pages 162 and 163 (Melville), where the subject of protective coatings for stamp plates is discussed.

Now the coating of the plate of the 1896 One Penny (figures in lower corners) with silver, though efficient, would not give continued satisfaction owing to the deposit of silver being soft and wearing away quickly, and it is to this fact that the numerous flaws and uneven printing may possibly be attributed.

About this time, 1896, however, we know that the plant for producing postage stamps was considerably improved and brought up-to-date, for the Two Pence, with figures in all four corners and printed from large electros containing sixty impressions, was issued in April, 1897. It seems quite likely that at the same time a nickel plating bath may have been established or "acierage" (coating with steel) resorted to. In each case the plate would have the appearance of having been silvered, which might account for the information given to Mr. Dalby.

The "acierage" and nickelling processes, both described by Mr. Melville, increase the life of the electros very considerably and their use would account for such small flaws as the "loop" variety (*vide* page 215, last paragraph) showing in the sheets for nearly ten years during which period very large printings of the One Penny value must have been made.

It is quite possible that the use of protective coatings was extended to other denominations besides the One Penny, and if such was the case, and the coatings were allowed to get worn and patchy, we have another reason why the later printings of the issues on Crown A paper are generally rough and defective (*vide* page 192, last paragraph).

Quite recently I have seen a lower half sheet of the Halfpenny of 1890, with lined background, and find that the information given on pages 193 and 194 is not wholly correct. The defects referred to occur in ten electros in the plate and possibly also in an eleventh. I have also seen two blocks in the later printing in pale green which show that there was a second setting of the electros in the printing plate.

Bolivia and Peru during the Chilean Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

BY LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(Continued from page 243.)

Returning now to the subject of adhesives the following letter is of great interest :—

“ No. 10.

“ LIMA,

“ 25th February, 1882.

“ MY LORD GENERAL,

“ Having taken charge at your command of the organisation of the Caja Fiscal, it seems opportune to submit for your consideration the advantages which have been reported to the Exchequer as to the possibility of establishing other Treasury Offices in the places occupied by the armed forces of Chile, and [to ask whether] you will authorise me to remit to all the places which are now occupied, a supply of stamped paper, fiscal and postage stamps; all such specie to be directed to the chiefs of the army, who will themselves appoint a commissioner to attend to the sales and render an account monthly.

“ As the object of my proposal is to increase the revenues, with the smallest possible increase in expenditure, may I suggest to you the convenience of authorising a remuneration of eight per cent on the sale of stamps, which will also be useful for the recovery of such fiscal debts as those appointed, on the lines suggested above, may make.

“ Should you agree with the importance of the matter I propose, it will be wise to dictate a circular by which all the chiefs may issue orders in their own localities, so that the notaries and judges of whatever nationality they may be, as well as the public in general, may give strict compliance to the decrees on stamps and stamped paper.

“ God guard you,

“ BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

On the 28th March Admiral Lynch replied from the General Headquarters of the Army of the North authorising Señor Irarrázaval to do as he suggested, with the sole alteration that the remuneration to the post offices was to be 10 per cent on stamped paper and fiscal stamps, and 20 per cent on postage stamps.

We give below a table showing the quantities of stamps issued to the various offices opened under this authority.

DISTRIBUTION OF STAMPS OVERPRINTED AT THE CAJA FISCAL OF LIMA.

	DATE.	I CENT	I CENT U.P.U.	2 C.	5 C.	10 C.	20 C.	50 C.	I SOL.	VALUE.
To the office at LIMA	Dec. '81-Jan. '82	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	—	999	500	} 25,299.50
" "	Feb. and March	—	—	—	38,000	50,000	—	2,000	1,000	
" "	May and June	—	—	—	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	
To the Postal Union at BERNE	—	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	378.—
Blockading vessel of MOLLENDO (Magalanes after Toltén) by means of the ship <i>Adams</i> , of the United States	22.2.82	20,000	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	600.—
To CHIMBOTE (Commandant of the forces of occupation)	22.2.82	10,000	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	300.—
To HUACHO (political and military chief)	25.2.82	20,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	500.—
To PAITA (political and military chief)	25.2.82	30,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	600.—
To MOLLENDO (political and military chief, for delivery to Post Office)	9.6.82	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	1,600.—
To LAMBAYEQUE (Chiclayo) (for political and military chief)	22.6.82	2,000	—	—	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	770.—
To PAITA (for the commander of the Chacabuco)	3.5.82	—	—	—	4,000	2,000	—	—	—	400.—
To Ica (political and military chief)	3.5.82	5,000	—	—	1,000	5,000	—	—	—	600.—
TOTAL	—	—	—	50,200	172,200	162,200	200	3,199	1,700	31,047.50

Persia.

THE STAMPS OF THE REIGNS OF MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH AND SULTAN AHMAD SHAH.

By LIEUT.-COL. G. F. NAPIER.

(Continued from page 247.)

Note.—Dangerous forgeries of the Official Surcharge exist.

1913. New values and the 6 shahis in a new colour. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, except the 4 krans which is perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

5 shahis,	carmine and brown.
6 „	lake and green.
12 „	blue and green.
24 „	green and purple.
4 krans,	blue and black.

Note.—The 4 krans stamp was printed in 1911 when perforating machines (a) and (b) were in use.

1914. The 13 and 26 shahis stamps, which had been withdrawn from circulation in 1913, were overprinted “1” and “3 SHAHIS” respectively in English and Persian characters. Each exists with the three perforations $11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, making six varieties in all. The 1 shahi, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, exists with both double and inverted surcharge.

1915. The 5 shahis of 1913 overprinted “1” or “2 SHAHIS” and the date “1915” and the 12 shahis similarly overprinted “6 SHAHIS.” At first both the 1 and 2 shahis received the handstamp overprint in black but, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between them violet ink was substituted for black in the case of the 2 shahis, after five thousand had been issued. The 2 shahis with black surcharge is scarcer than the price assigned by Yvert conveys.

All four varieties exist with inverted surcharge, the 1 and 2 shahis are known *se-tenant*, the former inverted, and the 1 shahi (and possibly the other values) exists with double surcharge.

1915. The 1 kran and 13 shahis of 1909 overprinted respectively “5” and “12 SHAHIS.”

Note.—The 1909 issue had been withdrawn in 1911 but was reissued in 1914 owing to the difficulty of getting stamps from Holland on account of the War, but as extensive thefts of these stamps had taken place it became necessary in 1915 to overprint them “1333,” the Hegira equivalent of 1915. All values up to 1 kran, except 13 and 26 shahis, were overprinted and as two handstamps were used there are two types. In type A the right loop of the right figure is sickle-shaped, while in type B it is semi-circular. The bases of the upright strokes are more pointed in type B than in type A. Some specimens of type A appear to have a full stop after the surcharge; this was caused by a projecting bit of metal which sometimes caught the stamp when the handstamp was carelessly impressed. Most values exist with double prints, but I have never seen any inverted surcharges. Four copies of the 2 krans were overprinted with type B in error.

1915. Issue of 1909 overprinted "1333" in Persian characters, in black. Two handstamps were employed and therefore there are two types, which can be found on all values.

- 1 shahi, orange and marone.
- 2 „ violet „ „
- 3 „ yellow-green and marone.
- 6 „ scarlet, and marone.
- 9 „ slate-grey and marone.
- 10 „ magenta and marone.
- 1 kran, violet, silver and sepia.

Error.—Overprinted with type B.

- 2 krans, deep green, silver and sepia.

March, 1915. Issue to commemorate the accession of Sultan Ahmad Shah. Centres of shahi values engraved in *taille douce*, those of kran and toman values in *eau forte retouché*, frames typographed. The kran and toman values were designed and engraved in Paris, the shahi values were designed by M. Molitor, Director of Posts, and engraved by Enschede, by whom the entire series were printed. Handmade paper, watermarked with the Persian lion (le monstre de Perse). Perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, $11\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) Perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 shahi, deep blue and carmine. 2 „ carmine and deep blue. 3 „ deep green. 5 „ vermilion. 6 „ carmine and green. 9 „ deep violet and brown. 10 „ brown and deep green. 12 „ ultramarine. 24 „ sepia and brown. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 kran, sepia and brown. 1 „ black, brown and silver. 2 „ carmine, slate and silver. 3 „ sepia, dull lilac „ „ 5 „ slate, sepia „ „ 1 toman, black, violet and gold. 2 „ brown, green „ „ 3 „ red, crimson „ „ 5 „ grey, blue „ „ |
|--|---|

(b) Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

5, 6 and 10 shahis ; 1, 2, 3 and 5 krans ; 1 toman.

(c) Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

24 shahis ; 1, 2, 3 and 5 krans ; 2 tomans.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

PERMANENT CONGRESS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Captain H. R. Oldfield, *Chairman*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Major C. L. Bagnall. | Mr. W. Hadlow. |
| Mr. P. C. Bishop. | Mr. A. W. McGregor. |
| Mr. I. H. Chapman. | Mr. F. J. Melville. |
| Mr. W. J. Cochrane. | Dr. E. Solly. |
| Major J. J. Darlow. | Mr. I. Field Stead. |
| Mr. Benj. Goodfellow. | Mr. E. R. Woodward. |
| | Mr. A. de Worms. |

Hon. Secretary, J. Stanley Telfer, 61-62 Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.2.

MEETING held Wednesday, October 13th.
Present: Captain H. R. Oldfield (in the Chair), Major C. L. Bagnall, Mr. W. J. Cochrane, Major J. J. Darlow, Messrs. B. Goodfellow, W. Hadlow, A. W. McGregor, Dr. E. Solly, Messrs. E. R. Woodward, and A. de Worms.

The Reports from the Sub-Committees appointed to consider and report on the subjects referred to the Executive Committee by the Newcastle Congress were then received, and are as follows :

“AWARD OF PHILATELIC MERIT.”

Sub-Committee: Captain H. R. Oldfield, Messrs. E. R. Woodward, B. Goodfellow, A. W. McGregor, and W. J. Cochrane.

1. That, instead of any Order or Diploma, there should be established a “Roll of Distinguished Philatelists,” instituted by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, in grateful recognition of services rendered and work done for the advancement of philately.

2. That in view of the first list of names of twenty-five distinguished philatelists having been approved at the Seventh Congress, and by the Permanent Congress Executive Committee, these twenty-five names should be entered upon the Roll.

3. That rules regulating the selection of additional names to be added to the Roll be prepared for and considered upon at a subsequent meeting of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee.

4. That after the number of names on the Roll has reached fifty, the maximum number to be added to the Roll in any one year should not exceed three.

It was suggested that entries upon the Roll should be made by resolutions of the Annual Congress, upon recommendations to be made by any of the affiliated Societies to, and after consideration by, the Executive Committee.

After discussion, the following resolutions were passed:

1. “That the establishment of a Roll of Distinguished Philatelists be approved.”

2. “That the first list of names be submitted by this Committee for election *en bloc* at the next Congress, Harrogate, 1921.”

3. “That the Sub-Committee should further consider, and report at a later date, upon the procedure to be adopted regarding future enrolments.”

After some discussion the report was unanimously approved and adopted.

“SECTIONAL CATALOGUES.”

Sub-Committee: Messrs. E. R. Woodward, W. Hadlow, and P. C. Bishop.

That the opinion of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Permanent Congress Executive Committee is, that the broad proposals outlined in Mr. Bishop's paper are capable of achievement.

They therefore recommend that a Sub-Committee of the Congress be formed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking action as follows:

1. To write to some of the prominent Philatelic Societies, inviting them to undertake the compilation of a Specialists' List of the issues of certain countries.

2. That the co-operation also be sought of the Philatelic Auctioneers, on the occasion for their having important collections placed in their hands for disposal.

3. That the Philatelic Press be invited to place at the disposal of the Research Committee all information to be found in their publications.

4. That all Collectors, whether attached to Societies or not, be appealed to to furnish information in their possession.

5. That the Philatelic Dealers, also, be asked to co-operate with the Congress in its desire to educate collectors by these means.

6. That any other source of information be utilized as found available.

“THE STATUS OF PERFORATIONS.”

referred to the same Sub-Committee.

That the Sub-Committee have given earnest consideration to the question of the many varieties of perforations now catalogued and the part they play in adding to or detracting from the collection and study of stamps by collectors other than specialists.

Whilst your Committee feel that there can be no limit placed upon the individual choice of any collector as to what he should or should not collect, yet they would point out that the words used by the late Mr. M. P. Castle, *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXVI, p. 78) may well determine the limit which collectors may take as their guide in forming their collections of perforated stamps.

For the information of the Committee we append the extract referred to above, with the remark that it was quoted by Mr. Goodfellow in the interesting paper he submitted to the last Congress.

“If the perforations of any country's issues help me building up its postal history, or if they denote any special phase or period of change in the record of issues, they are indubitably worthy of close study and accurate classification.”

“PHILATELIC PROPAGANDA.”

Sub-Committee: Messrs. Melville and Armstrong.

After careful consideration of ways and means, your Committee recommend, as a first step towards carrying out the proposals contained in the paper on “Philatelic Propaganda,” submitted to the Seventh Philatelic Congress:

(a) That a Permanent Advisory Committee be appointed to receive and consider applications from the secretaries of affiliated societies for advice and assistance in the working of either local or co-operative schemes for Philatelic Propaganda.

(b) That all affiliated societies should be notified of the existence of this Advisory Committee and invited to submit their proposals to it.

(c) That notice should be circulated through the Press that the Advisory Committee is also prepared to render all possible assistance and advice to individuals desirous of establishing new philatelic societies in districts where such do not already exist.

Future developments of the scheme along the lines indicated in the original proposal must depend entirely upon the success with which these measures are attended and the

provision of adequate funds to meet the somewhat heavy expenditure involved by any more elaborate campaign.

The report was carefully considered, and Mr. Goodfellow moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Woodward :

“ That no further action be taken in the matter of Philatelic Propaganda until the Permanent Congress Executive Committee can see its way clear to the provision of the expenses which would be incurred.”

Mr. Woodward proposed, and Captain Oldfield seconded, the following further resolution :

“ That this meeting, whilst agreeing generally with the substance of the Report, puts on record its opinion that, should a Committee be entrusted with the duty of carrying this report into effect, such Committee should be appointed from the Executive Committee, with power to add to their number.”

Both these resolutions were carried unanimously.

FINANCE.

The Secretary reported the result of the efforts to clear off the debt of £55 5s. 8d., due for publishing the *History of the Four Congresses* and the *Sixth Verbatim Report*.

These publications had been extensively advertised, but the sales effected had only realized a small amount.

The affiliated societies had all been approached: seven had subscribed sums amounting to £8 2s. 6d., one other society had promised £2; conditionally on the societies generally contributing such a sum as would wipe out the debt, which had in the first instance been incurred for the benefit of the societies.

Five societies regretted they had no funds available from which to vote a subscription; the remaining twenty-two societies had not had the opportunity of bringing the question before a full meeting of their members.

The members of the Permanent Congress Committee sitting at the time the debt was incurred had been approached. One member had sent a contribution of two guineas, two other members had promised support; the remaining members have not notified their final decision.

Major J. J. Darlow generously offered to reduce the amount due to an amount of an even £50, this being equivalent to a contribution of £5 5s. 8d.

An offer of a contribution of £10 towards the Congress Funds, conditionally on a sum of £50 being contributed in amounts of £10 or otherwise by other philatelists within three months of the offer, was announced by the Honorary Secretary, and the following subscriptions were immediately made :

Captain H. R. Oldfield . . .	£10
Mr. Benj. Goodfellow . . .	£10
Mr. E. R. Woodward . . .	£5

Dr. Solly reported the progress that had been made in the arrangements for the Harrogate Congress.

