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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Editor:

M. P. CASTLE,

HON. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

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THE

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THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. JANUARY, 1902. No. 121.

The King Edward Stamps.



OUR last issue was somewhat tardy in its appearance, as we deemed that the inclusion of a representation of the new stamps—kindly supplied to us by the authorities—of sufficient importance to warrant the delay. Now that the stamps are in general use, concurrently with those of the late Queen, it may be well to consider for a moment how great a landmark is being created in philatelic history. All collectors of the stamps of the British Empire have been hitherto born to and have grown up to the use of the Victorian stamps, and it must seem strange to us all that the old order should at last be passing away. For nearly sixty-two years the stamps of Great Britain have unintermittently borne the image and superscription of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and it is indeed difficult to imagine that any future stamp will ever eclipse the length or glory of this great philatelic reign. Posterity may have a Louis XIV. in store for future generations of Philatelists, but it is very rarely given to monarchs to occupy a throne for seven decades, and in any case the crowning glory of the Queen's heads, in the fact that they were the forerunners of all postage stamps, can never be eclipsed.

As evidenced in our New Issues, there is a comparative dearth of fresh varieties to chronicle—a fact that will elicit but few plaints from either dealer or collector—but it may well be that before the year is out we shall have in compensation an avalanche of new stamps bearing the portrait of His Gracious Majesty Edward VII. In this instance new issues are of the highest importance and interest to all collectors, hence we venture to predict, as has already happened with the four new British stamps, an extraordinary demand for these new and historical varieties.

In a paper recently read before the Philatelic Society, the Vice-President,

in calling attention to collecting in the Twentieth Century, strongly emphasised the great natural dividing-line that was now being drawn between the Victorian and Edwardian issues. The necessity of some limit to specialising collections has long been as obvious as it has been difficult to define, the greatest obstacle having been that of fixing either a definite beginning or ending, where all the issues of a country were not to be included. In the case of the stamps of the late Queen this ending is obvious, and in those of the King the beginning is equally defined. We all most earnestly trust that His Gracious Majesty may be spared, like the late Queen, to a great age, but the comparatively late period of his accession to the throne must inevitably make the stamps of King Edward a smaller group than those of his illustrious predecessor. It can therefore be readily discerned how interesting and inviting will be a collection of the British Empire stamps of King Edward VII., and we foresee clearly that the result will be of the best and happiest as regards Philately. It will inevitably increase the appreciation of and attachment to the old issues of the British Empire, and will create a fresh school for the New Issues that time will crystallise into an equally sound and enduring manner. It will therefore be conceded on all hands that the New Century opens out with the brightest promise for the future of Philately in this country and its "Dominions beyond the Seas."

The late Mrs. Tebay.

IT is with deep regret that we have read of the death of this esteemed lady, who was one of the earliest members of the London Philatelic Society. Mrs. Tebay was first elected on April 1st, 1876, her sponsors being the then Hon. Sec. (M. de Joannis) and Dr. Viner, and during the earlier years, when the meetings of the Society were held at the members' houses, Mrs. Tebay's residence in Belgrave Square was very frequently the rendezvous. In the years following, during the early eighties, when the meetings were almost always held at Mr. A. H. Wilson's rooms in South Square or Gray's Inn Square, the deceased lady was a most regular attendant, and there are few of the older members who have not passed many a Saturday afternoon in pleasant philatelic chat with Mrs. Tebay. As the Society grew, of later years there was less inducement for ladies to be present; and having parted with her original collection, Mrs. Tebay resigned her membership, but was unanimously elected an honorary member on October 2nd, 1889.

Mrs. Tebay, who fortunately was spared to an advanced age, must have been one of the earliest students of stamps—probably the first lady to do so—in this country, and may be said to have wandered almost the conventional forty years in the philatelic Canaan. Possessed of a retentive memory and a keen intuition as regards stamps and their minor varieties, Mrs. Tebay was a Philatelist of sound general knowledge and ripe judgment, and rarely required the assistance of her fellow-members, except on questions of eye-

sight. She was a constant and steady collector for more than a generation; and although the *final* mounting of her stamps was perhaps never achieved, she amassed, in the collection that passed to Mr. A. H. Wilson some thirteen years since, a really fine and choice lot of stamps of almost every country, that to-day would realise a very considerable sum. Since her comparative retirement from public stamp life Mrs. Tebay had been occupied in re-collecting the stamps of the British Empire, and had again built up quite a respectable and interesting lot. Her exhibits of Ugandas will be remembered at our recent Exhibition, and it is to Mrs. Tebay that a considerable portion of the interest attached to these stamps is due.

Needless to say, in all her relations of life—as kind in heart as charming in manner—Mrs. Tebay had none but friends; while all those older members of the London Society who have had the privilege in bygone years of meeting the deceased lady will always bear the kindliest and happiest remembrance of Charlotte Tebay.

The Current Issues of the Postage and Revenue Stamps of Great Britain.

Some Notes read before the Philatelic Society, London, on November 22nd, 1901.

By FREDERICK WEST.



IN the few remarks which I have to address to you on the subject of the issue of the Stamps of Great Britain, with which the present generation should be most familiar, is known as the Jubilee Series. The greater part dates from 1887, the remainder some earlier and some later. I would preface my remarks with the observation that the current issue cannot be described as those stamps which are fashionable—in fact, I am not aware of any other Philatelist who specialises in them. I have had very little literature or catalogues to guide me, and during the four years occupied in forming my collection I have had to rely upon my own ideas and methods of arrangement, which it is quite possible may be called in question. I took up this issue with the hope of proving that it was possible to make a collection of stamps interesting, not only to English people, but to Philatelists of limited means. Having made a large general collection and, as some of you know, a fairly good one of unused and used English, I turned my attention to the current issues only. First of all I determined to go in for the very best specimens, and little did I think then that our Postal Authorities did everything they could to frustrate my ambition by obliterating the face of the stamps by heavy cancellation. I hardly know why they do so, seeing that the stamps are printed in very fugitive ink, which renders it practically impossible to remove the greasy postmark adopted. I have looked over many thousands of copies of this issue, only every now and then to be able

to secure the standard of perfection I required. There are still plenty of copies in my collection which could, and I hope will, be improved, but these were used to enable me to arrange my shades of colour in the way I have adopted. Having ultimately secured a very large quantity of specimens, I next divided them into values, and then subdivided each value into as near as possible seven shades of colour of seven stamps each. It is impossible to say whether the light or dark shades were issued first, and the control letters afford no assistance; I have therefore arranged my shades of colour by commencing with the light first and gradually working up to the darkest. This shows the gradation of colour to the best advantage; gas light, however, is not a good light in which to appreciate it, but it would be easily discerned in daylight. In the arrangement I have adopted I show single and in pairs, unused and used—the former in extreme shades, to prove that varieties of shades do exist—and I have also two other sets, one surcharged "Specimen" and the other "Cancelled." In the used stamps I have added pairs and blocks. I cannot say that my particular hobby has been altogether cheap, and it has certainly given me more trouble than any other previous specialising, but I can safely add that the cost is well within the means of the most enthusiastic collectors, and I consider my trouble amply repaid by the result. Our old valued friend in Philately, Mr. W. T. Wilson, some years ago called serious attention to collecting fashionable stamps, which, as he said, merely resulted in an undue appreciation of the values of such stamps, and made it apparent to the minds of collectors with short purses how hopeless was the task of endeavouring to complete sets of stamps within this category. I most emphatically agree with him. In making my selection of the current issue, I let fashionable stamps severely alone and studied to the best of my ability, and purely from the love of Philately, an issue of present-day stamps of our own country, which I soon found most difficult to obtain. This results partly from the fact that they are widely appreciated on the Continent and elsewhere, where they are readily absorbed. After an exhaustive study I have, with a few small exceptions, which I will presently refer to, found no errors, so that I shall not be able to tickle the appetites of those who feast on these mistakes.

After these general remarks I will refer to the details of this series of stamps, which is known as the Jubilee Issue. It commenced on the 1st January, 1887, with new stamps for postage and revenue purposes, and consisted then of the ½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., and the whole issue was made up of these and the 1d., with sixteen pearls, issued 12th December, 1881; 2s. 6d., issued 2nd July, 1883; 5s. and 10s., 1st April, 1884; £1, 27th January, 1891; and £5 on the 21st March, 1882. Subsequently the 4½d. was issued on the 15th September, 1892; the 10d. on the 24th February, 1890; and in 1900, to comply with the regulations of the Postal Union, the ½d., which was orange, was issued in green on the 17th April, and the 1s., green, in green and scarlet. The date of the latter I have not been able to ascertain. I know that some were sold at Anerley Road Post Office on the 12th July, and then not again offered for sale till 1st August, which is probably the official date of issue. The 4½d. is not now issued, but it has not been formally withdrawn. All the stamps from ½d. to

1s. are printed on watermarked paper, with a large crown of 1880, and are perforated 14. The 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. are on fiscal paper, watermarked with a large anchor, and perforated 14. I have one specimen of the 5s. perforated 12. The £1 is watermarked with three large crowns of 1880, and perforated 14; and the £5 is on fiscal paper, watermarked with two anchors, and perforated 14. Each sheet of paper has a number of watermarked spaces, over each of which is printed a stamp. Some of the sheets were originally divided in one part by a space, unwatermarked, of the width of a stamp, and divided into blank squares by the ordinary perforation. By shifting up the sheet, in printing off, one row of stamps could be printed with no watermark, and copies have been sold at large prices as errors for this reason, but I attach no philatelic value to them. When the ½d., green, was issued, the first distribution made in London consisted of sheets with the margin filled in with an ornamental design, whilst that made in the provinces had a plain margin; the latter are scarce. The margin of the 1d., and other sheets where similar margins occurred, have been similarly filled in. In future, therefore, these so-called errors of watermark will be avoided. With the exception of the ½d., red, and 1s., green, and the high values, the stamps are printed either in two colours, or on coloured paper. Of the Jubilee Issue, omitting the ½d., red, all stamps are printed in doubly fugitive inks, which necessitate in the removal of specimens from envelopes or other paper a considerable amount of care to prevent the colour flying. The principal varieties in the issue consist of shades of printing colour and colour of paper, and to enable me to explain where this occurs I will now deal with each stamp in order of value.

The One Halfpenny.

(1) This is printed in two distinct sets of colours, and a great variety of shades exist, one set varying from a light to a dark orange, and the other from a light to a dark bright vermilion. I have treated these as two distinct colourings, which subdivide into many shades.

(2) The last-mentioned stamp is out of issue now, but not withdrawn, and is superseded by one printed in green and blue-green, varying slightly in shades.

The Penny.

This is a very interesting stamp; its early colour, which is scarce, was a light mauve-grey, and subsequently appeared in light and dark lilac, red-lilac, and deep purple. It is quite possible that the rarity of this variety may be accounted for, if the mode of distribution was similar to that adopted at the time the fourteen dots were issued. Two batches of that stamp were printed, one in mauve, the other in pale lilac; the first batch of mauve went to the provinces, and the second of pale lilac to London. The former is a rare stamp. If the authorities, in circulating the sixteen dots, sent the pale mauve-grey copies to the country, it may account for their scarcity in London. The result of my experience is that I have met with only three unused single copies, one pair, and one pair surcharged "Specimen," and a few used copies. I have seen the later issue offered for them, but the light mauve-grey colour is quite distinct from even the general light lilac issue. I cannot help thinking that collectors have overlooked this particular colour.

The Three-halfpenny.

This stamp is printed in two colours, the background purple and the remainder green, and each varies considerably in intensity.

The Twopence.

This is also in two colours, *i.e.* a green background with a tablet in scarlet, on which is shown the value in white. The colours range from a bright green to a dark olive-green, and from scarlet to carmine.

The Twopence-halfpenny.

This is printed in purple on blue paper, and both range from light to dark colour. This value and some others have been printed by mistake on the gum side of the paper.

The Threepence.

The 3d. has been issued in two recognised shades of yellow paper, varying in depths of colour which are easily discernible. The printing on each ranges from a light to a dark purple-brown. In the early days of coloured paper great variation in shade occurred through the difficulty in working the colouring matter. The Postal Authorities have been very careful with regard to variations of colour, and when any sheets were discovered they were immediately repulped. In 1891 some few sheets escaped detection, and appeared on bright orange paper. They were, however, very soon discovered and repulped, and this accounts for the very few copies of this stamp now obtainable.*

The Fourpence.

The 4d. is issued green and brown; the central part of the design is green and the rest of the stamp is brown. There is not much variety in the latter, but the green varies in colouring and depth. There is a

* The following official letter bears out these observations:—

"SOMERSET HOUSE, W.C.,
"*7th November*, 1901.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you that you are labouring under a misapprehension as to there having been, at any time, any definite withdrawal of the paper used for the 3d. stamp, in consequence of a mistake in the colour of the paper—bright orange instead of yellow.

"The variation in colour which you mention is accounted for by the fact that in the early days, when the coloured papers were first manufactured for stamps, great variations occurred in some years through the difficulty in working with the colouring matter. Wherever variations from the proper tint were detected, the sheets of paper were immediately repulped before they left the mill.

"Some few sheets at different times must, however, have escaped detection, and this accounts for the few 3d. stamps on bright orange instead of yellow paper.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"ERNEST CLEAVE,
"*Controller of Stamps.*

"F. WEST, Esq."

minor error in this stamp, *i.e.* some of the centre fillings-in of the figure 4 are uncoloured and unshaded.

The Fourpence-halfpenny.

This stamp is bicoloured, green being used for the head of the late Queen and carmine for the rest of the design. It varies only in shades of colour. In April, 1890, the General Post Office announced in a circular that the issue would cease on the exhaustion of the stock in hand, and added that no supplies would be sent out after August 31st, 1900. It is not now issued, but I believe it has not yet been withdrawn, as copies can still be purchased at post offices which have the remainder of their stock on hand.

The Fivepence.

The 5d. is printed in two colours—blue for the tablets of value and purple for the rest of the design. The shades run from light to dark, the blue variety being sometimes ultramarine; while instead of the purple there appears a lilac shade.

The Sixpence.

The 6d. is issued on pale and dark rose-red paper, the colour of the printing being purple of various shades.

The Ninepence.

This stamp is printed in two colours, the head and its cross-shaped frame being in purple and the remainder in blue. It varies in shades of colour in the centre from purple to a purple-brown, and of late the blue is more brilliant.

The Tenpence.

This is one of the set printed in two colours—the centre in purple and the remainder in carmine-red and scarlet. The variety of shade is small. There appears to be a minor error in this stamp. The numeral of value in the framework has a very small "d" alongside; in some copies this letter is "o." I am unable to say whether or not the error is on the imprimatur sheets, but from careful observation the "o" seems to be clearly formed.

The One Shilling (Green).

(1) This last of the Jubilee Issue is printed in only one colour, *i.e.* green, and varies very considerably in depth of shade. Lately copies have appeared in a very dark shade, quite different from the earlier printings. This stamp is not now issued, but has not been withdrawn, and it is probably dealt with in the same way as the 4½d.

(2) The 1900 issue is a bicolour stamp, the centre being green and the frame round scarlet. The latest issue have frames coloured a bright carmine. I have experienced great difficulty in obtaining copies of this stamp. The first I purchased from abroad, and these are coloured green and scarlet, but the copies I acquired a few days ago are green and bright carmine.

The Two Shillings and Sixpence.

This stamp, though issued on the 2nd July, 1883, like the 5s., 10s., £1, and £5, forms part of the current issue. The first issues of the 2s. 6d. were on fiscal paper of a more or less bluish tint. The printing is in doubly fugitive ink. At first it was of a very light dull lilac colour, and then the issues were on blue and white paper. Copies of this shade are scarce. Subsequently the colour became darker, but the paper was white. In 1889 a bright violet printing on blue and white paper came into use, and after that the colour was, and is now, of a dark violet shade. This stamp is issued on a yellow paper, as is also the 5s. and 10s. Some authorities think this was caused from being used on yellow telegram forms, but I am not at all satisfied that this view is correct, inasmuch as a considerable amount of damp must have been used to cause the yellow colouring in the paper to permeate through the gum, and through the stamp in a perfectly even and decided way without causing the colouring of the stamp to run. I notice that all the copies I have of these values are postmarked in 1889.

The Five Shillings.

This, like the 2s. 6d., was first issued on fiscal paper of a bluish tint varying in depth of colour, and afterwards on white. The colour of the printing was at first light rose on both blue and white paper, and subsequently altered to carmine, light and dark, and is now crimson. The light shades are difficult to obtain. There is a variety of colour which is a marone or crimson-lake on white paper. Copies of this 5s. stamp are found on yellow paper, to which my former observations on the 2s. 6d. apply. Copies are also known with twelve perforations instead of fourteen.

The Ten Shillings.

The 10s., like the 2s. 6d. and 5s., was first printed on bluish fiscal paper, and subsequently on white. The shades of printing colour vary from a very pale to a dull blue and ultimately to an ultramarine. In 1884 some few copies were issued in cobalt on white paper, specimens of which are very rarely met with. The lightest shade of blue is on white and not on blue tinted paper. As before stated, the stamp appears on yellow. If the mode of cancellation by total obliteration lately adopted is pursued, copies of this stamp will be extremely rare.

The One Pound.

This stamp was first issued in the present design on the 1st April, 1884, when the printing was of a dark and light chocolate colour. It was superseded on the 27th January, 1891, by the current stamp printed in dark and bright green with slight shades.

The Five Pounds.

This last stamp of the current issue made its official appearance on 21st March, 1882, on blue fiscal paper, and subsequently on white. The first printing on both papers was of an orange-vermilion colour, but later the colour became a brighter orange until now when it is a bright vermilion.

In my few remarks I have of course been unable to travel over a great

deal of ground covered by my friend the late Mr. Hastings Wright and Mr. Creeke, because they have dealt with the issues, or rather a part of them, on far wider and more elaborate lines. My object has been to bring before you my own lengthened experiences in making a collection of these issues alone. In doing which I hope I have made my notes interesting to some of my fellow-members, and that somebody from amongst them may be induced to further his philatelic career in the paths of similar collecting. I know that it is very difficult to make a collection of fine copies of used English stamps, and more particularly of the current issues, but I strongly urge that specialists in these stamps should, like Mr. Hastings Wright in his unused English, aim at the fine copies only, and above all things collect pairs and blocks. A collector is reported to have said that there is not much to collect in the stamps of Great Britain, and that if he started he could make a collection in a week or two. My answer is that the current issues have taken me upwards of four years to collect, and that I am still trying to improve on the copies I have, and I consider finality still a long way off.

In conclusion I will only say that dealers generally would materially add to the inducement to collect English stamps if they, by their catalogues, fixed a higher price for very fine copies as compared with the moderately good ones with which one is familiar.

Some Notes on the Stamps of the German Empire.

READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 6TH, 1901.

BY FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

AFTER the creation of the German Empire, on January 18th, 1871, the Postal Administration of the North German Confederation was changed to the Imperial German Postal Administration, and, as it was necessary to have as soon as possible for all the official forms and stamps the Imperial Arms, the Postal Administration was unable to wait till the Herald's Office had issued the definite design, and therefore constructed their own Arms. Already on May 16th, 1871, the Chief Postal Administration issued the first order to all German Post Offices to obtain new forms with the Imperial German Arms, and very probably at the same time preparations had already begun for the printing of the first issue of the Imperial German stamps bearing the provisional Arms: "Eagle with small Shield, surmounted by a small Crown." Although the definite design of the Imperial German Arms, as constructed by the Herald's Office, was approved by the Emperor's Cabinet Order, dated August 3rd, 1871, the preparations for the issue of the stamps bearing the provisional Arms were probably already advanced so far that no alteration was possible without delaying for a considerable time the new issue, which was ordered by the law of October 28th, 1871.

This is the reason that the first German Empire stamps have been issued

bearing the provisional Arms, which were sold to the public from December 15th, 1871, but were not available for postage before January 1st, 1872, comprising the following values:—

¼ gr., pale violet, mauve.
⅓ gr., yellow-green, pale green, green, blue-green.
½ gr., orange-vermilion.
1 gr., rose, rose-carmine, carmine.
2 gr., ultramarine, blue.
5 gr., bistre.
1 kr., pale yellow-green, yellow-green, green.
2 kr., orange-vermilion.
3 kr., rose-carmine, carmine.
7 kr., blue, ultramarine.
18 kr., bistre.

Impression: Typographed, and Arms embossed in white in coloured frame.
Paper: White wove.
Perforation: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

In the earliest print of some of these stamps (¼, ⅓, 1, 2, and 5 gr., and 3 kr.) a small network, exactly like that on the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, has been found, and becomes visible if the stamps are dipped in a solution of sulphuretted hydrogen. The stamps of the top and bottom rows of each sheet have about one to two perforations less, and are about 1 to 2 mm. smaller than all the other stamps.

The 2 gr. and 5 gr. are also found imperforate, but I am not aware whether entire sheets or only parts of sheets have escaped perforation.

The two high values—

10 gr., grey,
30 gr., blue,

were issued in February, 1872.

Impression: Typographed.
Paper: White wove.
Perforation: $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

The design is similar to that of the two high values of the North German Confederation, with the exception that the inscription in frame and groundwork reads "DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST," and were only issued for internal service, and never sold to the public. They should always have been obliterated by penmark, and very few are therefore found with postmark obliteration.

Regierungsrath Dr. F. Kalckhoff, Vice-President of the Berlin Philatelic Society, very kindly informs me that it was ordered in April, 1872, to change the colour of the ½ gr. and 2 kr. from orange-vermilion to orange-yellow (probably because the vermilion injured the plates), but that the ½ gr. was never issued in the new shade until May, 1872, and the 2 kr. still later.

At the beginning of October, 1871, the Imperial Postal Administration issued an order to the Post Offices to have the official forms printed in future with the corrected Arms: Eagle with large Shield, surmounted by a larger "Charles the Great" Crown, to which streamers were added. There is no doubt that at the same time began the preparations for the printing of

the second issue of stamps with the corrected Arms; but it was not until June 1st, 1872, that the first value in the corrected design—

1 gr., carmine,

was issued, followed, in July, 1872, by—

$\frac{1}{3}$ gr., green,
2 gr., blue,

in August or September by—

$\frac{1}{2}$ gr., orange,

on November 1st by—

$2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., chestnut-brown,

in May, 1873, by—

2 kr., orange-yellow.

The remaining values, namely—

$\frac{1}{4}$ gr., mauve, violet,
5 gr., bistre,
1 kr., pale yellow-green, green,
3 kr., rose, carmine,
7 kr., ultramarine, blue,
9 kr., chestnut-brown,
18 kr., bistre,

were issued later than May, 1873, probably as required.

I am again indebted to my esteemed friend Dr. Kalckhoff for the correction of the dates of this issue. Most of the handbooks and catalogues give the date of issue of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and 9 kr. later than all the other values, but they were really issued earlier than many other values of this issue.

A few specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 gr. are found imperforate, and, by an oversight, a few sheets of the 5 gr. were once issued in an imperforate state in Stettin.

The stamps of the top and bottom rows of each sheet are again smaller than all the others, as in the first issue.

All the stamps of this issue with inverted Eagle have so far turned out to be forgeries.

As many mistakes arose, especially in a bad light, owing to the similarity of colour of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and 9 kr. to that of the 5 gr. and 18 kr., the $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and 9 kr. were issued surcharged with large numerals, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 respectively, on February 1st, 1874.

The new German currency (1 mark = 100 pfennig), introduced for the whole German Empire, rendered a new issue of stamps necessary.

The same was issued on December 10th, 1874, but the stamps were not available for postage till January 1st, 1875, and consisted of the following seven values:—

3	pfennige (with final "e"),	pale green, dark green.
5	,, ,,	lilac-mauve, violet.
10	,, ,,	rose, carmine.
20	,, ,,	ultramarine, blue.
25	,, ,,	chocolate, brown.
50	,, ,,	grey, dark grey.
2	mark,	purple, lilac rose.

Impression: Typographed, for the higher values (10–50 pf.), with embossed Eagle.
Paper: White wove.
Perforation: The pfennige values, $13 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.
The 2 mark value, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

The 2 mark value was again destined for internal service only and not for sale to the public, and till 1884 its obliteration had to be made by penmark. This stamp was first issued in purple, and changed in 1882 to rose-lilac, and successively (it was in use till last year) into many different shades of rose and red-lilac.

The colour of the 50 pfennige was changed into bronze-green in March, 1877.

The 5 pfennige value has always been printed in aniline, and the 10 pfennige value in eosine since 1879.

As soon as the Pfennige values were issued the Postal Administration was furiously attacked in the Press for having issued stamps with a grammatically wrong inscription. The word "pfennige" is the plural of "pfennig," but the descriptions of currency, weight, measure, etc., have no plural in German.

This mistake was the reason for the fourth issue (March, 1880), similar in design, values, and colours to the previous one, with the exception that the inscription reads now "Pfennig" instead of "Pfennige" in the 3 and 5 pf., the repetition of the numeral taking the place of the final "e," in the other values the word "Pfennig" being re-engraved.

Of the 3 pf. a few sheets in an imperforate state were issued in Leipzig in 1883.

On some stamps of the early print of the 50 pf., grey-green, the right side outer line of the frame is broken in the centre, and shows a white triangular space verging inwards.

All the values were printed in ordinary colours as well as in aniline, and since 1883 they have been printed on more or less coated paper, to avoid the possibility of cleaning a postmarked specimen.

Of the 50 pf. some forged and postally-used specimens are to be found. These forgeries, which were intended to deceive the Government, appeared in 1883, manufactured by a lithographer in Barmen.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Notes.

VICTORIA—DISCOVERIES.

WE read in the *American Journal of Philately* that Dr. Benjamin has found a copy of the 6d., blue, of 1865, with watermark *single-lined* figure "2."

This is a somewhat startling discovery, but if we remember that the same stamp, with watermark double-lined figure "2," remained unearthed until quite recently, there is nothing inherently improbable.

We can but trust that the stamp or its fellow may be seen on this side of the water. The list of varieties of the 6d. stamp is already formidable, and now equals the 2d. Diadem of New South Wales in difficulty to complete.

We have been shown a pair of the 4d., no watermark, wove paper, of 1863, rouletted and imperf. vertically between the two stamps.

Occasional Notes.

PRESIDENT JOHN N. LUFF.

WE are confident that the congratulations we herewith tender to Mr. John N. Luff on his election to the Presidency of the Philatelic Society of New York will find a wide re-echo in this country. Mr. Luff has on several occasions visited us, and both by his geniality and great philatelic ability has a popularity that is only second to that which he enjoys in American stamp circles. It is safe to affirm that no man has worked harder or done more for Philately in the States than Mr. Luff, and we are sure that he will sustain his new honours with all dignity and efficiency. At the meeting of the Philatelic Society of New York on December 16th, in the presence of Messrs. Wm. Alex. Smith, jun. (President), John N. Luff (Vice-President), J. W. Scott (Treasurer), John A. Klemann (Secretary), J. M. Andreini, Charles Gregory, Gilbert E. Jones (members of Governing Committee), and Messrs. W. H. Sussdorff, H. E. Deats, Alex. Holland, J. C. Morgenthau, J. M. Fiske, E. A. Funke, A. Krassa, P. F. Bruner, George Tuttle; and as visitors Messrs. A. L. Burnham, H. E. Robinson, Julius Herzog, Paul Stypman, Goldsmith, Eyland, Harborch, Hardenburg, W. S. Scott, N. Dieschbourg, and O. Dejonge, the following members were regularly nominated and elected: John N. Luff (President), P. F. Bruner (Vice-President), J. W. Scott (Treasurer), John A. Klemann (Secretary), I. A. Mekeel (Librarian), William Thorne, J. M. Andreini, Charles Gregory, Wm. Alex. Smith, jun. (Governing Committee).

"THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY."

WE can but hope that this honour is but premature, but we think that there is only one Society that could have any legitimate aspiration to such an honourable prefix. It seems, however, that in the Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday, December 15th, there appears a page with the general title, "Sermons by the Laity," in which Hugh Richardson, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, is given double-column leaded honours, so erudite and entertaining is his philatelic-historical discourse. "Hugh Richardson, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, has the companionship of names, universally great, attached to articles profound and polemical. The stamp article is given an added badge of authenticity in the way of a portrait of Hugh Richardson, who is a fine old English gentleman with the regulation masterful yet benignant cast of features. Far be it from our wish to call attention to the fact that the latest directory of British philatelic societies gives no record of Hugh Richardson," says *Mekeel's Journal*, to whom we are indebted for the information, which by the way has, like most lies, "travelled round the world while truth has been putting on its boots," and has been extensively reproduced in various American newspapers. As far as we are aware, the only connection hitherto existing between Royalty and philatelic societies is that of the past and present Presidencies of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Coburg and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales of the Philatelic Society of London.

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS.

To all those cognisant of the inner workings of philatelic exhibitions, there must be a consciousness of the snuffing out of the smaller collector as regards competition with the owners of very large and valuable collections. Both in this country and the United States there have been of late indications that in competitive exhibitions the prizes should not always be allocated to those who have the most valuable stamps, and we hope that some day the system of judging may be that of points, in which only a limited number are accorded for mere rarity. The following report of the judges at the December exhibition of the Philatelic Society of New York, fully emphasises our contention of the required innovations:—

"H. E. Deats, Chairman of the Committee of Judges appointed to judge the collections entered in competitive exhibition for best 100 used stamps in regard to rarity and condition, read report which is hereto annexed, and forms part of these minutes.

"New York, *December 16th*, 1901.

"To the Members of the Philatelic Society, New York.

"Gentlemen,—As a Committee appointed by you to judge the collections of 100 scarce used stamps exhibited in competition for the prizes offered by the Society and by Mr. Carl Willadt, we beg leave to make the following report.

"Six collections were entered in competition, five of which were, in every way, exceedingly creditable and deserve commendation, but as only three prizes were provided for, your Committee was compelled to come to a decision as to the three most worthy of the prizes. One collection so far outclassed the others in regard to scarcity and value of stamps that it was a simple matter to award this collection the first prize. The collection was numbered 4, and was exhibited by Mr. H. J. Crocker, of San Francisco.

"The second prize your Committee awards to the collection numbered 2, and this collection was exhibited by your worthy President, Mr. Wm. Alexander Smith, jun.

"The real difficulty of the Judges was in deciding the third prize, as three of the collections, namely, numbers 3, 1, and 5, were so close in merit that it required considerable time and careful consideration of every specimen before the Judges decided that the third prize should be awarded to number 3, Mr. P. F. Bruner, also a member of your Society.

"The Judges desire to express their sincere gratification at the careful selection made by all competitors whose collections entered into serious competition, and desire, therefore, to give honourable mention to Messrs. John N. Luff and Dr. W. J. Gascoyne, and to thank all the gentlemen for their public spirit in entering this competition. "Respectfully submitted,

"H. E. Deats.

"Mr. Crocker's exhibit cat. at $19,915. The rarest stamps it contained were 13 c., first issue, Hawaii; 20 c., St. Louis; 5 c., U.S., grilled all over.

"Mr. Wm. Alex. Smith, jun.'s, exhibit cat. $4,737.50. Rarest stamps were Newfoundland 1s., orange; Colombian Republic 50 c., error of 1863; France 1 f., *tête-bêche*.

"Mr. P. F. Bruner's exhibit cat. $3,221. Rarest stamps were 4 c. Vaud o. c., double Geneva, 27 and 54 p., Moldavia."

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.*



THE non-British portion of Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogue has followed this time close on the heels of the British section. The improvements and alterations, notably in the case of illustrations, are not so noticeable as in Part I.; but considerable care has been devoted to the revision of the lists of a good many countries. The stamps of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, with Bosnia, are now excellently tabulated, including almost all the minor varieties, and in these days of difficulty as to "what to collect," the stamps of this straightforward and interesting Empire may well merit attention. Omitting the Mercuries, which are not of first-class *philatelic* importance, a fine collection of used Austrian stamps could be made with little expense and much enjoyment. Portugal and Portuguese India have also been materially added to; but when we find no less than 211 varieties for the latter, many of them of much rarity, our remarks anent Austria will hardly apply. The French Colonies, which have also received considerable attention, possess the element of excessive numbers in an even more marked degree; but they naturally enjoy considerable popularity with our friends across the Channel. The stamps of Turkey are also excellently listed, and on these lines can confidently be recommended to searchers after new fields. The contents, though Transvaal and Orange Free State have been eliminated, have increased in bulk by the addition of the numerous new issues of the past eighteen months. Liberia in this respect shares the contempt that all consistent collectors now feel for North Borneo and Labuan, and the South American countries have added much to their monotonous series of annual pictures.

As regards prices there have been considerable alterations, and in many cases material reductions, among the used stamps. In some of the German States this is noticeable, but perhaps mostly so in Switzerland, in which some of the old Cantonal stamps had been unduly driven up. In hardly any case of importance has there, however, been any diminution of value as regards unused stamps of old issues, and it seems clear that every year will add alike to the value and stability of early issues (of all sound countries) in fine unused condition. Messrs. Gibbons are also abreast of the times in their prices for new issues, which are listed at but a moderate addition to their face value, the fact having been wisely accepted that the old days of selling current stamps at double face value have passed away for good and all. Those dealers who have not yet accepted this inevitable condition of modern collecting would do well to follow Messrs. Gibbons' example.

In all the material features—binding, typography, system of arrangement, and illustrations—Part II. of the Catalogue may be said to worthily uphold

* *Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Catalogue of the Stamps of Foreign Countries.* 1902. 391, Strand, W.C.

and even enhance its previous merits; and our comment on Part I., that it had no better competitor throughout the stamp world, quite holds good with Part II. Our only wish is that dealers would let well alone by issuing catalogues once in three years, as we are convinced that what they would lose in omitting an edition would be far more than made up by the stability given to prices and by other obvious advantages.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., has kindly supplied us with the following new stationery bearing the King's Head:—

Envelopes.—½d., green on white, "N" size. Design—Head of King to left, embossed on solid colour, in oval; above the head there is an imperial crown and branches of bay and oak leaves; below, "POSTAGE HALF-PENNY" in white sans-serif capitals.

1d., carmine, in "Court," "Commercial," and "C" sizes. Design—Embossed Head of King to left, on solid colour, within oval engine-turned frame inscribed "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" in coloured sans-serif capitals. The stamp is an upright oval, and in the upper part of the frame is an imperial crown, with bay and oak branches.

Registered Envelope.—"H" size, value 3d., colour chocolate-brown. The stamp is placed at top of flap, which folds over on to address side of envelope. The shape of the stamp is circular, and the instructions on envelope, in blue, are found at back and front. Design—Embossed Head of King to left, on solid colour, in circular frame. The inscription, in white sans-serif capitals, reads "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE" and "POSTAGE ONE PENNY." Between the inscriptions, in upper part of frame, there is a small imperial crown.

Letter Card.—1d., carmine on bluish. Design—Head of King to left, on solid colour, in octagon frame, at top of which there is an imperial crown. Straight white labels at each side inscribed "POSTAGE" and another at foot inscribed "ONE PENNY" in coloured sans-serif capitals. The shape of the stamp is rectangular, the spandrels being filled in with ornamentation. At top, bottom, and sides there is a projecting conventional ornament.

Post Cards.—1d., carmine on buff, as at present in use, but with similar stamp to that on letter card described above.

½d., green, single and reply, on buff and on white card, as at present; but the stamp, which is almost identical with that of the 1d. card, has the inscriptions in white on colour, and there are no projecting ornaments.

Wrapper.—½d., green on buff, upright oval with rounded corners. Head of King to left, on solid ground, in circle, on top of which there is an imperial crown. White curved labels above and below, inscribed respectively "POSTAGE" and "HALFPENNY" in coloured Roman capitals. Design filled in with conventional ornamentation.

The only change in the remainder of the adhesives, we are told, will be the King's Head with crown above.

The 4½d. will not be included in the set, as previously announced; but it has been decided to retain the £5 value.

BAHAMAS.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* is informed that early in January 5d., 2s., and 3s. stamps in the Queen's Stairway design, and 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 5s., and £1 values bearing the King's Head, will be issued.

It is reported that a 1d. value of the first type, perf. 14 × 12½, or perhaps 12½ × 14, has turned up, but we have our doubts.

COOK ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1d., brown, perf. 11, of 1898, with the portrait obliterated with a crown, in black.

The reason for this overprint is unknown, but our Ipswich friends think it may have something to do with the annexation of the islands by Great Britain.

Only the one value so surcharged is known at present.

Adhesive.

1d., brown, of 1898, perf. 11, overprinted with a crown, in black.

FIJI.—Mr. Walter Morley, in his Journal, announces the discovery of the ½d., grey, perf. 10 × 12.

Adhesive. ½d., grey, perf. 10 × 12.

LABUAN AND NORTH BORNEO.—Two new stamps have been issued here.

The illustrations given by the *Philatelic Record* show both to be handsome stamps. We may shortly expect to hear of their being surcharged "British Protectorate" or something else.

Adhesives. 10 c., purple and chocolate-brown; perf. 14.
16 c., yellow-brown and green; perf. 14.

LAGOS.—Mr. George Carion, of Paris, sends us a specimen of the 1893 halfpenny on 4d., lilac and black, with treble surcharge.

Adhesive.

Halfpenny on 4d., lilac and black, with treble surcharge.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—We are not much surprised to hear from various sources that all these islands and St. Lucia and St. Vincent, *etc.*, of the Windward group, are *each* to have pictorial sets.

If, however, there should be sets with the King's Head running concurrently with the pictorials, we should be inclined to look upon the latter as quite unnecessary, and hope they will be left to the islanders to absorb.

LEVANT (BRITISH).—We have seen the current 40 paras on 2½d. with the surcharge very plainly twice printed.—*Philatelic Record.*

Adhesive. 40 paras on 2½d.; double surcharge.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. A. H. Stamford sends us the ½d., deep green, Pictorial and the 1d., carmine, Universal Postage, both of the Colonial print, perforated 14½ × 14, and informs us that the other values with the new perforations will be ready soon.

Local Prints.

½d., deep green, Pictorial; perf. 14½ × 14.
1d., carmine, Universal ,,

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—A correspondent of Messrs. Bright and Son writes to say he has seen a proof sent out for approval of a new 2½d. stamp.

It bears the King's Head in a very small oval, value at top 2½d., and a picture below of a springbok and a wildebeest, with typical veldt scenery in background.

The whole is in blue, quite neat, though full of inaccuracies of drawing. It will probably not be issued for some time.

SARAWAK.—A pair of the 1889-91 5 c. on 12 c. reaches us from Mr. George Carion, of Paris, one stamp having a double surcharge.

The 1 c. on 3 c. and 2 c. on 8 c. were previously known.

Adhesive.

5 c. on 12 c., green and ultramarine, with double surcharge.

SEYCHELLES.—The *M. J.* reports the receipt of an envelope posted on September 7th, and addressed to a business firm in London, franked by three 10 c. stamps surcharged "REVENUE" "4 CENTS" in two lines, vertically, in black.

Fiscal Postal. 4 c. on 10 c., ultramarine and brown.

ST. VINCENT.—The *Philatelic Record* states that Mr. W. H. Peckitt has discovered a copy of the 1s., violet-rose, of 1874-5, perforated 14 to 15 *all round*, used and in good condition.

Adhesive. 1s., violet-rose; perf. 14-15.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have received from Mr. George Carion, of Paris, a pair of the 1/-, red-brown, perf. 12½ × 11½, doubly printed.

The double print is very noticeable in "South Australia."

Adhesive.

1/-, red-brown, perf. 12½ × 11½, doubly printed.

TRANSVAAL.—We are informed by Messrs. Bright and Son that the new stamps with the King's Head are on their way out.

The colours are at present unknown, but the values are ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., 1/-, and 2/- for postage and revenue, and 2/6, 5/-, and 10/- for postage only.

TRINIDAD.—"A whole series of stamps in new colours has been sent out, but *none* of them are likely to be issued for some months yet, unless the new law under which some of the postage stamps are to be used also for revenue purposes should cause an unexpected demand for certain values," says the *M. J.;* and the *A. J. P.* even anticipates that this new set may not be issued until 1903, and perhaps not at all if the new King's Head stamps come into use in the colony.

Our friends are wrong here, as the 1d. Britannia type, black on red, reaches us from Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton, Bright and Son, and Mr. A. H. Stamford, who inform us that the issue took place in the middle of December, and that other values will shortly follow. Messrs. Bright and Son are confident that only the *three* values in new colours already chronicled have yet gone out.

Adhesive.
1d., black on red; wmk. C A and Crown; perf. 14.

VICTORIA.—The ½d. newsband has had the word "Postage" added to the design, like the adhesive of same value.

The new £1 stamp has at length reached this side, and is in no way a striking production.

The design—a three-quarter-face portrait of the King, looking to the left—is not so good as one could wish for or expect. "Victoria" is curved above the portrait, and "One Pound" below it. At top and each side "£1," and at foot "Postage." Watermark V and Crown sideways, and perf. 12½; white wove paper. Date of issue, November 18th, 1901.

The £2 value was expected about the middle of December.

The current 1d. value with "Postage" is also reported apparently re-engraved.

Adhesive. £1, carmine; V and Crown; perf. 12½.
Newsband. ½d., green on white, with "Postage" added.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Another value, the 60 heller, it is stated, is now found with the diagonal lines.

Adhesive.
60 heller, pale brown, with diagonal lines.

BELGIUM. — *Ewen's Weekly*, on the authority of a Continental journal, informs us that additions are to be made to the set of Parcel Post stamps.

Parcel Post Stamps.
30 c., orange; type of 1895.
40 c., dark green ,,
70 c. ,, blue ,,
90 c., bright red ,,
3 fc., black ,,

CRETE.—It is stated that the 5 drachmas stamp with head of Mercury, lately announced, is entirely *bogus*, and that no such stamp has been issued either for postage or revenue.

FRANCE.—Mr. George Carion, of Paris, sends us a pair of the 75 c., brown on orange, of 1877-97, perforated at sides and bottom, but imperf. at top.

Adhesive. 75 c., brown on orange, imperf. at top.

MONACO.—The 25 c., blue, of the current set, perf. 14 × 13½, announced some months ago, appears to have only been put into circulation quite recently. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a specimen.

ROUMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that two new values have been issued here, and the 1 bani has been modified in design.

Adhesives. 30 bani, violet (type of 10 bani).
75 ,, brown and violet (type of 50 bani).
1 ban (instead of 1 bani), brown.

SERVIA.—The *D. B. Z.* states that the provisional 10 on 20 para of 1900 has been reprinted. In the new printing the figures of value are slightly larger, but owing to the letters of "PARA" being placed closer together, the whole surcharge measures only 14 mm. instead of 15 mm. in length.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.
10 para on 20 para, larger figure of value.

SPAIN.—Continental reports give some new cards for this country in the type of the current adhesives.

A Dalziel telegram states that a series of commemorative postage stamps will be issued on the occasion of the young King's coronation. There will be thirteen kinds of postage stamps (the current set has only twelve), each of which will portray the head of one of the thirteen King Alfonsos who have reigned over the destinies of Spain.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Post Cards. 5 c, dark green on buff.
5+5 c. ,, ,,
15+15 c., black on buff.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—There are some envelopes and wrappers to note here.

The *P. J. G. B.* lists the following, and it is understood that the envelopes have portraits, and the wrappers bear Arms of the Republic:—

Envelopes. 5 c., rose-red on yellow.
10 c., dark blue ,,
20 c., violet and black on yellow.

Wrappers. 4 c., carmine on buff.
6 c., ochre ,,

CHILI.—The 50 c., brown, of the 1900 type reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and also the 5 c., blue, of the new type.

The latter, hardly an improvement on the 1900 issue, has a profile of Columbus, with "CORREOS DE CHILE" and a five-pointed Star in curved labels above, with value in figure and words below. White wove paper and perf. 12.

Adhesives. 50 c., red-brown; type 1900; rouletted.
5 c., blue; new type; perf. 12.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. — *Antioquia.* — The *M. C.* shows by illustrations that there are two settings of the type-set provisionals lately issued. The first set has "COLOMBIA" at top and "CENTAVO" at each side and bottom, with numeral in the centre, and it is reported that only 5,000 of the 1 centavo were printed, and *all bought up by one person.*

The second set has "1901" at top, "CORREOS" at left, "COLOMBIA" at right side, "CENTAVO" at bottom, and numeral in centre. Both bear also the word "ANTIOQUIA."

Of the second issue, we chronicled the 1 centavo, *blue*, on page 307, vol. x., but it would appear that there is also a similar value in light brown (four types).

Under the circumstances the 1 cent. of the former set can hardly be recognised by the cataloguers.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, light brown (four types).

GUATEMALA.—The *A. J. P.* states that this country has resorted to surcharging its revenue stamps "Correos Nacionales 1901" in three lines, and, in some instances, a new value. We hope the expected new issue of postals will not be long in making its appearance.

Fiscal stamps surcharged for postage.
1 c., blue; red surcharge.
5 c. on 5 p., rose; black surcharge.
10 c. on 50 p., orange ,, ,,
50 c. on 10 p., green ,, ,,

NICARAGUA.—On page 189, vol. x., we gave a copy of a decree directing that certain postals and other stamps should be altered or made available for ordinary postage, but in it there is no mention of official stamps.

On the authority of a Continental journal, however, the following "officials" of 1900 have been announced, surcharged "CORREOS."

1 centavo, purple.
2 centavos, vermilion.
5 ,, dark blue.
10 ,, violet.
20 ,, brown.

It seems a case of Salvador over again, and possibly other decrees have been published.

PARAGUAY.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports some new stamps. We understand they are of the current type, apparently produced by lithography, or perhaps poorly printed, or a new transfer from old plates.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, grey.
4 ,, blue.
5 ,, violet.

UNITED STATES.—We thought there was a doubt about the 4 cents Pan-American being found with inverted centre.

This is now, however, dispelled, for the *A. J. P.* announces having seen a copy. Mr. H. G. Mandel is the fortunate holder or owner.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—It is reported that the current set has been surcharged "Ethiopie."

The *Philatelic Record* writes to say this has been necessitated by the fact that some of the large quantities of these stamps that have been placed on the market at a fraction of face value found their way back to Abyssinia, and were being used in the ordinary manner, naturally much to the detriment of the postal revenues. A clever move, certainly.

Adhesives. ½ guerche, green.
½ ,, rose.
1 ,, blue.
2 ,, brown.
4 ,, brown-violet.
8 ,, violet.
16 ,, black.
All surcharged "Ethiopie" in violet.

CHINA (FRENCH POST OFFICES).—We hear the 25 c. letter card of France has been surcharged with the word "Chine" for use here.

Letter Card.
25 c., black on rose; surcharged "Chine."

CONGO STATE.—The 1 fc. stamp of 1894 has been seen by the *M. J.* with the frame in *carmine.*

Adhesive. 1 fc., black and carmine.

DAHOMEY.—On page 308, vol. x., we stated on the authority of Mr. George Carion, of Paris, that only the 1 c. and 25 c. values had been issued.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the following:—

1 centime, black on azure,
10 centimes, carmine,
15 ,, grey-lilac on greyish,
25 ,, black on rose,
25 ,, blue on bluish,
50 ,, brown on pale blue,

and point out that we chronicled four of the values on page 20, vol. x., which we find to be correct.

We understand from our Ipswich friends that all these values have been issued, but where—Dahomey or Paris?

DUTCH INDIES.—From various sources we hear of a new issue of low values, similar to those of the mother country's current stamps, except that they bear the inscription "Nederlandsch-Indie."

There are also some new post cards.

Adhesives. ½ cent, violet.
1 ,, olive-green.
2 cents, brown.
2½ ,, green.
3 ,, orange.
5 ,, red.

Post Cards. 5 c., carmine on rose (new design).
7½ c., lilac-grey on white (old design).
7½ c. ,, ,, (new design).

GERMAN CHINA.—The *M. J.* reports having met with the current 5, 10, 20, 30, and 80 pfennig stamps with the locally printed surcharge "CHINA," stuck upside down, reading from the upper right to lower left.

Some or all of these stamps were used in Tientsin on May 7th, 1901.

REUNION.—The *M. J.* tells us that some of the values of the Colonial series exist upon two distinct varieties of paper, the one believed to be the earlier being thicker and much less transparent than the other. Our contemporary writes :—

"We have the 75 c. on both these papers overprinted 15 c. There are also two varieties of the surcharge of this value, one with the two figures the same height, and the other with the figure '1' shorter than the '5,' and thicker than in the other type. These occur side by side on the sheets both of 75 c. and 1 franc. The same figure '5' is used for the 5 c. surcharge, of which we give an illustration; the only varieties here seem to be in the spacing of the figure and the letter."



SUDAN.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the issue of a 25 piastre stamp of the current design.

Also the 1 m. value, perforated "S.G." (Service Gouvernmental), for use as an official stamp.

Adhesive. 25 piastres, blue and brown.
Service Stamp.
1 m., brown and carmine; perforated "S.G."

SURINAM.—All the Dutch colonies are to have the low values in the type of the mother country.

At present only the ½ c. appears to have been actually issued.

Adhesive. ½ c., violet; new design.

TIMOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows :—

"Whilst executing a wholesale order for the 10 reis, green, Crown type, one of our assistants noticed a sheet which looked different from the others, and on examination found it to be surcharged on Portuguese India stamps instead of those of Maçao. This variety is not mentioned in any English catalogue, though we find it is included in the German catalogues and also in Scott's. We do not know why Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have excluded this stamp, but there can be no possible doubt about its authenticity, since this particular sheet must have been in our stock for about thirteen years, having been imported when the stamps were current."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Junior London Philatelic Society.

215, UPPER KENNINGTON LANE, S.E.,
30*th December*, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—I send herewith copies of two resolutions passed at the meeting of the Junior London Philatelic Society on Saturday, December 7th, when a debate on "Philatelic Morality" was held. Nearly everyone present took part in the debate, and the first resolution met with strong opposition. The second resolution was carried unanimously.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. PARKER, *Secretary.*

The first resolution was moved by Mr. Purdom, seconded by Mr. Lamb.

It is resolved—"That this Society considers the practice of depriving the ignorant of their property, the value of which they have not understood, is justifiable to the extent that a Philatelist's knowledge is his own property, and that he is at liberty to refuse to give it away when buying, though he is not at liberty to tell or to act lies; but that when the motive of sale is clearly imperative poverty, it is not justifiable to buy below value."

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Fahy, seconded by Mr. Halliday.

It is resolved—"That the sale of packets of rubbish by dealers is detrimental to the advance-

ment of Philately, and that if fair value was given there would be more juvenile collectors."

[We have pleasure in inserting the foregoing, but we think it just possible that the drafting of the first resolution could be improved on !—ED.]

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 3, 1901, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. R. Blenkinsop (chair), W. A. Bois, A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, A. Charlick, W. G. Cool, Burton Cooper, D. Field, R. Frentzel, H. Griebert, E. A. Mardon, R. Meyer, F. Reichenheim, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, A. G. Wane, and H. A. Slade.

Messrs. H. Griebert, G. B. Petrie, and J. Wrigley were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Forgeries for the Black Book were presented by Messrs. Bilbrough, Bromage, Mellor, and Reichenheim, and a copy of the Catalogue of the Exhibition held by the Junior London Philatelic Society was given to the Library by Mr. Fred J. Melville.

Mr. Reichenheim then gave a display of his collection of the stamps of the German Empire, accompanied by a full and descriptive paper. The values of every issue were represented, unused, by blocks of four or more in all the known shades. Many of the first issue were present in half and whole sheets, the second and fourth in complete sheets, and the four printings of the issue of 1889 were illustrated by top rows of sheets. The rarest varieties were not wanting, viz. the 1880 50 pf., with the white triangular space in the centre of the right outer line; the 1889 10 pf., with barred T; the 50 pf., brown-lake, very thick paper, brown gum; pairs of the 3, 25, and 50 pf., same issue, imperf.; 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pf. of 1900, with large inscription "REICHSPOST," and 1, 2, 3, and 5 marks, perf. 11½. Valuable information on the printing of the first issue with the provisional Arms, and on the supersession of the Pfennige issue, was given. Many dates of emission were rectified, and the secret impressions on the stamps of 1872, 1889, and 1900 were explained in detail.

At the conclusion of an instructive and entertaining exhibition, the Chairman passed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Reichenheim for his courtesy, and congratulated the members on the philatelic treat they had enjoyed. The vote of thanks was suitably responded to, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to discussion, private exchange, etc.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 7th, 1902, when Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg will give a display of the stamps of India.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE fourth meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, November 22nd, the President being in the chair, and eleven other members present.

Mr. B. Jayand and Mr. A. O. Marimian were elected corresponding members.

Mr. Beckton gave a short account of the recent Exhibition in the London Society's rooms.

A paper was read by Mr. Nathan Heywood on "Early School Albums," dealing specially with those compiled about 1860, and several members showed the title-pages of various old albums.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THE August and September packets came back from circulation in due course, and sheets were returned to their owners and balances adjusted with the least possible delay. Sales reached a satisfactory average, being £131 2s. 4d. and £129 19s. 3d. respectively.

One hundred and sixty-one sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,831 17s. 2d., were contributed to the December packets. A good selection of rare and medium stamps was offered at reasonable prices, and members should have no difficulty in getting rid of their duplicates at the present, as buyers of a good class of stamps are more in evidence than sellers. Very few of the rarer varieties of South and West Africans and Australians were offered, but Europeans and Americans were more strongly represented than usual. Philatelists in a position to supply this demand would be welcomed for the new season.

During the past month eight collectors were admitted to membership, and four applications were held over pending further inquiries. It should be borne in mind that references should be sent by intending members in every case to facilitate matters and to prevent disappointment. The packets are so valuable that the greatest care must be exercised in maintaining the prestige of the Club. H. A. SLADE, *Secretary*.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Philatelic Society of India.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, on Friday, 20th December, 1901, at six o'clock, Mr. C. F. Larmour being in the chair. There was a small attendance, owing probably to the holding of the Viceregal Levée on the same evening. Mr. Corfield (in the absence of the Treasurer) presented a provisional statement showing the financial position to be in a satisfactory condition. The rules were in certain respects amended, and as amended ordered to be published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, the late Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, now on leave to Europe, for his services during the past year. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1902:—President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. (Europe); Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester), Mr. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), and Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E. (Lahore); Editor of the Journal, Mr. E. W. Wetherell (Bangalore); Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson; Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield (Calcutta); Librarian, Mr. T. Hoffmann (Calcutta); Council, the above *ex-officio* and Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris (Calcutta), and Messrs. G. A. Anderson (Bombay), F. N. Schiller (Calcutta), and P. A. Selfe (Bombay).

The Collectors' Club.

351, Fourth Avenue, New York.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth meeting of the stockholders and fifth annual meeting of the Club was held at the Club House on December 11th, 1901. The meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m. by Vice-President Andreini. The following members answered to the calling of the roll: J. M. Andreini, H. E. Deats, W. W. Dewing, W. F. Gregory, Wm. Herrick, A. Holland, L. M. Homburger, G. E. Jones, Wm. Knudson, Lyman H. Low, John N. Luff, J. O. Morgenthau, Albert Perrin, Jos. S. Rich, J. W. Scott, P. Stypmann. The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of the stockholders was dispensed with. The reports of the following officers were read and received: The Vice-President's Report, the Treasurer's Report, the Secretary's Report, the House Committee's Report, the Auditing Committee's Report, the Literary Committee's Report, the Membership Committee's Report. There being no general business before the meeting, the election of Governors was in order. There being but one ticket in the field, the Treasurer was instructed to cast the vote, and the Chair declared the election of Messrs. H. E. Deats, Lyman H. Low, and Albert Perrin to hold office until December, 1904, and Mr. G. E. Jones to hold office until December, 1902. Adjourned at 9 p.m.

GOVERNORS' MEETING.

The seventy-fourth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Wednesday evening, December 11th, 1901. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Deats, Jones, Low, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. The meeting was called to order at 9.5 p.m., with Mr. Deats in the chair and Mr. Perrin acting as Secretary. Mr. J. M. Andreini was nominated, and unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. Lyman H. Low was nominated, and unanimously elected Vice-President. Mr. J. W. Scott was nominated, and unanimously elected as Treasurer. Mr. Albert Perrin was nominated, and unanimously elected as Secretary. Mr. Scott was authorised to have the Annual Report and Membership List printed.

The following committees were appointed to serve during the ensuing year:—

Executive.—H. L. Calman, Chairman; J. O. Hobby, J. W. George.

House.—John N. Luff, Chairman; G. E. Jones, J. W. Scott, G. R. Tuttle.

Amusement.—P. F. Bruner, Chairman; Julius Herzog, Jos. H. Stebbings, jun., Wm. Knudson, Jos. B. Leavy.

Auditing.—J. M. Andreini, Chairman; Wm. Thorne, Henry Clotz.

Literary.—Jos. S. Rich, Chairman; H. E. Deats, F. E. P. Lynde.

Membership.—Lyman H. Low, Wm. A. Smith, jun., A. Krassa, W. F. Gregory, J. C. Morgenthau. Adjourned at 9.20 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.*

We are glad to note that the issue of unnecessary postal issues has of late proved an unremunerative proceeding to those Governments who have stooped to such a degrading misuse of their positions. The instances of Portugal, the Buffalo set of the U.S., and others are patent reminders of this fact, and we are not sorry to read that "the bottom is knocked out" of one of the latest of these spurious issues, *i.e.* the Columbians. Mr. J. W. Scott, in the *M. P.*, writes hereon:—

"The advertising of the one dollar value Columbian stamp, in perfect condition, original gum, for $1.55, is suggestive of other days. Among other things it is suggestive of the rocks and shoals of speculation. I well recall when this stamp was held, and firmly at that, for a time at $10, now it is $1.55. What a tumble, my countrymen! I remember when, in the course of the slide, that this stamp reached $5, that it was thought bed rock had been reached, and that such a figure represented about the actual value, considering the number issued. However, I believe the one dollar Columbian in this condition is worth a good deal more than $1.55."

This is, however, a sad falling off from the $5 that we readily paid for a considerable time, and seems to clearly indicate that it is practically impossible in the stamp market to uphold permanently any fictitious value. Stamps, fortunately, are not necessities, or it might be otherwise.

* * *

Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper.

Sale of December 19th and 20th, 1901.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 8d., brown-lilac,* with gum	3	12	0
Ditto, collection (1,437)	18	0	0
Malta, 4d., brown, imperf., hor. pair,* mint	9	0	0
Roumania, 1876–9, errors, 5 b., blue, and 5 b., red*	1	10	0
Switzerland, 4 c., Vaud, slightly thinned	10	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines	7	0	0
Tuscany, 9 crazie, on white, £2 15s. and £2 1cs.			
Ceylon, 1s., imperf.*	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto	1	16	0
Ditto, 6d., Star wmk., perf.*	4	15	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c.	2	10	0
India, Service, 1866, 4 a.	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British East Africa, 1st issue, set complete	2	16	0
Ditto, MS. surcharge, ½ a. on 2 as.	4	5	0
Ditto, surcharge in dull violet, with hand-stamp, ½ a. on 2 as.	4	0	0
Ditto, ½ a. on 4 as., brown	6	10	0
Mauritius, "POST PAID," 1d., medium	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	3	7	6
Ditto, Britannia, 4d., in black, on green,* full gum	3	0	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, pane of sixty,* containing varieties	31	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	3	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., pearls,* but unsigned	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., grapes,* but unsigned	2	10	0
Ditto, 1876, 4 c., blue, perf. 12½	2	10	0
British Honduras, 6d., yellow,* with gum, £1 10s. and £1 16s.			
Nevis, 6d., litho.,* with gum	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s., pale green, litho.	2	2	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* part gum	3	15	0
St. Kitts, CA, 1d., *lilac-rose*,* with gum	1	14	0
Trinidad, "O.S.," set of six*	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s.*	1	13	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., dull rose, slightly thinned	1	18	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Plate 2, on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, 1854–56, 1d., orange, hor. strip of six,* mint	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. pair*	1	18	0
Collections, 10,977, £156; 1,003, £35; 804, £33; 1,309, £25.			

Sale of January 9th and 10th.

Great Britain, 1d., pale red-brown, the top row of twelve with full margins, Plate No. 95,* mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1s., octagonal, Plate 2, block of eight	3	10	0
Ditto, 2½d., lilac-rose, error "$^{LH}_{FL}$"	2	18	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	3	15	0
Ditto, £1, lilac-brown on bluish	3	15	0
Ditto, a collection (2,333)	31	0	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., red, rouletted	2	14	0
Russia, 1868-71, 5 k., vert. laid paper,* mint	2	10	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., green*	1	14	0
Ditto, 1853, 6 r., blue*	2	2	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ r., vert. pair	4	0	0
Afghanistan, 1292, Abasi, black, strip of four and a single*	7	2	6
Ditto, ditto, Sunar, purple, wide outer circle*	2	4	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	2	10	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf., slightly thinned	3	10	0
Ditto, wmk. Star, perf., 2d., green; 4d., rose; 5d., brown; 9d., bistre-brown; and 10d., orange-vermilion, all full gum*	8	8	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.,* mint	9	0	0
British East Africa, MS. surcharge, ½ anna, A.B., on 2 a.	4	10	0
Ditto, 5 a., black on grey-blue,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 2 r., brick-red,* mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 5 r., olive green,* mint	2	16	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gambia, 1s., green*	2	0	0
Gold Coast, CA, 1d., blue,* with gum	3	3	0
Natal, Star, 3d., blue, imperf, hor. pair*	4	6	0
St. Helena, 4d., carmine, words 19 mm., hor. pair*	3	5	0
Transvaal, Queen's Head, 6d., sheet of sixty,* mint	6	6	0
Newfoundland, 1897, provls., 1 c. on 3 c., dull purple, an entire unused sheet of fifty, containing forty of Type I., eight of Type II., and two of Type III.	5	15	0
U.S.A., 1879, Periodicals, set complete*	11	5	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s, green,* mint, from £2 15s. to £2 18s.			
South Australia, 1894, ½d., brown, an unused mint horizontal pair, perf. 15 all round and 11½ between	3	5	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	5	0
Collections, 3,256, £43, and 1,038 (in Lallier's), £14.			

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 3rd and 4th, 1901.

Barbados, 1878, provisional, 1d. on left half of 5s., rose-red, postmark barely perceptible	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another type on left half of 5s., rose-red	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another type on right half of 5s., rose-red	4	4	0
British Guiana, 1860, thin paper, perf. 12, 1 c., brown	1	18	0
Great Britain, 2½d., lilac-rose, error "LHFL"	1	16	0
Natal, CC, 15½ × 15, 5s., marone,* with gum	2	10	0
Nevis, perf. 15, 1s., yellow-green	1	15	0
Ditto, 6d., grey-black, litho.	4	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green; very fine	5	0	0
Ditto, 1854–56, imperf., 1d., scarlet, a block of twelve, with full gum; four stamps are creased, and one a little torn into; very rare in a block*	8	0	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I." 2½d. on 3d., antique 2, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., carmine, mint block of four, with raised dots	3	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–86, 1s., red-brown	2	4	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., mint hor. pair	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a used pair, nearly severed	5	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, a very fine horizontal strip of four, used, on the entire original	11	0	0
Trinidad, litho. (1d.), blue on yellowish, early	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, (1d.), red	1	16	0
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green and ultramarine, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, *used*	3	17	6
U.S.A., 1887, 2 c., green, imperf., hor. strip of three, used on piece	3	7	6
Ditto, 1 c., black and green, current (Buffalo?), *with centre inverted*, mint	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 1895, "Half-penny," in red and in green, on 3d., brown, CC,* full gum, but creased . .	2	2	0

Some very useful remainders and big lots were included in this sale.

Sale of December 16th and 18th.

Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5s., on entire	7	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., pearls, full roulettes and mint . . .	26	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular 1d., rose-red, a superb mint large-margined pair	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto 6d., slate, a very fine large-margined copy* . .	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto 1s., yellow-green, an exceedingly fine copy,* with gum .	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto 1s., deep green, a superb mint block of four, with protective margins on right and at bottom .	15	15	0
Ditto, ditto Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, lightly cancelled . . .	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, De la Rue, 1d., blood-red, a magnificent mint pair with enormous margins . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, a superb mint block of four with protective margins on right and at bottom .	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., slate-blue, a magnificent mint block of four .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, a matchless mint block of four with left margin . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep emerald-green, a superb mint pair . .	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald-green, a superb mint pair . .	11	11	0
Mafeking, set of nineteen . .	15	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on ½d. Bechuanaland Protectorate, *surcharge inverted* .	9	0	0
Ditto, 1s. on 6d. British Bechuanaland	4	15	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf. .	3	3	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf. . .	4	15	0
Gambia, no wmk., imperf., 4d., deep brown, mint . . .	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, mint .	1	11	0
Ditto, 1s., green, mint . .	1	14	0
Grenada, 1882, broad-pointed Star, 4d., blue, hor. pair, mint . .	4	15	0
Ditto, 1s., violet, 1883, block of four, mint	3	17	6
India, 1866, Service, 2 as., black on purple, mint . . .	2	2	0
Mauritius, "POST PAID," 1d., vermilion, two superb singles, showing earliest state of plate and with margins overlapping, used together, on piece of the original . .	24	0	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green, imperf. hor. pair, mint	2	4	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., rose . .	4	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d.	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 3, 2d. . .	1	10	0
Orange River Colony, "Halve Penny" on 3d., double surcharge, one inverted*	2	0	0
St. Kitts, CA., 4d., blue,* orig. gum	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., olive, sheet of twenty, mint . . .	17	0	0
St. Helena, CC, 14, 6d., milky blue, pair,* mint	4	7	6
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., mint block of four	5	0	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho., early imp. on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, 1d., red, ditto on piece . .	2	10	0
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green, mint . .	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, block of five, ditto .	16	0	0
U.S.A., 1855, 90 c., blue, mint hor. pair	7	0	0
Ditto, 10 c., *première gravure* . .	1	12	0
Ditto, 1860, 90 c., blue, *with grille*, full gum	5	15	0
Western Australia, 1d., black, rouletted, vert. pair	1	18	0
Ditto, 1860, 4d., blue, block of four*	2	2	0
Ditto, CC, 14, 4d., carmine, mint hor. pair	4	15	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine . . .	3.	5	0
Ditto, ditto, mint pair . . .	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, a used copy . .	3	5	0

Collections, 558 (British only), £30; 5,153, £37; and 7,877, £37 10s.

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 10–12th, 1901.

Great Britain, 2s., brown . .	2	0	0
Heligoland, ½ sch., *used* . . .	1	16	0
Ditto, 3 pf., *used* . . .	1	3	0
Hungary, 1871, 15 kr., brown* . .	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 kr., bright violet* .	1	2	0
Malta, 1860, no wmk., white paper, ½d., buff, block of four,* mint .	4	6	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake,* mint . .	3	3	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* no gum .	3	5	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red . . .	3	7	6
Servia, 1866, 2 p., green on rose, error,* with gum . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Oct., Vienna print, perf. 12, 10 paras, orange, 20 paras, rose, and 40 paras, blue,* with gum .	7	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* no gum .	2	12	6
Ceylon, imperf., 6d., deep claret* .	7	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 real, blue, block of six . . .	3	17	6
British South Africa, the set of four provisionals of 1891* . .	4	5	0
Mauritius, "POST PAID," 1d., orange on white, medium impression, pair	8	0	0
Ditto, large fillet, 2d., dark blue .	5	15	0
Ditto, a nice collection (106) . .	21	0	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., carmine, without stop after "V," first printing,* mint. . . .	7	5	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint . .	1	18	0
U.S.A., Newspaper stamp, 9 c.,* no gum	1	2	0
Barbados, 5s., rose,* mint . .	2	12	6
Ditto, 1878, 1d. on left half of half 5s., rose	4	0	0
Ditto, 5s., ochre, a pair* . .	1	11	0
Trinidad, 1896, 5s., 10s., £1,* mint .	3	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., carmine, single-lined border . . .	1	18	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 2d., slate-blue, pair . . .	4	5	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 2d., dark blue, early	6	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, fan with six segments	4	0	0
Ditto, 1851–53, 3d., error "WACES"	2	12	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, pair,* with gum	6	7	6
Ditto, 1864–70, 6d., bluish grey, rouletted, pen-marked pair . .	2	2	0
Spain, 1853, 12 c., purple, block of forty-two	4	0	0

Collections, 2,663, £44, and 5,800 (about), £56.

THE

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THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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Limited Specialism.

THE contributions that Mr. H. R. Oldfield makes to the meetings of the London Philatelic Society—whether in the form of a paper dealing especially with a particular issue of stamps, or whether one dealing with abstract principles, or any like subject of debate—are always marked with the impress of matured thought and careful reasoning. The paper read by him at the meeting on January 31st and printed in this number affords complete testimony to the unimpaired vigour of his arguments, and bids fair to form the groundwork of a discussion that may well have a good effect upon the future of Philately.

We do not profess to share Mr. Oldfield's somewhat sombre vaticinations as to the future of stamp collecting. This question has been referred to on several occasions in the *London Philatelist*, and we have expressed our view that, as regards the British Empire, the future of Philately has been defined, limited, and strengthened by the recent dynastic and "Imperial" changes. By the latter expression is implied the amalgamation of the Australian colonies, an example hopefully to be followed some day by the South African Confederation. Each of these groups, following the Dominion of Canada's example, would probably have one common set of stamps, with the consequent appreciation of all the previous issues. The tendency, therefore, is that the natural limitations of collectors in the future will be defined for them by the actions and developments of contemporaneous history.

Mr. Oldfield—converted, like St. Paul, from the errors of his former ways—breathes forth flame and fury against the benighted heathen who dares to "bloat," and draws a woeful picture of the poor "Limited Specialist" who cannot obtain the rarer specimens that the "Bloater" possesses in rows.

We think that on this picture our friend has laid the colour too thickly. The supply of almost all stamps is equal to the demand, and there are enough for all. Where the stamps are of first-class rarity, the chances are that the "Limited Specialist," who would be generally of the cautious order, would be content to "limit" himself by the non-acquisition of specimens costing £50 to £500 apiece, and the mere fact of the wealthy "Bloater" being the possible possessor of more than one copy would not probably affect the purchases of rarities by the "Limited Specialist."

The question of the three groups of collectors into which Mr. Oldfield divides all Philatelists—(1) General Collectors, (2) "Limited Specialists," and (3) "Bloaters"—is one that is capable of an amount of argument and discussion that would fill a volume of this journal, and *then* be no nearer to a common ground of agreement. Each class has its merits and its votaries, and always will have, although we fully agree with Mr. Oldfield—even if mainly from other causes—that Limited Specialism has the greatest chance of becoming the vogue. It has, indeed, already existed and flourished for many years. M. Moëns' admirable catalogue may be called the Bible of this class. Anyone who has faithfully followed the great Brussels Philatelist's system of classification is, *ipso facto*, a "Limited Specialist." There exists throughout the Continent a large proportion of Philatelists who make their collections on these lines, notably in the case of the European countries, content to ignore trivial varieties and minor shades, but embracing all type varieties and important differences.

This class will, without doubt, be steadily reinforced; and as time goes on the lines of demarcation afforded by dynastic epochs or geographical changes will make this style of collecting form, as it should, the backbone of the philatelic world.

As to the other two classes, the general collector will be to the other two as is the child learning his alphabet to the advanced student. The rudiments must always be learned, and among those who learn there will always be found a sufficient number to become the leaders of and thinkers for the rest.

As long as human nature lasts, so long will the pleasures of accumulation, absorption, selfishness, or financial gain act as occasional incidents to "bloating." But even if accumulations are, to a certain extent, due to any of these courses, it cannot be gainsaid that it is owing in almost every case to the holders of large quantities of stamps—whether by dealer or collector—that our knowledge of the intricacies and minutiæ of the older issues is due. Frequently, as in Mr. Oldfield's case, the accumulation is, like the knowledge acquired thereby, dispersed for the lasting benefit of all classes of collectors. There is therefore "good in everything, and sermons" even in the despised "Bloater"; and while we think that Mr. Oldfield has rendered good service in raising the discussion, we are firmly persuaded that the twentieth century will see the peaceful and successful co-existence of all the three sections of the community.

Three Stages of Stamp Collecting.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on January 31st, 1902.

By H. R. OLDFIELD.

FOR several years now the future of Philately has seemed less bright;* there have been rocks ahead and around; the current of progress appears to draw the collector towards a lonely track on a limitless ocean. Such a prospect is not alluring, for man is a gregarious animal, and solitude, though pleasant for a time, becomes wearisome if too long continued. Much pleasure is to be derived from congenial companionship; the collecting instinct is stimulated and aroused by discussion and comparison, and the enjoyment of our hobby is increased by healthy rivalry and competition.

In the olden days all collectors had a common interest in the subject of discussion or display, because everyone sought to obtain a general collection of all countries, and consequently the meetings were not only pleasant reunions of fellow-enthusiasts, but each one present was able to take an active part in the proceedings, and not only to add to his individual knowledge some facts or figures which at that moment were practically useful to him in the formation of his collection, but also to throw his ideas and information into the common stock.† In this way Philately grew and flourished; its votaries were ardent, happy, and contented; the only rocks ahead were those of the forgeries, upon each of which increasing knowledge was placing a lighthouse, or beacon of warning.

At the present day we are most of us specialists, some of one country or group of countries, some of another, and but very few of the same country or group. For this reason a substantial proportion of the enjoyment and profit of our meetings has been lost; the friendships and the social instincts are as keen as ever, but common interest in the special subject for discussion or display is absent. How can a collector of South American States alone feel and show an absorbing interest in a collection of Austria, or the specialist in Indian Native States exhibit enthusiasm over a display of the Philippine Islands? The general collector who has already realised the practical impossibility of attaining anything like completeness in his collection, and who is thinking of limiting the field of his operations, is depressed rather than stimulated when he inspects the magnificent special collections, such as those of Japan, the United States of America or of Colombia, the Italian States, Switzerland, New South Wales, Victoria, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, which from time to time have been shown in these rooms or at the various public exhibitions, while the varieties of perforation which have been found and elaborated, notably in Austria, Japan, and South Australia, are a weariness to the flesh.

* We are not able to accept all Mr. Oldfield's views either as to the past or future. The article will, however, be found referred to elsewhere.—Ed.

† This halcyonic epoch was, alas! prior to our connection with philatelic societies.—Ed.

At the same time the difficulties of navigation and the rocks ahead have multiplied. There are intricate channels of perforation, paper, and dies, currents of Speculation, and whirlpools of "Bloating," which, with reprints and speculative issues, combine to lure the collector into that sea of death and decay, where it is said many ships have been drawn and lost for ever.

What, then, is the remedy?—for I think you will agree that the return of a specialist to a general collection is impossible. No one who has caught the infection of specialising would be satisfied with the single specimen of each value, regardless of shades, paper, perforation, or watermark, which perhaps satisfied him in his early days; and even if he could get over the lack of completeness and the want of symmetry, which would ever be present to his mind, it would still be *impossible* for him to fill many of the blank spaces in his albums, while the number of stamps required would render the task wearisome and the expense prohibitive.

It will, I think, be admitted on all sides that the man who has once tasted the pleasures of specialising could not return with a contented mind to what is generally known as a general collection.

Of course a *specialist* GENERAL collection, more particularly as specialism is now understood, is a luxury reserved for the millionaire, and such a luxury as would spoil one's taste for *ordinary* fare.

Is there, then, no remedy, and must we each follow the current of our own fancies solitary and alone? If so, a greater danger than the oft-talked of "rock ahead" threatens our hobby, and the prospect before the votaries of Philately would be gloomy and depressing.

To my mind, however, the evil is, and has been, *inherent* in our hobby, and will work out its own remedy.

My object to-night is to trace the history of the progress of Philately, and to indicate one way in which the danger may be lessened, and a common interest begin once more to permeate our meetings, and also with the hope that other members may join in a discussion upon this important subject, and point out other means of overcoming the dangers which we have all begun to realise.

So far there have been two stages in collecting:—

The General Collection.
The Specialist Collection.

While there always will be general collectors (and it would be a sorry day for Philately if there were not), the transition from general collecting to specialising is natural, and is indeed an inevitable incident in the progress of Philately. A general collection fails to satisfy the desire for completeness and perfection which every true collector possesses. For the purposes of this paper I take it that the general collector is one who is satisfied with a single specimen of each stamp, who does not consider the niceties of shade, paper, design, type, or perforation, or too much regard the varieties of watermark. It does not matter to him whether his three copies of the first issue of Sardinia are respectively black or intense black, blue or deep blue, violet-rose, rose, or deep rose; he is quite satisfied if he has one copy of each of

the three values. His Sydney Views may be on white, yellowish, bluish, wove or laid paper, for aught he cares. And while he may take copies of the two plates of the 1d., and the five plates of the 2d. values, he will not trouble to distinguish between Die I. and Die II. of his St. Lucian stamps. Perforations he practically ignores.

The specialist, on the other hand, devotes a great deal of his time and attention to all these points, and Philatelists have to thank him for much valuable and useful information which has been laboriously obtained and freely given to his brother collectors. This expenditure of time, thought, and trouble is all for the good of our hobby, and tends towards progress. Why, then, is it that we now find ourselves, as a body, in the unsatisfactory condition which I have indicated?

The explanation is not difficult to find. The rocks of forgeries, reprints, and speculative issues have been blamed and exposed times without number. Efforts have been made to destroy and undermine the latter, but have not been wholly successful, and now that these speculative issues are being let alone, they will gradually cease to form any serious obstacle to progress. The real dangers, however, which we have almost altogether overlooked, are the currents of Speculation and the whirlpools of Bloating.

Let us trace the history of the matter. A general collector finds the numbers of his stamps increasing by leaps and bounds, but no country is complete. If he has the true collecting instinct, mere numbers will not satisfy; he yearns towards completeness and perfection. He sees, perhaps, some one or more of the well-known specialised collections, with one of two results: either a profound feeling of discouragement seizes him, and he gradually loses interest, or else he looks around for some field which may still remain open to conquest. *Naturally* he fights shy of those countries whose specialised collections he has seen, collections which contain copy after copy of rarities, all of them identical, and representing, perhaps, fabulous sums. "Why, there cannot be any left for me," he says to himself. "I must try elsewhere." And then, when he has selected his country or group of countries, he naturally thinks that to be successful he also must specialise on the same lines, and so he begins to bloat in the common stamps, and in the rarities of his particular fancies.

The inevitable result follows, and in the same way that he has been frightened off certain countries he himself helps to frighten other collectors from those which he himself has selected. But as I have already said, before long the evil will begin to work its own remedy. The process of collecting in this way tends to raise the price of the stamps against the collector himself, and when he has acquired his bloated collection and used up his available funds, what is he going to do? Some few may have been fortunate enough to hit on the public taste for the time being, and thus be able to dispose of their accumulations at a profit and start again. The majority will be obliged either to rest on their oars, or else to get out, or partially out, at a loss. In neither case, however, is this true collecting; and the bloating specialist not only injures the prospects of our hobby, but also, and fortunately, suffers (as a general rule) in his own pocket. The *real* enthusiastic collector will extricate himself from his difficulties as best he can.

and learn a lesson from experience, while the mere speculator will in the end burn his fingers, and leave it alone in future.

The unfortunate part of the matter is that an innocent and unwary collector may easily be caught in the outermost circles of the whirlpool without quite knowing what he is doing, and even under the impression that he is sailing on his proper course.

Of course, the accumulation of a considerable number of stamps of the same value and issue is not necessarily bloating, but may be justifiable and proper, provided there is a valid reason for so doing.

In Switzerland, New South Wales, Bolivia, and other countries the accumulation of specimens has enabled the collector to discover and distinguish the various varieties of type upon the plates of the same value, and so to increase our knowledge of the stamps of these countries and our interest in their collection.

There is, however, no reason, sense, or merit in getting together as a "collection" a number of stamps, whether they be common or rare, which are undistinguishable either in shade, paper, perforation, design, or type. Such accumulations are not collections in the proper sense of the word, and should be discouraged both in the interests of Philately and of collectors themselves.

I myself am one of the younger collectors—if not in age, at any rate in the practice of our hobby—and am free to admit that I have made these mistakes. Consequently I am able to speak from experience of the dangers of this second stage of Philately while still looking forward to the brighter future which I think the third stage will introduce. We have seen the advantages and the defects both of the first and of the second stages. If the future implies Progress, then the third stage must retain the good qualities of the two preceding whilst it minimises their disadvantages.

Community of interest must be regained, increase of knowledge must continue, the lonely tracks must converge, healthy competition must be restored, and once again Philately will exercise its magnetic influence, fresh and enthusiastic adherents will join our ranks, and receive and confer renewed influence and vitality, to our mutual benefit.

These consequences will and must *naturally* ensue. For us it remains to consider whether we of the Philatelic Society, London, will lead the way, and so preserve unimpaired our position and influence as the leading Society, or leave it to others to show the way in which we shall be eventually compelled to follow.

The third stage, then, as I have perhaps foreshadowed, will be Limited Specialism. I do not mean that *all* the great specialised collections of the present day will or should be broken up and disposed of. We number in our ranks wealthy and influential members, who can afford to specialise largely and minutely without losing their power of continued expansion, and I trust it will always be our privilege and pride to find among our members the owners of large, scientific, and world-renowned specialised collections, helping, as they will, to preserve our prestige and pre-eminence in the philatelic world. But we also have amongst us—and long may we continue to do so, for they represent collectively the backbone and

life-blood of our Society—other collectors who, though neither wealthy nor perhaps influential, are yet enthusiastic, painstaking, and capable; and these may be hampered and discouraged, if not actually led astray and lost to our Society and to Philately, by the evil influences and consequences of the second stage.

We cannot all collect on this grand and lordly scale. Most of those who try are confined to a limited field, and when that has been occupied must either remain (1) *in statu quo;* or *else* (2) descend to what is now deemed second rank by disposing of a portion of their treasures if, though with limited means, they wish to extend their borders; *or else* (3) abandon altogether the scene of their past triumphs in search of fresh openings, where, if successful, they may reach a similar unsatisfactory altitude. What wonder is it that some adopt this third course, though by so acting they do violence to the true collecting instinct; while others—disheartened, dissatisfied, and discontented—leave our ranks for ever?

The true collector, however, when he meets with an obstacle or a difficulty, thinks only how it can be overcome; and the true collector it is who will lead the way to our third stage, and will eventually overcome the disadvantages of that and of other stages which will doubtless be reached in the advance of our hobby.

There, then, are the difficulties and the dangers of the second stage. The problem to be solved is how to specialise and yet to continue to collect without sacrificing the visible and tangible products of past study. The solution, like that of most other problems, is lost sight of because of its simplicity. "Get rid of the idea that numbers are essential to completeness. Avoid bloating and over-elaboration."

I trust no one will think that I am laying down the law and telling other people how they ought to collect. This would not only be presumptuous but foolish, for of course every collector will, and rightly, please himself as to what he collects and how he collects. My object is threefold: First, to indicate what I think the third stage of collecting will be: to give my reasons and to point out the advantages; second, to induce this Society to encourage those who are seeking to introduce this third stage; and, finally, to indicate to others who may have felt the weight of the evils of present-day specialist collecting a way out, and to ask them to join in finding this or some other way which may contribute towards the pleasure and profit of ourselves and of our brother collectors.

Limited Specialism, then, in my opinion, will be the third stage, and I can best explain what I mean by personal illustrations. While bloating, as such, is wholly unjustifiable and detrimental, temporary bloating may (as I have said) in some countries be requisite and necessary. Where the accumulations are *essential* for the purpose of studying the stamps and determining type, designs, printing paper, shades or perforation, bloating—*temporary* bloating—is necessary.

Countries may roughly be divided into three classes, but many of them will fall, or partially fall, on the border lines of Classes 1 or 2.

Class A.—Countries which have not yet been studied, and in which temporary bloating is necessary in order satisfactorily to determine various

questions in the nature of those just indicated. This class will inevitably grow smaller and smaller, and at the present time most of the countries confined in it must be sought for in South and Central America.

Class B.—Countries which have been studied, and as regards earlier issues are now fully understood, and in which bloating is no longer necessary for purposes of study. For instance, among these may be numbered Great Britain, the U.S.A., and New South Wales.

Class C.—Countries whose stamps can be sufficiently studied without the necessity for accumulating specimens.

The point I wish to make is that bloating, except for such temporary purposes as I have indicated, is harmful both to Philately and to the collector, and should be discouraged at exhibitions and at displays. When carried to excess it wearies the spectators, disheartens the collectors, deprives them of opportunities of securing specimens, raises the price artificially against the bloater and other collectors as well, unsettles the market, and removes the stability of value as to which a prudent man desires to be satisfied before he invests.

At present quantity and value are the ruling standards at exhibitions, and no exhibit can hope to secure full recognition unless it comes up to these standards. I do not want to pass remarks on other collectors' exhibits, and must therefore ask you to pardon the egotistical nature of the following and other illustrations. Assume for the moment there is an exhibition of Colombian stamps. The collection which I have shown contains in the first issue of Antioquia some ten copies each of the 2½ cent. and 5 cent. and about six copies each of the 10 c. and 1 peso. Suppose another exhibitor had only four copies, one of each, but all fine, would his exhibit be likely to have the preference over mine? I think not, and yet I *would* the standards of our exhibitions were such that preference would be given to exhibits which did not contain duplicates. There would be more room, and the exhibition would be more interesting.

The essence of the third stage will be that collectors will accumulate copies for purposes of study and selection only; from such copies they will form more or less *limited* (instead of, as now, more or less *extensive*) specialised collections, which will enable them to retain a memento of their study at the least possible cost, and so afford scope for extensions to other countries.

In this way prices will not be disturbed or unduly inflated, more collectors will take the same countries, more interest will be shown at the meetings and discussions, more competition will prevail privately and at exhibitions, more stamps will be available at more reasonable prices, and any rise in value will be gradual and reliable.

I want to show that a complete and interesting collection of nearly any country can be made in this way at a tenth of the cost of present-day collections, and so a collector's pocket will enable him to take ten countries for every one he does now, and get more than double the amount of pleasure and interest out of his hobby.

With your permission I will now show some stamps as a practical illustration of my contention, and will then conclude this lengthy forecast with some

recommendations which I trust you may consider worthy of discussion, if not of adoption.

My first illustration relates to the stamps of a country which formerly was comprised in Class A; namely, Bolivia. It is not for me to say whether it should now fall under Class B, but I think it may be treated as being more or less on the border line. At any rate, when I began to collect, the accumulation of specimens for purposes of study was not only justifiable, but necessary. Led astray by the example of others, I thought that both quantity and quality were not merely temporary but *permanent* essentials to a fine collection. I hope to-night to prove the contrary. My collection has been shown at London, Antwerp, and Manchester. At the first and third of these exhibitions it took the highest possible award in its class, but at Antwerp it had to take a second place to Mr. Ehrenbach's collection of Buenos Ayres. It has cost me between £600 and £700 or more, and has doubtless served to frighten off others from an interesting country. It will never be shown again, for I have satisfied myself that for all practical purposes an interesting and complete collection can be made at a cost of from £50 to £60.

Apart from duplicates, this wearisome, unwieldy, and expensive collection has been subdivided as follows:—

1. A set of complete sheets of the issues of 1866 and 1867, which I submit for your inspection. These complete sheets are suitable for the wealthy specialist, but are unnecessary for a really good and representative collection such as a collector of moderate means might wish to form.

2. A complete collection on present-day lines, comprising the picked copies of the monster accumulation from which it has been selected. This, with the sheets, ought to satisfy the most exacting specialist even of our time.

To enable you to form your own judgment upon this point I have brought the collection for your inspection to-night.

3. A second collection formed on the same lines.

4. Materials for a third collection, also formed on the same lines, but not so complete.

5. A remainder, comprising duplicates not required for the above, nor for

6. Which consists of the small specialised collection I intend to retain, and which I have also brought in order to show you how, at a small cost, it is possible to make a fine, complete, and interesting collection of the stamps of this country.

It is, I regret to say, not yet as limited as it ought to be. Bad habits, learnt from bad examples though they be, are hard to eradicate; virtuous resolutions are not always easy to carry out; cherished copies of unappreciated rarities are not eliminated without a wrench; and my present limited specialised collection will not eventually pass the critical ordeal of the third stage scatheless. Still, even in its present state it represents an enormous reduction in cost, and for practical completeness there is little at which to cavil.

In this collection you may note specimens of the six types into which

the 5 centavos stamps of 1866 and 1867 are divided, and also of various shades and curiosities; while in the fifteen special varieties you may feel quite sure that you have secured one or more impressions of each of the seven printings which were taken from the original plate, and the six retouches to which it was subjected.

Then follow four varieties of a more general nature, together with copies containing various combinations of the unbarred "A" in the words "BOLIVIA," "CONTRATOS," "CENTAVOS." Specimens of the printing, shades, and papers of the other values of 1866 and 1867 issues follow, and you reach the nine-star issue of November, 1867, in which, as in succeeding issues, all stamps of the same value are identical, so that, apart from shades, some few surcharges, errors, doubtfuls, and forgeries, the collection rapidly brings itself to a conclusion.

My next illustration is taken from Class C, in which the accumulation of specimens cannot be justified upon any ground. From this class I have selected Servia to show to you to-night. I cannot show my old collection, for I am no longer its owner, but it occupied one entire volume, and represented an expenditure of more than £300. My present collection is contained on twenty pages, and perhaps even now is more extensive than is really necessary, but the cost is reduced to less than a third of the original outlay.

The first issue of 1866 requires three pages, because I could not make up my mind to part with *all* the complete sheets—these are useful as showing the differences in the twelve stamps and the three principal varieties; the second page shows some of the varieties of shade and printing.

The issues of October and November, 1866, are to be found on two pages, and comprise, I think, sufficient shades, and all the known errors, while two further sheets are required for the issue 1868–9.

The issues of 1869 to 1878, 1873, and 1879, represent the real difficulties of this country, and I am by no means satisfied with my own arrangement. One has to deal with nine different values, three distinct varieties of perforation, papers varying from thin with medium to thick, and in addition the semi-transparent stamps with oily gum, and the two classes of spacing. At present these issues occupy eight pages, but the present arrangement is probably open to considerable improvement. The remaining issues, with the unpaid stamps, require five sheets.

Time would not permit me to show you Switzerland, but this is eminently a country to which the limitations of the third stage will most satisfactorily apply.

According to present-day conceptions, the cost of a really fine collection of Swiss stamps would run from £2,000 to £4,000, while on the new lines which this new century will introduce the cost of a fine and quite sufficiently complete specialised collection will, at present-day prices, not exceed from £200 to £300.

In conclusion, I should like to move three separate and distinct resolutions, each one independent of the others. I hope that one or more of them may find a *seconder*, and perhaps the *support* of a majority of those present. If permitted, I would suggest that each resolution should be put separately, provided a seconder can be found and after prior discussion. If no one will

second it, the resolution must perforce fall to the ground, but whatever may happen I should like to think that some definite decision will be come to on all three motions.

1. That in the opinion of members present it is desirable to encourage limited, specialised collections, upon some such lines as those laid down in the paper that has been read this evening.

2. That it is also desirable to hold an exhibition, or exhibitions, competitive or otherwise, at which exhibits shall be limited to one specimen only of the different values, shades, or varieties.

3. That the Society shall present each year a gold medal to the member whose paper read before the Society during the previous session shall be deemed to be most worthy of such honour, and that a special meeting of the members be called to consider this resolution, and, if deemed desirable, to instruct the Council to formulate a scheme, with all requisite rules and regulations.

Some Notes on the Stamps of the German Empire.

READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 6TH, 1901.

BY FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

(*Continued from page* 12.)



THE fifth issue of stamps made its appearance on October 1st, 1889, consisting of the following values:—

3 pf., grey-brown, bistre-brown.
5 pf., yellow-green, green, blue-green.
10 pf., rose, carmine-rose, carmine.
20 pf., ultramarine, dull blue, dark blue, Prussian blue.
25 pf., orange-yellow.
50 pf., lake-brown, chocolate.

Impression: Typographed.
Paper: White wove.
Perf.: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

The 50 pf. is also found on very thick paper, with brown gum.

Of the first lot delivered by the Imperial Printing Office to the General Post Office, a very few sheets of the 3, 25, and 50 pf. were discovered as having escaped perforation. These sheets were retained and handed over to the Imperial Post Museum. The Post Museum authorities sold most of them to dealers and collectors, and so they came out, and were also used for postal purposes.

On some sheets of the 10 pf. the top stamp of the seventh vertical row has the perpendicular line of the letter "T" in the word "REICHSPOST" crossed by a small bar.

Of the 10 pf. stamp of this issue there exist forgeries made and used for franking purposes to deceive the Government in 1890 and 1895.

This issue was printed up till 1892 on paper showing aniline rose lines,

about ½ mm. thick and 5 mm. distant from each other, and since 1892 on paper showing small and large Crowns, Eagles, and Posthorns, if dipped in liquid ammonia. This secret impression was made with phenolphthaleine.

The stamps were printed on paper two sheets wide.

The early sheets of this issue bear on the top the total value of each half-sheet; for instance, "10 MARK," on the 10 pf. sheets. Since 1892, on the top of each vertical row of ten stamps the value of each row; for instance, "1.00," "2.00," "3.00," etc., on the 10 pf. sheets.

In the third print one margin of the double sheet shows a violet-printed centimetre scale; each centimetre is marked by a shorter line (about 6 mm. long), and at each 10 cm. there is a numeral under the line. On the other margin of the double sheet is the word "REICHSDRUCKEREI" in violet capital letters repeated; therefore either the scale or the word appears on one side of the sheet when cut in half.

Since about November, 1894, a border of 2 mm. wide, made of about thirty-five lines to an inch, in the same colour as the stamps, was added on the sides and foot of each pane, to equalise the pressure of the machine and to minimise the wear on the edges of the plates.

As all the Private Postal Institutions, which carried town letters and printed matter in some towns of Germany cheaper than the Imperial Postal Institution, had to cease on April 1st, 1900, the postage fee for post cards and printed matter up to 50 gr. was reduced to 2 pf., within the limits of two contiguous districts, as a concession to the public. This made the issue of a new value necessary:—

2 pf., slate-grey on white wove paper; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

The sale of this stamp commenced at the Post Offices on March 29th, 1900, but it should not have been used before April 1st, 1900, and was typographed in a similar design to the 3 and 5 pf. of 1889, although some of the values of the new issue in the Germania design had made their appearance a few months before.

Of the Germania issue—

30 pf., black and orange on buff,
40 pf. ,, ,, carmine on white,
80 pf. ,, ,, ,, on rose,

were used for internal service in December, 1899, but were not sold to the public until January 1st, 1900.

On January 1st, 1900, also two other values in the new design were issued to the public, namely—

10 pf., carmine on white wove paper,
20 pf., blue on white wove paper,

followed in February and March, 1900, by—

3 pf., brown on white wove paper.
5 pf., green on ,, ,, ,,
25 pf., black and orange on yellow paper.
50 pf., black and lilac on buff paper.

All these values are perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{4}$.

The 3, 5, 10, and 20 pf. are typographed on white wove paper.

The 25, 30, 50, and 80 pf. are typographed in two colours on coloured paper.

The 40 pf. is typographed in two colours on white wove paper.

The 3 pf. value is, as Dr. Kalckhoff informs me, printed in composite colour, and therefore is easily changed by chemical process into violet, rose, orange, and green.

Of the 25, 30, 40, 50, and 80 pf. a few sheets were first printed showing the word "REICHSPOST" in the same size and thickness of the letters as in the one-coloured values (3, 5, 10, and 20 pf.), but this size of print turned out to be too large for the tablet accorded to it, and was therefore reduced. As far as I know, some of the sheets in the first print were handed over to the Imperial Postal Museum, and its authorities used them for payment to dealers. Some of the latter, not noticing the difference, used them for franking purposes.

On April 1st, 1900, followed—

1 mark, carmine on white wove paper,

on June 1st, 1900—

2 mark, blue on white wove paper,

on August 1st, 1900—

3 mark, slate-violet on white wove paper,

on December 15th, 1900—

5 mark, carmine and black on white wove paper.

All the mark values are printed from copper plates, and are perforated $14\frac{1}{4}$ all round.

A few sheets of the mark values were perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and came to light in the same manner as the values with large "REICHSPOST."

The 2 pf. value in the 1889 design was replaced by the stamp in Germania design in slate-grey, typographed, and perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{4}$, at the end of July, 1900.

The Germania and Picture issue is printed on paper showing aniline rose Eagles and Crowns, when bathed in liquid ammonia.

As Wurtemberg is relinquishing her right to issue stamps from the 1st of April, 1902, all the stamps of the present issue of the German Empire will be altered on that date; the designs, colours, etc., will remain the same, but the words "DEUTSCHES REICH" will be substituted for the word "REICHSPOST." The inscription "DEUTSCHES REICH," which means German Empire, has been chosen instead of "REICHSPOST," which means Imperial Post, for the reason that Wurtemberg, although relinquishing her right to issue stamps, does not merge into the Imperial German Postal Administration, but retains the right of her own Postal Administration.

By the terms of the agreement either party can give notice to the other to determine this arrangement on the 1st of April, 1906.

I do not pretend to have compiled a complete paper, minutely describing all the issues and varieties of the stamps of the German Empire which I have displayed to-night, but only wish to give you a few notes which I think are not universally known in this country, and will not conclude without tendering my heartiest thanks to my esteemed friend Dr. F. Kalckhoff for the valuable information he so very kindly gave me.

Occasional Notes.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION.

WE are glad to note from the communication following, received by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and published in the *M. J.* of last month, that the happy day when the National Postage Stamp Collection will be open to the nation is looming more clearly out of the official mists!

"Under date of January 3rd, we receive the annexed letter from Mr. J. K. Fortescue, of the British Museum, which may be of interest to our readers, showing, as it does, that there is considerable hope that the magnificent Tapling Collection will be on view to the general public during the course of the present year.

"'I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me a copy of the new edition of your Catalogue. It will be of the greatest use to us when we are able to arrange the Tapling Collection for exhibition, which I hope may be during the present year. "'I am very faithfully yours,

"'(Signed) J. K. FORTESCUE,

"'3/1/02.'"

MR. A. F. BASSET HULL.

IN a letter recently received by us, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull stated that he would be leaving Australia on the 15th January for an extended tour in Europe, some considerable part of which will be passed in this country. We understand, from the Australian journals since received, that Mr. Hull's travels will extend for over a year, and will be assuredly rendered doubly enjoyable by the presence of his wife, to whom Mr. Basset Hull was married but very shortly before his departure. Mr. Hull's name and fame as a Philatelist and author are known throughout this country, and we are convinced that he wfll receive a very cordial welcome from all classes connected with stamps "at home." His presence at the meetings of the London Philatelic Society will form an interesting and, we hope, mutually enjoyable event.

THE REPRINTED LAUREATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE widespread interest, not to say dismay, created a few years back by the appearance of entire sheets of Jervis' Laureated Heads is little likely to pass from the memory of the present generation of collectors. A peculiar feature of the case was the mysterious flitting of some of the principal actors in the drama, one of them, Mr. Dawson A. Vindin, appearing in the Metropolis for a short time, and another, Mr. A. van Dyck, vanishing apparently into thin air. The latter gentleman, who was a most astute Philatelist, will be remembered as having held the finest collection of used Sydneys ever got together by any man or any means, and it is a thousand pities that it was not secured and preserved intact as a real

"thing of beauty" in Sydney Views. That Mr. van Dyck is, however, still in the flesh was clearly demonstrated by the examination of one of the lots at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's last sale. The lot in question consisted of two sheets of the 8d., Laureated, printed in *blue*, one being clearly that reprinted at the same time as the other values, in a very pale clear shade, and the other undoubtedly a proof-sheet in a full, rich colour on old toned paper, specimens of which were occasionally met with by collectors of a couple of decades since. Accompanying the lot, and sold with it, was the following interesting letter, which we insert with the conviction that it will waken up old memories and associations in the minds of many of our readers:—

"I certify that the annexed sheet of stamps—a sheet of fifty stamps of eight pence, printed in blue, of the Laureated series of New South Wales—is the sheet which formed part of my famous collection of the stamps of New South Wales, but which was taken out of the collection previous to the collection being shown by me at the London Philatelic Society in November, 1888. I also certify that it is the original sheet which served as pattern to print the reprinted sheets of eight pence, blue, but from which it can easily be distinguished and with which it cannot be confused, as the colour of the impression and also the colour and texture of the paper are different in the reprints. I further certify that it is one of the two sheets (the other was a sheet printed in yellow) which were found in 1887 at the Colonial Secretary's Office in Sydney, together with the copper plate engraved by H. C. Jervis and a note in the handwriting of James Raymond, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, saying, 'If new plate has not arrived from London by end of the month, plate should be sent to Clayton to be made sharper.—J. R.'

"As it has been said that the reprinted Laureated had been sold by me as genuine originals, to put a stop to all future misrepresentations on the subject I shall simply say that had they been originals *each of these stamps would have been worth pounds;* and as the two pence with stars and the six pence were sold by me *at face value*, and the eight pence, orange or yellow, *at double face value*, the price at which I sold them is proof enough that I sold the stamps as reprints.

"The copper plates of the two pence, Star, the six pence, and the eight pence of the Laureated series of New South Wales were destroyed at Sydney in 1887, after a certain number of reprints had been printed from them. The said plates, *with each stamp on them completely defaced*, *were seen* not only by me, but also by Dr. A. Houison and Dawson A. Vindin, of Sydney, and I have been assured by Dr. A. Houison, who saw it done, that they had later been broken in small bits and put in the melting-pot. "(Signed) ALFRED VAN DYCK.

"7, Rue de Mogador, Paris, *December 13th*, 1901."

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

WE are indebted to *Mekeel's Weekly News* for the following very interesting account of Captain Leary's short-lived connection with philatelic history:—

"The death of former Governor of Guam, Captain Richard P. Leary, U.S. Navy, which occurred at the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., the latter part of December, will possess more than ordinary interest to Philatelists. He will probably be

remembered by stamp collectors in greater numbers than by any other single class of people, not excepting the Navy.

"Philatelists the world over will always remember him as the postal department of the far-away United States colony of Guam, and his name will go down to philatelic posterity as the greatest Postmaster-General Guam ever had. He certainly, innocently enough, handled the affairs of Guam in a manner that puts to shame the philatelically sustained countries like Greece, Salvador, etc., with their surcharges and cancelled-to-order series every fifteen minutes.

"It will be recalled that a few years ago, when, as a result of the negotiations with Spain, the island of Guam, one of the Ladronne group, was ceded to the United States, Captain Leary was detailed to go hence and assume control of the island in the name of the United States. Just before he departed, however, it occurred to the to-be-Governor that there would be need of postage stamps for the few letters that might be written back to friends at home by the American colony, and he called on the Postmaster-General to see about getting some stamps. Then the question arose what kind of stamps should be taken. The Navy Department made arrangements with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to furnish a few sheets of each of the 1, 2, and 5 cent United States stamps, upon which it was ordered that the word 'GUAM' should be printed across the face. A rush order was given to the bureau, and the word was set up a hundred times and an electrotype made. The stamps were printed the next day.

"The entire outfit amounted to something like 400 sheets, with a face value of about $900. Captain Leary did not know exactly how long he would be gone, but he knew it would take many months to get additional supplies, so he took along what he fancied would last him two years, or such a matter.

"But Captain Leary had several things to learn in connection with stamps, especially stamps upon which had been printed a word in black. Before he had been in Guam three months he found that the postal branch of his business was likely to develop into the proportions of a first-class State. He was simply swamped with orders for stamps from dealers and collectors from all over the world, mostly the U.S., accompanied by checks (which could not be cashed), money orders (which could not be paid), and greenbacks and bank bills. Here he had $900 worth of stamps—enough, as he supposed, to meet the requirements of the island for two years—and in three months he had orders for more than $9,000 worth of stamps.

"Now Captain Leary was a bright man. He had to give an account of his stewardship, and he was not the man to go and hide his talent when it might be working. So the Captain said to himself, If these fools want stamps with 'Guam' printed across the face, when they can get all the good stamps they want and need at home, they shall have them; and he consequently ordered as follows:—

1 cent	... ...	15,000	
2 „	... ...	75,000	
3 „	... ...	5,000	
4 „	... ...	5,000	
6 „	... ...	5,000	
8 „	... ...	5,000	
10 cent	... ...	10,000	
15 „	... ...	5,000	
50 „	... ...	4,000	
$1 „	... ...	3,000	
	Special Delivery.		
10 cent	... ...	5,000	

"These being ultimately delivered, Governor Leary began to get busy, and where cash had been sent stamps were forwarded, and where checks had been sent they were forwarded for collection. For several weeks Governor Leary's office looked like the clearing house in a good-sized city, and when the next steamer put in port and

asked if there were any letters for America, the officers of the ship were amazed when some men appeared lugging sacks of mail for the United States.

"Governor Schroeder, who a few months later succeeded Governor Leary, did such a thriving business that the latter part of the year his tremendous stock had been depleted in some values, and he was compelled to send a supplemental order, which arrived at the department March 3rd. This order called for 3,000 stamps each of the 3, 4, 6, and 8 cent value, 5,000 1 cent, and 2,000 Special Delivery.

"Negotiations were in progress between the Navy and Post Office Department, and the ultimate result was that Guam was taken into the United States postal system, as Porto Rico and Hawaii were, and the need for surcharged stamps ceased. Instead of surcharged stamps, ordinary issues were sent, and they are doubtless on hand in the Post Office in Guam. Interest in Guam on the part of stamp collectors and dealers fell to zero, save to get hold of what stock of the surcharged stamps was still on hand. There was a wild scramble for the remainders, and another flood of letters and cash. What remained on hand was quickly absorbed, and since that time Guam has possessed but little interest to Philatelists, save as a reminiscence. This is the history of Governor Leary and Guam, and the postal issues of the island, much of this information having personally been supplied the writer by a gentleman in Washington, who got it direct from the late Captain himself."

THE "SILVER" CELEBRATION OF THE DRESDEN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

FROM a circular letter submitted to us by the Hon. Sec. of this important Society we learn that the International Philatelic Society of Dresden completed the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation on December 31st, 1901, and that this twenty-fifth jubilee will be celebrated on May 24th to 26th, 1902, at Dresden.

The following arrangements have already been fixed:—On May 24th, 1902, the five hundredth meeting of the Society will take place at 8.30 p.m., at the Hotel Hohenzollernhof, Breite Str. 5, I. Dresden. On May 25th, 1902, a dinner will be served at the "Royal Belvedere," Brühl's Terrace, at 3 p.m., to be followed by a dance. On May 26th, 1902, in the forenoon, at 9.30., an excursion will be made by a specially chartered steamer to Rathen to visit the "Bastei." There a social dinner will be served with concert and dancing to follow. Return will be through the Uttewalder Grund and Wehlen, and thence by steamer to Dresden.

We hope that many visitors from all countries may participate in this interesting celebration, and once more denote that Philately binds all nations together in a common and absorbing interest.

THE LATE COLONEL DU MOULIN.

IT is with great regret that we have to chronicle the death of a well-known Philatelist in Colonel du Moulin, who, like so many other brave men, has given his life for his country's sake. The deceased officer was widely known throughout India, where he had been stationed for several

years past, as a collector of ability and long standing, and he had filled a conspicuous rôle among the officials of the Philatelic Society of India, by whom he will be sorely missed. As reported by Lord Kitchener:—

"Colonel du Moulin, at Abraham's Kraal, on Riet River, was attacked at 1 a.m., January 28th, by Niouwhoudt's commando. After severe fighting Boers were repulsed with loss, but I regret to report the death of Du Moulin, a promising young commander, who has done excellent service throughout the campaign."

Lieutenant S. M. Castle had the privilege of serving under Colonel du Moulin for many months in South Africa, and had many a talk with him on matters philatelic, in which the Colonel always evinced the greatest interest, while under his command. We append a short recital of Colonel du Moulin's military career, from which it will be seen how great is the loss to the country in the death of so promising an officer.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Eugene du Moulin, second in command of the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, who was killed at Abraham's Kraal, near Koffyfontein, on January 28th, was born on October 20th, 1859, and entered the 107th Foot, now the second battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, in January, 1880, obtaining his step in June of the same year. As a captain he served in the Hazara Campaign, in 1888, and was mentioned in despatches. He also served with the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force, in 1889–90, on transport duty, and was again mentioned in despatches; and with the Manipur Expeditionary Force, in 1891, as brigade transport officer to the Silchar column. In Sir William Lockhart's campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, in 1897–98, he served with the second battalion of his regiment, which formed part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. At the beginning of the present war he was second in command of the first battalion of the Royal Sussex, with which he took part in the march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, including the engagements at Welkom Farm, Zand River, and Doornkop, the occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria, and the engagement at Diamond Hill. He was present in the subsequent advance into the Orange River Colony, including the operations round Bethlehem and in the Caledon Valley, the engagement at Retief's Nek, and the surrender of the Boer forces at Golden Gate on August 1st, 1900. He also took part in the operations round Thaba Nchu, Winburg, and Lindley, and in the engagements at Bothaville and Ventersburg. For his services during the war he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel in November, 1900."

Reviews.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE.*



TO "Gibbons" and "Senf," and "Bright" and "Kohl," now succeeds "Scott," and the most imaginative of reviewers would fail to find items of sufficiently novel interest in these quickly following editions to call for any extended comment. The excellent features that marked the foregoing catalogues of the Scott Co. are still preserved, notably the wise subordination of minor varieties by dropped lower type, while the work has been brought up to date by the inclusion of new issues and the additions to the illustrations, which, however, are still susceptible of improvement as to clearness. The prices have also been, in many cases, altered, and coincide remarkably with some of the forenamed catalogues. The volume now extends to nearly 700 pages, and we can only say that it is in every way worthy, both in quantity and quality, of the very wide and general estimation in which it is held by collectors on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE CHELSEA ENTIRE POST CARD ALBUM.†

This is a book on an entirely novel principle, invented by the editor of *Stamps*, by which the envelopes or post cards arranged in it are held safely in position, being inserted under bands formed by slits cut in the strong paper forming its leaves, but which can be quickly removed without leaving unsightly gaps, and as quickly put back again. There are eleven slits in the page, the size of a small post card, with dotted or short cuts beyond that will easily admit the larger cards. Five cards are intended for each page, so placed that the five others on the back support them and assist in their security, overlapping in such a way as to show the full upper halves, all that is necessary for ordinary post cards or envelopes. There are in each book, besides title-page and index, 50 leaves or 100 pages (neatly bordered in colour), to hold 500 pieces, thickly guarded and strongly bound in leather with art linen sides and gilt lettering. No system has yet been, or ever will be, discovered of a perfect method of displaying entires, but Messrs. Guilford and Hart's has considerable merits, and is as good as any other that we have seen, the principal drawback being, in our opinion, that the pages, when loaded, will be apt to buckle up by the weight of the cards. We can, however, recommend it to the notice of post card collectors as being both simple and handy.

* *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1902. Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York. W. T. Wilson, 192, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

† Guilford and Hart, Limited, Philatelic Printers and Publishers, 33, Furnival Street, London, E.C., and Kingston-on-Thames.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Controller of Stamps and Stores has kindly forwarded us copies of the 1½d., 3d., and 2s. 6d. stamps, with the King's head. As will be







seen from the illustrations given above, there are, in addition to the change of head, slight alterations in the designs of the stamps.

The two lower values will be issued about the end of March, and the half-crown two or three weeks later.

It has, after all, been finally decided to discontinue the issue of the £5 value, the use of which is, under altered conditions, becoming more and more limited.

At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., showed a specimen of the current one penny, overprinted "R. H. OFFICIAL," for use in the Royal Households. He has also informed us of various other official stamps, of which we append a list. All the overprints are in *sans-serif* capitals, and printed in black.

Adhesives.	1½d., purple and green.
	3d. ,, on yellow.
	2s. 6d. ,,
	Official Adhesives.
R. H. OFFICIAL.	1d., carmine.
I. R. OFFICIAL.	½d., green.
	1d., carmine.
	2½d., blue.
	1s., green and carmine (Queen's head).
ARMY OFFICIAL.	½d., green.
	1d., carmine.
O. W. OFFICIAL.	½d., green (Queen's head).
	½d. ,,
	1d., carmine.
BOARD OF EDUCATION.	½d., green.
	1d., carmine.
	2½d., blue.
	5d., purple and blue (Queen's head).
	1s., green and carmine (Queen's head).

Of the above official stamps (which, unless otherwise indicated, bear the King's head), all are issued or ready for issue, except the 2½d., "I. R. Official."

The ½d., green (Queen's head), "O. W. Official," was issued in October last, and as only twenty-five sheets were overprinted, it will be somewhat scarce.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A Continental journal is quoted by *Ewen's* as reporting the 6 c. adhesive changed in colour to grey and ultramarine.

Adhesive. 6 c., grey and ultramarine; current type.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—A correspondent in Cape Colony shows us a horizontal pair of the 4d., 1897 issue, perforated all round, but imperf. between the two stamps. It should be noted that this issue is not always perf. 14, but shows all the vagaries of the Waterlow perforation.—*M. J.*

Adhesive.

4d., ultramarine and reddish mauve; part perf

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—*Der Philatelist* states that three values of the Colonial type, with King's head, have been issued, and illustrates the 2½d. stamp.

Adhesives.

2½d., blue, Colonial type, with King's head.
6d., brown ,, ,, ,,
1s., orange ,, ,, ,,
Wmk. Crown C A; perf. 14.

CEYLON.—Varieties in the surcharge of two cents on four cents Ceylon continue to turn up, and the *M. J.* adds to the already long list No. 168, 2 c., Type 32, on 4 c., rose, with double surcharge, the two impressions one just above the other at the bottom of the stamp.

The new stamps with the King's head, it is reported, will not be issued for months to come.

COOK ISLANDS.—There is a minor variety here, according to the *M. J.*

A specimen of the ½d. stamp shows the value misplaced, the figure "1" in the left upper corner and the figures "2" in the lower corners being quite outside the design, while the figure "2" at the upper right is inside the octagon, and almost touches the tail of the bird.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—We are informed by *Stamps* that some new stationery has been issued here, as listed below, and from *Mekeel's* we gather that cards formerly issued by Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor are superseded by the new set, Sungei Ujong never having issued cards.

Registered Envelope.

5 c., blue, flap on back, sizes F, G, H, and H².

Post Cards. 1 c., green on pale buff.
1 c.+1 c. ,, ,,
3 c., rose-red ,,
3 c.+3 c. ,, ,,

GAMBIA.—According to *Der Philatelist*, the 1d., Colonial type, with King's head, has been supplied.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine, King's head, Colonial type. Wmk. C A; perf. 14.

GOLD COAST.—A pane of sixty of the recent provisional "ONE PENNY" on 6d. has been submitted to the *M. J.*, and it was found that part only of the overprint appeared on some of the stamps. Our contemporary writes:—

"The surcharge was apparently set up in five horizontal rows of six, and on the pane shown us the word 'ONE' failed to print on the stamps in the fourth and ninth rows. Traces of the missing word can be seen on some of these stamps, but others have only 'PENNY' and the bar below it."

Messrs Bright and Son have shown us a 2d. stamp of the Queen's head type of 1898–1900. The colour is lilac and carmine.

Adhesive. 2d., lilac and carmine; current type.

INDIA.—Mr. W. Corfield informs us that "the earliest definite information concerning the new issues to bear the Emperor's head is as follows:—Embossed envelopes and post cards have been despatched to India, and will be received for issue to the public in February. The postage stamps will not be ready until March, and cannot therefore reach India until the middle of April. Details are not as yet to hand of the particular postage stamps which will be sent out in March."

The *M. J.* is nearly always first to impart information on the Native States stamps, and we take the following excerpta from our contemporary's last number:—

"*Bussahir.*—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 1 anna of the 1899–1901 issue, imperf., without the surcharge, but he does not tell us the colour of the stamp. He also points out to us that of the 2 a. of 1900, in blocks of four, three have a dot after the figure of value, thus '2. As.', while the fourth (the left-hand stamp in the second row) has no dot there.

"*Kishengarh.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 1 a., *pink*, pin-perforated like the rest of the series. We had only seen it imperf. previously. "1 a., pink; pin-perf.

"*Las Bela.*—Mr. J. M. Minwala, to whom we were indebted some time back for information as to various printings of the ½ a. stamps of this State, has kindly sent us a specimen of that value on a *light grey granite* paper, quite distinct from the *greenish grey* used in 1899. He tells us that he obtained stamps on *greenish grey* that were printed in July, 1900, and those on the *light grey* paper in 1901. We have since seen entire sheets of this last stamp and of the 1 a., and find that both contain sixteen stamps—four rows of four. No. 10 of the ½ a. has a defect in the transfer, making the word 'BELA' read 'BFLA." Most of the 1 a. also show slight defects.

"½ a., black on light grey granite; pin-perf."

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—With reference to the pictorial issues expected for these islands, we hear from Messrs. Bright and Son that there will be one set only for use in the two islands St. Kitts and Nevis.

LEVANT (BRITISH POST OFFICES).—Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., informs us that the new 2½d., blue, stamp has been overprinted "40 Paras," in black.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue, King's head, surcharged "40 PARAS," in black.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. L. E. Bradbury has shown us specimens of the 10d., violet, perf. 12 × 11½, on *chalky paper*.

Ewen's mentions that the only values yet to be met with on this paper are the 3d., 5d., 7½d., 12½d., and higher values.

The *M. J.*, referring to the discovery of the 1d. stamp of 1864 on surfaced paper, without watermark, but perf. 12½ instead of 14, writes :—

"The existence of this 1d. stamp on *surfaced* paper, with the watermark, and perf. 12½, having been recognised, the variety noted above is not an impossible one. We do not know whether the question as to the place of origin of the stamps thus perforated has been fully determined. Are we to suppose that some of the stamps printed in London were perforated 12½ by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., or that some of them were sent out unperforated and were perf. 12½ in the Colony, or again that a supply of the surfaced paper was sent out, and that both the printing and perforating of these rarities were done out there? We are told that the 1s., *black*, Type 20, exists with variety viii. of the perforations given on page 143 of the Catalogue."

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. L. E. Bradbury has shown us specimens of the ½d., green, local printing, perf. 14 × 11.

From other sources we hear of this stamp perf. 11 × 14, 11 × 14½, 14½ × 11, and simple 14, 14¼, and 14½, and the 1d. universal with mostly all these different perforations.

We hope we have made no mistake, but such changes are a trifle confusing.

The *M. J.* hears of a horizontal pair of the 3d., Type 28, perf. 11, with two rows of vertical perforations about 2 mm. apart in the centre of the pair.

The *S. C. F.* is informed that the 1d. and 5d. stamps of the current set, and these alone, are surcharged diagonally "O.P.S.O.", meaning "On Public Service Only."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—From the *Australian Philatelist* we learn that some few sheets of the 5d., purple, perf. 15, having been found in stock, the Government printer decided to surcharge them with the narrow "O.S." for official use rather than destroy the sheets.

Official.

5d., purple-brown, with narrow "O.S."; perf. 15.

ZANZIBAR. — Information reaches the *M. J.* that the 1 a., carmine-rose, of British East Africa exists with double surcharge "Zanzibar."

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—The *M. J.* chronicles the 12, 15, and 40 heller Postage Due stamps imperforate.

On page 87, vol. ix., we stated that all the values existed imperforate.

Our contemporary has also received the 5 heller (likewise imperforate) on paper watermarked with a large letter "U," part of the word "ZEITUNG." This paper is thinner and whiter than that without the watermark; it was formerly used for the ½ kr. Newspaper stamps, and our correspondent tells us that he has found the (1 kr.), *lilac*, on this paper.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—From several sources we hear of some Postage Due stamps lately issued here.

The *M. C.* describes the issue as consisting of the current type of Austrian Postage Due stamps printed in grey-green instead of brown, and surcharged in black with the new value; perf. 12½. The 2 piaster Postal now appears with the lines on face.

Adhesive.

2 piaster on 50 h., pale blue, with diagonal lines.

Postage Due.

10 paras on 5 heller, grey-green.
20 ,, on 10 ,, ,,
1 piaster on 20 ,, ,,
2 ,, on 40 ,, ,,
5 ,, on 100 ,, ,,

BULGARIA.—On the authority of a Continental journal, *Ewen's Weekly* describes the following Postage Due stamps :—

"*Provisional Issue*, overprinted on the Prince Ferdinand series with a 'T' within a circle, issued January 4th, 1902.

"T," in black, on 5 st., green and brown.
,, 10 st., rose and black.
,, 30 st., brown and black.
,, 50 st., blue and brown.

"*Permanent Issue.* New type; perf. 11½.

5 st., carmine.

"The permanent type is very similar to that of the current issue of postage stamps, except that the Arms of Bulgaria replace the portrait of Prince Ferdinand in the centre, posthorns are substituted for the figures of value in the upper corners, and the inscription '*Za doplaschtschane*' ('For after-payment') is added at the foot of the design."

The *M. J.* has also received the 30 st., marone, of the permanent issue, and from other sources we hear of a 10 s., green, and 50 s., orange. The *M. C.* announces post cards bearing the type of the new postals.

Post Cards.

5 st., green on cream.
5 st.+5 st. ,, ,,
10 st., rose on cream.
10 st.+10 st. ,, ,,

CRETE. — The surcharge "Prosorinon" on the 25 lepta, dark blue, stamps now coming over is in a larger type than formerly.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send a specimen, and we are told the measurement is 17½ mm. by 3 mm.

The new overprint does not show up so well as the old one.

Adhesive
25 l., dark blue, with surcharge, in black, "Prosorinon" 17½×3 mm.

FRANCE.—Some new stationery has appeared here, and the *M. C.* lists the following:—

"A 5 centime envelope for visiting cards, bearing a stamp of the current type.

"*Envelope.* 5 centimes, green.
Post Card. 10+10 c., carmine on greenish.

"A band of 2 centimes with stamp of the new type. There is a control-mark 20 mm. to the right of the stamp. The size of the band is 318×54 mm.

"*Band.* 2 centimes, purple-brown on brownish."

GREECE.—Additional values on thinner paper are making their appearance, and Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the 1, 10, 20, and 25 l.

In the *Metropolitan Philatelist* we read of a discovery of two unchronicled stamps of this country, which were used in May of last year.

The stamps are of the 1886 type—25 lepta, rose, imperforate, and the 20 lepta, pale rose, perforated, and surcharged with "25," in black, over lower numerals.

It is very strange we have not heard of these stamps before.

Adhesives.

1 l., brown; current type; thin paper.
10 l., carmine ,, ,,
20 l., lilac ,, ,,
25 l., blue ,, ,,
25 l., rose; type of 1886; imperf.
20 l., pale rose ,, perf; surch. "25," in black.

The *S. C. F.* states that Parcel Post stamps have been issued here.

The designs are not described, but the values are—

Parcel Post Stamps. 1 l., carmine.
2 l., brown.
5 l., orange.
25 l., green.
50 l., blue.

HOLLAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new value added to the set of Postage Due stamps.

The value of the new-comer is ½ cent, colour ultramarine, and type 1, perf. 12½.

Further changes in the colours of some of the postal adhesives are expected.

Postage Due. ½ c., ultramarine; Type 1; perf. 12½.

MONTENEGRO.—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions some varieties of perforations of the current set, apparently unknown when Messrs. Gibbons' new Catalogue went to press.

Adhesives. 10 nov., magenta; perf. 10½.
7 ,, grey ,, 11½.
15 ,, brown-lake ,, 11½.

TURKEY.—*New Issue for* 1903.—The following is a translation of an article which appeared recently in the *Servet*, a Constantinople journal, taken from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

"The design of some of the Turkish postage stamps will be changed on the 1st—14th March, 1319 [1903]. The dies are now being prepared. A sum of 25,000 piastres will be allocated to defray the cost.

"The Commission which superintends the printing of the new stamps includes the following:—Fevzi Bey, Director of the Stamp Department; Fahri Bey, Member of the Commission of Postal Reforms; M. Tedeschi, Director of the Stamp Office; and Melcon Effendi, Director of the Foreign Correspondence Department.

"The Commission has already come to several decisions, of which the following are the principal:—

"The eight sorts of postage stamps actually in use will be maintained.

"Stamps of 10 piastres and 100 paras will be created for the Money Order and Parcel Post services.

"The colours will be:—

5 paras, orange.	100 paras, marone.
10 ,, walnut.	5 piastres, electric-blue.
20 ,, rose.	10 ,, red-brown.
1 piastre, blue.	25 ,, olive
2 piastres, dark green.	50 ,, coffee-brown.

"Since their creation Turkish stamps have been changed fourteen times. They are now changed every two years."

The colours are described in several cases with distinctly original names, and we must confess to a difficulty in translating "10 *piastres, coing cuit.*" The 10 c., *noyer*, and 50 piastres, *café*, are more easily understood.

WURTEMBERG.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 2 pfennig card issued in 1900, grey-blue on cream, is now printed on pale blue card.

Post Card. 2 pf., grey-blue on pale blue.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A set of Service stamps has been prepared by the South American Bank Note Co. and was issued on December 1st, 1901. The design shows an allegorical profile of the Republic crowned with the Phrygian cap. These stamps are for the exclusive use of Government correspondence and naval and military letters, and

are not, we understand, to be used for letters, etc., addressed to foreign countries.—*M. C.*

Official. 1 centavo, grey.
2 centavos, sepia.
5 ,, vermilion.
10 ,, dark green.
30 ,, dark blue.
50 ,, orange.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The new set we chronicled on page 280, vol. x., reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The design is very similar to that of the 1885–91 issue, and not that of 1895, and the colours previously given are correct except the 5 c., which is red-brown and lilac, and the 20 c. dark mauve and lilac.

The perforations measure 14, and not 14½.

GUATEMALA.—Last month we chronicled four fiscal stamps surcharged for use as postals. It is now thought that the 5 c., 10 c., and 50 c. may be only fiscals after all, as it is stated that they only bear the overprint

VALE
10
CENTAVOS
1901

etc., and not "Correos Nacionales," as reported.

NICARAGUA.—The authorities here are going in for provisionals wholesale, and at least another decree has been published.

If this sort of thing goes on much longer, we shall close our columns to this country, as we were forced to do with Salvador.

In the meantime the *M. C.* publishes the following:—

"A decree is published, dated October 20th, 1901, which authorises the following surcharges on the current issue:—

3 centavos (on 6 c.), carmine (12,400).
4 ,, (on 6 c.) ,, (,,).
5 ,, (on 1 peso), yellow (29,700).
10 ,, (on 2 pesos), orange-red (29,800).
20 ,, (on 5 ,,), black (,,).

Together with the following Postage Due stamps, overprinted with 'CORREOS' and the original value (the similar issue chronicled in July had 'CORREOS, 1901'):—

1 centavo, purple (44,600).
2 centavos, vermilion (,,).
5 ,, dark blue (,,).
10 ,, violet (,,).
20 ,, brown (,,).
30 ,, myrtle-green (,,).
50 ,, lake (44,500)."

PERU.—The colour of the new 22 c., reported on p. 280, vol. x., is stated in *Ewen's* to be green.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Geo. Carion sends us a specimen of the 3 cents, rose, grilled, of 1868, imperforate vertically. Parts of the stamps on *each* side are shown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—Mr. Masson shows us two additions to the long list of the issue of 1880–90, being the 1 abasi in *purple* and in *brown-orange* on ordinary *laid* paper, the second on rather thinner paper than the first, and with very wide lines. Both are used, and were found by their owners on original covers.—*M. J.*

1 abasi, purple on *laid*.
1 ,, brown-orange on *laid*.

CHINA (FRENCH POST OFFICES).—*Hoi-Hao.*—The current Indo-China stamps have been overprinted "Hoi-Hao" in French and Chinese, in red. Other towns follow.

Adhesives.

1 c., black on azure.
2 c., brown on buff.
4 c., purple-brown.
5 c., yellow-green.
10 c , black on lilac.
15 c., grey.
20 c., red on green.
25 c., black on rose.
30 c., brown.
40 c., red on yellow.
50 c., carmine on rose.
75 c., brown on orange.
1 fr., olive-green.
5 fr., lilac.

COREA.—*Mekeel's* informs us that the lately chronicled 4 cheun post card exists in reply form.

Post Card. 4+4 cheun, red-brown on brownish

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Surgeon Edward Cooper, R.N., has kindly sent us specimens of some provisional adhesives and a post card found necessary upon a change being made in the postal rates to take effect on January 1st, 1902.

The 3 cents, carmine and blue, and 10 cents, brown and blue, perf. 12½, of 1898–1901, have been respectively overprinted in three lines in black, 2 CENTS 1902. and 8 CENTS 1902. capitals, and the 3 cents Postal Union card

1
CENT
1901.

Our correspondent points out that a mistake in the year was made on the post cards, and, though discovered, was allowed to remain as printed.

We are further informed that Unpaid Letter stamps of the values 1, 4, 6, and 10 cents will appear later on.

Adhesives.

2 cents on 3 cents, carmine and blue.
8 ,, on 10 ,, brown and blue.
With date 1902 on each.

Post Card.

1 cent on 3 c., carmine on white; with date 1901.
1+1 on 3+3 ,, ,, ,, ,,

DJIBOUTI.—Mr. Geo. Carion informs us that the following provisionals are reported, black surcharge.

Provisionals.

0.05 on 75 c., mauve and orange.
0.10 ,, 1 fc., olive and black.
0.40 ,, 2 fcs., grey and rose.
0.75 ,, 5 fcs., rose and blue.

DUTCH INDIES.—It appears that a mistake has been made and copied into our last month's report in giving as a new card the 7½ cents in old type.

At the time we thought there was something wrong here.

LIBERIA.—It is stated that the 1 c. adhesive is *apparently running short;* some of the officials of this value have arrived with an additional hand-stamped overprint of "Ordinary," in black.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—We have received from Mr. Geo. Carion a horizontal pair of the 2 cents., brown on buff, 1891–2, *both* having a double or slipped surcharge, and that on the left-hand stamp being inverted.

TAHITI.—From Mr. Geo. Carion we have received a used vertical pair of the 75 c., carmine on rose, with the surcharge $\frac{1893}{\text{TAHITI}}$ inverted on the upper copy.

TUNIS.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received three new values of the current type, 35 c., brown, 2 fr., violet, perf. 14 × 13½, and the 1 fr., olive, which has been added to the Unpaid set of 1901.

Adhesives. 35 c., brown, current type; perf. 14×13½.
2 fr., violet " " " "
Postage Due. 1 fr., olive, type of 1901; perf. 14×13½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901–1902.

President—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY. C. J. DAUN.
E. D. BACON. R. EHRENBACH.
W. D. BECKTON. T. W. HALL.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
R. MEYER.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 6th December, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, Gordon Smith, L. L. R. Hausburg, William Silk, jun., C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, A. B. Creeke, jun., Louis E. Bradbury, J. A. Tilleard; visitor, P. F. Marx.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on 22nd November, 1901, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Sir Arthur Bigge written in the following terms:—

"YORK HOUSE,
"ST. JAMES' PALACE, S.W.
"*November 25th*, 1901.

"Sir Arthur Bigge is directed by the Prince of Wales to convey to the members of the Philatelic Society, London, the expression of the sincere thanks of His Royal Highness, their President, for their kind congratulations on his receiving, from the King, the ancient and distinguished title of Prince of Wales.

"To the Philatelic Society, London."

A letter was read from Messrs. Bright and Son enclosing a copy of the Supplement to the A B C Catalogue, and the Hon. Librarian was directed to acknowledge same in the usual way.

A letter was read from Mr. Slade, Hon. Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society, containing a request for the use of the Society's room for the purposes of an exhibition to be held next spring by the Herts Society, and the consideration of such letter was referred to the Council.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim then proceeded to read some notes upon the stamps of the German Empire, illustrated by a display of his collection, which contained numerous complete sheets showing various printings and varieties.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. R. Meyer to Mr. Reichenheim for his interesting notes and display, which was seconded by Mr. Neville Biggs and carried unanimously.

It was intimated by the Chairman at the meeting that, with the permission of Mr. Reichenheim, these notes would be published in the *London Philatelist*. Mr. Reichenheim suitably responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 20th December, 1901, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, William Silk, jun., Louis E. Bradbury, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Edward J. Nankivell, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, R. B. Yardley, A. B. Creeke, jun., L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, A. R. Barrett; visitor, Arthur R. Ingpen.

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

Letters were read from Baron de Worms and from Dr. F. F. Burghard containing their resignations as members, which were accepted with regret.

Proofs of the following values of a new issue of Queensland stamps, probably for fiscal use, with the King's Head, which had been sent by the Prince of Wales, were submitted for the inspection of members, the values being 1d., 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 10s.

Mr. Matthew Henry Horsley, proposed by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell then proceeded to open a discussion upon the cataloguing of Philatelic "wastrels," in the course of which he referred to well-known stamps (such as the imperforate 2½d. value of British Columbia and the V. R. of Great Britain) which had been taken out of the trade catalogues, and to the number of the recent war issues and other surcharged stamps and minor varieties which had been recently inserted in such catalogues, and he again pointed out the desirability of the preparation of some standard catalogue of cataloguable stamps, and suggested that this Society might insert in the *London Philatelist* periodical lists of new issues which were properly entitled to catalogue rank.

A long discussion ensued, in which the following members took part: Messrs. Reichenheim, Ehrenbach, Bacon, McNaughtan, Castle, and Oldfield, in the course of which the following points were dealt with: That it was useless to lay down rules for other people, as each collector would please himself as to the extent or limitation of his collection; that while many of the minor varieties might well be eliminated from the catalogues, the study of them was exceedingly useful in these days on account of prevalence of forgeries; that the proposal for the insertion of lists of new issues in the *London Philatelist* was not feasible, as the standing of many new issues could not be properly judged for months, or even for years, after the date of issue. The discussion practically came back to the old questions of the desirability of a collectors' catalogue, and of dealing with new issues in some such way as had formerly been attempted by the S.S.S S.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell, which had been previously moved by Mr. Reichenheim and seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, was then put to the meeting and duly carried, and Mr. Nankivell in his reply intimated that he did not wish to imply that there was any objection to anyone collecting whatever they wished, but that his real objection was to the insertion of these Philatelic "wastrels" in the catalogues, which were used as a standard of collecting by many collectors.

Before the proceedings terminated, Mr. Creeke, jun., produced for the inspection of members specimens of the four values of the new British stamps with the King's Head which were to be issued on the 1st January.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 3rd January, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, C. Neville Biggs, L. S. Wells, Geo. B. Petrie, A. B. Creeke, jun., Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, Gordon Smith, A. R. Barrett, G. L. Edwards, L. E. Bradbury, William Silk, jun., T. Maycock, T. Wickham Jones, C. J. Daun, R. Ehrenbach, B. D. Knox, L. L. R. Hausburg, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, Franz Reichenheim, C. McNaughtan, Edward J. Nankivell, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. A. Tilleard; visitor, G. M. Muir Wood.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the candidature of Miss H. M. Grommé, who was proposed by Mr. W. Gaddum and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and was duly elected a member of the Society.

The Vice-President then read a paper entitled "A Philatelic Prophecy," in special reference to an article on "Stamp Collecting in the Twentieth Century," written by him for a Christmas Philatelic Annual for the year 1891. He explained how, under the fiction of describing a dream of future events in Philately, he had foreshadowed what might come to pass by the close of the nineteenth century, and compared the predictions pictured in his dream with the actual results attained up to the present time. This comparison proved not only amusing, but of really great interest, and it was shown how to a very great extent the predictions had been fulfilled. Amongst the matters of importance, foreseen and justified by events, may be instanced the introduction of penny postage between Great Britain and her Colonies; the federation of the Australian Colonies; the great interest of Philatelists in the stamps of the African Colonies, and the advance of the British element in South Africa; the importance attached by collectors to the acquisition of stamps in fine condition; the limitations of collections to classes, periods, countries, etc., and many of the other prophecies will be seen to have come true when the paper is read in the *London Philatelist*.

On the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the very hearty thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Castle for his most interesting paper.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 17th January, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Franz Reichenheim, Louis E. Bradbury, T. Maycock, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, C. McNaughtan, Rudolph Meyer, William Silk, jun., L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, Gordon Smith, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Frentzel, C. Neville Biggs, A. B. Creeke, jun., Edward J. Nankivell, B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 3rd January, 1902, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. J. W. Gillespie, announcing the death of his brother, Mr. H. J. Gillespie, a member of the Society, and the attention of the members was also called to the recent death of Dr. von Bochmann, and the same were noted with regret. Mr. Bacon also referred to the recent death of Mrs. Tebay, the oldest lady member of the Society, who had been elected an honorary member in 1889, and moved that—

"The members have heard with great regret of the death of Mrs. Tebay, the oldest lady member of the Society, and desire to record their sincere sympathy with the members of her family in the loss they have sustained."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Biggs and carried unanimously.

The following information as to further issues of the new stamps of Great Britain was then furnished to the meeting by Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun.:—

Registered envelopes. The new envelope is to bear a 3d. stamp, in brown, with an inscription showing that 1d. is for postage, and 2d. for registration.

The new ½d. envelopes, on thick and thin paper, and the ½d. post cards, in both qualities of card, have now been issued, as also the 1d. envelopes.

The next adhesive stamp to be issued will be the 1½d., which may be expected early next month.

Mr. McNaughtan then proceeded to read a

paper on the 2d. value of the stamps of South Australia, which was illustrated by a collection of postmarked specimens, including some of the 1d. stamps for almost every month from 1858 to 1899, representing the complete issue of the 2d. stamps between those dates.

The information contained in Mr. McNaughtan's paper was most complete and interesting, and it will appear at a later date in the pages of the *London Philatelist*.

A vote of thanks to Mr. McNaughtan for his interesting paper and display was moved by Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, and after some words in support by Mr. E. D. Bacon, was unanimously carried.

Mr. McNaughtan, in responding, intimated the collection had been made by Mr. F. R. C. Frost, of Adelaide, and that he had acquired it some eighteen months ago.

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 31st January, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Rudolph Meyer, Louis E. Bradbury, T. Maycock, A. B. Creeke, jun., Edward J. Nankivell, J. A. Tilleard, E. D. Bacon, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. McNaughtan, C. J. Daun, W. Schwabacher, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, Herbert R. Oldfield, William Silk, jun., Geo. L. Edwards, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, B. D. Knox; visitor, J. de C. Laffan.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 17th January, 1902, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. F. Ransom, intimating the presentation, by Mr. Douglas Ellison and himself, to the Society, for the use of the Library, of one of the specimen books issued by the Japanese Government, illustrating the history of the Japanese stamps. The Hon. Librarian was directed to acknowledge receipt with the thanks of the members.

Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., produced for the inspection of members specimens of the new postal stationery, comprising envelopes and post cards which had recently been issued.

The attention of the members was called to the recent death of Mrs. W. B. Avery, and upon the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, it was unanimously resolved that "The members of the Philatelic Society, London, have heard with great regret of the sad loss sustained by Mr. W. B. Avery, and desire to express their sincere sympathy with him in his affliction."

The attention of the members was also called to the recent death of Mr. Hugh Hughes, one of the first members of the Society, and the intimation was received with great regret.

The attention of the members was also called to the recent death of Colonel du Moulin, a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of India, who had been killed in action in South Africa, and this intimation was also received with great regret.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the election of Lieut. H. J. Gillespie, proposed by Mr. J. W. Gillespie, and seconded by the Vice-President, and after ballot Lieut. Gillespie was declared duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then proceeded to read a paper entitled "Three Stages of Collecting," which was illustrated by stamps from his collections of Bolivia and Servia. A discussion subsequently ensued, in which Messrs. Hall, Nankivell, Bacon, Tilleard, and the Vice-President took part, and eventually, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, it was resolved that the paper should be published in the *London Philatelist*, and that after publication the three resolutions, moved by Mr. Oldfield at the conclusion of his paper, should be submitted for the consideration of the members at a meeting to be called for the purpose.

The proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

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

JANUARY 9th.—Lantern display by Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

Messrs. M. H. Horsley, C. J. Biggar, L. Lloyd, A. F. Clarke, C. Cervigon, G. E. Petty, C. B. James, and W. M. F. Mellor were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes to the Rev. W. N. Usher and Captain E. F. Wurtele for valuable contributions to the library and to the permanent collection; to Messrs. R. Reid, C. T. Reed, A. H. Stamford, G. W. Martin, G. L. Edwards, F. J. Durrant, and J. M. Bartels, for contributions to the library; and to Mr. G. Bridgman for his to the permanent collection. These were in addition to a number of smaller contributions, which were gratefully accepted.

Some members have adopted a very useful method of adding to our collection by contributing a country as fully as they can, but in some instances they have only sent the varieties for which spaces were provided in the former editions of the "Imperial," although they were quite willing to send the others, and did so, when they learnt of the alterations that had been made.

We may therefore say that we have the latest editions of Gibbons' "Imperial," and that they have been enlarged so as to include practically every variety mentioned in the Catalogue, over 25,000 being provided for in the two volumes.

Mr. J. A. Margoschis then gave a display of a large number of stamps by means of the aphengescope—an apparatus for reflecting the stamps on to a screen, of course in their natural colours. The paper was divided into three sections—(1) The Picturesque, pretty and plentiful; (2) Magnified Minor Monstrosities; (3) Forgeries—and was heartily appreciated by the audience, which included a considerable number of the fair sex.

JANUARY 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th.—Exhibition at the rooms of the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

This was by far the most brilliant social philatelic display ever held in the Midlands. Only the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies were shown, but every colony was included. The display was made up from the collections of Messrs. Hollick, Peck, Pimm, Davis, Sparrow, Vaughton, Stephenson, Wadams, Margoschis, and Johnson, and was shown in the Society's cases. The great rarities were purposely omitted, but to thousands who passed through the room it was a marvel of rare stamps. Many of the city aldermen, councillors, and officials took great interest in the exhibition, and we found that many of them had collections in some cases dating back twenty or thirty years. The room was crowded the whole

of the four evenings, and the show was so much appreciated all round that it may be invidious to pick out any particular exhibits, but Mr. Sparrow's Capes, Mr. Peck's New Zealands, Mr. Vaughton's Ceylons, Mr. Hollick's South Australians, and last, but not least in merit, Mr. Pimm's West Indians, were the best.

However much the visitors appreciated the stamps, certainly the helpers enjoyed themselves. The whole of the Committee, assisted by other members, attended each evening and "took turns" in showing stamps, viewing scientific exhibits, attending Sullivan's opera, *H.M.S. Pinafore*, and dancing in the Town Hall, which had been connected with the Institute by means of a temporary corridor. Indeed so pleasant and successful was it that everyone wished it might be an annual affair.

Cardiff Philatelic Society.

President—Mr. WALTER SCOTT.

ON December 10th, at the ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society, the President contributed a very interesting paper on the "Stamps of Mauritius," dealing minutely with what are known as the native or early issues. He also displayed his collection, which is a very fine one, containing copies of almost every stamp except the rare Post Office.

Mr. G. A. Birkenhead was elected a member of the Society.

ON January 14th Mr. W. J. Trounce, one of the Society's Vice-Presidents, gave an interesting paper on the "Stamps of Newfoundland," and afterwards displayed his collection, the President and other members exhibiting theirs.

On February 11th Mr. E. W. Shackell, the other Vice-President of the Society, is on the programme for a paper on the "Stamps of Belgium."

W. A. JUTSUM, *Hon. Secretary.*

Secretarial Address—
371, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. SCHWABACHER.
Hon. Vice-Presidents—T. P. DORMAN, A. P. PEARCE.

Committee—

W. MORLEY.	H. THOMPSON.
D. THOMPSON.	E. H. SELWAY.
A. M. SOUTH.	A. WHITE.

Librarian—L. W. FULCHER, 56, Buckleigh Road, Streatham, London, S.W.

Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Supt.—A. B. KAY.

THE next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 6th, at 6.30 p.m., at 65, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., when the Colonial revenues from Antigua to British South Africa will be discussed and catalogued. Members will be expected to bring their collections or send notes of these countries.

Donations to the library will be welcomed.

Rules and any information will be furnished by A. B. KAY, 35, Bessborough Street, London, S.W.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, January 7th, 1902, at 7.15 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Oldfield (chair), Bradbury, Cool, Reichenheim, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Charlick, Fagan, Magnee, Meyer, Reid, Sisley, Wills, Frentzel, Griebert, Jacoby, Thomson, Wane, Boyes, Hausburg, Field, Slade, and two visitors.

Mr. Charles E. Baker was unanimously elected as an ordinary member.

The question of holding a Philatelic Exhibition during 1902 was introduced, and after the matter had been brought before the members and fully discussed, it was resolved "That the question of an Exhibition be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of five members, with instructions to report at the next meeting." This was carried, and the Sub-Committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. Bradbury, Meyer, Reichenheim, Sidebotham, and Sutherland.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then gave a display of his collection of the stamps of India, accompanied by explanatory notes on the various issues, etc. The collection, which is too well known in the philatelic world to require comment. is practically complete, every issue being plentifully represented with strips and panes of perfect unused specimens. The special rarities that may be mentioned are: An entire unused sheet of the 4 annas, 1854, with blue dividing lines; the 4 annas with inverted frame; a pair of the ½ anna, red, with nine and a half arches; and the long Service stamps, both used and unused.

The Chairman, in passing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his courtesy in again placing his stamps at the disposal of the Society, adverted to the great interest shown by every member in the display, and congratulated him on bringing such a popular country to so high a degree of perfection. Mr. Hausburg suitably responded, and a sincere vote of thanks to Mr. Oldfield for his services as Chairman, and for his valuable co-operation and suggestions with regard to the proposed Exhibition, brought the meeting to a successful termination at 9.15 p.m.

A SPECIAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Thursday, January 23rd, 1902.

Present: Messrs. Oldfield (chair), Boyes, Bradbury, Cool, Frentzel, Melville, Meyer, Petrie, Reichenheim, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, Field, Griebert, Magnee, Sidebotham, Simpson, and Slade.

The report of the Sub-Committee *re* the proposal to hold a Philatelic Exhibition under the auspices of the Society, was presented and adopted unanimously.

A Permanent Exhibition Committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Boyes, Bradbury, Frentzel, Hausburg, Meyer, Reichenheim, Simpson, and Sutherland.

Promises of financial support to the amount of £20 14s. 6d. were received during the evening by the Hon. Sec.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to Mr. Reichenheim for the active steps they had taken in the matter terminated the meeting.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, February 4th 1902, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Reichenheim (chair), Blenkinsop, Bradbury, Cool, Fagan, Field, Frentzel, Jacoby, Magnee, Mellor, Meyer, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, and Slade.

Messrs. A. Delbeke, E. P. Richardson, and Mrs. Field were elected ordinary members, and Mr. E. P. Robertson a life member of the Society.

At the termination of routine business, Mr. R. Meyer read a paper and gave a display of the stamps of Lagos. The collection, which was practically complete, with the exception of the 5s. and 10s. of the 1885–6 issue, used, was a perfect illustration of a compact, interesting, and "non-bloated" country, and as such was greatly enjoyed by the members present. The different issues and varieties were lucidly explained in the paper accompanying the display.

A more ambitious display followed. Mr. Rudolph Frentzel's Provisional and Local Stamps of Mexico are unique, the collection being probably the finest in the world. This was handed round to the members, each issue and district being explained in a comprehensive paper read by the owner. In the Provisionals, among a host of great rarities, may be mentioned a used strip of three ½ real, grey, and a strip of the 1 real, black on green. Every stamp of the entire issue was represented in all varieties of surcharge, the following, perhaps, being the most striking: 4 reales, red and bluish white paper; 4 reales, red, on rough grey sugar paper, and the 4 reales, black on yellow, postally used.

The Locals comprised: Campeche, 25 and 50 centavos; Chiapas, ½ real, blue, a pair of 1 real, green, and two of 2 reales, rose; Guadalajara was represented by 180 stamps, including all the rarest values, and fifteen perforated specimens, with three of the 1 peso value.

The Chairman, in passing a hearty vote of thanks, congratulated both gentlemen on their philatelic ability and thoroughness, and on behalf of the members expressed his gratitude for a most instructive and entertaining evening. Lagos was a small country, and not very difficult; Mexico was scarcely finite, and demanded enormous research; but both were represented in a way that could not be excelled.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Reichenheim for his services as Chairman terminated the meeting.

H. A. Slade, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
Ingleside, St. Albans.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. Dorning Beckton.

The fifth meeting took place on Friday, December 6th. The President took the chair, and was supported by ten other members. Mr. C. N. Biggs and Mr. E. H. Jackson were elected respectively ordinary and corresponding members.

Mr. Munn gave a display of Queensland (mostly unused), with notes. The exhibit included blocks of four of the 3d., small Star, rough perf., and the Registered, and also the 4d., orange, Crown and Q, all unused, and the issue truncated Star, perf. 12, used.

The seventh meeting took place at the Grand Hotel on Friday, January 10th, the President being in the chair and twelve other members present.

Mr. Alfred Steinthal was elected an ordinary member, and the resignation of Mr. H. E. Walker, who is now living in Buenos Ayres, was accepted with regret.

The Hon. Sec. announced that the Society had been made a corresponding one with Dresden.

Mr. Duerst read the first portion of a paper on "The Development of the Post Office," dealing with the history of the carriage of letters from the earliest times, and illustrated by numerous drawings and prints.

The eighth meeting was held on Friday, January 24th, the President occupying the chair, supported by thirteen other members.

Mr. Sidney R. Lewis and Mr. H. K. Nicholson were elected corresponding members.

Mr. Duerst read the concluding part of his paper on "The Development of the Post Office."

The Annual Dinner took place at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, January 29th, and was attended by a large number of members and friends. Mr. Beckton presided, and proposed the toast of "Success to the Manchester Philatelic Society," to which Mr. Gibson responded. Subsequently a musical entertainment was given by some members of the Minnehaha Minstrels.

G. Fred H. Gibson.
1, Clarence Street, Manchester.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

Three packets, containing 147 sheets of stamps, valued in the aggregate at £1,423 19s. 7d., were made up and despatched on the January circuit by the 23rd of that month. The selections, in point of quality and moderate quotations, were well up to the average, and members should not experience any difficulty in picking out many bargains therefrom, especially in obsolete Colonials. During the past month seven applications for membership were received, five of which were favourably entertained. As buyers now form a stronger section than do sellers, the Secretary would be pleased to extend a welcome to any Philatelist who has rare or medium stamps to offer; he would find the Club an excellent medium for the disposal of such specimens. Undeniable references are required in every case, and full information, with a copy of the rules, etc., will gladly be forwarded on demand.

H. A. Slade, *Secretary.*
Ingleside, St. Albans.

The Collectors' Club.

351, Fourth Avenue, New York.

The seventy-sixth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, January 13th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Low, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $376.01 exclusive of $1,000 bond, was accepted as read. The House Committee's report was read and received. The sum of $25 was voted to the Literary Committee to be used for the library. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. H. G. Mandel for the loan to the Club of four fine frames of stamps. The names of three applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, they were balloted on, and Messrs. B. von Hodenberg, R. S. Nelson, and Oney K. Carstarphen were declared to have been unanimously elected as subscribing members.

Albert Perrin, *Secretary.*

The Market.

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

THERE has been rather a lull in the auction market since Christmas, the stamps offered being neither in quality nor quantity equal to those submitted earlier in the season. African and Australian issues have been much in demand, and have realised good prices, while for almost all Colonial stamps there is a brisk trade. Among European stamps Italians are perhaps the most sought for at the present moment.

The conditions applying to the distribution of current unused stamps have been latterly modified in favour of collectors to a remarkable degree, and it really seems that we are in sight of purchases at face value. As the result of severe competition "the Colonial Stamp Market desires to draw the attention of collectors to the remarkable reductions in the prices of Colonial stamps which have been made this week. Hitherto a uniform rate of 5s. 10d. per 5s. face value has been charged on all sets, no difference in price being made whether the stamps took four weeks or four months to import, nor was any addition made when our supplies were delayed eight or ten months, as occurred in several cases last year. In future we shall adopt an average rate of 5s. 6d. or 5s. 7d. per 5s. face value, only advancing the rate to 5s. 8d., 5s. 10d., or 5s. 11d. where we are absolutely compelled by reason of difficulty or delay in procuring the stamps. The Colonial Market's entire system of business has been improved and the New Issue and Foreign Departments reorganised."

A margin of ten per cent. over face value seems to yield but a slender rate of profit to enterprising importers such as Mr. H. L. Ewen, but it should be remembered that in these days of rapid postal transit the capital may be turned over several times per annum, and that there are always quantities of new values, shades, or surcharges that are quickly superseded, and which bear a very much larger rate of profit.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 14th to 17th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Brunswick, 1862–4, ½ sgr., black on green, *percé**	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 sgr., black on yellow, ditto, *used*	3	17	6
France, 1 fr., orange	6	0	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, error, with 10 c., *se tenant*,* with gum	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,* no gum	4	10	0
Gibraltar, first issue complete, mostly*	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1d., V.R.,* mint	7	17	6
Ditto, 1d., black, block of nine* Plate 6	7	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, no lines,* part gum	3	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, with lines, block of twelve*	6	0	0
Ditto, 10d., brown, Die 3, corner pair*	8	0	0
Great Britain, 10d., brown, Die 4, single copy*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, no Die No. (?), ditto*	4	4	0
Ditto, 1s., green, Die 2, vertical pair*	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single*	4	5	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, Large Crown, perf. 16, block of six*	14	0	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red on white, block of six,* mint	25	0	0
Ditto, 1d., orange-brown, Large Crown, perf. 14, block of six*	5	10	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 4d., carmine, Small Garter, pair,* part gum	25	0	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red, Plate 132, block of thirty-six*	20	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown*	4	6	0
Ditto, 5s., carmine on bluish, Anchor, Plate 4*	8	0	0
Ditto, £1, purple-brown, Crown*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Orbs*	12	10	0
Moldavia, 108 paras, on entire	19	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	4	5	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c.	13	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines, Type 1*	10	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	10	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	9	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, pair	5	7	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	4	10	0
Ditto, 9d., brown, no wmk., perf.*	3	15	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., 14 × 12½	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 12½,* mint	12	0	0
Ditto, Service, 2s., blue, imperf.*	6	15	0
India, 1854, ½ anna, red*	6	2	6
British East Africa, ½ anna, AB in MSS., on 2 a., vermilion	5	5	0
Ditto, ½ anna, hand-stamped on 2 a., vermilion, and initialled AD	5	10	0
Ditto, 1 anna, ditto, ditto, on 4 a., brown	5	10	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	5	0	0
Ditto, Buluwayo Provisional, 1d. on 3d., grey, pair	7	5	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, 1d., blue, error	53	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	8	8	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black*	3	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue*	5	5	0
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown,* no gum	9	0	0
Niger Coast, 5s., in violet, on 2d.*	8	0	0
Ditto, 10s., in vermilion, on 5d.*	7	10	0
Transvaal, 1876, 6d., blue, wide roulette	6	0	0
Zanzibar, 2½, in red, on 1½ a., sepia	6	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, error "Zanisbar"	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., carmine-vermilion.	12	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on 5s., rose, pair, numeral 7 mm.	17	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on 5s., rose, pair, numeral 6 mm., damaged	11	15	0
Barbados, 1d. on 5s., single copy	4	5	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., orange, upright "D"*	8	10	0
Nevis, 1s., yellow-green, on laid, heavily cancelled	30	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., pair*	12	7	6
Ditto, 5s., rose-red, Star*	7	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., ver.	8	10	0
Tobago, 6d., stone*	5	0	0
Ditto, ½ on 6d., stone, inverted surcharge*	4	0	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod*	14	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, perf. little clipped	8	10	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., blue, Type 10*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 13*	14	10	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., prune, Type 6*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 10*	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s., prune, Type 16*	2	18	0

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Messrs. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 28th and 29th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Bergedorf, 3 sch., black on rose,* with gum, slightly thinned	4	0	0
Great Britain, 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 14,* with gum	2	10	0
Spain, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, small tear	6	0	0
Switzerland, Poste Locale, 2½ r., Cross without border,* mint	9	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	5	15	0
Ditto, 3 lire	25	0	0
Afghanistan, 1871–2, dated 1289, 6 shahi, purple	5	0	0
Ditto, 1875–6, dated 1293, "Tablet" issue, shahi, purple	3	0	0
Ditto, 1 rupee, purple, a vertical strip of three, unused; the top stamp is inscribed "One Rupee" and the two lower ones "Rupee"	12	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., blue, sheet of ninety-six,* full margins	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., green, sheet of eight,* with margins	4	0	0
British Central Africa, 1897, £1, blue,* mint	3	15	0
British East Africa, 5 a., black on blue	2	12	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., bright red	3	0	0
Mauritius, 2d., large fillet, small tear at top	8	0	0
Ditto, 1d., scarlet, Greek border,* no gum	6	10	0
Natal, 3d., blue, Star, imperf., pair*	3	3	0
Transvaal, Queen's Head, 1d., in red, on 6d., Type 16, pair	5	2	6
Ditto, "V.R.I.," 5s., slate, block of four*	2	7	6
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose	7	0	0
Ditto, 1d., in red, on half 6d.	2	10	0
Tobago, 1d., in MSS., on half 6d.	2	12	6
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, No. 12 on plate,* with gum	8	2	6
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, olive-yellow,* with gum, slightly repaired	6	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, first retouch, 2d., pair	2	17	6
South Australia, 1870, perf. 10, 3d., red and blue,* no gum	3	0	0
Collections, 3,844, £42; 2,703, £48; 6,366, £45.			

Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.

Sale of January 21st and 22nd.

* Unused.

	£	s	d.
Barbados, 5s., dull rose,* mint, off centre	2	10	0
British Columbia, 10 c., blue, imperf.	1	12	0
Ditto, 10 c., lake, perf. 14*	1	15	0
Ditto, $1, green, perf. 14*	2	6	0
British East Africa, first issue, set of three*	4	4	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 p., red*	14	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 4d., rouletted, pair	1	10	0
Gold Coast, C C, 12½, 1d., blue*	1	14	0
Great Britain, I. R. Official, 5s., rose	1	17	0
Labuan, 6, in red, on 16, blue (S.G. No. 12)	3	3	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	1	11	0
Natal, Star, imperf., 3d., blue, hor. pair*	2	17	6
Ditto, "Postage," in black, on 1s., green, torn	3	0	0
Nevis, 1s., yellow-green	1	12	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 1d., dull carmine on bluish,* mint	5	5	0
Orange Free State, 1868, 6d., rose, pane of sixty*	5	15	0
Queensland, Small Star, rough perf., 1s., dull violet,* no gum	1	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1894, 1d. on 6d. (S.G. 101*a*), pair*	2	2	0
Trinidad, C A, 14, Britannia, 4d., grey, pair*	1	10	0
U.S.A., Executive, 6 c.*	1	12	0
Ditto, Justice, 90 c., off centre	3	0	0
Zululand, on Great Britain, 5s., mint	2	17	6
Collections, 5,641, £28; 1,858, £11 10s.			

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Messrs. PLUMRIDGE AND Co.

Sale of February 4th and 5th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s	d.
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, rouletted	4	15	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1d., rose-red, block of eight*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-lilac,* part gum	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of four, used	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of eight,* mint	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blood-red, mint pair*	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of eight,* mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., slate-blue, mint pair*	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of eight,* mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, ditto	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint pair* £3 3s. and	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, mint pair*	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint block of eight*	38	0	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	6	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	5	5	0
Grenada, 1d. on 1½d., surcharge inverted, mint* (S.G. No. 35)	2	6	0
Newfoundland, 8d., scarlet-verm., mint block of four*	2	4	0
Ditto, 5d., reddish purple, mint block of seven*	3	0	0
Ditto, 5d., red-brown, mint block of twelve*	1	12	0
Ditto, 8d., lake, mint block of six*	1	9	0
Ditto, 13 c., orange-yellow, complete sheet of 100*	6	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 5 c., black, mint block of twenty-four*	14	10	0
Ditto, 1 c. on 3 c., complete sheet of fifty*	5	5	0
St. Lucia, 4d., blue, Star*	1	8	0
Ditto, 6d., green, Star	1	12	0
Ditto, 6d., lilac*	1	6	0
Ditto, 1s., red-brown*	2	4	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue	1	15	0
Tobago, CC, 14, 5s., grey, mint*	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., stone*	1	12	0
Transvaal, 1878, 1d., red on blue, fine roulettes*	2	10	0
Trinidad, pin-perf., 4d., brown-lilac*	1	7	0
Ditto, rough perf., 4d., black-lilac	1	6	0
U.S.A., Justice, 90 c.*	3	0	0
Victoria, Queen on throne, 2d., engraved,* no gum	1	7	0

Collections, 693, £23; 743, £27 10s.

* * *

Mr. W. Hadlow.

Sale of January 20th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 6d., vermilion, Large Star, mint pair	1	10	0
Ditto, 1s., black, no wmk., imperf.,* part gum	1	2	0
British East Africa, on English, the set, in mint pairs	9	0	0
British Guiana, 1888, $2 and $3, mint	1	6	0
Great Britain, I.R. Official, £1, green	2	0	0
Natal, 3d., Star, imperf., pair, mint	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-verm., fine margins	1	12	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., deep rose on bluish	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 3, retouch, on entire	3	12	0
New Zealand, 2d., pale blue, NZ, rouletted*	2	10	0
Queensland, 1868–79, 1d., rose-red, mint block of four	1	16	0
Victoria, 2s., imperf., pair	1	8	0

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Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper.

Sale of January 23rd and 24th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Hanover, 10 gr., green	2	7	6
Monaco, first issue, 5 fr.,* with gum	1	12	0
Naples, ½ T., "Arms"	7	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 kr.	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 20 kr.	3	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., on piece	5	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales	6	0	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 cuartos	11	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., inverted frame	6	6	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., slight tear	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green	1	18	0
British East Africa, first issue, set of three	3	5	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals £5 and	5	12	6
Bulawayo, provisionals, 3d. on 5s., block of four	2	18	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red	3	3	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, early state, tiny defect	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, small fillet, 2d., blue	2	10	0
Orange Free State, 4 on 6d., rose, the four types	3	3	0
Uganda, 1896, set of seven, including 5 rupees	2	17	6

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 4d., carmine-vermilion	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	9	0	0
Bahamas, 1d., lake, imperf.	2	6	0
British Honduras, 1887, 1s., grey	2	0	0
Nevis, 1s., yellow-green	3	7	6
St. Vincent, "ONE PENNY" on 6d., yellow-green	2	2	0
Guatemala, 5 c., orange and green, with centre inverted	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	2	0	0
Ditto, 1888, 5s. and 20s.,* mint	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1863, 3d., mauve, imperf.	2	2	0
Queensland, script, 1d., orange-verm.,* with gum	1	18	0
Victoria, first issue, 2d., lilac, fine background	3	14	0
Ditto, Too Late	1	14	0
Ditto, 1858–61, 2s., green, perf.*	2	2	0

Collection, 3,763, £19 10s.

* * *

Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper.

Sale of February 13th and 14th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, no lines, horizontal pair,* mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1841, ditto, without letters in bottom corners, horizontal pairs* £2 6s. and	2	8	0
Ditto, 1873–80, 8d., brown-lilac,* mint	3	10	0
Afghanistan, 1294, ½ and 1 rupee, black*	7	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	10	0	0
Japan, collection of, in book as issued by the Japanese Government to each member of the Postal Union	6	0	0
Labuan, 1880, 12 c., carmine*	1	10	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, *used*	6	0	0
Mafeking, set of nineteen, *used*	20	0	0
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown,* part gum	6	15	0
Niger Coast, 10s. in vermilion on 5d.,* with gum and slightly creased	8	15	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	3	7	6
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, and a 3d., on entire	10	0	0
British Honduras, 6 in black, on 10 c., mauve, surcharge inverted,* unique. This stamp is initialed at the back by the owner, and is the only unused specimen in existence	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, *used*, on entire, with an inverted "6" in red, on 10 c.	4	0	0
Ditto, 6 in red, on 10 c., mauve, with inverted surcharge, corner pair,* mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, a single mint specimen	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another specimen with the inverted "6" appearing as a "9" in the same position as the normal surcharge; this error only occurred six times and is very rare; used on entire with an ordinary specimen	5	5	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue, thinned	2	10	0
Nevis, 6d., litho.,* with gum	3	0	0
Tobago, ½d. on 2½d., blue, mint, vertical pair,* the lower stamp having no surcharge	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., deep blue, Plate 1, very fine	4	15	0
Western Australia, CC, ½d. in red and green on 3d.,* mint, £3 17s. 6d. and	4	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. MARCH, 1902. No. 123.

The Tapling Collection.

EVERY person connected with stamp collecting in this country will rejoice at the brightened prospects with regard to the proper display of this splendid collection. The urgent need for some such provision has been strongly advocated for years past in the *London Philatelist*, and we have recently been enabled to give encouraging items of news hereon. We are, however, now deeply gratified at being able to announce, on the highest authority, that the last remaining obstacles have been cleared away, owing to the powerful and kindly influence of those of the Trustees of the British Museum who have a sympathy with Philately. We are informed that the grant for the purchase of the new show cases will be included in this year's estimates, that their manufacture will be promptly proceeded with, and that in a few months the whole of this superb collection will be displayed for the delectation of the thousands of collectors, dealers, and Philatelists who annually visit the great Metropolis. As already explained in this journal, the system adopted is that of shallow, upright, glazed frames, pulling in and out, showing the stamps on both sides, and fixed at a convenient height from the floor for inspection. No better system could be devised, as a minimum of exposure will be combined with a maximum of opportunity for the closest inspection of every variety.

We collectors are devoutly thankful to the authorities for their ultimate recognition of the merits and interest of this bequest; but as gratitude has been cynically defined as a lively sense of favours to come, so in expressing our thankfulness we might urge that this does not complete the labour or responsibility of the Trustees of the British Museum. The Tapling Collection does not extend beyond 1890, and since that date there has been an enormous accession of stamps, many of them of the greatest interest. For

example, what will be the educational value of a national stamp collection to the next generation that does not include the various British African stamps, the war issues, the (forthcoming) Australian Federal issues, or the British and Colonial stamps of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.? We do not know if the Bloomsbury authorities will recoil from the somewhat extensive task of building up and continuing all the issues after 1890, but whatever the cost or trouble, in justice to the beneficent testator and in the interests of the nation generally, and of Philatelists in particular, *the collection ought to be continued.* If even nothing else were done, the stamps of the British Empire should be brought up to date, nor do we think that the expense of filling up the twelve years' void would be an expensive or very difficult one. The willing co-operation of all sections of the stamp fraternity is assured, and many hands would make light work. As regards the present and future continuance of the collection, it is simply a question of a few letters by a member of the staff, and a matter of exchange. The one question that would, perhaps, exercise the minds of the Trustees would be that of space, *i.e.* room to display, and purchase of further cases. We cannot, however, but press upon the authorities the patent and palpable argument, that if the enormous bulk of every issue of every newspaper published in this country is not a deterrent as regards room, the accumulation of all future issues of postage stamps, which would not occupy a thousandth part of the space required for the papers, should assuredly not be held as a sufficing argument against their collection and incorporation with the Tapling stamps.

We have on previous occasions ventured to predict the absolute willingness of the stamp world to co-operate in this matter, and we can but repeat once more our emphatic conviction that every difficulty will be obviated by willing aid, if the Trustees will but take the necessary steps.

A Philatelic Prophecy.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on January 3rd, 1902.

By M. P. CASTLE.



IN the immortal words of the great American humorist, "it is never safe to prophesy unless you know," and I have only once, in matters philatelic, ventured to traverse Artemus Ward's sensible admonition. This was rather more than eleven years since, in December, 1890, when, at the request of Messrs. Theodor Buhl and Co., I wrote an article for the *Stamp News Annual* that appeared as a Christmas philatelic publication at Christmas-time of that year. The predilections of readers at this festive period of the year * are prone to be for articles affording light and cheerful—rather than scientific—reading, and I therefore wrote a sketchy article in which I ventured to cast the horoscope of the philatelic future under the title of "Stamp Collecting in the Twentieth Century." I was not quite unmindful of the dangers attending any attempt to foretell the future, and I

* This paper was read a week after Christmas Day.—Ed.

therefore rather judiciously fell asleep while cogitating, and gave my readers the result of my dreams. Now that the first year of the twentieth century has come and gone, it has occurred to me that it would not be without interest if I were to read over my predictions, which are probably unknown to, or unremembered by, the majority of collectors, and to raise a smile where I have gone so far astray. On the other hand, there may be instances in which I have had a glimmering of the real future, and the recital of these cases should therefore have an interest—at least to myself! The most fruitful field of consideration or discussion is, however, in those predictions which have not yet been fulfilled, and as the first year only of the new century has passed away, and my prophecy was not limited to anything except the new century, it may be considered that an hour or two can well be devoted to reflections as to the future of Philately during the ensuing years of the twentieth century.

I need not inflict upon my readers the earlier portion of this article, which gave a résumé of collecting during the first fifty years of postage stamp issues, but will pass on to the moment when my eyes were closed in philatelic slumber and my wondrous dream began, interpolating each phase of the dream with comments and comparisons between the gossamer visions of the past and the stern reality of the present.

"Ten years did you say, Mr. Editor, since you left the British Heptarchy, and you are starting a new philatelic journal?

"You want a résumé of what has happened during the last ten years of the nineteenth century for your paper?

"Well, 'tis no small order: Events have been so rapid and momentous that I can only, I fear, indicate them generally; but you will no doubt be able to read between the lines.

"One occurrence of far-reaching importance to Philately was the universal adoption of penny postage between Great Britain and her Colonies in 1893; next by the countries belonging to the Postal Convention, and gradually followed by most of the more civilised States. It will be evident that this step has had a tendency to reduce the employment of the stamps of the higher values, but the enormous increase of letters, both in bulk and number, has counteracted this, and the current stamps from 6d. upwards still keep their value. The lower ones have naturally but a nominal value. Those of a halfpenny for newspapers and one penny for the half-ounce letter, as well as the halfpenny post cards, which have also world-wide travelling power, are practically valueless, the European countries stamp of this value not fetching more than 10s. for a million."

This has partly been verified as regards the British Empire rates of postage, but I fear that it will be a long time before this example is followed by other countries. The foreshadowed depreciation in the value of stamps of the lower denominations has, however, I think, been borne out.

"This innovation was the cause of a singular contention. A number of collectors, being apprehensive, I presume, that old stamps being beyond their resources, and that the new ones would not suffice for their collecting capacity, started the project of collecting the British Empire stamp with postmarks from each country, contending with a certain amount of truth that the stamps were an issue of those countries in which they were respectively postmarked, as in the case of the old Malta a quarter

of a century since. Of course, notably with the German collectors, this appealed to the advisability of having the stamp on the entire envelope (which mania our Teuton friends have driven to the borders of lunacy). This again led omnivorous collectors to take the principal towns in each country, and tended in some cases to an accumulation of postmarks that had no real interest or philatelic *raison d'être.* That this should excite the scoffs of the older and truer collectors, you can well imagine, and they have in the main succeeded in laughing it down, but it still lingers in some of the quieter places on the Continent. The sale of a large collection of these threw a flood of light on their commercial value, and materially hastened the downfall of this mania."

My apparent assumption that there would be a common design for the stamps of the British Empire has not yet been verified, but it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility before many years have elapsed. The remaining portions of the paragraph have, however, come true, as the collection of British postmarks and of German town obliterations amply testifies. I cannot, however, see any reason to modify my former impressions as to this form of collecting, in which nearly all the interest attaches to the postmark and very little to the stamp itself.

"The British Empire stamps are very handsome. Since the great improvements that have been effected in typography, the cost of the finest kind of surface printing has been much reduced, and with the new paper which is manufactured at a nominal cost, stamps are produced by surface printing as fine as the old line-engraved ones. Her Majesty's head—young as ever—still adorns them, with the words 'BRITISH EMPIRE' above and 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' below in arches, with the value removable at the base. The ornamentation around the somewhat small vignette is a symbolical representation of the various units that compose the greatness of the Empire. Electric railways, manufactures, shipping, and produce are the four principal objects respectively occupying the angles, while the interstices, filled in with minute and beautifully grouped interlaced plants and flowers, make up a well-covered and effective design.

"Printed in bright (fugitive) colours—½d., green; 1d., lake-red; 2d., blue, and so on—this handsome stamp is a credit to the great realm whose symbol it is, and a glorious contrast to the washed-out colours and meretricious designs of the old De la Rue era. Rumour has it that the central design will one day be the coat-of-arms—when the gracious occupant of the throne passes away. The die is, of course, reduplicated, and once a colony or settlement is established under the Imperial sway, it is at once provided with the dies for design and values, and subject to an elaborate system of checks, thus defies anything like the lax supervision that in old days resulted in such a plentiful crop of surcharged stamps. You may remember that some ten years ago an enterprising society was formed in the States to control the collecting of these varieties in a somewhat arbitrary manner. As was to be expected, this lofty scheme fell short of its great purpose, but none the less it did good in calling attention to the way in which collectors were exploited in order to fill official pockets. A strong representation by collectors, whose names were such as could command a hearing, opened the eyes of the Governments to the desirability of putting it out of the power of anyone to create these surcharges, and the absence of these provisionals has at last brought a sense of relief to all collectors."

The death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria last year has sadly rendered untrue a portion of this dream-phase, but I may urge in defence that there

are dreams that one would not like to repeat, and that I could not have endeavoured to predict the death of our gracious Sovereign. Beyond this the intercolonial stamp is, as I have previously remarked, still an unfulfilled possibility, and I was wrong in imputing a permanent effect from the efforts of collectors to put down redundant issues. The remainder, however, I venture to think, has to a great extent really happened.

"There are, however, two notable exceptions to the Imperial stamps. The Dominion of Canada with its ten million, and the Federated States of Australia with their twelve million inhabitants, have their own separate issues of handsome design and similar colours. As you know, they elect their President every five years, and are as attached to the mother country as ever."

This is actually happening with regard to these great colonies, and with the probable exception of the "Presidents," time will doubtless bring it all about.

"In Europe the amalgamation of some of the south-eastern kingdoms has, by their power and civilisation, helped to keep the Russian bear from seizing the 'sick man's domains,' and has reduced the issues that in old days were so redundant. The crop of Russian Locals still continues to be gathered, and a complete collection of these would now fill many books, but their admirers being limited they have not attained great prices. The changes of issue in Europe have been mainly caused by the passing away of the occupants of the thrones, and the absence of any alarming quantity of new issues has been the cause of the steadily growing appreciation at the hands of the Philatelists of the advantages of collecting those stamps whose difficulties lie behind and not before them. Hence the high price attained by old Europeans; this was a few years since somewhat forced up by Continental dealers, but after the 'unloading' took place prices soon resumed their level, and are now far higher. 'What is the present market value of some of the better stamps?' Well, the 3 lire, Tuscany, or Naples blue Arms will, if fine, command £20; a set of first Roumanians, £60; a Zurich 4 r., £8; a Vaud 4 or double Geneva, £10; a green on black Oldenburg, a 3 pf. Saxony, £5 each; while the better German, Tuscan, Swedish, a Portuguese, and others, that ten years since were worth 10s. to 12s. each, now readily find buyers at £2 to £3. And so with the next class, the old half-crowners have become half-sovereigners. In Europe, as in all other parts of the world, the greatest rise has taken place in fine unused stamps. There was a considerable movement on the Continent a few years since in favour of used specimens, but now that philatelic literature is so extended that an office boy will not look at a reprint, and that the Continental world has awoke to a knowledge of the *comparative rarity and positive superiority of stamps in their mint state*, the rise has been fabulous in the market value of unused old issues."

The absorption of some of the unrestful south-eastern States by their powerful neighbour is again a possibility—if not far more—with the growth of this century. My dream as regards the future of European stamps has, I submit, been quite realised. I had at that time only just commenced my European collection—the actual date of this being in December, 1889—and I was therefore free from any prejudice in their favour, and felt, as I do now, that the European stamps are the most honest and straightforward issues in the world, and that they are, with singularly few exceptions, free from the taints of speculative

and unnecessary issues that are such blots upon the surface of almost all other countries and colonies.

I was clearly on very dangerous ground when I started making prices for "futures," and I *have* heard that this is an operation that even on the Stock Exchange is attended with a certain amount of risk! Had I visioned an 81 paras Roumania being sold for £300, my then editor would assuredly, in a footnote, have sarcastically written that he would accept my dream, but must draw the line at nightmares! The other prices are not so far wrong, with the exceptions following: the 3 lire Tuscany is to-day an over-valued stamp at £40 or £50, and the Trinacria of Naples would have been worth fully as much had not an important find of this and its sister stamp taken place some few years since. The double Geneva and the 4 c. Vaud are to-day deservedly worth more than double my dream value. The foreshadowed appreciation of mint unused stamps needs no vindication.

"The influx of a few very rich collectors in South Africa, Australia, and the States has, no doubt, helped towards this end, as, when money is no object, none but the finest are sought, and a stamp that is *as issued* must be finer than at any later period of its existence. These new Anaks, although they cannot rival the two or three collections that are still *hors ligne*, have by their purse power succeeded in amassing magnificent accumulations that are worth a fortune in themselves."

This paragraph, I submit, with all the innate modesty of a sporting prophet, has been realised in every word, and like the tipsters I claim, with true bookmaker diffidence, to have given the actual first, second, and third!

"The number of collectors is indeed now legion, and were it not that their area of collection gets more and more restricted, the majority would have naught but new issues. Many collect simply the stamps of the country or province they inhabit, viz. Brunswick, Parma, Sweden, Belgium, Thurn and Taxis, and their wise inclusion of the cards and envelopes has led to a revival of the price and estimation of a branch of Philately that long lay neglected. Others, again, take a time limit, 1840 to 1850, 1850 to 1875, 1880 to 1890, 1890 to 1900, while a large number are preparing to collect the stamps only of this century, contenting themselves with the representations of the past afforded by their library. This specialising has enormously increased our philatelic knowledge, as each country has vied with the others in producing the most complete history of its postal issues, the *splendid catalogues issued by the leading German societies on their own stamps worthily leading the way.*"

Here, again, Father Time may yet see my dream realised. It is too true that to-day the collection of entires is more under a cloud than ever, but it is quite possible that now that the leading dealers are ceasing to import or sell them, they may eventually become so scarce as to induce a keener quest after them. The issue of literature by the Germans has indeed happened, but with the exception of the Berlin Philatelic Club none of the Teutonic societies have been associated with the many valuable handbooks and catalogues that have appeared during the past eleven years. The italicised concluding sentence may have been "dreamt" sarcastically, in the knowledge that up to that time Germany had not produced any good scientific works on Philately, and we are all glad to-day to recognise that this reproach has entirely passed away.

"As to the other portions of the globe, much on the same lines has Philately gone ahead, with rather more geographical and territorial changes. The British 'Protectorate' of Afghan and Cashmere led to a slight resuscitation of surcharges, and India was, until the universal penny postage, a frequent name in the columns of the new issues. The Chinese Locals have begun to rival their Russian congeners, and it is to be hoped His Celestial Majesty will ere long give the happy despatch to these abominations by the issue of an Imperial set of stamps."

The British Protectorate of Afghan and Cashmere, with their surcharged stamps, has not yet arrived, but the bonds of union between the former and this country are closer than ever, and Cashmere is practically an Indian vassal State—hence this prediction may be only a little previous! The Chinese issues of the past decade may be said to fairly bear out the prognostication.

"In Africa there has been the greatest activity of any portion of the world of late years. Mashonaland, Stanley State, Matabeleland, Nyanzaland, Zanzibar, Abyssinia, Morocco and Algeria, the four great Companies, and many others have issued many stamps, some of which have become of considerable rarity; fortunately, however, a good few of these, by their being ripe for entering the U.P. Postage system, have modified the evil of so many new issues. The British element in South Africa is all-predominant, whether in Central Africa, Transvaal, or the Cape, and we are probably approaching a Federation that may represent the largest dominion that shares in the night of the Empire. This will, if effected, produce a great clearance of present issues, and, philatelically speaking, Europeanise the postal issues of the once Dark Continent."

Except that some of the countries enumerated have been rechristened, and have issued stamps with their new designation only, there is not much in this paragraph that the philatelic tipster cannot blow his own trumpet about! The stamps of Federated South Africa are as yet a far cry, but they will assuredly, during this century, follow the example of the Australian Commonwealth.

"In America, the federation of some of the minor southern republics has somewhat simplified the issues, but probably owing to the warmth of the climate and the volcanic nature of the soil, the philatelic history of this portion of the globe still continues, as in the past, of a chameleonic character. The values of the stamps issued there during the last twenty years have not, *ergo*, risen in proportion to those of other quarters of the globe. The United States have also at last much simplified their postal stationery, and collectors who take a deserved interest in the old Reays and Plimptons are no longer disgusted at a constant change of dies, shapes, and makes. The name of collectors in the States is indeed legion. Nowhere has the rage for collecting—especially on patriotic lines—been more acute than with our American cousins. The tendency for years past there has been to cultivate all that appertains to science and art, or savours of the past. In this category is included our hobby, hence the steady attraction by the golden magnet to the States of much that is fine and rare during the past fifteen years has been one of the most important factors in the great rise in value of all old and fine stamps."

The prophet has failed here in his vaticinations as to the amalgamation of the South American States, while the prediction that their issues

would continue to be chameleonic partakes of the everyday wisdom of the gipsy who foretells a love affair to the fair lady who has crossed her hand with the silver image of Her late Majesty! The United States postal authorities still issue many varieties of stationery in connection with their postage system, though the interest therein, outside the States, is of the slenderest—but the remaining portion of this paragraph may be held to have been fairly verified. As the wealth of the great American people increases, so apparently is developed the passion for the acquisition of articles that are old or rare or fine, and year by year sees the absorption of vast quantities of all that is finest in Europe by our American cousins, from the daughters of our aristocracy down to the rarest postage stamps.

"The history of Canada, Australia, as already mentioned, and the West Indies is simple in the extreme—contraction of new issues and absorption of the old—tending to increase the number of collectors, who feel safe in keeping the latter, and have but comparatively little trouble or expense in acquiring the former."

The West Indies, as surmised, have contracted their new issues, but there has already been an ominous breaking away from the simplicity of the Leeward Islands issue, in the relapse of the Virgin Islands to their separate design, and who shall say how far this example may not prove contagious ere the sands of this century have run out much more?

"'Have the old rarities maintained their high prices?' Certainly, but it is so seldom they change hands that the data are not reliable; but I may mention a fine pair of Cape Errors sold recently for £60, a set of Buenos Ayres, first issue, unused, £50, and Canada 12d., £30. British Guiana are rapidly becoming as difficult to see as 'Post Office' Mauritius or Reunions. Sydney Views sell readily at £5 when really fine. The first issues of such countries as Trinidad, New South Wales, Canada, Ceylon, West Australia, and many others have also been much sought after, and are about double the price they were in 1890, while in an unused state they are worth as many pounds as they fetched in shillings, say, twenty years since."

Here, again, I was treading upon very dangerous ground. Opinions differ very widely to-day as to the standard value of what a stamp may be worth at the present moment, and it is certain that an attempt to give its future value must partake of the wisdom (?) of those who rush in where dealers fear to tread! The Cape Error price is not far wrong, but the Buenos Ayres and Canada are at least 50 per cent. too low; the rest of the "prediction" is again rather of the obvious and inevitable gipsy order of soothsaying.

"My general views on Philately? Well, I can only say that the 'science' (as being now fully acknowledged among the minor learned societies, it has earned the designation) is established on a most solid basis, and, humanly speaking, I can see no limit to its future. There seems no reason why collecting should not continue; and now that the greatest problem has been solved—what to collect—there is every reason to hope that in the future *modern collecting*, i.e. *the acquisition of stamps of certain classes, periods, or countries*, will proceed in parallel lines to those adopted by numismatists, and will, with that sister science, rank for all time as an intellectual and charming pursuit, that on the one hand increases both knowledge and perceptive faculties, and on the other will ensure a ready return for all the labour and money expended on it."

This once more is a "foretelling of the future" that is founded on a general estimate of the doctrines of probability, and now, as eleven years since, may be safely reformulated, the sentence that I have emphasised being the one of most importance and on which I propose to say a word or two.

Here endeth my "dream," from which I was seemingly disturbed by a confused sensation of being so cold that I was collecting the stamps of Iceland, and awoke to find my fire gone out and myself back again to the cold realities of waking life.

I trust that the repetition of what was but a Christmas annual story may not be deemed too frivolous by the members of this Society; but as this is the meeting that is nearest to our holidays, I ventured to think that a less solid literary fare than usual would not be deemed too light to be appropriate, and might perhaps be appreciated as seasonable. At the same time, as there is generally a point in a fable, so I think there may be a residuum of common sense and practical utility in my dreaming.

In business circles it is an everyday phrase to speak of a successful man as one who looks ahead; and in matters philatelic the same optical endeavour will be found to be of vital importance.

The first year of the new century has come and gone—one per cent. only—and we have already seen changes of the most striking and eventful nature. Almost at the commencement of the century Her Gracious Majesty passed away, and within but a few hours from now we have seen the historic presentment of Queen Victoria—that was the forerunner of all the stamps of the world, and whose existence for nearly sixty-two years will probably never be exceeded — replaced by the portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII. The example of the mother country will be followed at various dates by the majority of our colonies; and hence within a very few years there will arise and develop a school of collecting that was entirely ruled out during the last century by the happily prolonged reign of Queen Victoria.

The greatest difficulty of anyone who wishes to make a collection of the stamps of a country commencing from a given date is to find an absolutely secure jumping-off ground, one not only easily definable to-day, but in future years. Anyone who has thought this thing out will find that the mere commencing from a given date—say January 1st, 1900, or 1901—is no certain starting-point. Stamps are found that have been in issue for years, and that present to-day but slight variations from their progress of twenty years since, and may even in the future, like many plants and animals, hark back still closer to the old varieties. A notable example hereof is New South Wales, and I contend that anyone starting to collect the new issues only of this country—say from January 1st, 1900—would, within a few years, be almost unable to logically explain to the cynical inquirer what shades or varieties he should or should not include. Take again the commonest stamp in the world, the just superseded penny of this country. Who is to decide—say ten years hence—how, when, and where the particular shades of this stamp are to be accepted or discarded as appertaining to the particular period of their existence that is designated by the scope of a collection after a certain date only?

It is palpable that the accession of a new Sovereign marks an epoch in a more emphatic way than any event that has yet affected the stamp issues of this Empire. It is, of course, therefore equally obvious that two epochs are created, one—the past—with the effigy of Her late Majesty, and another—the present and future—with that of His Majesty King Edward VII. There are a good many of our Colonial issues that do not bear the Royal effigy, and occasionally Colonies—as West Australia—that have never had it; but I contend that a collection of all the Victorian issues will be always and increasingly popular—the more so as it is now closed—whether including only those bearing the Queen's portrait, or all those issued during her reign, until superseded by new issues that indicate the new occupancy of the throne.

The collection of the issues bearing King Edward's portrait or surcharged initials is plainly an inviting and simple procedure, and although there may be now only a limited number of people who are prepared to make this a starting-point, as the century rolls on it will be held to be a natural starting-point to the non-wealthy collector.

We all fervently trust that His Majesty may be spared to a ripe old age, and that it may be many, many years before the nation mourns another Sovereign; but whenever that sad day comes, so will the reasons that influence an "Edwardian" collection have a tenfold *raison d'être*. And so on throughout the century; each successive occupancy of the throne will give the future Philatelist a clear jumping-off ground, and long after we have all passed away posterity will smile at the earnest blindness with which we now discuss "What shall we collect?" and wonder that history itself did not clearly indicate these limits.

I have dwelt at some length upon this point, as I think it of great importance. The new Catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons (Part II.), published only at some eighteen months' interval, *contained forty-two pages* of additional varieties; and if we add, say, thirty or forty pages for Part I., we get the colossal annual addition of about eighty pages of new issues and varieties for the stamps of the world. This is at the end of the first year of the century. What will it be at the end of another generation? Envelopes and post cards have already gone by the board, Locals are following, and others will inevitably have their day. Philately, like life, as our great poet has it, is but a stage; each has had its day, its entrance and its exit; and the stage is not large enough to accommodate all the players unless some pass away to make place for the new-comers. So must inevitably be the future of Philately; the wisest will be those who study well the character and powers of each entrant upon the philatelic stage, and who do not pin their faith upon the ephemeral and gaudy visions that flit across the scene and leave no impression of stability or honest merit behind them.

Occasional Notes.

PROPOSED PHILATELIC LODGE OF MASONRY.

WE have pleasure in giving prominence to this proposal, and to request members of the Philatelic Society, London, who are active Freemasons to communicate with Mr. Gordon Smith, Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., with a view to the formation of a "philatelic" lodge.

TOO MANY PERFORATIONS!

"CAN nothing be done to eliminate from the catalogues the varieties of clean-cut and rough-cut perforations? This causes a great amount of unhappiness among collectors; they may have stamps clean-cut on one side, rough perforation on the other side, and medium perforation of both, say top and bottom. A collector wrote me recently that he had been worrying over them all the afternoon, and cursed stamps from the bottom of his heart."

The foregoing bitter wail emanates from one of the most experienced and astute Philatelists in this country, and is in line with remarks that have been made recently in this journal. Perforations, like many other things and people, are all very well in their place, but it should be a subordinate one. The question of rough and clean-cut perforations is, we understand, exhaustively considered and explained in the forthcoming work by Messrs. Napier and Bacon, and we hope, therefore, that this portion of our correspondent's lament may be soothed. The multiplication in a collection of all the recent and current gauges of perforation that are used simultaneously is, in our opinion, quite unnecessary to the ordinary collector, and those who *will* collect every variety might well be dubbed "perforamaniacs"!

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

WE have pleasure in publishing the following letter and programme of this Exhibition, and trust that it may be in all ways a successful and entertaining function:—

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the circular dated January 27th, 1902, I am directed to inform you that the Committee have decided to incur the responsibility of making the requisite arrangements for holding the proposed Exhibition. They trust they will receive further financial support, as the number and value of the medals will necessarily depend upon the amount of funds at their disposal. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Franz Reichenheim, 29, Holland Villas Road, London, W.) will be very pleased to receive any further subscriptions.

Over-leaf you will find a copy of the rules and regulations.

The cordial thanks of the Committee are due to the Philatelic Society, London, for kindly granting the use of their rooms for the holding of the Exhibition.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Secretary.*

Ingleside, St. Albans, Herts, February 20th, 1902.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—The Exhibition will take place at the rooms of the Philatelic Society, London, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C. (kindly lent by the Society), on Saturday, the 7th of June, 1902, from 12 noon to 6 p.m., and it will be a competitive one.

2.—Only members of the Herts Philatelic Society will be allowed to exhibit for competition. The Exhibition Committee, however, are authorised to invite other Philatelists to send exhibits, but not for competition.

3.—Only adhesive postage stamps, in an unused or used state (loose or on originals), in single specimens, strips, or blocks, may be shown. Essays, proofs, or reprints, only with their respective originals.

4.—The exhibits are to be divided into four classes:—

I.—Stamps of Great Britain, or any of the following Colonies: Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Griqualand, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, St. Helena, Straits Settlements, SouthAustralia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Victoria, Western Australia.

II.—Stamps of any of the remaining Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain.

III.—Stamps of any European country not comprised in Classes I. or II.

IV.—Stamps of any other country not comprised in Classes I., II., or III.

5.—No exhibit must exceed fifty stamps. Pairs count as one, strips of three count as two, blocks or strips of four count as three stamps; larger blocks or strips count in the same proportion, subject to the condition that unsevered varieties count as many stamps as there are distinct varieties. Essays, proofs, and reprints count as actual stamps.

6.—Each exhibit must be mounted on cards provided by the Society, to be had on application to the Hon. Secretary at 6d. a dozen, post-free.

7.—No exhibit must occupy more than three cards.

8.—Exhibitors are not bound to show consecutive issues nor to limit their exhibits to one country or colony.

9.—Each exhibitor may send in three exhibits for each Class, but must mark such exhibits separately "A," "B," and "C," and the Committee reserve to themselves the right to show only A, or A and B, should there not be sufficient space available to show all the three.

10.—The Committee will invite prominent Philatelists to act as judges. The judges will be instructed to give preference to exhibits which only contain single specimens, each being different, unless each specimen in the pair, strip, or block shown constitutes a distinct variety. The judges will also be instructed to give preference to exhibits in accordance with the completeness of the issues shown and not to rarities which have only a monetary value, but to such exhibits as show special philatelic knowledge or study.

11.—The Committee will place a number of medals—gold, silver, and bronze—at the disposal of the judges. No exhibitor may take more than one medal in each Class. Mr. Franz Reichenheim has also kindly presented two silver medals for the best exhibits shown by lady members who have not been awarded one of the Society's gold or silver medals.

12.—The Committee are at liberty to refuse any exhibit, without giving any reason.

13.—Every exhibitor must be the sole *bonâ fide* proprietor of the exhibit or exhibits shown by him.

14.—Exhibitors are requested to intimate to the Hon. Secretary on or before 1st May, 1902, the countries whose stamps they intend to show and the number of their exhibits in each class.

The exhibits must be sent free of charge to Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13, Walbrook, London, E.C., by Friday, May 30th, 1902.

15.—Each exhibit must be accompanied by the shortest possible description, giving the name of the country, year of issue, and exact number of stamps contained therein, as well as name and address of the owner on the back of each.

16.—The Committee and Mr. H. R. Oldfield will only receive exhibits on the condition that they incur no responsibility whatever for any loss or damage done to the exhibits in transit to them, while in their custody, or in course of return; they will, however, endeavour to take all reasonable precautions to ensure the safety of the exhibits while in their custody. Exhibitors wishing to insure their stamps against fire, burglary, and theft are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary before 1st May, stating the amount of the desired insurance, in order that necessary arrangements may be made. Each exhibitor insuring must bear the proper proportion of his insurance, which will be at the rate of 1s. 6d. for each £100.

17.—It would facilitate the work of the Committee to a great extent if the exhibitors would kindly call either personally or by their representatives for their exhibits immediately after the close of the Exhibition at the Exhibition-room. Any exhibit not called for by the owner or his representative at the close of the Exhibition will be taken care of by the Committee, and returned to the respective owner by registered post with the least possible delay.

18.—Admission to the Exhibition will be free of charge, but only by printed tickets to be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, or to any member of the Committee.

By order of the Committee,

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Secretary.*

Ingleside, St. Albans, Herts, February 20th, 1902.

THE NEW POST CARD ALBUM.

A COLLECTOR of long standing writes us as follows with regard to our criticism in last month's issue, that the leaves not being sufficiently stout might buckle, and we are pleased to give the testimony of actual experience, which outweighs many pages of theory! It should be borne in mind that no system of "mounting" entires is without some obvious drawback, and it would certainly seem that this new system is as little open to objection as any yet devised.

"The buckling up is not possible in the post card album, owing to the interlocking of other cards at back, which support those on front. If one side only of leaf, and all very thick, stiff white cards, as in some Capes and O.F.S. of small size, it might happen. I have my South Africans (about 400) in one book, and there is only one leaf that gives any hint of such a thing, where both sides are small rigid cards, which would not happen once in 500 leaves altogether, the thinner buff cards yielding to the paper bands."

THE LATE COLONEL DU MOULIN.

WITH reference to the lamented death of this gallant officer and Philatelist, Mr. Wilmot Corfield, of the Philatelic Society of India, writes us from Calcutta:—

"Considerable sorrow has been felt among Indian Philatelists on the announcement in the Press of the death, towards the end of January, of Colonel L. E. du Moulin while on active service with the Royal Sussex Regiment in the Orange River Colony. Colonel du Moulin was one of the original members of the Philatellc Society of India. He was an ardent Philatelist, and practically the founder, and for several years the Honorary Secretary, of the Dum Dum Stamp Club, perhaps the most successful of its kind in India. His loss will be widely deplored."

DEATH OF MR. E. F. GAMBS.

WE record with regret the very tragic death of this well-known dealer in the United States.

"The death of E. F. Gambs, San Francisco, causes sorrow in our little world. Mr. Gambs as one of the pioneer dealers in America witnessed many changes in Philately. He grew with the hobby; he shared in the largess that rewarded faithful attention to commercial Philately. Mr. Gambs was a dealer dating his connection with stamp collecting from the seventies. He entered in some way into all the philatelic life of the succeeding years. His reminiscences of all the striking phases in his long philatelic tenure would have been of engrossing interest. We supplement the particulars of the death of Mr. Gambs furnished by our San Francisco correspondent with the information of the following newspaper clipping:—

"'Ernest F. Gambs was found dead in bed in his room at 1,815, Devisadero Street, yesterday morning by his brother Walter. The room was full of gas, which escaped from an open jet, the flame of which is thought to have been extinguished by the draught from an open window. Gambs was a dealer in old stamps and coins, and his business, which was prosperous, entailed the receipt of a large number of letters. These he was in the habit of reading after he had retired, and this is not the first time that he had fallen asleep while so engaged. His business yielded an ample income; he was in good health and spirits; his relations with his family were harmonious, and the coroner's jury which investigated the case was satisfied that the death resulted from accident. He was forty years old and single.'"—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

WELL-CENTRED SPECIMENS.

WE must confess to no small amount of surprise at the following paragraph, which we cull from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of March 8th:—

"The Philatelic Society, New York, has just formulated an opinion through its prize committee which will justify its existence of the past ten years and guarantee its robust growth for another decade. In the series of awards for the best collection in every branch it emphatically puts a stop to the idiotic cry for 'perfectly centred stamps.' Collectors were, in fact, told that they should collect stamps as they are made, not as they ought to be made, in the opinion of the Philatelist. . . . Outside of stamp gamblers, stamps are collected to show the state of art in the different countries, and it is the average specimen of a postage

stamp which illustrates this. A perfectly evenly perforated specimen correctly illustrates the stamps of Seychelles. A very unevenly centred stamp would truthfully show the state of art in Mexico (while the stamps were manufactured in the country), while an average U.S. stamp should be cut into the design on one side. The cry for perfectly centred stamps has disgusted many old collectors. The fresh new-comers, with their thousand modern issues, tell the possessors of valuable old collections that they only buy perfect stamps. If the lines be restricted sufficiently, this is possible, but such books are neither interesting nor valuable, for they lack the really desirable stamps; but they have caused the old defenders of collecting to close their albums and cease buying, thus depreciating the value of stamps in general. Again, the cry for evenly centred stamps has given birth to a new interest, a considerable number of old stamps have been reperforated. When skilfully done it is impossible of detection, but, successfully foisted on the market, it opens the way for new frauds, injuring stamp collecting and depreciating the value of every stamp in the hands of collectors and dealers. We repeat, The Philatelic Society has done the best work of its lifetime in declaring, through its award committee, that an unevenly centred stamp is as good as any other, and will receive equal credit in all competitions."

The *M. P.* has on a previous occasion inveighed against the unwisdom (!) of preferring perfect specimens to imperfect ones, but remembering the fabled fox with the burnt tail, we did not attach much importance to a lament that might emanate from a somewhat analogous frame of mind. That such an important body as the Philatelic Society, New York, should, however, endorse this "pious opinion" quite passes our expectation, and we feel sure there must be some qualifying circumstances. The craze after perfect stamps, like anything else, may be occasionally overdone, and with regard to even centring, there are many issues in many countries where even centring in perforation or its equivalent in margins of imperforate stamps is really unattainable. At the same time, where stamps are, as a rule, or even as an exception, well centred, it seems palpable that such a specimen is preferable to those that have the design impinged upon by the needle. The modern desire to have nothing but the finest specimen has perhaps a deterrent influence (as regards the old issues only), as the most perfect stamps gradually drift to the wealthy collector, and only the inferior copies remain on the market. The inevitable trend of philatelic opinion throughout Europe is for finer and finer copies, and despite the jeremiads of those who prefer to take less perfect stamps at correspondingly lower prices, the best Philatelists will continue to take the best stamps, and will make the best investment for their outlay.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

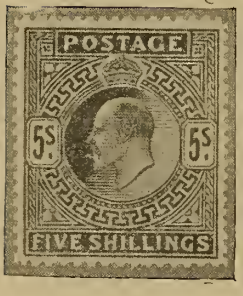
We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

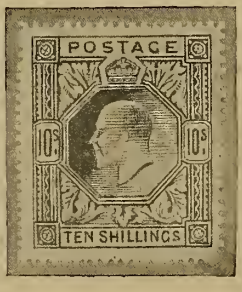
Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues,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

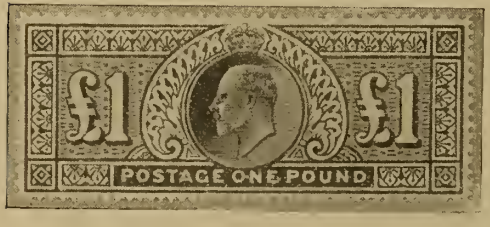
BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Controller of Stamps has kindly supplied us further with four values of the new King's Head stamps, the 1s., 5s., 10s., and £1.









We illustrate these above, and hope our readers will agree with us that they will prove handsome additions to our albums.

The 1s. was to be issued about March 25th, the 5s. and 10s. towards the middle of April, while the £1 will hardly be on sale until the middle of July.

There now remain but the 2d., 4d., 5d., 9d., and 10d. values to make their appearance.

We are informed that the 1d. post card, with the King's Head, in reply form has been seen, and that the new 6d. adhesive has been overprinted Govt PARCELS.

Adhesives.

1s., green and carmine, King's Head, wmk. Crown.
5s., carmine ,, ,, Anchor.
10s., blue ,, ,, ,,
£1, green ,, ,, three Crowns.
All perf. 14.

Official.

6d., purple, King's Head, overprinted Govt PARCELS.

Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff, reply form.

BAHAMAS.—Surgeon Edward Cooper informs us that in addition to the new adhesives expected and noted on page 17, there will be a 2½d. envelope, 2d. registered envelope, and 1d. and 2d. post cards bearing the King's Head.

Our correspondent also informs us that the 1s., yellow-green, CC wmk., is being sold at the post office, as well as the 1s., blue-green, CA, the stock of the former, which was discovered in 1897, not yet being exhausted.

The 1d., carmine, Queen's Head, is also being issued concurrently with the Picture 1d.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—If we except the £1 Victoria stamp lately chronicled, the stamps of these islands with the King's Head are the first of the Colonials to reach this side after being really issued to the public.

Messrs. Bright and Son send us the three values, agreeing with the particulars given on page 45, except that the colour of the 1s. is orange-brown.



We illustrate the 6d. value above, and have only further to note that the 2½d. and 6d. stamps have the value in a horizontally lined and the 1s. in a plain ground tablet.

HONG KONG.—We chronicled a 30 cents, brown, over twelve months ago, but it is only lately that this stamp has appeared.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen, and we find it watermarked CA and perf. 14.

We hear from *Ewen's Weekly* that a 12 cents, dark blue, with wmk. CA and perf. 14, has appeared, and that the 5 cents, yellow, now comes in a paler shade.

Adhesives.

5 cents, pale yellow, CA; perf. 14.
12 ,, dark blue ,, ,,

INDIA. — *Kishengarh.* — We have seen some more of the ¼ a. and 1 a. stamps which we noted in November, and we find that they are printed in sheets of twenty-four (six horizontal rows of four) from plates made up of casts or electrotypes, instead of being struck singly as before. The paper is wove, slightly toned, and not so smooth as that recently used. The perforation is probably done with a rouletting wheel applied to several sheets together.

We have also received a fresh lot of various values, printed singly, all imperf.; amongst them are the following.—*M. J.*

¼ a., pink; *tête-bêche.*
1 a., purple.
5 r., magenta.

Bussahir.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ¼ anna, in brown, with mauve monogram and pin-perf. We understand this is a new colour for this value.

Adhesive. ¼ anna, brown; pin-perf.

LABUAN.—We have discovered in a large collection a variety of the "8," in black, on 12 c., carmine, Type 3 of Gibbons, where *both* figures "8" are *upright*, and not the lower one *sideways.*

MAURITIUS.—Messrs. Bright and Son and Mr. L. E. Bradbury have sent us copies of the 18 cents, green and blue, stamp, surcharged $\frac{12}{\text{CENTS}}$ in black, with original value barred out.

Ewen's states that 30,000 specimens were overprinted, sold out within a few hours of course, and that a permanent 12 cents value is in preparation.

Provisional. $\frac{12}{\text{CENTS}}$ on 18 c., green and ultramarine.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—A variety here is worth noting.

In a batch of stamps recently received by *Ewen's Colonial Market* the fifth stamp in the third row of the right-hand pane had in each case a hyphen between the "N" and "C" of "AGEN-CIES," joining the two letters together.

NORTH BORNEO.—We have noticed it stated in the *M. J.* that the 50 c. is surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," in *red*, and not in black—if we understand correctly—unless we are, as is unfortunately probable, treated to both a black and a red overprint.

Our contemporary also hears, on the best authority, that No. 115, the 5 c. with frame in *blue*, does not exist, and that no change in the colour of that value is at present in contemplation.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY. — The South African Stamp Company kindly sends us the 6d., blue, "V. R. I." stamp, surcharged "4d." in red, and informs us that "as they are surcharged on the raised-dot issue, they will, of course, show all the varieties of that, viz. second printing. It appears that the authorities intend to make use of the old stock in this manner before giving out the new issue." We are told this value is required for registration purposes.

Mr. A. H. Stamford writes:—

"I was rather surprised in glancing over a pane of the 4d. provisional, which I have just received, to find the thick "V" with inverted "I" variety in the 6d. value, upon which this issue is surcharged, as I was under the impression that this variety only appeared in the 1d. and 2d. values. It is clear, however, that it exists also in the 6d., so far, at least, as the provisional 4d. is concerned, and occupies precisely the same position—the first stamp on the seventh row—as in the 1d. and 2d. values, with this variety already recorded. There will also be a further variety of the new provisional to note, viz. 4d., red, on 6d., black, with no dot after "R" in the fifth stamp on the fifth row of the pane."

Provisional. 4d., in red, on 6d., blue "V. R. I." issue.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us that Niue and Penrhyn Island are to have an issue of stamps some time this year.

The New Zealand stamps, with an overprint, will do duty.

SARAWAK.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 cents, green, of the current type showing a watermark resembling a rose.

Adhesive. 2 c., green, wmk. Rose (?); perf. 14.

TASMANIA.—From Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and L. E. Bradbury specimens of the Pictorial 1d. and 2d. values, printed on V and Crown paper and perf. 12½, reach us.

It would appear that a six months' supply of these stamps has been printed in *Melbourne*, but why on the V and Crown paper? It is stated by our correspondents that all the other values of the Pictorial issues are in future to be produced in Melbourne.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine, Pictorial, wmk. V and Crown; perf. 12½.
2d., purple (shades), Pictorial, wmk. V and Crown; perf. 12½.

TRANSVAAL.—The *M. J.* adds to the list of 1885 stamps perf. 11½×12 the 4d., dark olive.

Adhesive. 4d., dark olive, of 1885; perf. 11½×12

TRINIDAD.—We are told by *Ewen's Weekly* that two types of the "ONE PENNY," lilac and carmine, stamp lately in use may be found.

One variety has the letters thick and square, about 1½ mm. high, and the centre of the "O" round; in the other the letters are thinner and taller, about 1¾ mm. high, and the centre of the "O" oval.

The 1d., in black on red, is found in the latter type.

Surgeon Edward Cooper sends us specimens of the 1s. of 1896, in both blue-green and brown and yellow-green and brown.

Our esteemed correspondent informs us that he possesses also the 5s. value in both shades of green, and that probably the 10s. and £1 may be found in both colours.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—From several quarters comes the news of a new value being issued here, the 35 heller, green, figures in black, perf. 13, but nothing is said about diagonal lines.

Adhesive. 35 heller, green and black; perf. 13.

BULGARIA.—The *M. C.* includes a 15 stotinki, lake and grey-black, in the provisional set of Postage Due stamps.

According to *Ewen's Weekly* it is somewhat doubtful whether this provisional set was official.

Postage Due Provisional. 15 s., lake and grey-black.

FINLAND.—It is reported that the current 10 pennia stamp comes perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 10 penni; perf. 11½.

GREECE.—On page 47 we gave a list of Parcel Post stamps taken from the pages of a contemporary.

It would now appear that there are no 1 and 2 l. stamps, these values having been given in the place of 1 and 2 drachmai.

Gold has to be paid for the purchase of these stamps, though paper money is good enough to secure the ordinary postals.

Parcel Post Stamps. 1 dr., carmine.
2 dr., brown.

HUNGARY.—Owing to an increase in the tariff for the interior, the current 4 filler internal post cards have been replaced by the following. The stamp is of the current type, and the cards are of the Postal Union size.—*M. C.*

Post Cards.

5 filler, brown on buff (*Hung.*)
5+5 ,, ,, ,, (,,)
5 ,, ,, ,, (*Hung.-Croat.*)
5+5 ,, ,, ,, (,, ,,).

ROUMANIA.—There is something new in the perforation line here, the *M. C.* having received the 15 bani, lilac-grey, with compound perfs. 13½×11½.

Adhesive. 15 bani, lilac-grey; perf. 13½×11½.

AMERICA.

ANTIOQUIA.—We gather from the *M. C.* that there is a new setting of the latest type-set provisionals. It is again in four varieties, and has the word "Centavo" inside the frame of ornaments below the figure.

Provisional. 1 c., pale red; issued November, 1901.

BRAZIL.—A Continental journal reports having met with the 20 reis newsband, green on buff, with inverted head.

GUATEMALA.—The *M. C.* has received the 2 cents, brown, of the current issue overprinted VIA / PANAMA and hears of the 10 c., red, so treated.

We should like to know if this overprint is official, and why it was applied.

PANAMA. — The current 5 cents, blue, "map" stamp has been overprinted with a large "A R" in an oval, for registered letter duty.

UNITED STATES.—It is reported that the new series of stamps will include a 13 cents value to cover the rates of foreign postage and registration.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CURAÇAO.—The Dutch stamps surcharged "CURAÇAO" and various values are slowly getting into circulation.

The 25 c. on 25 c., red and blue, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Surgeon Edward Cooper sends us the single Postal Union card, 2 cents, blue on white, surcharged

$$\frac{1}{1902}$$

CENT, and states that the supply of the provisional 1 cent cards chronicled in our last number is exhausted.

It will be noticed that the error in date has been corrected.

Our correspondent also writes :—

"The 2 c. on 3 c. adhesive is now exhausted, the last being sold yesterday (February 6th), but the Postmaster was unable to tell what steps had been taken to replace this value. These surcharges are all necessary, as in view of the almost certain sale of the islands to America, it would not be advisable to incur the expense of new dies."

It seems probable, therefore, that, under the circumstances, we shall have a large crop of surcharged stamps.

Ewen's Weekly informs us that in both the recently issued provisional adhesives—2 on 3 cents and 8 on 10 cents—there are varieties in the shape of the figure "2" of "1902." Eight on each sheet have a straight foot to the figure "2."

From the same source we learn that the Unpaid Letter stamps are of small rectangular design, "1 CENT 1", etc., displayed at foot; and the body of the stamp consists of a circular design inscribed "DANSK VESTINDIEN — PORTOMAERKE", with "C.R." and a Crown in the centre. Also, on the authority of Mr. J. M. Bartels, the current 4 c., brown and blue, postage adhesive, with the new perforation 12½. The 1, 3, 5, and 10 c. have already been recorded, but all other values still have the old gauge 14 × 13½.

Adhesive. 4 cents, brown and blue; perf. 12½.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Lithographed in blue, on white paper. Badly perf. 11½.
1, 4, 6, and 10 cents, blue.

Post Card.

$$\frac{1}{1902}$$

CENT on 2 c., blue on white, Postal Union card.

DUTCH INDIES.—In our December number of 1900 we chronicled four surcharged Dutch envelopes for use here, and it would appear that these have only recently been placed in circulation, *Ewen's Weekly* reporting receipt of specimens, naming a fifth variety, 25 c. on 25 c., rose and blue, and stating that all would only remain in use for three months, when a permanent set is expected to appear.

PERSIA.—The current 50 krans, red-brown, has been reduced in value to 5 kr. by a black and violet surcharge in the new value.

Adhesive. 5 krans on 50 kr., red-brown.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901–1902.

President—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY. — C. J. DAUN.
E. D. BACON. — R. EHRENBACH.
W. D. BECKTON. — T. W. HALL.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. — L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
R. MEYER.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 14th February, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Rudolph Meyer, C. Neville Biggs, W. Fulcher, Edward J. Nankivell, Gordon Smith, Thos. W. Hall, William Silk, jun., T. Maycock, A. B. Creeke, jun., L. L. R. Hausburg, Adolf Rosenberg, Herbert R. Oldfield, Louis E. Bradbury, C. J. Daun, R. B. Yardley, Robert Ehrenbach, Lachlan Gibb.

Visitor: F. A. Bellamy.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 31st January, 1902, were read and confirmed.

A telegram was read from the Hon. Secretary explaining his absence.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg produced for the inspection of members some sheets of the stamps of Prince Edward Island of the following values:

1d., 2d., 3d. (two sheets, each different), and 4d. (two sheets both alike). Mr. Hausburg read some notes on the stamps.

Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., also produced a specimen of the current 1d. stamp, surcharged "R. H. Official," which were intended for use in the Royal Household, and intimated that the ½d. value would be surcharged in a similar way. The thanks of the members were accorded to Messrs. Hausburg and Creeke for the stamps shown and information given.

Mr. Thomas W. Hall then proceeded to read a paper entitled, "Further Notes of the 1858-1867 Issue of Peru," illustrated by specimens of the stamps and some very fine enlarged photographs of the various values and types, showing, amongst other things, the original state of the plate of the 1 dinero value with the first and second retouches, and also the original state of the plate of the 1 peseta and the retouch thereof.

Mr. Hall also showed a set of Chilian stamps used at Peruvian offices and post offices during the war, and pointed out that all genuine stamps so used should bear postmarks between the dates July, 1882, and October 23rd, 1883.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Oldfield and seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith and supported by Mr. Ehrenbach, who hoped the members would express a wish that Mr. Hall's article when published should be fully illustrated. The resolution was further supported by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who made some reference to the question as to how many copies of the medio-peso, rose, appeared in a sheet of the 1 peseta value, which question has not yet been satisfactorily determined.

The vote of thanks, coupled with Mr. Ehrenbach's recommendation, was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried, and after a suitable response by Mr. Hall the proceedings terminated.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1901-1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 28th February, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: C. Neville Biggs, Franz Reichenheim, Thos. Wm. Hall, H. G. Palliser, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Meyer, Louis E. Bradbury, A. B. Creeke, jun., Edward J. Nankivell, Gordon Smith, A. R. Barrett, Herbert R. Oldfield, William Silk, jun., T. Maycock, W. Schwabacher, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard.

Visitors: J. Chapman, E. P. Richardson.

The chair was taken by Mr. C. Neville Biggs, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 14th February, 1902, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Morley, accompanied by volume ii. of *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, which he presented to the Society for the library, and the gift was directed to be acknowledged by the Honorary Librarian in the usual way.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Messrs. Oscar Wassermann and William Moser, proposed by Mr. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. Hausburg, and after ballot both these gentlemen were declared duly elected members of the Society.

The Honorary Secretary explained, on behalf of the Vice-President, that his absence from the meeting was caused by illness.