The date of that Congress was fixed, with the approval of this Committee, for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1921.

Dr. Solly was asked to accept for himself and to convey to Mr. J. H. Chapman and Mr. Stead the Committee's great appreciation of the vigorous and satisfactory way in which these arrangements were being prepared.

The preliminary programme will be found below.

The Secretary reported that Mr. F. J. Melville had generously offered to provide for the printing of the Revised Rules passed at the Newcastle Congress, and which were to be circulated to all the affiliated societies, and that the printing had been carried out in the best style.

The Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Melville the Committee's great appreciation and thanks.

Two other questions were brought up for consideration, but owing to the lateness of the hour they were postponed till a subsequent meeting.

THE EIGHTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

May 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1921.

HARROGATE.

Chairman: J. H. Chapman, Esq., Cliftonville, Wheatlands Grove, Harrogate.

Hon. Organising Secretary: Dr. Ernest Solly, Strathlea, Harrogate.

Hon. Congress Secretary: J. Field Stead, Esq., 43 Hillcrest Avenue, Leeds.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROGRAMME.

Tuesday: Reception by President at 10 or 10.30. Excursion to Fountains Abbey or Ilkley. Golf. Reception.

Wednesday: Congress Business, 10-1. Excursion to Ilkley or Fountains Abbey. Golf. Reception by President, Officers, and Members of Leeds Philatelic Society.

Thursday: Congress Business, 10-1. Visit to Baths or further Congress Business. Golf. Concert.

Friday: Congress Business, 10-1. Visit to Baths. Golf. Banquet.

Further details will gladly be given, and any queries answered, by the Hon. Organizing or General Congress Secretaries (as above), or by the Honorary Secretary of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee, J. STANLEY TELFER, Esq., 61-2 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fourth and fifth meetings of the Society will be held in the *Committee Room*, at 4 *Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.1*, on Thursday. December 2nd and 16th respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

December 2nd. Notes and Display: "Virgin Islands," by R. B. Yardley.

December 16th. Paper and Display: "The First Type, South Australia," by E. H. Collins.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, December 16th.

No stamps can be dealt with on December 16th unless they are received by or before Monday, December 13th.

Correspondence.

MODERN KASHMIR AND JAMMU FORGERIES.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—A large number of these was recently offered to me (in good faith) as, probably, Proofs or Reprints. The papers employed would leave no specialist in any danger of confounding them with the original issues; but in view of the ever-increasing interest taken by general collectors in Proof and allied impressions, it may be that the following complete list of what I have seen, may serve to put such collectors on their guard. The danger lies in the fact that nearly all of the forgeries are printed (as were originals) in water colour, which was never the case with the Reprints; and also that these forgeries follow the original designs much more closely than do the Official Forgeries which, prior to 1894, were openly on sale to the general public at the Kashmir State Post Offices.

A. KASHMIR.

I. Circular Issue of 1866. Handstamped singly in water colours as in originals.

(a) Slightly toned pelure-wove paper, approaching Japanese in texture. 1. All three values in dull red, yellow ochre, bright yellow, ultramarine, emerald green. 2. 1 anna, black; 1 anna, ultramarine on buff; $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, dull Prussian blue.

(b) Water colour as last: thick, slightly toned, European laid paper—1 anna and 4 annas—each in black and in yellowish emerald green.

(c) Water colour as last: ordinary white European-laid paper, thinner than that of originals. All values in black, bright blue, yellow ochre, and in shades of red, varying from Indian red to salmon.

II. *In Oil colours.*

1. Pelure paper as (a)— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, burnt sienna; $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, orange (single copy).
2. European laid paper (c)— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna, each in black, and in dull sage-green.

B. JAMMU.

Rectangular Issue of 1867. Forgeries printed, as in originals, in blocks of 4 types, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 being of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and No. 3 of the 1 anna denomination.

(a) Pelure wove paper as above; deep indigo, ultramarine, pale red, and black in varying tones.

(b) White pelure wove—yellow.

(c) 1. Toned pelure laid. 2. White European laid. 3. White laid batonné—brick-red.

(d) White European laid—ultramarine.

(e) White European wove—dull, deep greenish-blue.

(f) Thick ribbed European toned paper—brownish black.

In conclusion I have to thank that great authority, Major Evans, for most kindly confirming the status of these impressions. Major Evans informs me (as, perhaps, I should have known) that the old circular dies of Kashmir were long ago destroyed, so that a modern Reprint is, fortunately, an impossibility.

C. H. MORTIMER.

CASILLA 2667, SANTIAGO, CHILE,

April 6th, 1920.

The Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society,
London.

DEAR SIR,—As it may possibly be of interest to the Fellows of the Society, I enclose copy of a recent decree increasing the Inland Postage on Express Letters from 10 cents to 25 cents, and also on parcels. In the latter case the minimum rate is maintained at \$1.50, but the limit of weight is decreased from 3 to 1 kilo and the rate from 1 to a maximum of 5 kilos is raised from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The foreign postage rates have also been increased as from April 1st, although the official decree authorizing same has not yet been published.

The increased rates on letters are as follows :—

	Old rate.	New rate.
Letters up to 20 grams	\$0.20	\$0.40
For every 20 grams extra	\$0.10	\$0.15
Post cards	\$0.08	\$0.12

Other foreign rates have been correspondingly changed, but I will forward a full list when the official decree is published.

Foreign rates to countries belonging to the South American Postal Union (Argentine, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) have not been changed and remain at 15 cents for 20 grams and 8 cents additional for each 20 grams overweight.

It may be anticipated that a result of these postal rate changes will be that the 40 cent stamp of the President design printed by the American Bank Note Co., will shortly become exhausted and a printing be made of this value by the Local Govt. Specie Printing Works. As the colour and design of this stamp are identical with the 15 cent value, it is thought likely that a change in same may be made.

At the present time the only values on sale in the principal Post Offices of the American Bank Note Co's. printing are the 12, 14, 40 and 60 cent and the \$5 and \$10.

All other values have now been locally printed for some time, but it is possible that some of the small post offices, who do not need to renew their supplies often, may be still issuing other values of the American printed stamps. I myself bought the 8 cent, American printed, in Arica some five months ago, but it is probably exhausted in most places now.

Chilian Imperf. Retouch. I have not yet received the number of the *Journal* giving the data as to the retouch in the 10 cent last printing, but the account given of same in other philatelic papers has enabled me to recognize it. I have a strip of five, with a portion of a sixth stamp showing on the right. The retouched stamp forms the left hand stamp of this strip, so that in fixing the position of the retouch on the sheet, the right hand five vertical rows may be considered eliminated.

Faithfully yours,

HARRY S. PORTER.

N.B.—Present value of peso is about 13d.

Extract from "Diario Oficial" de
la Republica de Chile, 25.3.20

MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR, Núm 1019, 20 de Marzo de 1920.—Vista la nota que procede. Decreto.

1. Elévase a veintecinco centavos (\$0.25), el derecho especial de diez centavos (\$0.10), para los envíos postales llamados espresos de que trata el inciso 2 del número 2 de la parte dispositiva del decreto número 2230, de 26 de Mayo de 1897.

2. Fijase en un peso cincuenta centavos (\$1.50), el valor del franqueo de las encomiendas cuyo peso no exceda de un kilogram y en tres pesos (\$3.00) el franqueo de las que excedan de un kilogramo, hasta cinco kilogramos como maximum.

3. Estas disposiciones comenzarán a rejir desde el 1 de Abril próximo.

Tómese razon, comuníquese, publíquese e insértese en el "Boletín de las Leyes y Decretos del Gobierno."—Sanfuentes—José Florencia Valdes C.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.

F. J. PEFLOW.

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.

SIR CHARLES STEWART

W. DORNING BECKTON.

WILSON, K.C.I.E.

COL. JOHN BONHOTE.

A. DE WORMS.

LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.

R. B. YARDLEY.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Thos. Wm. Hall, Lt.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., J. H. Barron, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Lt. W. M. Holman, E. J. Gaspar, J. L. Green, I. John Simons, A. Leon Adutt, Francis W. Pixley, F.S.A., Major H. F. Murland, A. de Worms, C. McNaughtan, H. Wood, Percy F. Doble, E. S. Davidson, H. R. Oldfield, Louis E. Bradbury, R. B. Yardley, Lt.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., Capt. S. C. V. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., George C. Alston, W. Barnard, E. W. Evans, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, Col. J. Bonhote, Percy de Worms, Geo. G. Timpson, A. S. Mackenzie Low, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., W. Dorning Beckton, Lt. C. W. B. Haworth, W. T. Standen, R. Leonard, Lt. R. Leonard. Visitors: Chas. Nissen, R. A. Boulton, D. B. Armstrong.

THE first meeting of the session 1920-1, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 21st October, 1920, at 5.45 p.m.

The chair was taken by the President, who read the following telegram which he had sent to the Hon. President on behalf of the Council and members on the 11th October, 1920 :—

"H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Council and members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, send their loyal greetings and congratulations and welcome the return home of their Honorary President."

And the following reply :—

"St. James's Palace, S.W.,
12th October, 1920.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Prince of Wales to express through you to the Council and members of the Royal Philatelic Society, His Royal Highness's sincere thanks for their message of welcome and congratulations, which he much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Godfrey Thomas,
Private Secretary.

E. D. Bacon, M.V.O."

The President referred to various letters received, promising and sending cheques towards the Fiftieth Anniversary Fund.

Col. Bates moved and the Vice-President seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried :—

"That a very hearty vote of congratulations be offered to Mr. Bacon on the successful publication of his monumental work on the Perkins Bacon Issues, and at the same time a cordial vote of thanks to him for his generous gift to the Fellows of the Royal Society."

Col. Bates expressed the hope that each recipient would regard the gift as an heirloom to be retained among the family possessions.

Gifts for the Society's Collections and Library were reported as having been received from the following, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to acknowledge the receipt with thanks. From the Siam Philatelic Society: A descriptive catalogue of the Stamps of Siam, compiled by some of their members. Various forgeries from Mr. Jas. S. Hardy, Mr. J. Gibbons, and Mr. B. Goodfellow. Various stamps from Mr. I. J. Simons (Czecho-Slovakia), and Mr. R. W. Gray (Persia).

The Hon. Secretary reported the death since the last meeting of the following Fellows, and was directed to convey to the relatives the regret and sympathy of the members: Mr. G. F. Rotherham (1907) on the 28th July, 1920; Dr. Beveridge (1892) (special representative for Scotland) on the 10th August, 1920; and Mr. W. McAdam Stewart (1881), one of the oldest members.

A ballot was then taken for the following candidates, all of whom were declared duly elected members of the Society: Mr. Walter Woodthorpe, proposed by Mr. B. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. W. J. Cochrane; Dr. Lewis Lawrence Reford, proposed by Mr. V. A. E. Goad, seconded by Mr. Lachlan Gibb; Dr. Percival George Albert Bott, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Asst. Hon. Secretary; Mr. Henry Chapman Needham, proposed by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, seconded by the President; Major T. Charlton Henry, proposed by Mr. C.

Lathrop Pack, seconded by the President; Mr. Robert Noel Hill, proposed by A. de Worms, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Major-General Sir Percy Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., proposed by Mr. R. W. Gray, seconded by Capt. H. R. Oldfield; Dr. Arthur Herbert Hart, proposed by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, seconded by Mr. E. S. Davidson; Col. Percy Schletter, C.B., proposed by Col. John Bonhote, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Alfred George Johnson, proposed by Mr. B. Goodfellow, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Thomas Driffield Hawkin, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Asst. Secretary.

The chief event of the evening consisted of Notes upon and a Display of H.M. the King's Collection of the stamps of the Turks Islands by the President. He explained that the collection was started by His Majesty many years ago, and, as with the stamps of all the British West Indies, was a special favourite with our Patron. One of the reasons for His Majesty's partiality for the stamps of the West Indies was due to the two visits he paid to the islands before he succeeded to the Throne and to the fact that he obtained many specimens of the stamps on those occasions. In the case of the Turks' Islands he was able to secure examples of many of the rare varieties of the surcharged issues, and these formed the nucleus of the present fine assemblage of the stamps he possesses. Since then the collection has been largely added to, especially in 1916, when the well-known collection formed by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld was broken up and from this source His Majesty was able to fill in nearly every one of the remaining blanks in his album. The first issue included die and plate proofs in black of the three values. Specimens of all the numerous varieties of the provisional issue of 1881 were shown, arranged under the several settings of the surcharges to which they belong, and the later issues were all fully represented.

At the conclusion of the Display the following resolution proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by Mr. Yardley, was unanimously passed :—

"That the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, desire to express to His Majesty their dutiful thanks for the great pleasure they have experienced in looking through His Majesty's very fine Collection of the Stamps of the Turks Islands."

Manchester Philatelic Society.

429th MEETING.—Minutes of opening meeting of the 30th session, October 8th, 1920, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. Goodfellow read the report of the delegates to the Seventh Philatelic Congress, and presented copies of the programme, catalogue, and souvenir stamps to the library for which he received the thanks of the meeting.

The resignations of Messrs. J. D. Clarkson and W. T. Halden were accepted with regret,

and Messrs. N. P. Milne, W. C. Hinde and A. D. Mouradian nominated for election on October 22nd.

In accordance with custom the opening paper was given by the President, who showed part of his collection of the early stamps of Roumania to illustrate the curious settings up of the King Charles issues, and proved by means of entire sheets, large blocks and photographs that many of the settings given by prominent writers on these stamps are erroneous, this doubtless arising from their not having had recourse to complete sheets and probably possessing blocks giving the first stamp on their block as No. 1, although it may not have been the top left-hand corner stamp on the sheet.

He also demonstrated that there must have been more than one lithographic stone used for most of the values, in some cases at least four and probably six.

430th meeting, held on Friday, October 22nd, the President in the chair.

Messrs. N. P. Milne, W. C. Hinde and A. D. Mouradian were duly elected to membership.

Mr. B. Goodfellow gave a display of the early stamps of the colony of Victoria, with notes. He disclaimed either completeness or even a scientific specialisation of his collection, likening it unto the proverbial Crate's egg, but being both distinctly good all round as well as "in parts" a most instructive and interesting evening was spent with it. He referred at some length to the works of the late Mr. M. P. Castle and L. L. R. Hausburg, and paid tribute to the excellent work still being carried on by Mr. Horsley and especially that of Mr. Yardley, whose articles in the *London Philatelist* were responsible for inducing him to re-arrange the collection upon modern lines.

He dealt with the "half-length" and "full-length" portraits; the Perkins Bacon line-engraved, the "Postage Stamp Group"; "Registration" and "Too Late stamps," the 1s. octagonal of 1854; the "Emblems" and the "Beaded Oval" groups, and these proved to be more than could be passed round with anything beyond a hurried glance.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Goodfellow by Mr. C. H. Schill, seconded by Mr. A. J. Sefi, supported by Mr. Ginger and the President

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

THE 431st meeting was held on Friday November 5th, the President, Mr. W. Dornig Becton, in the chair.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Congresses Forgery Committee, asking for co-operation by the reporting of stamp forgeries or any Philatelic malpractice which came under the notice of any of the members.

Lt. J. W. Telfer of St. Annes-on-the-Sea, was nominated for membership, to come up for election on the 19th.