Mr. Ehrenbach then produced for the inspection of members two sheets of the 2d. and 4d. values of the Gold Coast stamps, which had been divided for postal use as 1d. and 2d. stamps. The 2d. stamps were cut vertically, and the 4d. stamps diagonally. The sheets had been lent to Mr. Ehrenbach by Messrs. Pemberton and Kirkpatrick for production to the members.

Mr. Fulcher also produced for the inspection of members the following stamps surcharged "Board of Education": current issues of Great Britain of the values of ½d., 1d., and 2½d.; issues with Queen Victoria's head of the values of 5d. and 1s.

Mr. Rudolph Meyer then read a paper entitled, "Two Sides of the Question; or, What the Wives Think." A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Tilleard, seconded by Mr. Reichenheim, and after some words in support by Mr. Ehrenbach, the resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Meyer suitably responded.

In the absence of Mr. Frentzel, Mr. Meyer then gave a display of the figure issues of the Mexican stamps belonging to Mr. Frentzel for the years 1886, 1895 to 1899, and the current issues. The display was accompanied by notes from Mr. Chapman, a well-known writer and specialist in these stamps, who had acquired his knowledge from a residence of many years in the country, and who was present at the meeting as a visitor, on the introduction of the Assistant Secretary. Much valuable and interesting information was given by Mr. Chapman upon these stamps, which was much appreciated by the members. A vote of thanks to Mr. Frentzel and Mr. Chapman was moved by Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

AT the meeting on March 6th Messrs. J. J. Coates, C. H. Crosse, H. Köhler, R. Kronmann, O. Marsh, T. P. Stokoe, and J. Verzyl were duly elected members.

Donations to the library, by Mr. Schwabacher, of *Roussin's Catalogue*, and Mr. Morley of several of his publications, were received with thanks.

Members may have the loan of books or the MSS. Catalogue on application to the Librarian and payment of postages.

Satisfactory work was done in the discussion and cataloguing of the Colonial revenues from Antigua to British Guiana, several additions being listed.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, April 3rd, at 6.30 p.m., at 65, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., when the fiscals of British Guiana (provisionals), British Honduras, British North Borneo, and Canada will be taken.

Members are expected to bring their collections or send full notes of any unlisted varieties in these countries.

His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C., has kindly accepted the honorary membership of the Society.

Rules and any other information can be had from the Hon. Secretary, A. B. Kay, 35, Bessborough Street, London, S.W.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, March 4th, 1902, at 7 p.m

Present: Messrs. Frentzel (chair), Boyes, Bradbury, Charlick, Cool, Cooper, Gaffe, Hall, Jacoby, Meyer, Reichenheim, Richardson, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Thompson, Thomson, Wane, and Slade.

Messrs. Heginbottom, Vernon Roberts, and Thompson were elected members of the Society.

The date of the April meeting was altered to April 8th, and that of the Annual Meeting to the second Tuesday in June.

Subject to Mr. Haynes' approval, the date of the garden party to be held at St. Albans was fixed for Saturday, June 14th, 1902.

The Hon. Treasurer to the Exhibition Fund announced that the donations already received amounted to upwards of £45.

Thanks to Mr. Field for his offer of 500 Exhibition cards were passed.

Mr. T. W. Hall was then introduced by the Chairman, and read a paper on, and gave a display of, the later issues of the stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Commencing with the lithographed issue of 1888-90, Mr. Hall showed various settings-up of the ½ c., blue, and explained the different varieties of each value, and the mode of printing and preparation of this provisional issue.

All the succeeding issues, including the small and large "Sun" types, were shown, mostly in unused blocks of four, in many striking varieties of shades, the difference between the watermarks and papers being clearly illustrated.

Possibly the most novel feature was the attention paid to the varieties of perforations in the three last issues. Mr. Hall stated that at least three machines must have been used—two single-lined machines perforating 11½ and 12, and one, if not two, comb-machines. Many stamps were shown in curious compound perforations, and several in a hitherto unchronicled variety of 12½ large holes, similar to the recent perforations of the stamps of South Australia.

The Chairman passed a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his interesting and instructive exhibition, and private exchange, discussion, etc., brought the meeting to a close at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE ninth meeting was held on Friday, February 14th, but owing to the severe weather the attendance was small, only six members being present in addition to the President.

Mr. Beckton gave a display of the stamps of Denmark, including five copies of the first issue, with original gum; 1870 issue, perf. 12½; 2 sk., a block of four and a single, as well as one used; 4 sk., block of thirty-six and a pair imperf. horizontally; 48 sk., strip of three.

THE tenth meeting was held on Friday, February 28th, at the Grand Hotel, the President being in the chair and seven other members present.

The resignation of Mr. A. H. Harrison, who is ceasing to collect, was accepted with sincere regret.

Mr. Coote read a short paper on the 5 bani Roumania 1879 error, which he characterised as an original stamp. Mr. Munn followed with some remarks on the 1882 issue Queensland 1d., pointing out the differences between the two dies.

THE eleventh meeting took place on Friday, March 14th. The President was in the chair, and there were nine other members and one visitor present.

The Rev. L. H. Ward was elected an ordinary member, and Messrs. F. H. Bazley, Humphrey Bennett, and H. C. Bender corresponding members of the Society.

In the unavoidable absence through illness of Mr. Abbott, Mr. Beckton showed his collection of Queensland, including, amongst other good stamps, the first issue in pairs, a pair unused 1s., roughly perf. 15, several copies of the 4d., 1865, from the 3d. plates, and the 6d., no wmk., perf. 12, unused.

G. FRED. H. GIBSON.
1, CLARENCE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THREE packets, containing 146 sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,414 2s. 10d., were made up and despatched on the February circuit by the 24th of that month. A good number of selections of medium and rare stamps were included for exchange, and members should find little difficulty in filling up many blanks in their albums at moderate quotations. Five applications for membership have been accepted during the past month, and as buyers still predominate over sellers, room would gladly be found for collectors having good duplicates: the Club will be found a capital medium for the disposal of such duplicates. Entrance fee, 2s.; no annual subscription and no charge on purchases. As the packets are very valuable, care has to be exercised that undeniable references accompany each application. Arrangements are made that every member sees the packets first in turn, and non-contributing members are placed last on the list. Period of circulation does not extend beyond thirteen weeks.

October packets have come back, and sheets have been returned and balances submitted. Sales for that month amounted to £161 12s. 2d.

Rules will be forwarded on demand, and full information supplied by

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

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 18th and 19th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1 fr., orange, slightly creased	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	3	5	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, imperf., block of 108,* no gum	4	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Die 3,* part gum	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green,* no gum	2	15	0
Ditto, 1858–64, 1d., rose-red, Plate 132, block of six,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1883–4, £1, purple-brown, Orbs,* no gum	4	4	0
Spain, 1852, 6 r., blue,* no gum	2	15	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 c., on white,* no gum	5	5	0
Ditto, 3 lire, thinned, fair	19	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf.	6	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	4	15	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, perf.	3	3	0
Mafeking, collection of eighteen	15	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and rose,* mint	4	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, medium	7	5	0
Niger Coast, HALF PENNY, in blue, on 2d.,* mint	4	17	6
Zululand, 5s., carmine	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet *	6	15	0
Ditto, 4d., orange, fine	2	3	0
Ditto, 1s., orange	7	15	0
Tobago, 1d. on half 6d., in MS.	2	6	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho., early impression	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, medium impression	2	8	0
New South Wales, 2d., Plate 2, early impression, no Pick or Shovel	4	0	0
Ditto, 2d., Plate 2	1	15	0
Queensland, 6d., green, imperf. (1860)	3	3	0
Ditto, 1868–74, 1s., claret,* mint	7	15	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue and red *	2	0	0

Collections, 9,395, £80; 2,419, £24; 2,394, £23.

Some exceedingly useful remainders of countries were included in this sale, and fetched good prices.

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 4th and 5th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, first issue, set complete,* 6d. used	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* 1d. and 1s. used	2	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, block of thirty-six,* half more or less creased	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair,* mint	1	6	0
Roumania, Moldavia, 54 paras, cut sexagonally, on entire	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, on entire	15	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, used and very fine	3	0	0
Ditto, another, not so fine	2	2	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.	3	3	0
India, 1854, ½ anna, red *	5	10	0
British East Africa, 5 a., black on blue*	2	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals,* mint	5	2	6
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, slightly defective	3	17	6
Mafeking, set of nineteen	17	0	0
Lagos, 1885–7, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., "Specimen"	3	0	0
Mauritius, Large Fillet, 2d., blue, two small tears	8	0	0
Transvaal, 1887, ½d. to 10s., set of ten,* mint	4	5	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine	3	3	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 6,* mint	2	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., carmine, single-lined border, small tear	1	12	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., bronze-green	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1d. and 2d.,* very fair copies	3	17	6

Collections, 5,220, £38; 5,100, £29; 804 (Lallier's), £24; 2,644, £23.

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of February 27th and 28th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, first issue, complete,* mint	3	3	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr.,* with gum	1	16	0
Straits Settlements, 96 c., grey, perf. 12½,* pinhole	1	18	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* creased	2	18	0
Orange Free State, 4 on 6d., rose, Types A, C, and D,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, A and D, 1d. on 5s., Type D,* mint	2	12	6
Zanzibar on Indian, blue surcharge, ½a., green	2	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* with gum	3	15	0
Canada, 5 c., slate-green, large size, block of nine,* mint	2	12	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, ditto	2	2	0
U.S.A., Periodicals, 9 c., black	1	2	0
Bahamas, perf. 12½, 1s., green,* with gum	2	10	0
British Honduras, 6d., yellow, and 1s., grey,* with gum	3	8	0
Cuba, 1883, error, *10* on 20, brown	1	14	0
Danish West Indies, 14 c., green and lilac,* with gum	1	1	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho.,* with gum	3	5	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., green,* ditto	3	15	0
St. Lucia, Star, 4d.,* blue, ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, 6d., green.* ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, 1886, 6d., lilac, *used*	2	2	0
St. Vincent, pair, ½d. on half 6d.,* with gum	2	7	6
Ditto, ONE PENNY on 6d., yellow-green*	3	0	0

March 13th & 14th
Preston, Bell & Cooper.

£



on Dickinson paper.

£8-8-0



£15. 0. 0.



£3. 12. 6



£5. 0. 0



£4-10. 0



Fine



£2. 12. 6



£8. 8. 0



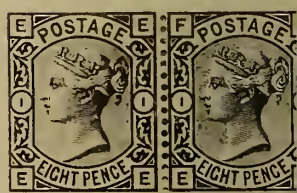
£15. 0. 0



£11. 0. 0

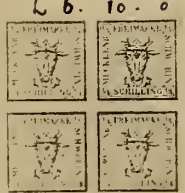


£7. 5. 0



Brown-Lilac.

£6. 10. 0



Rouletted.

£3. 0. 0



£5. 0. 0



on "Grey" paper



£2. 8. 0



Perf 13½.

£



£4. 0. 0





£6. 12. 6



20. K.

£3. 17. 6



2 K.







£3.0.0



£2.10.0









£2.10.0



£5.10.0



£3.0.0







£5.10.0



£4.15.0



£15.0.0



£2.17.0





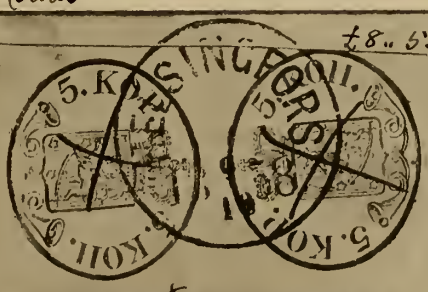
Green on Yellow Colour Proof

£10.0.0.





£8.5.0.

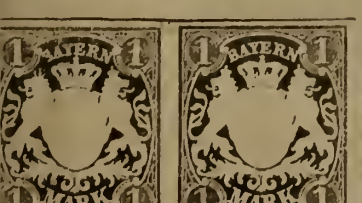


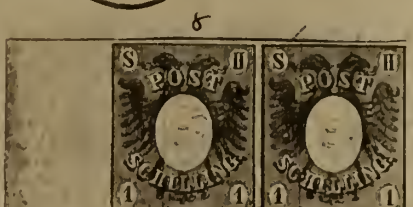
£2.10.0



£2.10.0







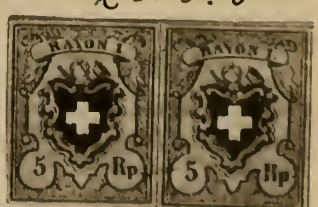


£2.17.0





£3.0.0



	£	s.	d.
Tobago, 5s., slate,* with gum	2	6	0
Tolima, first issue, 5 c., on azure wove paper, a reconstructed plate of ten, including strip of four and pair	5	0	0
Ditto, 5 c., on azure, quadrillé paper, a reconstructed plate of ten	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 1, on horizontally ribbed paper	2	14	0
Ditto, 1d., Plate 2 . £2 4s. and	2	10	0
Ditto, 1d., on laid paper	4	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, the variety "CREVIT" omitted, splendid margins all round	6	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, variety Pick and Shovel omitted	7	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, variety shading outside Fan ornament	5	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., green on blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 1872, NZ, 1d., *brown*	14	0	0
Ditto, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	3	3	0
Queensland, Script, 1d., orange-verm.*	2	8	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue	3	3	0
Collections, 3,051, £72 10s.; 1,382, £22; and 2,389, £11 18s.			

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of March 13th and 14th.

All unused unless specially noted.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of eight	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "V.R.", pair	15	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, without white lines, block of six; somewhat defective	5	0	0
Ditto, 1d. and 2d., Small Crown, perf. 14	4	15	0
Ditto, ½d., red, Plate 9, vert. pair	3	12	6
Ditto, 10d., brown, Plate 4	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 3	2	7	6
Ditto, 8d., brown-lilac, hor. pair	7	5	0
Ditto, £1, purple-brown, three Crowns	3	3	0
Gibraltar, first issue complete	3	7	6
Austria, Mercury, 6 kr., dull yellow	7	15	0
Hungary, 25 k., red-lilac, litho., block of four	4	10	0
Belgium, 1850, 10 c., brown, wmk. in frame	5	10	0
France, 1 fr., orange, slight stain	5	0	0
Baden, 1862, 3 k., rose, perf. 13½	2	8	0
Bavaria, 1849, 6 k., brown, the variety	2	10	0
Hanover, 1850, 1 gg., grey-blue	3	0	0
Ditto, 10 gr., green	2	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ⅓ sch., red, roul.	6	10	0
Saxony, 1851, the error, ½ ngr., *used*	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 ngr., *dark blue*, no gum	2	17	0
Ditto, 1856, 10 ngr., blue, hor. pair	2	17	0
Wurtemberg, 1875–9, 2 marks, ver. on orange	4	0	0
Naples, ½ T., Arms, *used*	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Cross, *used*	3	0	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, orange on grey, hor. strip of three	5	0	0
Ditto, 2 soldi, *used*	3	0	0
Russia, 1858, 20 k., wmk. 2	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 k., wmk. 3	7	7	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 kr., brown and blue, *used*	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 20 kr., blue and red	6	12	6
Finland, 1858, 5 k., blue, *tête-bêche* pair, *used*	8	5	0
Servia, 1866, 2 p., error of colour	4	15	0
Spain, 1850, 10 Rs., green	2	12	6
Ditto, 1851, 2 Rs., red	15	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 Rs., red, *used*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 Rs., vermilion	8	8	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze	11	0	0
Sweden, the error "Tretio"	10	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ R., *used*	2	10	0
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ R.	2	10	0
Ditto, 1850, 5 R., black and red on blue, mint pair	3	0	0
Turkey, collection of 210	12	0	0

Altogether a fine sale, and far above the average.

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 24th and 26th.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	15	0
Brazil, 600 reis, italic figures	4	4	0
British Guiana, first issue, 12 c., cut round	5	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 4 c., black on blue	5	5	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners partly cut	4	7	6
Ditto, 1876, 4 c., perf. 12½	2	2	0
Ditto, 1888, $1, mint	2	2	0
British Honduras, CC, perf. 14, 50 c. on 1s., grey, small type, mint	2	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, vermilion*	12	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* cut close	3	5	0
Ditto, 10d., blue, thick paper*	4	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., scarlet . £3 3s. and	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d. deep blue	5	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 6d., slate-lilac*	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green,* part gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 1d., carmine,* mint, block of four	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green,* mint	4	17	6
Ditto, Provl., ½d. on 3d., CC	2	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., one side close	12	0	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto	13	0	0
Ditto, 9d., ditto, lilac-brown	3	7	6
Ditto, 2s., ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, 4d., dull rose, clean-cut perf. 14–16,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., brown, rough perf.* £3 5s. and	4	7	6
Ditto, 8d., brown, clean-cut perf. 14–16*	5	0	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.*	5	15	0
Ditto, 5d., red-brown, no wmk.,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., no wmk., slight defect in perf.*	5	10	0
Ditto, 5d., red-brown, CC, 12½, ditto*	2	10	0
Ditto, 24 c., purple-brown, CA, mint*	17	0	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c. of 1872	3	7	6
Bolivar, 10 c., green, first issue	3	3	0
France, 1 fr., orange . £3 10s. and	7	5	0
Reunion, 30 c., uncancelled, though on original	38	0	0
Ditto, another copy, *used*, on original	28	0	0
Gambia, 1s., green,* mint	2	0	0
Great Britain, 5s., rose on blue, Anchor, with gum, small mark on face	4	15	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, lilac-brown, Orbs*	5	0	0
Griqualand, 5s., Type 2 of S. G. and Co.,* mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1d., red,* mint, pane of sixty, showing various types of the large "G"	12	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue,* vertical strip of five, large "G," various types	8	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, S. G. and Co. No. 85	2	17	6

	£	s.	d.
Hong Kong, no wmk., complete set of seven,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 96 c., yellow-brown,* mint	8	5	0
Ditto, $10, rose,* mint	2	10	0
India, 1856, no wmk., 2 annas, yellow-green,* mint	2	12	6
Ditto, Service, 4 annas	4	0	0
Lagos, CC, 1d., orange,* mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue,* mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown, *used*	8	12	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, very early state, 1d. and 2d., on original, very fine	19	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red, Greek border, fine	2	10	0
Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, thinned	4	15	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green,* mint	3	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	12	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-verm.*	7	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange	11	17	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 1, £3 3s. and	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 2	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on laid	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green, very fine	6	15	0
Ditto, 1851, 1d., carmine on yellowish*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., orange, imperf.	4	0	0
New Zealand, 2d., vermilion, Lozenges	3	0	0
Niger Coast, 10s. in vermilion on 5d., S.G. 32,* mint	11	0	0
Peru, medio peso, rose, thinned	6	0	0
Azores, first issue, 5 r., black surcharge,* mint	3	0	0
Queensland, 2d., blue, imperf.	5	5	0
Ditto, 6d., green, imperf.	3	3	0
Ditto, 1d., rose, clean-cut perf. 16, Large Star*	4	5	0
St. Vincent, 1d., red, perf. 11–12 × 14–15	5	10	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green, clean-cut perf. 15,* part gum	17	10	0
St. Vincent, 4d., deep blue*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., rose-red,* mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1s., verm., 11–12½ all round*	3	10	0
Ditto, 5s., Star,* mint	9	5	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	8	15	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue,* mint	10	0	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales	4	0	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel*	7	0	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue	4	4	0
Tobago, CC, £1, mauve,* mint	12	10	0
Ditto, 1d. in MS. on half 6d.	4	10	0
Ditto, CC, 6d., stone*	2	12	6
Ditto, CA, ditto*	5	10	0
Transvaal, 1878, "V.R. TRANSVVVL," 6d., blue on green, imperf., inverted surcharge*	6	7	6
Trinidad, CA, 14, ½d., lilac,* mint	4	0	0
U.S.A., 1869, 24 c., centre inverted	21	0	0
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5 c., on entire, S.G. No. 2	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 3	3	3	0
Victoria, 1862, 6d., orange	4	10	0
Ditto, 10d., slate,* with gum	2	6	0
Ditto, 5s., blue on yellow	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green, imperf.*	3	10	0

The total amount realised in this sale was £1,934 8s.

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MR. W. HADLOW.

Sale of February 17th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, early, no margins	3	9	0
Natal, 4d., perf. 12½*	1	2	0
Oil Rivers, "HALF PENNY" in violet on 2d., Gibbons' No. 12	1	10	0
Orange Free State, 6d., *blue*, mint, block of four*	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, vertical strip of three*	4	10	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 2½d., blue, raised stops, pair,* mint	5	17	6
Sierra Leone, Half Penny on 1½d., CA, mint,* with inverted surcharge	1	1	0
Trinidad, "O S" on 5s., perf. 12½*	1	11	0
Ditto, 10s., green and blue*	1	9	0
A collection of post cards, 2,300	6	6	0

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MR. W. HADLOW.

Sale of March 3rd, 1902.

	£	s.	d.
British East Africa, first issue, set of three,* mint	4	17	6
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 132, block of four*	1	4	0
Grenada, 1d., blue-green, perf. 14, Small Star, S.G. 9A,* mint	1	1	0
India, 2 a., ultramarine, S.G. 88A, doubly printed,* mint	3	7	6
Liberia, 4 c., green and black, centre inverted*	2	8	0
Ditto, $5, lake and black, ditto*	3	17	6
Orange Free State, 3d., blue, surcharged both "HALVE PENNY" and "½d." in figures,* mint	3	7	6
Winterthur, vertical pair of 2½ r.	3	10	0
Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines	5	5	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. APRIL, 1902. No. 124.

Philatelic Literature.



SOME considerable portion of this number of the journal is, as on numerous previous occasions, occupied with notices—necessarily brief—of recent important books on stamps and their history. It is not so many years since that what might be termed the classic works on Philately could be numbered on the fingers, but the last two decades have seen a revolution herein as amazing as it is welcome. The foremost writers on the Continent, in the States, and in this country have given us of their best, and the whole philatelic world is the gainer thereby. A feature, however, that is not so satisfactory is the relatively small circulation of these valuable works of reference and education. It is palpable that they cannot be produced on the lines of the cheap novel, and it may well be that many a collector (most unwisely) elects to spend his money upon the stamps and not the books. The formation of anything approaching a representative philatelic library is beyond the scope of the ordinary collector, and, indeed, within a very few years will be practically unattainable. The half-way house in this difficulty is the greater circulation and diffusion of these works through the medium of Philatelic Societies. Every body in the world worthy of that name should have at least one copy of all important works for the benefit of their members, and the larger societies should possess two, or even more, for lending-out purposes, etc. The Philatelic Society of London itself does not set too laudable an example herein, as its library is far below what it should be for so important a body, and requires, by the acquisition of further books, by a more complete and properly bound series of all the important journals, and by the provision of proper book-cases, to be brought on a par with the status of the Society. We trust that

this question will be taken up, and that the librarian's heroic efforts may be seconded by an energetic sub-committee who will not cease their labours until the London Philatelic Society has a library truly worthy of its name and reputation.

Two Sides of the Question; or, What the Wives Say.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on February 28th, 1902.

By RUDOLF MEYER.



I HAVE sometimes thought, though I fear the thought is disloyal, that there is very little more, from our own point of view, to be said or written about stamps. It reminds me of what I somewhere read many years ago about "Life." I remember the writer complained that it was impossible to institute a new simile on the subject. It was declared to be entirely exhausted, any attempt to meet the demand for novelty being hopeless. I must confess it sometimes seems to me that we are in the same predicament; so many things—good, bad, and indifferent—have been said and written on stamps that there seems to be nothing left to say. Have we not aired our hobby from every point of view, discussed and dissected stamps of all kinds—British and foreign, genuine and faked? Have we not admired shades, held learned discussions on perforations, and brought knowledge and acumen to bear on watermarks and errors? All things have come in for their due share of attention. Specialising and general collecting, young collectors and veterans, dealers and their little ways, and potentates with their enormous collections, all have had their day and hour, so I really think you must agree with me that there is scarcely anything new under the sun to be said about stamps. On the other hand, who can withstand the genial and polite Secretary when that little note comes to hand with its "Dear Mr. So-and-so,—We are making up our programme for the next season, and would be *so* pleased if we could put your name down for a short paper," etc.? We hesitate, and with the obvious result—vanity stepping in to assist. We write back: "Am very much occupied, etc., but will try, and you can put me down for so-and-so." Then comes repentance, and we wonder why we were so foolish as to promise, and what on earth we shall write about this time. My own case was so desperate that I felt I must consult my best friends, the ladies, who are always so ready and willing to help a lame dog over a stile. I therefore diplomatically invited to tea a few ladies (among them several whose husbands or sons I know to be collectors), and set to work, using all my powers of persuasion and flattery, to try to ascertain their real opinion of the hobby, without "giving the show away."

I began by calling attention to my study and bookcase, and considered

myself well repaid for my finesse when the following, *to me*, very interesting conversation took place :—

First Lady: What a pretty room, isn't it? and what *beautifully* bound books! May I look? I am so fond of reading.

Second Lady: Books! Oh, those seem to be *stamp* books—Philatelists' Fortnightly, and those *things*, you know.

First Lady: Philatelists' Fortnightly! I did not know there was such a book.

Second Lady: Oh, that may not be the right name. I don't take any interest in the things; but I know of them because John collects stamps, and it is something Fortnightly—that's all I know. I do think this stamp collecting a waste of money—now, don't you? John has spent *hundreds* of pounds on the horrid things—wasted it, I call it. They say, of course, they can get their money back, but I don't believe it. Thank goodness, he's obliged to spend less now. The children are growing up, and he has Jack's college fees to pay, and Belle goes to the High School, and even little Emmie will soon be old enough to go, so money *cannot* be thrown away with both hands on hobbies. Hobbies, indeed! Why don't they take to carpentering, or gardening, or even coin collecting? There is some sense in anything like that, but I cannot see any sense in collecting stamps, and going into raptures over colours and those *other things*. What do they call them—perforations and watermarks? And then those stupid errors! Just fancy a lot of sane men paying pounds because of a mistake in a thing! Why, if I made a mistake in spelling, or even those poor children in their exercises, nothing would be bad enough to say; yet John will go miles out of his way to look at a stamp that has a smudge over the Queen's nose, or a figure too large or too small, or some wrong spelling somewhere on it, and throws away pounds of money on it too, because, of course, it is a most valuable and interesting "error"—not mistake, if you please, but *error*—as if a mistake was not a mistake under all circumstances!

This fair lady had become so excited and garrulous that I feared I should not have a chance of hearing another opinion, but a merry little woman here broke in with—

"You must not be *too* hard upon them. It is really very much better than many other hobbies, and I would not object to it at all if it wasn't that it makes them so unsociable and selfish. They must have a *room* to themselves and a locked desk, and no one must *touch anything*. Then the hours and hours they can spend alone, or with some *stampy* friend, who may be very nice in his own way, but always makes one feel as if one was unwelcome in one's own house, and that he is constantly thinking, Whatever does *she* want here now? We could do without *her*. And then he seems to relent, and says, with a benevolent smile, 'Now don't go away; you do not disturb us at all.' Sometimes you take him at his word, and settle down with book or work, and then they both look uncomfortable, and go on *talking stamps*. Presently the friend will perhaps say, 'I should like Mrs. —— to see this *very fine specimen*,' and he will bring over and show a stamp, or sometimes a block of stamps, and call attention to the beauty of the colouring or engraving or something, and be quite agreeable, and then everything goes on right for a while

until, having gained courage from their amiability and courtesy, you begin to talk a little on current topics, vaccination, or perhaps the war, but oh, my! what short answers and bored looks you get, and very soon (if you have any gumption) you bid them good night and retire disconsolately to your own room and solitude. That is the only reason *I* don't like it. It keeps them indoors, and *that's something*, and it passes the time away; and as for the expense—*well*, men must spend their money on some foolishness or other, and it might as well be stamps as anything else. If they would only take a little more time and try to interest and teach us, I am sure we should be a great help and comfort to them, but they have no patience! I once tried to *help* WILL, and we got on all right for a few months, until it became quite interesting. But one day he asked me to glue a silly little stamp in a book and it came in halves! I stuck them together again, and put it with some other stamps in a box, thinking he would never know, as I had done it *very neatly*. *But, oh dear*, you should have heard him! The fuss he made, and the language he used was horrible! You would have fancied I had set the house on fire, or done something *really serious*, and it was only a little stamp with the Queen on it—black Canada, I think—*such rubbish!* After that he would not allow me to touch anything, or help him in any way, and I *must* say I think it *does* make them selfish and unsociable—I should think so, *indeed*, and *deceitful* as well. What do you think of a man—a married man too—paying five and six pounds for a stamp, and then, to deceive his wife, putting five*pence* and six*pence* on the back of it? How do I know that? Well, I do *know* it, that is enough. I have it on good authority, and know it to be true—I am quite sure of it. They make gods of their stamps, some of them, spending their money on them and neglecting their families. I think their wives and children should come first; and then, what good are they. after all?* They are always locked away, and when they *are* brought out, what good are they? I have no patience with it all."

The speaker was young, and very charming, but I began to think things were going rather *too* much one way, so ventured to say as genially as I could, "Come, come, ladies; there are two sides to every question, they say. Have you nothing to say on the other side? I have been a polite and interested listener for a long time. I myself, as you all know, belong to the noble army of martyrs—oh, I mean collectors—and yet I have patiently listened while we have been called selfish, unsociable, extravagant, deceitful, and many other dreadful things, that ought to make the ears of every collector in the world *tingle;* so I think I really deserve a little consideration, and there must be, even among you fair ladies, some few who do not think quite so badly of so quiet and harmless a hobby."

I had turned as I spoke to a group of ladies, who had seemed much amused and interested, but had not as yet *said* a word, and I was not a little surprised when one of them laughingly said, "Well, I do not know whether we are entitled to speak, as some of us, I think, are collectors ourselves."

Much pleased with this unexpected reinforcement, I declared I felt sure

* We presume the fair lady *is* alluding to the stamps, and not the families!—ED.

my fair foes were too liberal-minded and just not to allow both sides of the question to be heard, and that I knew we should have a fair hearing. So my friend began: "I can sympathise with all that has gone before, as I felt quite like it myself. If ever I went unexpectedly or suddenly to the library there was always some trouble—I had either opened the door too roughly, and a gust of wind had disarranged the stamps, or I myself lost my temper because I got an impatient answer to what was to *me*, at any rate, an important question. Therefore I certainly had no love for my husband's hobby; but by degrees I got interested, and it one day occurred to me that it would be good fun to begin collecting myself, and I did so. It really was a success. My husband's experience was, of course, a great help, and the feeling that we had tastes and pursuits in common pleased me; hence I am certainly much more content and happy, and manage to spend very many enjoyable evenings, even when I am obliged to be alone, which is not so very often, in arranging and classifying my stamps. Now that I know more about it, I must say I do *not* think it is money thrown *away*, as I believe one *can* get one's money back, unless one is so inexperienced or ill-advised a collector that one does not know what to buy. So if my opinion is of any value, I am glad to be able to say I think it not only an amusing and interesting *hobby*, but lucrative as well, and I am very pleased I thought of taking it up."

Once started, it did not seem difficult to get other opinions. One lady kindly said, "I am not myself a collector, but am not sorry my husband is one. In the early days of our married life he thought he would like to start a hobby to amuse himself with in the evenings while I sat at work. He thought he would try carpentering and furniture-making, *and I shall never forget it!* He took in the *Workman* and two or three other papers on amateur work, and bought a chest of tools. He used to trudge to Old Street and various other parts of Shoreditch for wood and hinges, nails and all sorts of things, and when the little article was finished—at first it was just a bracket or so, but presently he managed a small whatnot or cabinet—it looked very nice and all right for a time, but gradually *decomposed*, I called it, for just a part would become unglued, and then a hinge would drop off, and then a leg give way, and down would come my valued little collection of china or glass, and grieve me more than I can express. I was not at all sorry when he got tired of it, for what with the smashes and noise of the hammering and sawing, the dirt and shavings and the terrible nails, tearing fingers and dresses, I had had quite enough of it, and felt I should not be sorry never to see hammer or plane again. He took up with two or three other things, but you do not want to hear about them, so I will only say I am thankful it finished up with stamp collecting. He certainly spent money, and I did not quite like it; but he seemed either to know how to go about it or he had good advisers, for after several years of quiet collecting, with what seemed very great enjoyment and pleasure, and was not in our case productive of any unpleasantness in the home, he sold a portion of his collection for very much more than he had given for it, and bought the house we now live in. He is not what is called a saving man, and our income has never been large, so I really have every reason to

think that if it had not been for stamps we should have been paying rent still. I must therefore be forgiven if I have nothing but good to say for the hobby."

All agreed to *that*, and then came many a little tale of stamp selling to buy a handsome birthday present, or to give the wife and little ones a holiday trip.

Then the discussion waxed of money devoted to getting together a collection for the boys, and other things too numerous or too trivial to mention here. The tide had turned. One after another my fair opponents laid down their arms, and, cynical old bachelor that I am, I inwardly chuckled as I thought how curiously inconsistent lovely woman *is* after all, how incapable of sustained revolt—or shall I call it sustained indignation? Once appeal to their feelings, or touch a chord of sympathy, and the most hostile gives way.

"Now *really* they had been a little too hard," "Very likely there *were* a great many things worse than stamp collecting," "They really had not meant half they said," and many other "quite too sweet" observations finished up a controversy which had gained me a pleasant and enjoyable evening, much amusement, and—better than all—material for a paper, which, despite its lighter side, yet conveys a moral that applies to most of us collectors.

Philatelic Notes.

NOTES ON THE LATER ISSUES OF MEXICO.

MR. RUDOLPH FRENTZEL, whose very extensive collection of these stamps is so well known, sends us some notes hereon, with the following explanatory remarks:—

"On February 28th, when I was down for a display of 'The later issues of the stamps of Mexico,' at the meeting of the London Philatelic Society, I hoped to be in my place, but was unfortunately prevented from attending, through the death of a relative. I consequently sent up my show, and requested Mr. Meyer to be good enough to do the necessary for me.

"It having been my intention to be present, and myself give all the necessary explanations, I only wrote down very meagre notes, but detailed all the unpublished varieties which I thought might be of philatelic interest, and herewith beg to hand you that list for your kind consideration.

"Fortunately, however, for me, there was a visitor present, in Mr. S. Chapman, who has lived in Mexico for nearly ten years, and being an ardent collector of the stamps of that country, he took my stamps in hand, and gave such wonderful explanations of all the various changes and varieties, that he contributed considerably to the success of the evening.

"In the display of the later issues of Mexican stamps I had elected to start from what is generally called the Figure issue.

"These stamps consist of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25 centavos. They were in use from 1886 to 1895, and being well known to

collectors, I need not minutely describe them, all particulars being given on the respective sheets.

"The next issue, in use from 1895 to 1899, is of a more interesting design, also well known to collectors, and consisting of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 50 centavos, and 1, 5, 10 pesos.

"Having acquired a large number of varieties in this issue, which apparently are unchronicled, I give a list of them here, all being on wove paper:—

Imperf., no wmk., 3 centavos and 10 pesos.
,, in centre of pairs, either horizontally or vertically, 3 and 5 centavos.
,, wmk. C.E.U.M., *vertically*, 5 centavos.
,, in centre horizontally, wmk. C.E.U.M., 5 centavos.
,, wmk. R.M. in monogram, 5 centavos.
,, wmk. R.M. and Eagle, 5 centavos.
Double perf. 12, wmk. C.E.U.M., 3 centavos.
Perf. 6 × 12, no wmk., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20 centavos.
,, 6 × 12, wmk. C.E.U.M., 1, 3, 4, 10, 12, 15, 20 centavos.
,, 6 ,, 3 centavos.
,, 6 × 12, wmk. R.M. in monogram, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 centavos.
,, 6 ,, 1, 3, 15 centavos.
,, 6 × 12, wmk. R.M. and Eagle, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 20, 50 centavos.
,, 6 ,, 1, 5, 10 centavos.

"(Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., give in their latest catalogue, Perf. 6 × 12, 1 and 5 centavos, perf. 6, 1 and 5 centavos, but no mention is made as to watermarks.)

"I might add that the watermark Correos E.U.M. on the stamps of 1886–95 is always in a horizontal position, but I have a strip of eight stamps where this watermark is vertically placed on the third stamp."

Occasional Notes.

THE STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited, inform us that they have nominated Mr. A. Sonn, of 7, Whitehall Park Road, Chiswick, as Secretary to the Association, to whom all letters should be addressed. This Association is of much utility to members of the stamp trade, and we trust will have a renewed and extended vitality under the ægis of the new Secretary. The registered office of the Association is 63 and 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

OLD AUSTRALIAN COLLECTIONS.

MR. EDWARD SHORTHOUSE, of Birmingham, one of our oldest collectors, has, like so many of us, undergone the penalty of fame (!) and been under the lash of the interviewer. Mr. Shorthouse's financial experiences in stamps, which are highly creditable to his foresight, were published in the

Stamp Collector of December last, and a most interesting and amusing account is given of his great stamp hunt in Australia during the Jubilee year of 1887, and the magnificent quarries that fell to his prowess—and cheque-book. The *Australian Journal of Philately* reproduces the main portion of this article in its February issue, and mournfully recites the prices at which Mr. Shorthouse acquired his treasures, adding in the sadder and wiser vein :—

"If Mr. Shorthouse were to pay a visit to Australia now he would get a big shock, and would probably regret that he had not brought the same stamps back with him; but we did not know as much then as we do now, and we shall be considerably wiser in another fifteen years. No one can prognosticate as to the prices which will prevail in that time."

Our contemporary is, however, a little in error in the paragraph following, *eg.*:—

"Mr. W. F. Petterd, of Tasmania, who is at present on a flying visit to this city, in the course of a conversation said he remembered Mr. Shorthouse's visit perfectly well, and told us that the latter gentleman had also bought Lieutenant Beddome's collection for £800. This was seen by Mr. Shorthouse when in Australia, and sent to him at Birmingham on his return there. Mr. Petterd spoke very highly of Lieutenant Beddome's collection, and said that Mr. Shorthouse got a grand bargain in the light of recent events."

Lieutenant Beddome's collection was purchased by Mr. M. P. Castle about 1888, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons taking the non-Australian stamps off his hands. The price is correct—£800—and, of course, at modern quotations would be, like Mr. Shorthouse's deals, eminently desirable; but this "grand bargain" went to Brighton and not to Birmingham. Mr. Castle also bought a collection about that time from Mr. W. F. Petterd, including many fine Tasmanians, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull's choice collection, and Mr. David Hill's unused collection of Victorians.

From the earliest days of collecting, when Sir Daniel Cooper brought home his collection from the other side of the Great Waters, there has been a constant and a steady drifting of the finer Australian stamps and the best collections to this country; and it is to-day a recognised fact that the Australian stamps held in this country represent a very large proportion, both in quality and quantity, of the world's stock—Australia included! A remarkable feature is the rapid shrinkage of unused Australians—even stamps that were fairly plentiful a few years back seem nowadays to have been cleared off the market. It will apparently within ten years be beyond the power of any man—Crœsus or not—to acquire even a representative collection of the Australian stamps unused and in fine condition. *En revanche*, the later issues, as of New Zealand and Queensland, make up in quantity, if not in *interest* or capital!

PHILATELY IN INDIA.

UNDER the above heading has appeared a long and interesting letter in *The Statesman* of Calcutta of March 5th, which the writer, Mr. Wilmot Corfield, has kindly sent us. We reproduce the major portion, as the opinions enunciated are certainly worthy of every support both in this country and the other portions of the empire.

"*To the Editor of the 'Statesman.'*

"SIR,—Many must have been interested in your recent announcement that the Edwardian postage stamps for India will appear at the time of the Coronation. It is to be hoped that they will not provoke the widespread dissatisfaction accorded to the new British issues. . . . What India needs is:—

"(1) *Postal stamps* (whether adhesive or otherwise) of the highest possible order *made in India*, but under European supervision, to the design of an artist thoroughly imbued with the great spirit of true Indian art, and in this connection the name of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling readily occurs to one. They should be strong stamps, beautiful stamps, and characteristic of the land they serve. The Emperor's head should be their leading feature, their value clear, their colours restful, and they should bear an inscription in native lettering that Edward VII. is Kaiser-i-Hind.

"(2) *Telegraph stamps* with the portion retained by the public similar to the postals, but with the lower edge imperforate.

"(3) *Official stamps* modified in design from the general issues to suit their purpose, but with all values printed in one and the same colour, a colour being selected that would not clash with the colour of any one stamp of the general issue. No surcharge.

"(4) Distinct sets for Chamba, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, with which States postal conventions are in force, designed by deft native artists of genius, but made in India under European control. No surcharge.

"I have endeavoured to briefly show how Indian philatelic issues might be improved without the least detriment to their efficiency as Government instruments, at a saving in the cost of production, and to the practical encouragement of India's artistic aspirations. The creation of many millions of stamps yearly is a bigger business than most people realise. Why should it not be retained within the borders of our coasts? Labour is cheap; materials plentiful. The land has artists—alive, alert. Why go to London? A Londoner never made the Taj or the Kutub. Our current issues are not without a pleasant distinction of their own in comparison with the shoppy productions of some other countries of the empire; but they are not Indian in the best and highest sense of the word, and their successors should be.

"An absolutely unique opportunity for the issue of sets of stamps of all grades in all respects admirable is looming in the near future. The Coronation ceremony at Delhi in January next would offer a superbly suitable occasion for the launching of national stamps, really Indian, which would also preserve most fittingly for all time the memory of that august event. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' stamps, issued first from the Mogul capital under the most auspicious circumstances, would be received and valued the world over. They should serve unaltered and unassailable to the end of the reign, and by reason of their own innate charm place India easily first in favour among the stamp-issuing peoples of the world.

"Yours, etc., W. CORFIELD,

"*March 4.* *Hon. Secy., Philatelic Society of India.*"

THE CONVICTION OF BAUCHE, ALIAS CHAMPION.

THE Continental journals have long accounts of the trial of this notorious person, who was in the dock at Bow Street a few months since, charged, under the cognomen of Henri Bauche, with "forging and uttering" false stamps, being finally committed for trial, and escaping his probable fate by the escheatment of his substantial bail of £200.

The trial was held at Geneva on the 25th February, and Champion was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. It appears, however, that his detention in prison had already exceeded that period, so that the sentence indicated his immediate release. M. Jaquier, the Editor of the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*, was the most important witness, from a philatelic point of view, his evidence including an exhaustive list of all the various forgeries and lithographic stones found in Champion's stock. Three of these stones bore no less than forty varieties of surcharge, including, *e.g.*, "THREEPENCE" for Bermuda, "HALFPENNY" for Cyprus, and a grille obliteration for converting the cut Geneva envelopes into used adhesives! M. Jaquier stated that a large portion of the forgeries in stock came from Oneglia and Venturini, the two best-known Italian forgery-mongers.

A somewhat amusing incident at the trial occurred through the presiding judge reading and passing over as comparatively trivial a correspondence between Champion and a Swiss collector, the latter having, curiously enough, cause to complain about some of the *encadrée* rayon series, especially the 10 rappen, black on yellow (a stamp that with full cross has always failed to make *us* happy!). M. Jaquier intervened here, and explained to the judge—learned in the law, but ignorant in stamp lore—that, trivial as seemed the additional lines round the cross, their presence meant a rise in value from 50 centimes to 250 francs. Unable to contain himself longer, Champion complained passionately to the Court that M. Jaquier was most unsympathetic and, in fact, systematically hostile to him!

The ill-used mortal further on pensively explained to the learned judges that collecting stamps was but a phantasy, and that therefore the addition of a surcharge (*à la* Champion) was but another phantasy and equally harmless! Charming and ingenuous defence, which ignores the rise in value (?) by the creation of these surcharges, and makes the purchaser's money also a phantasy!

It is to be hoped that Adrien Champion has now learnt wisdom by his nine months' incarceration, which has been no phantasy, and that he will henceforth earn his livelihood on another and more honest system.

Reviews.

GRENADA.*

AS indicated by the rather Pepys-like sub-title, this handbook has as much to say about perforations as about Grenada, and the limited band of students of these West Indian stamps will hardly read and appreciate this book more than the average collector who has floundered through the intricacies of the perforation snare. The revolt against the over-consideration of perforations is both widespread and likely to endure. Of all the variations to which a stamp is subject, at its inception, none is of so little consequence as its mode of separation, and it is clear that the method of estimating the relative importance of a perforation wholly and solely by the number of incisions to a millimetre is one that will not long endure in the twentieth century. The transcending merit of this handbook is that it practically ignores the gauge of the number of holes, but identifies each perforation with the particular machine with which the pin-perforation was effected, and the period at which it was in use. In order to thoroughly work out this aspect of the question, recourse has been kindly permitted by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to their records, invoices, and letter books, since they first commenced printing stamps, and Philatelists owe that firm a very cordial recognition for the great facilities that they have accorded to the authors in placing such valuable information at their disposal. The labour involved in disinterring from the voluminous records of nearly half a century the interesting and indeed invaluable facts and figures in this book must have been prodigious, and probably represents the work almost of years. It is mainly to Mr. E. D. Bacon that our thanks are due for his indefatigable exertions in searching the records. His truest reward will be the enduring value of such a record. A very succinct account, with illustrations, is given of the various machines employed by the firm, including the one so well remembered by all visitors to the Philatelic Exhibition of 1887, in the Portman Rooms. In addition to this, several highly instructive plates are presented, showing photogravure reproductions of the backs of blocks of the Perkins-Bacon stamps. These are numbered respectively, following the system already adopted by the authors in other works, as A, A1, A2, B, etc., and these illustrations clearly and sharply denote the relative importance and differences of the several machines. The value of these plates is very marked when applied to such stamps as the rough and clean-cut perforations of such countries as Western Australia, and they further tend to demonstrate the importance of collecting all stamps in pairs, or even blocks, without which the whole value of a perforation is not to be assessed.

* *Grenada; to which is prefixed an account of the Perforations of the Perkins-Bacon-printed Stamps of the British Colonies.* By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier. London: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand.

A very important feature, also one involving a great amount of research, is the complete list of all the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. It will be seen that it is not so enormous in extent, and in these days of limited speciation it seems to present a new and most inviting field to the somewhat jaded career of the specialist, *i.e.* a collection of the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. An interesting item in this list is the elimination of the London-printed One Shilling of New Zealand, on white paper, which has long been a stumbling-block for collectors.

The portion of the handbook dealing with Grenada does not call for lengthened comment at our hands, beyond saying that it is in every way worthy of the reputation of the authors, and will be found to embrace all the information that could be gathered from both official sources and the not infrequent articles that have appeared of late years about the Grenada stamps. Two excellent plates accompany the text, showing the sheets, from the reverse, of the large and broad-pointed star watermarks, and, of course, with illustrations of all the types of the stamps themselves.

The appendices form, further, a very useful compilation, that giving Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s correspondence relative to the several issues and printings of their Colonial stamps, and another quoting dates and quantities of all the Grenada issues, being of much interest.

These handbooks, which we owe to the enterprise of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, are invaluable to the serious collector, and we have no hesitation in stating that this is the most important one of the series.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.*

In the words of the publishers, this is "the most complete and elaborate history yet published of the adhesive postal issues of the United States Post Office Department, as well as the provisional issues by Postmasters and the semi-official Carriers' Stamps, and is the result of many years of study and research. Its author is widely known as an advanced collector and philatelic expert."

We cordially re-echo and endorse this statement, and heartily congratulate both author and publishers upon the appearance in book form of a work that must take high rank in the literary annals of Philately. The larger portion of this history of the United States stamps has been appearing for very many months past in the *A. J. P.*, but since its commencement much fresh information has been gathered, and this has necessitated the complete revision of the entire work, with the addition of much fresh material. It is beyond our philatelic scope to criticise in detail Mr. Luff's admirable work, and we can only cordially recommend everyone who wishes either to understand the American stamps or to have a fine library to at once acquire this volume. The work is superbly illustrated, there being twenty-two pages of facsimile reproductions, and in every respect, mechanical and literary, it is worthy to repose side by side with preceding *Standard* works on stamps and stamp collecting.

* *The Postage Stamps of the United States.* By JOHN N. LUFF. Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 18, East 23rd Street, New York City.

The Postmasters' Stamps are exhaustively treated, and with the superb illustrations afford deeply interesting reading. The plates depict among others the three settings of the St. Louis stamps: first, with three of the 5 c. and three of the 10 c.; second, with two of the 5 c. altered to 20 c.; and third, with the two 20 c. reinstated to 5 c.—one of the most interesting things in Philately. It is also not often given to the ordinary collector to see plates practically complete of all the varieties of the Brattleboro and Baltimore! The chapters dealing with the regular issues of 1857–60 and 1861–66 are most excellent and practical with the enlarged delineations of the respective types. Mr. Luff is equally (and pleasantly) at home in all the other departments of his country's stamps, and the later beautiful issues, with their complex printings and grilles, are treated with the same masterly hand. Some idea of the amount of philatelic matter contained in the book may be gleaned from the fact that no less than fifty pages are devoted to the Carrier Stamps, while it may safely be said that no page of the book is devoid of interest. The presence of marginal titles to each paragraph, and an excellent and corresponding index, greatly facilitate the study of the book; while its turn-out, with its large quarto surfaced paper, its illustrations beautifully printed on card, and its clear type and tasteful cover, represents a degree of merit in stamp lore that can hardly be exceeded.

Its production proclaims to the world what has been the conviction of those who knew him, that Mr. Luff stands in the very forefront of American writers and Philatelists, and we take leave to cordially congratulate the author upon the highly successful completion of a very arduous and protracted labour. The appearance of such a work ought assuredly to have a revivifying effect upon the collection of United States stamps, as has happened under the like circumstances in this country. The American stamps, for variety of design and beauty of execution combined, undoubtedly stand first in the world; and it seems to us, with seventy million people, there should hence be more than enough ready acquirers to hold American stamps far higher in the philatelic market than they seem at present. There is, moreover, hardly any country whose stamps offer such attractions to the collector of used stamps, as these fine steel-engraved stamps seem to have rejected the insidious embraces of the obliterating die, and to offer to those unable to afford the luxury of unused stamps a splendid field for the acquisition of a really fine and handsome used collection. We may be presumptuous, but we fancy the weak spot in the American philatelic system is that our good friends do not keep their wine long enough to mature. Fine wine should be kept!

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Controller of Stamps has furnished us with copies of the new 2d. and 4d. stamps illustrated below.

Both values are already in circulation, and *Ewen's Weekly* informs us that the 9d. value was issued at the G.P.O. on April 8th.

Adhesives.
2d., green and carmine, Crown wmk.; perf. 14.
4d., green and brown ,, ,,
9d., purple and blue ,, ,,





The *M. C.* has received official notice from Somerset House that the following English stamps, omitted from the official list of current stamps of December 17th, 1901, "valid in payment of postage,"

8d, yellow, of 1876
2s, blue ,, 1867
2s., brown ,, 1880

are still available for use for postage purposes.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Messrs. Bright and Son send us a specimen of the new 3d. stamp, of which we give an illustration.



Bearing as it does the figure of Hope, it is probable that the stamp was prepared some time back, and a supply only recently sent out.

We have seen two very distinct shades.

Adhesive. 3d., carmine-rose, wmk. Anchor; perf. 14.

COOK ISLANDS.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the ½d. (Bird) and 1d. (Queen's Head) have appeared in the Postal Union colours, and *Mekeel's* reports that the 6d. now comes in a deep purple shade, on the N Z and Star paper, the ½d. and 1d. appearing to be on the unwatermarked paper.

Adhesives. ½d., green; perf. 11.
1d., carmine ,,
6d., deep purple ,,

FIJI.—More varieties of perforation have been discovered by the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesives. ½d., slate; perf. 12×10.
2d., green ,, 10×12.
4d., deep lilac ,, 11×12.

Ewen's Weekly has the following:—

"A new perforating machine, gauge 11½, has been brought into use for Fijian stamps. Since about 1887 they have been perforated 10, 11, or 12, or compound. Five values have now been shown us, perf. 11 × 11½, the latter gauge being even and apparently quite distinct from the 11½, 12 gauge employed for New South Wales stamps."

Adhesives. ½d., greenish black; perf. 11×11½.
1d., lilac-rose ,,
2½d., red-brown ,,
4d., bright lilac ,,
6d., bright rose (deep shade) ,,

HONG KONG.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the $3 postal fiscal is now coming in a new colour, red-lilac, and perf. 14.

Postal Fiscal.
$3, red-lilac, on *bleuté* paper, CC; perf. 14.

INDIA.—The Controller of Stamps informs us that the ½ anna and 1 anna postals, ¼ anna post cards, and ½ anna envelopes, with the King's Head, will be first issued in India, in each of the Presidencies, on Coronation Day.

Bussahir.—The *M. J.* gives a long list of varieties in the March number, which we reproduce here:—

"Mr. H. L. Ewen shows us several fresh varieties, some of which we fear are an indication that this State still produces stamps

for *revenue* purposes, although their postal use has ceased.

"First we have some with the large 'R.N.S.' monogram, which are probably originals:—

"8 a., Type 6, with surcharge in *green;* we fancy this may be our No. 9, which should become 37*a*; the surcharge is very indistinct, but we believe it is the large type and not the small one, as we had previously supposed.

"12 a., Type 7, with surcharge in *dull rose;* this is practically our No. 38, the surcharge on which is in a nondescript tint.

"1 a., Type 13, *vermilion*, a strip of four, imperf., on which the surcharge varies from *mauve* to *greenish blue*, the die having evidently been applied first to one pad and then to the other.

2 a., Type 15, *orange*, imperf., surcharge in *mauve*.
4 a. ,, 16, *claret* ,, ,, ,,

"Next we find the ¼ a., Type 11, *vermilion*, with an illegible surcharge, which is probably the small 'R. S.' monogram, in *greenish blue*, similar to our No. 76, but *imperforate*.

"And finally the following, all surcharged with a new monogram, in *mauve*, consisting of the letters 'P. S.', which, we think, may safely be said to indicate 'posthumous,' though that may not have been the intention.

1 rupee, Type 8, ultramarine; imperf.
2 a. ,, 15, yellow ,,
4 a. ,, 16, claret ,,

"These may be original impressions of the stamps, though we doubt their having been *issued* with this surcharge.

¼ a., Type 11, dull red on *laid;* imperf.
½ a. ,, 12, blue ,, ,,

"These are on a different nature of paper from those employed previously for these types, and are from fresh stones, with a thick frame round the panes of twenty-four stamps. The ¼ a. has '*Printed at the Bussahir Press by M. K. B.*', at foot."

Chamba.—Specimens of the current ½ and 1 anna stamps surcharged "Chamba—State," in two lines, have reached the *A. J. P.*

Adhesives. ½ anna, light green; black surcharge.
1 ,, carmine ,,

Kishengarh.—The following correction is made in the *M. J.*:—

"A misprint which we omitted to correct in our last number made us state that the recent arrivals were all 'imperf.' It should have been 'pin-perf.' The imperfections of our handwriting must be held accountable for the mistake."

Patiala.—Ewen's Weekly has received the ½ anna on yellow-green.

Adhesive. ½ anna, yellow-green; current overprint.

Mr. W. Corfield has kindly sent us photos of the new King's Head stamps on the post card and envelope to be issued on Coronation Day.

Our esteemed correspondent writes:—

"The originals in my possession are the very first two stamps to leave the P.O. They were given me with official permission to publish in the *P. J. of I.* and the *L. P.* only, and they will otherwise not reach the public till the Coronation."

We illustrate both stamps.





LABUAN.—We are told that the 1 cent stamp is now coming over in brown and black colour.

Adhesive. 1 cent, brown and black.

MAURITIUS.—Information reaches *Ewen's Weekly* that there are two varieties in the 6 on 18 cents overprint.

In one the space between the "6" and "cents" measures 4½ mm., and in the other 3 mm. only.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The *P. J. B.* states that a sheet of the 3 cents, orange, stamps, *imperf.*, got into the hands of a non-collector of St. John's, who used many of them before a collector came along and rescued the remainder.

Adhesive. 3 c., orange; *imperf.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—It is reported that the 6d., *brown*, of 1860, has been found with the 12½–13 perforation.

Adhesive. 6d., *brown*, of 1860; perf. 12½–13.

NEW ZEALAND.—An esteemed correspondent sends us a number of New Zealand stamps on various papers with different watermarks, etc., and has written fully to explain how these varieties came to be issued.

Thinking it would perhaps interest many of our readers, we now give an excerpt from our friend's letter.

"I enclose the following varieties which have been issued since I last wrote:—

4d., Colonial prints; shades.
2d. ,, ,, ,,
1d., Universal Postage, Colonial prints, perf. 11, Waterlow paper.
1d., Universal Postage, rare shade, Colonial prints, perf. 11, Waterlow paper.
½d., green, perf. 14, Waterlow paper.
½d. ,, ,, 14×11 ,,
½d. ,, ,, 11×14 ,,
1d., Universal, perf. 14 ,,
½d., green, perf. 14, "Basted Mills" paper.
½d. ,, ,, 14×11 ,, ,,
½d. ,, ,, 11×14 ,, ,,
1d., Universal, perf. 14 ,, ,,
1d. ,, ,, 11×14 ,, ,,
1d. ,, ,, 11 ,, ,, very scarce.
½d., green, perf. 14, Cowan and Co. paper, unwatermarked.
1d., Universal ,, ,, ,, ,,
1d. ,, Waterlow paper, imperf. vertically.
2s. 6d., printed in error off the "counterpart" plate.

"An explanation of these various papers, etc., is necessary. The Government has long been dissatisfied with the quality of the paper supplied by Waterlow. A supply was ordered from the 'Basted Mills,' but for some reason, after supplying a quantity which was used for the ½d. and 1d., the Company, I understand, declined to supply any more watermarked paper, and recourse was had to Cowan and Co. The latter firm sent out a quantity of unwatermarked paper to go on with until the necessary 'bits' were prepared for the watermark, and this has recently been used for the ½d. and 1d., hence the three varieties within the last two or three months.

"In order to expedite the supply the Government printer used the 11 gauge perforating machine in conjunction with the 14 gauge for some of the sheets—about 3,000, I understand—of the Waterlow and possibly the same of the Basted Mills papers.

"So far I have only seen the Cowan paper perf. 14, and only part of one sheet of the 1d. perf. 11 of the Basted Mills. This was sent to me the other day by a collector in the Stamp Department, Auckland, who only found one sheet out of a big supply.

"The 1d. Waterlow paper is said to have been also compound perforated, but all attempts to trace this have failed. The stamp printer stated he had so perforated 1,000 sheets, but I am inclined to think he confounded the issue with the Basted Mills, as I got the G.P.O. to try to trace the 1d. Waterlow in the different offices, but without success. I searched through about 5,000 sheets myself, and although I did not find the compound perforation, I did discover one sheet imperf. vertically, which by some means had escaped the officials who examine and reject all imperfect, mutilated, or very badly printed sheets. I naturally included the sheet with two or three others I was buying. This sheet is the only one so far discovered to my knowledge.

"The 2s. 6d. was a rather curious error. A plate was obtained some years ago for the 'counterpart' stamp (yellow), which, as you know, is used mainly on duplicate deeds of lease. For some reason this plate was in use for a very short time, and for years past all counterpart stamps have been printed from the older plate, in yellow and blue. About three months or so ago an order was sent in to the Government printer to print 50,000 2s. 6d. stamps, and the printer appears by some means to have picked up the wrong plate (which, with the exception of the word 'counterpart,' exactly resembles the 2s. 6d. plate) and printed the supply ordered. No one discovered the error until some 5,000 had been issued, and then the postmaster at Blenheim detected it and sent a sheet to the head office drawing attention to it. The sheets in stock, about 45,000 stamps, were destroyed. I got a hint about it and secured the returned sheet. The bulk of the 5,000 stamps were, no doubt, used mainly for documents or telegrams. The stamp will, no doubt, be rare in any state, especially unused or used postally."

Messrs. Bright and Son call our attention to specimens of the 5d. and 6d. of the Pictorials, Colonial printing, perf. 11, in sepia and red colours respectively. The difference between the new shades and the old is very pronounced.

Adhesives. 5d., sepia, Colonial print, perf. 11.
6d., red ,, ,, ,,

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—A report is about, states *Ewen's Weekly*, that no more of the 6d. stamps will be overprinted "V.R.I.", but that some of the blue stamps of this value left on hand are to be surcharged "E.R.I." 4d., in black.

It is stated that only £197 worth of the provisional 4d. chronicled last month were surcharged, all being sold out within an hour and a half. Later information gives the value and quantity much larger, two days being occupied in selling out.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.—We are told by the *Australian Philatelist* that the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. current New Zealand stamps have been overprinted "NIUE," with rubber stamp in black, for this island, and "PENRHYN ISLANDS" for the latter islands.

Nothing yet is known about the perforations or watermarks, but we hope there will be only one set, and not the usual mixture.

ST. HELENA.—The ½d. and 1d. stamps with the King's Head, Colonial type, have arrived, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen of the latter value.

Adhesives.
½d., green, CA; perf. 14.
1d., rose-carmine ,, ,,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 9d. value on the Crown and SA wide paper has reached us from Mr. L. E. Bradbury. Collectors of minor varieties are told by the *S. C. F.* to look out for the 1d., green, of 1893 with the name of the colony printed "AJSTRALIA."

Adhesive.
9d., deep lilac, wmk. Crown and wide SA; clean-cut perf. 11½.

TASMANIA.—It would appear that a supply of "TAS" paper is on its way out, but that as it could not arrive for five or six weeks the Melbourne printers had to fall back upon the "V and Crown" paper for the late supplies.

Should the Victorian stamps run short and the "V and Crown paper" too, we may get a Victorian issue on "TAS" paper. Why not?

TRANSVAAL.—The colours of the new set with King's Head are now announced, and *Ewen's Weekly* gives the following description of the design:—

"In a large upright oval, occupying about half the area of the design, is a bust of King Edward, whilst above the oval is a small crown, and below it 'TRANSVAAL' in small lettering. In each corner is an oval bearing the value, and at either side, in minute capitals, 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE.'"

Adhesives.

½d., dull green; head in grey-black.
1d., dark rose ,, ,,
2d., lilac ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,,
6d., ochre-brown ,, ,,
1s., olive-green ,, ,,
2s., dark brown ,, ,,
2s. 6d., grey-black; head in lilac.
5s., dark brown on yellow; head in grey black.
10s. ,, red ,, ,,
All CA; perf. 14.

UGANDA.—We have to thank Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, Bright and Son, and Whitfield King and Co. for specimens of the ½ and 2½ annas of British East Africa of 1896, surcharged in bold caps. "UGANDA."

Ewen's Weekly lists some stationery as well.

Adhesives.

½ anna, yellow-green; black surcharge.
2½ annas, deep blue; vermilion ,,

Post Card. Buff card.

"Uganda" on 1 a., carmine, B.E.A., 138×98 mm.

Reply Post Card. Buff Card.

"Uganda" on ½ a.+½ a., green, B.E.A., 119×74 mm. (perf. 4½).

Registration Envelopes.

"Uganda" on 2 as., red-brown; B.E.A., size F.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, H2.

The stamps on the stationery are similar to the adhesives, but lithographed.

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* has been informed of the discovery of a pair of the 1½d., red on yellow, stamps *without value*, the varicty being caused by defective printing.

The 1d. Postage Due stamp is known in a yellow-green and deep red colour.

Postage Due. 1d., yellow-green and deep red.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—A correspondent kindly sends us the current 1, 3, and 10 heller stamps perf. 13 × 12½, and tells us that he possesses the 2, 5, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 60 heller with the same perforation.—*M. J.*

Ewen's Weekly confirms this as far as the unvarnished 1, 2, 3, 40, and 60, and varnished 10 and 20 heller stamps are concerned; and, further, has found the unvarnished 50, and varnished 5, 6, 25, and 30 heller perf. 13 × 13½.

The new 35 heller is varnished, *Ewen's* tells us, and perf. 13 × 13½ (barely).

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—The 10 and 20 paras are reported with diagonal lines or varnish.

Perforation varieties.—The following is taken from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

"The *Colonial Stamp Market* has shown us the following varieties, which do not exactly tally with Gibbons' Catalogue.

Perf. 13 × 12½. Unvarn., 20 pa., 2 pi.; varn., 1 pi.
Perf. 13 × 13½. Unvarn., 10 pa.
Perf. 12½. Unvarn., 5, 10 pi.
Perf. 12½ × 13. All the Unpaid set.

"This latter perforation is really the same as the above perf. 13 × 12½, as the stamps are oblong. The above were all supplied in January."

Adhesives. 10 paras, green, with diagonal lines.
20 ,, rose ,, ,, ,,

BULGARIA.—Mr. J. B. Robert sends *Ewen's Weekly* information about the provisional issue of Unpaid Letter stamps.

The following excerpt is taken from our contemporary:—

"Advise your readers not to buy any of the provisional 'T' stamps unused. None have been so issued. When the Postage Due stamps ran out of stock at the General Post Office, Sofia, an official circular was issued to all the post offices, authorising those whose stock was getting low to borrow from other neighbouring offices, or in default, to use ordinary postage stamps. Roustchouk, a town on the frontier of Turkey and a long way from Sofia, was one of the first to run out of stock, and having a large demand, was unable to borrow sufficient, and had recourse to using ordinary postage stamps. But the public refused to pay dues on letters which were apparently correctly stamped. The postmaster at Roustchouk then (Dec. 21st) ordered the clerks to write in red on each letter 'due.....stotinki,' and sign this manuscript surcharge as a guarantee of its correctness. But the Roustchouk public were still unkind enough to refuse to recognise anything but a proper Postage Due stamp. As a compromise, the postmaster surcharged a number of the ordinary postage stamps with his 'T' (taxe) obliterating stamp, which, as our readers are aware, is in universal use for marking unpaid international correspondence. Roustchouk is the only town which made these provisionals, and they were in use from December 23rd to 26th, 1901 (old style).

"Our correspondent says that the genuine overprint is in 'rusty black-brown,' whilst the forgeries are in black-brown, black, blue-black, etc. The only genuine postmark is 'PVCCE—23 (to 27). XII. 901—ROUSTCHOUK' within a circle.

"The letter published in *E. W. S. N.* of March 8th is of no value, as the Sofia authorities would naturally have no knowledge of the issue, which originated at and was confined to Roustchouk only."

GERMAN EMPIRE.—We hear that the set of stamps bearing the inscription

"DEUTSCHES REICH" were issued on March 20th, but were not available for postage until April 1st.

If the old stamps were not available for use after March 31st, though they were to be exchanged for the new issue up to June 30th, the public were practically compelled to keep a stock of both issues between the above dates.

Mr. Hugo Krotzsch sends us the 10 pf. reply card of the Germania type, with inscription "*Reichspost*," and informs us that "this card has only appeared in the last few days. Although this card was ready a long time ago, it was impossible to procure copies, the Post Office always delivering the old Eagle type."

This card, therefore, will have a very short life.

GREECE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set of Unpaid stamps, and we illustrate the 10 lepta below.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 lepton,	brown.	30 lepta,	purple.
2 lepta,	grey.	40 ,,	brown.
3 ,,	orange.	50 ,,	marone.
5 ,,	green.	1 drachma,	black.
10 ,,	carmine.	2 ,,	bronze.
20 ,,	mauve.	3 ,,	silver.
25 ,,	ultramarine.	5 ,,	gold.

All perf. 13½.



SERVIA.—The *M. C.* informs us that another value has been added to the current set on plain wove paper.

Adhesive. 50 paras, brown; perf. 11½.

SPAIN.—The current 15 cents. stamp has been changed in colour, now appearing in lilac.

The specimen sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. bears on its back, in blue ink, "No. 668,016."

Adhesive. 15 cents., lilac; perf. 14.

AMERICA.

BOYACA.—The doubtful 5 c., blue-green, stamp for this town or province is reported, states *Ewen's Weekly*, to be found on *blue paper*, perf. or imperf.

BRAZIL.—It is reported that a new outfit of stamps and stationery has been ordered from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd.

The *A. J. P.* has found the 50 r., dark blue and blue, of 1894-7 perf. 9.

Adhesive.
50 r., dark blue and blue, of 1894-7; perf. 9.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The *A. J. P.* reports two more new stamps, and describes them as follows:—

"In a general way the stamps resemble each other, having 'CORREOS' at top, 'CENTAVOS' at bottom, the arms of the country in the centre, with 'REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA' curved around. The numeral of value appears below the arms on the 5 c. and in each lower corner on the 10 c. Each stamp has as a control mark a five-pointed star stamped in red."

Adhesives. 5 c., violet; perf. 12.
10 c., brown ,,

COSTA RICA.—It has been reported that the whole of the current set had been overprinted "OFICIAL."

The *M. C.* states, on the authority of the *Costa Rica Postal*, that the values above the 20 centavos have not been so surcharged.

GUATEMALA.—Another surcharge on the adhesives, "Via—Puerto Barrios," has been noted.

Again we ask, Is this official, and if so, why was it applied?

MEXICO.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in rearranging their stock, have come across some varieties not, we presume, included in their latest Catalogue.

Adhesive.
Issue of 1884. Type 15. Perf. 11½.
No. 165*d*. 1 c., green.

Official Stamps.
Issue of 1896- . Type 17. *Wmk. monogram "R.M."*
No. 634*a*. 1 c., green.

Issue of 1898. *No watermark.*
No. 647*a*. 10 c., rose-lilac.
,, 649*a*. 20 c., dull rose.

NICARAGUA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has received the 5 and 10 c. of current design, lithographed. They are very poorly executed and evidently of local manufacture. The 5 c. has been received in two colours.

Adhesives. 5 centavos, blue.
5 ,, red.
10 ,, violet.

PARAGUAY.—On page 19 we chronicled three stamps of the current type apparently produced by lithography.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens; also stamps of 1 and 10 centavos.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green; perf. 11½.
10 centavos, red ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BENADIR.—This Italian colony, according to *Ewen's*, will soon issue the following set of stamps.

Adhesives.

1 besa (2 c.), brown. | 2 anna (20 c.), yellow.
2 ,, (5 c.), green. | 2½ ,, (25 c.), blue.
1 anna (10 c), red. | 5 ,, (50 c.), orange.
10 anna (1 lira), violet.

CHINA.—It is reported that Chinese stamps now prepay letters through to countries in the Postal Union, an arrangement having been made with the French—and possibly other foreign Post Offices—in the Treaty Ports.

On the authority of a Continental journal, the *P. J. B.* records the ½ c., brown-violet, surcharged, in three lines, "B R A—5—5 Cents," in green. What the letters stand for is not made known.

Adhesive. 5 c. on ½ c., brown-violet.

CURAÇAO.—Another value of the surcharged set, the 12½ c. on 12½ c., blue, Netherlands stamp, has reached this side; Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a copy.

Adhesive.
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue; black surcharge; perf. 12½.

DJIBOUTI.—Mr. George Carion sends us the

0,05 on 75 c., overprint in blue
0.05 ,, 75 c. ,, ,,
0,10 ,, 1 fc. ,, ,,

lately chronicled, and calls our attention to the fact that the first and third have commas after the "0," and the second a square stop.

Which is the normal variety we are not told.

OBOCK.—The *Philatelic Record* reports the 75 c. stamp, surcharged "0.05," to meet a temporary *requirement*.

Adhesive. 0.05 c., in blue, on 75 c., lilac and orange.

PERSIA.—Last month we chronicled some provisionals, and there would seem to be a batch of them.

From *Ewen's Weekly* we have taken the following list, which we suppose to be additional.

If, however, Persia is going to follow the lead of Salvador and Nicaragua, we intend to leave it alone in future.

Adhesives.
1899 *issue, overprinted* "Provisoire 1319," *in black.*
1 ch., grey on greenish.
2 ch., brown ,,
5 ch., yellow ,,
10 ch., blue ,,
12 ch., carmine ,,
"12 ch.", in violet, on 1 kr., red.
1 kr., carmine-red.
2 kr., deep green.
"5 k.", in blue, on 50 kr., brown.
50 kr., brown.
Envelope. 12 ch., rose on white; 140×110 mm.