Major R. H. D. Lockhart passed round an envelope franked by stamps of India cancelled B 109, and postmarked on the back "Malacca" in red; this he purchased in

1912, and in 1910 he found in a specialised collection of Straits Settlements purchased by him, a note giving the Malacca postmark as B 109, although it is stated in the work by the Philatelic Society in India, on "Indian Stamps used abroad," to be non-existent. Mr. Geo. Ginger made somewhat of a departure from the usual one-country show by giving a display of five British Colonies from his general collection, mainly with the view of encouraging those members who were general collectors and had not attempted to specialise the stamps of any country. This display included Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Ceylon. Die and plate-proofs were a special feature of each colony shown, and essays, colour trials and stamps on the entire made them as complete as possible, except to the plater, but even in this direction there was much in the way of re-entries and retouches which would serve as a substantial groundwork when the work of plating was commenced.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Martin, and supported by the President, was accorded to Mr. Ginger for his excellent display.

The Royal Philatelic Society, Birmingham.

ANNUAL MEETING, October 2nd:—

THE Report, Balance Sheet and Programme were received, approved and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

The session had been a very pleasant and successful one, with plenty of interest and enthusiasm in the meetings. The membership showed a net increase of ten.

The election of the following new members was confirmed: Capt. Hon. C. Finch-Knightley, Messrs. C. Ferrer and H. H. Buys. The following were elected for the current session: Lieut.-Col. A. Egerton, K. M. Kadadora, S. B. Fisher, A. G. Redderson, A. Lapworth.

The remainder of the Programme is as follows:—

- | | | |
|------|-----|--|
| NOV. | 6. | Display: "Great Britain." Mr. J. J. Knowles and members. |
| DEC. | 4. | Display: "Trinidad and Tobago." Mr. F. T. Collier and members. |
| | | 1921 |
| JAN. | 1. | Display: "Cape." Mr. W. Pimur and members. |
| FEB. | 5. | Display: "Leeward Islands." Dr. D. Buchan, Mr. W. S. Vaughton and members. |
| MAR. | 5. | Paper: "Nyasaland." Mr. C. A. Stephenson and members. |
| MAR. | 26. | "Display of Stamps." Mr. H. L. Hayman. |
| JUNE | 11. | "Stamps and Tea" at Portland, Wednesbury, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Knowles. Ladies invited. |
| OCT. | 1. | Inspection of Reference Collection. |

8. Annual Meeting.

The Officers and Committee were unanimously re-elected.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *Philatelic Magazine* chronicles another provisional.

This time it is the 30 c., indigo, of 1897, surcharged 2 cents.

Provisional.
2 cents on 30 c., indigo, of 1897.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—A 65 c. stamp has been received, design, the Hotel de Ville, at Termonde, which was destroyed by the Germans in 1914.

Adhesive.
65 c., red-lilac and black; no wmk.; perf. 11 × 11½

DENMARK.—We have received the 5 kroner stamp of the current set, printed in a rich mauve, and the Official, 20 öre.

Adhesive.
5 kroner, rich mauve; crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

Official.
20 öre, deep blue; crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

HOLLAND.—We have received the 40 c. and 60 c. Ordinary stamps and 50 blue Postage Due stamp, chronicled on pages 144 and 200. Also a 20 c. Postage Due, but not, so far, the 25 c., all perf. 12½.

Mr. A. J. de Beaufort has very kindly shown us blocks of 4 of the current 15 c., 17½ c., 20 c., 22½ c., 25 c., and 60 c., all perforated 11½.

It is considered probable that through a temporary defect to the 12½ perforating machine an 11½ machine (probably the one for the Luxemburg Stamps) was used as a stop-gap.

ICELAND.—We now make additions to the current sets of Ordinary and Official stamps.

Adhesives.
1 eye, green and red.
50 öre, slate-green and lake.
1 kr., blue and brown.
2 kr., brown and green.
5 kr., yellow-brown and blue.

Officials.

3 aur., yellow and grey.
4 ,, green and grey.
15 ,, pale blue and grey.
1 k., carmine and grey.
Wmk. crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.

ROUMANIA.—To the new set chronicled on page 38 the *Philatelic Magazine* adds 3 and 30 bani values.

Adhesives.
3 bani., grey.
30 ,, mauve.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The remaining values of the new set of which we listed the 100 reis on page 250, have now reached us. Various allegorical designs are shown; no wmk.

Adhesives.
10 reis, dull mauve; perf. 13½ × 13.
20 ,, sage-brown ,,
25 ,, brown-purple; perf. 13 × 13½.
50 ,, green ,,
200 ,, blue ,,
300 ,, brown ,,
500 ,, red-brown ,,
600 ,, vermilion; perf. 13½ × 13.
1000 ,, deep mauve; perf. 11
2000 ,, lavender ,,
5000 ,, yellow-brown ,,

COSTA RICA.—It is reported that the 6 c. on 5 c. provisional, chronicled on page 144, was not authorized by the Government, and that it is entirely speculative.

SALVADOR.—Two new provisional stamps have come to hand. Black surcharge and original values obliterated.

Provisionals.
1 centavo on 12 c., purple.
2 centavos on 10 c., brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—The current 4 c., 6 c., 12 c., 13½ c., and 14 c., of Portugal have received the usual overprint "Açores" in black for use here,

CHINESE TURKESTAN.—The whole of the current set of Chinese stamps, including the lately issued 1½ c., 13 c., and \$20, are to hand, bearing Chinese inscriptions in black on all but the dollar values, upon which it is in red. The set consists of twenty-two denominations; face value \$39.82.

LIBERIA.—We have both the Ordinary and Official 1 c. and 2 cents of 1918, surcharged in black as follows:—

" 1920
THREE on 1 c., deep green and black, or brown (official).
CENTS"

" 1920
FOUR CENTS " on 2 c., rose and black, or red (official).

Also the 10 c., violet, Monrovia of 1903, Registration stamp, surcharged with the figure " 5 " in black, and the original figure of value barred out.

NEW HEBRIDES.—The four provisional stamps chronicled on page 224 have reached us, and with them a 5 c. in black on 50 c., New Caledonia, overprinted " Nouvelles Hébrides Condominium."

PANAMA.—According to the *Philatelic Magazine* new 50 c. and \$1 stamps were issued on September 9th.

The 50 c., it is stated, is orange and black, and shows the large dry dock at Balboa.

The \$1 is dark purple and black, and represents the collier *Nereus* in Pedro Miguel Docks.

Adhesives.

50 c., orange and black.
\$1, dark purple and black.

RIO DE ORO.—The new set listed on page 251 is now before us, but the colours given are not quite correct. We should consider the 1 c., pale lilac; 40 c., orange; 50 c., rose; 1 p., green; and we find in the set a 15c., brown.

The date 1920 is given at top.

SIAM.—The 12 sat., grey and sepia, of 1912, surcharged in native figures and 10 in red at foot, with original value barred out, has come to hand.

Provisional.

10 in red on 12 sat., grey and sepia, of 1912.

SPANISH GUINEA.—We have the set chronicled on page 251, and here again can hardly agree with the colours given.

We should say; 2 c. and 10 c. are not carmine but perhaps lilac-rose; 20 c. (not 25 c.), yellow; 25 c., blue; 10 p., lilac. The colours are all so washy that it is next to impossible to make out what they are by artificial light.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 12th and 13th, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 1847-54, 1s., green, pin perf., on original	10	0	0
Ditto, 1867-80, 10d., pale red-brown, Plate 2, off centre	24	0	0
Hamburg, 1859, 4 sch., green	7	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, small margins	25	0	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, cnt into at right	38	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., ½d., lilac on blue glazed paper	5	15	0
United States, 1845, 5 c. with initials, close at left and thinned*	4	5	0
Ditto, 1847, 10 c., black			
£6 15s., £5 10s., and	6	10	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d.,* no gum	8	0	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., bright green	5	15	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion,* small tear	26	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.

£ s. d.

St. Vincent, 1885, C A, 4d., red-brown,* no gum	5	0	0
Collections: Maury's Album, 10,494	210	0	0
Ditto, Imperial Album, 4476	33	0	0

Sale of October 26th and 27th, 1920.

Bavaria, 1 k., black, small margin at top	3	10	0
Gibraltar, 1903, single C A, £1, dull purple and black on red, mint	7	15	0
Great Britain, £5, on white	5	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* pin hole	4	5	0
Ditto, "O.W.", King, 10d., on OFFICIAL, piece	4	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ½ gro.,* cnt close	4	5	0
Ceylon, Star, imperf., 1d., blue, strip of 5, creased	5	0	0
Gambia, 1869, no wmk., imperf., 6d., deep blue, minute thinning	4	4	0
Natal, 1908, mult. C A, £1 10s., mint	23	10	0
Ditto, 1908-09, £1, ditto	5	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint		£	s.	d.
Southern Nigeria, 1902-04, single C A, £1, ditto		5	5	0
Ditto, 1907-10, £1, ditto		4	15	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10c.		7	10	0
U.S.A., State, \$5*		19	10	0
Ditto, ditto, \$10*		8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, \$20*		8	15	0
St. Vincent, 1911, £1, mint		4	10	0
Marshall Islands, 1914, 3d. on 30 pf., mint		4	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on yellowish, strip of 3, on piece, one stamp slightly defective		44	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., carmine on bluish, close at top		5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., Plate 2, 2d., Plate 5 (six segments) and 3d., emerald, used together on piece		12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 2, earliest, but cut rather close		4	5	0
Samoa, 1914, September, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, comma after "i," on piece		4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 5 pf., green, similar variety		4	0	0
Victoria, 1854, imperf., 1s., blue, block of 12, thinned and creased		17	0	0
Collections: Imperial and Senfs, 8248		55	0	0
Ditto, Ideal, 7623		50	0	0
* * *				
MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.				
Sale of October 28th and 29th, 1920.				
Great Britain, 2s., brown		6	10	0
Salonika, British stamps, overprinted "Levant," set of 8, used on entire		32	0	0
France, 1849, reprint of the 40 c. with the wider figures "4," mint		11	0	0
Sicily, 50 gr., brown-lake, mint		4	0	0
Cape, 1853-8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4, slight crease		5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, block of 4 (2 torn into)		5	5	0
St. Helena, 1865-8, 1d., lake, imperf., pair, S.G. 181, mint		15	0	0
Canada, 1851-7, 6d., purple-black		6	0	0
United States, 1847, 10 c., black		4	17	6
Ditto, 1851, 1 c., blue, Type A		11	0	0
Ditto, 1867-8, 30 c., orange, wholly grilled, corner torn, S.G. 87		70	0	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., orange-red, strip of 3 and a single in brick-red, stamps wide apart, used together, on piece		15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., blue, strip of 4, slight crease		18	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red, impression on back		8	10	0
Collections: Imperial, 4750		43	0	0
Ditto, Senf, 3650		23	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 14th and 15th, 1920.

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.
France, 1849-50, 15 c., pale green, pair		13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green		7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., orange, block of 8*, slightly soiled but with full gum		44	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, on entire, one copy slightly creased		8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair on entire		7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair		6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, pair, with 40 c., on entire		5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., pair on entire		9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., dull carmine, on entire		16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-vermillion, close at bottom		40	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 10 c., pair		5	5	0
Ditto, 1853-60, 1 fc., carmine, block of 4* (2 creased)		22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, pair		15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3 and pair, on piece		32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, on piece		17	10	0
Ditto, Bordeaux, 20 c., Type 1*		10	10	0
Ditto, 1870-1, 10 c., bistre,* tête-bêche, pair		10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, used		11	0	0
Ditto, 1871-5, 10 c., brown on rose, tête-bêche, strip of 3, on entire, centre stamp damaged		5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, tête-bêche, pair*		10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, used		10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, tête-bêche, pair,* slightly soiled		10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, used		10	0	0
Ditto, 1876-7, 25 c., ultramarine, pair, both types		15	10	0
Ditto, Empire, 1 fc., carmine		9	0	0
Ditto, Postage Due, 1859, 10 c., litho.*		6	0	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "v.r." on 12 c., on 6d., rose, S.G. 28		9	10	0
Great Britain, 2 s., red-brown		5	5	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ¼ths, rose, rouletted, minute defect		8	0	0
Ditto, another on piece, rouletted somewhat trimmed at top		6	15	0
Naples, ½ t., blue arms		34	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red-blue, pencil cancellation		25	0	0
Sicily, ½ g., yellow*		5	5	0
Zurich, 6 r., on entire		9	0	0
United States, 1847, 5 c., and 10 c.		6	12	6
Collection, 3420		24	0	0
Ditto, International, 2910		25	10	0
Ditto, Royal, 3486		125	0	0
Ditto, Straits Settlements, mint and used, 1459		200	0	0
Sale of October 21st and 22nd, 1920.				
Belgium, 1st issue, 10 c., brown, mint		4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, mint		5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Cameroons, set of 13, mint . . .	9	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., bright red, defective . . .	5	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown . . .	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., dull purple . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d.* . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green* . . .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, slightly thinned . . .	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . .	6	5	0
Denmark, 1st issue, 2 rbs., pair, on piece . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, 1864, imperf., 2 sk., blue, 5 copies, on entire . . .	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 sk. (1), 4 s. (3), on entire . . .	7	0	0
France, 1853-60, 1 fc., carmine, mint . . .	6	10	0
Gibraltar, single C A, £1, mint . . .	8	10	0
Great Britain, Orbs, £1, purple-brown* . . .	13	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, early, 1d., vermilion . . .	35	0	0
Ditto, ditto, later, 1d., vermilion on blue . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, early, 2d., on blue . . .	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, later, 2d., on blued, on piece . . .	18	0	0
Ditto, 1859, small fillet, 2d., deep blue on blue, early . . .	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, rather later . . .	24	0	0
Natal, 1908, £1, mint . . .	5	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d.; scarlet-vermilion . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion* . . .	11	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2* . . .	10	0	0
New Zealand, 1856-9, 1s., dull emerald-green,* minute thinnings . . .	13	10	0
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ½ gro.,* slight thinning . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gros., black on rose* . . .	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used . . .	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gros., black on yellow . . .	9	9	0
Ditto, 3rd issue, 3 gros., yellow . . .	5	0	0
St. Kitts, 1888, one penny on 2½d., blue, inverted sur., S.G. 36 . . .	25	0	0
Sicily, 50 gr.* . . .	6	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902-4, £1, mint . . .	5	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., bright blue, "CORROS,"* defective . . .	5	15	0
Zurich, 4 r., Hor lines, slight thinning . . .	17	10	0
Ditto, 6 r., vert. lines, on piece . . .	5	15	0
Basle, 2½ r., ragged at left . . .	7	10	0
Winterthur, 2½ r. . .	7	0	0
Switzerland, 1850, Post Locale, 5 c. . .	15	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red, printed also on back . . .	8	8	0
Ditto, 2nd issue, 6d., sage-green, rouletted . . .	5	12	6
Wurtemberg, 1858-60, 18 k., blue, without threads, mint . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 k., red-violet, mint . . .	8	10	0
Ditto, another copy used . . .	8	0	0
Collection, 4700, many, mint . . .	72	0	0

MESSRS HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.			
Sale of October 21st and 23rd, 1920.			
	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Baghdad, S.G. 7, used . . .	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 9, used . . .	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3, mint . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5, mint . . .	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5* . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 7, mint . . .	£8 &	8	10
Ditto, ditto, 9, mint . . .	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9* creased . . .	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 12, mint . . .	£9 &	9	10
Ditto, ditto, 14, mint . . .	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 15, mint . . .	£19 &	19	10
Ditto, ditto, 18, mint . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 22, mint . . .	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 23, mint . . .	£17 &	12	10
Ditto, ditto, 1, 2 (3), 6, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20 (3), 21 (3), all mint, 16 stamps . . .	75	0	0
Belgian Congo, 1895, 10 c., inverted centre, mint . . .	7	15	0
Ditto, 1885-92, 3.50 on 5 frs., inverted centre, mint* . . .	4	0	0
Cameroons, C.E.F., 1915, 2s. on 2 marks, inverted "S", mint . . .	5	0	0
Canada, 1851-7, 6d., on entire . . .	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple, on thin paper . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855, imperf., 10d., blue . . .	6	5	0
Cape, Woodblock, 4d., blue . . .	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1855, 6d., blued paper, mint . . .	12	10	0
Ditto, Imperf., 4d., rose, partly torn across . . .	10	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red* . . .	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on blue, fairy early, little close . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue . . .	6	0	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼, rouletted* . . .	15	0	0
Naples, ½ t., blue cross* . . .	7	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve . . .	14	0	0
Ditto, 1s., reddish-violet, thin spot . . .	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple . . .	9	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ½ gro.,* small margins . . .	11	0	0
Peru, ½ peso, yellow-buff . . .	8	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue . . .	11	10	0
Russian Levant, 6 k., blue, used, slight crease . . .	6	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pair on piece, top stamp defective, . . .	60	0	0
Ditto, single, on piece . . .	27	0	0
Uruguay, March, 1858, 120 c., blue* . . .	9	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on Indian-red . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black £4 & . . .	5	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, 70 k., red-violet . . .	8	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, small defect . . .	6	5	0
Austrian Mercury, 6 k., yellow . . .	6	6	0
Belgium, 1849, 20 c., blue, figures doubly printed . . .	6	10	0
Bushire, August, 1915, 2 k., mint . . .	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 k., mint . . .	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 k., mint . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 ch. . .	8	10	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, laid, ½ r., black on green, mint . . .	5	0	0

	£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Zurich, 6 r., retouched variety, on piece	32	0	0
Ditto, 6 r., vert. lines, on piece	4	15	0
United States, New York City Dispatch, 1842, 3 c., black on greenish-blue	4	10	0
Ditto, 1847, 10 c., black	4	10	0
Sale of October 28th and 30th, 1920.			
Austrian Italy, 1850, 45 c., pair*	4	12	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue*	4	0	0
Brunswick, 1862-4, 2 gr., rouletted, pair on piece	5	5	0
Canada, 1851, laid, 6d., purple-black	6	5	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine,* possibly repaired	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, minute defect	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, slight creases	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull blue	14	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, block of 4, mint	10	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slight thinning	9	5	0
France 1849, 15 c., green, pair	13	10	0
Gibraltar, 1903, 8s., purple on blue, mint	7	5	0
Great Britain, Anchor 10s., grey-green	5	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange	6	6	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10s., ultramarine, mint	7	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, very early	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, early intermediate	£6	5s.	& 8
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, S.G. 14	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, late	6	0	0
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, repaired	18	0	0
Naples, 1858, ½ g., strip of 3, on entire	9	0	0
Nevis, Litho., 6d., grey, mint	7	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, slight defect	8	10	0
Newfoundland 1s. scarlet-vermilion	18	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish-rose	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brownish red	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, strip of 3	15	0	0
Roman States, 1 scudo, block of 4*	12	10	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on 6d., bright green, mint	7	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	19	0	0
Tuscany, 1853, 1 qr., strip of 4	5	15	0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., blue, block of 6	23	0	0
Wuerttemberg, 70 k., purple	9	0	0
Ditto, 70 k., red-violet	8	10	0

MR. A. H. THOMPSON

Sale of October 12th and 15th, 1920.

	£	s	d.
* Unused other than Mint.			
British Columbia, 1865 imperf., 10 c., blue	2	12	6
Canada' Jubilee, set to \$5	2	10	0
Great Britain 1854-7, S.C., perf. 16, Die 1 id., red-brown, block of 8*	6	10	0
Ditto 1857-8 1d. rose-red, block of 60, mint	4	4	0
Grquialand, 1878, large "G" in black, on 6d., S.G. 66, two minor varieties, on entire	1	16	0
Ditto, 6d., S.G. 70, on entire	1	11	0
Sicilly, 5 gr., carmine-red	2	17	6
Ditto, 5 gr., deep vermilion, pair	10	10	0
Long Island, ½d., violet on green, error "7" for &	2	5	0
Ditto, 1s., black on thin laid, error "ISLANA" for "ISLAND," S.G. 19a	5	5	0
Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue*	4	8	0
Bushire, 5 ch., carmine and brown, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 2 k., 3 k., 5 k. and 10 k., all mint	24	0	0
Cameroons, C.E.F., 1s. on 1 mark, inverted "S," mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, inverted "S," mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. on 3 marks, inverted "S," mint	5	0	0
Ditto, Occupation du Cameroon, set of 14	9	9	0
New Britain on New Guinea, 1st printing, 4d. on 40 pf., mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2nd printing, 2½ on 20 pf., mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	3	10	0
Ditto on Marshall Islands, 3d. on 25 pf., mint	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	3	15	0
Togo 1d. on 5 pf., thin "Y," mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., "TOG," mint	10	10	0
Ditto on Gold Coast, 1d., red, inverted overprint, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., black on green, double overprint, S.G. 41a, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, April, 1916, London overprint, ½d., green, double overprint, block 4, on entire	11	0	0
Ditto, Occupation Franco-Anglaise, 05 on 3 pf., variety type V, on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., rose, mint	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1909, "OFFICIAL," 1d., rose-red, inverted overprint, S.G. 559c, mint	4	0	0

THE
London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIX.

DECEMBER, 1920.

No. 348.

A Backward Glance.



WITH this number your Editor completes the fourth year of his stewardship and the twenty-ninth Volume of this Journal—we trust to our readers' satisfaction. Our goal, like that of our predecessor in the editorial chair, is to be neither trivial in aim nor evanescent in existence. Fortunately your editor has no pecuniary interest in the Journal whatsoever; we can therefore justly claim that the Journal will be as it always has been, written and edited by a Collector for Collectors, and that its sole aim will be the advancement of scientific Philately.

Have these high ideals been attained? Perfection is impossible, but it is well to have higher heights to strive for, and these we endeavour to keep before us. As our late President wrote, to sins of omission and commission we must all plead guilty, but we have done our best to adhere as closely as possible to the principles before alluded to.

We feel deeply conscious of and devoutly thankful for the co-operation of the many great Philatelic writers who have contributed to our pages. Comparisons are always odious so that we will not discriminate, but we venture to assert that for original matter our Journal stands unique. Possibly it may have suffered somewhat of late by adhering too strictly to the absolutely scientific side, and a little more of that intimate "causerie" in the way of extended Occasional Notes might possibly prove of advantage. This, if our readers desire it, we will endeavour to remedy in the New Year. All work and no play truly makes Jack a somewhat dull boy in more senses than is conveyed by the old proverb.

Our duties during the period covered by the Great War have, believe us, not been light: paper, labour troubles, transit, and many other causes beyond our control have been responsible for abbreviated issues and late appearances. We can only claim to have done the best we could in the circumstances and to promise such amendment as lies in our power for the future.

Finally, we would appeal for the continued support of our readers, and in the confident assurance that such support will be generously conceded, we wish our readers a very Happy Christmas and a New Year free from the gnawing anxieties of the present, and the full attainment of a world peace and prosperity which all so anxiously desire—and which in our own humble opinion we honestly deserve.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 233.)



THE lithographed stamps of 1880 apparently not being regarded as altogether satisfactory, the stamps of the next issue were ordered from New York, and were engraved on steel by the American Bank Note Co. There were two series as before, but the regular postage stamps bore the inscription "CORREOS," the fiscal and postal series being lettered "ESCUELAS."

The "CORREOS" series consisted of five values, 5 c. blue, 10 c. red-brown, 25 c. brown, 50 c. green and 1 bol. violet. Several shades may be found of each value. They were perf. 12 and present all the usual characteristics of stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co. The "ESCUELAS" set consisted of the values 5 c. green, 10 c. brown, 25 c. orange, 50 c. blue, 1 bol. vermilion, 3 bol. violet, 10 bol. brown and 20 bol. purple. The lower values of this series were freely employed for postal purposes and are not scarce postmarked, but the three highest values are not easy to find with postal cancellations. Various shades may be found of each value, but the 20 bol., sometimes seen in *rose-carmine*, we believe to be a chemical changeling.

According to the *Timbre-Poste* these two series were issued on the 15th August, 1882, but Saldivia states that the three highest values of the "ESCUELAS" set did not appear till 1888, a statement which appears to be confirmed by the fact that they were first chronicled in the *Philatelic Record* in the October number of that year.

In 1887 there appears to have been a shortage of stamps, for in this year the same types were issued in a lithographed form and were apparently used contemporaneously with the foregoing. The whole of the "CORREOS" series, with the exception of the 10 c., were issued rouletted, and the 25 c. also perf. 11. These all seem to have been prepared from the dies of the engraved series. Of the "ESCUELAS" series we find the 5 c. and 25 c. rouletted, and also the 5 c., 25 c. and 1 bol. perf. 11. Further we have the 5 c. prepared from a new die with the word "ESCUELAS" much smaller, which is found perf. 11 and perf. 14, and the 3 bol. violet also from a new die which occurs rouletted only. The 50 c. blue lithographed exists in an imperf. condition, together with the 5 c. and 25 c. We believe these to be only printer's waste, as they do not occur used. Further, the varieties which have been catalogued *pin-perf.* and the 5 c. *perf. 12*, which have been and still are catalogued, we believe to be fraudulent varieties manufactured from the imperf. printer's waste. The perforation 12 is significant, as only found on the reprints of the last issue. We may mention, however, that a copy of the 50 c. blue, apparently with a genuine roulette, occurs in the Hall collection. We presume that this belongs to the category "prepared for use but not issued," if, indeed, the roulettes are genuine. Parallel with the fact that the stamps of the 1880 issue often occur with double perforations, we find that those lithographed stamps also exist with double roulettes, but these are hardly worth notice, also a line of roulettes is sometimes missing, as, for example, the 25 c. "ESCUELAS" occurs unrouletted vertically. The Hall collection contains some

sheets of the lower values of the "ESCUELAS," from which we learn that they were printed in two panes of 100 stamps, 10 rows of 10. These stamps being crudely produced, vary a good deal in shade, and some values occur apparently on buff paper, but it is not clear how far this effect is due to the gum.

In October, 1892, certain provisionals were issued, being the 5 c. and 10 c. of both the engraved "CORREOS" and "ESCUELAS" series of 1882, surcharged with a double-lined circle containing the words "RESOLUCION DE 10 DE OCTUBRE DE 1892," and new value "25 CENTIMOS" in the centre, and the 25 c. and 50 c. of both series with a similar overprint and the value "UN BOLIVAR." These surcharges are all in violet. Copies with double surcharge are catalogued, but we have not seen any such, though they doubtless exist, especially as it is hand-struck. There exist many forgeries of this overprint and it may be helpful to mention that in the genuine there is an accent on the last "o" of the word "RESOLUCION" in the 25 c., but no accent on the same letter in the 1 bolivar value. The "c" of this word is also closed in both. We have not noticed any satisfactory reason for the issue of these provisionals, which is the more remarkable as they were quickly followed by both series of the "CORREOS" and "ESCUELAS," overprinted with the Arms of the Republic within a surrounding groundwork of diagonal lines. For the "CORREOS" set this overprint exists in red on the 5c., 25 c. and 1 bol., and in black on the 10 c. and 25 c., the last-mentioned being rare. In the "ESCUELAS" set we have it in red on the 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., 36 c., 10 b. and 20 b., and in black on the 25 c. and 1 bol.

The surcharge exists inverted on the 5 c., 25 c. and 50 c. "CORREOS" in red and the 10 c. in black, and on the 5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., 10 bol. red surcharge "ESCUELAS" and the 25 c. and 1 bol. black surcharges. Many of these stamps are also reported with double surcharges, but we have seen none of these. In the case of stamps with a red surcharge the red ink of the overprint is often smeared on to the back of the stamp, and occasionally copies may be found with the whole of the back completely red. These are sometimes found catalogued "with red backs," but it is clear that such specimens have no philatelic status.

Early in 1893 a stamp commemorative of the fourth century of the discovery of America was issued. It was modelled on the type of the Columbian series of the United States, the picture representing the landing of Columbus on *terra firma*, and was engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., value 25 c., purple, perf. 12. In the same year two new series, engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., were put into circulation. The postage set proper was lettered "CORREOS," and consisted of the values 5 c. red-brown, 10 c. blue, 25 c. magenta, 50 c. dull purple and 1 bolivar green. There is another well-marked shade of 5 c., viz. *chestnut*, and the pigment of the 25 c. is very variable, it being possible to find two or three well-marked differences. The fiscal and postage series is now lettered "INSTRUCCION" instead of "ESCUELAS," and show the head of Bolivar to left in an oval frame. The value and colours are 5 c. slate, 10 c. green, 25 c. blue, 50 c. orange, 1 bol. purple, 3 bol. vermilion, 10 bol. deep violet, and 20 bol. red-brown.



In 1896 a series of stamps, popularly known as the "Map Stamps," was issued commemorative of General Miranda. The stamps were lithographed and are not without interest, but unfortunately they have been very extensively reprinted, and it is these "reprints," which are practically forgeries, that are mostly being sold for the genuine article at the present day. Among these "reprints" are also a number of faked "errors" which do not exist at all as genuine stamps. The following details will, it is hoped, enable the philatelist to separate easily the wheat from the chaff. It is to be noted that these stamps were only in use from the 4th July to the 4th November, 1896, a fact which will help in selecting used copies, as these stamps occur with all sorts of illegitimate or bogus postmarks.

5 CENTIMOS.

The sheets of the originals of this value are built up, in accordance with the following diagram, of twelve groups of ten transfers and one row, the last on the sheet, of mixed transfers. No. 8 on the sheet,

SHEET OF THE 5 C. ORIGINAL.

↓

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	7	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10
→ 2	10	4	6	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4

which should normally be transfer No. 2, is, however, from transfer No. 7. All the transfers except No. 10 show a small green dash, downwards to left, under the circle containing the figure "5" in the lower right corner. There are no inverted stamps on the sheet, nor have we found any errors. The figures "5" in the corners appear to have been inserted separately, as they are in slightly different positions and the inclinations differ.

(To be continued.)

Our President's Great Work.

A FURTHER CRITICISM BY C. F. DENDY-MARSHALL.



AY I add a few remarks to my friend Lieut.-Col. Bates' able review of our President's truly magnificent work?

While wishing to identify myself with all Col. Bates' appreciation and admiration, I feel drawn to point out two slight errors, not from a desire to criticize adversely, but because this book will unquestionably form the final court of appeal for all questions connected with the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, consequently any mistake that has crept in would be stereotyped unless recognized at once.

In dealing with Plates 50 and 51 of the One Penny, with the engraved lettering, Mr. Bacon has unfortunately fallen into the same error as Messrs. Wright and Creeke, to which I have previously drawn attention.* The mistake occurs in the words, "a carmine-rose shade which did not come into use until 1858, as the first plate registered in this colour was No. 61 on [*sic*] January of that year." As there were no registrations between 11 February, 1857, and 18 January, 1858, the variations in colour which took place between those dates do not appear in the "imprimatur" sheets. All that the latter prove is that carmine-rose had been adopted by January, 1858. It is now clear that there are no official records which throw any light on the interesting period between March and August, 1857, and the only source known to me which gives any information on the subject is my own collection, as it contains a series of used copies showing the dates, which have never been soaked off. The sequence of events was as follows:

In February the shade known as plum occurred.