RÉUNION.—We have received specimens from Mr. George Carion of the lately surcharged 5 c. on 50 c. and 15 c. on 1 f., with the full-stop at *top* of the c', and our correspondent knows of this misplaced period in the 5 c. on 40 c. and 15 c. on 75 c.

VATHY.—Mr. George Carion, of Paris, writes us :—

"I enclose for your chronicle a very curious error, a pair of 15 c. stamps of France overprinted in carmine 'ALEXANDRIE,' for use in the French post office at this place. After being so overprinted they have been passed through the press ready to overprint 5 francs stamps of France VATHY 20 Piastres. The press was uninked, so this overprint can be seen only by the embossing of the type on front and back of stamp. Had the type been inked it could not have escaped detection at the State stamp printing office."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901-1902.

President—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY. | C. J. DAUN.
E. D. BACON. | R. EHRENBACH.
W. D. BECKTON. | T. W. HALL.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. | L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
R. MEYER.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1901-1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 14th March, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Rudolph Meyer, W. Silk, jun., L. W. Fulcher, Edward J. Nankivell, B. D. Knox, J. S. O'Meara, Rudolph Frentzel, T. Maycock, W. Schwabacher, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, C. Neville Biggs, A. R. Barrett, A. B. Creeke, jun., H. G. Palliser, J. A. Tilleard.

Visitors: William Licharls, A. Levy.

In the absence of the Vice-President, through ill-health, the chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary reported the resignations of membership of Mr. Gubbay and Lieut. Castle, which were accepted with regret.

It was announced that an exchange meeting would be held on the 21st inst., and in view of the Easter holidays it was resolved that the next ordinary meeting should be postponed until the 11th April.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell showed a copy of the new 4d. stamp of the Orange River Colony, consisting of a surcharge of this value in red upon the

current 6d. stamp. The new 1s., 10s., and £1 values of the stamps of Great Britain with the King's Head were also shown.

Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., then read a paper, intended as a supplement to the work on the stamps of the British Isles, and containing some corrections and a number of additions to that work.

The paper comprised a large amount of valuable information, chiefly from official sources, and a description of all the stamps bearing the head of the late Queen issued since the publication of the book, thus completing and bringing the work up to date, so far as concerns the stamps of this country in the Victorian era.

In moving a hearty of vote thanks to Mr. Creeke for his valuable and interesting contribution, the Hon. Secretary expressed the hope that the Editor of the *London Philatelist*, in publishing the paper, would arrange to have a number of copies printed separately so as to be available for purchase by members and others possessing the "British Isles," for binding with their copies of that work, and Mr. Creeke was good enough to signify his approval of the suggestion. The vote of thanks having been seconded by Mr. C. N. Biggs, was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President—W. B. Avery, Esq.
Hon. Secretary—
Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

February 6th.—Miss E. A. Barron, Messrs. B. Tilley, V. Smith, M. R. Lyndon White, C. Pappaughelis, and W. Katzaraky were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes to Messrs. C. Wells and J. A. Margoschis for valuable contributions to the permanent collection, and to Messrs. H. L. Hayman, G. F. Jackson, and J. Dixon for equally valuable ones to the library.

Mr. G. Johnson then gave "Some Notes on the Surface-printed Stamps of Great Britain," and Mr. W. S. Vaughton afterwards displayed his fine collection of Ceylon.

February 27th and 28th.—Our Fourth Stamp Auction. This was the most successful we have held. The quality of the stamps was better, the total amount realised was higher, and the interest taken in it was better than previously.

Some of the prices were very good indeed. A mint block of sixteen imperf. 1d. Great Britain fetched 40s., while a similar block of twelve with marginal inscription obtained 32s. Great Britain, £1, Cross, 22s.; £1, Anchor, 40s. Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, 41s. British Columbia, C C, 12½, 10 c., 26s.; $1, 42s.; C C, 14, 50 c., 17s.

At the meeting afterwards, Messrs. H. F. Coghlan White, L. Cohen, and O. K. Trechmann were unanimously elected members, and Mr. W. E. White was thanked for his present to the library.

March 6th.—Display of Great Britain by Mr. J. Steele Higgins.

Mr. C. J. Byrne was elected a member, and Messrs. Clarke, of Bushey, were thanked for their donation of periodicals.

Mr. J. Steele Higgins then gave a display of his superb collection of the stamps of Great Britain, arranged in five large volumes. It not only represents a very large cash value, but displays a great amount of taste in the selection and arrangement, besides an immense amount of painstaking care in making the collection so complete in fine copies of all the minor varieties. It is the first time that Mr. Higgins has shown us his collection, and although we expected to see some nice things owing to the number of medals the collection has won, it was certainly a revelation in many respects.

March 20th.—Messrs. W. E. Loy, E. Tamsen, and S. S. Kee were unanimously elected members. Messrs. W. Morley, F. C. Henderson, and W. E. Loy were accorded votes of thanks for valuable donations to the library.

It was incidentally mentioned, as showing the increasing interest in Philately and in the B.P.S., that over 280 have already paid their subscriptions for the current year, which is already more than last year's record.

Mr. W. Pimm displayed his collection of Cyprus, Gibraltar, and Malta. Mr. C. A. Stephenson afterwards exhibited part of his collection of unused Colonials.

The next meeting will be held on May 1st, when the members will consider "The Résumé of the Stamps of Great Britain."

Herts Philatelic Society.

A General Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, April 8th, 1902, at 7.10 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Sidebotham (chair), Boddy, Boyes, Bradbury, Cool, Burton Cooper, Fagan, Frentzel, Gaffe, Mognee, Melville, Meyer, Sutherland, Thompson, Thomson, Wane, Slade, and one visitor.

Messrs. Holbrook Buhl, Edward Buhl, E. Lintels, F. B. Neyroud, and Courtenay Welch were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The date of the Annual Dinner was fixed for May 7th, and that of the Garden Party at St. Albans for June 14th.

At the termination of routine business, the Hon. Secretary gave a display of Mr. Vernon Roberts' collection of the stamps of Gambia. This collection is too well known to need description. Like every other country that Mr. Roberts has taken up, Gambia is practically complete. All the issues (with one exception) are illustrated by unused panes in mint condition. No specialist can go farther than this, and very few can hope to go so far. The following were perhaps the most notable items of the display: First issue, no wmk., imperf., 4d., brown, block of four, strip of three, and three strips of two; 6d., blue, strip of two (very deep shade), and three singles; wmk. Cr. and CC, imperf., entire panes of the 4d. and 6d., with beautiful ranges of shades in pairs, etc.; 1880 issue, panes of all values, with wonderful shades in the 2d., carmine; 1887–9 issue, panes of all printings.

At the close of the display the Chairman voiced the satisfaction of the members, and proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be transmitted to Mr. Roberts for his great courtesy in loaning the collections to the Society, and that the said vote be duly recorded in the minutes. This was seconded by Mr. Meyer, and carried with enthusiasm.

Private exchange, discussion, etc., brought the meeting to a close at 9.15 p.m.

H. A. Slade, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
Ingleside, St. Albans.

Correspondence.

THE REPRINTED LAUREATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

41, Charing Cross Road,
London, E.C.
March 22nd.

Sir, — I was surprised to note a copy of a letter from Mr. A. Van Dyck in your columns anent his exploits in connection with myself and others some years ago as regards the reprinted laureated New South Wales stamps, and I am astonished at his effrontery in stating that he sold these reprints at single or double face value. I have not forgotten the entirely unwarranted statements he made to me and others years ago when I bought the first few sheets he exhibited, and which were sold to me as being all that existed—ten sheets in all—with his absolute guarantee that they were *originals*, and for which I paid between three and four hundred pounds, being on the basis of *twenty shillings* each for the 8d. and slightly less for the 2d. and 6d. You will remember Mr. Van Dyck's meeting with yourself when his fairy tales were first told, and I think I am right in saying that you with others were at first taken in with his confident and misleading statements. Little credence is likely to be attached to his letter, but I write to nail the lie to the counter that the stamps were sold as reprints at about face value. To my sorrow I know it, and am surprised to find that Mr. Van Dyck was writing under his own name so lately as Dec. 13th, 1901, from Paris. If he will come to England he might have his memory of the past vigorously refreshed as to how he sold his reprints and what he obtained for them.

Yours faithfully, C. A. Perryman.

[Like our correspondent, we have very strong views as to the bona fides of any statement made by Mr. H. Van Dyck, either in the past or present. We considered, however, that his letter sold with the sheet of the proofs of the 8d. laureated New South Wales (which were in our judgment quite *original*) was of sufficient interest to reproduce. The history of these reprinted Jarvis-engraved stamps of New South Wales is too well known to require or invite recapitulation; and no doubt Mr. Perryman, like ourselves and many others, had reason to be annoyed at the deception that had been practised upon us. The first intimation that *we* had of the existence of these stamps was a letter from Mr. Dawson H. Vindin, of Sydney, offering the *three* sheets—the only ones in existence!—of 2d., 6d., and 8d. for the sum of £200. At 30s. per stamp such a find would have been a miracle of good fortune to a collector, and we rejoiced exceedingly—for a while! That the stamps differed markedly from the ordinary used copies was patent to all; but the statement had been so long established that the plates had perished in the fire at the Sydney Post Office as to become an article of faith, and it was therefore considered by many good judges that these "stamps" *might* have been a later printing prepared for use and not issued. There can be no doubt but that the laureated New South Wales episode shares with the Austrian Mercuries and the "first issue" Cashmere the unenviable notoriety of being the three great South Sea Bubbles of nineteenth-century Philately.—Ed.]

The Market.

Large Purchase of Portuguese Stamps. —One of the oldest-established dealers on the Continent is apparently relinquishing business, as our advertising columns show that Messrs. Hugo Griebert and Co. announce that they have purchased the entire stock of Mr. F. A. Martins, of Lisbon. We are informed that this stock includes, besides the mother country stamps, all its colonial issues and also the rarities of Portuguese Indies. The stamps of Portugal have much to recommend them, and some of the colonies, notably Portuguese India, have always found favour, so we should quite anticipate that Messrs. Griebert have made an advantageous purchase.

* * *

Mr. A. W. Batchelder, manager of the New England Stamp Company, of Boston, Mass., and vice-president of the American Collectors' Company, is visiting England and the Continent "with the finest stock of rarities ever shown by an American dealer." He brings with him two fine collections, one of British Colonials, including such rarities as Ceylon, first issue, imperf., complete, unused, o. g.; Cape of Good Hope, both woodblock errors, used and fine; British Guiana, some of the rarities, including the 4 c., blue, on sugar paper; St. Helena, red, without surcharge; Virgin Islands, shilling, without the Virgin, etc., etc.; the other, the Curtis Collection, "celebrated the world over, and considered by many to be the finest collection of Colombian Republic in existence, containing as it does shades, strips, blocks, and even sheets, of some of the rarities." The executors of Mr. Curtis' estate wished to sell this collection intact, but have finally consented to break it up. Mr. Batchelder may be seen at the places and on the dates given below: London, April 24th to 30th, inclusive, at the office of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 440, Strand; Manchester, May 1st to 3rd, Grand Hotel; Birmingham, May 5th, 6th, Grand Hotel; London, May 7th to 10th; Paris, May 11th to 15th, Hotel St. Petersburg, Rue Caumartin; Brussels, May 16th to 18th, Hotel Metropole; Koln, May 19th, Hotel Disch; Frankfurt, May 21st, 22nd, Hotel Swan; Leipzig, May 23rd, Hotel de Prusse; Dresden, May 24th to 27th, Hotel Grand Union; Berlin, May 28th to 31st, June 1st, 2nd, Hotel Victoria; Hanover, June 3rd, 4th, Hotel Continental; Hamburg, June 5th to 7th, Hotel Streit; London, June 9th to 14th

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 11th and 12th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 300 reis, italics	1	12	0
British Columbia, 10 c., perf. 12½,* mint	1	15	0
Canada, 10d., blue,* with gum	3	3	0
Mafeking, set of nineteen complete	15	0	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	3	0	0
Ditto, Ten on 36 c., blue, perf. 14*	2	0	0
Ditto, 10 c. on 64 c., red-brown ditto, with gum	1	1	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., 12½ × 14, medium copy	1	12	0
Gold Coast, 4d., mauve, C C,* mint	1	2	0
Ditto, ½d., olive, C A*	1	1	0
Great Britain, reconstructed sheet of 240, 1d., black	4	12	6
Ditto, 1847, 1d., red-brown, rouletted, two copies, on entire	2	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 6d., deep lilac, Plate 6,* mint	1	1	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, Malta postmark	2	0	0
Ditto, 5s., rose, 10s., blue, £1, brown-lilac (wmk. Crowns) surcharged "Specimen"	5	10	0
Lagos, 1s., orange, 12½, value 16½ mm. long,* with gum	4	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on blued, early state	5	10	0
Natal, 5s., mauve, C C, 15½ × 15* £1 12s. and	1	14	0
Newfoundland, 5 c., black, block of twelve*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1 c. on 3 c., mint sheet of fifty £5 and	5	10	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., rose, mint pane of sixty	4	17	6
St. Helena, C C, 12½, 6d., ultramarine*	1	9	0
St. Lucia, C A, 12, "Four Pence" black on yellow*	2	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., five types	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green and ultramarine*	2	6	0
Virgin Islands, 4d. on 1s., mint block of four	3	5	0
Collection of 4,504	17	5	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 25th and 26th, 1902.

	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland, ½d., black, surcharged in red and black (Gibbons' No. 4)*	1	6	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red £2 8s. and	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	1	14	0
Great Britain, £1, brown-lilac, Anchor	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	1	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., fine colour, but thinned	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 2	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish	1	5	0
New Zealand, N Z, 2d., rouletted	1	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown	1	3	0
Queensland, 6d., green, imperf.	2	2	0
St. Helena, 6d., deep blue, rough perf. hor. pair, mint	1	10	0
Ditto, C C, 12½, long bar, 4d., carmine, mint block of four	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, short bar, 1s., deep yellow-green, hor. strip of three, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, C C, 14, 6d, milky blue, hor. pair, mint	2	12	6
St. Vincent, 1890, 2½ on 4d., lake-brown, mint block of four, showing varieties of fraction bar	3	3	0
Tobago, "1d." in MS., on half 6d.	3	0	0
U.S.A., State, $2,* part gum	2	2	0
Virgin Is'ands, 1s., rose-carmine, double-lined frame*	1	14	0
Zululand, 5s., rose*	2	10	0

The bulk of this catalogue comprised remainders, mixed lots, etc.

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 15th and 16th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Cape of Good Hope, triangulars, 1d., rose-red, block of eight,* side margins	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of eighteen,* mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, block of eight,* mint	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, block of four, used	3	10	0
Ditto, De la Rue, 1d., blood-red, block of eight,* mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., slate-blue, block of eight, mint	8	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of eight, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, block of eight, mint	26	0	0
Mafeking, 1d., on Bechuanaland Protectorate ½d., verm., with inverted surcharge	9	10	0
Ceylon, 1s., lilac, mint, block of six	3	10	0
Ditto, CC, 2d., emerald-green, mint, block of four	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, horizontal strip of ten*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, horizontal block of eighteen,* mint	15	0	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue, no lines, block of thirty-five,* not all fine	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of fourteen, ditto	22	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of twenty-one,* full gum	8	0	0
Great Britain, 1857, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., rose-red, mint, block of eight	20	0	0
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., lilac-rose, mint block of six	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint, block of twelve	8	10	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	2	0
New South Wales, 3d., yellow-green, Sydney	3	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, and 3d., on entire	14	0	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green, horizontal pair, on entire	6	10	0
Spain, 1853, 2 r., vermilion, with 6 r., blue, on piece	4	10	0
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 2d., green, block of twelve (four cut into)	3	3	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho.	2	15	0
Victoria, first issue, 3d., blue, horizontal pair,* full gum, rouletted top and bottom	2	2	0
Ditto, 1857-63, Star, 4d., rose,* full gum	2	10	0
Ditto, no wmk., rouletted, 4d., rose, on vertical laid paper, horizontal pair*	4	5	0
Zululand, 5s., mint	2	17	6

Some good collections of countries were included in this catalogue.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 18th and 19th.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, first issue, the set, 2d. and 6d.*	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, "V R,"* no gum	8	10	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fr.,* mint	1	5	0
Naples, ½ T., Arms,* creased	5	7	6
Portugal, 1866, 120 r., blue, Lozenge, perf.	3	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	8	7	6
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto, small tear	6	17	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	2	4	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, slightly thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto,* mint	3	8	0
Ditto, set of seven "Service"*	1	18	0
India, 1866, 4 a., "Service"	2	8	0
British South Africa, Buluwayo Provisionals, 1d. on 3d.	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 4s.	4	0	0
Ditto, 1897, £1, pair,* mint	2	10	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red,* slightly creased	7	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 12½ c., ditto,* ditto, block of fifteen	4	0	0
U.S.A., 1856, 90 c., blue,* £1 15s. £2 2s. and	2	4	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green	2	2	0
British Guiana, 1860, 1 c., brown,* with gum	2	6	0
Ditto, 1888–9, CA, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars, green,* mint	3	5	6
British Honduras, CA, 6d., yellow,* with gum	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey	1	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1d., dull carmine, London print	1	15	0
Collections, 4,278, £18 10s.; 1,715, £16 10s.; 3,243	13	5	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 8th and 9th, 1902.

Gibraltar, first issue, set, all mint but 1d.	3	3	0
Great Britain, 2d., blue, Plate 6, block of six*	3	12	6
Ceylon, set of seven "Service," mint	2	4	0
Jhind, "Jeend" set, ½ a. to 1 r., mint	2	12	6
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1883, $1, in red, in MS., on 16c.*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., rare type, mint	6	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1867, 12 c., double surcharge, mint	2	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1886, ½d., the error, "RITISH"*	5	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, mint	6	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	11	5	0
Mauritius, 2d., Post Paid, early, small margins*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, late, medium	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, large fillet	7	5	0
Ditto, 1876, ½ d. HALFPENNY in red, on 9d., mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, in black, inverted surcharge, mint	4	4	0
St. Helena, ½d., emerald, CA, double surcharge, mint	4	15	0
Seychelles, 12 c. on 16 c., and 15 c. on 16 c., inverted surcharges,* mint	3	14	0
Sierra Leone, 1894, CC, Halfpenny on 1½, lilac,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, Type *a*, a pair, unused, in mint state, one having the thick "d." This is the rarest of all these provisionals, there being only one on each of the few sheets printed of this value	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, Type *c*,* mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Type *d*,* mint	6	15	0
Swazieland, 5s., slate, the error "SWAZIELAN,"* mint	3	7	6
Transvaal, 1878, 6d., blue on blue, inverted surcharge	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on green, ditto	11	11	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., black, red surcharge, Type 10	3	15	0
Ditto, 1882, 1d. on 4d., sage-green, inverted surcharge,* mint	3	0	0
New Brunswick, half of 3d. used with half 1s., mauve	6	15	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, slightly thinned	9	15	0
Newfoundland, half of 6d., lake, used with 1s, lake, as 1s. 6d., on entire	3	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	11	0	0
Ditto, 1s., cold violet, slightly cut into	7	7	0
U.S.A., Justice, block of four 90 c., purple,* mint	21	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair, numeral 6 mm.	10	5	0
St. Vincent, 1s., rose-red, Star,* mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 5s., ditto, ditto	8	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	7	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perf. little clipped	8	10	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 10,* mint	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., yellow, cut octagonally, fine, but slightly cut into at bottom, on piece of original	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 c., green, cut round, a little torn into on one side and slightly creased, on entire original	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., pale blue, cut square, slightly creased, but very fine and on entire original	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, cut octagonally, large margins and very fine, on entire original	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c, indigo, cut round, very fine	9	10	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., magenta	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 4c., blue, slightly rubbed, but very fine	3	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, thinned	10	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., rose, No. 16, full roulettes	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., rose, No. 23, no roulettes	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, No. 6, no roulettes, small tear	5	0	0
British Honduras, perf. 14, 2 c. on 1d., rose, double surcharge,* mint	3	18	0
New Zealand, 1871–72, wmk. Star, 2d., blue, perf. 10 × 12½, an unchronicled variety, with Expert Committee's certificate	7	10	0
Tasmania, 1855, wmk. Star, 1d., carmine, a block of four, unused, one stamp is a little cut into at bottom, and the block is very slightly creased, but is in brilliant condition and with full original gum, of the greatest rarity	45	0	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 3rd and 4th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., "V R,"* little creased	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d., black,* mint block of twenty	14	15	0
Ditto, 6d., octagonal*	2	8	0
Ditto, £1, Anchor, on bluish	3	7	6
Gibraltar, first issue, complete,* 1s. trifle rubbed	2	14	0
Greece, collection of 265*	21	0	0
Hanover, 1 g.g., black on grey-blue*	1	16	0
Roumania, collection of 452	12	0	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales, tiny tear	2	8	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green	2	7	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	6	5	0
India, 1856–64, no wmk., 2 a., yellow-green*	2	0	0
British East Africa, provisional MS., surcharge ½ anna, A.D., on 2 a., vermilion	6	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	4	8	0
Natal, 1869, 1s., green, "Postage" 12¾ mm.	4	8	0
Canada, 10d., blue, on thick paper	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 6½, scarlet-vermilion, small margins	4	2	6
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown,* mint	2	8	0
U.S.A., Executive, set of five,* with gum	5	15	0
Ditto, State, set of eleven,* with gum	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, $20	7	0	0
Bahamas, CA, perf. 14, 4d., rose*	2	0	0
Grenada, 1s., dull mauve, "SHLLIING"	8	10	0
Nevis, 4d., rose*	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey-lilac*	1	18	0
Ditto, 1s., on blued paper*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., blue-green,* with gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, litho.,* with gum	3	7	6
Brazil, 600 reis, italic*	4	17	6
New South Wales, 1852, 6d., brown, "WALLS"	3	5	0
Victoria, 1862, 6d., orange, on entire	3	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d.,* superb	10	0	0
Collections, 4,129, £62; 1,652 (Lallier's), £60; 1,400 (Lallier's), £16; 4,059, on loose leaves	19	0	0

* * *

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of March 24th.

British Honduras, 6d., yellow, CA	1	15	0
Griqualand, collection of large G's, 19	2	7	6
Mauritius, 1s., deep green, perf.	1	3	0
South Australia, ½d., perf. 15×11½, mint block of eight	2	12	0
Ditto, 1s., dark brown, 11½ to 13 clean-cut perfs., imperf. vert., strip of four	1	12	0
Victoria, first issue, 2d., deep lilac, fine background and border	1	14	0

* * *

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of April 14th, 1902.

British Guiana, provisional, 1862, 1 c., Gibbons' Type 8, without roulettes	3	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., red-brown, variety small "o"	1	10	0
Gold Coast, perf. 12½, 1d., blue,* mint	2	3	0
South Australia, 3d. in red on 4d. blue*	3	3	0

MESSRS. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. held a sale on March 19th and 20th, and the following is a list of the prices realised for some of the better lots taken from the *American Journal of Philately*. We give the Sterling at Ex. 4.87.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
United States, St. Louis, 1846, 10 c., black on grey-lilac, Type III., lightly used	21	15	0
Ditto, 1861, 3 c., scarlet*	8	16	6
Ditto, 1867, grille 9×13, 90 c., blue, o.g.	8	4	3
Ditto, Department of State, $5, black and green*	15	12	0
Confederate States, Baton Rouge, 5 c., green and carmine, on original cover	8	12	6
Ditto, Mobile, Ala., 2 c., black, on original cover, a little cut into at one corner	4	16	6
Ditto, Tellico Plains, Tenn., 5 c., red, nice copy*	14	11	6
British Columbia, 1868, perf. 11½, $1, green, fine, o. g.	3	18	0
France, 1853–60, 80 c., rose, strip of three, of which the stamp at the right is *tête-bêche* to the others, the stamp at the left is very slightly cut into	13	17	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, "VR" in upper corners, creased*	8	8	6
Labuan, 1880, $1 on 16 c., blue, manuscript surcharge in red ink, very slightly thin at one corner, o.g.	8	12	6
Lagos, 1885, 5s., blue, o.g.	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., brown-violet, o.g.	10	11	6
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue on bluish, very early state of plate	10	15	6
New Brunswick, 1851, 1s., red-violet, lightly cancelled	11	14	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scar.-verm., large margins, on original cover	6	9	4
Peru, 1858, medio peso, rose, lightly used	10	3	4
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., orange, trifling nick in lower margin	4	2	2
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., carmine, o.g.	4	10	4
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., violet, o.g.	6	13	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 r., blue, part o.g.	4	16	6
St. Vincent, 1880–81, 5s., rose, o.g.	11	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, perfs. touch design at right, o.g.	16	12	6
Saxony, 1850, 3 p., red, on original cover	4	8	4
Spain, 1852, 2 r., red, no margin at top*	13	11	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 r., scarlet*	10	15	6
Ditto, 1854, bluish paper, 1 r., pale blue, on original cover	8	16	6
Switzerland, Basle, 1845, 2½ r., black, crimson and blue, on original cover	5	0	6
Ditto, Geneva, 1843, 10 c., yellow-green, unsevered pair of the double stamp, lightly used	16	12	6
Ditto, Zurich, 1843, vertical lines, 4 r., black, on piece of original cover	8	12	6
Ditto, Federal Administration, 1849–50, 4 c., red and black, has tear but nothing gone, lightly used	9	17	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, lightly used	5	2	8
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, S. N. Co., 1847, 2d., blue, on original cover	10	9	6
Tuscany, 1852, 60 c., brown-red, on original cover, cut rather close at one corner	13	8	0
Two Sicilies, 1860, Arms, ½ t, blue, on piece of original cover	13	0	9

THE

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The Rage for Rarity.

ALTHOUGH in the case of stamps the present season has been one of by no means abnormal sales at auction as regards fine collections, the converse has applied to the realisations in the larger fields of bric-à-brac generally. Day after day the papers have contained long accounts of sales at the leading London auctioneers' of books, china, furniture, jewellery, pictures, coins, medals, silver, or curios, that have both in their individual prices and their aggregate value fairly astonished the British public. The average "man in the street" has but a dim appreciation of the colossal value attached to the possession of these pure luxuries of life, and has an even dimmer notion of their real degree of rarity. When, therefore, he reads of thousands of pounds paid for some small but perfect *article de vertu*, words fail him in his animadversions on the height of human folly.

We humble collectors of "old postage stamps" have long since grown so accustomed to, as almost to like, the friendly criticism that it is "sheer madness to give so much for a little bit of paper," that "there can be no beauty in a postage stamp," or that "anyone could imitate them," etc., etc. Even, however, to the initiated the very large sums paid of late years for great rarities may well have given pause and have raised the question as to when the doctrine of finality in prices will have been attained.

These recent revelations of the prices that collectors—of any kind—will pay, should afford an answer to both classes of critics within and without the fold. To the former it clearly indicates that, given rich and keen collectors, the price of a stamp, if really of the finest and rarest order, has by no means arrived at its *Ultima Thule*, and that the influx of Philatelists of means and cultured discernment may not only maintain the past prices of rarities, but level up a good many more. The moral of it all is that it is the good vintage that pays to lay down, and those who will probably

make the greatest financial success with their philatelic "investments" will be the men who are able to back up a fine judgment and discrimination with a well-lined purse.

To the latter class of critics—the outside public—these sales of other forms of collectible articles—and all these sales are really those of hobbies and pure luxuries—the moral is equally patent—that the realisable value of any article that is a pure luxury is dependent almost entirely upon its degree of rarity, and is not influenced, beyond a very slight percentage by its intrinsic beauty or artistic excellence. There is no more madness in giving £1,000 for a Post Office Mauritius than £5,000 for a small silver ornament; neither are of any use, and both could be imitated, so as to deceive the non-collector, for a few pounds. In each case it is the rage for rarity that governs the purchaser, and it is because this acquisitive instinct is equally the leading feature in every kind of collector that Philately cannot fail to hold its own, both in value and interest, beside other and more popular forms of collecting.

The Dates of Issue of the Early Penny and Sixpenny Values of Grenada.

By J. WRAY MERCER.



OW that Messrs. Bacon and Napier's long-promised work, disclosing the trade entries of dates of despatch and numbers of stamps printed for the island of Grenada, has arrived, it will perhaps occur to many collectors that the mystery which has always more or less enshrouded the early issues of this country has now been finally dispelled, and in consequence that a classification apparently based upon a foundation of official facts calls for no further discussion.

But though the authors possess, in the official information gathered from a perusal of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s books, the all-important data whereby an exact classification of a series of stamps is so enormously simplified, they do not use it to the advantage they might have done, had they combined it with a study of the stamps themselves. For here and there the date assigned by them for the issue of a certain stamp, besides being at variance with their own official statements, does not correspond with that it shows in actual practice.

It would seem rather a pity, too, in a book which will with many people take the position of a standard work, that several pages are devoted to detailing innumerable "ink errors," and the minor varieties of one particular issue (in which every stamp of the sheet is well known to vary slightly from its fellows) while an important method of philatelic identification is brushed aside with a mere comment. I allude to the question of position of water-mark which the authors again, as they did in the Barbados handbook,

rather lamely state to have been a matter of complete indifference to the printer.

As the whole point in this question of watermark is not so much to discover and discuss the actual details of manufacture as to find out whether the variation in the position of the Star is of importance to Philatelists, it is absurd to waste time in surmising why the printer in preparing certain stamps should have preferred to introduce the sheets of paper into the press sideways instead of in the normal position. The fact simply remains that he did so, and the result of his "indifference" is that every single West Indian stamp prepared by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. shows a constant uniformity in the position of the watermark.

In the latter portions of the handbook, presumably forgetting how they ridiculed this method of identification a few pages previously, Messrs. Bacon and Napier themselves have to lay stress on the importance of the position of the watermark as serving to distinguish between stamps of different issues.

Some twelve months ago, by tabulating in the *London Philatelist* the results of a minute study of these particular stamps, I endeavoured by deductive reasoning to reduce a rather heterogeneous mass of stamps into a chronological series, and rather flatter myself now that the effort was successful, for the official entries of stamps supplied by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to Grenada, in every single instance corroborate my deductions. It may on this score in a way be rather pleasing to observe how the latest addition to the Stanley Gibbons handbooks, with only here and there a slight difference of dates, rigorously follows the same line of classification, and in establishing the same lays stress upon identical points, and deduces precisely similar results from the same methods of research that I employed —so much so that it would almost have been according to custom if my article, as one of the sources of compilation, had been alluded to.

Does not, too, Dr. Stanley Taylor's excellent paper, which appeared in the November number of the *London Philatelist* for 1897, dealing exhaustively with all the varieties of the later stamps of this country, deserve more than a slight reference, and possess merit enough to help to bridge over the void which is said to exist between the London Philatelic Society's work on the West Indies, published over ten years ago (largely written, I believe, by one of the same authors), and the advent of this Stanley Gibbons handbook on Grenada in 1902?

With the actual classification of the early 1d. and 6d. values given in the Grenada book I can naturally find no fault; but as there are several places where I consider Messrs. Bacon and Napier do not do justice to the official intelligence to which they so fortunately had access, it will not be inopportune to run through the various issues of these very interesting stamps again.

In doing this I propose to continue the use of my original terms, "Compound Perf." and "Perf. 15," as being more intelligible than those with which they are synonymous, "A 2" and "A 3," preferred by our authors.

The date of despatch and size of each consignment are placed in my reference list in brackets after the particular stamp to which I believe they correspond.

Issue I. 1861–64.

No wmk. Compound Perf. (A 2).

1861. 1d., blue-green (April, 1861, 48,000).
6d., pinkish rose (April, 1861, 24,000).
1862. 1d., light green (March, 1862, 48,000).

Notes.—The view that the 1d., light green, was a distinct sub-issue, and appeared in the year 1862, has up to now been empirically a correct one. Why, then, when the official entries tend to confirm it, does the Grenada handbook refuse to recognise the above arrangement, and instead class the two shades as if they were both issued in the same year (1861)?

Issue II. 1863–73.

Wmk. small Star. Compound Perf. (A 2).

1864. 1d., green (January, 1864, 96,000; March, 1871, 24,000?).
1863. 6d., rose (March, 1863, 24,000; August, 1864, 24,000).
1866. 6d., orange-red (April, 1866, 24,000; October, 1867, 24,000).
1869. 6d., dull rose-red, wmk. sideways (February, 1869, 24,000).
(1d. green?).
1871. 6d., vermilion (March, 1871, 24,000; May, 1872, 24,000).

Notes.—For the sake of space and conformity I include all these different varieties of the sixpence under the broad heading Issue II., though there is no doubt that each sub-group might strictly be called a separate one, seeing they differ so markedly from one another.

It will be seen at once that the above arrangement only differs from that given in the handbook in that it continues to place the dull rose-red (wmk. sideways) variety of the sixpence as representing a later consignment of stamps despatched from the printers, giving the date of 1869 in place of 1864.

Without for a third time enumerating various extracts from contemporary periodicals, suffice it to say that the orange-red variety of the sixpence appeared towards the end of 1866 or the beginning of 1867, and corresponds to the supply of April 12, 1866. This then would leave before the latter date two consignments, each of 24,000 watermarked stamps, despatched respectively in March, 1863, and August, 1864; the first of these our authors describe as consisting of the rose stamp, the second of the dull rose-red (wmk. sideways) variety. For their view to be correct, however, the 6d., rose (1863), would have to be of equal rarity with the 6d. of the preceding unwatermarked issue, for did not the consignments of 1861 and 1863 consist each of the same number of stamps?

But the handbook states quite accurately in another place that the rose stamp is much commoner than the sixpence with no watermark. Therefore it is much more probable that the batch of stamps sent out in 1864 consisted of the rose shade (wmk. upright) as well as that of 1863—in other words, that there were two consignments of the 6d., rose. In support of this view that there were two consignments of the rose stamp, and that this variety was in continuous use from 1863–6, I may say that I have four pairs of it used upon original, bearing the following English arrival dated post-

marks upon the envelopes, "13 Dec. 1864," "14 May 1865," "14 Dec. 1865," "30 Dec. 1865," and also a copy kindly sent me by Mr. A. R. Barrett, which shows a registration postmark dated 1865.

For the above reasons I do not consider Messrs. Bacon and Napier are justified in placing the 6d., dull rose-red (wmk. sideways), as issued prior to the orange-red variety.

Again, as the orange-red variety which we know appeared in 1866 is to be found quite as commonly as the 6d., rose, and far oftener than the unwatermarked stamp of the same value, it is not unreasonable to assume that the consignments of 1866 and 1867 consisted both of this particular shade.

Furthermore, as there can be no question that the vermilion stamps were used in 1872 and 1873 (75 per cent. show postmarks so dated), representing the consignments of 1871 and 1872, there is only one batch left, namely that of 1869, which will accord with the presence of the dull rose-red shade at all.

Finally, I have recently secured a copy of one of these particular dull rose-red stamps (watermarked sideways) upon original cover, which latter bears upon it a postmark dated 1870. So, taking into consideration these various points, and bearing in mind the fact that for many years (*Stamp Coll. Mag.*, vol. xii.) it has been noticed as a rule that Star watermarks were generally to be found sideways between 1867 and 1870, I consider that the 6d., dull rose-red (watermarked sideways), represents the consignment of February 22nd, 1869, and that there is not a shadow of evidence that it appeared, as given in the Grenada handbook, as early as the year 1864.

Another point, too, connected with this issue, which certainly ought to have been discussed in the handbook, is whether the consignment of 24,000 penny stamps sent out to Grenada on March 28th, 1871, differed in any way from the former lot despatched some seven years previously. There are certainly two fairly distinct varieties of the lower value to be met with, the one with watermark upright, the other with it sideways, and it is certainly a very important question—for collectors at any rate—whether the latter stamp, which usually presents a characteristic shade, represents this latter consignment of 1871. For my part I do not think the evidence in favour of this view: on the one hand because the stamp with the watermark sideways is of *far greater* relative scarcity, when compared with that showing the watermark upright, than is suggested by the official entries of 1 to 4; and on the other hand because I have four of these compound perforated stamps, showing dated postmarks of 1872, and one stamp upon which an English arrival postmark has by chance fallen, showing the date May, 1871, and none of them are upon paper showing the watermark sideways. So perhaps this rather rare variety of stamp may, as one would expect it sometimes, be due to the printer's carelessness, and here not denote a difference of issue.

Issue III. 1873.

Wmk small Star, sideways. Perf. 15 *clear-cut.*

1d., deep green (December, 1872, 36,000).

Notes.—The writers of the handbook include in their Issue III. all the stamps contained in my Issues III. and IV., and then, to distinguish the

different varieties they have thus mixed up together, subdivide it into groups (1) and (2). This, seeing that the two sub-groups contain stamps so widely different, is a very muddling and needless proceeding, even if it becomes necessary to agree with the authors and believe that the consignment of stamps despatched by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on December 14th, 1872, consisted in part of stamps upon small Star, and in part upon the large Star paper.

In my article of last year I stated that stamps upon large Star paper were to be found with postmarks dated 1873, 1874, 1875, and as I was then merely trying to prove the approximate date at which the large Star paper first was used, I am afraid I carelessly did not make clear the difference between the dated postmarks found upon the two values. The sixpence certainly was in use at the end of 1873, for there are copies of the stamp to be seen which prove it; but I must say during seven years' search I have never myself met with a postmarked copy of the penny value with any date prior to 1874. If, of course, our authors are fortunate enough to possess the penny upon the large Star paper with a dated postmark 1873, they are not only justified in their statement that the penny large Star appeared in 1873, but also in assuming that the consignment of December, 1872, contained stamps upon two sizes of Star paper. If, on the other hand, they are merely quoting, and have not actually seen a copy of this stamp used in 1873, the remarks they make upon the pages devoted to Issue III. in the handbook are obviously incorrect.

Issue IV. 1873.

Wmk. large Star. Perf. 15.

1d., blue-green (January, 1873, 72,000).
6d., orange-vermilion (August, 1874, 24,000).

Notes.—There is nothing to add further to what has already been said about the lower value. In the case of the sixpence our authors state, even without hesitation, that the consignment of November 14th, 1874, consisted of stamps upon large Star paper, as well as that of August, 1873, a total in all of 48,000 stamps. Now, practically, if this were the case, the large Star sixpence would have to have been in continuous use for six years, until superseded, as the handbook would have it, by the next consignment of sixpenny stamps, which did not arrive in the island until the end of 1878, and would, in consequence, be a commoner stamp, as shown by the number issued, than the sixpence, perf. 15, upon small Star paper—which is scarcely the case.

Furthermore, as I pointed out before, the 6d., vermilion, upon small Star paper appears very frequently postmarked with the A 15 obliteration. Now this is a very important point, for the following reasons: (*a*) Though the 1s., violet, issued in 1875, constantly appears with the A 15 cancellation, the ½d., 2½d., and 4d. of 1881 never do so—therefore it is pretty evident that the A 15 was not in use after 1881. (*b*) During 1878–80 dated postmarks were very extensively used—so naturally the use of A 15 was very materially lessened during those years. Hence it is probable

that the sixpence on small Star paper, which is so often obliterated with A 15 (the form of cancellation principally in vogue during 1876, 1877), was in use before 1878, and in consequence would represent the consignment of 1874. This leaves only then the lot of August, 1873, to consist of sixpenny stamps upon large Star paper.

Issue V. 1875–78.

Wmk. large Star. Perf. 14.

1d., yellow-green (October, 1875, 120,000).

Note.—This corresponds to Issue IV. of the handbook, and very properly may be made to contain the 1s., violet.

Issue VI. 1875–82.

Wmk. small Star, sideways. Perf. 15 (A3).

6d., deep vermilion (November, 1874, 24,000; July, 1878, 36,000).

Note.— Chronologically, for the reasons mentioned when discussing the large Star stamp, this 6d., vermilion, which Messrs. Bacon and Napier include in their Issue V., should, unless proved to the contrary, appear next in order and as an issue by itself.

Issue VII.

Wmk. sideways. Perf. 15. *Paper thick.*

1d., green
(July, 1878, 36,000).

Issue VIII.

Wmk. upright. Perf. 15. *Paper thin.*

1d., washy bluish green
(September, 1879, 72,000).

Notes.—Although in their preamble Messrs. Bacon and Napier state that they only include stamps "philatelically indistinguishable in paper or colour" together in an issue, they have no hesitation in grouping under their Issue V. two stamps differing very materially both in colour and texture of paper, and which they themselves agree represented different consignments.

As the pale green stamp when cancelled with a dated form nearly always shows the year 1879, and as the bluish green variety is always postmarked 1880, 1881, it must be more reasonable to place the blue-green so as to correspond to the consignment of September, 1879. I should also like to correct the statements that the blue-green stamp appears with watermark sideways, and that the pale green has the watermark upright, as it is exactly the opposite state of affairs.

Issue IX.

Wmk. small Star, sideways. Perf. 14½.

1d., green (February, 1881, 60,000).

Notes.—This corresponds to Issue VI. of the Grenada handbook; the watermark is *always* sideways.

In conclusion, to avoid confusion, I should like to point out why the numbers of the issues in the above classification do not correspond with those in the handbook. In the latter work Issue III., by means of two sub-groups, absorbs my Issues III. and IV., while Issue V. includes the three stamps I divide into VI., VII., VIII.; otherwise the actual arrangement is identical.

Notes on the 1d. and 2d. South Australian Issues.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on January 17th, 1902.

By C. E. McNAUGHTAN.



HEN I bought this collection I expected to obtain only a few specimens and shades; but on examining it I found that there was a great deal that was interesting, and that as it was a collection of postmarks rather than stamps, the dates of several issues could be determined more accurately than at the time when the Handbooks, etc., on South Australia were published. As there was no effort to obtain shades, perforations, or even issues, we find a pictorial history of the common stamps of the country for fifty years. There are no varieties of compound perforations, etc., in this collection, but just a monthly, and sometimes almost daily, record of the stamps actually in use. It will be convenient to use the divisions in Gordon Smith and Napier's most excellent book on South Australia, from which I shall have to make many extracts, and to save confusion I shall speak of it as "the Handbook."

The collection begins with a note stating the earliest known postmarked copy of the 2d. rouletted is February, 1859, but I found a dated imperf. among my own stamps and have added it, so that we begin with **Issue 1**—a colonial-printed 2d. imperf., July, 1858.

Issue 2 begins with July, 1859, and continues till June, 1861. There are no specimens from July to December, 1861.

Issue 6. The Handbook says (page 89): "The 2d., bright vermilion, was an entirely new colour, quite distinct from any of the earlier pale reds, and was issued some time in 1862." I do not find that it is so from this collection, as in 1862 a new shade commences—a much paler red. The colour darkens in 1863, and it is not till September, 1864, that the bright vermilion makes its appearance. 1865, 1866, and early 1867 keep much the same, but in June, 1867, the pale shade commences and goes on till the last specimen of the large 2d. in August, 1869, the rouletted stamp thus being in use in some shade of orange-red for ten years.

1868.

Issue 11. Crown and S A. Rouletted.

The authors of the South Australian Handbook say: "We are a little uncertain as to date of issue, which is generally given as September, but which we think was very likely earlier." They were quite correct, as the first here is February 22nd, and another August 4th, and the last is November, 1872, giving this issue a range of about five years.

Issue 13. Star. August 1st is the first date of this issue, which is rather an error than a real issue, as the wide S A was being used at the same time as well, before and after the star. I have several dated specimens in my own collection, and they are nearly all August, September, or October, 1869, with

one or two belated specimens in December, so that this stamp seems to have been in regular issue only about three months. Fair specimens of these stamps are much scarcer than the catalogue price would seem to indicate. Last year's catalogue gave "Star, 1/–," and the "wide S A, perf. 10, 9d.," when in this collection there are four stars and nearly four hundred perf. 10, the one in issue three or four months, the other seven years.

When I was looking into this, I examined the stock-books of very many London dealers, and wrote to a good many country ones, but dated specimens were very difficult to find, or, indeed, any good specimens, either dated or cancelled. This is a very interesting issue, and I hope Mr. Bacon, or Mr. Gordon Smith, will be able to give us some further details as to whether it was an intentional or accidental issue, as the S A paper seems to have been used alongside of it.

Issue 16. The Handbook gives May, 1870, as the date of issue, and is, I think, quite correct in supposing that the stamps alluded to by Mr. Raynor as being current early in 1870 were the rouletted.

The first date here is April 10th, 1870, a very pale orange-red on a thin, hard-surfaced paper, though in July and August there are specimens of the deep orange-red. This issue lasted seven years in various shades, growing darker in 1874 and on the softer paper, and almost blood-red in 1875.

Issue 21. There is only one specimen of the V and Crown, dated August 12th, 1871, which seems to confirm the Handbook as against Mr. Raynor's "end of 1871."

After 1874 our collector takes in another stamp—the small 1d. of Messrs. De la Rue and Co.

Issue 25. Wide S A.

The first of the small 1d. is dated November 2nd, 1874—January, 1875, being the date given in the Handbook—though it is not till 1876 that another appears in this collection.

Issue 28. The Handbook states that in 1890 M. Moens accurately described the change of S A watermark, and ascribed 1876 as the date at which it appeared. The Rev. P. E. Raynor criticises the date and states the earliest postmark he had found was August, 1877, and that the last date of the wide S A was July 19th, 1877. This refers to the 2d., but he adds, "It may be conjectured that the change of type of the 1d. took place at the same time as the 2d." From this collection we shall see that M. Moens, who was speaking of the change of watermark, was correct, as we have specimens of the 1d. dated October, 1876, and December, 1876.

The first date for 2d. S A is July 24th, 1877, and by the end of 1877 they are common, and they continued in use without change of perforation for seventeen years—till October, 1894. The last dates of the "wide" are September and October, 1877, as against Mr. Raynor's "July." The shades and printing altered constantly—1877, even printing, rather light; 1878, darker; 1879, a good deal of double printing; 1880, 1881, darker; 1882, lighter; 1883, lighter still, almost yellow; 1884, 1885, light, end very light; 1886, 1887, early, light; 1888–90, medium; 1890–92, end, darker again; 1893, dark. A few yellow ones, but none of the dark brown of 1881 (**Issue 31**).

Issue 44. Perf. 15. A fresh record is made here, as the Handbook says late in 1893. The earliest date is February for the 1d. and May for the 2d. The 2d. were printed in a light colour and fairly uniform; in 1894 the shade became darker, and a few very deep specimens are amongst them.

Perf. 13. The 2d. appeared perf. 13 in April, 1895, and the 1d. in July. By September the perf. 13 is the standard; colour much the same as the perf. 15. The redrawn penny shows first June 13th, 1898. I do not know at what date the new colours came in, but the old are here as late as October, 1899.

I have lately learned that this collection was made by Mr. F. R. C. Frost, of Adelaide.

Philatelic Notes.

RETOUCHES OF THE NEVIS 1d. OF 18—.

MR. E. D. BACON sends us the following interesting note:—"It has been said that one of the charms of Philately is in there being virtually no finality to the pursuit. This is equally true either as regards the collection of varieties of stamps or the knowledge we possess of the history of their production and use. I have recently had this apothegm once more exemplified in a very unexpected manner. If there is one country about which collectors would be agreed that no fresh discovery was likely to be made, I suppose it would be Nevis, and yet Mr. A. S. Tomson, a collector of the stamps of this island, has just sent me two varieties that are quite unknown, even to specialists.

"It was noticed some years back that the stamp which occupies the first place on the sheet of the One Penny of the lithographed issue of 1878 was retouched during one of the printings, and now Mr. Tomson sends me a retouched specimen of No. 12 on the sheet, and also a retouch of No. 1 that is entirely different from the retouch of this type already known. The illustrations of these two new retouches speak for themselves and obviate the necessity of any lengthy description,* but I may remark that the new retouch of No. 1 consists of three series of coarse, vertical lines behind the skirt of the dress of the lady in a kneeling position, while on No. 12 a number of extra horizontal and vertical lines have been added on the skirt of the lady occupying a standing position.





"The discovery of these new retouches reflects great credit on Mr. Tomson, and proves him to be a particularly keen and observant Philatelist."

THE INVERTED PAN-AMERICAN STAMP.

A RECENT issue of *Mekeel's* contained this startling statement—

"I have been informed by the best authority that the 4 c. Pan-American stamps with inverted centres were purposely and intentionally printed in the inverted form

* These illustrations unfortunately do not plainly indicate the differences, but we hope shortly to include these varieties in autotype.—ED.

on the express direction of * * * *, but with the order that the word 'Specimen' be printed across the faces. There were 200 of these inverted stamps printed, but by mistake the word 'Specimen' was omitted from over 100 of them, and these got into the hands of a very favoured few. Consequently the public should be aware that these inverts have been purposely issued in order to place a new curiosity on the stamp market."

In comment on this the *M. P.* writes—

"This charge is preposterous, because it is not likely that any man in a position to *order* this to be made would jeopardise his official position by giving such an order. Moreover, is it at all likely that it was necessary to purposely make the error? for it is practically certain that among the millions of impressions made some sheets of all values were printed with the vignette inverted and were promptly discovered and destroyed. We are well within bounds in saying that there never was any considerable number of any printing executed in two colours where the mistake has not occurred. A glance at the catalogue will show errors of this sort catalogued under nearly every bicoloured stamp."

Occasional Notes.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to inform our readers that all stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee should be sent in to Effingham House *before* the 8th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until October 7th.

HERTS PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE would call attention to this forthcoming event,* which embraces conditions of entry and competition of a decidedly novel feature, and hope that there will be a large number of visitors. The Hon. Secretary sends us the following announcement:—"This Exhibition will take place at the Rooms of the Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, June 7th, 1902, from 12 noon to 6 p.m. Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, and Lieutenant Napier have consented to act as judges, and as a large number of the members have promised to send exhibits, the hopes of the Committee that the Exhibition will be attractive and successful are now assured.

"Admission to the Exhibition will be free of charge, but only by printed tickets, to be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans; or to any member of the Committee. Application for tickets from anyone interested in Philately will gladly be responded to. Ladies specially welcomed."

FORTHCOMING PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK.

THE following intimation in the minutes of the meeting of the Collectors' Club of New York on April 14th conveys a highly interesting and pleasing announcement:—

* This notice is unfortunately belated. The Exhibition *was* a great success, and will be described in our next number.—ED.

"Moved by Mr. Calman, seconded by Mr. Luff, and carried unanimously, that the President be authorised to appoint a committee of twenty-one to arrange for an exhibition of stamps to be held in New York City, at about the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and that $100 be appropriated for preliminary expenses; also that the committee shall be authorised in its discretion to increase the number of its members and to appoint such sub-committees as it may deem proper.

"The following committee was appointed:—

J. M. Andreini.	F. H. Tows.	J. C. Morgenthau.
J. W. Scott.	Jos. B. Leavy.	C. F. Bishop.
Albert Perrin.	H. E. Deats.	Wm. A. Smith, jun.
P. F. Bruner.	I. A. Mekeel.	Alex. Holland.
G. E. Jones.	H. L. Calman.	Jos. S. Rich.
Chas. Gregory.	John N. Luff.	H. J. Duveen.
E. B. Power.	Wm. Thorne.	Wm. H. Sussdorff."

We have not yet heard as to the exact date of His Royal Highness' visit to America, but presume it will be some time in the "fall" of this year, when the Prince will have time to enjoy a well-earned rest after the great ceremonies and festivities of the Coronation. The appointment of such an eminently representative committee clearly indicates that our American friends fully realise the importance of a visit to their shores by such an august collector, and we feel convinced that no method of welcoming His Royal Highness could be more acceptable than that devised by the Collectors' Club. A committee with such names as those cited has clearly the means of producing a superb exhibition of stamps, and we feel assured that their efforts will have a successful result, that will alike afford great pleasure to the Prince and redound to their own credit and the good of Philately in the United States.

OUR CONTINENTAL FRIENDS.

THE British people have become fairly accustomed to misrepresentations and calumnies during the past year or two. Nor can we collectors expect to quite escape this anti-English feeling. On the principle perhaps that any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, a leading collector in this country has been the recipient of the following correspondence and the stamps cited:—

"I beg to enclose for your kind inspection G. Britain, 1d., pl. *70*, unused, and ½d., pl. *18*, used, *both* £30; Victoria, 1859, 6d., blue, *perfor. 12*, used, £10; Queensland, 6d., no wmk., *imperforated*, £1. Total, £41.

"A friend of mine has requested me to offer them to you. I beg to enclose return postage—5d.

"Our fine visitors, Prince and Princess of Wales, left us a few days ago, and Queen Alexandra this morning.

"The present owner of the stamps has bought 1d., pl. 70, and ½d., pl. 18, out of a very old collection here, belonging to the old Count Danneshijold Samsō, some 6 years ago, and paid them with full value. First a three years after he commenced studying plate-numbers, and then he learned something about their value. They have never been on dealer's hands on the continent, and the plate-numbers have never been touched in order to alter them or so, as far as he declares on trust."

The 1d. has the "0" of 70 painted in and is probably a Plate 73 with the "3" partly erased. The ½d. has the "8" converted from a "3." The Victoria—the full-length—is a badly centred copy, with a fine bold, but very irregular (and palpably hand-made!) perforation. The Queensland 6d. is a no watermark specimen with the perforations cut off quite touching the edges of the stamp on three sides, and with a stupendous margin on the fourth side of no less than one millimetre! The total value of these four stamps as they are is not one penny; in fact they have no value, and £41 is asked for them. The dealer in question hails from Copenhagen, and we are but fulfilling an obvious duty in calling attention to such a delicate attempt on the part of a foreigner.

The touching allusion to the Queen's presence (the first letter was indited on the 21st April) lends a sentimental glamour to the project and reminds us of the late Poet Laureate's lines. We quote from memory—

"Norman and Saxon and Dane are we,
But all of us Dane in our love for thee."

In matters philatelic we may, however, put this charming sentiment on one side, and gently suggest that our Copenhagen friend would like to have the Laureate's lines applied to the English collectors with the substitution of another vowel for the "a" in Dane. Unfortunately our sympathies are anti-Scandinavian in this instance, and we counsel our worthy Copenhagen dealer to confine alike his wares and his correspondence to his own countrymen, and leave us "fine visitors" alone!

DEATH OF HERR J. H. ANHEISER.

WE regret to read in the German philatelic Press of the death at Cologne of Herr Anheiser, whose name has been prominently before collectors for very many years, both as an ardent collector and as a contributor of articles to the Continental stamp journals. The major portion of his writings was confined to the German papers, but Herr Anheiser also wrote for the *Timbre-Poste* and the *Stamp News*. As a collector he evinced great painstaking in the examination of the most minute varieties, *e.g.* in his articles on the first issue of Wurtemberg, with its tiny differences in the lettering and frame. Perhaps, however, his best title to the recognition of posterity in this country will be his well-known discovery of the Great Britain 10d., rectangular, with the watermark of heraldic emblems—in lieu of the rose—a stamp that has always maintained a remarkable degree of rarity and is wanting even in most of the finest specialised English collections. Herr Anheiser was born at Cologne in the year 1846, and served as an officer in the Landwehr in the Franco-German War, earning the distinction of the Iron Cross.

PHILATELIC VISITORS.

AS disclosed by the minutes of the London Philatelic Society, two well-known Philatelists are now staying in the Metropolis. Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, with Mrs. Hull, arrived about a month back, and has since been enabled to make the personal acquaintance of many collectors and dealers in

this country, with whom he has for years past been in communication. Mr. Stewart-Wilson is also likely to make an extended stay, and we need hardly say that the advent of two such prominent Philatelists is hailed with delight in Metropolitan stamp circles, and to express the hope that opportunities may occur to testify to our visitors our due appreciation of their stay in this country. Their visit is fortunately timed to witness the Coronation fêtes. Owing to the Strand being a sort of philatelic Broadway, there should be a good chance for many collectors to see the procession under very agreeable auspices, and we hear with pleasure that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, with their accustomed hospitality, have invited a large number of prominent collectors to witness the procession from their extensive premises.

DUTY ON PHILATELIC ARTICLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.



UR correspondent Mr. W. P. Cohen, of Johannesburg, kindly sends us an extract from the new Customs tariff as follows:—

[COPY.]

"*Office Director of Customs.* "PRETORIA, *February 28th*, 1902.
"*To Collector Customs,*
"*Johannesburg.*

"I have to inform you that Postage Stamp Albums may be passed at 9 per cent. *ad valorem* rate. Used postage stamps are liable to 9 per cent. *ad valorem* rate on their market value. "(Sig.) J. W. HONEY,
"*Director of Customs.*"

The Johannesburg Philatelic Society will endeavour to get this item in the tariff withdrawn, and it is to be hoped this Society's efforts will be successful, at least so far as it applies to used stamps.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., furnishes us with a further list of official stamps prepared, if not already in circulation.

Adhesives.

R. H. OFFICIAL. ½d., green, King's Head.

O. W. OFFICIAL. 5d., purple and blue, Queen's Head.
10d., purple and scarlet.
2d., green and carmine, King's Head.
2½d., blue, King's Head.

I. R. OFFICIAL. 1s., green and carmine, King's Head.
5s., carmine, King's Head.
10s., blue ,,
£1, green ,,

GOVT. PARCELS. 2d., green and carmine, King's Head.

The 5d. value of the new adhesives with the King's Head is in circulation.

Adhesive. 5d., lilac and ultramarine.

BAHAMAS.—The 1d. envelope, with stamp similar to the 1d. pictorial adhesive chronicled last year, is *lithographed*, and was not issued until about March 25th, the *M. C.* informs us.

GAMBIA.—Specimens of the new stamps with the King's Head reach us from Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co.

The ½d. and 1d. values we had already chronicled, but the 3d. value we have not seen listed.

Adhesive.

3d., mauve and ultramarine, King's Head, CA; perf. 14.

GOLD COAST. — On the authority of a Continental journal, *Ewen's Weekly* states that "specimen" sets of the new King Edward stamps have been distributed to the various foreign post offices. The colours and values are as follows:—

½d., lilac and green.		1/–, green and black.	
1d.	,, carmine.	2/–	,, carmine.
2d.	,, vermilion.	5/–	,, violet.
2½d.	,, blue.	10/–	,, brown.
3d.	,, orange.	£1, brown and black on red paper.	
6d.	,, mauve.		

The 2d., 3d., and 6d. have the figures of value on plain ground; the others on lined ground. All are CA, 14, as usual.

INDIA.—*Bhopal.*—From the *M. J.* we have taken the following:—

"We have had an opportunity of examining the two sheets of ¼ a. stamps to which we referred in November, and we find that, although the paper is not *laid*, it is different from any that we have previously seen used for stamps of this State. It resembles the paper on which the first 2 annas stamp, of 1881, is commonly found, but is thicker even than that. It seems to be a stout wove foolscap paper, rather dingy in colour now, but probably originally *cream* or *toned*, and watermarked 'GOVE(RN)MENT (OF) IN(DI)A,' in three lines, across the sheet in large outline capitals (the letters in brackets have been cut away). The sheets of stamps were evidently printed on a half-sheet of this paper, one of them near the top and left-hand side, and the other, the reverse way up, near the bottom and right. The watermark reads from the back of the sheets, and one shows 'GOVE' (and part of 'R') over 'IN,' and the other 'MENT' over 'A.' The word 'OF,' which must have been between the other two, has been entirely cut away in trimming the sheets when cut apart. The stamps are from the rough, badly-drawn stone of 1898 or 1899, showing a partly double border-line at the bottom of the sheet.

¼ a., black, Type 11, on *thick, smooth wove paper; imperf.*

"*Bussahir.*—A correspondent in India tells us that the letters 'P. S.' which, as we stated last month, have been overprinted upon some of the stamps of this State, do not signify either 'Post Script' or 'PosthumouS,' but are the initials of Padam Singh, the present 'Tika Sahib' of Bussahir. But we still want to know why the Tika Sahib continues to sell stamps for twelve months after his Post Office was closed. Perhaps he is not very Pa(dam) Tikalar!"

MAURITIUS. — From several quarters comes the information that the 18 c., blue, envelope has been surcharged "15 CENTS," in black, and has a double bar over the original value.

The *M. C.* tells us that the provisional adhesive, 12 cents on 18 c., may be found with single and double bar cancellation of original value.

Envelope. "15 CENTS," in black, on 18 c., blue.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *M. J.* calls attention to a curious variety of the 1d. of the 1871–1883 issue with a partly double impression, a second profile being visible in front of and below the regular one, and just inside the oval.

Doubtless, as our contemporary surmises, the sheet first received a very light and imperfect impression from a plate with but little ink upon it, and was then put into the press a second time.

NORTH BORNEO.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have obtained a sheet, believed to be unique, of the 25 c. surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," one half having the surcharge upside-down. The sheet contains fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows, and the surcharge was evidently printed in square blocks of twenty-five; there are thus on this sheet five horizontal pairs with the surcharges *tête-bêche* and twenty other stamps with inverted overprint.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Louis E. Bradbury informs us that the 9d., lilac-rose, with Crown and wide SA, may be found not only perf. 11½ as stated on page 96, but also 12½, 11½ × 12½, 12½ × 11½, and other forms of the compound.

The *Philatelic Record* reports a hitherto unknown variety of the O. S. series. It is the 2d., watermark Crown and *wide* SA, surcharged "O. S." block type and perf. 12½ × 11½.

Adhesive.

2d., orange, surcharged "O. S.," block type; perf. 12½ × 11½; Crown and *wide* SA.

TASMANIA.—It is reported that the ½d., 2½d., and 3d. values have been printed on the V and Crown paper.

This was expected, but so far has not been confirmed, as regards the actual printing, by the Australian journals.

UGANDA.—*Ewen's Weekly* illustrates a block of eighteen, in three rows of six each, of the lately issued Provisional ½ anna British East African stamps, the bottom row having the overprint "UGANDA" inverted. It is stated that only one row of stamps in the sheet could be overprinted at a time, and that one sheet of the ½ anna was placed in the printing machine upside-down, but after only one row had received the inverted surcharge the mistake was noted and the sheet was then turned round. All so simple!

VICTORIA.—The supplies of 9d., rose-red, lately received by *Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market*, are, we are told, watermarked V and Crown sideways, although a specimen of the first printing received in the summer of 1901 has the watermark upright.

Adhesive.
9d., rose-red; wmk. V and Crown sideways.

EUROPE.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.—Mr. B. T. K. Smith, in the *Monthly Circular* of this month, refers to an interesting curiosity lately discovered.

The following account, copied from the *M. C.*, is given by Mr. S. Farges, of Lyons:—

"Everybody knows that the stamps of Alsace are printed on paper with a network, of which the curves are downwards in the ordinary type and upwards in the scarcer type known as 'inverted net.' The newly-discovered variety consists of a 20 centimes with a double network: (i.) BLUE net *inverted*, (ii.) PALE YELLOW net in *normal* position. The superposition of the two networks gives the whole stamp a greenish tint which strikes the eye at once. I look on it as a printing of the 20 centimes made by mistake on paper prepared for the 10 centime stamp, having already received the network of that value; or it may, perhaps, be a printing on paper that had been used for printer's trial-impressions of the 10 centime network. There can be no possible doubt as to the authenticity of the variety in question. The two specimens that have passed through my hands come from the correspondence of a Lyons house of business (then in the Cours de Brosses and now in the Cours Gambetta). Both are on original letters. One is postmarked 'Saar-Union 29.9.1871' and the other 'Buckenheim 1.8.1871.'"

FRANCE.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the new 30 c. stamp.

Instead of the value appearing in a square at the right top corner, the new stamp has the figure of value on a shield, with leaf ornamentation round the edge. The word "POSTES" is in the *centre* at top of stamp. The alterations in the design, though slight, are an improvement, we think.

Ewen's states that the stamp on the 10 c. Post Card has been similarly altered.

Adhesive. 30 c., pale violet; perf. 14×13½.
Post Card. 10 c., pale rose on green.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The new issue of 3 pf. "DEUTSCHES REICH" stamps supplies a variety.

One stamp in each hundred copies reads "DFUTSCHES REICH," and it is stated that some 280,000 copies were printed before the broken "E" was discovered.

The *M. C.* gives a list of the Post Cards and a Letter Card bearing the new inscription.

Letter Card. 10 pf., carmine on grey-blue.
Post Cards. 2 pf., blue on bluish.
2+2 ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, green on cream.
5+5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, carmine ,,
10+10 ,, ,, ,,

Mr. Ad. Sonn has kindly sent us specimens of the new 2 mark stamps, one having the inscriptions in Gothic and the other in Latin type. It is reported that the former





variety was the one first to appear, and failing to give satisfaction, another plate was prepared and used with the inscriptions in Latin type. There are minor differences

in the two plates, the later being better finished.

In the 5 mark stamps there also appear to be two different plates, the one first used having a thin figure "5," and the "o" of "Gott" smaller than the other letters of the inscription. Plate 2 has a thicker figure "5," and a normal "o" in "Gott." Other minute differences exist.

GREECE.—To the set on thinner paper must be added the 3 lepta, orange.

Adhesive. 3 lepta, orange; thin paper.

ROUMANIA.—The *M. J.* gives a list of varieties which it has hitherto omitted to chronicle.

We do not appear to have included any of these stamps in our pages, and now therefore do so.

Adhesives.

25 b., indigo; wmk. "P R"; perf. 11½.

No watermark; pink *on back.*

1 bani, pale brown; perf. compound.
3 ,, red-brown ,, ,,
10 ,, rose-red ,, 13½.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5 b., pale green; yellowish toned paper; perf. 11½.
5 b., emerald; wmk. "P R"; perf. 11½.
10 b. ,, ,, ,,
30 b. ,, ,, ,,

SPAIN.—The Interior post card of 10 centimos, chronicled in August, 1901, is now printed on cream-coloured card, instead of pale orange-brown. It is otherwise unchanged.—*M. C.*

Post Card. 10 centimos, chocolate on cream.

SWITZERLAND.—*Ewen's Colonial Market* has lately received the 25 c., blue, Type 10 of Gibbons, perf. 11½ × 12.

Adhesive. 25 c., blue, Type 10; perf. 11½ × 12.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The 5 on 30 c., states the *M. J.*, exists with a double impression of the overprint, the two figures overlapping to a considerable extent.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The *M. J.* reports that the 10 pesos of 1892–97 now comes in a *pale blue* shade, perf. 10½.

Adhesive. 10 pesos of 1892–97, *pale blue.*

Cartagena.—There appears to be a new Registration stamp here, described by the *M. J.* as follows:—

"We are shown a block of eight of the current 10 c. of Colombia, Type 61 in the Catalogue, surcharged diagonally with a large letter 'R' and the word 'CARTAGENA,' in *violet.* There is a letter 'R' upon each stamp, but the name falls across two or more stamps, and if we had only seen single specimens we should have supposed the overprint to be an obliteration. As it is, we suppose we must chronicle this as a Registration stamp."

Reg. Stamp. 10 c., brown on rose; violet surcharge.

Rio Hacha.—There would appear to be a new setting of the 10 c. provisional issue of last year, and also a return Registration label. From *Mekeel's* we take the following:—

"The setting is in four rows of four stamps, and differs in many minor details from the earlier setting. In the first setting there was one stamp with a different style of border from the others, which was called Type II. by collectors. There are four stamps of this variety in the second setting. This setting was used for both 5 and 10 c. stamps, the former being printed on white and yellow paper, and the latter on white and two shades of green paper. A provisional return Registration stamp has been issued, consisting of the current 5 centavos with large letters 'A. R.' in an oval."

Adhesive (Registration Return Receipt).
5 c., blue, surcharged "A. R.", in red.

GUATEMALA.—As we fully expected, the overprints VIA PANAMA and VIA PUERTO BARRIOS turn out, *Ewen's* tells us, to be those of a steamship company, and have been used for years to denote the route by which their correspondence should be forwarded.

PERU.—Buyers for 10 soles stamps being, it would appear, limited, it is reported that out of a stock of 48,894 stamps lately held, the odd 94 were retained for sale to collectors, and the remaining 48,800 were to be surcharged "Deficit Cinco Centavos" for use as Unpaid Letter stamps.

UNITED STATES.—The *A. J. P.* chronicles a variety of the provisional envelope issued by the postmaster of Baltimore in 1845. It is of buff laid paper, size 145 × 84 mm., and has in the upper right corner the signature of the postmaster, the word "PAID" and a large figure "5" in oval stamped in red, with an additional "PAID" and "5" stamped in blue.

Provisional Envelope.
10 c., red and blue on buff paper.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CURAÇAO.—We are thinking seriously of disregarding inverted surcharges now that they are almost as numerous as the normal overprint.

The discovery of the 2½ c. on 10 c. Curaçao of 1895 with invert has been made by the *A. J. P.*

DJIBOUTI.—The current 5 c. stamp has been changed in colour to yellow-green for the centre and green for the frame.

Adhesive. 5 centimes, green and yellow-green.

FERNANDO POO.—A new set for this year is in preparation.

A Spanish journal lists the following, and the *M. C.* informs us that there will be a similar set for Spanish Guinea.

Adhesives.

5	centimos,	green.	75	centimos,	lilac.
10	,,	blue.	1	peseta,	rose.
25	,,	carmine.	2	,,	bronze green.
50	,,	brown.	5	,,	vermilion.

LIBERIA.—In addition to the 1 cent. Official stamp with the overprint of "ORDINARY" already chronicled, there are also, we are told, all, or nearly all, the other values so treated for use as ordinary adhesives.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The *I.B.J.* chronicles two new provisionals, the 5 c. on 30 c. and 15 c. on 40 c. stamps, and *Ewen's* reports both with inverted surcharges, and the 15 c. with small figure 1 made for stamp collectors.

Provisionals.

30 c., brown, surcharge "N—C.E. 5" in black
40 c., vermilion ,, "N—C.E. 15" ,,

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Additions are yet to be made to the catalogued varieties.

A correspondent of the *M. J.* has met with the 2d. of the first issue on *straw*, without the date, and he thinks No. 19 should be 2d. and not 2s. Further, the following are known :—

Nos. 40, 74, 75, with Arms inverted.
Nos. 40 and 74, in pairs, with the Arms inverted on one stamp and normal on the other.
Also No. 44 in a pair with 46, and 45 with 47.

PERSIA.—Other values with the overprint "PROVISOIRE 1319" are known, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds the following to the list which we copied on page 99 :—

Adhesives.

3	ch.,	lilac.	3	kr.,	violet.
4	,,	red.	4	,,	orange red.
8	,,	orange.	5	,,	brown.
16	,,	green.	10	,,	dark blue.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—It is reported that the 30 c. U.S.A. Unpaid Letter stamp, and the 10 c. Special Delivery stamp, have been surcharged for use here.

Postage Due Stamp.
30 c., lake; black surcharge.
Special Delivery Stamp.
10 cents, blue; red surcharge.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—It seems the Portuguese authorities are determined to raise the philatelic wind, for we are told by Messrs. Bright and Son that some 269 new varieties of the Colonial issues are to be created for the benefit of Philatelists, mostly by surcharging the obsolete remainders, part of which, Angola and Cape Verd, were lately offered for tender by the Government, and failed to bring a satisfactory offer.

Let us hope, if we may, that "errors" will be avoided.

We have not sufficient space at our command to give full particulars, but the following is a summary :—

Name of Colony.	Number of New Stamps.	Dates of Issue of Stamps Surcharged.	New Surcharged Values.
Angola . .	22	1886, 1893-4	65, 115, 130, and 400 reis.
Cape Verd .	22	Do.	Do.
Congo . .	13	1893	Do.
Guinea . .	22	1886, 1893-4	Do.
Portuguese Indies	15	1885 and 1895	1 real, 2, 2½, and 3 reis, 5 tangas.
Lourenzo Marques	13	1894	65, 115, 130, and 400 reis.
Macao . .	24	1877, 1885-8, 1894	6 and 18 avos.
Mozambique	22	1886, 1893-4	65, 115, 130, and 400 reis.
St. Thomas and Prince	24	1870, 1887, 1893-5	Do.
Timor . .	21	1887, 1893-4	5, 6, 9, 15, and 22 avos.
Zambezia .	13	1894	65, 115, 130, and 400 reis.