In March the blue tinge disappeared, and the stamps were in a dull pink, which became more rosy in April.

In July (earliest date, the 19th) carmine made its appearance; and became the normal colour for the rest of the issue, with occasional relapses into pale shades.

I have only found one other point to object to in this splendid work. This consists of the adoption of, and thereby hall-marking, the inaccurate popular expression "Maltese Cross" as applied to the first type of obliterator. Philately, at all events in the hands of those to whom a book like this appeals, may be called an exact science, and terms borrowed from other sources should be used with precision. The obliterator in question is not at all like a Maltese Cross, which is one of a very definite shape, with eight sharp points, the arms terminating like a swallow's tail. "Cross paté" is the correct heraldic term, which is of a more general nature, and is applied to any cross the arms of which increase in breadth as they recede from the centre, whether the extremities are cut off straight, or, as in this case, rounded.

Except for the two little blemishes which I have dealt with, I have nothing but praise to offer.

I wonder whether it would be possible for Messrs. De La Rue's records to be attacked in the same way?

* *London Philatelist*, October and December, 1899, pp. 277 and 329.

The G.R.I. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from page 263.)

POSTMARKS.



THIS article is intended to detail the type settings on "G.R.I." stamps, and it is not therefore proposed to discuss the various postmarks which were used, but it should be noted by the postmark collector that when the office at Rabaul was first opened, the postmark stamps of Simpsonshafen and Stefansort were used at Rabaul.

In conclusion, it must be again emphasised that sufficient material has not been forthcoming in order to make this article anything like complete, and it is quite possible that many of the statements which have been made may be proved at a later date to be incorrect. It is only possible by a very close study of the types, the small deficiencies in the lettering, and even the appearance of the stops, to evolve a certain amount of light out of chaos, nor is it certain that such methods will prove in all cases to be reliable, as there is necessarily a great deal of difference in the appearance of the surcharge on a sheet surcharged in the early stages, and that on a sheet surcharged at the end of a fairly considerable bundle. It is not probable that the type was ever perfect, but it was more likely to have been so at the commencement than at the finish.

Collectors of these stamps should certainly provide themselves, as far as possible, with representative blocks of at any rate the first four settings of the stamps. Such are not at present difficult to obtain in the commoner denominations. Any new addition should be compared with the corresponding stamp on the setting, and so long as the stamp harmonizes in every small detail, there should be little doubt as to the authenticity of the variety.

There is no doubt that collectors and dealers in Australia must have had, and probably have even now, better facilities for studying and obtaining information with regard to these stamps, and the conclusion to this article may perhaps be most fittingly embodied in an appeal to our Australian friends to fill in the gaps and correct the mistakes.

Stamps not yet Placed.

- A. On New Guinea. 3d. on 25 pfg., 3d. on 30 pfg., 4d. on 40 pfg., and 5d. on 50 pfg. Spacing 6 mm. Medium level stop after "G." The "I" with right top serif broken and small stop slightly raised after the "I." This type is somewhat like No. 6 of setting 1 and No. 10 of setting 5.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
 - B. On New Guinea. 3d. on 25 pfg., 3d. on 30 pfg., and 8d. on 80 pfg. "G" with right of horizontal line broken off. Raised stops after "R" and "I." Stop somewhat wide after "I." This resembles No. 10 of setting 2. Spacing 5 mm.
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- The type in both these stamps is clear and well defined.

C. On New Guinea. 2d. on 10 pfg. with the horizontal measurement nearly 11 mm. The type has a worn appearance, but does not correspond with any of those that have been described.

The only other variety which has been seen and not placed is a 4d. on 40 pfg. Marshall Islands spaced 5 mm., surcharged with a clearly defined type in deep black.

LIST OF ERRORS AND VARIETIES THAT HAVE BEEN CATALOGUED.

Double Surcharge.

New Guinea.	1d. on 3 pfg., ? 2nd setting:
	1d. " 5 " " "
	2d. " 10 " " "
	2d. " 20 " " "
	3d. " 30 " 1st " ? 2nd setting.
	4d. " 40 " " " ? " "
	5d. " 50 " ? 2nd "
	8d. " 80 " " " (in the Government parcel).
	1d. " 3 " O.S., 3rd setting.
Marshall Is.	3d. " 25 pfg..
	1s. " 1 mk.
	3s. " 3 "

Double Surcharge, One Inverted.

New Guinea.	2d. on 10 pfg.
	2d. " 20 "
	3d. " 30 "
	5d. " 50 "
	8d. " 80 "
Marshall Is.	3d. " 25 "
	2s. " 2 mk.
	5s. " 5 "

Triple Surcharge.

New Guinea. 8d. on 80 pfg.

Surcharged with Wrong Value.

New Guinea.	1d. on 10 pfg.
	1d. " 20 "
	1d. " 25 "
	1d. " 30 " setting 2 and setting 6.
	3d. " 20 " (<i>se-tenant</i> vertically with 2½d. on 20 pfg., 5th setting).
	1s. " 5 mk.
	5s. " 2 "
Marshall Is.	1s. " 1 " with additional surcharge of 1d. twice on the stamp.

Pair se-tenant, one with, one without, surcharge. This variety is caused by one row, of the surcharge on a sheet having been shifted to the left. New Guinea 1d. on 3 pfg.

TYPE VARIETIES.

New Guinea, Marshall Is.				
				5 from different Font in 50 pfg.
	5d.	on	50 pfg.	
				<i>Large "S" from different font.</i>
New Guinea.	1s.	on	1 mk., 1st setting.	
	2s.	"	2 " " "	
	3s.	"	3 " " "	
	5s.	"	5 " " "	
				"I" with straight serif.
New Guinea and Marshall Is.				
	1d.	on	3 pfg., numerous settings.	
	1d.	"	5 " " "	
				<i>Small Figure "I."</i>
New Guinea.	1d.	on	3 pfg., 1st setting "G.R.I."	
	1d.	"	5 " " "	
				"I" and "d" spaced.
New Guinea.	1d.	on	3 pfg.	
	1d.	"	5 "	
O.S.	1d.	"	5 "	
	1d.	"	5 "	
Marshall Is.	1d.	on	3 pfg.	
	1d.	"	5 "	

STOP VARIETIES.

No Stop after Value.

New Guinea.	8d.	on	80 pfg., 1st setting.	
	1d.	"	5 "	
Marshall Is.	2d.	on	20 pfg.	} regular type variety.
	3d.	"	25 "	
	3d.	"	30 "	
	4d.	"	40 "	

Figure of Value omitted.

New Guinea.	1d.	on	3 pfg., 2nd setting.	
	5d.	"	50 "	
				"d" omitted.
Marshall Is.	4d.	on	40 pfg.	
	5d.	"	50 "	
				<i>No Stop after "R" of "G.R.I."</i>
Marshall Is.	3s.	on	3 mk., 3rd setting, No. 2.	
				<i>No Stop after "I" of "G.R.I."</i>
New Guinea.	5s.	on	5 mk., 1st setting.	
	2d.	"	20 " 5th "	
				<i>No Stop after "R" and "I."</i>
New Guinea.	5s.	on	5 mk., 1st setting.	
Marshall Is.	1s.	"	1 " 3rd "	
	2s.	"	2 "	
	3s.	"	3 "	

- No Stop after "G."*
- Marshall Is. 2d., on 20 pfg., 2nd setting, No. 1.
 "2d" *Double Printed*. "G.R.I." *Omitted*.
- New Guinea. 2d. on 20 pfg., 1st setting.
No Stops after "G.R.I."
- New Guinea. 1d. on 5 pfg., 2nd setting.
Surcharged "G.I.R."
- New Guinea. 3d. on 10 pfg. (wrong value).
 3d. ,, 25 ,,
 5d. ,, 25 ,,
- Surcharged ".GR.I."*
- New Guinea. 1d. on 10 pfg.
 2d. ,, 10 ,,
- "R" Inverted.*
- New Guinea. 2d. on 20 pfg.
- "d" Inverted.*
- New Guinea. 1d. on 5 pfg.
 3d. ,, 30 ,,
- (In the 1d. on 2d. on 10 pfg. a variety is said to occur with the "r" inverted)
Raised small "I" in "G.R.I."
- New Guinea. 1d. on 5 pfg., 5 mm. spacing.

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

No Stop after "I."

Rabaul, Kieta, and probably others.

Bolivia and Peru during the Chilean Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

BY LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(Continued from page 267.)



HERE is only one note to be made on this table and that is with regard to the supply sent to Ica in May, 1882. According to the official returns I find that these were also for use in Pisco.

Up to the present I have not said anything about the 20 c. stamps. From a letter addressed to Admiral Lynch on the 24th March, 1882, by Señor Irarrázaval, it would seem that a hundred sheets of this value were found amongst the unpaid letter stamps handed over by the Peruvian authorities. Ninety-eight of these were overprinted and of the remaining two sheets one was given to the Inspector-General of Posts, Don Manuel Larraín Pérez, and the other retained by Señor Irarrázaval.

The writer of the article in the *Anales* endeavoured to find official papers in support of the statement, made by the Lima Society in their catalogue, that these 20 c. stamps were issued to the public in December, 1881, or January, 1882. The only document he has been able to unearth I give below.

" LIMA,
April 17th, 1882.

" MY LORD GENERAL,

" When I took charge of the existing valuable specie which was found in the Treasury from the Administration of Señor García Calderón, I received a considerable number of postage stamps, of which, as opportunity occurred I sent you a statement.

" These were deposited in the office under my charge and later, when you ordered that the Post Office should be administered by Chilian Officials, in order to utilise these same stamps which had been the property of the Peruvian Government, the quantity you will find in the accompanying statement were overprinted.

" Among the stamps of which use was made only those of 1 c., 5 c., 50 c., and 1 sol. bore the inscription " UNION POSTAL " and the others which included some of the 1 c., the 2 c., 10 c., and 20 c. lacked this inscription ; notwithstanding, all these could be used provided that we comply with Art. 29 of the Regulations of the Postal Union, which requires that a hundred copies of each type shall be sent so that the stamps of the different administrations of the Postal Union may be known.

" For this purpose two hundred examples of each type were sent to the General Post Office of Santiago, so that there might be no inconvenience, and as soon as you order it we will send such examples as you deem necessary of the stamped envelopes.

" Pending the regularizing of the service by the Postal Union, in the meantime it can be done during the provisional occupation of the north of Peru without the necessity of obtaining Chilian stamps. Since we can, without cost, make use of the large quantity of Peruvian stamps which have been overprinted. Further, if the Director-General of Posts of Santiago strictly requires that for the Post Office in Lima we shall only employ stamps with the inscription " UNION POSTAL " for franking to other offices of exchange, then we can make use of the types of 1 c., 5 c., 50 c., and 1 sol., and reserve the other types for internal service.

" BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL."

We now have to consider why, within a very short time of this letter, we find Chilian stamps being used in Lima. It is quite clear that it was not from a lack of supplies, since from the statement of the Postmaster at Lima we know that the following quantities were on hand at the end of June, 1882 :—

1 c.	1,243
1 c. (U.P.)	12,000
2 c.	33,111
5 c. (U.P.)	34,478
10 c.	18,095
50 c.	966
1 sol.	605

Neither can it be claimed that the office of the Postal Union at Berne refused to acknowledge the specimens forwarded to them, because it is known from published correspondence that they were accepted.

I think the following letter, printed in the *Anales*, will throw light on the subject :—

“ To the Storekeeper-General,
“ Santiago.

“ LIMA,

“ May, 10th, 1882.

“ The Postmaster of this capital has informed me of his fear of forgery of the overprint on the postage stamps which are at present employed in franking correspondence.

“ As it is desirable to avoid the damage which the Treasury would suffer should such fraud occur, may I request you to be so good as to order the following postage stamps to be sent to the Caja Fiscal at Lima :—

1 centavo, fifty thousand ;
2 centavos, ten thousand ;
20 centavos, forty thousand ;
50 centavos, five thousand.

“ At the present time there are in my charge two hundred thousand stamps of 5 centavos, and fifty thousand of 10 centavos which will not be put into circulation until the receipt of those which I have asked you to send me. I calculate that these will be sufficient for four months.

“ BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

(To be continued.)

Persia.

THE STAMPS OF THE REIGNS OF MUHAMMAD ALI SHAH AND SULTAN AHMAD SHAH.

By LIEUT.-COL. G. F. NAPIER.

(Continued from page 269.)

Note.—The 3 shahis is said to exist with centre inverted. These stamps were current for twelve months.

1916. The 1, 10, 20 and 30 krans of 1909 overprinted “ 1334 ” in Persian characters (only one handstamp employed).

January, 1917. War provisionals. Surcharged in black, in two operations, at Kermanshah, during the Turkish occupation, on the 1 kran of the 1911 issue. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

12 shahis, carmine, blue and black.

24 ” ” ” ” ”

Varieties. (a) 24 chahis, numerals in blue and chahis in black.

(b) 24 chahis, “ chahis ” in blue and numerals in black.

Note.—The Turks did not interfere with the post offices and allowed them to function, but no communication was possible with the rest of Persia.

The Kermanshah Province was evacuated by the Turks in March, but these two provisionals remained in use till the end of April, 1917, when they were withdrawn. One thousand of each value were surcharged, of which about 100 of the 12 shahis and 500 of the 24 shahis remained when they were withdrawn.

Amongst the latter was a block of twenty-five, of which fourteen stamps had the numerals in blue and the word "CHAHIS" in black, and another block of forty-nine of which the two top rows (nineteen stamps) had the word "CHAHIS" in blue and the numerals in black. Probably these two blocks originally formed part of one sheet.

May, 1917. Owing to non-arrival of stamps *en route* from Haarlem resource was had to a case of 1, 3 and 6 shahis stamps which had fallen into the water between Sweden and Finland in 1915. The stamps in this case, when opened, six months later, were found to have solidified into a hard block. In order to use them they had to be soaked for a long time, washed twice and then regummed, a slow and tedious process which considerably altered the shades of the stamps, especially in the case of the 6 shahis.

June, 1917. Balance of 5000 of 1 shahi, of the 1909 issue, overprinted "1335" in Persian characters, and 90,000 of the 9 shahis of the same issue overprinted "1" and "3 SHAHIS 1335" in equal quantities.

1 shahi, orange-marone and black.

1 " slate-grey, " " "

3 " " " " "

Note.—Owing to the appearance of numberless new "Democrat" newspapers, all anti-British and probably subsidised by German agents, the consumption of stamps of these two values increased to three times the normal.

31st July, 1917. Further provisionals on stamps of the 1909 issue.

1 shahi on 10 shahis, 65,000 issued (double impressions occur).

3 " " 10 " 65,000 " (" " " ").

5 " " 13 " 60,000 "

August, 1917. Further provisionals.

1 shahi on 2 shahis of 1909 issue, 75,000 issued.

3 " " 26 " " 1909 " 60,000 "

6 " " 12 " " 1913 " 150,000 "

September, 1917. Further provisionals, this time on the 1911 issue.

1 shahi on 10 shahis.

3 " " 10 "

5 " " 1 kran.

Note.—After this there was a lull, as a consignment of stamps arrived from Haarlem, which had been hung up in Petrograd all summer.

April, 1918.

2 krans of 1909, overprinted in Persian characters "1336" (40,000 issued).

August, 1918.