The following are to be surcharged "PROVISORIO" and reissued according to the Postal Union colours :—

Angola, Cape Verd, Congo, Guinea, Lourenzo Marques, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Prince, Zambezia — 15, 25, 50, and 75 reis, *withdrawing from use the* 80, 150, *and* 300 *reis stamps.*

Portuguese Indies, 6 reis, 1 and 2 tangas.
Macao, 2, 4, 8, 10, and 12 avos, *withdrawing from use* 2½, 15, and 24 avos.
Timor, 3 and 12 avos, *withdrawing from use* 2½, 4, 8, 16, 20, and 24 avos.

Inhambane.—A set of sixteen varieties is being prepared of the current type and colours, and the values will be 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 115, 130, 200, 400, 500, and 700 reis.

REUNION.—It is not surprising to hear, through the *M. J.*, that the 5 c. on 50 c. of last year exists, like its three companions, with the surcharge inverted.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1901–1902.

President—
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales
Vice-President—M. P. Castle.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Librarian—T. Maycock.

W. B. Avery.
E. D. Bacon.
W. D. Beckton.
The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
R. Meyer.
C. J. Daun.
R. Ehrenbach.
T. W. Hall.
L. L. R. Hausburg.

The twelfth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 11th April, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, A. B. Creeke, jun., A. R. Barrett, C. Neville Biggs, Louis E. Bradbury, R. B. Yardley, L. L. R. Hausburg, L. W. Fulcher, T. W. Hall, B. D. Knox, T. Wickham Jones, W. Schwabacher, C McNaughtan, Edward J. Nankivell, Gordon Smith, J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 14th March were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the Vice-President, Mr. Castle, who was absent through continued ill-health, and a letter was also read from Mr. Maycock, regretting his unavoidable absence from the meeting.

The Hon. Secretary also reported the receipt of a copy of Mr. Luff's work on the postage stamps of the United States of America which had been presented by the author to the Society's library, and the Hon. Librarian was directed to acknowledge the gift in the usual way.

The Hon. Treasurer presented the balance sheet and accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1902, and the same were referred to the Auditors.

On the motion of Mr. Ehrenbach, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. Chambers and Maycock should again be asked to accept the appointment of Auditors.

Upon the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Nankivell, it was resolved that it was desirable to hold the Annual Dinner some time during the month of November, 1902, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, it was further resolved that Messrs. Biggs, Wickham Jones, and Oldfield should be appointed a Committee for the purpose, with authority to make arrangements for the holding of such dinner.

It was further resolved that the discussion on Mr. Oldfield's recent paper, entitled "Three Stages of Collecting," should be fixed for Friday the 9th May, 1902.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach then proceeded to read some notes on the straight-label issues of Portugal, illustrated by a very large number of specimens from his own collection, and by lantern slides showing enlarged copies of the various types of these stamps.

Mr. Meyer proposed and Mr. Gordon Smith seconded that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Ehrenbach for his interesting paper and display, and to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg for the lantern illustration. Such resolution was duly carried, and after suitable acknowledgment the proceedings terminated.

The thirteenth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 25th April, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, Louis E. Bradbury, William Silk, jun., B. D. Knox, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, A. B. Creeke, jun., Robert Ehrenbach, W. Schwabacher, C McNaughtan, Edward J. Nankivell, Gordon Smith, L. L. R. Hausburg. Visitor, E. C. Daun.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 11th April, 1902, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary, expressing regret for his absence, and there being no correspondence Mr. R. B. Yardley proceeded to read some notes upon the stamps of Tasmania, illustrated by numerous specimens from his own collection.

Considerable interest was evinced in the notes and the display, and in moving a vote of thanks Mr. E. D. Bacon expressed the wish of the members that they would shortly be published in the *London Philatelist*. The resolution was seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and after some words in support by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the same was carried unanimously.

Mr. Yardley responded and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

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

May 1st—Messrs. R. H. Hume, M.A., R. H. Davidson, A. P. Walker, and H. Hassel were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes to Lady Glyn, Dr. J. N. Keynes, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, D. Davis, G. L. Edwards, C. A. Stephenson, and T. Cresswell for valuable donations to the Library; also to Messrs. R. Hollick, W. Pimm, W. F. Wadams, J. A. Margoschis, and C. S. Nicklin, who gave valuable donations of stamps to the Permanent Collection, and to Mr. C. A. Stephenson, who gave 20s. cash for the same purpose, having no duplicates to give. Stamps to that amount were to be selected by the Hon. Secretary from the sheets of members.

£5 was also granted from the funds to assist the Permanent Collection, as it was felt that it would be very serviceable to members at all the meetings when types at least of most of the principal varieties were included. It was the general opinion that more than £5 should be granted but in view of the heavy expense this year in trying to bring the Library up to date, it was agreed to leave it at this for the present.

As forecast in the last Annual Report we are making good progress with the Auction Catalogues of U.S.A. and we have over four hundred priced already.

The following is a rough draft of next season's programme, more details of which will be published shortly.

1902.
Oct. 2. Annual Meeting.
,, 14. Display. Mr. W. B. AVERY.
Nov. 6. N.S.W., Sydneys and Laureated.
Messrs. R. HOLLICK, W. PIMM, and others.
,, 20. North American Colonies.
Messrs. W. PIMM and C. A. STEPHENSON.
Dec. 4. Auction.

1903.
Jan. 15. N.S.W., 1854–1883.
Feb. 5. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
,, 26, 27. Auction.
Mar. 5. Paper.
,, 19. N.S.W., 1884–1903.
April 2. Paper.
May 7. ,,

The stamps of New South Wales will be the special work for the session, and we shall welcome any assistance from our members who cannot attend the meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE fourth Annual Dinner of the Society was held at Anderton's Hotel, E.C., on Tuesday, May 6th, 1902.

Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Oldfield, Boddy, Boyes, Bradbury, Buhl, Bull, Cool, Field, Frentzel, Gaffe, Hall, A. Haynes, G. Haynes, H. Haynes, Jones, Lawrence, Lord, Mellor, Meyer, Neyrood, Reichenheim, Reid, Sidebotham, Simpson, Gordon Smith, Sutherland, Thompson, Wane, Wickhart, Wills, Baron A. de Worms, Slade, and seven visitors.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Chairman, in proposing "The Herts Philatelic Society," expounded the doctrine of the three stages of Philately, and traced the development of the Society from its chrysalis state to the stable position it now occupied. Speaking in congratulatory terms of the rapid increase in the number of members, of the well-attended and cheerful meetings, of the ambitious programme, and of the sound financial position of the Society, he added that the Herts Philatelic Society must indeed be humble-minded were it not to feel a little proud of its progress and success. Adverting to the fast-approaching Exhibition, the Chairman explained in detail that the rules were carefully framed to place the medium collector and the specialist on the same plane as far as possible as regards the chances of success in the competition. The Exhibition lately held on these lines proved a great success; and in spite of recent Press criticisms, he saw no reason to believe that this Exhibition would not prove an even greater success.

Mr. C. R. Sutherland, in responding, stated that the Society owed no small measure of its stability to its Committee, who displayed at all times much energy and foresight. The meetings of the executive were always well attended, and the interests of the Society were in capable hands. The members found they were so well catered for that they turned up regularly and induced their friends to apply for membership also. Messrs. Bradbury, Reichenheim, and George Haynes might perhaps be specially mentioned for good work done in their several departments, but praise was certainly due to all. Last but not least, the Chairman, though not a member of the Exhibition Committee, had identified himself with that body, and had earned universal gratitude by his invaluable help and advice. The muster of members would have been greater had not prior engagements, ill health, etc., prevented the attendance of not a few. Letters of regret, with wishes for a pleasant evening, had been received from (among others) Messrs. Jennings, White, Castle, Avery, Ehrenbach, Bacon, and Lieut. Napier; and he was sure those wishes were being amply fulfilled.

The Chairman rose again to refer in eulogistic terms to the services rendered to the Society by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

These references were received with approval.

Baron A. de Worms then gave a display of his collection of stamps of the West African Colonies. All the great rarities and varieties were present in unused mint condition; and so great a philatelic treat was duly appreciated by the members.

Mr. John K. Boddy favoured an appreciative audience with two recitations delivered in his well-known style. Both were received with enthusiasm, and had time allowed, Mr. Boddy's courtesy and good nature would have been put to a further test.

Hearty votes of thanks to Mr. Oldfield for his services as Chairman and to Baron A. de Worms for his display were suitably responded to, and an enjoyable evening was brought to a close at 10.20 p.m.

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

International Philatelic Union.

THE Annual General Meeting and election of Officers and Committee took place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Wednesday evening, May 7th. The Hon. Secretary presented a satisfactory report, showing 126 members on the roll. The President (Mr. H. R. Oldfield), the Vice-Presidents, Hon. President, and Hon. Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary, and other officers were re-elected for the coming year, together with the following Committee: C. N. Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major Laffan, R.E., D. Marx, M.A., P. L. Pemberton, F. Reichenheim, A. Sonn, J. C. Sidebotham, and H. Thompson. The President gave an interesting display of the stamps of Bolivia, illustrating the third stage of collecting (limited specialism), which was much appreciated by those present, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

T. H. HINTON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THREE packets, containing 141 sheets valued at £1,474 12s. 10d., were made up and despatched on the March circuit by the 26th of that month. Several very fine contributions were received, and the sheets, though smaller as regards quantity, contained stamps generally of a better quality. South and West Africans were the strongest sections, and Australians were strongly represented. South Americans prove increasingly popular, and selections of these stamps have improved steadily throughout the season. It should be noted that the buying element is at present much stronger than the selling, and rare and medium duplicates offered at reasonable quotations find a ready sale in the packets of the Club. A certain period of time must necessarily elapse before the circulation is completed. That is inevitable in all Exchange Clubs; but every precaution is taken to minimise this period, and the passage of packets down the list is carefully checked and accelerated as far as possible. Sheets are returned to their owners within one week of their receipt by the Secretary, and balances are adjusted and paid without delay.

Six applications for membership were accepted during the past month, and two were held over for further inquiries. Philatelists proposing to join the Club should not fail to transmit two references with their applications, as the packets being very valuable, much care has to be exercised in the admission of new members. Club sheets are supplied on demand, and should be used whenever convenient; booklets and dirty or bulky sheets cannot be admitted.

November and December packets returned from circulation within the prescribed period, and were dealt with at once. Sales in both cases were satisfactory, amounting to about 22½ per cent.

Copy of rules, etc., with full information, will gladly be forwarded by return of post. Foreign and lady members are welcomed.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE seventy-seventh meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, February 10th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Calman, Low, Luff, and Scott. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $529.04, exclusive of the $1,000 bond, was read and accepted. The Treasurer also read several communications.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer for the gift of a bound volume of priced auction catalogues. Mr. H. L. Calman also presented the Club library with an *edition de luxe* copy of the *Postage Stamps of the United States*, by J. N. Luff, for which the Governors extended their thanks. The report of the House Committee was read and accepted. The Committee on new Club-house reported that negotiations for the house at No. 138, E. 28th Street, had not been successful and that we would not be able to obtain that building at present. On motion of Mr. H. L. Calman, seconded by Mr. Bruner, the Treasurer was authorised to sign the renewal for one year of the lease of the present Club-house. On motion of Mr. Calman, seconded by Mr. Luff, Messrs. Low and Scott were appointed a committee to devise a medal for the Club and to have a die made.

A communication was received from the American Collectors' Company offering the following medals for competitive exhibits of stamps, to be held under the auspices of the Collectors' Club: One gold medal for the best general collection of stamps mounted in a printed album. One silver medal for the second best general collection. One bronze medal for the third best. One silver medal for the best collection of the stamps of Japan. One bronze medal for the second best collection of the stamps of that country. This offer was accepted with thanks. It was decided that the competition for general collections should be held at the Club-house in March, and that for Japan in April, the exact dates to be fixed subsequently. Mr. Scott called attention to the proposition to have a subscription dinner under the auspices of the Club, at Delmonico's or some similar establishment, at an estimated cost of $5 per plate. On motion duly seconded, a committee was appointed to attend to the details of the dinner, the committee consisting of the President and Messrs. Scott and Luff. The name of Mr. A. R. Frey, having been posted for membership the required length of time, was duly balloted upon, and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member.

THE seventy-eighth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club-house on Monday evening, March 10th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Walter Morley for a bound volume of the *Philately Journal* for 1901. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $459.43, exclusive of $1,000 bond, was accepted as read. The Committee on Dinner at Delmonico's reported that the dinner had been a success, and that all present had passed a very enjoyable evening. The Treasurer was instructed to renew lease of present building for one year more. The names of two applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, they were balloted upon, and Messrs. Casey A. Wood and Blair S. Williams were declared to have been unanimously elected as subscribing members.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The Philatelic Society of India.

A GENERAL meeting of the Society was held on Monday, the 31st March, 1902, at six o'clock, at Mr. Larmour's residence, No. 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, with Mr. C. F. Larmour in the chair. The audited accounts for 1901, which showed a satisfactory financial position, were passed and their circulation directed. The outstandings in respect of subscriptions and journal advertisements were carefully examined and directions for the future guidance of the Hon. Treasurer in respect of the same decided upon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis was elected a member of the Council in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, who has left for Europe. Mr. Hoffmann

brought forward the subject of an exhibition next cold season, and it was resolved that inquiries be made and the members addressed in view to an exhibition of the stamps of the Indian Native States (both postal and fiscal) other than those of Imperial issue, and that should the proposal meet with an adequately favourable response the stamps be exhibited first at Calcutta, early in December, and subsequently at Delhi at the Coronation Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts in January next. It was pointed out that the probable presence then in India of H R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the London Philatelic Society, would add to the interest of the hoped-for philatelic displays. It was resolved to invite the Hon. Mr. D. P. Masson to contribute a handbook to the Society's series of handbooks on the stamps of Afghanistan. Mr. Corfield exhibited some interesting new issues, that have not yet appeared, in the form of advance specimens of the coming Indian half-anna envelope (circular green) and the quarter-anna post card (chocolate-brown) bearing the Emperor's Head. These are the very first stamps of Edwardian design to reach India, and they will not be issued to the public until after the Coronation in June next. The profile of Edward VII. on both envelope and card is that by Mr. Fuchs, already familiar from its appearance on the new issues of the United Kingdom. Mr. Corfield also exhibited advance specimen copies of a series of ten stamps of the Transvaal, from a halfpenny to ten shillings. These also bear the King's Head (Fuchs' design), but as a set are far more pleasing than the British issues. All are bicoloured, the execution being very fine and the full effect excellent. Latest advices both from South Africa and London are silent on the subject of this highly important and historically impressive series, and it is not known in India when they will be placed in circulation. Since the year opened Major W. Barratt, I.S.C., D.S.O., Mr. Fred. Rogers, Mr. Hajee Esmail Aboobaker Johari, Dr. B. W. Holmes, Mr. F. C. Dwane, and Mr. J. E. Chamberlain, I.C.S., have been elected members. A special expression of deep regret was recorded on the loss by death in South Africa of Colonel L. E du Moulin, killed in action in January last. Colonel du Moulin was one of the original members of the Society, and prior to his departure from India the Secretary of the Dum-Dum Stamp Club. He was a Philatelist of distinction, and his loss to the pursuit in India is widely felt.

W. CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

CALCUTTA, *2nd April*, 1902.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

AT the meeting held on May 1st, 1902, Messrs. J. W. Slack and German Helmrick (of Mexico) were duly elected members.

The Fiscals of the Canadian provinces and Cape of Good Hope were discussed and catalogued.

It is intended to commence the Exchange section in September next, and if suitable arrangements can be made, packets will be made up for circulation on the Continent and in America. Further particulars will be given later.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, June 5th, at 6.30 p.m., at 65, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C., when the Colonial Revenues from Ceylon to Griqualand will be taken in hand.

Members are expected to send notes of the stamps of these countries or, if attending the meeting, to bring their collections.

Rules and any other information respecting the Society can be had from the Hon. Secretary, A. B. Kay, 35, Bessborough Street, London, S.W.

Correspondence.

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

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

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BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—In reference to your editorial in the current *London Philatelist*, I can assure you that the Birmingham Philatelic Society will be at all times willing to do what it can to assist the London Philatelic Society or any other society in the formation of a library. We have many thousands of duplicates which we will gladly exchange for anything not in our own library.

In auction catalogues (priced and unpriced) we are particularly strong, and have duplicates of most of the varieties not mentioned below. We will exchange for anything we want.

Of British auction catalogues, we want (priced or unpriced):—

Durose, Sutton & Co. (Bristol), all.
Hall (Liverpool), May 24, 1897.
London Philatelic Co., Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10.
Philatelic Auction Co., 1896 (Oct. 5, Oct. 23, Nov. 15, Dec. 18).
Phillips, Lea & Davies, Nos. 5–8, 10, 11.
Smith & Dewar (Edinburgh) } 1889, Nov. 8.
Smith, J. H. & Co. ., }
Weller & Locker, any besides, 1894 (March 7, March 19).
Ludlow, Roberts & Weller, any besides, 1896 (April 13, Oct. 13, 14, Nov. 30).
Myers, any except April 10, 1894.
Glendening, 1, 2 (they were previous to Dec. 17, 1901).

We also want the prices of:—

Theo. Buhl, Nos. 4, 6, 7, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26–29, 31, 36, 38, 45–56, 66, 72.
Puttick & Simpson, 1896, April 20, 21.
,, ,, 1897, June 29, July 27.
,, ,, 1898, June 7.
Cheveley, Nos. 135, 139–142, 144, 146.
Ventom, Bull, Nos. 66, 82, 87, 89 91, 94, 133–135, 138–142, 144–147.
Central Philatelic Club, Nos. 1, 3.
Debenham, Storr & Co., all.
London Philatelic Co., No. 11.
McAuslan, 2, 6, 8.
Ostara, 1 (B'ham), 3, 7, 8, 10, 14.
Philatelic Auction Co., 1896, Sept. 14, Dec. 9.
,, Club and Exchange, 1897, Feb. 24.
Ridout, 1895, March 12, 22, April 9, Oct. 14, Nov. 29; 1896 (March 20, April 20).
Smith & Dewar } 1886, June 3.
Smith, J. H. & Co. }
,, ,, }
Smith & Ritchie } 1897, Feb. 27, May 1, June 5.
W. Falconer } 1898, March 19, April 9, May 14.
,, } 1899, Nov. 11, Dec. 16.
,, } 1900, May 5, Nov. 17, Dec. 15
,, } 1901, Feb. 9, June 15.
Glendening, 1–6.
Edwards, 21–26.

If anyone will oblige by lending us priced copies of the above, we will of course pay postage both ways.

Of United States of America priced auction catalogues we have over 400 and 50 more on the way, and still further offers if we can obtain the prices of British auctions. If the above offer is not acceptable now it may be later on.

Yours truly, G. JOHNSON.

May 1st, 1902.

[We gladly insert Mr. Johnson's kind offer and list of wants, and trust that the London Philatelic Society may make a movement in the direction suggested in this journal.—ED.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN O.S. STAMPS.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the paragraph *re* unused South Australian O.S. stamps in the issue of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* of February 15th, 1902, I would like you to make public what you think fit of the following. I have had from time to time some of these stamps, which I have obtained in a perfectly legitimate manner, and have disposed of to Messrs. Gibbons and others in England, so you can quite understand that this quite unnecessary bobbery over these stamps is of interest to me. The following will, I think, go far to prove that unused O.S. stamps cannot be put quite on the same footing as the English I.R. official stamps, and are not always the property of the South Australian Government:—

1. A certain number of these O.S. stamps in an unused state have on at least two occasions been sold by the South Australian Government for the face value. I am in possession of necessary details

as to the values sold, etc., and names of buyers in reference to the above-mentioned two cases, and I furthermore purchased from one of the parties some of these stamps, which in due course found their way into the stock-books of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

2. A number of O.S. stamps pass through the post without receiving cancellation mark and are bought by me in the ordinary way of business. These, of course, would be without gum.
3. An Adelaide stamp collector employed in one of the Government Departments was called out of town on business for his department, and while absent had to write and post correspondence in connection with his work. Not carrying a supply of O.S. stamps he used ordinary ones, and on his return to the office sent in a requisition for stamps, which of course were supplied. These had fulfilled their purpose and were, I maintain, his property to dispose of as he liked.
4. On one occasion at least unused O.S. stamps were sold over the counter of the G.P.O.

A few years ago a strict account of the postage on official letters was not kept, consequently numbers of these stamps found their way into collections. This is altogether altered nowadays, and current issue unused O.S. stamps are or ought to be rare.

Trusting this may somewhat remove the stigma attached to these stamps,

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

GEO. BLOCKEY.

ADELAIDE, *March 27th*, 1902.

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.*

UNEXCITING MARKETS.—The latter portion of the present auction season has not been marked by many features of especial interest, nor have any collections of great importance been dispersed. In some cases the supply has been comparatively restricted, notably in fine copies of the better British Colonials, especially Australians. The predominant feature has been the steady demand and good prices paid for all African stamps, which are decidedly "the mode," Transvaal leading the way.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 17th and 18th.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 8d., brown-lilac,* with gum	2	15	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete set,* with gum	3	15	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales	11	0	0
Ditto, 1852, ditto, and hor. pair 6 r., blue, all on piece of original	6	17	6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	2	7	6
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., fair	7	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	4	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1d., rose-red, block of 8*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, pair,* mint	7	15	0
Ditto, 1882, CC, ½d. on 3d., claret	1	12	0
Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., blue, nicked	6	6	0
Seychelles, 15 c. on 16 c.,* inverted surcharge	2	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1st issue, 6d., imperf., bleuté*	3	0	0
Transvaal, 1d. on 6d., black, black surcharge, seven types, some defective	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, red surcharge, five types, all defective	3	5	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	3	5	0
Canada, 10d., on thin paper*	2	16	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange, very fine	2	4	0
U.S.A., Executive, set of five* £3 10s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, State, set of eleven*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $2*	2	6	0
British Honduras, 1885, 6d., yellow,* mint	2	2	0
Cuba, 1883, "10" on 20 c., error*	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1s., brown,* full gum	2	2	0
Peru, Pacific S.N. Co., 1 r., blue, with Lima postmark	3	7	6
Hawaiian Islands, provisional, 1893, 12 c., black, twice surcharged, mint pair	3	17	6

Sale of May 1st and 2nd.

Lubeck, the error 2½ sch., brown*	2	4	0
Sicily, 1 g., *olive-green*, pair, *twice printed**	6	6	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.	2	18	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., lilac-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, "Ten Cents" on 36 c., blue,* with gum	2	12	0
Hong Kong, 7 c. on 10 c., pair, twice surcharged	2	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Lagos, 1s., orange, value 15½ mm.,* with gum	1	11	0
Ditto, ditto, CC 14,* with gum	8	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, early state	5	0	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 2½d., blue, pane of sixty, with varieties*	19	0	0
Ditto, block of fifteen*	3	5	0
Ditto, block of twelve, including varieties*	4	0	0
Ditto, 2½d., blue, second printing,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1897–1900, 6d., blue, pair, mint	2	17	6
Barbados, 1861–70, 6d., orange-ver., horizontal strip of three*	2	2	0
Grenada, 6d., vermilion, large Star*	2	0	0
St. Vincent, Star, perf. 11 to 12½, 1s., vermilion,* mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., mint pair	13	15	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., mint pair	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., yellow-green, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., mint	16	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 2	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, pair	2	8	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., rose*	1	11	0
A collection of entires, about 2,600 varieties	24	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 22nd and 23rd, 1902.

* Unused.

Holland, 1867–8, perf. 10 × 10½, 15 c., slightly defective	3	7	6
Tuscany, 3 lire, slightly damaged, fair	10	5	0
Ceylon, Star, perf., 8d., yellow-brown	3	7	6
Hong Kong, CC, 18 c., lilac*	1	3	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red,* no gum	5	7	6
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 annas,* mint £3 5s. and	3	7	0
Ditto, 1890–91, 4 a., grey, imperf., pair*	2	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals, mint	4	7	6
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, Vryburg, "Z.A.R.", ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d., on entire £3 17s. 6d. and	4	7	6
Ditto, Mafeking, 2s. on 1s., green,* mint	3	0	0
Guinea, 40 reis, blue, the error "MOZAMBIQUE"	10	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, 6d., blue, mint pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, singles, mint £1 9s. and	1	10	0
Ditto, 1900, V.R.I., 2½d., blue, second printing, strip of three,* mint	10	5	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	3	7	6
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., figure 7 mm.	4	10	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, clipped	5	17	6
Transvaal, 1874, 6d., blue, perf. 12½, pair,* full gum	2	7	6
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., green, the error 2/0½, *se tenant* with normal type,* mint	4	12	6
Hawaii, figure issue, eight stamps	5	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, without pick or shovel	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish	3	3	0
Ditto, 1852–53, Laureated, no wmk., 6d., brown, error "WALLS"	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red*	3	4	0
Ditto, pelure paper, 2d., lilac-blue, perf.	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863-66, rouletted, 1d., orange	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, serrated perf., 6d., black-brown	1	17	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	0	0

Included in this sale were some very useful remainders of the different countries.

* * *

Mr. W. HADLOW.

Sale of April 28th, 1902.

* Unused.

Bahamas, Fourpence on 6d.	1	0	0
Grenada, Surcharge Postage, 1d. on 6d. and 2d. on 6d., both*	1	2	0
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., deep green, block of four, one stamp damaged	2	8	0
Straits Settlements, 10 c. on 30 c., Gibbons' No. 36, with minute "s" to cents	2	4	0

Sale of May 12th.

Afghanistan, 1298, 1 rupee, purple, *used*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1294, printed in black, strip of the rupee, abasi, and sunar*	4	4	0
Ceylon, 2s., Star, imperf.	1	18	0
Gold Coast, CC, ½d., olive, block of twelve*	1	16	0
Sierra Leone, 2½. on 2s., Type I*	2	2	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., green	1	12	0
Tonga, Halfpenny, in violet, on 7½ on 2d., blue, pair	1	10	0
Virgin Islands, wmk. CA, 6d., deep violet, a complete mint sheet, showing the long "I" to Island variety	3	12	6
Ditto, another sheet in a paler shade, but without the variety, mint	3	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 29th and 30th, 1902.

* Unused.

Bahamas, 1859, 1d., lake, *used*	1	18	0
Barbados, 1858, 1s., black, pair*	2	2	0
British Columbia, CC, 12½, 5 c.*	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c.*	1	18	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, 1 anna on 2d.*	2	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Fiji, 2d., in red, on 3d., green, Gibbons' No. 36,* mint	3	5	0
Ceylon, 9d., imperf., lilac-brown	2	6	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, clean-cut perfs.,* not mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 5d., purple-brown, C C,* mint	2	19	0
Ditto, 1d., blue, C C, 11½ × 12*	1	12	0
Gibraltar, 1889, carmine, value omitted,* mint	12	15	0
Great Britain, Inland Revenue, in green, on 1s., pink, vert. *tête-bêche* pair,* full gum	5	0	0
Ionian Isles, set of three, *used*	2	2	0
Labuan, 6, in red, on 16 c., blue, Gibbons' No. 12	4	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, and half 3d., used as 7½d.	2	12	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d. on bluish, Plate 2, little cut into, but*	5	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d , imperf., dated copy	5	5	0
New Zealand, pelure paper, 2d., lilac-blue*	5	5	0
Ditto, serrated perfs., 2d., blue	3	12	6
Orange River Colony, level stops, 2½ on 3d., mint panel of sixty, one stamp no stop after "v"	16	0	0
St. Christopher, 6d., olive-brown, mint sheet of twenty	17	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., pair,* mint	8	15	0
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue*	5	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	3	17	6
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green*	2	7	6

Sale of May 7th and 8th.

Bahamas, 4d. on 6d.*	1	0	0
British Honduras, 1888, 50 c., small type*	2	6	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., thinned	6	10	0
Ditto, 9d., ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto . £2 10s. and	2	5	0
Ditto, 2s., ditto . £4 and	4	4	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, perf., thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto off centre, and perf. clipped*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., perf., mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 1d , no wmk., perf. 11½	0	19	0
Ditto, 2d., yellow-green, CC, 12½	2	12	0
Ditto, 2d., emerald-green, ditto, mint, pair	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single	1	10	0
Gambia, 1s., green*	1	14	0
Gold Coast, CC, 12½, 1d.*	1	12	0
India, Long Service, 2 a.	2	2	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., ver.,* but not mint, early state	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, medium	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, early, fine	6	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., deep blue, intermediate state, close on one side	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, ditto, ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., ditto, close on two sides*	3	5	0
Nevis, 4d., deep orange, engraved*	1	14	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s , indigo-blue, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown, ditto	3	0	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue,* creased	3	17	6
Trinidad, 1859, 6d., green, imperf. £1 6s. and	1	12	0
Tuscany, 9 c., on white	2	4	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. JUNE, 1902. No. 126.

The Illness of the King.

THE appearance of the journal of the London Philatelic Society at such a juncture as this would, as in all other organs of the Press, seem strange indeed without the expression of our deep sympathy and prayers for the speedy recovery of His Gracious Majesty. By all classes of collectors and dealers this feeling will be extended to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the illustrious President of the premier Society, in the trying time that he has lately undergone. The strain of work and anxiety on His Royal Highness must have been terrific, and we hasten to assure him of our profound sympathy with him and earnest hopes that the Almighty will speedily restore our Gracious King to his wonted health. There is happily now good ground for anticipating His Majesty's complete recovery, and we Philatelists rejoice thereat with all the millions of the King's loyal subjects, and trust that the "King's Head" may yet appear upon thousands of stamps in years to come.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

The 1853 to 1867 Issues of Chili Stamps.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, May 30th, 1902.

By E. D. BACON.

THE postage stamps of Chili, like those of many of the other South American countries, have received but scant attention at the meetings of this Society. There are, in fact, only two occasions since the formation of the Society in 1869 on which I can find that they have been brought before the notice of the members. The first was on February 20th, 1875, when a "Reference List" was compiled, and the last was on May 10th, 1895, when Mr. E. J. Nankivell read a paper entitled "Chilian First Issues."

The "Reference List" was published in the *Philatelist* of March, 1875, but it is hardly worth anyone's while to consult it at the present day, as the efforts of the compilers were apparently almost entirely confined to drawing up a complete list of the varieties of the envelopes that then existed, for the adhesive stamps were dismissed in the most nonchalant style. The latter are simply divided into two issues, one dated 1853, which is said to consist of stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and the other the 1867 set, which is correctly stated to be the work of the American Bank Note Co. Mr. E. J. Nankivell's paper, I believe, was never published, but if my recollection is not at fault, it consisted of a skilful arrangement of all the known facts relating to the issues of the first five and ten centavos values, with the statistics of the various printings, but the writer did not adduce much new information concerning either of these stamps.

Although, as I have shown, the stamps of Chili have been so little studied at the meetings of the Society, they were not by any means neglected by the older school of collectors and writers. A glance through the pages of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Philatelist* reveals the fact that they contain a fair number of articles on the stamps of this country. Several of these were taken up with discussing the identity of the portrait portrayed upon the first stamps, and, amusing as it may appear to us, inasmuch as the word "COLON" on the stamps is the Spanish name of Columbus, great doubt was expressed by certain writers as to whether the portrait was that of the famous navigator. One writer suggested it was intended to represent Pedro de Valdivia, who is said to have been a pioneer of civilisation in Chili; another that it was that of Ramon Freire, one of the early Presidents; and yet another that it was that of Diego d'Almagro, the first Viceroy of Chili in the sixteenth century. The controversy was finally closed by a writer in the *Philatelist* of October, 1871, who gave a translation of a clause in the Post Office Ordinance of Chili authorising the issue of postage stamps in which it is stated that the stamps "shall bear the bust of Columbus."

Other articles in the journals I have named dealt with the postal rates of Chili, and these are decidedly useful for reference purposes, as is a particularly interesting article, "Notes on the Chilian Stamps of the First Emission," in the *Philatelist* of July, 1872, the author of which was the first to make known the fact that some of these stamps were printed in London and some locally.

After 1872, judging from the journals, all interest in Chili stamps seems to have evaporated, and a hiatus of twenty years occurred before the attention of collectors was once more drawn to them on the appearance of *Number* 1 of the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica* "*Santiago*," in 1892. This, the first publication of the Santiago Philatelic Society—which, by the way, has since changed its title to "La Sociedad Filatélica de Chile"—treats almost exclusively of the adhesives and stamped envelopes of this country. Some most interesting and valuable information, never before published, is given on the early stamps, with copies of the Official Decrees and correspondence relating to the several issues, and the numbers of the stamps of the various printings made in London and also locally, so far as they could be ascertained, are added. The entire work thus forms the most important contribution that has yet been written on the stamps of Chili, and collectors of these stamps must ever remain under a debt of gratitude to the members of the Santiago Society who are responsible for the production of the book. The work has been followed by two other volumes in 1895 and 1897, and since 1898 the Society has published a bi-monthly bulletin. Other articles on Chili stamps are found scattered through the pages of these works, and many of them give much new information on the particular issues or subjects discussed, and are of great value to collectors. The "Sociedad Filatélica de Chile" and the "Sociedad Filatélica Argentina" are certainly the two most important and active philatelic societies in South America, and great praise and credit are due to both these bodies for the efforts they continually make to unravel the knotty problems connected with the stamps of the Western Hemisphere.

As soon as the Santiago Society's work, which for the sake of brevity I shall henceforth refer to as the *Anales for 1892*, arrived in London, two excellent reviews of the publication appeared in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* for July of that year, and the *Philatelic Record* for the same month. The late Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, who at that time was editing the latter journal, followed his review up by an article in the September number, in which he gave some information he had received from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Limited, about the printings of the London stamps. He did not, however, obtain all the particulars about the various printings contained in the company's books, but merely replies to certain questions he had asked, so that he was only able to give part of the story, and in one or two instances the information he did give requires correction. Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. have since allowed me to go through their books and correspondence, and to take copies of all the items and letters referring to Chili stamps; and I have once more to tender them my thanks for the opportunity they have given me of placing before collectors a full account of all the printings that were made by the firm.

In order to obviate any confusion arising, I propose to recount the complete story of the whole of the London-printed stamps before treating of the local printings, and then at the end of my paper to add a synopsis of all the issues arranged in a strictly chronological sequence as a guide for collectors in mounting their specimens.

Part I. The London-printed Stamps.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., curiously enough, did not receive the orders for Chili stamps direct from any of the Government Departments, but they came through Messrs. Lyon Brothers, a firm of shipbrokers and general agents at Valparaiso. This firm first asked them to provide a supply of five and ten centavos postage stamps for the Republic of Chili in the summer of 1852, and they forwarded sketches of the proposed design, consisting of a representation of the head of Columbus, and asked that each stamp should be printed upon watermarked paper. Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. were requested to furnish 300,000 of the five centavos printed in red and 200,000 of the ten centavos printed in blue, and also a quantity of watermarked paper, obliterating stamps, etc.*

The engraved dies for both values were finished in August of that year, as was the steel plate of the five centavos, the plate of the ten centavos being completed shortly afterwards. The plates, like all the subsequent ones the firm made for Chili, contained 240 stamps in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. The two plates we are now considering bore the following marginal inscription in Spanish at the four sides: "*Es preciso colocar las estampas arriba de la direccion y hacia la derecha. En mojando el Dorso es preciso cuidar de no quitar el cimiento*"; that is, "It is necessary to place the stamp above the address and towards the right. In moistening the back it is necessary to take care not to remove the cement." The inscription was in italic letters, and it read upwards at the left side of the plate, and downwards at the right side. Stamps can occasionally be found which show part of this inscription.

A double pair of watermarked paper moulds were made for the five centavos, and a single double mould for the ten centavos, with the figures "5" or "10" in double-lined numerals repeated 240 times in each page; *i.e.* 960 times in all for the lower value, and 480 times for the ten centavos. Surrounding each page was a marginal watermarked frame of five straight lines, the four inside ones of which were broken at the centre of the top and bottom for the insertion of the word "CORREOS," and also at either side in the centre of each half of the sheet by the word "CORREOS" or "CHILE." The inscription was in double-lined Roman capitals, and read upwards on the left side, and downwards on the right. The numeral "5" measures about 9 mm. in height and about 7 mm. in width. The line joining the head to the body of the figure is slanting, and the curved loop is narrow. The numeral "10" measures about 8½ mm. in height and about 11 mm. in width. The figure "1" is narrow, as is also the "0." These particulars, as regards the size and shape of the numerals, must be taken as only approximately

* Appendix, Letter I.

correct, for as every one of the 960, or 480, "bits" forming the watermarks on the moulds was made separately by the workman's hand of twisted wire, and was consequently liable to vary, it is not surprising that we find the watermarks of the stamps do differ a good deal in size as well as in shape.

The writers of the article in the *Anales for 1892* state that the five centavos stamps first issued were those on blued paper with the watermark *medium*-sized numeral "5." This, as I shall show, is an error, and I cannot understand how all writers on Chili stamps have fallen into the same mistake. It is evident that the first London stamps must have had the same variety of watermark as those of the early local printings, since the supply of paper sent out with the former would naturally be the same as that Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. used for the stamps. Now, all the five centavos stamps printed in Chili down to the year 1865 were on paper watermarked with the *small* numeral "5," of which I have given a description above, and consequently the first London stamps must have had the same watermark. That this was so is conclusively proved by a letter I have recently found that was written by Messrs. Lyon Brothers to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on January 31st, 1854,* to which a specimen of the first London-printed five centavos stamps still remained attached, and this stamp is on blued paper and is watermarked with the small numeral "5."

The colour of the five centavos first printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. is brownish red, and, like so many of the early stamps of this firm's production, there was some ingredient in the ink that stained the paper a greenish blue colour. The ten centavos was printed in deep bright blue, like the later London stamps watermarked with large numeral "10," but although of the same tone, the colour is rather deeper in shade. None of the ten centavos stamps printed subsequently in Chili have the same tone of blue, so there is no difficulty in separating the London from the local issues. The white paper of the first London printing never underwent any change. Catalogues of Chili stamps do list under the first issue a ten centavos with blued paper, but this latter variety belongs to a later date.

The entire printing consisted of 1,250 sheets or 300,000 stamps of five centavos, and 834 sheets or 200,160 of ten centavos. Part of the supply was forwarded to Chili on January 30th, 1853,† and the remainder about April 15th following.‡ With the stamps were sent the two steel plates, what remained of the watermarked paper made, consisting of 74 reams 475 sheets for five centavos and 19 reams 115 sheets for ten centavos, the moulds for making the paper, 144 brass cancelling dies for obliterating the stamps, cancelling ink for these dies, and a few other sundries, but no colours.

The design of these cancelling dies was in all probability the circular obliteration consisting of four concentric circles with six, or sometimes seven, straight lines in the centre, which is so frequently found on the early stamps of Chili.

All the stamps and other articles arrived at Valparaiso before the end of May, and the issue to the public took place on July 1st, 1853. Chili was thus the second South American country to adopt postage stamps, the first having been Brazil, just ten years earlier, on July 1st, 1843.

* Appendix, Letter 4. † Appendix, Letter 2. ‡ Appendix, Letter 3.

Plate proofs are known of both values in black on white cardboard, and there is also a plate proof of the five centavos on thin white wove unwatermarked paper in rich reddish brown.

No further printing was ever made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co from either of the two plates used for this issue, nor was the same watermarked paper ever used by them again.

The next order Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. received was for 8,500 sheets of five centavos stamps in March, 1854.* As the plates and moulds for the watermarked paper used for the stamps of the first issue had been sent out to Chili and had not been returned, the firm was obliged to have a new steel plate made for five centavos stamps, and also new paper moulds for the same value. The new plate was in every way like the first, except that it had no marginal inscription, and, as before, a double pair of watermarked paper moulds were constructed with a double-lined numeral "5" repeated 240 times in each page, or 960 times in all, the marginal watermarked lines and inscription of the sheets being the same. In these moulds the numeral "5" was larger, and it measured 10 to 10½ mm. in height and 8 to 8½ mm. in width. The line joining the head to the body of the figure is vertical in place of slanting, the curved loop is broader, and the watermark is, as a rule, more distinct. As in the first paper, the numerals "5" vary in size and also a good deal in shape.

The stamps were printed, like the first, in brownish red, and the ink likewise stained the paper a greenish blue colour. Part of the supply—2,000 sheets—left London on October 31st,† and the remaining 6,500 sheets with the plate, paper moulds, a printing-press, gum, and sundry other articles, but again no colours, were forwarded on December 26th, 1854.‡

The total number of stamps amounted to 2,040,000, and only sufficient watermarked paper was made for printing these, as none was ordered to be sent out at this time, and this variety of paper was never again used either by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. or for any of the stamps printed in Chili.

Proofs printed from this second plate of the five centavos in black on white cardboard are known.

There is no difficulty in separating the second lot of London-printed stamps from those of 1853, as the size and shape of the watermark numeral "5" are quite different in the two papers. As a rule the stamps with small "5" have the watermark so indistinct that a liberal application of benzine is necessary before it can be seen, and the paper is also much more deeply blued than that with medium-sized "5," the watermark of which is more easily seen. Naturally, from the much larger quantity printed of the latter, by far the larger proportion of blued stamps examined will be found to belong to the second London printing.

No further supply of the five centavos value was ever printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., so it will be seen that every stamp that is not on blued paper must necessarily belong to one of the printings made in Chili.

The third and last order Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. received arrived in December, 1859,§ when they were asked to furnish a large quantity of one,

* Appendix, Letter 4. This letter arrived in London at the end of March, 1854.
† Appendix, Letters 5 and 7. ‡ Appendix, Letter 6. § Appendix, Letter 8.

ten, and twenty centavos stamps, a supply of paper for these values and also for the five centavos, inks for printing all four stamps, as well as other articles. As the plate of the ten centavos sent out with the first lot of stamps was not returned, the firm had to have a fresh one constructed, and at the same time to make a plate for each of the two new values—one and twenty centavos. All three plates were made of the same size as the previous ones, but they had no marginal inscriptions, and, as in the case of the second plate of the five centavos, the absence of the inscription constituted the only difference between the new and the old plate of the ten centavos. The plate of the one centavo was finished in May, that of the ten centavos in April, and the one of twenty centavos in May.

This time only a single double mould was made for each of the four values with double-lined numerals "1," "5," "10," or "20," each of which was repeated 240 times in each page, or 480 times in all, and the watermarked marginal lines and inscription of the sheets remained as before. In these moulds the numerals "5" and "10" were larger. The former measures about 12 mm. in height and about 7 mm. in width, while the dimensions of the figure "10" are about 9 by about 12 mm. The shape of the "5" is totally different from the two other varieties of the five centavos paper already described, inasmuch as the head of the figure is raised much higher above the body, to which it is joined by a vertical line. The numeral "10" differs in shape from the first watermarked paper of the ten centavos in having the figure "1" wider and the side loops of the "0" broader. Both watermarks are also generally more distinct than those of the papers used for the earlier stamps. As I have pointed out under the previous issues, all the four numerals of the watermarked papers made at this time vary somewhat in size, and they also differ a great deal as regards the shape.

The one centavo was printed in lemon-yellow, the ten centavos in deep, bright blue, as I have already remarked rather paler in shade than the first consignment, and the twenty centavos in dark green. Like the five centavos of the two London printings, there was some ingredient in the ink used for the ten centavos which was apt to stain the paper a greenish blue colour. Most of the stamps, however, show very little trace of the bluing, but occasionally specimens are met with which have the paper more deeply blued. The same ink and paper were used for the whole lot of stamps, and no further supply was ever printed, so the deeply blued specimens must be the result of exposure to damp or of some other accidental cause.* Specimens of all three values are found sulphuretted.

There were no less than 12,500 sheets, or 3,000,000 stamps, printed of each of these three values, and they were forwarded to Chili at the end of September, 1860.† With the stamps were sent the three steel plates, 25 reams each of watermarked paper for the one, ten, and twenty centavos values, and 50 reams for the five centavos, 200 brass cancelling dies, and sundry other articles, including 56lbs. red vegetable ink, 30lbs. blue vegetable ink, 25 lbs. green vegetable ink, 25 lbs. yellow vegetable ink, and 200 pairs of

* Collectors need to be on their guard in purchasing deeply blued copies of this stamp, as I have seen more than one specimen that was artificially blued.

† Appendix, Letter 10.

letter-scales, the cost of the whole invoice amounting to over £1,000. This time the paper moulds were not sent out to Chili.*

Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s books fortunately in this instance describe the design of the 200 cancelling dies, and we learn that it was the well-known one having the word "CANCELLED" between four straight lines with a single curved line at either side. This is a most useful piece of information, as it follows that any stamp found with this obliteration cannot have been used much, if at all, earlier than the year 1861.

I have seen proofs in black on white wove unwatermarked paper from the one and ten centavos plates used for this printing.

Although, as we have seen, the stamps left London in September, 1860, the new values of one and twenty centavos were not issued for postal use in Chili until January 1st, 1862, and according to the information contained in the *Anales for 1892*, none of the ten centavos stamps were likewise issued before the same year.

There is a curious error known of the ten centavos of this issue which is printed on the watermarked paper of the twenty centavos value. This variety was first chronicled in *L'Union Postale Universelle* for July, 1893, and is apparently very rare. The only specimen I have been able to examine is one that was included in Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's auction sale of stamps held on May 10th, 1899. From a note I made at the time, I find the stamp in question was used, the colour a deep bright blue, and the watermark "20" was reversed and inverted; that is, the stamp was printed on the wrong side of the paper, and in addition had the watermark inverted. As will be seen later on, no ten centavos stamps were printed in Chili after the arrival of the London supply of 1860, when paper watermarked "20" was also sent out for the first time, so the error must have been made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s workmen, and it is the only instance I can call to mind in which an error of watermark of this kind was made by the firm.

All the three stamps of the 1860 consignment, and the five centavos printed in Chili on the variety of watermarked paper sent out at the same date, were largely used for fiscal as well as postal purposes. In fact, as regards the one centavo value, by far the greater number seem to have been employed in this way, as postmarked specimens of the stamp are far from common. On account of this fiscal employment of the stamps, collectors need to be very careful in buying unused copies, as many of those that appear unused on a casual inspection afterwards turn out to have had the inkmarks removed. As a rule the colours of the stamps suffer from the cleaning process, especially that of the twenty centavos, which becomes altered to a much lighter green, and sometimes to even a bluish green.

The ten centavos stamps of both the London and local printings are frequently found divided in half, and each part used as of the value of five centavos. This practice was no doubt first resorted to on the supply of the five centavos value becoming exhausted; but although the Director-General of the Post Office issued a notice on December 21st, 1861, which stated that letters with half-stamps would no longer be received, on a remonstrance

* Appendix, Letter 10.

being addressed to him he issued a further circular on January 7th, 1862, in which he tacitly allows the continuance of the practice, but instructs the postal officials to notify to the public that there was now no reason for dividing the stamps. Specimens of the twenty centavos value cut in half are also occasionally seen that have done duty for ten centavos, and even halves of the five centavos are known to have passed the post, although in this latter case it is impossible to say what postal rate they could have prepaid, seeing there was none of two and a half centavos in force.

Having now given the full particulars of all the consignments of stamps and divers other articles Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. sent out to Chili, a comparison can be made with the tabular statement of the London-printed stamps that is attached to the paper on the 1853 to 1867 issues in the *Anales for 1892*. The table is as follows :—

STAMPS CIRCULATED IN CHILI UP TO 1867.

PRINTED IN ENGLAND.

Year.	1 Centavo.	5 Centavos.	10 Centavos.	20 Centavos.
1853	—	299,760	200,160	—
1854	—	120,000	239,040	—
1861	60,000	—	—	60,000
1862	480,000	—	360,000	120,000
1863	240,000	—	240,000	48,000
1864	240,000	—	240,000	120,000
1865	—	—	240,000	—
1866	—	—	480,000	—
1867	1,440,000	—	840,000	480,000

Comparing the dates and quantities contained in the table with those I have given of the actual sendings, it is apparent that the 120,000 five centavos and 239,040 ten centavos put down as circulated in 1854 could not have been London-printed stamps; while, on the other hand, the whole of the supply of 2,040,000 five centavos, which left London in October and December, 1854, have been omitted. Of the stamps of the last London printing, which it will be remembered consisted of 3,000,000 each of the one, ten, and twenty centavos, the table shows 2,460,000 were issued of the one centavo, 2,400,000 of the ten centavos, and only 828,000 of the twenty centavos. There must, therefore, have been a large number of these stamps remaining on hand when those of the American Bank Note Co. were introduced in the year 1867. It would be interesting to know definitely what became of this surplus stock, but in the absence of positive information I presume that it was burnt.

(*To be continued.*)

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London.

FOR THE SEASON 1901–1902.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.



THE season of 1901–1902, which comes to a conclusion this evening, has been characterised by a feature upon which the Society is to be congratulated, viz. a considerable increase in the personal interest shown by members in the general work of the Society. That this is so is evidenced by the fact that, notwithstanding the decrease in our numbers during the past few years, the average attendance at our fortnightly meetings has been slightly in excess of twenty, as against seventeen for last season—the highest average in any preceding year. This result is the more gratifying in that it has been attained without any abnormally large attendance on any occasion devoted to some specially attractive subject.

The arrangements made at the suggestion of the Vice-President, under which the majority of the members of the Council each undertook to be responsible for providing the principal business of one meeting, has worked satisfactorily. By this means it has been found practicable for the first time to prepare and announce before the commencement of the season a programme of the work proposed to be done.

At the sixteen meetings which have been held, ten papers have been read, illustrated in most cases by stamps from the authors' collections, and displays, accompanied by notes on the subjects dealt with, have been given on six occasions. The notes have in many instances been worthy of description as "papers," having been so well prepared and so carefully compiled as to prove acceptable for publication in the *London Philatelist.*

The titles of the papers read were "Notes on the Current Issues of Great Britain"; "The Cataloguing of Philatelic Wastrels"; "A Philatelic Prophecy"; "The 2d. Values of South Australia"; "Three Stages of Collecting"; "Further Notes on the 1858–67 Issue of Peru"; "Two Sides of the Question, or what the Wives Think"; "Notes on the Stamps of the British Isles (end of the Victorian Era)"; "Notes on the Straight-label Issues of Portugal"; and "The Early Issues of Chili." These were respectively contributed by Messrs. F. West, E. J. Nankivell, M. P. Castle, C. E. McNaughtan, H. R. Oldfield, T. W. Hall, R. Meyer, A. B. Creeke, jun., R. Ehrenbach, and E. D. Bacon.

Arising out of Mr. H. R. Oldfield's paper on the "Three Stages of Collecting," and certain resolutions which he proposed for the consideration of the Society, an interesting discussion took place at the fifteenth meeting of the season, but no decision was come to, and the subject has been reserved

for a continuation of the discussion at an early meeting in the ensuing season.

I have already alluded to the valuable notes contributed on the occasions of the displays, which have been: "Queensland," shown by Lord Crawford; "Hong Kong" (with lantern illustrations), and "Grenada," by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; "The German Empire," by Mr. F. Reichenheim; "The Figure Issues of Mexico," by Mr. R. Frentzel; and "Tasmania," by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

The collections which we have been privileged to inspect at the various displays and in illustration of the papers read have all been of the greatest interest, and the condition and arrangement of the stamps have been such as to reflect the highest credit on their fortunate possessors.

Ten new members have been elected in the past year, namely, the Earl of Kintore, Dr. W. J. Tivy, Miss Grommé, Lieutenant H. J. Gillespie, and Messrs. R. B. Yardley, G. B. Petrie, M. H. Horsley, O. Wassermann, W. Moser, and G. E. Petty, but these gains have been more than equalised by deaths and resignations.

The members who have died are Dr. G. von Bochman, Mr. H. J. Gillespie, Mr. E. C. Luard, Mrs. Tebay, and Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.

Information of the loss of the last-named has only reached me in the last few days, and the announcement at this evening's meeting has been received with the greatest regret. Sir Daniel Cooper was the first President of this Society, having been elected on the 10th April, 1869, the date of the foundation of the Society. He was one of the pioneers of Philately, having been a collector so far back, I believe, as 1861, and he was not long after that date known to be the possessor of one of the most important collections of those early days. He retired from the Presidency in 1878, and although for so many years his duties in distant lands prevented him from keeping in personal touch with the Society, he always retained his interest in its affairs. By his death, as by that of Mrs. Tebay, who was also one of the early members of the Society, a link with the past has been severed, to the great regret of the wide circle of Philatelic friends of the deceased members.

The retiring members, whose resignations have been regretfully accepted, are Baron de Worms, Lieutenant S. M. Castle, Dr. F. F. Burghard, and Messrs. Sidney Castle, E. Sassoon Gubbay, J. F. Jones, and H. D. Hudleston.

The numbers borne on the books of the Society have for some years past been somewhat misleading in judging of the total membership, owing to the retention on the list of many names which should have been removed from time to time under the provisions of Article 26.

The application of the rule is naturally only enforced with extreme reluctance, and after every opportunity has been given to members to rectify their forgetfulness in the matter of subscriptions; but I regret to say that it has been found necessary to remove from the list in the past year no less than thirty names, the greater proportion being those of members residing abroad, whose subscriptions have been in arrear for several years. The total number of members now stands at 235.

In accordance with the recommendation made at the last annual general meeting, the amount remaining to the credit of commuted subscriptions

and entrance fees has been carried to a reserve fund, and it has been resolved that all further moneys received from similar sources shall be placed to the same account, and that no portion of the fund so created shall for the present be applied towards current expenses.

Shortly after the resumption of business for the season the Society was able to congratulate the President on his return home from the colonial tour which had been so auspiciously commenced at the time of my last report, and a gracious reply was received from His Royal Highness thanking the members for their message of welcome on his return to this country. The great success of the tour has been universally acknowledged, and His Royal Highness was able, notwithstanding his manifold duties, to bear in mind the objects of the Society, and to obtain and communicate to his fellow-members some valuable information affecting the history of the stamps of some of the colonies visited.

The further gratifying fact that the ancient and distinguished title of "Prince of Wales" has been perpetuated in the person of our President is one which is deserving of record in connection with the events of the year.

The Society's rooms have on two occasions during the season been used for exhibition purposes. The exhibition, promoted by the Society, of the stamps of the countries affected by the war in South Africa was held as arranged in November last. It proved the success which was anticipated, and the large number of visitors who attended evinced the greatest interest in the very complete and valuable collections shown.

It has afforded a great pleasure to members to be able to agree to the loan of the rooms to the Herts Society for its exhibition, and our congratulations are due to that body for the very successful and interesting show which it provided.

In accordance with the resolution to that effect, the dinner of the Society was held on the 14th November last, and the entertainment provided under the able management of the old committee—Messrs. Biggs, Wickham Jones, and Oldfield—was much appreciated by the members and their friends who were present.

We have been very pleased to be able to welcome during the season several of our foreign and colonial members, amongst whom I may perhaps specially mention Mr. Stewart-Wilson and Mr. Basset Hull, whose names are so well known to all of us. Their presence and assistance at our deliberations has reminded us of the ties of mutual interest which unite Philatelists throughout the world. I trust that on their return to their own homes the relation of their personal experience of the work carried on by the Society and its members here will be such as to encourage collectors abroad to persevere in their endeavours to further the interests of the pursuit to which we are devoted.

The accounts for the financial year, as presented by the Honorary Treasurer, have been referred to Messrs. A. W. Chambers and T. Maycock for audit as in the previous year, and we shall have the privilege of hearing their report later in the evening.

It has not been found possible for the Society to proceed with the publication of any book during the season, but I am pleased to be able

to report that the Council has arranged with Mr. Basset Hull to publish his work on the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth. In view of the exceptional facilities placed at his disposal by the several Governments of the Federation, and of the well-known literary capacity of the author, there can be no doubt that the work will be one of the most complete records ever produced in connection with the history of the stamps of any country, and its publication will render unnecessary the issue of a revised edition of *Oceania*, which has for some time past been spoken of as a requirement of the Philatelic public. Members are undoubtedly very greatly indebted to Mr. Basset Hull for his generosity in placing his researches at the disposal of the Society.

The election of officers which will presently occupy your attention is on this occasion of more than usual importance, owing to the decision of our Vice-President not to offer himself for re-election for the ensuing season. I am sure that you will all share with me the feelings of the greatest regret at the desire of Mr. Castle to retire from the position which he has so ably and worthily occupied for the past eleven years—a position for which he is pre-eminently qualified alike by his great knowledge of Philately in all its branches as by his ungrudging and unceasing labours in the best interests of the Society, and the never-failing geniality and marked business capacity invariably shown by him on the very numerous occasions on which he has presided at our meetings.

We shall doubtless hear from him some recommendation as to his successor, and your choice will, I make no doubt, fall upon a member capable of maintaining the high standard of efficiency created by the late Mr. Tapling and continued by Mr. Castle as the succeeding Vice-President of the Society.

The season which is now closing has seen the introduction of some of the stamps bearing the portrait of the King, but it cannot be said that those which have appeared up to the present time have generally commended themselves either to Philatelists or to the general public.

The new issues for the United Kingdom have been completed, and although it was at first intended to include the £5 stamp, this will now disappear from the postal series, as it has been decided to discontinue its use. It may not be generally known that the die for the £5 stamp was prepared, but before the manufacture of the printing plates was put in hand the postal authorities arrived at the decision to abandon the employment of so high a value.

Another feature in the new issues of our own country is the extension of the system of stamps overprinted for use in various departments of State, the additions in this respect including distinctive stamps for the Royal Household.

The most important of the Philatelic publications of the year are probably the handbook on *Grenada*, by Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieutenant Napier, and the great work on the *Postage Stamps of the United States*, by Mr. John N. Luff. It is pleasing to recognise in so interesting a work as the first-named the name of a fellow-member appearing as one of the joint authors.

Amongst other events worthy of record reference may be made to the sale of the well-known library of the late Mr. Tiffany. It is gratifying to know that so valuable a collection of Philatelic literature has been saved from dispersal through its acquisition in its entirety by a prominent member of the Society.

The incorporation of the territories of the two late Boer Republics into the dominions of the Crown will mean a large addition to collections of the stamps of the British Colonies and Possessions. Apart from their great intrinsic interest, the stamps of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony will, I venture to predict, long be favourites with the present and future generations of Philatelists, if only as serving to recall to mind a stirring chapter—and by no means the least memorable chapter—in the history of the British Empire.

The termination of the war, coinciding as it does so nearly with the date fixed for the Coronation, by which act the seal will be set on the accession of His Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, must needs be a source of general gratification. As loyal subjects of the King we all rejoice with him at the restoration of peace in South Africa—a peace honourable alike to the victors and the vanquished—and our hearts go with the prayer breathed throughout the land at the thanksgiving services of last Sunday, that "we and those who have lately been our enemies may henceforward be filled with the spirit of generosity and goodwill" towards one another.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1902.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance April 1st, 1901	83	8	8
Subscriptions	298	4	11
Entrance Fees	27	6	0
Sale of Society's Works	87	13	1
Sundry Receipts	9	15	4
	£506	8	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Office and House Expenses	85	1	5
Rent, five quarters	140	12	6
Printing, Stationery, Postage, &c.	51	7	2
Paid for *London Philatelist*	60	0	0
Sundry Payments	22	9	8
Balance at Bank:—			
Current a/c £42 15 3			
Deposit a/c 104 2 0	146	17	3
	£506	8	0

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Loan	50	0	0
Sundry Creditors	5	0	0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	574	10	9
	£629	10	9

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Cash at Bank	146	17	3
Subscriptions Due but not yet Paid	52	10	0
Furniture, Fixtures, Pictures, Library, &c.	207	0	0
Stock of Society's Works	208	8	0
Sundry Debtors	14	15	6
	£629	10	9

List of Members of the Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1902-1903.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD | *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—H. R. OLDFIELD

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS | *Hon. Librarian*—T. MAYCOCK

W. B. AVERY
E. D. BACON
M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
(*Hon. Vice-President*)

R. EHRENBACH
T. W. HALL
L. L. R. HAUSBURG

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN
FRANZ REICHENHEIM
GORDON SMITH

J. H. Abbott
E. R. Ackerman
Major J. G. Adamson
Frank Allen
Geo. Alston
P. J. Anderson
J. M. Andreini
W. Armistead
W. B. Avery
E. D. Bacon
H. Barber
W. Barnard
A. R. Barrett
G. B. Barrington
A. T. Bate
R. H. Beamish
W. D. Beckton
W. Beckwith
Rev. W. Bell
David Benjamin
F. G. Bepler
E. Beveridge
C. N. Biggs
W. W. Blest
Dr. A. Boswell
Louis E. Bradbury
F. Breitfuss
P. F. Bruner
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess
M. Burnett
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes
M. P. Castle, J.P.
A. W. Chambers
J. H. Chapman
W. L. Chew
Major Chichester
G. Churcher
Sir Jas. R. Andrew Clark, Bart.
H. R. G. Clarke
H. Clotz
F. O. Conant
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly
M. S. Cooke
Surgeon E. Cooper, R.N.
F. de Coppet
W. W. Corfield
C. B. Corwin
W. Cowland
The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
A. B. Creeke, jun.
T. H. R. Crowle
C. J. Daun
E. S. Davidson
H. F. Deane
H. E. Deats
Dr. E. Diena
T. P. Dornan
A. G. E. Driver
E. P. Airley Dry

H. J. Duveen
G. L. Edwards
R. Ehrenbach
E. A. Elliott
D. Ellis
A. C. Emerson
J. D. Enys
Major Evans
T. D. F. Evans
P. Fabri
H. Ferrier-Kerr
O. Firth
Rev. T. S. Fleming
F. A. Foster
C. E. Fox
H. Fraenkel
R. Frentzel
L. W. Fulcher
W. Gaddum
L. Gibb
E. S. Gibbons
G. F. H. Gibson
Lieut. H. J. Gillespie
J. W. Gillespie
O. Gillett
A. A. Good
J. T. Green
E. B. Greenshields
H. Grey
A. G. Griffith
Miss Grommé
T. W. Hall
J. H. Hallett
Major C. F. Harrison
W. Harrison
J. J. Haupt
L. L. R. Hausburg
E. Hawkins
J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Dr. H. Hetley
David H. Hill
F. C. Hill
J. O. Hobby
A. Holland
Rev. W. H. Holman
M. H. Horsley
F. E. Horton
A. F. Basset Hull
Capt. L. T. R. Hutchinson
W. E. Image
G. F. Jackson
D. M. Jacobs
T. Wickham Jones
J. E. Joselin
W. R. Joynt
Dr. F. Kalckhoff
Dr. J. N. Keynes
J. L. Kilbon
D. A. King

The Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., etc.
T. W. Kitt
B. D. Knox
J. G. Langton
Philipp La Renotiére
C. F. Larmour
F. A. Larmour
E. Lentz
E. Levy
C. Lindenberg
P. J. Lloyd
B. Loewy
M. H. Lombard
H. F. Lowe
C. J. Lucas
A. A. Lyall
H. H. Lyman
D. J. Macfie
J. N. Marsden
Mrs. Marshall
C. F. D. Marshall
D. P. Masson
T. Maycock
C. E. McNaughtan
Mortimer Menpes
J. W. Mercer
R. Meyer
Dr. G. Michelsen
J. B. Moens
Major C. J. Everitt Mumby
E. J. Nankivell
B. W. Neave
Surgeon-Major A. G. E. Newland
G. B. T. Nicholl
J. A. Nix
H. R. Oldfield
J. S. O'Meara
Wm. Moser
Capt. St. G. Ord
Lieut. B. Oxenfvud
J. V. Painter
H. G. Palliser
W. R. Palmer
Prince Doria Pamphilij
A. D. Park
A. Passer
Dr. A. G. Paterson
W. Patterson
W. E. Peebles
Capt. C. Pereira
Geo. B. Petrie
G. E. Petty
Miss Feyl de Pfeil
O. Pfenninger
Judge Philbrick, K.C.
W. Pimm
H. Quare

Lieut. A. R. Raby, R.N.
The Earl of Ranfurly
F. Ransom
A. W. Rawcliffe
Rev. G. H. Raynor
Rev. P. E. Raynor
Wm. Hy. Renwick
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld
Franz Reichenheim
Vernon Roberts
A. Rosenberg
G. B. Routledge
E. T. Sandars
F. N. Schiller
W. Schwabacher
Lieut. L. Schwarz
W. Scott
E. H. Selby
W. Silk, jun.
Gordon Smith
J. E. Sparrow
A. H. Stamford
Dr. S. G. Stein
A. Stendell
W. M. Steuart
R. T. Stevens
C. Stewart-Wilson
W. C. Stone
Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tapp
Dr. R. S. Taylor
A. J. Taylor
W. Thorne
J. A. Tilleard
Dr. W. J. Tivy
J. G. Tolhurst
G. L. Toppan
R. J. Torrie
C. J. Tyas
Rev. W. N. Usher
Dr. C. W. Viner
J. Walker
Oscar Wassermann
T. Martin Wears
Consul E. F. Weber
L. S. Wells
F. West
A. E. L. Westaway
G. O. Wheeler
H. J. White
W. E. Williams
A. H. Wilson
W. T. Wilson
H. Winckmann
N. H. Withee
Baron A. de Worms
Baron P. de Worms
G. H. Worthington
R. B. Yardley

Destruction of Messrs. Brendon & Son's Printing Works.

IT is with the deepest regret that we have to record the disastrous fire that has almost entirely destroyed our printers' handsome premises, and we tender to Messrs. Brendon and Son our sympathy with them in such a grave loss and inconvenience. We understand that the firm were fortunately insured for a large proportion of the damage, and we are glad to report that operations are now resumed, though under difficulties.

The *London Philatelist* for May was unfortunately all set up at the time of the fire, which has hence sadly interfered with the wonted punctuality of our journal. The present number is also necessarily somewhat later than usual, and we must appeal to the indulgence of our supporters under the unusual circumstances.

The *Western Morning News* of May 23rd gives the following interesting account :—

"The extensive printing premises of Messrs. W. Brendon and Son at West Hoe, Plymouth, were almost gutted by fire on the 22nd May. Shortly after noon, when the employés had left for dinner, some paper at the bottom of the lift on the north-west side of the building became ignited, and the flames ran up the lift, catching some of the immense stock of paper in the top storey, and this, burning with terrible rapidity, involved the roof of the building. A steady breeze was blowing, and this drove the flames in the south-easterly direction of the building. The Chief Constable (Mr. J. D. Sowerby) was speedily on the scene, and at 12.50 a hose-reel was promptly connected. This was quickly followed by a reel from Stonehouse, and at 1.5 the Plymouth engine arrived in charge of Inspector Wyatt. The work of getting the fire under was then commenced in earnest, three hoses playing on the upper storey windows. By this time immense sheets of flame were shooting through the roof, and the top portion of the building was entirely ablaze. The work of rescuing the account books, money, &c., from the office in front of the building was commenced at the outset, but this being only a one-storeyed portion of the structure, jutting out from the main building, was not in imminent danger. Other hoses were brought into requisition, and by 1.15 five were playing on the building. The material was, however, of such an inflammable nature that the volumes of water had little effect.

"The fire appeared to have been got under for a while, but at 1.30 a great burst of flame came from the second storey windows, and it was seen that this floor, which is the firm's binding department, was doomed. The wind having strengthened a little, the flames spread as if with renewed vigour. The firemen had some dangerous work, as the walls on the western side tottered, while those on the east of the burning building were seen to bulge outwards and then bend inwards. Shortly before two o'clock about twenty feet of the wall near the roof on the west side fell inwards. Some thousands of people watched the blaze, but they formed a very orderly crowd, and

were kept back without difficulty. Crashes of the top floor falling in were heard at intervals, and up till two o'clock there were little signs of the fire being got under, although an immense volume of water continued to be poured upon it. About this time the Stonehouse engine was utilised for pumping at the Great Western Docks, and an additional hose was brought into use. After the wall had fallen in on the west side, firemen ventured on the roof of a lower part of the building, and brought a hose into more effective use. Meanwhile a number of Messrs Brendon's employés were at work in the south and safest part of the building saving what they could. Great anxiety was felt for the machinery on the ground floors, and also for the case-rooms, which form the first floor. There were a considerable number of formes of type in the case-rooms containing work in hand, and the firm happened to be very busy. As is well known, the work carried out by Messrs. Brendon is mostly in the direction of book-printing, and a very large quantity of printed sheets stored on the top floor have been destroyed. This work was in the greater part for London publishers, and will naturally cause a great deal of inconvenience. It was not until nearly three o'clock that there were signs of the firemen getting the upper hand. The second floor was gutted, but the efforts of the brigade to keep the first floor from being burnt out met with success. Excepting a few feet of the composing-room, the first floor was practically saved from the fire, which had in this part just penetrated to the machine-room without doing any damage. All the machinery, and especially the plant in the case-rooms, was saturated with water.

"The building, which is almost entirely constructed of stone, is supported by iron girders and uprights, and the falling of the walls was caused by the heating and consequent twisting of the ironwork. The building, which was erected ten years ago next month, is entirely isolated, and the situation enabled the firemen to pursue their task under most favourable circumstances as regards space. The situation of the building also minimised the danger of the flames spreading to the adjacent property. The fire brigade were well acquainted with the character of the building, having as recently as a fortnight ago selected it for one of their drill practices."

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are unfortunately heavy losers, and have our sympathies in the inconvenience they must have suffered. Mr. C. J. Phillips writes in the *M. J.* for June:—

"Our loss is, we regret to say, very large, and not more than one-quarter covered by insurance. Our own stock at Plymouth is divided into two distinct sets of goods. First, type and clichés; second, paper and printed books. The type and clichés comprise all the type used in the four volumes of the Catalogue, the type of the List of Publications, the Set List, and the Wholesale Lists. These are all kept set up in formes, so as to be available at a short notice, and are stored in a fireproof stone and brick vault along with about 21,000 large- and small-sized blocks, used for illustrating catalogues and albums. The value of type and blocks would be some £5,000 to £6,000, and these are all safe and undamaged. During the past ten years the demand for albums, etc., has increased enormously, and in order to produce cheaply it has been necessary to print *very large* editions, and as space in London at our offices and at our binder's is quite limited, it has only been feasible to keep comparatively small stocks in London; and arrangements were made by which Messrs. Brendon and Son stored large quantities of our publications on their two top floors, which were of great magnitude. This stock was unusually heavy just now, as we have recently printed an enormous edition of the 'Imperial' Album, calculated to last three years, and of this we have only drawn out some six months' supply.

"From our stock books we find that we have absolutely lost as under:—

11,790	volumes of	printed	'Imperial' Albums.
3,000	,,	,,	'Century' ,,
8,000	,,	,,	'Strand' ,,
1,400	,,	,,	'Improved' ,,
3,200	,,	,,	Catalogues.
1,450	,,	,,	Postcard Albums.
1,420	,,	,,	'The Stamp King.'
400	,,	,,	'Stamps of the British Empire.'
850	,,	,,	Book on 'Mulready' Envelopes.

"In addition to these books we have lost a new stock of fine paper, which was only delivered last week, and which was to be used to print an edition of 25,000 of a new book we were just about to publish, entitled 'Stamp Collecting as a Pastime,' by E. J. Nankivell. Our nett loss (after deducting the insurance we have on paper and printed books) will be some £2,500 to £3,000."

Under date June 26th, Messrs. Brendon informed us that now the facts are fully known, the fire was not nearly so disastrous as supposed at the time of the newspaper reports, and in fact the business is now in full working order, temporary premises having been obtained for the destroyed portions.

The Exhibition of the Herts Philatelic Society.



THE second venture of this enterprising Society in the exhibiting line was in many respects a distinct improvement upon its initial effort. The rooms of the London Philatelic Society, which were lent for the purpose, were at times almost inconveniently crowded, and the numerous spectators seemed all to have derived great pleasure from the Exhibition.