24 shahis on 4 krans of 1909, issued.

10 krans " 5 " " 1909, 25,000 issued.

November, 1918. So-called victory issue. The 2, 3 and 5 krans and the 1, 2, 3 and 5 tomans of the coronation issue of 1915 overprinted "NOVEMBRE" and below "1918" in Persian and European characters. On the 2 krans and the 2 and 3 tomans the surcharge is in black, on the others in red.

December, 1918.

6 shahis on 10 shahis of 1911 overprinted 1337.
 6 " " 1 kran " 1911. " "
 2 krans of 1909 overprinted "1337."
 3 " " 1909 " "

Note.—The 3 krans was issued in December, 1909, but I am not certain whether the 2 krans was issued then or later. The handstamp used for the 6 shahis on 10 shahis is smaller than that used for the 6 shahis on 1 kran.

March, 1919.

3 shahis on 12 shahis of 1913.
 10 krans of 1909 overprinted "1337."
 30 " " " " " "

(To be continued.)

Some Modern Colonial Line-Engraved Stamps.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RETOUCHE VARIETIES.

BY ERIC W. MANN.



PROPOSE discussing to-night three issues of stamps, all produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and all printed in two operations. The first group is that of the six values of the Tonga issue of 1897, which show the head of King George of Tonga (the 2d., 2½d., 5d., 7½d., 10d. and 1s.). The early postal history of Tonga was certainly not blameless, and the issue of pictorial stamps made in 1897 was greeted by many people as the culmination of a long series of sins. Perhaps criticism to-day is not so harsh, as this issue has been in use for twenty-two years without any additions except the ridiculous commemorative marriage stamp of 1899. It is somewhat remarkable that during the long period of this issue's life the varieties brought to your notice to-night have not been, so far as I know, publicly noted. The stamps are interesting because retouching occurs not only in the frame plates but also in one of the vignette plates. Three vignette plates appear to have been used. That which I propose calling "A" differs from the other two in that the design includes what appears to be the hilt of a sword below the sash at the very bottom of the portrait. This vignette plate was, so far as I know, used only for certain printings of the 2d. value. The second plate, which for the purposes of this evening may be called "B," was apparently used only for the 5d. value. It is distinguishable on the sheet by the fact that on the first stamp in the sheet there is a crack or line which runs on the left side of the head from the top to the bottom of the vignette. The third vignette plate, "C," was used for all values, and it is on this plate that the retouch occurs. The retouching is not very easily seen by the naked eye, as the added lines are slight, and are covered to some extent in sheets which have not correct alignment by the lines of the palm tree on the right of the stamp. Under a glass, however, the

retouching is obvious. It consists of several diagonal lines which have been added to the original design. The number on the sheet of this variety is No. 12. The stamp No. 21 also shows two little dots which have been added to the left of the background, and although these are very slight, there is very little doubt that they have been added.

It would be interesting to know how many printings of these stamps were made, but without having at hand any very considerable quantity of material, I think that with the exception of the 2d. and 2½d. values the number of printings was very small, in fact I should doubt whether there was more than one of the 5d., and not more than two (possibly only one) of the 7½d., 10d. and 1s. values. Without a left-hand top corner block of the 2d. and 2½d. values in their early state, it is not possible to say for certain whether the vignette plate C was retouched prior to actual use, but this is probably the case, as the sheets of the higher value stamps which I have seen appear to be from early printings.

As regards the frame plates of these stamps, I do not think that there was more than one plate of any value, and as the retouching, which is in many cases merely the deepening of certain lines, occurs in the early printings of the 2½d., the plates were almost certainly retouched before use. The retouching is much more obvious in the later printings when the frame plate shows signs of wear, but I am showing a block of 2½d. stamps in an early state where the horizontal lines at the top have been slightly deepened on one stamp at their junction with the inner frame lines on the left hand side of the stamp. The four stamps in this block are Nos. 17, 18, 27, 28, and the variety to which attention is called is No. 18. This stamp should be compared with the same stamp in a sheet of the 2½d. from a later printing. Generally speaking, however, there is practically no retouching, or at any rate noticeable retouching in the 2d. and 2½d. values. I can show sheets, or in the case of the 1s. a reconstructed sheet, of the other values, and will merely note the stamps where the most noticeable retouching occurs. There are some three examples on the sheet of the 5d., numbers 6, 7 and 22, but it is on the sheets of the 7½d., 10d., and more especially the 1s., where really collectable varieties are found. The retouching occurs invariably in the same place, namely, in the horizontal lines at the top of the stamp, usually at one or other of the two corners. I would ask you to note specially the following stamps on the sheet of the 7½d. : Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 11 ; and Nos. 6, 10, 11, 13, 16, 27, 32, 36, 38, 51 and 59 on the sheet of the 10d. On the sheet of the 1s. occurs an example of retouching which is entitled, I think, to catalogue rank. This is No. 38 on the sheet, and on this stamp nearly all the top lines have been redrawn. Nos. 36 and 49 are also noteworthy varieties, and of the fairly considerable number of other stamps on the sheet which have been strengthened, I would particularly call your attention to Nos. 21, 32, 39, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 58, 59 and 60.

As stated above, there do not appear to have been many printings of the values other than the 2d. and the 2½d. The values from 5d. to 1s. are printed on a thick paper. The 2d. and 2½d. can, however, be separated into various printings, although it has not yet been possible to establish their order. Early printings of the 2d. occur on thick paper from both vignette plates A and C. There are at least two printings, distinguishable by colour, on thick paper in a more worn state of the plate, again from both vignette plates. One of the printings has marginal frame lines round the sheets. This value also occurs in a late state on thin paper with vignette C.

The 2½d. occurs in at least two shades in an early state of the plate on thick paper, always, it would appear, with vignette plate C. It also occurs in a worn state from the same vignette plate on thick paper. There are further at least two separate printings on thin paper.

The well-known variety of the 2½d, No. 20 on the sheet, i.e. the stamp in which there is no fraction bar to the 2½d., occurs in all states of the plate. There is a further variety due to a similar defect in the plate which occurs on No. 35 of the sheet in the 1s. value. This stamp has no hyphen after the "E" in the value inscription at the bottom of the stamp.

Finally, I am showing the new 2d. stamp with a vignette of the reigning queen. The frame plate used is identical with that of the last issue, and if No. 98 on the sheet is compared with the corresponding stamp on one of the earlier sheets, the slight strengthening of the horizontal lines at the top left hand corner will be seen to appear on both stamps. There are some signs that the vignette plate of this new stamp has been strengthened in various places, and Nos. 41 and 42 are certainly retouched, the first in the horizontal lines in the centre of the left border of the vignette, and the second in a similar manner above the hair at the left.

Attempts have been made to distinguish the printings of these stamps by means of watermarks and perforations, but I do not think any reliance can be placed on either of these methods for distinguishing stamps. It would, however, appear that two single-line machines were used for perforation; these machines were machines of the same gauge, but one apparently produced small holes in the perforation and the other large. These variations cannot very well come from the same machine, as the small and large holes come compound on some stamps. I am showing blocks of four which show (a) stamps perforated entirely with small holes, (b) large holes, (c) large holes by small holes, and (d) small holes by large holes. I do not, however, attach any importance to these differences.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE sixth and seventh meetings of the Society will be held in the *Committee Room*, at 4 *Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.1*, on Thursday, January 6th and 20th, 1921, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

January 6th. "Five Minute" Papers—

- (1) "The Marginal Marks on Sheets of French Stamps," by the late Colonel Bonhote.
- (2) "Notes on the Bosnian half kr. Value," by W. H. Milnes Marsden.
- (3) "Army Forms, A. 2042-2043 and W. 3078," by Lt.-Col. Bates, D.S.O., T.D.
- (4) Some further notes on the 5 centavos stamp of Bolivia, 1867-8, by the Hon. Secretary.

January 20th. Notes and Display: "Bahamas," by Louis E. Bradbury.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, January 20th, 1921.

No stamps can be dealt with on January 20th, 1921, under any circumstances, unless they are received by or before Monday, January 17th, 1921. Will our readers kindly note.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1921 becomes due and payable on 1st January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1921.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal 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, 1921, and following parts.

BINDING NOTICE.

DUING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 30, 1921.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1921 will be 21/- (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more Subscriptions will be received at reduced rates under any circumstances except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no further EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

WE deeply regret to have to announce the death last month of our esteemed confrere, Colonel John Bonhote. We hope to further refer to this sad loss to our Society in our next number.

WHAT do our Fellows think of the following piece of German mentality? Personally its colossal impertinence strikes us as rather amusing :

"The Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1

DEAR SIR,

WEIMAR.

I take the liberty of asking you whether it would not be possible for you to let me have a list of the members of your Club. I require these names as I should very much like to extend my business in England. *I am quite willing to make it worth while for you or if necessary become a member.* Being one of the largest stamp dealers on the Continent I am in a position to give your members the advantage of buying cheaply first hand. I specialize in stamps of the middle European countries, but have also many other stamps for sale, both cheap and rare ones. I have some very fine very rare sets of Hungarian occupation stamps, etc. I shall be glad if you will kindly let me have your answer at your earliest convenience, and remain,

Yours faithfully, KARL HENNIG."

WE understand there is a proposal now imminent to double the international letter rate. This inevitably means a big fall in foreign correspondence and a further set back to trade. A memorial to the Universal Postal Union has been issued by the Council of the National Peace Council of Great Britain urging that international postal rates should not be fixed on purely financial grounds, but that the immense advantage gained by every nation from easy intercourse with other nations should constantly be borne in mind. The Council has asked the Union to view any increase in postal rates as a serious obstacle to human progress, which cannot be justified merely because it helps to balance national budgets.

We wish the memorial good luck—but have our doubts, in this very commercial and troubled age.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Council for the Year 1919-20.
President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON. F. J. PEFLOW.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O. SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON. WILSON, K.C.I.E.
LOUIS K. BRADBU Y. LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.
A. DE WORMS. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE second meeting of the session 1920-21 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 4th November, 1920, at 5.45 p.m. Members present: Thos. Wm. Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield, Louis E. Bradbury, J. H. Barron, Percy F. Doble, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., George C. Alston, Lieut. W. M. Holman, Wildred Evans, William Barnard, L. Meinertzhagen, Eng.-Com. E. J. Allen, R.N., W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., D. C. Gray, J. L. Green, B. Pinner, F. E. Pattison, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., L. W. Fulcher, Alex. Holland, R. Leonard, Lieut. R. Leonard, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, M. H. Horsley. Visitors: Alfred Rose, L. M. Josling, Edward Bull.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, who explained that the President was not

present owing to indisposition, and the intimation was received with many expressions of regret and wishes for a speedy recovery.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary referred to the arrangements in connection with the next Philatelic Congress which was to be held at Harrogate on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th May, 1921. He read a letter from the Hon. Secretary to the Permanent Executive Committee of the Congress and explained that details would be published in the *London Philatelist*, and further information could be obtained from Mr. Telfer at 61-2, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Hon. Librarian announced that Messrs. Bright and Son had presented a copy of their *British Empire Catalogue* for the Library, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to acknowledge same with thanks.

The Comte Bottaro-Costa, proposed by Dr. Diena and seconded by the President, was, after ballot, declared duly elected a Member of the Society.

Mr. M. H. Horsley, J.P., one of our Fellows who had specially come from West Hartlepool for the purpose, then read some interesting and amusing Notes, and gave a display of his magnificent Collection of Sydney Views and Laureated Issues of New South Wales.

Mr. Horsley only collects used stamps, but nevertheless members present had an opportunity which does not often occur of seeing a complete collection of these issues and copies in perfect condition. All the varieties were included, the rarest of them being from all the different stages of the plates, more especially noticeable were the 3d. Sydney Views which are seldom seen in so fine a condition.

The gem of the Display was perhaps a block of four of the 8d. laureated.

Very considerable interest was evinced and the proceeding lasted for the full period of the evening session, the Display being greatly appreciated.

A very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Horsley was moved by Capt. Crawford, R.N., and seconded by Mr. L. E. Bradbury, and after some appreciative remarks by the Vice-President was unanimously carried.

THE third meeting of the session 1920-21 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18th November, 1920, at 5.45 p.m. Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Herbert R. Oldfield, Comte Bottaro-Costa, Thos. Wm. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, C.B.E., R.N., Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Percy F. Doble, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., M.A., I. John Simons, H. M. Hansen, Lieut. R. Leonard, George C. Alston, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, W. G. Hamersley, W. Dorning Beckton, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier, D. C. Gray, Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D., F. E. Pattison, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., E. W. Mann, L. Meinertzhagen, Percy de Worms, A. de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, Alex. Holland, C. McNaughtan, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, W. T. Standen. Visitors: H. B. Freer, H. H. Harland, Cecil Thomas, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Stewart.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th November, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

The President announced that His Majesty The King had been pleased to present for the Society's Collection the following stamps which were produced for the inspection of Members present:—

Egypt. Specimens of the current adhesive envelopes, wrappers and post cards, including proofs in vermilion of the embossed envelope stamps.

Czecho-Slovakia. Eleven sheets with proof impressions and specimens of stamps of the January, 1919, issue.

Upper Silesia. Three cards with specimens of the Provisional and definite issues of the "Commission Interalliée de Gouvernement et de Plebiscite de Haute-Silesie."

Danzig. Specimens of two sets of stamps of the Allied Administration of Danzig.

Marieuvörder, West Prussia. Specimens of the stamps issued in April and July, 1920, by the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission.

Preck. Specimens of the issue of February 10th, 1920, made by the Polish Army, under General Jozef Haller to celebrate, the advance of the Army to the Baltic Sea.

Kovitz. Specimens of the stamps of 1917.

Esthonia. Used specimens of the issue of 1918-19.

Cilicia. Specimens of three of the provisional issues of 1919 overprinted on Turkish Stamps.

Turkey. Blocks of four of various values.

Nouvelles, Hebrides. Specimens of various issues.

Azerbaijan-Armenia and Georgie. A number of specimens of issues of these countries, many in blocks of four.

The following further gifts were also shown:—

From Lieut.-Col. A. E. Stewart. Specimens of two envelopes issued in German East Africa with hand stamps used for franking letters by the German Post Offices in 1916 on the exhaustion of their stock of adhesive stamps and their inability to obtain a further supply from Germany owing to the British Blockade.

From the President. A copy of his work "The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain, printed by Perkins, Bacon and Co.," for the Society's Library.

From Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G., British Consul at Havre. Specimens of the discs containing five centimes and ten centimes stamps now being issued in France and used in place of coinage.

Messrs. A. de Worms and L. E. Bradbury also sent some forgeries for the Society's Collection, the former's gift being ½d. and 1d. "Office of Works" Official of Great Britain with a very dangerous forged overprint.

A letter was read from Mons. W. L. Desmonts resigning his membership, which was accepted with regret.

Mr. Cecil Thomas, who had been entrusted with the preparation of the Crawford, Tapling and Tilleard Medals, produced for the inspection and criticism of Members plaster models showing the three portraits which were to appear on the obverse and the design proposed for the reverse.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a Paper and Display by Mr. E. W. Mann upon "Some Modern line-engraved Colonial Stamps with special reference to re-touched varieties." The issues selected were from Tonga, Brunei and British New Guinea, and the paper broke entirely new ground. It was very fully illustrated by the Display and was listened to with considerable interest. It is to be published with reference list, at an early date in the *London Philatelist*.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Col. Bates, seconded by the Vice-President, and after some remarks by the President in support was carried unanimously.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

MINUTES of the 432nd meeting, Friday, November 19th, 1920, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair

The minutes of last meeting read and adopted, and the resignation of Mr. Sydney Webb accepted with regret.