The guiding feature was the limit placed upon the number of stamps shown, the programme stating that "no exhibit must exceed fifty stamps. Pairs count as one, strips of three count as two, blocks or strips of four count as three stamps; larger blocks or strips count in the same proportion, subject to the condition that unsevered varieties count as many stamps as there are distinct varieties. Essays, proofs, and reprints count as actual stamps." This innovation was made with a view of protecting the smaller collector; but it cannot be said to have proved successful in this, as almost all the prizes went to the owners of large collections, who were naturally enabled to make choicer selections from their large stores than the less ambitious collector. Nearly all the prizes fell to members of the London Philatelic Society, and it will be seen that many of the leading exhibits have been frequent competitors for the "bloating" of medals. It would have been wiser to have adopted the suggestion made to exclude all winners of medals at International Exhibitions. As it was, the judges were compelled to pass over obvious meritorious work of the smaller collector in order to give medals to those who had already won fame and guerdon in many a philatelic fray.

There was, however, assuredly a fine lot of stamps on view; it was in all respects an interesting Exhibition, and it thoroughly deserved the success it achieved.

Among the numerous visitors present we noticed Baron and Baroness de Worms and Baron A. de Worms, C. Stewart-Wilson, Vernon Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, H. J. White, S. Chapman, C. J. Daun, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, Major Evans, R.A., C. J. Phillips. A. F. Basset Hull, C. E. McNaughtan, T. Maycock, L. E. Bradbury, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. Meyer, H. R. Oldfield, W. H. Peckitt, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, Mr. and Mrs. Field, H. L. Heyman, N. Schwabacher, R. B. Yardley, R. Frentzel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reichenheim, Herbert Haynes, F. H. Maddison, F. Grove Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Boddy, F. J. Burton Cooper, H. A. Slade, G. C. Sidebotham, W. A. Boyes, A. G. Wane, P. L. Pemberton, A. Hogan, M. Z. Kuttner, G. Gaffe, W. Jacoby, J. W. Jones.

AWARDS.

Class I.	*Gold Medal* . .	L. L. R. HAUSBURG . .	Victoria.
	Special ,, . .	BARON A. DE WORMS .	Ceylon.
	Silver ,, . .	J. E. HEGINBOTTOM . .	Ceylon.
	Bronze ,, . .	REV. G. H. RAYNOR .	Great Britain.
Class II.	*Gold Medal* . .	T. W. HALL . . .	Fiji.
	Silver ,, . .	L. L. R. HAUSBURG . .	India.
	Bronze ,, . .	W. SIMPSON . . .	Gambia.
	Extra ,, ,, . .	DR. C. ATKINSON, D.D. .	Gibraltar.
	,, ,, ,, . .	L. E. BRADBURY . .	Nevis.
	,, ,, ,, . .	R. MEYER . . .	Lagos.
	,, ,, ,, . .	VERNON ROBERTS . .	St. Lucia.
Class III.	*Gold Medal* . .	R. EHRENBACH . .	Portugal.
	Silver ,, . .	H. R. OLDFIELD . .	Servia.
	Extra ,, ,, . .	JOHN COOPER . . .	Spain.
	Bronze ,, . .	F. REICHENHEIM . .	France.
Class IV.	*Gold Medal* . .	T. W. HALL . . .	Chile.
	Silver ,, . .	R. EHRENBACH . .	Dominican Republic.
	Extra ,, ,, . .	H. R. OLDFIELD . .	Bolivia.
	Bronze ,, . .	R. FRENTZEL . . .	Mexico.
Ladies' Medals.	*Silver* . .	MRS. FIELD . . .	Cape of Good Hope.
	,, . .	MRS. HUGH ROSE . .	Queensland.

Occasional Notes.

THE DEFERRED ISSUE OF THE "LONDON PHILATELIST."

WE much regret the further and unavoidable delay in the issue of this number, and quite hope in our next issue to be out on the usual day of publication, the 27th. The Coronation holidays have also retarded our appearance a few days, beyond the inevitable disarrangement of all our *matériel* at Messrs. Brendon and Son's fire. It is a compliment to that firm to state that we chose the delay rather than let the appearance and uniformity of the *London Philatelist* suffer by being temporarily printed elsewhere.

DEATH OF SIR DANIEL COOPER, BART.

WE greatly regret to record the death—though happily at a great age (81), and after a life full of honourable work and success—of the first President of the London Philatelic Society. The connection of Sir Daniel Cooper with the London Society will be found detailed in the Hon. Secretary's able report included in this number of the *London Philatelist*, and we can add but little to Mr. Tilleard's words. It is many years since Sir Daniel retired from active philatelic work, and of the present members there can only be but one or two—such as Judge Philbrick—who were associated with him. We are, however, all indebted to the late baronet for his great and enduring efforts to popularise stamp collecting in its very early days, and our gratitude will always be due to such a prominent pioneer of the pursuit. It is much to be desired that the London Philatelic Society should have a good portrait of their first President, and we trust that steps may be taken to secure this.

It will be seen from the account following that Sir Daniel Cooper was a very busy, as well as a very able man, and one can but wonder that he ever found any time at all to devote to Philately. He had a splendid collection of the old Australian stamps, many priceless specimens being therein, which was acquired by the then Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., and passed, with the remainder of his grand collection, to Herr Ph. von Ferrary.

"Sir Daniel Cooper, first baronet, of Woollahra, and first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, died on June 5th at his London residence, 6, De Vere Gardens, Kensington, in his 81st year. Sir Daniel was the second son of Mr. Thomas Cooper, merchant, of Richmond Cottage, Double Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales (who emigrated to Australia from Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire), by his marriage with Jane, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Ramsden. Sir Daniel was born at Bolton-le-Moors, educated at University College, London, and went to Australia in 1843. At the age of 28 he was elected to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and in 1856, after the grant of responsible government to the colony, he was returned to the first Legislative Assembly for Sydney Hamlets, and was chosen the first Speaker of the new body, a position he held until 1860. After his resignation of that office he was asked, but declined, to form an Administration in succession to the Forster Ministry, and in 1861 he returned to England. During the Crimean War and the Lancashire cotton famine he took an active part in the promotion of the fund in Australia for the relief of the sufferers, and for this and other public services he was knighted in 1857, created a baronet in 1863, and received the K.C.M.G. in 1880, and the G.C.M.G. in 1886. After his return to England he acted on several occasions as Agent-General for New South Wales, he was a member of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, and he had represented the colony at other great exhibitions in Europe and America. Sir Daniel married, in 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Hill, of Sydney, by whom he had a family of two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Mr. Daniel Cooper, of Warren Tower, Newmarket, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1848, and married, in 1886, Harriet, second daughter of the late Sir James Grant-Suttie, of Balgone, Haddingtonshire, by whom he has issue two daughters."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—If the following be true, it would appear that we are likely to have before long as many official stamps as the U.S.A. possessed in 1873. It is reported that there is to be a "Navy Official" set for use in the victualling yards.

Ewen's informs us that the following dies with Head of King are now in use at Somerset House, though at present struck to order only.

Envelopes. 2½d., blue.
6d., violet.
Wrapper. 1d., red; shades.

BARBADOS.—The 2d. Registration envelope now appears in the Sea Horses and Britannia type of 1892, with the inscription "Registration Fee," in red.

Registered Envelope. 2d., blue.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *I. B. J.* reports the issue of a 4 cents, blue, Registration envelope.

The design illustrated shows a ship in a circle.

Registration Envelope. 4 cents, blue.

COOK ISLANDS.—*Ewen's Colonial Market* reports having received in the late supplies of stamps from these islands the 6d. and 1s. values on cream-coloured paper.

Mr. Basset Hull assures us that the creamy appearance is either due to atmospheric change or caused by the gum.

Adhesives. 6d., violet on cream paper; perf. 11.
1s., carmine " "

FIJI.—To the list of stamps with new perforations given on page 94 must be added—

Adhesive. 1d., lilac-rose; perf. 11½×11.

GAMBIA.—From various quarters we hear that the remainder of the set with the King's Head yet to appear will be found as follows:

Adhesives.
2d., orange-red and lilac.
2½d., ultramarine.
4d., brown and blue.
6d., green and carmine.
1s., violet and pale green.
2s., grey and buff.
Registration Envelope.
2d., blue.

GRENADA.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives a list of the new adhesives and stationery bearing the King's Head shortly to be issued.

Adhesives.

½d.,	lilac and green	(plain shield).	CA; perf. 14.
1d.	,,	carmine (lined shield).	
2d.	,,	brown (value in white on lined ground).	
2½d.	,,	blue (value in white on blue ground).	
3d.	,,	ochre (plain shield).	
6d.	,,	green (value in white on lined ground).	
1s.,	green and ochre	(plain shield).	
2s.	,,	blue (plain shield).	
5s.	,,	carmine (value white on carmine ground).	
10s.	,,	mauve (plain shield).	

Post Cards.
Head of King Edward.
½d., green on thin buff card, 121×75 mm.
1d., carmine on stout buff card, 140×88 mm.

HONG KONG.—A specimen of the new 12 c., blue, on CA paper, already chronicled, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The colour is not dark blue, but is similar in shade to its predecessor on the CC paper.

INDIA.—*Bhor.*—A letter from the Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, dated April 22nd, 1902, published by the *M. C.*, states that as the postal arrangements within the Bhor State "are now managed by this Department, there is no scope for the use of the Bhor Native State stamps for the payment of postage within this State."

Chamba.—The current ½ and 1 anna SERVICE stamps are now surcharged CHAMBA in STATE black.

Adhesives.
½ anna, light green, with Service surcharge.
1 ,, carmine ,, ,,

Patiala.—The 1 anna, carmine, in addition to the ½ anna, yellow-green (chronicled on page 95), has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.
1 anna, carmine, overprinted PATIALA STATE in black.

MALTA.—We are told by *Ewen's Weekly* that to get rid of an enormous stock of useless 2½d. stamps, the authorities contemplate surcharging them "One Penny." Why do they not burn these useless values, or rather, when will the collector understand and cease to purchase such rubbish?

MAURITIUS.—From *Ewen's Weekly* we take the following:—

"For some years stamps of 1, 2½, and 5 rupees have been catalogued, although their actual issue has never been made. We are officially informed that this will soon take place. As the high values are inscribed 'Postage and Revenue,' the low values, to be made uniform, will be surcharged with this inscription. The date of issue has not yet been fixed, but 'specimen' copies of the rupee values have been distributed to Postal Union countries. In addition, stamps of 5, 8, 12, 25, and 50 cents in the ordinary Arms type have been printed, and will shortly be issued, the Queen's Head 25 and 50 c. having been already withdrawn. It is not quite clear whether any of the new cents values will be issued without overprint, or whether all will be surcharged.

Adhesives. Arms type; CA; perf. 14.
5 cents, violet-grey and lilac on chamois-toned paper.
8 ,, sea-green and black on ,, ,,
12 ,, grey-black and carmine on white.
25 ,, sea-green and carmine on pale green.
50 ,, grey-green and dark green on yellow.

Large type, 34×29 mm. Inscribed 'Postage and Revenue.'
'One Rupee,' dark grey and carmine on white.
'2 Rps. 50 Cts.', sea-green and black on sky-blue.
'Five Rupees,' brown and carmine on red.

"The values are in the second colours."

NEW ZEALAND.—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. send us specimens of the permanent ½d. and 1d. local prints on single-lined Star N Z paper, perf. 14, and inform us that other values will be issued on same paper and with same perforation.

Ewen's Weekly writes:—

"The chief differences between the new and old papers are as follows:—

1. Old paper; thin; single-lined N Z 6 mm. over Star.
2. Waterlow; thick; double-lined N Z 2 mm. over Star.
3. Basted Mills; thin, tough; double-lined N Z 2 mm. over Star (often inverted).
4. Cowan and Co.; thin, tough; no watermark.
5. New paper; thin, tough; single-lined N Z 2 mm. over Star.

Adhesives.
½d., green; wmk. single-lined N Z over Star; perf. 14.
1d., carmine ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Messrs. Bright and Son send us the 1d. Cape of Good Hope stamp, figure of Hope, overprinted ORANGE RIVER COLONY. in black.

We are told that in each sheet of 240 there is one copy without stop, and it is the first stamp on the second row reading from right to left of the upper right-hand pane of sixty.

Adhesive.
1d., carmine, Cape, figure of Hope stamp, surcharged ORANGE RIVER COLONY. in black.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The ½d., 1d., and 2½d. current New Zealand stamps, overprinted "NIUE" or "PENRHYN ISLANDS," have reached this side, and Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have submitted specimens for our inspection of the six stamps.

The surcharge is in sans-serif capitals, somewhat larger in size on the 2½d. value, printed in red on the ½d. and 2½d., in black on the 1d. for Penrhyn Island, and in blue on the 1d. for Niue.

The values in the several surcharges read, "½ PENI," "TAHA PENI," and "2½ PENI" on the issue for Niue, and on the Penrhyn set the 1d. stamp reads "TAI PENI."

SIERRA LEONE.—A penny envelope bearing the King's Head has been announced.

Envelope. 1d., carmine on white.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the new 3 c. and 8 c. of the Colonial type bearing the King's Head.

Adhesives.
3 c., lilac and red, value on lined ground; CA; perf. 14.
8 c., purple on blue ,, plain ,, ,, ,,

UGANDA.—The 1 anna, carmine, post card reported on page 97 also exists in reply form.

Post Card.
1+1 anna, carmine, B. E. A. card, surcharged "UGANDA."

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—The 20 heller stamp, with value in black, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 20 heller, rose, value in black; perf. 12½.

CRETE.—The *Philatelic Record* has received the 50 lepta, dull lilac, with black surcharge *inverted* at the top of the stamp.

Adhesive. 50 l., dull lilac, surcharge *inverted*.

DENMARK.—The 3 öre Official stamp, perf. 12½, has reached the *M. J.*

Official. 3 öre, reddish lilac; perf. 12½.

FRANCE.—The 20 centimes has also, it is reported, appeared with the altered design referred to on page 120.

Adhesive. 20 c., claret, with altered design.

ICELAND.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton have sent us the 10 aur, ultramarine, Official stamp, perf. 12½.

Official Stamp. 10 aur, ultramarine; perf. 12½.

ROUMANIA.—The 50 bani on the paper tinted pink on the back, with compound perforation, has been received by the *M. J.*

Adhesive. 50 b., orange; no wmk.; perf. compound.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—*Ewen's* reports that the new type has appeared on the 2 c. adhesive and also on some stationery.

Adhesive. 2 c., carmine, of latest type.
Post Cards. 1 c., green on grey ,,
2 c., carmine ,,

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—From the *M. C.* we cull the following:—

"The preamble of a decree dated December 27th states that the supply of stamps is almost exhausted, and that the war causes 'insurmountable difficulties in the prompt and satisfactory manufacture' of a new series. The Postal Administration having a large stock of old issues withdrawn from use by a decree of 1892, these are to be put into circulation again with an *habilitacion* mark of the date 1902 in ink of various colours."

Antioquia.—A new set of fifteen adhesives reaches us from Messrs. Bright and Son.

The 2, 3, and 4 centavos have the figures of value in the centre, the 5 centavos the usual Arms, the 10 to 50 centavos bear a portrait of Sr. Giraroot, and the three higher values have a picture in black of Dr. J. Felix de Restrepo; all perf. 11½. Wove paper is used for the values up to and including the 50 centavos, and vertically laid paper for the peso values. They are lithographed by L. Arango, Medellin, and the *M. J.* has received a 1 c., rose.

Adhesives. 1 cent., rose.
2 centavos, blue; figure of value.
3 ,, pale green ,,
4 ,, dull purple ,,
5 ,, rose; Arms.
10 ,, lilac-rose; portrait.
20 ,, green ,,
30 ,, rose ,,
40 ,, blue ,,
50 ,, brown on yellow; portrait.
1 peso, mauve and black ,,
2 pesos, red ,, ,,
5 ,, blue ,, ,,
Registration. 10 centavos, mauve on blue.
Registration and Return Receipt Stamp.
5 centavos, black on pink.
Too Late. 2½ centavos, mauve.

Panama.—It is reported that the 10 c. Registration stamp has been surcharged "20 20," in *black* or in *blue*, perhaps both, for we should not be surprised if the overprint were in half a dozen colours.

Registration Label.
20 centavos on 10 c., red; surcharge ?

SEYCHELLES.—There is a further crop of provisionals here, and Messrs. Bright and Son send us specimens and tell us of the following varieties:—

On the 45 c. on 2 r. 25 c. there is a narrow figure "5" on the first stamp of the fourth line reading from the left, and on the 30 c., both surcharges, there is a tall narrow "0" on the last stamp of the third line and the second, third, and fourth stamps of the last line. The original value is cancelled by two lines. Black surcharge.

Provisionals.
2 cents on 4 c., carmine and green; black surcharge.
50 ,, 75 c., yellow and violet ,, ,,
30 ,, 1 r., mauve and deep red ,, ,,
45 ,, 1 r. ,, ,, ,,
45 ,, 2 r. 25 c., lilac and green ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—It is reported that the stamps of this country are now surcharged "Posta" in Amharic characters in the place of "Ethiopie."

The old stamps may be exchanged for new ones until April 15th.

CANTON (FRENCH POST OFFICES).—*Mekeel's* informs us that the 5, 15, and 25 cents envelopes of the allegorical type have been surcharged for use here "Canton" and Chinese characters, in red.

Envelopes.
5 c., yellow-green; surcharged "Canton."
15 c., blue ,, ,,
25 c., black on rose ,, ,,

CUBA.—A new set of stamps may shortly be expected for this island.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that it has been suggested that the stamps and stationery bear the portraits of the following important men, and be issued in the colours named.

Adhesives. 1 cent, Tomas Estrada Palma, solferino.
2 cents, Carlos M. de Cespedes, red.
3 ,, Pedro Figueredo, mauve.
5 ,, Jose Marti, blue.
10 ,, Ignacio Agramonte, brown.
Special Delivery. 10 cents, Antonio Maceo, orange.
Envelope. 2 cents, Francisco Aguilera.
Postal Card. 1 cent, Juan Bruno Zayas.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—To the collectors of minor varieties the following information taken from *Ewen's Weekly* may be interesting:—

"The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us an entire sheet of 100 of the recently

issued 2 c. on 3 c. provisional. We note the following:—

(*a*) Straight foot '2' in '1902,' Nos. 6, 33, 47, 58, 74, 94, 95, 98.
(*b*) Small 'N' (broken?) in 'CENTS,' No. 88
(*c*) Broken figure '2' in '1902,' No. 81.
(*d*) Wide and narrow '9' in '1902' About equally represented.

"The first variety will probably be the only one which will find its way into the catalogues.

"*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* states that two settings of the surcharge on the recently issued 2 c. on 3 c. provisional occur. We gather that on one sheet which was examined there was no instance in which two flat-footed '2' varieties were side by side. In other sheets, including that described by us last week, pairs occur (Nos. 94 and 95 on the sheet).

"We have now seen a sheet of the 8 c. on 10 c. provisionals, complete except for the corner stamp, No. 100. The positions of the varieties are as follows:—

(*a*) Straight foot '2' in '1902,' Nos. 13, 16, 18, 58, 66, 71, 84, 93.
(*b*) Small 'N' absent.
(*c*) Broken figure '2' in '1902,' No. 85.
(*d*) Wide and narrow '9' in '1902.' About equally represented.

"We have also a half-sheet of fifty of the 2 c. on 3 c. which tallies exactly with the above. These are probably the first printing, and the sheet of 2 c. on 3 c., described in *E. W. S. N.* of May 31st, a second printing."

DJIBOUTI.—There is another provisional here, and the *M. J.* has received a supply, we understand.

Provisional.
5 c. on 40 c., yellow and blue; black surcharge.

FERNANDO PO.—The indefatigable M. Rigaux has unearthed a set of post cards. They are like the 1899 issue, but with altered date, *1900*, and colours changed. Size 116 × 99 mm.—*M. C.*

Post Cards.
5 mil., dark blue on buff.
5+5 ,, ,, ,,
1 centavo, dark brown on buff.
1+1 ,, ,, ,,
2 centavos, carmine ,,
2+2 ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, dark green ,,
3+3 ,, ,, ,,

NYASSA.—Messrs. Senf have discovered two unrecorded post cards, being the Mozambique cards of 10 and 20 reis (1885) with the portrait of the late King, overprinted "NYASSA" in black. They have the Nyassa Co.'s postmark, dated "5 AGO 98."—*M. C.*

Post Cards. 20 reis, rose.
30 ,, green.

OBOCK.—Some more provisionals are reported, and *Ewen's Weekly* hears of the following. These high-value (25 francs) stamps are perhaps as unsaleable as probably unnecessary.

In another quarter we hear that these labels were required for use in Djibouti, and that the surcharge on the 50 francs may be 10 centimes. It does not matter which is correct.

Provisionals. 5 centimes on 25 francs.
10 ,, 10 ,,
25 ,, 25 ,,
50 ,, 50 ,,

PERSIA.—An issue of type-set stamps has been made here, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us five out of the many values known.

Each bears an inscription in French and Persian, with a fancy surcharge in red.

We are told that these stamps were issued at Teheran, doubtless of local production. A new permanent issue is expected shortly, and the sooner it appears the better.

Adhesives.
1 ch., grey, pale yellow ground; rose surcharge.
2 ,, red-brown ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, dark green ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, yellow ,, ,, ,,
12 ,, ultramarine ,, ,, ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE annual meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, June 10th, 1902, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. F. Reichenheim (chair), W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, S. Chapman, W. G. Cool, D. Field, R. Frentzel, G. Gaffe, L. Magnee, R. Meyer, E. P. Robertson, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, H. Thompson, D. Thomson, A. G. Wane, and H. A. Slade. The date of meetings was altered to the second Tuesday in each month, at Anderton's Hotel, from October to May inclusive. Reports were submitted by the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer, showing a very successful season as regards the working of the Society, the financial position, and the increase in membership. The balance in hand amounted to upwards of £12, and the number of members to 136. The election of officers for the season 1902–1903 resulted as follows: Hon. President, H. Jennings-White; Hon. Vice-President, Herbert R. Oldfield; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, J.P., Robert Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, M.A.; Committee, L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, A. G. Wane; Counterfeit Expert, Rev. R. B. Earée; Librarian, George Haynes; Hon. Auditors, W. A. Boyes, George Gaffe; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Slade. The Exhibition Committee presented their report as far as it was possible to do so. It was decided that the surplus from the Exhibition Fund be banked in the names of W. A. Boyes, F. Reichenheim, and H. A. Slade as a trust fund towards the next function of a similar nature. Special votes of thanks were passed to the London Society for the use of their rooms and cases at Effingham House; to Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, and Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., for acting as judges; and to Mr. H. R. Oldfield for his valuable assistance and advice. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings at 8.40 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS,
June 14th, 1902.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

W. DORNING BECKTON, *President.*

THE annual meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, May 30th, the President being in the chair, and eleven other members present.

The Hon. Secretary's report showed a net increase of members to the extent of thirteen, the numbers now being fifty-eight ordinary, nine corresponding, and four honorary.

The Hon. Treasurer's report showed a satisfactory balance in hand, that of the Hon. Librarian a considerable addition to the contents of the library, and the Comptroller was able to announce that the average of net takings from the packets had increased from thirteen per cent. to nineteen per cent.

The President, in moving the adoption of the reports, briefly reviewed the work of the session.

The following officers were appointed for the Session 1902–3:—

President—W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents—J. H. Abbott, W. Grunewald.
Hon. Secretary—G. Fred H. Gibson.
Hon. Treasurer—C. H. Coote.
Hon. Librarian—J. C. North.
Assistant Hon. Secretary—J. S. Gee.
Comptroller—W. Grunewald.
Committee—Dr. Chance, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.
Exchange Packet Committee—
G. L. Campbell, jun., D. Ostara.

Mr. F. J. Ayre was elected a member of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Duerst it was agreed that the meetings shall be numbered consecutively instead of commencing afresh with each session.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Abbott, J. H.	Holland, R. D. (c)
Anyon, T.	Ingleby, J.
Bacon, E. D.	Isitt, Rev. L.
Battersby, T.	Jackson, E. H. (c)
Bazley, F. H. (c)	Jago, Dr.
Beazley, F. J.	Jay, B. (c)
Beckton, W. D.	Jones, M. W.
Benjamin, D. (c)	Leigh, A. D.
Bennett, A. H. A.	Levy, E.
Bennett, H. (c)	Lewis, S. R. (c)
Biggs, C. N.	Lund, H.
Bowden, W. G. (c)	Marimian, A. O. (c)
Brooks, J.	Massey, S. W.
Brown, W.	Matthews, Dr.
Bryceson, H. J.	Munn, W. W.
Burder, H. C. (c)	Newman, G. J.
Buxton, A.	Nicholson, H. K. (c)
Campbell, G. L., jun.	Norden, E. (c)
Castle, M. P.	North, J. C.
Chance, Dr.	Oldfield, H. R.
Collett, E. P.	Ostara, D.
Cooper, J.	Pellew, R.
Coote, C. H.	Pemberton, P. L.
Corns, Dr.	Philbrick, Judge
Dearn, A. H.	Roberts, E. T.
Duerst, G. B.	Roberts, F. A.
Ehlinger, E.	Roberts, V.
Etherington, J. W. (c)	Rolsted, H. E. M. (c)
Evans, Major	Simpson, J. W.
Fildes, E.	Skipwith, W. K.
Flohr, J.	Steinthal, A.
Garson, D. S.	Symons, E. C.
Gee, J. S.	Terry, W. H.
Gibson, G. F. H.	Thackrah, J. H. (c)
Gillett, O.	Turner, H. J.
Giwelb, M.	Wallace, A.
Grosvenor, Dr. (c)	Ward, Rev. L. H.
Grunewald, W.	Westhorp, J. (c)
Harrison, R. F. V.	Winsloe, R. H. (c)
Harvey, S. S. (c)	Woodroffe, J.
Heginbottom, J. E.	Wrigley, S.
Heywood, N.	Young, J. R.

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

FAIRFIELD, CRUMPSALL, MANCHESTER.

The Collectors' Club.

351, Fourth Avenue, New York.

The seventy-ninth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, April 14th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Calman, Luff, and Perrin. Meeting called to order by the President at 8.20 p.m. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A communication was read from Mr. J. B. Leavy offering two medals, one of silver and one of bronze, to be awarded for the two best collections of the stamps of Hayti, said exhibit to be held under the auspices of the Club. Moved, seconded, and carried that Mr. Leavy's offer be accepted, said exhibition to be held during the month of May. Mr. A. Holland sent a communication offering one silver medal and one bronze medal to be awarded in competitive exhibition, under the auspices of the Club, for the best and second best collections of the stamps of the Balkan States. Mr. Holland's offer was accepted, and this exhibition will be held during the month of May. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. R. S. Nelson for an interesting collection of Haytian postal cards, U.S. hand-stamped envelopes and documents. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $433.54 exclusive of $1,000 bond, was accepted as read. The committee appointed as judges to award the medals donated by the American Collectors' Co. for the best general collections exhibited at the Club reported that the gold medal was awarded to Mr. H. H. Scholle, and the silver one to Mr. Henry Morgenthau. Moved by Mr. Calman, seconded by Mr. Luff, and carried unanimously, that the President be authorised to appoint a committee of twenty-one to arrange for an exhibition of stamps to be held in New York City at about the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales, and that $100 be appropriated for preliminary expenses; also that the committee shall be authorised in its discretion to increase the number of its members and to appoint such sub-committees as it may deem proper. The following committee was appointed: J. M. Andreini, J. W. Scott, Albert Perrin, P. F. Bruner, G. E. Jones, Chas. Gregory, E. B. Power, F. H. Tows, Jos. B. Leavy, H. E. Deats, I. A. Mekeel, H. L. Calman, John N. Luff, Wm. Thorne, J. C. Morgenthau, C. F. Bishop, Wm. A. Smith, jun., Alex. Holland, Jos. S. Rich, H. J. Duveen, Wm. H. Sussdorff.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Scott S. & C. Co. for bound volumes of the *American Journal of Philately* for 1901. Mr. Henry A. Ramsden presented through Mr. Andreini a collection of very interesting Chinese books on coin, for which a vote of thanks was tendered. The names of two applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, they were balloted upon, and Messrs. Henry A. Ramsden and Hamlin Russell were declared to have been unanimously elected as subscribing members. Adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

The eightieth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, May 12th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Jones, Scott, and Perrin. Moved, seconded, and carried that the "New Century Philatelic Association" be allowed the use of the assembly room for their annual meeting to be held on Saturday, August 23rd. The resignation of Mr. Edw. C. Hartshorne was accepted with regrets. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $336.97 exclusive of $1,000 bond, was accepted as read.

Albert Perrin, *Secretary.*

The Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A meeting for the purpose of reorganising the Johannesburg Philatelic Society took place lately at the old Club Room, Reliance Buildings, Kerk Street, and was a great success, considering the circumstances. Mr. Thompson presided. Reference was made to the death of Mr. Turner, the late Secretary, and Mr. Clements, whose loss was deeply deplored, and it was resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to their respective families. Office-bearers were elected for the current year. It was resolved that the exchange and auction department be resumed as soon as convenient. A discussion took place as to the recognition of the Pietersburg issue as postage stamps, and the further consideration of the question was deferred for a fortnight. Some rare stamps were exhibited by Messrs. W. P. Cohen and Nieuberger, including a sheet of Transvaal sixpenny Queen's Head of the 1878–79 issue and a complete set of Mafeking Besieged stamps belonging to the latter. Communications from intending members should be addressed to the Secretary, Box 4043.

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 May 13th and 14th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Finland, 1875, 20 p., ultramarine, vert. strip of three, centre stamp *tête-bêche*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 20 p., orange, ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, block of thirty-six,* some creased	3	17	6
Ditto, 1855–57, medium Garter, 4d., carmine on blue, block of six,* mint	71	0	0
Ionian Isles, set of three, used	2	7	6
Ditto, 1d., blue, on entire	1	6	0

	£	s.	d.
Naples, 50 grana, pale lake,* full gum	2	8	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, close at top	3	0	0
Ditto, 9 crazie, on white	2	17	6
Ceylon, 8d., brown, perf.	2	12	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto, off centre	1	18	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c.	2	18	0
India, Service, 1866, 2 as., strip of four,* mint	5	17	6
British Bechuanaland, 1889, ½d., black, with double green surcharge, one inverted, block of four*	6	0	0
Ditto, "Fourpence" on ½d., ver. surcharge inverted	3	0	0
Ditto, 1888–89, 2s. 6d., green,* mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 5s., green,* mint	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., green,* mint	8	0	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of three,* mint . £3 15s. and	3	16	0
Ditto, ditto, used	2	12	0
Ditto, 1891, MS., ½ a., "A.B." on 2 as., red, pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 3 as., brown on red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., "A.B." on 4 as., brown	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, handstamped and initialed "½ anna A.D.," on 2 as., red	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "1 anna A.B.," on 4 a., brown	6	0	0
Ditto, 1895, 5 as., black on blue,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	4	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	3	10	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1s., dark green, pair,* mint, £6 10s. and	7	5	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., red, £4 10s., £4 12s. 6d., and	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, with retouched corner	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red, error, repaired	26	0	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pair,* mint	8	17	6
Ditto, "Threepence" on 4d., blue, the "ee"	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "Pence"	1	17	6
Ditto, CC, "Halfpenny" on 3d., claret	2	0	0
Ditto, Mafekings, set of nineteen	16	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* mint	6	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early medium	5	5	0
Seychelles, 1893, 3 c. on 4 c., 12 c. on 16 c., and 15 c. on 16 c., all with inverted surcharges,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c. on 4 c., and 15 c. on 16 c., ditto, used	3	7	6
Transvaal, 1878, "VR TRANSVAAL," 1d., red on blue, with inverted surcharge, cut into	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d., in black, on 6d., black, Type 14	3	12	6
Ditto, 1887–90, "2/½" on 1s., green	2	0	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, used	3	3	0
Ditto, 5s., black and purple on red	3	12	6
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, small defect	7	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, creased	12	0	0
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20 c., red	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., red, hill unshaded	3	5	0
Western Australia, first issue, 6d., bronze	6	6	0

Collections, 4,951, £61; 4,802, £32; and 3,392, £10 5s.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 10th and 11th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1886, 1s., brown,* with gum	2	2	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., imperf., inverted centre	3	12	6
Tuscany, 2 soldi, heavy postmark	3	15	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, slightly defective	3	5	0
Philippines, 1854, 5 c., orange	1	12	0
British East Africa, first issue, set of 3	2	4	0
Gambia, 1s., green, mint	1	13	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen"	2	6	0
New Brunswick, 1s. and a 3d., on piece of original, slightly creased	7	12	6
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet, creased	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., dark green*	1	17	0
Barbados, 1870, large Star, rough perfs., 4d., dull rose,* no gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 5s., rose,* part gum	2	17	6
Nevis, 1s., yellow-green	2	8	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1d., red, Type 10,* no gum	9	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, cut round and torn into	7	5	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut and repaired	4	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red, close and defective	4	4	0
Ditto, 5 pesos, yellow, close and defective	3	17	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., Plate 2	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, fine colour, but creased	2	0	0
Ditto, 8d., orange-yellow, small margins	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1863, Star, imperf., 1d., carmine-vermilion, block of four,* mint	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, pair	4	0	0
Victoria, 1854, 6d., orange, serp. perfs.	2	2	0
Ditto, 1862, 6d., orange, very fair	3	12	6
Western Australia, 2d., first issue	2	8	0
Ditto, 6d., first issue £1 16s. and	2	4	0

Collections, about 8,123, £54, and 4,795, £30.

Few single stamps were offered in this sale.

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of May 22nd and 23rd, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, I.R. Official, 10s., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, green, not postally used	1	12	0
Gibraltar, first issue, 6d. and 1s.*	2	6	0
Norway, first issue, 4 sk., blue,* with gum	1	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	2	12	6
United States, 1855, reprints, set of eight values*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1869, reprints, set of ten values*	8	5	0
British Central Africa, first issue, £1, deep blue*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £2, rose-red*	4	10	0
British East Africa, surcharged in MS. "½ anna A.B." on 2 as., ver.,* tiny tear	6	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used £4 12s. 6d. and	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a on 4 as., brown* £5 5s. and	6	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	5	2	6
Lagos, 5s., blue,* full gum	4	4	0
Newfoundland, 2d., carmine-vermilion	3	17	6
Bahamas, 4d. on 6d.*	0	19	0

	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., "Penoe," medium state	7	7	0
Ditto, 1863–72, 5s., reddish purple, block of four*	2	10	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose,* and oxidised	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, fine pair on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, 1886, 5s., ochre, hor. pair*	1	14	0
British Honduras, 6d., rose, perf. 14*	1	12	0
Ditto, 1s., grey,* mint 38s. and	2	0	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue	1	10	0
St. Lucia, 1886, 1s., red-brown,* with gum £2 15s. and	2	17	6
Tobago, provisional 1d. on half 6d. in MS.	2	6	0
Ditto, 6d., stone, CC,* full gum	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, CA,* with gum	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	4	0	0
Trinidad, Official, 1894, 5s., dull lake,* mint	2	7	0
Brazil, 600 reis, italic figures	3	17	6
Hawaii, provisional set of twenty-one stamps of 1896,* mint, £2 2s. and	2	6	0
New South Wales, 1855, 5d., green, imperf.	3	0	0
Ditto, 1888, 5s., dull mauve, and 20s., blue*	3	3	0
Victoria, Registered, uncancelled	6	17	6

Collections, 6,331, £40, and 1,897, £22 15s.

Sale of June 20th and 21st, 1902.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "V.R," 1d., black,* thinned	5	2	6
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green, pair,* but top stamp has one side cut to shape	5	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown-lilac*	3	10	0
Ditto, Mulready, sheet of twelve envelopes	5	15	0
Ditto, collection of 46	12	0	0
Switzerland, Poste Locale, 2½ r., without frame to cross.	2	12	0
Niger Coast Protectorate, Gibbons' No. 15*	11	5	0
Ditto, ditto, No. 31	9	9	0
Ditto, ditto, No 32*	11	0	0
Zanzibar, on Indian, 2 as., blue, "ZANZIDAR"	3	5	0
Nevis, 1s., pale green, litho, on piece	2	10	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune	7	7	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d., dull carmine, vert. pair, one torn, on entire and dated	5	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 1d., red on blue, partly severed, horizontal pair	3	10	0

Collections: 5,857, £100; 7,239, £42; 1,604 (Colonials only), £12 12s.

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sales of May 29th and 30th and June 3rd and 4th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1874, 1 mark, hor., pair,* mint	2	5	0
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., rose, imperf., fair	3	3	0
Ditto, $1, perf. 14, mint	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1860, 1 c., brown	1	15	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1s., yellow-green, pair	1	18	0
Mafeking, 2s. on 1s., British Bechuanaland	2	6	0
Colombia, 1861, 2½ c., black*	1	12	0
France, 1853, value ?, strip of three, one *tête-bêche*	6	5	0
Great Britain, 1873, 2½d., rose-lilac, LH—FL	2	2	0
Ditto, £1, green, "I R Official" 36s. &	1	18	0
India, Service, 1866, 2 annas, black on lilac	1	16	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, worn plate	1	14	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange	1	14	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, on bluish, 1d., lake, pair, one stamp with hill unshaded	4	17	6
Tobago, 1d. on half 6d., MS.	2	2	0
Turks Islands, 1893, ½d. on 4d., grey	1	12	0
U.S.A., 1855, 90 c., blue	1	18	0
Victoria, 1863, 4d., rouletted, two copies on piece	7	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue on orange	3	5	0
Virgin Islands, 1866, perf. 12, 6d., block of six, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose*	2	8	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d, brown on red	2	12	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine, used	3	3	0

Collection, 5,170, £60.

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MR. W. HADLOW.

Sale of June 2nd, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
British South Africa, 2d. on 6d., blue*	1	8	0
Gold Coast, CA, 1d., blue, pair*	7	0	0
Ditto, 1902, 2d., mint, pane of sixty*	6	10	0
St. Helena, perf. 12½, long line, 3d, block of four*	2	2	0
Transvaal, the error 2/½ on 1s.	1	10	0

A collection in Oppen's, 1,944, £13 15s.

June 16th.

	£	s.	d.
Gambia, 1s., green	1	5	0
New Brunswick, half 6d., yellow, used as 3d.	1	4	0
Newfoundland, 1 c. on 3 c., the three types, on originals	1	8	0
Niger Coast, Oil Rivers, ½d., in violet, on 2d, No. 12	1	4	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green, on entire	1	8	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green, ditto	1	0	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s.,* mint	2	18	0
Tonga, 7½d. on 2d., pale blue*	1	1	0

This sale was comprised principally of remainders and wholesale lots.

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MESSRS. JOHN EDWARDS AND CO.

Sale of June 12th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, cut to shape*	4	10	0
Mafeking, 1s., on British Bechuanaland, 6d.	4	18	0
Ditto, 2s., ditto, 1s.	1	12	0
Ceylon, 8d, brown, imperf.	5	0	0
Great Britain, £1, wmk. Orbs,* minute tear	6	6	0
Ditto, £1, green, I.R. Official	2	0	0
Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	3	10	0
New South Wales, 1855, 5d, green, imperf.	2	10	0
Ditto, Registered, imperf., horizontal pair,* fair	2	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	2	12	0
Transvaal, 2½ on 1s.* Gibbons' No. 230 42s. and	1	18	0
U.S.A., 1868, 24 c., purple, with grille, mint pair	3	10	0

Collection, 4,144, £13.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. JULY, 1902. No. 127.

The New Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, London.

EQUALLY widefelt and sincere will be the congratulations to the Premier Society on the result of the election of officers at the Annual General Meeting of last month, as detailed in the official list of members published in our last issue. First and foremost will be the feeling of profound thankfulness to the Almighty that He has granted our Gracious Sovereign so speedy and so satisfactory a recovery from his serious illness. We all most loyally and cordially tender our congratulations to our thus happily re-elected Royal President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and fervently trust that nothing may occur for many years to come that may preclude his continued occupancy of the Presidency of the Philatelic Society of London.

The election of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., to the post of Vice-President of this Society was unanimously and enthusiastically carried at the meeting, and we are confident that all the members not present will cordially approve of the selection. It is a matter of general knowledge that the noble Earl has of late years, in renewing his former acquaintance with stamps, displayed a philatelic knowledge and an assiduity in collecting that bid fair to speedily outrival most of the older race of collectors. To scientific attainments of a very high degree Lord Crawford unites a remarkable genius for making collections, a faculty that he has exercised in many very important directions, notably in his renowned libraries. He therefore steps into the philatelic arena fully armed at all points, and by virtue of his great opportunities and experience has every promise of attaining a very prominent place in the annals of Philately. Nor is the new Vice-President likely to

be a *roi fainéant;* he is a most regular attendant at the meetings of the Council and the Society when not abroad, and his fine collections are always most ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of his fellow-members for the purposes of display or exhibition. Beyond all this, Lord Crawford possesses another great qualification for his new office in the fact that he is a trustee of the British Museum. There is a peculiar fitness in the fact that both the President and the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society are trustees of the great national museum wherein reposes —hitherto too peacefully — the splendid bequest of Mr. T. K. Tapling, a former Vice-President of the Society. The responsibilities and calls upon the trustees are naturally of a very onerous nature, in view of the marvellous accumulation of treasures at the museum, but it is not too much to hope that—despite other and far weightier matters—our esteemed President and Vice-President may lose no opportunity of carrying out, as far as possible, the intention of the testator—*i.e.* the permanent display of his stamps for the benefit of all sections of Philately.

It is no detriment to the retiring Vice-President to urge that this change of office is most satisfactory. In all classes of the community where promotion is slow there is apt to be stagnation, and the infusion of new blood and fresh ideas into an old body is always of the greatest service. The ex-Vice-President feels more than repaid for any service he may have (most willingly) rendered by the great honour conferred upon him in his election as honorary Vice-President of the Society. The office thus created forms a precedent (as regards the Vice-Presidency), and Mr. Castle, deeply sensible of so signal a recognition of his long connection with the London Philatelic Society, tenders to all his fellow-members his deep sense of gratitude not only for this honour, but for their kindnesses to him in his long occupancy of the position of Vice-President.

The 1853 to 1867 Issues of Chili Stamps.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, May 30th, 1902.

By E. D. BACON.

(*Continued from page* 139.)

Part II. The Stamps printed in Chili.

VERY shortly after the introduction of postage stamps in Chili on July 1st, 1853, the postal officials found that they had greatly underestimated the rate of consumption of the stamps. They thereupon decided to at once commence printing them themselves, and between this period and the year 1867 a number of printings of the five and ten centavos values were made locally. For the quantities and dates of these printings I am entirely indebted to the tabular list given at the end of the paper in

the *Anales for 1892*. It will be more useful to reproduce this table at the commencement of my remarks on the locally printed stamps rather than at the end of them as I did in the case of the London-printed values. The table is as follows :—

STAMPS CIRCULATED IN CHILI UP TO 1867.

PRINTED IN CHILI.

Year.	5 Centavos.	10 Centavos.
1854	275,520	120,000
1857	730,800*	302,400
1858	1,080,000	456,000
1860	960,000	480,000
1861	720,000	
1862	960,000	
1863	1,440,000	
1864	1,440,000	
1865	1,440,000	
1866	1,440,000	

In considering the above list it must be borne in mind that under the year 1854 we must add the 120,000 five centavos and the 239,040 ten centavos which are given in the table of the London printings, but which, as I have already shown, ought not to be included there. It is also possible, although it will be seen from the remarks I make further on that I do not consider it at all probable, that a deduction must be made from the numbers of the locally printed five centavos of the 2,040,000 stamps of this value sent from London in October and December, 1854, which, as I have pointed out, are not inserted in the list of the London-printed stamps. If these alterations are made, the total number of the five centavos stamps printed locally works out to 8,566,320, and that of the ten centavos to 1,597,440. I cannot help thinking, however, that as no five centavos stamps are put down in either table as issued in 1855 or 1856, the 2,040,000 of this value sent from London in October and December, 1854, have been entirely overlooked and consequently omitted from *both* accounts. If this should be so, the total number of the five centavos stamps printed in Chili would be 10,606,320.

That the latter number is more likely to be correct can be judged by comparing the quantity of watermarked paper sent out with the numbers of the stamps printed. As I have shown, only two lots of paper were forwarded to Chili for the five centavos value, viz. 74 reams 475 sheets with the first variety of watermark (small numeral "5") in April, 1853, and 50 reams with the third variety of watermark (large numeral "5") in September, 1860. As there were 500 sheets to the ream, the first quantity was sufficient to print 8,994,000 stamps and the last 6,000,000. Turning now to the list of local printings of the five centavos, we find that down to the end of 1864, including the 120,000 omitted from the table, the number of stamps is 7,726,320, all of which must have had the first variety of watermark, since the paper watermarked with large numeral "5" was, according to the writers

* This quantity is given in error in the original table as 730,000. A reference to page 24 of the *Anales* shows that the correct number should be 730,800.

of the article in the *Anales for 1892*, not used before 1865. Now a number of sheets of the paper would as usual be spoilt in the printings, and probably from other causes as well, but, leaving these out of the question, it will be seen that the balance of the first lot of paper remaining on hand at the end of 1864 was insufficient to print the whole of the 1,440,000 stamps of 1865, which accounts for the introduction in that year of the paper watermarked with the large numeral "5." But if we deduct the 2,040,000 London-printed stamps of October and December, 1854, from the list, we have a circulation of only 5,686,320 down to the end of 1864, and there would consequently have been not only sufficient paper left of the first variety to print all the stamps of 1865, but all those of 1866 as well, with a result that none of the paper watermarked with the large numeral "5" would ever have been wanted.

All the local printings were made at Santiago, and the first consisted of 275,520 five centavos and 120,000 ten centavos. Of the former, 155,520 were printed in June, 1854, and the remaining 120,000, with the same number of the ten centavos value, in the following August. Another printing took place in October, 1854, and consisted of 120,000 five centavos and 239,040 ten centavos, these being the stamps that I have shown are included by error in the table of the London printings.

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

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

Watermarks of the 1853-1867 issues of Chili stamps.

5 5 5

Small "5". Medium sized "5." Large "5."

10 10

Small "10". Large "10".

Abnormal varieties of the 5c. Lithographed stamps.



1



2



3



4



5



7



8



9



10.

Retouched 1d. lithographed Nevis, described page 114 May number.

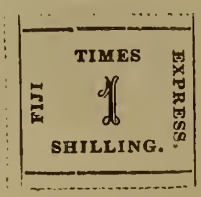


Type 1.



Type 12.

Fiji Times Express, see Philatelic Notes.



I am unable to say for certain to which printing of 1854 the lithographed stamps belong, but I think it is probable that after taking trial impressions from the plate of the five centavos in June, it was decided to try to print the stamps by lithography. The result was so indifferent that it was probably quickly abandoned, and then the stamps of August and October were printed direct from the plates. We know at any rate that the ten centavos stamps printed in the two last months must have been made from the plate, as a most diligent search by Mr. Hall and myself has not resulted in the discovery of a single lithographed stamp of this value. If my surmise is correct, the number of the lithographed five centavos stamps was, therefore, 155,520.

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

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

1. The whole of the bottom part of the design has been rucked up, so that the stamp only measures 21½ instead of 23 mm. in height. The top part of the letters "ENTA" of "CENTAVOS," the middle part of the letter "C" and the bottom part of the letters "VO" of that word have entirely disappeared (Bacon Collection).

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

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

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

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

* All ten varieties, with the exception of No. 6, are illustrated on the sheet of stamps presented with this number of the journal.

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

6. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp above the letter "O" of "CORREOS" and with a small blob of colour in place of the usual diagonal dash above that letter (Tapling Collection).

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

8. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp above the letter "R" of "FRANCO," and the whole of the line at the top is thick and irregular. The letter "F" of "FRANCO" slants more to the right, and there is a large blob of colour on the throat of Columbus (Bacon Collection).

9. Break in the outer frame-line of the stamp to right above the letter "O" of "FRANCO" (Hall Collection).

10. Extra outer frame-line at the left lower corner of the stamp, extending from the corner to beneath the letter "C" of "CENTAVOS" (Hall and Bacon Collections).

I do not for a moment pretend that the above list of the abnormal varieties is complete; in fact, I am almost certain that it is not, and I believe there still remain other varieties to be found.

It is impossible to specify with absolute certainty the particular stamps belonging to the printings of August and October, 1854, but the 120,000 five centavos printed in the former month were most probably the peculiar reddish brown specimens for which the name of "burnt sienna" seems the most suitable. The 120,000 ten centavos of the same date are paler in colour than the London-printed stamps of 1853. The stamps of both values generally have a smudgy appearance, and the colour spreads over the letters of the inscription, a defect caused by the plates not having been properly wiped after the ink had been applied.

In reference to these early local printings the Minister of the Interior, in his report presented to the National Congress on September 25th, 1854, made the following remarks:—

"The production of the stamps has presented such difficulties that the Government has decided to order them again in Europe, and at the same time to order suitable presses, so that in future the work may be done in the 'Oficina Central'; as the consumption has exceeded the estimates that were formed for the first order, they have been printed off here. But these embarrassments are natural in transactions of this kind, and the action of the Administration will cause them to disappear."*

The 120,000 five centavos printed in October were, I have little doubt, the specimens we know in reddish brown. Some of these are quite as clearly printed as the London stamps on blued paper, but others have the face of the paper stained by the colour, and some specimens look as if they had been printed from a worn plate. These latter often have the paper stained a slight greenish blue. The 239,040 ten centavos usually have the impression much rougher. The stamps vary a great deal in shade from sky-blue to deep blue, and some of them, like the five centavos of the same date, look

* *Anales for 1892*, p. 20.

as if they were printed from a worn plate. This appearance, in both cases, is due to insufficient inking of the plates. We also find specimens of both values which seem, at first sight, to be on laid or ribbed paper, but this resemblance is caused by something that took place in the pressure of the sheet as it passed under the printing-press. Specimens of a precisely similar nature are found in the stamps of some of the Australian colonies that were printed locally from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s plates, notably in the case of Tasmania.

According to the *Anales for* 1892 no further local printing was required until 1857, during which year the supply of the 2,040,000 five centavos stamps sent from London in October and December, 1854, no doubt became exhausted. The new printing consisted of 730,800 five centavos and 302,400 ten centavos, and the Minister of the Interior in his report of August 1st, 1857, makes the following remarks about these particular stamps :—

"Being in possession of the engraved plates, presses, and other objects designed for the printing of postage stamps, the latter have been produced with good results by the department referred to." *

The five centavos was printed in dull reddish brown, and the colour of the ten centavos was a medium dark blue. According to the *Anales for 1892* these last stamps cannot be told from those of the first London printing. This statement I cannot, however, subscribe to; it will be remembered that in dealing with the two lots of London-printed stamps I specially pointed out that both consignments are in a shade of blue that is quite distinct from all the local printings.

The same work tells us that fresh printings of the five and ten centavos took place in 1858 and 1860, and that they were followed by further supplies of the former value in the years 1861 to 1864. No particulars are given of any of these printings beyond the quantities, which will be found enumerated in the table of the local stamps.

The colour of all these five centavos stamps is usually orange or rose-red, and there are a great many shades of the latter colour. Mr. Hall possesses as well an unused specimen in carmine-red, the same colour as the stamps watermarked with large "5," and, as will be seen further on, specimens on the large "5" paper are found in rose-red, so the colours of the two issues overlap each other. The blue of the ten centavos also varies a good deal; it is mostly of a dark shade, and I believe the last printing of all to have consisted of the darkest blue stamps of any we find of this value.

The same watermarked paper—small numeral "5" for the five centavos and small numeral "10" with thin "1" for the ten centavos—was used for all the locally printed stamps I have so far dealt with. The watermarks of both values are found in four different positions: normal, inverted, reversed (*i.e.* the stamps are printed on the wrong side of the sheet), and lastly, reversed and inverted. The gum varies from yellow to brownish yellow, and often has a crackled appearance.

In 1865 the supply of watermarked paper with small numeral "5" became exhausted, and the paper with large "5" sent out by Messrs. Perkins

* *Anales for 1892*, p. 24.

Bacon and Co., in September, 1860, was used for the first time. According to the *Anales for 1892* the whole of the 1,440,000 five centavos stamps printed in 1865 were on the latter paper, but, as I pointed out when trying to arrive at the total number of this value locally printed, I think it is more than probable that part of these were on paper with the small "5." A final printing of 1,440,000 five centavos on the large numeral "5" paper took place in 1866.

The colour of the stamps watermarked with large "5" varies from pale red to carmine-red, but specimens are occasionally found in rose-red of precisely the same shade as that used for some of the stamps watermarked with small "5." The remarks I have made about the earlier printings, as regards the deceptive appearance of laid or ribbed lines seen on certain specimens, the position of the watermark, and the gum, are equally applicable to the stamps of 1865 and 1866.

Specimens of the stamps with large "5" watermark are known which show distinct impressions on both sides of the paper.

In the spring of 1893 a number of unused specimens of the five centavos appeared that were printed on a true ribbed paper without watermark. An entire sheet of these stamps shows the arms of Chili watermarked in the centre, but otherwise there is no watermark. The colour of these specimens is pale red or carmine-red, and some of the former have the appearance of being printed from a worn plate, but this may be due to defective inking. No used copy is known with this variety of paper, and there can be little doubt that the unused specimens are from proof sheets, which were perhaps discovered in one of the Government departments in 1892 or 1893. It seems probable that these proofs, if proofs they are, were printed in 1865 or 1866, as they correspond in colour with the stamps watermarked with large "5."

I have now reached 1867, the year in which the stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s design were superseded by those of the American Bank Note Co. of New York, and I have, consequently, arrived at the limits of the subject of the present paper.

In reviewing what I have written, I think I may justly claim to have rendered a fairly complete account of the various printings of the stamps that were made in London, but, as regards the printings made in Chili, I consider that further particulars are requisite before collectors will be able to separate many of their specimens into the precise printings to which they belong. This information can only be obtained by examining large quantities of the five and ten centavos stamps on letter-sheets or envelopes with dated postmarks, and the material necessary for this inquiry is probably only to be found in the country itself. Let me express a hope that the publication of this paper may induce some of the eminent Philatelists in Chili to undertake this task, and to give their fellow-students the benefit of their researches.

In conclusion, my grateful thanks are due to Mr. T. W. Hall, who, at my request, has specially mounted his fine collection of the stamps of this country to bring to the meeting to-night. Ever since I began collecting Chili stamps, Mr. Hall and I have been working in close collaboration, and

I have found his advice and the examination of the large number of specimens he possesses of the greatest assistance in the compilation of these notes.

SYNOPSIS.

JULY 1ST, 1853.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on wove paper watermarked with a small double-lined numeral of value.

On blued paper.

5 c., brownish red.

On white paper.

10 c., deep, bright blue.

Variety.

The ten centavos bisected and used for half the value.

(5 c.) half 10 c, deep, bright blue.

The watermarked numeral "5" measures about 9 mm. in height and about 7 mm. in width, and has the neck slanting and the curve loop narrow. That of the ten centavos measures about 8½ mm. in height and about 11 mm. in width, and the figure "1" is narrow, as is also the "0."

1854.

Printed in Chili in June (?), 1854, from a lithographic transfer taken from the plate, on white wove paper watermarked with small double-lined numeral "5," as in the last issue.

5 c., pale to dark brown.

5 c. „ „ orange-brown.

Varieties.

There are at least ten abnormal varieties of these stamps, particulars of which are given in the body of the paper.

1854.

Printed in Chili from the engraved plates, on white wove paper watermarked with small double-lined numeral of value, as in the first issue.

Printed in August, 1854.

5 c., burnt sienna.

10 c., blue.

The stamps of both values have a smudgy appearance and the colour spreads over the letters of the inscription.

Printed in October, 1854.

5 c., pale to deep reddish brown.

10 c., sky-blue to deep blue.

Varieties.

a. Paper stained a slight greenish blue.

5 c., reddish brown.

b. The ten centavos bisected and used for half the value.

(5 c.) half 10 c., blue.

The five centavos stamps are much more carefully printed, but some specimens have the face of the paper stained by the colour, while others look as if they had been printed from worn plates. The ten centavos frequently show signs of careless printing, as the impression is often very rough.

JANUARY, 1855.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. from a new plate, on wove paper watermarked with medium-sized double-lined numeral "5."

On blued paper.

5 c., brownish red.

The watermarked numeral "5" measures 10 to 10½ mm. in height and 8 to 8½ mm. in width, and has the neck straight and the curved loop broad.

1857 to 1865.

Printed in Chili from the engraved plates, on white wove paper watermarked with small double-lined numeral of value, as in the first issue.

5 c., dull reddish brown.
5 c., orange.
5 c., pale to deep rose-red.
5 c., carmine-red.
10 c., full blue.
10 c., deep blue.
10 c., dark blue.

Varieties.

The five or ten centavos bisected and used for half the respective values.

(2½ c. ?) half 5 c., rose-red.
(5 c.) ,, 10 c., blue.

There were a large number of printings of the five centavos in rose-red, and there are a great many shades of this stamp.

JANUARY 1ST, 1862.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on white wove paper watermarked with double-lined numeral of value. The paper in the case of the ten centavos was apt to become blued by the action of the ink, and this value was printed from a new plate.

1 c., lemon-yellow.
10 c., deep, bright blue.
20 c., dark green.

Varieties.

a. On deeply blued paper.
10 c., deep, bright blue.

b. Error of watermark "20" for "10."
10 c., deep, bright blue.

c. The ten or twenty centavos bisected and used for half the respective values.

(5 c.) half 10 c., blue.
(10 c.) ,, 20 c., green.

The watermarked numeral "10" measures about 9 mm. in height and about 12 mm. in width. The figure "1" is wider, and the side loops of the "0" are broader than in the paper used for the ten centavos of the preceding issues.

1865.

Printed in Chili from the engraved plate, on white wove paper watermarked with large double-lined numeral "5."

5 c., rose-red.
5 c., pale red.
5 c., carmine-red.

Variety.

Printed on both sides.

5 c., carmine-red

The watermarked numeral "5" measures about 12 mm. in height and about 7 mm. in width, and has a much longer neck than either of the two other varieties of watermark of this value.

The specimens of five centavos stamps on ribbed paper without watermark, or watermarked with part of the arms of Chili, are proof impressions.

(*To be continued.*)

The San Francisco Philatelic Exhibition.

A GENERAL competitive exhibition of stamps, under the auspices of the Pacific Philatelic Society, will be held at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, 31, Post Street, San Francisco, California, on September 26th and 27th, 1902. The general arrangements are under the charge of a committee, consisting of Messrs. H. B. Phillips, A. H. Greenebaum, and J. H. Makins, to whom all communications should be addressed at 506, Market Street, San Francisco, California. For the information of would-be exhibitors, we give the following information from the prospectus:—

"Stamps entered in competition must be the property of the exhibitor. Competition in all numbers is open to any person from any country, unless specially mentioned to the contrary, free of entrance or other fees. Stamps, etc., entered, but not in competition, may be entered in the name of any person. Entries for competition will close five days previous to opening of Exhibition.

"The Committee of Supervision will act as custodian for all exhibits that are not otherwise provided for, and while in their hands will be stored in the vaults of the Union Trust Company, excepting during the time when actually on exhibition in the hall. During the time of their removal from the vaults, and while in the hands of the judges and on exhibition, there will be continuously in attendance *two* members of the committee or of the Pacific Philatelic Society, particularly charged with their safe-keeping.

"Honour- and prize-winning exhibits will be ticketed by the judges during progress of Exhibition. Transportation charges and insurance will be at the cost of exhibitors. Where not otherwise specified, exhibits may be in bound or loose-leaf albums, or on sheets, at the pleasure of the exhibitor. In all classes, unless otherwise provided for, the second best display will receive an Honourable Mention of the Society. Announcement of persons to act as judges will be made prior to the Exhibition."

To those of us who have been fortunate enough to make acquaintance with the shores of California and the Philatelists of the Pacific, there is a heartiness and a vigour in all their undertakings, friendships, and hospitalities that may possibly be derivable from the glorious climate they enjoy.

These features have implanted an ardour and a zest that have made San Francisco one of the great centres of Philately on the American continent. Some of the very finest collections repose in or near the City of the Golden Gate, and the Hawaiians of the Messrs. Crocker have a universal reputation. Not only in this, but in philatelic knowledge has the West done well. The Pacific societies can boast of men who have high philatelic attainments, and, if we may say so, Mr. John N. Luff may well look back with pleasure on his former home and feel that, like himself, the Pacific collector has not stood still!

That this "breeziness" and tendency to be fully abreast of the times is maintained will be seen from a perusal of the voluminous and "variegated" list of awards at the forthcoming Exhibition. These amount to no less than sixty-one, and embrace the most diverse and novel competitions, Nos. 4, 5, 13, 14, and 21 being decidedly refreshing in their inception. No. 20—the best collection of stamps that is the product of one firm—should make a most interesting exhibit.

We have recently suggested the great interest in making a Perkins Bacon collection, and the remarks we made would equally apply to any other great firm of engravers. This is a form of "limited specialism" which in our humble opinion may yet be found to have much to recommend it. As regards No. 50—the best collection of United States envelopes—we shudder to think of what would happen were there a large competition. The Mechanics' Hall would have to reach down to the Bay!

One of the great difficulties in promoting philatelic exhibitions of late years has been the introduction of novel features that shall be open to a wide circle of competitors, and not be limited to the philatelic Crœsus; hence we would counsel a careful consideration of this prospectus and its results later on, with the view to the adoption of analogous exhibits in the country wherever the new ideas have "caught on." We congratulate our brother collectors of the Pacific shores on their enterprise, and cordially wish them all the success that their laudable endeavours to increase the popularity of collecting so fully deserve.

LIST OF HONOURS AND PRIZES.

1. Best General Exhibit .	*The Grand Diploma of Honour of the Pacific Philatelic Society.*
2. Best Collection Stamps of United States (for members of Institute only*)	*Mechanics' Institute Medal.*
3. Best Collection Exhibited by a Lady . . .	*The W. Sellschopp and Co. Trophy.*
4. Best Collection Portraits of World's Celebrities Depicted on Stamps (to be competed for by ladies only).	*Diploma of Honour of the Pacific Philatelic Society.*
5. Best Exemplification of Chronology—Stamps with Legible Dated Cancellations.	*Special Diploma of the Pacific Philatelic Society.*
6. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Hawaiian Islands .	*The Makins and Co. Gold Medal.*
7. Second Best Exhibit of Stamps of Hawaiian Islands	*The Makins and Co. Silver Medal.*
8. Third Best Exhibit of Stamps of Hawaiian Islands	*The Makins and Co. Bronze Medal.*
9. Best Collection of Stamps of Switzerland . .	*The Carl Willadt Cup.*
10. Best Collection of Postally Cancelled "Seebecks"	*Diploma of the Society.*

* Any person not now a member and wishing to compete may become a member, and eligible, upon paying initiation fee of $1.00 and one quarter's dues ($1.50) any time previous to date of Exhibition.

11. Best Collection Stamps of East Indian Native States	*Diploma of the Society.*
12. Best Block Collection of Stamps of British Australian Colonies	*The A. H. Greenebaum Medal.*
13. Best Collection of Extraterritorial Cancellations	*Diploma of the Society.*
14. Best Exhibit of Consular Cancellations	*Diploma of the Society.*
15. Best Exhibit of British Colonial Cancellations	*Diploma of the Society.*
16. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Japan	*The W. Sellschopp and Co. Silver Medal.*
17. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Great Britain	*The H. B. Phillips Trophy.*
18. Best 100 Unused Stamps, none to Catalogue over $1.00 each	*The J. H. Makins Medal.*
19. Best Exhibit of 50 Used Stamps, none to Catalogue less than $10.00 each	*Diploma of the Society.*
20. Best Collection of Stamps, the Product or Manufacture of one Firm or Company	*Diploma of the Society.*
21. Best Collection of Named Portraits on Stamps	*Diploma of the Society.*
22. Best Exhibit of Stamps of China, Chinese Treaty Ports, and Hong Kong	*The Makins and Co. Silver Medal.*
23. Second Best Exhibit of Stamps of China, Treaty Ports, and Hong Kong	*The Makins and Co. Bronze Medal.*
24. Best Exhibit of Type-set Stamps	*Diploma of the Society.*
25. Best Display of State Revenue Stamps	*Diploma of the Society.*
26. Best Display of Reconstructed Plates	*Diploma of the Society.*
27. Best Collection of United States Revenue Stamps	*The William H. Crocker Gold Medal.*
28. Second Best Collection of United States Revenue Stamps	*The William H. Crocker Silver Medal.*
29. Third Best Collection of United States Revenue Stamps	*The William H. Crocker Bronze Medal.*
30. Best Display of Postage Stamps on Original Covers	*Diploma of the Society.*
31. Best Exemplification of Perforations of Stamps of Japan	*Special Diploma of Merit.*
32. Best Decorative Work Composed of Stamps	*Diploma of the Society.*
33. Best Collection in a Printed Album	*The Greenberg and Smith Medal.*
34. Most Artistic Ornamental Design Composed of Stamps	*Diploma of the Society.*
35. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Central American Republics	*Diploma of the Society.*
36. Best Exhibit of Stamps of French Colonies	*Diploma of the Society.*
37. Best Display of 50 Unused Imperforate Pairs	*The E. T. Osborn Medal.*
38. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Mexico	*Diploma of the Society.*
39. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Tonga and Samoa	*Diploma of the Society.*
40. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Norway and Sweden	*Diploma of the Society.*
41. Best Specimen of Bookbinding in a Stamp Album	*Special Diploma of Merit.*
42. Best 100 Unused Stamps, Condition and Neat Arrangement only to Count	*Special Diploma of Merit.*
43. Best Display of Stamps of Holland and Colonies	*The Charles Sutro Medal.*
44. Best Display of Western Franks	*Diploma of the Society.*
45. Best 100 Unused Stamps Issued Prior to 1870	*The Henry J. Crocker Trophy.*
46. Best Display of Stamps of Russia	*Diploma of the Society.*
47. Best Display of Stamps of Australian Federation	*The Frank Kœnig Silver Medal.*
48. Best Display of Stamps of Leeward Islands	*The Frank Kœnig Bronze Medal.*
49. Best Display of Stamps of France	*The Frank Kœnig Bronze Medal.*
50. Best Collection of Entire United States Envelopes	*Diploma of the Society.*
51. Best Collection of Postal Cards	*Diploma of the Society.*
52. Best Display by a Member of the Berkeley Philatelic Society	*The Carl Willadt Cup.*
53. Best Display of Stamps of Greece	*Diploma of the Society.*

54. Best Collection of Stamps of United States Exhibited by a Person not a Member of the Society	*The W. F. Greany Medal.*
55. Second Best Collection of Stamps of United States (Open to All)	*The W. F. Greany Medal.*
56. Best Exhibit of Stamps of Denmark and Colonies	*Diploma of the Society.*
57. Best Exhibit of Stamps of South America . .	*Medal donated by Golden Gate Stamp Co.*
58. Second Best Exhibit of Stamps of South America	*Medal donated by Golden Gate Stamp Co.*
59. Third Best Exhibit of Stamps of South America	*Medal donated by Golden Gate Stamp Co.*
60. Best Display by a Person under 18 Years of Age, Neatness and Condition only to Count . .	*Society Silver Medal.*
61. Best Collection of Stamps of Old German States	*The Carl Willadt Cup.*

Medals for Nos. 57, 58, and 59 are respectively of gold, silver, and bronze.

Philatelic Notes.

"FIJI TIMES" EXPRESS.

ON the page of illustrations of Chili stamps given with the present number will be found a reproduction of one of the six types of the One Shilling *Fiji Times* Express stamps. At the time when the illustration of the sheet of these stamps was published, with Mr. E. D. Bacon's article, in the number of the journal for January, 1894, this particular type had not been seen by Mr. Bacon, and a blank space had therefore to be left for it. Mr. T. W. Hall has recently been fortunate enough to come across two specimens, one of which is on *quadrillé* and the other on laid *bâtonné* paper. The reproduction is made from the latter stamp, and the variety is Type No. 8 on the sheet, *i.e.* the second stamp from the left in the row of the One Shilling value.

RETOUCHES OF THE 1d. LITHOGRAPHED NEVIS.

WE have also added, as promised in the May number, fresh illustrations of the two retouched One Penny lithographed Nevis stamps. These illustrations show very clearly the marked nature of the retouches that were described in Mr. E. D. Bacon's note.

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's Rooms at Effingham House will, by order of the House Committee, be CLOSED from August 2nd to August 24th inclusive. Communications by letter may, however, be made as usual.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to inform our readers that the Expert Committee will not meet again until October 7th.

A NEW EDITION OF "OCEANIA."

WITH much gratification we are enabled to announce that arrangements have been made by the London Philatelic Society for the long-needed new edition of this work, the important and arduous editorial work being undertaken by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, assisted by a committee of the London Society. We shall doubtless in our next issue be able to give fuller and more precise information, contenting our readers for the present with an announcement that cannot fail to afford universal satisfaction.

THE PROLIFIC PACIFIC.

COLLECTORS have sorely grumbled at the recent rapid accumulation of varieties in the New Zealand stamps, caused by the adoption of new perforating machines and by the remarkably casual way in which the papers have been employed. The one mitigation was that these variations applied to the 1d. and 2d. only—values largely used, and hence not likely to be difficult of attainment. To those, however, who collect all Oceania these compensations are not likely to be attained in the case of the surcharges for the "New Zealand Colonial Empire"—the island of Niue and the Penrhyn Islands. Surcharges of different colours have been applied, and it appears that these will be surely and impartially distributed over the varieties gauging 11 × 14, 14, etc., and on the three recently used varieties of paper. The quantities required (?) for the whole supply of these islets are minute, the total white population not being above a dozen, and it will apparently result that some of these "cross-cut" varieties will be more rare than valuable. We are informed that the total number of varieties may be no less than twenty! We consider the issue of stamps for such insignificant islands a disgrace to a civilised community like New Zealand, as there can be no possible requirement for them. In the case of these and very many other small islands, the fortnightly or monthly steamer takes the small packet of letters and posts

them at the next port, without the remotest necessity for a special issue of stamps. In the great qualities that go to make up an empire, no portion of the British race is more to be admired than New Zealand, but in their progressive and pictorial Pacific Philately they are a warning to us all of what we should avoid.

THE RECENT FIRE AT MESSRS. BRENDON'S.

THE satisfactory feature to ourselves that this journal is once again appearing with its wonted punctuality is the most convincing proof that our printers have, by great exertions and enterprise, tided over the serious inconvenience caused by the recent fire. Although it will necessarily be some months before everything is *in statu quo ante*, we hear with pleasure that the extensive business is now again in full working order, and that when the new and increased accommodation is completed the firm will be still better able to cope with their ever-increasing trade. Under date of the 17th of this month, Messrs. Brendon write as under, and we are sure that our readers will join with us in expressing our congratulations to our excellent printers on the now promising outlook :—

"Work is going on again under an improvised roof in the main buildings and in temporary premises in other parts of the Three Towns. The ruined walls of the third and fourth stories are being rapidly demolished, and the débris of burnt paper and so forth is nearly all removed, after about six weeks of incessant work. It is our intention to rebuild on lines enabling us to cope with the ever-increasing work placed with us, and we hope within a few months to cover with masonry land adjoining that has been vacant for some years."

Review.

MESSRS. GELLI AND TANI'S CATALOGUE.*

IN this, the third edition of their Catalogue, the publishers have adopted the happily now prevalent system of reproducing all the surcharges in facsimile, apart from the stamps themselves, as the advantages for comparison are obvious. Not only in this, but in many other respects, Messrs. Gelli and Tani's Catalogue is vastly improved, and it clearly deserves to rank with the leading catalogues of the day, although it does *not* begin with Belgium! It is excellently printed upon a thin tough paper, and occupies but little compass, while it includes also a list of the Telegraph stamps in an appendix. It is a marvel of cheapness at 2 f. 50 c., and will doubtless deservedly commend itself to a wide circle of students.