Mr. Berry passed round the table stamps for Jerusalem, showing the 1 piastre deep blue, in a block of 4 with control A 18; a block of 4 of the pale blue with control B 18 surcharged 5 mills, without gum; and a pair of the light shade with C 18 control.

A very cordial welcome was extended to Mr. G. H. Dannatt, of Blackheath, who, although a member of several years standing, had not previously visited the Society. His collection of the stamps of Chili was perhaps more than it was possible to do justice to in one evening, and the later issues were consequently hurried through, but the record attendance of the season was not the least compliment paid to it, the pity was there was not more time to dwell upon the beauties of the display.

In a few preparatory historical notes Mr. Dannatt expressed the opinion that the stamps of this country will always interest British philatelists from the fact that the issues from 1853 to 1865 were manufactured by Perkins, Bacon & Co., and further that the head of Columbus on these issues was engraved by Wm. Humphrys, who was responsible for the engraving of the 1854 issue of Great Britain, producing the well-known Die II, other notable examples of his skill as a line engraver being the head of Washington on the early U.S.A., the first stamps of New Zealand, the Cape triangulars, pence issues of Ceylon, and the head of Queen Victoria on several other famous classical issues of British Colonials.

Until quite recent years Chili was a greatly neglected country by the specialist, but mainly owing to the masterly articles penned by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the *London Philatelist*, Chili has come to the fore as a specialist's own country, and little bands of devotees are constantly at work making further discoveries and adding to the joys (though probably at the same time to the difficulties) of this very interesting country for Philatelic study.

He characterised the country as a not very difficult one for the specialist, yet with nothing further than the excellent list provided in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue to guide him, he may be forgiven if he is unable to discriminate amongst the Perkins, Bacon prints, the stamps printed by Desmadril from Perkins, Bacon's plates and those of Gillett and the prints by the Chilian Post Office, but there is at least one consolation in the fact that the perforations are uniform throughout, this appealing to Mr. Dannatt, especially as he had always considered the invention of the perforation gauge an unmitigated misfortune. Another point in their favour is that at the conclusion of the Perkins, Bacon series the interest is by no means exhausted, many of the later issues evincing a combination of beautiful design with good workmanship and a pleasing variety of shades of colour.

The collection is probably well known to the readers of the *London Philatelist*, and anything like an enumeration of its contents would occupy a great amount of space. Tribute can only be paid to its general excellence, the fine ranges of proofs and essays of every issue, those simply of the head of Columbus being particularly fine,

colour trials, and a collection used on the entires.

Mr. Goodfellow proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dannatt for his kindness in coming to Manchester and providing so replete an evening. This was seconded by Mr. Schill, and supported by Dr. E. W. Floyd and the President.

MINUTES of the 433rd meeting, held Friday, December 3rd, 1920, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

A circular-letter from Mr. J. Stanley Telfer, Hon. Sec. of the Stamp Trade Protection, Ltd., drawing attention to their newly formed expert committee with the rates charged for expertising stamps, etc., was read.

The Comptroller reported the dispatch of the December packet, value £908.

Mr. Goodfellow reported upon the visit of five members accompanying Mr. R. W. T. Jones, who read a paper and displayed his collection of the stamps of Canada before the Liverpool Philatelic Society on Monday, November 30th, expressing the appreciation by the Liverpool members of the Lecturer and his fine collection, and also to the warm welcome extended to his friends.

Major R. H. D. Lockhart gave a display of his stamps of Sarawak, and almost ignoring his written notes, told in an easy conversational manner, which could only have been attained by having the closest intimacy with the subject in hand, the principal facts, firstly about their method of production, and, secondly, the make-up of the sheets.

He stated that there were two plates for each value of the first three issues, i.e. the 3 cents of 1869, 3 cents of 1871, and all the values of 1875.

The first issue, 3 cents of 1869, was lithographed in sheets of 200, made up of two panes of 100 (10x10). Many flaws were duplicated on the panes, notably the malformed "s" in "CENTS" on No. 53, and a dot between the letters "A" and "W" of "SARAWAK" on No. 59, this being shown on the illustration of the type in Gibbons' Catalogue. Quite 60 per cent of the stamps differ in minor flaws, No. 22 having a large brown dot between the letters "R" and "E" in the left pane, and on No. 44 there are many flaws in the word "CENTS" on the left pane only. These flaws Major Lockhart proved to be constant by means of his complete panes and large blocks, and as it had been previously questioned as to whether there were two printings or one printing of two panes, he gave his opinion that the latter was the correct solution by reason of the stamp being a posthumous issue (appearing after the decease of Sir James Brooke, whose head appears on the stamp) and only lasting two years; and further that as the country was so remote, very few were used and the later issues were undoubtedly printed in sheets of 200.

The stamps were lithographed by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald & Co., perforated eleven by two machines on paper without watermark. There were two distinct perforations both

gauging 11, viz. large and small holes, and another rough perforation gauging 11 with small holes. He invited from the meeting an expression of opinion as regards these perforations, and from the large numbers shown in blocks and otherwise, in the discussion which followed, the President gave his opinion that two single-line machines had been used, one with large and the other with small holes, and these were often used in conjunction, one for the vertical perforations and vice versa, compounds of the products of these two machines being common. The rough small holes might be the result of blunt knives or coming from the lower layers of the sheets if they were perforated several at a time, the slight variation in the gauge was, in Mr. Duerst's opinion, probably due to the wearing of the needles.

An engraved variety is known, but its status is doubtful; possibly they were engraved proofs from the original die, sent out to the Sarawak Government and used, either erroneously or by favour of the local postal officials.

In the monograph recently published on these stamps by Major Lockhart, each of the 100 stamps forming the panes, right and left, is separately described and in eighteen cases only is it recorded that "no flaws" are to be found.

Upon the death of the Rajah, Sir James Brooke, in June, 1868, he was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Charles Johnson, taking the name and title of Rajah Charles Johnson Brooke, afterwards receiving the honour of knighthood. The stamps bearing his portrait did not appear until 1871, and was of the same value, 3 cents, printed in sheets of four panes of 100 stamps each, which like the previous issue can all be plated.

Many flaws are common to all the four panes, such as the long-tailed R on No. 90; several large flaws appear on panes 1 and 2 only, such as No. 17, narrow A; and No. 97, a stop between the words of value, but these are corrected on panes 3 and 4.

Engraved copies are also known of this stamp.

The varieties on the 100 stamps of each pane are separately listed in Major Lockhart's monograph. The paper bears a watermark L.N.L. in double-lined capitals, and a block of 6 (3 rows of 2) is requisite to show it fully.

In the case of the 1875 issues of 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 cents, which were all constructed from the 1871 die by alterations of the value-tablets, the lithographic stone was prepared by the transfer of a strip of five stamps, repeated twenty times to form the printing stone; probably the two panes were placed side by side upon the stone and the stamps printed in sheets of 200 (two panes of 100). These primary types were repeated in sequence throughout both panes, but certain errors occurred: in the 4 c. there were two errors on the left pane, namely, 99 and 100, which are types A and B instead of D and E. In the 12 cents there were five such errors, two on the left pane and three on the right, these occurred in units numbered respectively 99 and 100 on the left, being types A and B instead of D and E,

and on units 4, 5, and 30 on the right pane, being types A, C, and C, instead of D and E respectively.

The 3 cents of 1871, overprinted two cents in tall, thin sans serif capitals, about 3 mm. high, is now generally considered a bogus variety; one used copy, however, is in the Tapling Collection.

In 1877 the Straits Settlements joined the Postal Union, automatically cancelling the existing agreement with Sarawak, and to suit the altered rates, Sarawak issued a new set of stamps, ten values from 1 c. to 25 c., printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., on paper without watermark, perforated 14. The stamps and value tablets were printed separately, and bi-coloured, in sheets of 60 (10 rows of 6).

From 1889 to 1892 a shortage of 2 and 5 c. stamps gave rise to a crop of provisionals, and in 1872 the value of the 3 cents was barred out by a line and overprinted ONE
CENT

in two operations.

The issue of 1895 was the result of a clerical error, the stamps being ordered from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., who printed the Currency Notes for Sarawak, instead of De La Rue and Co. The perforation of the 2 cents was 12½, and all the other values 12 by a single-lined machine.

A variety of the 2 c. deserves mention: this is a colour-trial in green, perforated 12½, often misnamed an error of colour, but that is hardly probable, used copies being unknown. Proofs and colour-trials have been found surcharged with a new value in pence; but they are explained by the fact that shortly after printing the Sarawak stamps the printers, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., were producing the British South African stamps, with figures in each corner and pence at the bottom. These were to be printed upon sheets of about the same size as the Sarawak stamps, and in order to test the stretch of the paper with a view to the registration of the two colours, some spoilt sheets of Sarawak were taken and overprinted by a frame composed of several sets of figures and pence values by way of experiment, there being no intention of introducing pence values.

In July, 1897, Sarawak joined the Postal Union, discontinuing the use of the Straits Settlements stamps, thus creating a demand for stamps of higher values; Messrs. De La Rue and Co. were commissioned to print stamps of 16 c., 32 c., 50 c., and one dollar from the head plate of 1888 issue; 2, 5, and 10 dollars were ordered, but not issued for postal service; in 1898 these higher values were overprinted with the letter R and "Revenue Only," and a few printings of the 2 and 8 cents values took place.

In January, 1897, all the old lithographed stamps of 1871-5 and the provisionals of 1889-92 were demonetized, although the former could be bought unused or cancelled to order at the post office.

In 1899 Sarawak joined the Imperial Penny Postage Agreement, causing a greatly increased demand for the 2 c. value of stamp, overprinting was again resorted to and Major Lockhart dissented from the views

expressed in a monograph on these stamps published some time ago that odd scraps of sheets were overprinted, and pointed out that he could find no evidence at all of such being done. The overprints were applied in whole sheets and sheets divided in halves vertically, beyond this he was quite satisfied that no surcharging was done.

The varieties of pairs, one stamp having the surcharge and the other without, he pointed out were not errors, but arose from the sheets which were surcharged having remained piled upon one another in the post office at Sarawak for years; the gum did not stand the climate and came off the backs of some sheets and was deposited on the face of the sheet immediately underneath, thereupon when some stamps had a great deal of gum on the face, the gum received the surcharge and not the true face of the stamp, consequently the surcharge came off when the gum was removed; but evidences of the impression could be detected, minute specks often showing on such stamps and even in the entire absence of specks, an albino impression of the surcharge could be more or less distinctly seen. The raised full stop after the word "CENTS," with the stop on a level with the top of the letter "s," is possibly due to the bit being inverted in the setting up; this scarce variety was corrected.

The much-exalted status attempted to be given by the writer of the monograph previously referred to, received a somewhat severe shock when Major Lockhart dealt with the engraved 3 cents of 1869 and 1871 issues, he considered them (and correctly in the opinion of the President) as simply die proofs, and as to the stamp of 1869, perforated after that date, probably in 1871 or still later, the fact that these engraved die proofs are perforated 12, whereas the 1869 lithographed stamps are all perforated 11 is strong evidence of this.

In the 1875 issue Major Lockhart invited the opinions of experts as to whether the 12 cents upon the so-called laid paper was in reality laid paper. He showed an entire sheet which in parts most distinctly showed the lines, in other parts only faintly and sometimes not at all. The texture of the paper, however, taken as a whole, by no means satisfied him that it was truly laid paper, and he inclined to think that the lines which were prominent in parts of it were produced after the making of the paper, possibly by pressure on the blanket or some such means. He also quoted the 8 cents as existing upon similarly "so-called laid paper."

Amongst the very excellent display of the stamps in his collection which was illustrated by photographic enlargements of the varieties of type in the value tablets, the following are noteworthy:

1869, 3 c., right and left panes complete.

1871, 3 c., right and left panes complete.

1875, all values right and left panes reconstructed (in part by aid of blocks of the 1899 provisionals), complete with the exception of the right pane of the 4 c.

All the De La Rue series in panes, blocks and singles, the engraved series of 1895 in the same manner. The proofs of the latter series which appear with the value surcharge in pence would seem to be proofs or essay trials for the stamps of British South Africa (described earlier); but Major Lockhart perhaps very wisely included them in his Collection of Sarawak.

A vote of thanks to Major Lockhart was ably proposed by Mr. J. S. Higgins, seconded by Mr. C. H. Schill, and supported by the President, who warmly congratulated him upon the excellence of this, the first paper he had given before the Society, and the infinite amount of pains taken by him to make everything intelligible. He also referred to the great danger of handbooks written by individuals who are not also collectors of the countries upon which they write; this fact Major Lockhart stated in his reply, having been the means of leading him far astray, and a desire to correct the erroneous statements therein led him to his decision to make and publish a carefully detailed list for the benefit of all who took an interest in the country of Sarawak.

Mr. L. Makinson, of Wilmslow, was nominated for membership to come up for election on December 17th.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"Fern Holme," Rusholme,
Manchester.
27 Nov., 1920.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

NOVEMBER 6th, Display: "Great Britain," by Mr. J. J. Knowles. Mr. Knowles had recently had his superb collection of Great Britain rearranged and written up, and his display consisted of the first two volumes out of five. It comprised the stamps of 1840-70, and was worthy of the best traditions of the Society. Indeed, it was probably the finest exhibit of Great Britain the members have seen since our late President (Sir William Avery) used to entertain us with his collection. Every variety was shown in the finest condition, either mint or superb used, and many of the blocks from the Earl of Crawford's collection were probably unique.

December 4th, Display: "Trinidad and Tobago," by Mr. F. T. Collier and members. Mr. Collier started the display with a nice selection of very fine copies of Trinidad. Messrs. Vaughton and Restall followed with fine collections of both colonies, the President (Mr. W. Pimm) fairly swamping all, with the number and variety of shades and perforations and with the general excellence of his collection which he has been accumulating so long.

Dr. J. T. J. Morrison, Messrs. J. Williams P. Mittoff, E. Wilson, and W. T. Elliot were elected members.

Messrs. Scott, Keynes, Stephenson, Ashford, Mapplebeck, Strode, Esslemont, and J. N. Marsden were thanked for donations to the Reference Collection.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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.

Members of the Royal 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, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The new 2d. Georgian stamp has been sent to us by Messrs. J. W. Smyth, Ltd.

Adhesive.

2d., deep orange; wmk., crown and a, Type 5, perf. 14.

INDIA.—The *P.J.G.B.* has received the 1 a., pale rose, and 2 a., bright purple, overprinted "SERVICE" in block letters.

JAMAICA.—A new halfpenny stamp is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

Size and shape similar to Gibbons' illustration No. 13. Jamaica Exhibition, 1891, is shown in the design, and the inscriptions are "JAMAICA" at top, with value in figures, each size, and "POSTAGE" left, with "REVENUE" at right of the centre, both printed vertically. Colour, olive-green, with green centre.

Adhesive.

½d., olive-green and green; Multiple Crown C A, perf. 14; chalky paper.

PALESTINE.—Messrs. Bright & Son inform us that they have seen used copies of the 2 and 5 mil. stamps with an Arabic inscription, in black, which represents in English the words "East of Jordan."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain informs us under date of Oct. 21st of the issue of a 1s. 3d. stamp, colour violet, for purpose of coping with the new telegraph minimum, viz. 1s. 3d. for twelve words.

Adhesive. 1s. 3d., violet.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—We understand from the *S.C.F.* and *West-End Philatelist* that changes in the colours of some parcel post stamps have been made, viz.:

Parcel Post.

25 c., blue.
35 c., red-brown.
90 c., claret.
10 fcs., deep brown.

SPAIN.—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles a set of Commemorative stamps of the Seventh Postal Union Congress. Vignettes

of the King and Ministry of Posts, Madrid. Surface printed, no wmk., control mark in blue on back. Perf. 13½; vignettes in black.

Adhesives.

1 c., blue-green.	25 c., ultramarine.
2 c., brown.	30 c., deep green.
5 c., green.	40 c., carmine.
10 c., red.	50 c., blue.
15 c., bistre.	1 p., rose.
20 c., violet.	4 p., browa-violet.
	10 p., orange.

SWEDEN.—Two new values are noted in the *West-End Philatelist*. Crown and Post Horn type, no wmk. Perf. 9½, vertically.

Adhesives.

110 öre, carmine. 140 öre, black.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The stamp chronicled on page 225 has reached us. It appears to be water-marked, and is perf. 11.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Scott's Monthly Journal* informs us that the set of stamps chronicled on page 172 is not an official set. The overprint "OFICIO" taking the place of "SPECIMEN," "MUESTRA," etc., as frequently applied to stamps which are distributed gratis, to prevent the possible use of such gratis stamps.

ECUADOR.—A list of eighteen Commemorative stamps is given in the *American Philatelist*. It is stated that it is a portrait gallery series, the general design being a portrait in oval with "1820-1920" in the upper corners. "CORREOS DEL ECUADOR" above the oval in a curve over name of portrait; "NEUVE DE OCTUBRE" and value, in words, below, with numerals in lower corners. Perf. 12.

Adhesives.

1 c., green (Olmedo).
2 c., carmine (Ximena).
3 c., yellow-brown (Roca).
4 c., dark green (Vivero).
5 c., blue (Febres Cordero).
6 c., orange (Layayen).
7 c., brown (Elizalde).
8 c., yellow-green (Garcia).
9 c., carmine (Antepara).
10 c., blue (Monument).
15 c., grey (Urdaneta).
30 c., violet (Letamed).

- 40 c., dark brown (Escobedo).
- 50 c., dark green (Sucre).
- 70 c., grey (Roca).
- 80 c., yellow (Rocafuerte).
- 90 c., green (Star in Wreath).
- 1 sucre, blue (Bolivar).

The nineteenth variety is listed in the *West-End Philatelist* as:—
20 c., violet (Villamil).

PANAMA (Canal Zone).—The two new stamps chronicled on page 277 appear, according to the *West-End Philatelist*, to have been issued with the usual overprint for use here.

SALVADOR.—We notice that another provisional is chronicled in the *American Philatelist*.

The 29 c. of 1916 has the original value erased and "15" overprinted in the centre of the stamp in red numerals, 5 mm. in height.

Provisional.

"15," in red, on 29 c., black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

LIBERIA.—In addition to the Monrovia, 1903, Registration stamp, surcharged with the figure "5" in black, the *West-End Philatelist* also lists the similar labels for Harper, Granville, and Buchanan, with the same surcharge.

SIAM.—A new set of stamps is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

A half-length portrait of the King, looking to left, appears in a fancy frame in the centre, with the usual Siamese and English inscriptions at foot.

Adhesives.

- 2 stgs., purple on yellow.
- 3 ,, green.
- 5 ,, carmine.
- 10 ,, black and brown-orange.
- 15 ,, deep blue.
- 25 ,, brown.
- Perf. 14.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 9th and 10th, 1920.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Bavaria, 1862, imperf., 18 k., brick red, block of 6, slightly thinned	21	0	0
France, 1849-50, 1 fc., orange-brown, cut into at right on piece	19	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 4,* one stamp torn	6	10	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 10d., brown, die 3,* slightly creased.	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* slightly creased	7	0	0
Ditto, anchor, 5s., rose on blued,* slightly creased	10	10	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, cross, slightly thinned	22	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ¼ rd gr., black on green, small pin-hole*	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	9	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 3 gr., yellow,* slight thinning	5	10	0
Vaud, 4 c., black and red, slight thinning and pin-hole	60	0	0
Switzerland, 1850, Poste Locale, 5 c., thinned	5	0	0
Bangkok, 32 c. on 2 as.,* little off centre	13	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, slight thinning	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, intermediate perms., 8d., brown, perms. missing at bottom	7	15	0
Ditto, CC, 12½ × 14, 2 rs. 50 c.,* slightly creased	6	0	0

* Unused other than Mint.

£ s. d.

India, 1854, ½ a., red, 9½ arches,* no gum	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto (Oct.), 4 as., die 1, rejoined pair with blue dividing lines	23	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1854 (Feb.), 5 c., orange-red, Type A	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., pale rose, pair, close at left	17	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., pale red, slightly thinned and small tear	7	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, close at left and pin-holed	22	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion,* close at right and creased, no gum	42	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion,* no gum	95	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* no gum	24	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion, small margins	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, thinned	29	0	0
Barbadoes, 1d. on half 5s., large numeral	8	10	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red,* perms. clipped at bottom and slightly creased	18	10	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac,* full gum, perms cut at right	24	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 19, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* Type 21, perms clipped at bottom	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* Type 23, slightly clipped	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* Type 24, perms cut at bottom	7	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 3, on entire		12	0	0
Ditto, "v.r.", 1d., black,* minute tear at bottom		7	5	0
India, 1854, 4 as., pairs, with blue wavy lines	£13 &	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy		6	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue on blue, late		8	0	0
Ditto, Small Fillet, 2d., blue		5	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow on blue		5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., brown-red on stout wove, pair, slight defect		11	11	0
Oldenburg, Third Issue, ½ gr., brown.		5	0	0
Queensland, Q and Crown, 12 x 13, 4d., yellow		14	0	0
Sicily, 5 g., deep brown,* O.G.		6	0	0
Switzerland, Poste Locale, 5 c.		9	9	0
Sale of November 11th and 12th, 1920.				
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue		13	0	0
Colombia, 1862, 20 c., red, slight crease		9	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, un real, black on green,* thin spot		7	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown		6	6	0
Ditto, "I R. OFFICIAL" Queen, 5s.,* slight crease		7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., mint		10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, green,* slight crease		12	10	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow		5	15	0
India, 1854, 2 as., green, strip of 4, on entire, creased		6	0	0
Monaco, 1st issue fcs. 5, mint		5	10	0
Sale of November 18th and 19th, 1920.				
France, 1849-50, 10 c., bistre, strip of 3, one outside stamp being tête-bêche		54	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., green, pairs	£7 10s. &	9	9	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, pair, tête-bêche and a single, on entire		5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, pair, tête-bêche, on piece		62	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., orange, strip of 5		29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4		17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair		6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, showing both varieties of the wide "4"		42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc. carmine, strip of 3, on entire		6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., vermilion, on entire		115	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., rouge terne, slightly thinned		36	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 80 c., rose, tête-bêche, pair		21	0	0
Ditto, Bordeaux, 2 c., chocolate, block of 9, mint		30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., green, block of 10, mint		15	0	0
Ditto, 1870-71, 10 c., yellow-bistre, tête-bêche, pair		11	0	0
Ditto, 1871-5, 10 c. and 15 c., mint, pair		40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, tête-bêche, pair, mint		24	0	0

Sale of November 25th and 26th, 1920.		£	s	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				
Bangkok, "B" on 32 c., S.G. 1		22	0	0
Barbadoes, 1856-7, ½ d., deep green, strip of 4		15	10	0
Ditto, 1d., on half 5s.		14	0	0
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 10s., mint		16	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 4 as., brown, S.G. 37		10	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., pale blue, cut square		35	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta		28	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4c., black on magenta		60	0	0
Canada, 1857, 6d., brown-purple,* minute crease		16	0	0
Ditto, 1899, 2 in violet on two-thirds of 3 c., S.G. 161, on piece		17	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., deep dull blue		12	0	0
Ditto, De la Rue, 1s., emerald, pair, mint		11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose		36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown		10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown		21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*		12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue		13	10	0
Ditto, 1861, perf., 8d., yellow-brown.		10	10	0
Egypt, 1866, 5 p., with overprint of 10 p.*		12	0	0
India, Scinde Dawk, ½ a., red		13	10	0
Labuan, 1883, 81 on 16 c., blue*		20	0	0
Ditto, 6 c. in black on 16 c.		10	10	0
Ditto, 6 c. in black on 40 c., inverted surcharge, S.G. 38A		22	0	0
Lagos, 5s., blue, mint		11	11	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint.		18	0	0
Ditto, 1904, 10s., mint		10	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on blue, intermediate		13	10	0
Ditto, 1859 (Oct.), Large Fillet, 2d., deep blue		30	0	0
Natal, 1869, tall caps, 1s., green		11	0	0
Ditto, 1870, 1s., "Postage" in carmine, with certificate		10	10	0
Ditto, 1908, 30s., mint		22	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.

Sale of December 1st and 3rd, 1920.		£	s	d.	
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240		30	0	0	
Naples, ½ t., deep blue, cross, slight thinning		19	0	0	
Tuscany, 60 crazie, slight defect		22	0	0	
United States, New York, 1842, 3 c., black on greenish blue*		7	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 c., black on bluish glazed		5	5	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1845, 5 c., black on grey, £13 10s.,* £6 5s.,* £7, £7 5s., £5 10s.		6	5	0	
Ditto, ditto, 1847, 5 c., brown, pair		5	10	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 c., grey-black, £6,* £5 5s., £5 5s., £6, £4 5s., £6, £4 15s., £5 10s.		2	15	0	
(close)					
Ditto, ditto, 1851, 5 c., strip of 3 (slight tear at top)		38	0	0	
Ditto, ditto, ditto single copies,		£7 15s. &	5	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.		£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint		£	s.	d.
United States, New York, 1869, 90	c.*	£6 5s.	&	7 17 6	Uruguay, Diligencia, 60 c., indigo*		8	15	0
Ditto ditto, Executive, set of	5*			5 5 0	Ditto ditto, 1 r., dull vermilion*		8	0	0
Ditto ditto, Justice, set of 10*				6 10 0	Ditto ditto, 1 r., carmine-ver-		7	10	0
Ditto ditto, Navy, set of 11*				5 0 0	million*				
Ditto ditto, State, \$20, mint		11	11	0	Gold Coast, 1889-94, 20s.,* no gum		13	10	0
Sale of December 2nd, 1920.					Sale of December 1st, 2nd and 4th, 1920.				
Holland and Colonies, Holland,					Cape of Good Hope, 1853, blued,				
1852, 5 c., steel blue, mint,					1d., deep brick-red, blocks of				
brown gum		6	12	6	4, £9, £11 10s., £17, £11 10s., &		16	0	0
Ditto ditto, 1867, 15 c., chest-					nut, Die 2, perf., 10½ × 10				
Ditto ditto, ditto, another copy,					triangular blocks of 4, used				
bluish paper		8	0	0	together on piece		34	0	0
Ditto, Dutch Indies, 1864, 10 c.,					Ditto, 1855-8, 1d., rose, block of				
carmine, blocks of 6, imperf.,					17, mint		96	0	0
mint		£22 &		26 0 0	Ditto ditto, ditto, blocks of 4				
Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, block					£15 10s., £16 &		14	10	0
of 4, showing retouch, mint		12	0	0	Ditto ditto, 6d., slate-lilac on				
* * *					blued, pair		14	14	0
MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.					Ditto ditto, 6d., deep lilac, pair		11	0	0
Sale of November 18th and 20th, 1920.					Ditto ditto, 1s., yellow-green				
Argentina, 1864, imperf., 15 c., blue		13	10	0	on white, block of 3 and a 4d.				
Austrian Mercury, 6 k., red, slight					on piece		22	0	0
repair, with certificate		49	0	0	Ditto ditto, 1s., deep green,				
Bavaria, 1 k., grey-black		5	10	0	pairs		£13 &	13 0 0	
Dominican Republic, 1865, 1 r.,					Ditto ditto, 1s., dark green,				
black on green*		10	0	0	block of 11, mint		54	0	0
Ditto ditto, 1 r., black on pale					Ditto ditto, ditto, strip of 8, mint		42	0	0
yellow*		8	15	0	Ditto ditto, ditto, block of 4,				
France, 1849, 25 c., blue, block of 6					ditto		18	0	0
Ditto ditto, 40 c., orange, strip					Ditto ditto, 1s., yellow-green,				
of 4		9	5	0	pairs		£14, £11 10s. &	11 15 0	
Ditto ditto, 40 c., wide "4"					Ditto ditto, ditto, pair, used, on				
variety		11	0	0	piece with a pair of 1d., rose		16	10	0
Ditto, Postage Dues, 1871-8,					Ditto ditto, ditto, pair, on piece		10	0	0
40 c., ultramarine*		6	15	0	Ditto ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion,				
Holland, 1867-71, perf. 10½ × 10,					minute defect		14	10	0
15 c., chestnut		8	0	0	Ditto ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine				
Lübeck, 1859, ½ sch., slate-lilac		5	0	0	£27 10s. &		16	10	0
Modena, 1852, 40 c., black on pale					Ditto ditto, ditto, another,*				
blue,* with certificate		10	0	0	probably repaired		17	10	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake		5	0	0	Ditto ditto, ditto, 4d., blue		14	0	0
Moldavia, 1858, 108 paras, cut					Ditto ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, re-				
octagonally, with certificate		58	0	0	touchered corner, on entire,				
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k.,					slight crease		12	0	0
brown and blue		13	12	6	Ditto ditto, De la Rue, 4d., pale				
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect		12	0	0	blue, block of 9, mint		26	10	0
Sicily, ½ gr., deep cobalt		5	0	0	Ditto ditto, ditto, 6d., bright				
Ditto, 50 gr., brown-lake		5	15	0	mauve, blocks of 4, mint, each		10	0	0
Spain, 1850, 6 r., bright blue		6	15	0	Ditto ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald,				
Ditto ditto, 10 r., blue-green		6	15	0	pairs, mint		£9 10s. &	14 0 0	
Sweden, 3 sk-bco., green		6	0	0	Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, block				
Switzerland (Winterthur) 2½ r.		10	10	0	of 4, mint		24	10	0
Ditto, Geneva, right half of the					Ditto ditto, CA., 5s., orange-				
double stamp		18	0	0	brown, mint		30	0	0
Ditto ditto, large Eagle, 5 c.,					British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on				
dark green		6	0	0	magenta, minute defect		15	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.*		20	0	0	Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown		12	10	0
Ditto ditto, 4 c., slight thinning		50	0	0	France, 1849, 15 c., green, pair		12	0	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.		5	15	0	Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion,				
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.*		19	0	0	very early, repaired		25	0	0
United States, New York, 1845,					Ditto ditto, 1d., red on bluish,				
5 c., pelure,* no initials		6	0	0	S.G., 14		12	10	0
Ditto, State, \$5		14	14	0	Ditto ditto, 2d., blue, very early		60	0	0
Ditto, 1870-1, 12 c., dull purple,					Naples, ½ t., cross		17	0	0
grilled		5	15	0	Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-ver-				
Ditto ditto, 24 c., violet, ditto		9	0	0	million, no margins		17	0	0
					New South Wales, Sydney, 1d.,				
					carmine on laid, pair		11	10	0
					Ditto ditto, 3d., green, strip of 3		15	0	0
					Saxony, 3 pf., red, repaired		12	0	0
					Württemberg, 70 k., mint		10	10	0
					Ditto, 70 k., used		10	0	0