* *Illustrated Catalogue of Postal and Telegraph Stamps*, 3rd Edition. G. GELLI and R. TANI, 10, Rue des Fripiers, Brussels.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—An American journal announces the 5d. with King's Head surcharged "Gov^{t} Parcels," but the Controller of Stamps tells us that this information is incorrect.

The 10d. value, the last of the set with the King's Head, has been issued, but we have not yet seen a specimen.

Ewen's Weekly informs us that the chief alteration, apart from the head, is the removal of "POSTAGE" from above the head, the whole inscription "POSTAGE & REVENUE" now being together. The rectangle containing the head and inscription has been rounded at the upper corners.

Adhesive. 10d., purple and scarlet.

BARBADOS.—We hear of a halfpenny wrapper of the Jubilee design, and from *Ewen's Weekly* cut the following :—

"Mr. E. W. Williams has shown us two letters despatched *from* England to Barbados and franked with postage stamps of the latter colony.

"1.—Franked with 2½d. 1892 type. Stamp postmarked 'Witney, 17.11.96'; on back, 'Barbados, 30.11.96.'

"2.—Franked with 1d. Jubilee type. Stamp postmarked 'Melksham, 27.2.99'; on back, 'Barbados, 20.3.99.'

"Can any reader explain this apparent mystery? The envelopes do not appear to have been tampered with, and the postmarks are genuine. No surcharge was made on either, and we think there can be no doubt the letters were franked in this way. The first letter took thirteen and the second twenty-one days to reach its destination, the latter being no doubt posted too early for the fortnightly mail."

Wrapper. ½d., brown on buff.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.—Mr. N. Corfield informs us that the current sets of Indian Postals and Officials have been overprinted "British Somaliland" in two lines (1½ mm. apart), in black, in sans-serif capitals.

Adhesives.

½ anna, pale green.
1 ,, carmine.
2 annas, violet.
2½ ,, blue.
3 ,, brown-orange.
4 ,, slate-green.
6 ,, pale brown.
8 ,, dull mauve.
12 ,, brown on red.
1 rupee, carmine and green.
2 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine.
3 ,, green and brown.
5 ,, violet and ultramarine.

Officials. Similar overprint, wider apart, on Indian adhesives already overprinted "On H.M.S."

½ anna, pale green.
1 ,, carmine.
2 annas, violet.
8 ,, lilac.
1 rupee, carmine and green.

GAMBIA.—Some stationery bearing the King's Head is reported.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
1d.+1d. ,, ,,

GRENADA.—Additional stationery bearing the King's Head is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Wrappers. ½d., green on chamois.
1d., carmine ,,

INDIA.—Mr. N. Corfield writes to say that the latest report is that none of the new Indian stamps will be issued to the public until the Coronation Durbar at Delhi next January.

MALTA.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the One Penny on 2½d., blue, stamps. In each pane of sixty, the second stamp from the left, in the ninth row, reads "One Pnney." Mr. H. L. Ewen sends us the three distinct shades—Gibbons' Nos. 14, 14*a*, and 15.

Adhesives. One Penny on 2½d., blue.
One Pnney ,, ,,

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*The Australian Ph.* states that the current 2d. stamp has been found imperforate; four sheets are said to have been purchased at a post office, one half of each sheet being perforated and the other imperforate.—*M. J.*

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—It is reported that the new set with King's Head has arrived out, and *Ewen's* lists the following.

All have the value on lined ground but the 5d. and 6d.; these will be found with a plain tablet.

Our contemporary is informed that all the Queen's Head stamps have been destroyed by order.

Adhesives. ½d., lilac and green.
1d. ,, carmine.
2d. ,, yellow.
2½d. ,, blue.
5d. ,, brown.
6d. ,, violet.
1/-, green and black.
2/6 ,, blue.
10/- ,, brown.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.—*Niué.*—Mr. A. F. Basset Hull informs us that he has seen a block of four of the halfpenny with inverted surcharge.

SEYCHELLES.—On page 153 we chronicled a new issue of provisionals, and have since received specimens from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who wrote: "These stamps were issued on June 6th, and the following are the exact numbers issued: 2 c. on 4 c., 18,000; 30 c. on 75 c., 18,000; 30 c. on R. 1, 9,000; 45 c. on R. 1, 9,000; 45 c. on Rs. 2.25, 6,000. Nobody was allowed to purchase more than one sheet at a time."

TONGA.—We are told by the *Australian Philatelist* that the 7½d. on 2d. (?), blue, "G. F. B.", exists without the "d" after "7½."

Adhesive. 7½ on 2d.(?), blue, "G. F. B.", with no "d."

TRANSVAAL.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 3d. and 4d. values of the old stock have been issued with the "E. R. I." overprint, and, as usual, the whole printing was bought up by speculators.

The same journal adds a list of stationery of the King's Head type.

Adhesives. 3d., reddish purple, surcharged "E. R. I."
4d., sage-green ,, ,,
Post Cards. ½d., green on white, 140×89 mm.
1d., carmine-rose on buff, 140×89 mm.
Letter Card. 1d., carmine on pale blue, C, 140×89 mm.

VICTORIA.—The £2 stamp has at last been issued, states the *Australian Philatelist.*

It is blue in colour and has a bust of the King, surrounded by the figure "2."

According to *Ewen's Weekly*, the watermark is V and Crown sideways, and the date of issue June 2nd.

Adhesive. £2, blue, bust of King; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

BULGARIA.—Mr. J. B. Robert informs us that the 2 leva is now black and carmine instead of black and red, as in the old colour it was too much like the 1 leva.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

FRANCE.—Another value, the 10 c., carmine, with the altered design, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 10 c., carmine, with altered design.

SERVIA.—The bad example set by New Zealand in flooding the philatelic market with compound perforated stamps is, we fear, likely to be extensively followed, and already we hear from *Ewen's* that the current 10 and 15 paras of Servia may be found perf. 13 at top, 13½ at sides, and 11½ at bottom.

Adhesives. 10 paras, pale rose; compound perfs.
15 ,, violet ,, ,,

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—The *A. J. P.* illustrates a hitherto uncatalogued local stamp, Bury's City Post, 1 cent.

Our contemporary states that the stamp (on the original cover) was found among a lot of old correspondence by the gentleman from whom it was purchased. The design, it is stated, is not printed, but embossed, on coloured paper; it consists of an upright double-lined oval, with the inscription, "BURY'S CITY POST," in the upper part and "ONE CENT" in the lower. The centre is occupied by a five-pointed Star.

Local Stamp. 1 c., dull blue, Bury's City Post.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—Mr. Masson informs the *M. J.* that he has discovered what appears to be a 1 rupee Registration stamp, of oblong shape, similar to Type 44, but without the long character across the centre. It has the date "1311" and "register" in Afghan characters in the right upper corner, and "*dak Khana*" (post office) at the left. Thin wove paper.

Registration Stamp(?). 1 rupee, black on *green.*

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Antioquia.*—It would appear from *Ewen's* that the list of the new issue given on page 153 is not quite complete, for by *accident* the fortieth place on each sheet of the two centavos is occupied by a 3 c. stamp.

It is fortunate, however, that the error did not occur on the sheets of 5 pesos stamps.

Panama.—*Mekeel's* chronicles a 10 c. "A R" (Return Registration Stamp).

Return Registration.
10 c., yellow; surcharged "A R," in red.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The *A. J. P.* reports the discovery of further varieties of the lately surcharged stamps.

Firstly, a sheet has been seen of the second printing of the 2 c. on 3 c. with the overprint in *green*. Secondly, a sheet is known—one of three or four only—of the early printing, with the perforations 13½, and specimens of the 2 c. on 3 c., *dated in error* "1901," have also been met with.

Adhesives.
2 c. on 3 c., blue and lake; perf. 13×12½; green surcharge.
2 c. on 3 c., blue and lake; perf. 13×12½; dated "1901"; black surcharge.
2 c. on 3 c., blue and lake; perf. 13½; black surcharge.

DJIBOUTI.—*Ewen's* lists another provisional.

Adhesive.
"10 CENTIMES DE DJIBOUTI," in black, on 2 fr., violet and orange, of Obock.

DUTCH INDIES.—Mr. J. B. Robert writes to say he has received the 3 c., lilac, surcharged "2½," and we also hear of a "½" on 2 c., brown, both required, owing to the alterations in the tariff for printed matter.

Adhesives. ½ cent on 2 c., brown.
2½ c. on 3 c., lilac.

PERSIA.—To the set of type-set stamps mentioned on page 154 must be added the following:—

Adhesives.
1 kran, mauve, blue network.
2 krans, olive-green ,,
5 ,, yellow ,,
10 ,, dark blue ,,
50 ,, red ,,

Correspondence.

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

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

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

THE STAMPS OF GRENADA.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—I hold no brief for the joint authors of Stanley Gibbons' *Handbook of Grenada*, but as regards, perhaps, the principal point raised by Mr. Mercer, viz. the date of the 1d., blue-green, with Large Star watermark, I write to say that I have in my collection a dated specimen that decides the question in dispute.

As this stamp is postmarked "1873," it is evident that Messrs. Bacon and Napier are correct in the date they assign to the 1d., blue-green, with Large Star watermark.

I lent them the whole of my used specimens of Grenada, and it is very probable that the date they give to this issue was founded on this identical specimen.

I am, yours truly,

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

ROTHSAY, ST. GEORGE'S HILL,
WEYBRIDGE, *June 30th*, 1902.

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. W. T. WILSON AND SON.—With pleasure we insert the letter following, announcing that Mr. W. T. Wilson has taken his son into partnership. Mr. Frank E. Wilson is well known to a large circle of collectors, and at the philatelic exhibitions of recent years has increased the prestige that attaches to the name of Wilson in stamp circles, alike by the philatelic knowledge he has evinced and by the courtesy he has displayed to all comers. Mr. Frank Wilson, thanks to an extended sojourn on the Continent, is an accomplished linguist, and we are confident that Mr. W. T. Wilson and his son are to be equally congratulated upon the new partnership.

"PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

"I have pleasure in notifying you that I have this day taken into partnership my son, *Frank E. Wilson*, who has been actively engaged with me in the business for the past eight years, and it will be our endeavour to carry on the business exactly as heretofore, but without change of name.

"Thanking you for past favours, and soliciting the continuance of your esteemed commands, which will at all times have my best attention,

"I remain, yours obediently,

"W. T. WILSON.

"102, BIRCHFIELD ROAD,
"BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
"*July 1st*, 1902."

* * *

THE prevailing feature of the past season as regards the auctions has been quantity rather than quality. All the leading firms have held a large number of sales, continued so late into the summer that the philatelic close season will apparently soon be only extended to a very few weeks. There have been offered scarcely any really fine collections. That of Mr. Rodd, early in the winter, contained some very fine used Australians, and there were one or two sales composed of important remainders of collections from the Continent that embraced a number of second-class rarities, but the methods employed by the vendors—not the auctioneers—did not altogether commend themselves to the commercial customs of this country.

* * *

WE regret to learn that Mr. W. H. Plumridge, the well-known auctioneer, of 63, Chancery Lane, is still absent from business owing to illness. Mr. Plumridge has been precluded from all work for many weeks past owing to this regrettable cause, and we are glad to record that he is now on the road to recovery. Mr. William Hadlow has kindly and very efficiently conducted his sales for him, but we sincerely trust next season will see Mr. Plumridge in the rostrum again.

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 1st and 2nd, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1886, set of seven complete,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 2nd issue, ditto, ditto	1	16	0
Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black,* no gum	6	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, no lines,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown on *white*,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., octagonal,* mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 4,* mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s, green, Die 2(?)* mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, small Crown, perf. 14,* mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1855–57, 4d, small Garter, reperforated at top	7	0	0
Ditto, 1867–82, £1, brown-lilac, Maltese Cross,* with gum	16	10	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 2s. 6d., lilac on *bleuté*,* mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, purple-brown, Crowns,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Orbs, ditto	12	15	0
Ditto, Levant, 12 p. on 2s 6d., *bleuté*,* with gum	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1855, 1d., imperf., on *bleuté*,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf.	9	15	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, ditto*	15	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto*	3	0	0
Ditto, 2d., emerald, CC, perf.,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 5d., purple-brown, CC,* mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c.,* no gum	5	15	0
Ditto, 24 c., purple-brown, CA,* mint	8	10	0
Ditto, "Ten Cents" on 36 c., blue,* no gum	3	0	0
India, 1854, ½ anna, red, corner block of four,* full margins and inscriptions	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, 4 annas, blue and red, 18 mm. apart, with blue lines and rosettes, a very fine corner block of four, with full margins and inscriptions. It is unused, and of a very fine deep colour, but has a sketch in sepia on the back, which, although partially cleaned off, still shows slightly through on the face, very scarce	40	0	0
Selangor, 1878–82, wmk. CA, 2 c., brown, with red surcharge, a fine block of four, mint	3	7	6
British East Africa, 1890, set of three,* mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1891, MS. "½ Anna A.B." on 2 a., red	5	5	0
Ditto, 5 annas, black on blue,* mint	3	7	6

	£	s.	d.
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	4	4	0
Ditto, "One Penny" on 3d., grey	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4s., grey	2	5	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, repaired	5	5	0
Lagos, 1s., orange, value 16½ mm.,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 2s. 6d., grey,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue,* little creased	3	5	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., orange, early medium,* but repaired	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe," very fine	10	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.", 1d., violet, without "D,"* no gum	9	15	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	3	15	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., imperf.,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, $1, green, perf. 12½,* mint	2	16	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* no gum	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 6½d.,* no gum, close at side	5	7	6
Ditto, 1s., orange, cut close	9	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple,* and fine	21	0	0
Montserrat, 4d., blue, CA,* with gum	3	15	0
Nevis, 1s., yellow-green*	11	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange, litho,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, ditto,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, CA,* with gum	4	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–84, 1s., black and orange,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1883–86, 1s., orange-brown,* mint	3	15	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, "One Penny" on 6d.,* ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1883–84, CA, perf. 14, 4d., bright blue,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 12, 4d., ultramarine,* mint	3	0	0
Tobago, 6d., stone, CA,* very fine	4	5	0
Trinidad, 4d., brown-lilac, pin-perf., pair,* very fine	3	15	0
Ditto, 6d., emerald, no wmk., perf. 13*	3	0	0
Virgin Islands, 6d., rose, perf. 15,* no gum	2	16	0
British Guiana, 1875, perf. 15, 6 c., bright blue,* mint	3	3	0
Fiji, 2d., in black, on 6 c. on 3d., green*	3	7	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 2,* slightly thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on laid*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 2, "Crevit" omitted, used and slightly damaged	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1854–6, 8d., orange-yellow, imperf., used on piece	7	5	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., imperf.,* minute tear	8	5	0
South Australia, 1855, London print, 1d., deep green, a pair, very fine, but left stamp has a small mark on face	9	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red, rouletted one side*	7	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 17th and 18th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
British Central Africa, 1895, 1d. on 2d., double surcharge,* mint	7	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	4	7	6
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	10	5	0
Ditto, 9d., claret, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, ditto, fine margins	2	16	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, ditto	2	12	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d, deep green, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, close at bottom and cleaned	5	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, clean-cut perfs.	4	0	0
Ditto, 4d., rose-red, rough perfs.,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto,* off centre	3	7	6
Ditto, 2d., emerald-green, C C, pair,* mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 5d., purple-brown, C C,* mint	3	0	0
Gambia, 1s., green,* mint block of eight	14	5	0
Montserrat, 1884, 2½d., brown, CA, pair,* mint	1	18	0
St. Lucia, 1883–6, 1s., red-brown,* ditto	3	10	0
Tobago, 5s., slate,* with gum	2	8	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 12, 6d., rose-red, block of six,* mint	3	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sales of July 3rd and 4th, and 10th and 11th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	4	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut round, £4, £5 5s., and	8	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., creased	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 c. £3 3s. and	3	7	6
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., red-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., vermilion	2	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 cents, magenta	10	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., blue, S. G. No. 73	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S. G. No. 74, apparently*	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S. G. No. 74	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S. G. No. 75, cut close	5	0	0
British Honduras, 6d., yellow	2	8	0
Ditto, 6 c., in red, on 10 c., surcharge inverted	3	10	0
Ditto, 6 c., in black, on 10 c, ditto	4	15	0
British South Africa, £5, green, postally used	3	12	6
Ditto, £10, brown, ditto £4 4s. and	5	15	0
Ditto, 1896, "One Penny" on 4s.*	3	0	0
Canada, 6d., grey-lilac, perf., off centre	4	12	6
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	10	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf., little rubbed	9	0	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c.	2	15	0
Ditto, 24 c., purple-brown,* mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 32 c., inverted surcharge	2	8	0
Ditto, "Service," 2s., blue, imperf.	3	12	6
Great Britain, "V.R.", pair, one stamp stained*	16	0	0
Ditto, 1½d., lilac-rose,* mint	1	12	0
Ditto, 2s., pale blue,* ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* with gum	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, *used*	2	6	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, Orbs,* but creased	3	12	6

	£	s.	d.
India, 2 a., yellow-green *	2	12	0
Jamaica, 2½d. on 4d., double surcharge,* mint	1	12	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 2 c., blue-green	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., red, torn	3	0	0
Ditto, 6 c., in red, on 12 c., thinned and penmarked	3	3	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., vermilion, early, two, each	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, ditto, cut close	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, medium	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, early, small tear	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, large fillet, tear and cut close	7	5	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue	2	7	6
Natal, 5s., marone, 15½ × 15,* with gum	2	4	0
Nevis, 6d., green, *used*	4	12	6
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, tear and cut close	3	10	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto, fine	4	8	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto, close and three pinholes	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, close and thinned	7	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 1, ribbed paper	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1872, NZ, 1d., brown	13	10	0
Ditto, 2d., vermilion, lozenges	3	12	0
Niger Coast, 1s., in red, on 2d.,* with gum	3	0	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., blue, pair,* mint	3	0	0
Queensland, 2d., blue, 1860, imperf.	3	10	0
Ditto, 6d., green, ditto, ditto	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d.	3	17	6
Ditto, 5s., rose, Star	7	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1894, CC, "Half Penny" on 1½d., lilac*	3	15	0
South Australia, V and Crown, 4d., purple	2	16	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	3	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto*	3	0	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.,* part gum	3	6	0
Tasmania, 1864–70, 6d., blue-grey, rouletted on two sides	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., yellow-green, serrated perfs.	2	8	0
Ditto, 1870–71, 4d., blue	2	8	0
Transvaal, "V.R." in red, 3d., mauve, imperf	5	0	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, damaged, on entire	5	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune	10	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., S. G. No. 37*	2	17	6
Victoria, 1850, 1d., rose, rouletted	10	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue on yellow	3	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose, *used*	4	7	6
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., pair,* mint	2	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 8th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., thinned	3	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1867, set of nine complete	2	6	0
Ditto, Johor, 1878, 2 c., brown,* mint	6	5	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, 1d., scarlet, pair	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, heavy postmark	4	17	6
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., deep orange, early	6	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, "VR TRANSVAAL," red surcharge, 6d., blue, imperf., penmarked and thinned	4	2	6
Jamaica, CA, 2½d. on 4d., double surcharge,* mint	3	7	6
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., scarlet	2	2	0

Collections, 5,712, £38; 5,498, £32; and 3,185, £21.

THE

London Philatelist.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. AUGUST, 1902. No. 128.

Oceania the Second.

IT really seems hardly credible that fifteen years have elapsed since the appearance of the London Philatelic Society's first great work, on the stamps of Oceania; but the logic of dates is inexorable, and the appearance of a new edition will most assuredly not be—in homely phrase—before it is wanted. The task, however, is easier talked about than done, and, as announced elsewhere, a considerable time must elapse before the new work can see daylight. From a philatelic point of view it is much to be desired that this interval should see the issue of the series of postage stamps for the Commonwealth of Australia, as the inclusion of that set would round off historically all the previous issues of the Australian stamps.

The Philatelists' estimation for countries which have ceased issuing stamps has always been of the highest, and it may be absolutely foretold that the stamps of the Australian Colonies, as those of dead States, will maintain and increase all the interest and glamour that have always been theirs. There have been sadly too many varieties of late years—we should be curious to know how many new varieties of the modern issues will have to be added since the 1887 edition of *Oceania*—hence we think that, with finality once in sight, the future appreciation of the stamps of Australia would be founded on bed rock. In stamps, as in life, it would seem that whatever or whoever possesses sterling merit and honest worth is always sure—it may, alas! be posthumous—of ultimate and lasting recognition. It is but a few years since when the cry of the unthinking went up, *Delenda est Australia!* because for a while the fashion in this country set in for West Indians or British North Americans, while the commercial depression in Australia militated against purchases "on the other side." To-day

Australia is the keenest of buyers of its own stamps, and we may yet live to see the day when the millionaire from the Antipodes will have to come to the Mother Country to make a collection of the stamps of Oceania!

Notes on the Straight-label Issue of Portugal (1870).

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on April 11th, 1902.

By ROBERT EHRENBACH.



N May, 1900, our esteemed Vice-President read a paper on the early issues of Portugal. In this paper he dealt mostly with the issues from 1853 up to 1866. The later issue of 1870 he barely touched, and only mentioned that in the 5 and 25 reis values type varieties existed, and that this issue afforded good opportunities for further investigation.

As I was just at that time on the look-out for a new field for study, and if possible always prefer virgin soil to the ground that has been trodden on before, I thought Portugal might just be the country which would give me scope for exploration, the more so as I believe that Mr. Castle's tips are usually well worth following. Well, to cut a long story short, I started to collect the stamps of Portugal and to specialise them. I may at once say that I have not for one moment regretted to have done so, and the collecting of these beautiful stamps in mint state has afforded me the utmost delight, especially as I have always had a predilection for embossed stamps. The only drawback is that it is extremely difficult to get these stamps in mint state, with the exception of a certain run of shades, etc. As in other countries, history repeats itself. You can get those shades unused which the grandest of all dealers, Monsieur Moens, imported, but beyond that everything is hard to get.

I had hardly begun to collect this country when I saw that these straight-label issues were about the most interesting ones, and that they opened up a very large field for study. I have been so taken up with them that I have fairly neglected the other issues, to which my energies will have to be turned at a future date.

The straight labels first came into use during the last two months of 1870, and, as you have already been told by Mr. Castle, Senhor Campos, of Lisbon, furnished the dies. The workmanship is exquisite, and to my mind an improvement on the work done by Monsieur Wiener in the preceding issue. There are few issues indeed of any country that have had such a long life as this series, considering that the last lot were issued in 1893 with the well-known "PROVISORIO" surcharge, and the 1,000 reis stamp was used until quite recently. In fact, the new 1,000 reis, although prepared, has not yet made

its appearance. That a series of stamps that have been in use for over twenty years—in fact, have celebrated their jubilee (as far as the die goes)—should contain a plethora of shades, varieties in paper and in perforation, is only natural, and, by reason of the way in which they were manufactured, also types!

I need not describe to you the design, which I think is familiar to all. It is identical for all values. The numerals denoting the values were put into the die by means of plugs. From the matrix a cast was taken, and from these the stamps were struck off in panes of twenty-eight, viz. seven rows of four. The same mother die was used for all values, and when some of the secondary dies became worn, the numbered plugs were again put into the original die and new matrices were cast as before. Naturally these little plugs did not always exactly fit the holes, and thus the positions of the numerals in the stamps vary, and produce for the philatelic maniac his beloved types. Further down I shall enumerate the types I have so far found, and you will be able to judge, by the enlargements on the screen and the photos which I shall hand round, of the correctness of my statements.* Of course the list will be far from complete, as it is not easy to get enough material in unused state, and the used copies are mostly so heavily postmarked that they are quite useless for the purpose (really fine used copies of Portuguese stamps are quite as scarce as the unused ones).

The perforation of these stamps during this long period was either $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, both varying slightly. But for a short period, while a damaged part of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine was sent to London for repairs, this machine was supplied by a local dentist with a new set of teeth, gauging 14. This was again discarded the moment the repaired part came back from London. Stamps with this perforation are the *raræ aves* of this issue, especially in mint state.

The machines are harrow machines, and both were used simultaneously.

The paper used was, up to 1881, a hard and crisp white wove paper of medium thickness and semi-transparent, varying a little in substance and texture. It was not at all suitable for the production of such highly embossed stamps, as it breaks rather easily and necessitates very careful handling of the sheets. During the period after 1881 a thicker and stouter paper was employed. It is absolutely white and covered with a glazed surface, the so-called chalk-surfaced or enamelled paper. This paper, contrary to the first paper, was eminently suitable for printing embossed stamps, and makes them show up like pieces of Wedgwood china or like cameos.

Leaving the question of types aside, all values exist in both perforations, with the exception of the 120 and 240 reis, both of which up to the present are unknown in the $13\frac{1}{2}$ perforation, although these values perf. 13 have been found with the "MADEIRA" or "AÇORES" surcharge.

In the rare 14 perforation only five values have up to now been found, the 5, 10, yellow, 25, 80, and 100 reis.

Imperforate copies are occasionally met with, but their status is on a par with the imperf. varieties of Great Britain.

* NOTE.—The illustrations are reproduced from these photographs.—ED.

REFERENCE LIST OF TYPES.

5 reis, black (six types).

a. Three of the "5's" lean to the right, but the one in the right upper corner is vertical.

b. All four "5's" lean to the left.

c. The "5's" in the upper label are vertical, while those in the lower label lean towards the left, especially the one in the left corner.

d. The two "5's" on the left side are vertical, those on the right slant towards the right.

e. All four "5's" slant towards the right.

f. The "5" in right upper corner leans to the right, the others are vertical.

I possess the stamps perf. 12½ in Types *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*.
13½ „ *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*.
14 „ *b*, *c*.

10 reis, yellow and blue-green, are all in the same type.

10 reis, yellow-green (two types).

a. Same type as the 10 reis, yellow and blue-green.

b. The "1" and the "0" in the left upper corner are nearer together than in Type *a*, and there is always a dot on the inside of the "1" in the left lower corner.

This latter type I have only in the enamelled paper stamps, but in both perforations.

15 reis, brown (two types).

a. "1" and "5" wide apart.

b. "1" and "5" much nearer together.

The 15 reis on surfaced paper perf. 13½ is not known in Type *a*.

20 reis, brown or bistre (two types).

a. "2" and "0" wider apart than in Type *b*.

b. Where they are closer together.

The ordinary paper stamps are all in Type *a*, the surfaced paper ones in Type *b*.

20 reis, rosine (two types).

a. "2" and "0" wide apart.

b. "2" and "0" very much closer together.

Both types are found in both perforations.

25 reis, rose (seven types).

a. Wide spacing of "2" and "5" in the upper label; the "2's" and "5's" in the bottom label are placed at equal height.

b. Same as Type *a*, but the "5" in left lower label slants to the left.

c. Similar to preceding two types, but the "5's" in the lower label are dropped, and nearly touch the frame at the bottom.

d. Like Type *c*; the "5" in the right angle, however, is upright instead of leaning towards the left.

e. The spacing of the "2" and "5" in the left higher label is close, and wider apart on the right.



a



b



c



d



e



f



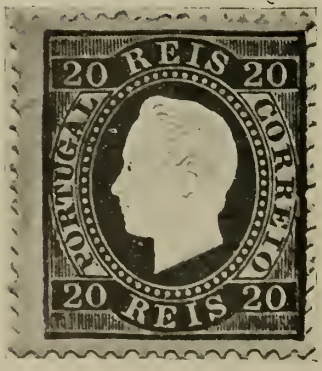
a



b



a



b



a



b


80 REIS 80
PORTUGAL CORREIO
80 REIS 80

c


100 REIS 100
PORTUGAL CORREIO
100 REIS 100

a


100 REIS 100
PORTUGAL CORREIO
100 REIS 100

b


150 REIS 150
PORTUGAL CORREIO
150 REIS 150

a


150 REIS 150
PORTUGAL CORREIO
150 REIS 150

b


300 REIS 300
PORTUGAL CORREIO
300 REIS 300

a


PORTUGAL CORREIO

b



c



d



e



f



g



a



b



c



d



e



a



b

f. The spacing of the figures of value is close together in all corners, the "5's" in the left lower angle leaning towards the left.

g. Same as Type *f*, but the "5's" in the lower label slant to the right and are slightly dropped.

I possess the perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ in Types *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*.
perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$,, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*.
perf. 14 ,, *b*, *e*.

50 reis, green and blue (five types).

a. The "5" and "0" are spaced wide apart in the right angles. The "5" in the lower right corner leans to the left.

b. Same spacing, but the "5" in "50" of the lower right corner is quite upright.

c. As Types *a* and *b*, but the "5" in the right top corner is blobbed. It is the "5" of the fount which was used for all the 50 reis stamps of the 1866 and 1867 issue, and also for some of the 5 reis stamps of the same issues.

d. Precisely as Type *c*, but the "5" in the left upper corner slants to the left.

e. The figures of value in the right corners are spaced closer together.

I possess 50 reis, green, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, in Types *a*, *b*, *c*, *e*.
50 reis ,, ,, $13\frac{1}{2}$,, *a*, *c*, *e*.
50 reis, blue ,, $12\frac{1}{2}$,, *c*, *d*, *e*.
50 reis ,, ,, $13\frac{1}{2}$,, *c*, *d*, *e*.

80 reis (three types).

a. The "8" and "0" in the right top corner are close together.

b. The "8" and "0" in the right top corner are wide apart.

c. Similar to Type *b*, but the "8" in the left lower angle slants slightly to the right, and the "0's" have a different shape.

I possess 80 reis, unsurfaced paper, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, in Types *a* and *b*.
80 reis ,, ,, ,, $13\frac{1}{2}$,, *a* and *b*.
80 reis ,, ,, ,, 14 in Type *a*.
80 reis, surfaced ,, ,, $12\frac{1}{2}$ in Types *a*, *b*, *c*.
80 reis ,, ,, ,, $13\frac{1}{2}$,, *a*, *b*.

100 reis, unsurfaced paper. Only one type. The slight variations in the figures seem to be due to the embossing, etc.

100 reis, surfaced paper. Two types, both different from the unsurfaced stamps.

a. The figures of value in the left top corner are nearer to the outer frame than in Type *b*.

b. Where they are at a further distance.

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ in both types; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ in Type *a* only.

120 reis, blue (one type only).

150 reis ,, ,,

150 reis, yellow (two types).

a. Same type as 150 reis, blue.

b. The "5" and "0" in the top right angle are closer together, but very slightly so.

Type *b* only in the surfaced stamps perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

240 reis (one type only).

300 reis, lilac (two types), in both perforations.

a. The "3" in "300" is farther away from the "s" in "Reis" in the lower label than in Type *b*.

b. Where it is much closer to the "s," and the "3" in the upper left corner nearly touches the outer frame.

Type *b* is only found on the surfaced paper stamps of both perforations.

1;000 reis (one type only).

In conclusion, I will only shortly dwell on the reprints of this issue, as the knowledge of them is of vital interest to the collector of Portuguese stamps. The whole issue, or rather issues, were reprinted in 1886 for the Postal Union and the Berne Congress,*—with the exception of the 10 reis, blue-green, and 20 reis, rosine—on the stout white paper, but *without the chalk surface*, and this simple fact should enable the veriest tyro to detect them from the originals. The perforation is usually $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, although a number of values are found with the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. These latter are far rarer than the originals; in fact, with the exception of the 240 reis, which reprint is mostly in this perforation, they are practically unobtainable. The reprints were not gummed when issued, but a great number got into wrong hands and were fraudulently gummed, and in the case of the higher values partly passed the post, defrauding the authorities, or they were palmed on the unwary collector. I think I can do no better than read to you in confidence a letter on this subject, which was written to me by a friend from whom I have received a lot of valuable information on Portugal stamps, and who is an expert on them. Naturally this letter is not for publication. From this you will see the re-gummed reprints afford a little more difficulty in detecting them than urged by me above, but as they are gummed after being perforated, the gum either shows through the perforation holes or there is a margin on the back which has missed the gum; and last, not least, the gum runs into the embossed parts of the stamps, and is therefore irregular, and a little practice will do the needful for detecting the Simon Pures. Apart from this, however, the fact remains that in most cases the reprints are rarer than the originals, and that is, in a way, a consolation.

* The meeting was at Lisbon that year.

The 1853 to 1867 Issues of Chili Stamps.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, May 30th, 1902.

By E. D. BACON.

(*Continued from page* 169.)

APPENDIX TO PART I.

COPIES of correspondence that passed between Messrs. Lyon Brothers of Valparaiso and Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.:—

(1)

"Valparaiso, 14*th June*, 1852.

"*Viâ Panama.*

"Gentlemen,—The Government of Chili have commissioned our firm to forward you the annexed order for postage labels based upon the contents of a letter dated 30th October, 1848, from you addressed to Mr. William Wheelwright, which we request you will execute at your earliest convenience and apply for the payment of amount of invoice and charges to Messrs. Baring Brothers of your city, who have orders to that effect from this Government.

"We enclose two slips* of paper, the one being a specimen of the size and pattern of the postage label, and the other on a larger scale to better distinguish the lettering: the difference between specimen No. 1 and 2 is that No. 1 expresses '5 centavos' and No. 2 '10 centavos,' the head is intended to represent that of 'Christopher Columbus,' in Spanish 'Cristoval Colon': the lettering you may transpose as you may deem most expedient, but without omitting any part of it, the size of the label you may augment to that of the English postage labels should you consider it absolutely necessary, otherwise the size of the specimen is preferable. We likewise request you will send us the recipe for making the obliterating ink, as also to advise us the probable date that you will have the labels ready for shipment.

"We remain, etc., etc,

"(*Signed*) Lyon Brothers.

"Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Petch, London."

"*Order for postage adhesive labels to be executed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Petch of London for account of the Chilian Government.*

"One folio steel plate to contain 240 postage labels according to specimen No. 1.

"One pair of folio watermarked paper moulds to contain a watermark 240 times repeated.

"One folio steel plate to contain 240 postage labels according to specimen No. 2.

"One pair of folio watermarked paper moulds to contain a watermark 240 times repeated.

"One hundred reams of paper for the purpose of engraving postage labels.

"300,000 postage labels according to specimen No. 1 printed in red vegetable ink.

"200,000 postage labels according to specimen No. 2 printed in blue vegetable ink.

* These slips were unfortunately not put away with the letter, and they have long since disappeared.—E. D. B.

"One gross of stamps for obliterating the labels similar to those used at the London Post Office.

"One dozen strong stone bottles of obliterating ink to be packed in a separate package.

"The 500,000 postage labels, the gross of stamps, and the ink to be strongly packed in cases lined with tin and shipped for the port of Chagres by the steamers of the Royal Mail Company, the packages to be addressed to 'Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Valparaiso,' to the care of Messrs. Smith and Lewis, Panama; the remainder of the order to be shipped by sailing vessel from London or Liverpool bound to Valparaiso with bill of lading to the consignment of Lyon Brothers."

(2)

"LONDON, 31*st January*, 1853.

"GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that we yesterday shipped per Royal Mail Company's Packet box lined with tin directed to you to the care of Messrs. Smith and Lewis, Panama, and containing as follows:—

1,250 sheets postage stamps, red, 5 centavos.
634 „ „ blue, 10 „

Four tin canisters containing 1 lb. each of indelible ink, sixty obliterating stamps, and twelve ink cushions for (Bons?). The remainder of the order shall be sent by the next sailing vessel agreeably to yours of the 14th June last. Trusting on the safe arrival of the above, "We are, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) PERKINS BACON AND CO.

"Messrs. LYON BROTHERS, Valparaiso."

(3)

"LONDON, No. 69, FLEET STREET,
"16*th April*, 1853.

"GENTLEMEN,—Referring to our previous letters connected with the shipment of the Chilian Government postage stamps, we have now the pleasure of enclosing Bill of Lading of three cases shipped in the *Princess Helène*, and of annexing invoice of the entire order including what had already gone, and amounting to £423 16s. 5d., which amount we have drawn from Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. agreeably to your order.

"We exceedingly regret the delay which has taken place in this shipment, which has been very long ready, but we were delayed about two months before we could find a ship, and when we did find one and had sent the goods to the Docks, she remained in port two months longer. We hope and believe the whole will prove satisfactory, but we strongly urge you to keep the steels well greased with pure tallow, which ought to be renewed every four or five months to prevent them from rusting.

"We are, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) PERKINS BACON AND CO.

"Messrs. LYON BROTHERS, Valparaiso."

(4)

"VALPARAISO, 31*st January*, 1854.

"*Viâ Panama.*

"GENTLEMEN,—We have to request you will execute the following order for account of the Government of Chili, who have instructed their agents, Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., to pay you the amount on invoice on presentation:—

"One folio steel plate, to contain 240 postage labels according to specimen No. 1, formerly ordered, say of five centavos.

"One pair of folio watermarked paper moulds, to contain a watermark 240 times repeated.

"One press for striking off postage labels; this press to be of as simple construction and as easy to manage as possible, as likewise to be complete in every respect with utensils for laying on the ink, etc., etc.

"8,500 sheets of 240 postage labels each, according to specimen, say 'five centavos,' in red vegetable ink.

"100 lbs. of gum suitable for postage labels.

"Please send us full instructions how to use the press and apply the ink; also the method of gumming the sheets, for which purpose should a machine be necessary please supply one.

"As you no doubt will have kept the original dies, we suppose that the cost of the plate now ordered will be less than the former one.

"Of the above order you will please pack 2,000 sheets, say about 500,000 labels, in a box lined with tin, and send it by one of the steamers of the Royal Mail Company addressed to Lyon Brothers, Valparaiso, to the care of John Harrison Smith, Panama: the remainder of the order please cause to be shipped by first vessel from Liverpool bound to this port, with bill of lading to our consignment.

"We shall be obliged by your advising us the probable time you may be able to execute this order. "Yours, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) LYON BROTHERS.

"Messrs. PERKINS BACON AND Co., London."

(5)

"LONDON, No. 69, FLEET STREET,

"1*st November*, 1854.

"GENTLEMEN,—We yesterday forwarded to Southampton, for shipment per the *La Plata*, R.M. steamer, a Tin and Deal case, containing 2,000 shts. Chili Postage 5 centavo labels, and addressed to you, care of John Harrison Smith, Esq., Panama, which we trust will safely arrive with you.

"The remainder of your esteemed order is in a very forward state, and no time shall be lost in its execution. We are, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) PERKINS BACON AND Co.

"Messrs. LYON BROTHERS, Valparaiso."

(6)

"LONDON, No. 69, FLEET STREET,

"26*th December*, 1854.

"GENTLEMEN,—We had this pleasure, by overland mail on the 1st ultimo, announcing the despatch of 2,000 sheets of Chili Postage Stamps by that conveyance, and have been ever since waiting for a vessel to take the remainder of your order.

"We now beg to enclose bill of lading of the shipment of it by the *Laurina*, Captain Swainson, which takes this letter.

"We also annex a memorandum* explanatory of the articles to be used in the printing press and the gumming apparatus, and the colours best adapted for the printing.

"We shall draw upon Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., as before, for the amount of our account. We are, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) PERKINS BACON AND Co.

"Messrs. LYON BROTHERS, Valparaiso."

* No copy was apparently kept of this, as there is none in the letter-book.—E. D. B.

(7)

"VALPARAISO, 30*th December*, 1854.

"GENTLEMEN,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of 1st ultimo advising your having forwarded by R.M. steamer *La Plata* a case containing 2,000 sheets postage labels, which has come to hand safely.

"When you ship the remainder of the order, please send us a duplicate bill of lading and invoice *viâ* Panama, and oblige thereby,

"Yours, etc.,

"(*Signed*) LYON BROTHERS.

"Messrs. PERKINS BACON AND CO., London."

(8)

"LONDON, 69, FLEET STREET, E.C.,
8*th December*, 1859.

"SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th October* favouring us with an order for various plates for postage stamps, paper, etc., which shall have our immediate attention, and we hope to send the whole in three months at the furthest.

We are, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) PERKINS BACON AND CO.

"G. LYON, Esq.,† Valparaiso."

(9)

"VALPARAISO, 2*nd November*, 1860.

"*Per mail.*

"DEAR SIRS,—You wrote me under date of 8th December last that you hoped that in three months you would be able to execute the order for the Chili Government contained in my letter of the 15th October previous, but as I have not since heard from you, I shall be obliged by your informing me the cause of this unexpected delay.

I remain, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) GEO. LYON.

"Messrs. PERKINS BACON AND CO., London."

(10)

"VALPARAISO, 17*th November*, 1860.

"*Per mail.*

"DEAR SIRS,—I am in due receipt of your favour of 1st ultimo covering invoice and bill of lading of twelve packages (containing?) postage labels, plates, paper, etc., shipped for account of the Government of Chili per *Vicar of Bray;* amount £1,058 4s. 0d.

"You have acted judiciously in retaining the paper moulds; I was not previously aware that they were useless here, otherwise I should have requested you to do so.

"I remain, etc., etc.,

"(*Signed*) GEO. LYON.

"Messrs. PERKINS BACON AND CO., London."

* I have been unable to find this letter.—E. D. B.

† Some time between 1855 and 1859 the style of the firm was altered from "Lyon Brothers" to "George Lyon and Sons."—E. D. B.

Occasional Notes.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to inform our readers that the Expert Committee will not meet again until October 7th.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE inclusion of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's name in the list of Ministers holding Cabinet rank is a fitting tribute to the great ability he has displayed both in the House of Commons and in his administrative work. The eminently practical and businesslike Chamberlain instincts should find free play in the office of Postmaster-General, and we trust that Mr. Chamberlain may initiate many of the postal reforms that the twentieth century demands. The admission of monthly journals to the newspaper rate is certainly one of the most pressing reforms. An illustrated weekly journal weighing and bulking six times as much as this journal can be sent per post for about a fourth of the postage that we have to pay!

THE NEW EDITION OF "OCEANIA."

AS briefly announced in our last issue, the London Philatelic Society has been enabled to make arrangements for the long-wanted revised edition of the stamps of Australia. In securing the able services of its member Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, the Society has been very fortunate. Mr. Hull's abilities and energy as a philatelic writer need no heralding; it is, therefore, especially fitting that the author of *Tasmania* should play the leading rôle in the preparation of a work dealing with the stamps of the Commonwealth. The calls upon the time of those members of the London Society who mainly build up the works issued by that body are very heavy, hence the issue of new books has been apparently somewhat belated of recent years. At the present time the third and concluding portion of *British Africa* sadly lingers behind—the list of the Transvaal stamps being presumably the stumbling-block—and this should assuredly be issued before *Oceania*.

We call attention to this the more strongly as circumstances point to a longer delay in the issue of the latter book than was at first contemplated. Mr. Basset Hull, when in this country, was entrusted with important duties in connection with the Statistical Department of New South Wales, and these developed into such an onerous task as to practically absorb the whole time of his visit. Mr. Hull has now left England, and as he is visiting the Far East and Japan, he will not arrive at Sydney until quite the end of the year. It is therefore obvious that it will be well into next year before the author and the Publication Committee will have finally revised their labours, and it is in this interval that the concluding portion of *British Africa* should be published.

Mr. Hull unfortunately has no longer a collection of Australian stamps, and the co-operation of collectors who are in actual touch with the stamps was therefore absolutely indispensable. Having regard to this necessity, we venture to think that the members selected by the Council of the London Society to work with Mr. Hull will be found generally acceptable, *i.e.* Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and Gordon Smith. Several meetings of this Sub-committee have already been held, and the broad outlines of the work discussed. At this early stage of the undertaking it is already obvious that further knowledge on many important points will be required, and the Committee would earnestly hope that collectors generally will lend all possible assistance in the loaning of specimens and the imparting of information. The nature of these requirements will be fully given in the *London Philatelist* from time to time; meanwhile communications may be sent to the "Oceania Publication Committee," at the Society's Room, or to Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, Box 704, G.P.O., Sydney, New South Wales. The work will embrace all the issues of the six Australian States forming the Commonwealth. The stamps of New Zealand, Fiji, and the other Pacific Islands will form a second volume.

THE ILLUSTRATION OF PHILATELIC WORKS.

THIS question has already been under discussion at the hands of the Revising Committee of the Stamps of Oceania, and constitutes one of the most important and difficult features, as it is felt eminently desirable that the representations of all the types should be made from unused stamps, or, failing that, from those with the lightest possible cancellations. We expect that the illustrations will all be on loose separate cards, and no expense will be spared in order to ensure the greatest clearness; thus the question of where to insert the respective illustrations will thus be solved by each reader in his own absolute discretion. The following letter from our esteemed member Mr. Wilmot Corfield, of Calcutta, just received, seems to fall in very much with the views of the Committee. As Mr. Corfield justly observes, the plates of Mr. John N. Luff's recent book on the United States stamps are of the highest degree of excellence, but we see no reason why equally good illustrations should not accompany *Oceania*.

Writing from Calcutta under date of 21st July, 1902, to the Editor of the *London Philatelist*, Mr. Corfield says:—

"I have just perused with great interest Mr. Luff's *Stamps of the United States*. May I be permitted to draw attention to the excellence of the illustrations? They are printed on loose thick cards according to classes, and the cards are inserted loose in a strong pocket at the end of the book. For reference purposes this method of arrangement seems the best possible. By the use of thick cards a far greater degree of clearness is obtained for the illustrations, and at the same time the pages of letterpress may be printed on paper free from that distressing glossiness so characteristic of much magazine work of the day.

"I would like your permission to draw general attention to Mr. Luff's admirable example in the hope that compilers of future philatelic illustrated works of reference may see their way to following it. This principle of illustration would be eminently

suited to future publications of the London Society, whether new handbooks or new editions of those already issued. The only improvement I can suggest is that the cards should be hinged just as the movable leaves of plain albums are hinged, and threaded through into a separate limp cover of their own. Loose they are liable to being mislaid or soiled, and it would be clumsy to bind them up in the ordinary way as a separate booklet. My suggestion would add slightly to the cost of the work, but only slightly, and those who buy works of the kind at all are not, as a rule, resentful of a small enhancement of the outlay on their purchase."

DUTY ON PHILATELIC ARTICLES IN SOUTH AFRICA.



UR correspondent Mr. W. P. Cohen, of Johannesburg, kindly sends us a copy of a letter received by the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, which we reproduce below.

We are sorry our South African friends are placed at a disadvantage in having to pay 9 per cent. *ad valorem* rate on the market value of their purchases of both used and unused stamps.

[*Copy.*] "THE TREASURY, PRETORIA, *June*, 1902.

"SIR,—Your letter of 28th ult. addressed to the Collector of Revenue, Johannesburg, on the subject of the Customs duty charged on used and unused stamps, has been referred to this department, and in reply I have to inform you that the Comptroller of the Treasury is unable to alter the existing tariff, but that when a general revision of the Customs tariff is undertaken the points put forward by you will receive due consideration. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"BASIL WILLIAMS,
"*Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.*

"To A. M. PHILLIPS, Esq.,
"Hon. Secretary the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg,
"P.O. Box 4,967, Johannesburg."

DEATH OF M. CH. ROUSSIN.



E record with sincere regret the decease of this well-known gentleman, who was widely known as one of the oldest established dealers in Paris. M. Roussin, who had only attained the age of sixty-two, must have started in the stamp trade at quite a tender age, as it is more than a generation since he opened his first shop in Paris, and, in fact, our own philatelic memory cannot recall a pre-Roussin period. Of striking physiognomy and considerable charm of manner, M. Roussin's presence could not fail to ingratiate itself with all his numerous clients, and there must be many a collector who will sadly miss our late friend when they stroll through the Palais Royal. In former days M. Roussin held a fine stock, inclusive of many rarities, and we can well recall the day, nearly a quarter of a century back, when the writer bought his first copy of the 5 c., green, Antioquia, of the first issue (at 30 francs) from M. Roussin, who at that time had a shop in one of the well-known Parisian arcades. M. Roussin always held a large stock of fiscals in addition, and must have had a very considerable business. His death removes another of those picturesque and interesting figures whose names will always be remembered in connection with the earliest stages of Philately.

DEATH OF HERR ERNST POENICKE.

WE read with sincere regret of the death, at the early age of forty-three, of this gentleman, who, as the President of the Union (*Bund*) of Austrian and German Philatelic Associations, occupied, and most deservedly, a very high position in the ranks of Continental Philately. Herr Poenicke took a leading part in the well-known *Philatelisten Tagen* in Germany, and many visitors from this country who have been brought into friendly contact with him will join us in expressing our regret at his untimely decease. Herr Poenicke, who was an engineer, will be especially missed in Mannheim, where he died on the 15th of last month.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "POST."

WE are indebted to Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall for the following interesting note, taken, as we gather, from *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, by W. S. Jevons:—

"Originally a post was something *posited*, or placed firmly in the ground, such as an upright piece of wood or stone; such meaning still remains in the cases of a lamp-post, a gate-post, signal-post, etc. As a post would often be used to mark a fixed spot of ground, as in a mile-post, it came to mean the fixed or appointed place where the post was placed, as in a military post, the post of danger or honour, etc. The fixed places where horses were kept in readiness to facilitate rapid travelling during the times of the Roman Empire were thus called posts, and thence the whole system of arrangement for the conveyance of persons or news came to be called *the posts*.

"The name has retained an exactly similar meaning to the present day in most parts of Europe, and we still use it in post-chaise, post-boy, post-horse, and postillion. A system of post conveyance for letters having been organised for about two centuries in England and other countries, this is, perhaps, the meaning most closely associated with the word post at present, and a number of expressions have thus arisen, such as post office, postage, postal-guide, postman, postmaster, postal-telegraph, etc. Curiously enough, we now have iron letter-posts, in which the word post is restored exactly to its original meaning."

Reviews.

STAMP COLLECTING AS A PASTIME.*

WITHOUT making pretence to be scientific or philatelic, this little book has its mission, and fulfils it right well. Its "object of existence" (purists in style *may* prefer this to the French equivalent!) is to present to an uninitiated public the many and various advantages and inducements held out by the cult of stamp collecting. With this view the book is breezily treated, each chapter having a whiff

* *Stamp Collecting as a Pastime.* By E. J. NANKIVELL. Stanley Gibbons and Co., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

of that paragraphic freshness that an up-to-date journalist such as Mr. E. J. Nankivell, its author, is so well able to impart. Although by its nature not immediately appealing to the instincts of our readers, we can recommend them to procure this work and pass it on to their friends—even unto the Philistines—and in so doing will they further the laudable aim of publisher and author alike—the promulgation of the gospel of Philately.

We are not prepared to give unstinted praise to the illustrations—which might have been used more aptly and distributed appropriately, more notably in the chapter devoted to "Stamps as Works of Art." As a heading to this section three of the current series of New Zealand are alone depicted, while a couple of score of the really artistic designs that abound among stamps would have improved not only this chapter, but have increased the proselytising value of the entire work. The chapter devoted to "Great Rarities" might well have been made more varied and comprehensive, and the inclusion of stamps that are "great rarities" only in unused condition is, in our opinion, misleading to the would-be student. The admission here too of the 1d. Transvral error (wrongly illustrated) is quite indefensible; it is an error of surcharge only, of quite the third degree of importance, and as a used stamp is only of comparative rarity.

The fact that this little book is, despite its excellent turn-out, distributed free by its enterprising publishers is sufficient excuse (were such needed) for the not infrequent mention of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited; but for the friends of Philately *Stamp Collecting as a Pastime* is deserving of a hearty welcome as a voice crying out in the wilderness and inviting the unregenerate to participate in the charms and joys of philatelic life.

THE REVENUE STAMPS OF SPAIN.*

Mr. Walter Morley is indefatigable in his endeavour to popularise the collection of Fiscal stamps, and his latest venture is the issue of this catalogue in which the numerous Revenue stamps of Spain and her (quondam) Colonies are—as far as we are aware—accurately catalogued and abundantly illustrated. We have no acquaintance with Revenue stamps, but there seems no doubt that Mr. Fulcher has done his editing in an admirable and conscientious manner, and that Mr. Morley has published a handsome and reliable guide for those who are collectors of Fiscal stamps.

* *Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Spain and Colonies.* Compiled and edited by L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. Walter Morley, 15, Brownhill Gardens, Catford, London, S.E.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

COOK ISLANDS.—The 2½d., blue, no wmk., perf. 11, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue; no wmk.; perf. 11.

FIJI.—We are told by the *Philatelic Record* that the 2d., green, and 1s., yellow-brown, may be found with the new perforations 11 × 11½.

Adhesives. 2d., green; perf. 11 × 11½.
1s., yellow-brown ,,

INDIA.—We take the following from the *M. J.*:—

"Our publishers have met with a horizontal pair of the ½ a., *blue*, of 1856, no watermark, with the small type of 'Service' surcharge *inverted* at the top of each stamp. The overprint appears to be undoubtedly genuine. The stamps are on a letter, with postmark dated 'Bangalore, Aug. 4, 1866.'

"*Puttialla.*—We have received the current 1 a. of India with the Service surcharge.

"*Service Stamp.* 1 a., carmine.

"*Sirmoor.*—We are shown specimens of the 1 a., *Service Stamp*, with the surcharge Type 12, in *red*, upside down; the copies are used and the overprint appears to be genuine.

"*Wadhwan.*—We have seen a vertical pair of the ½ pice, No. 2 in the Catalogue, *imperf.* horizontally between the two stamps. It is from the right lower corner of the sheet, and as the outside edges were not perforated, the lower stamp is perforated at the left side only! We believe that this stamp does not exist with a real *pin* perforation, and that No. 1 may be struck out."

MALTA.—According to *Ewen's*, the ½d. wrapper is the first of the King Edward series to be issued here.

Wrapper. ½d., green on buff.

MAURITIUS.—Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us some new stamps just issued here.

The Queen's Head 25 c., bistre, 50 c., green, and 2 r. 50 c., brown-purple, and the Arms type 4 cents, lilac and carmine on yellow, and 6 cents, green and rose-red, have been surcharged, in black, "Postage & Revenue" in capitals and lower case.

A new value of the Arms type comes to hand, a 12 c., grey-black, but unsurcharged.

Adhesives. Surcharged as above.
25 c., bistre; Queen's Head.
50 c., green ,,
2 r. 50 c., brown-purple; Queen's Head.
4 c., lilac and carmine on yellow; Arms type.
6 c., green and rose-red ,,
12 c., grey-black; Arms type; unsurcharged.

NATAL.—We hear that some of the values of the new issue with the King's Head have reached this side, but we are without particulars.

Ewen's Weekly has the following:—

"We gave an official list of the values to be found in the new King Edward stamps, but it does not tally in the least with a 'specimen' set described by the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. The appearance of the new stamps is very fine and the design is moreover a practical one, the figures of value being prominent. 'NATAL' is at top, 'POSTAGE' at left side, and 'REVENUE' on the right, with Head of King Edward in centre, and value below.

"*Adhesives.* Small type, 18½ × 22½ mm. in size.
½d., green.
1d., rose-red.
1½d., black, head in green.
3d., grey, head in mauve.
5d., ochre, head in black.
6d., lilac-brown, head in green.
1/-, milky blue, head in rose-red.
2/-, violet-blue, head in green.
2/6, red-violet.

"Larger type, design somewhat similar, 25½×30 mm.
5/-, carmine-rose, head in steel-blue.
10/-, lilac-brown, head in carmine.

"The difference between the above list and that previously published lies in the omission of the 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 4s., 6s., 9s., £1, 30s., £5, £10, and £20 values. As, however, two such important values as 2d. and 2½d. are included in the list of omissions, we presume our original list was correct, and that the stamps chronicled above are merely a first instalment. The following King Edward stationery is also announced as ready for issue :—

"*Post Cards.* ½d., green on cream, 121×75 mm.
1d., carmine on cream, 140×79 mm.
"*Newsbands.* ½d., dark green on manilla, 125×300 mm.
1d., carmine on manilla, 125×300 mm.

"The design of the stamps of these latter is similar to that of Grenada, etc."

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—The new set listed on page 176 has reached this side, and Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us specimens.

QUEENSLAND.—On page 278, vol. x., we chronicled a 1d. stamp of the current type, perf. 12×9½, and the *A.J.P.* has the following :—

"The current 1d. Queensland, perforated 9½×12, recently notified in a London paper, was not an official issue. The 9½ machine was sent to New Guinea for commercial purposes. Some of the perf. 12 'spot' 1d. of 1882 were passed through the machine unofficially ere it left for New Guinea. Careful examination will show traces of the original perforation in the fakes."

ST. VINCENT.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the new King's Head stamps are issued, the values being ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s., all bicoloured, and *Ewen's Weekly* has received the following :—

Adhesives. Head of King Edward VII.; CA 14.
Usual "Postage and Revenue" design.
½d., lilac and green.
1d. ,, carmine.
2½d. ,, blue.
3d. ,, olive.
6d. ,, brown.
1s., green and carmine.

SARAWAK.—A 1 cent post card is reported in use here.

Post Card. 1 c, green on cream.

SIERRA LEONE.—A Registration envelope of the King Edward type is chronicled.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue on white.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton write :—

"We are enclosing a specimen of the new issue of Unpaid Letter stamps for South Australia. They are the same design, and evidently from the same plates, as the current ones for New South Wales, but have the label at the bottom quite blank instead of bearing the initials N.S.W. They are printed in emerald-green on chalk surface paper, and perforated 11½ to 12. We have seen the following values : ½d., 1d., 2d., and 4d. Our correspondent in South Australia informs us that the 6d. and 5s. are also issued, and that eventually the whole set will appear."

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

½d., emerald-green ; wmk. Crown N S W, and perf. 12×11½.
1d. ,, ,, ,,
2d. ,, ,, ,,
4d. ,, ,, ,,
6d. ,, ,, ,,
5s. ,, ,, ,,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Other values of the King's Head type—the 1 c., green, and the 30 c., grey and carmine—have been issued, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Bright and Son have kindly sent us specimens.

We hear from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following values are expected shortly :—

4 c., lilac on red.
5 c., lilac.
10 c., lilac on yellow.
25 c., lilac ; name, etc., in green.
50 c., green ,, rose.
$1 ,, ,, black.
$2, lilac ,, ,,
$5, green ,, yellow-brown.

The 1 c., 25 c., 50 c., and $2 have the value in white on coloured ground, and the 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., $1 and $5, the value in colour on white ground.

Adhesives.

1 c., green ; name and value in green ; C A ; perf. 14.
30 c., grey and carmine ; value on plain ground ,,
Post Card. 3 cents, carmine on cream ; size 140×89 mm.

TRINIDAD.—A curious error is reported in the *P.J.B.*

It is stated that a sheet of the current 1d. stamp was printed without the value, six copies used in correspondence to Barbados and the remainder withdrawn.

Now what has become of the withdrawn portion ?

Adhesive. No value, black on red.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Basset Hull informs us that the De la Rue types of 2½d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. were printed from one key plate, with separate overprint plates for each denomination. This necessitated two printings for each value, and the large increase in correspondence resulting from the influx of population following the gold discoveries rendered it necessary to prepare separate plates for those values most in use. For the 2½d., 6d., and 1s., therefore, new dies were engraved. The central design of the Swan remained unaltered, but representations of the native flora were introduced in the spandrels. The 2½d., with hibiscus flowers, has been in issue for some time ; but the two higher values of 6d. and 1s.,

although printed and sent out to the Colony, have not yet appeared. So soon as the stock printed from the key plate is exhausted these will no doubt appear. The designs are quite as pretty and effective as that of the 2½d., and the colours, etc., remain unchanged.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Another value, the 25 c., blue, with the altered design, has made its appearance.

Adhesive. 25 c., blue, with altered design.

MONACO.—A change is reported in the colour of the 15 c. Letter Card.

Letter Card. 15 c., red-brown on green.

MONTENEGRO.—On the authority of a Continental journal, *Ewen's* lists a new set, as follows :—

"In consequence of the change in the currency from kreuzer (novcics) to heller (chelera), to take effect on July 1st, 1902, a new issue is stated to have been issued on that day.

Adhesives. New design, values in heller and kronen.
1 heller, blue; perf. 12½.
2 ,, mauve; perf. 13×12½.
5 ,, green; perf. 13×13¾.
10 ,, rose ,,
25 ,, dark blue ,,
50 ,, blue-grey ,,
1 kruna, lilac-brown ,,
2 ,, brown ?
5 ,, yellow-brown ?

Return Stamp.
25 heller, with carmine edges; perf. 12½.

Postage Due Stamps.
5 heller, orange; perf. 12½.
10 ,, olive.
25 ,, lilac ,,
50 ,, emerald ,,
1 kruna, greyish green; perf. 12½.

Post Card. 5 heller.
Letter Card. 10 ,,

"The sizes of the stamps vary, the ordinary adhesives being 19 × 22½, the return stamp, 19 × 23½, and the Postage Dues, 17 × 20½ mm."

AMERICA.

CHILI.—Another value in the new type has appeared, viz. the 1 cent, green.

Adhesive. 1 cent, green, new type; perf. 12.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's* illustrates a new type of 10 centavos, and informs us that three values so far have been received: 5 c., brown, 10 c., black, and 20 c., violet. All are adorned with a control mark in red, consisting of seven wavy lines.

The 5 c. and 10 c. are upright rectangular in shape, and the 20 c. oblong rectangular. The usual Arms are in the centre, with the inscriptions "CORREOS" and "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" and value at foot.

Adhesives. 5 centavos, brown.
10 ,, black.
20 ,, violet.

Antioquia.—We find the new 1 cent., rose, has the figure of value in the centre like the 2, 3, and 4 cents., and the *Philatelic Record* states that it is on *laid* paper, as we found the peso values to be.

Panama.—The following is taken from the *M. C.* :—

"Although I have seen sheets of the 5 and 10 centavos with the 'A R in oval' mark, I now find that it is not really a surcharge. The letter containing sheets in question was franked with a 10 centavos, on which the mark was impressed after the stamp was placed on the envelope; in other words, it is merely an obliteration.

"The numerals '20' on the provisional illustrated last month are impressed in dark blue, not in black, as I find I wrote."

GUATEMALA. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two provisionals made by surcharging some fiscals "CORREOS," etc.

The 1 c., blue, fiscal stamp has been overprinted 1 CORREOS NACIONALES 1 1902 UN 1 CTV. in red, and the 25 c., red, fiscal CORREOS 1902 SEIS 6 CTS. in black.

We also hear of the first mentioned being surcharged "2 cts." with similar overprint.

Adhesives.
1 c. on 1 c., blue, fiscal; surcharge in red.
2 c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
6 c. on 25 c., red ,, ,, black.

MEXICO.—Several journals state that a provisional post card has been made by surcharging the 3 centavos card, "CUATRO CENTAVOS," in brown. This issue was required owing to the advance in the postal rate from 3 c. to 4 c., being occasioned by the fall in the value of the Mexican dollar.

The *A. J. P.* has the following announcement :—

"A correspondent in Mexico has sent us a copy of the 2 centavos of the 1895–98 series, on unwatermarked paper, printed by error in green, the colour of the 1 centavo. Our correspondent writes us that one sheet was sent by accident to a post office and most of the stamps sold before the error was noticed. Only a few escaped destruction."

Adhesive. Unwatermarked; perforated.
2 c., green (error).
Post Card. 4 centavos on 3 c., brown on cream.

PARAGUAY.—Further values of the lithographed set have made their appearance, and we now list :—

Adhesives. 28 centavos, orange; perf. 11½.
40 ,, blue ,,

PERU.—The *M. C.* reports a new envelope with stamp of the same type as the letter card issued late last year.

Envelope. 5 centavos, blue on white laid.

UNITED STATES.—A specimen of the new 1 cent McKinley post card reaches us from Messrs. J. M. Bartels and Co.

The portrait is contained within an oval, and inscribed above "POSTAGE ONE CENT," and below "1843—MCKINLEY—1901."

A similar oval at left contains the U.S. Arms.

Plenty of space is left above the three lines of inscription for additional stamps and postmark.

This card appears to have given satisfaction in the States.

Post Card. 1 cent, black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—The second stamp from the left in the bottom row of the sheet, of the Special Delivery stamp of 1899, has no stop after the word "CUBA" in the surcharge. We are shown this on the left-hand half of a sheet from Plate 492.—*M. C.*

DANISH WEST INDIES.—There would appear to be a third setting-up of the surcharges 2 c. on 3 c. and 8 c. on 10 c., and we copy the following from the *A. J. P.*:—

"These differ from the previous provisional stamps in having larger figures and the word 'CENTS' in lower-case letters with an initial capital, instead of all capitals. Mr. Brown informs us that the issue consists of 32,500 of the 2 c. and 107,500 of the 8 c., and that the surcharging was done in Denmark."

We are glad to hear from another source that there are no flat-footed 2's or other varieties.

Adhesives. Perforated 13×12½; black surcharge in three lines.
2 c. on 3 c., blue and lake.
8 c. on 10 c., brown and grey.

DUTCH INDIES.—Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have shown us specimens of the ½ c. on 2 c., brown, and 2½ c. on 3 c., lilac, chronicled on page 177, already obsolete, we are told, and also of the new permanent 1, 2, 2½, 3, and 5 cents.

Particulars of the latter may be found on page 20.

Ewen's gives the quantities of the surcharged ½ and 2½ cents as 2 and 2½ millions respectively.

EGYPT.—The chalk-surfaced paper is, it would appear, now used for the stamps of this country, and *Ewen's* lists the following:—

Adhesives.
Thick, chalk-surfaced paper; wmk. Star and Crescent, and perf. 14.
2 mills., green.
1 p., blue.
2 p., orange-brown.

FRENCH GUINEA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports an error in the 1 c. stamp of this Colony, the seventh stamp on lower left-hand pane having the name spelt "Cuinea."

In the sheets of 2 c. stamps will be found in some cases a small "U" in the name.

HAYTI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that all values of the current series are now surcharged, "Gt Pre" (Government Provisoire), and the date "Mai, 1902." This is stated to be necessary owing to the change of government, and is a preliminary step to the issue of an entirely new set.

We hear the overprint is in black and in an oblong pane with rounded corners.

The *A. J. P.* has the 8 centimes with double surcharge.

MADAGASCAR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that three provisionals have appeared here, 5 c. on 50 c., 10 c. on 5 francs, and 15 c. on 1 franc.

Ewen's Weekly gives the quantities as 100,000, 25,000, and 100,000 respectively, and states that one sheet of 150 of each value was overprinted with the surcharge inverted. Of course.

Provisionals.
With normal and inverted surcharges in black.
05 on 50 c., rose.
10 on 5 fr., violet.
15 on 1 fr., bronze-green.

NEW CALEDONIA.—On page 51, vol. x., we chronicled a 5 c. on 4 c., claret, converted into a Postage Due stamp by the surcharge "T" within an inverted triangle, and the *Philatelic Record* lists in addition the 5 c. on 2 c., brown, and 5 c., yellow-green, with a similar surcharge.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
5 c. on 2 c., brown; surcharged "T," in black.
5 c., yellow-green ,, ,, ,,

PERSIA.—A set of three "Service" labels reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 1 kran, red, postal, has been overprinted at top "Service" in italic type, at foot 5, 10, or 12 chahis.

Officials. 5 chahis on 1 kran, red.
10 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,,

SURINAM.—A copy of the 10 c. on 30 c. of 1898 with double surcharge has been chronicled by the *A. J. P.*

TUNIS.—The 15 c., blue, on *quadrillé* paper, now appears surcharged "25" in red, and the figures "15" cancelled by three bars also in red.

When sending a specimen, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. included the following cutting from a Tunis newspaper.

Translation from *La Dépêche Tunisienne*, July 17th, 1902:—

"FOR COLLECTORS.

"A few days since the principal post offices in Tunis were selling the old 15 c. stamps surcharged 25 c.

"In consequence of the International Convention, all the offices belonging to the Universal Postal Union were to have one colour for their stamps of 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c., which is green for the first, red for the second, and blue for the third.

"It was in order to avoid, on the one hand, the confusion which resulted from having two sorts of blue stamps (15 c. and 25 c.), and on the other hand in order to exhaust the remainder stock of blue postage stamps of 15 c., that this surcharge was decided upon.

"The number of stamps in question is besides very limited."

Adhesive. 25 c. on 15 c., blue; red surcharge.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1902–1903.

President—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.
E. D. BACON.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President.*)
R. EHRENBACH.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
GORDON SMITH.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 9th May, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg, Edward J. Nankivell, R. B. Yardley, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, Thos. Wm. Hall, Gordon Smith, Louis E. Bradbury, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, William Silk, jun., A. B. Creeke, jun., L. W. Fulcher, A. R. Barrett, W. Schwabacher, Adolf Rosenberg, George W. Alston, C. Stewart-Wilson, A. F. Basset Hull.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 25th April, 1902, were read and confirmed.

On the consideration of the question of holding an exhibition early in the next season, Mr. E. J. Nankivell suggested that an interesting exhibition might be made of the first issue of each of the British colonies. Mr. Gordon Smith advocated the holding of an exhibition devoted to those British colonies in Africa which were not represented in the Society's recent exhibition of South African colonies, viz. Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Mauritius, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria, Seychelles, British East Africa, Zanzibar, Soudan, and Uganda, and moved a recommendation to the Council to that effect. This was seconded by Mr. C. Neville Biggs, supported by the chairman, and carried unanimously.

The discussion on Mr. Oldfield's paper on "Three Stages of Collecting" was postponed until the next meeting, in consequence of Mr. Oldfield's absence through indisposition.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then gave a display of his fine specialised collection of Grenada, which included complete panes of nearly all the postal fiscals.

Mr. E. D. Bacon, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg, said: "The early issues of this country are certainly some of the most beautiful stamps that have ever been produced, and it is a particularly interesting philatelic country, from the fact that we get amongst the issues varieties both of watermark and of perforation that we do not get in any other colony whose stamps were printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co." "In the case of the watermark I refer to the paper with the broad star, that was originally made for use in South Australia, and certain sheets were afterwards used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for the stamps of this island." "The perforation that we get in no other colony is 14¼, which was used for the 1d., 2½d., and 4d." "When I saw that Mr. Hausburg was going to give a display of this colony, I almost came down here with fear and trembling that he was going to upset the arrangement that Lieut. Napier and I give in our recently published handbook, or going to dispute our theories; but on looking through his collection as it has come round I gather that he has at any rate followed the general principles that we have adopted in our book."

Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, member present from Australia, in seconding the vote of thanks, could not forbear expressing the envy which he felt at the advantages which the members attending the meetings of the Society had in seeing such displays as they had had that evening. When he returned to Australia he would be able to describe the style and scope and manner in which collections are specialised in this country.

The vote having been unanimously accorded, Mr. Hausburg, in returning thanks, said the only difficulty he had with the stamps of Grenada was to distinguish between the 1d. of 1863 and the 1d. of 1868. The 1d. issued in 1863 was much fuller and deeper in colour than the 1d. of 1868, and the perforation much more closely cut.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1901–1902 was held at Effingham House on Friday the 30th May, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Thos. Wm. Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield, Franz

Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, A. B. Creeke, jun., Louis E. Bradbury, Adolf Rosenberg, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, A. F. Basset Hull, B. D. Knox, C. McNaughtan, Robert Ehrenbach, Edward J. Nankivell, Gordon Smith. Visitors, Louis Loeske (Barcelona), W. F. Standen, John W. Jones.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 9th May, 1902, were read and confirmed.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary the Assistant Hon. Secretary reported that he had received tickets of admission to the exhibition of the Herts Society, which was to be held at the Society's rooms on Saturday the 7th June, and that the same were at the disposal of any members who desired to have them.

Mr. Bacon then proceeded to read a paper on the early issues of Chili, in which he distinguished the printings made in London and locally, and called attention to the fact that some of these stamps had been lithographed in Chili, and that errors were to be found in such lithographed copies, short particulars of some of which were contained in the paper. The information contained in Mr. Bacon's paper was exceedingly full and interesting, although he intimated that further facts might subsequently come to light with regard to the local printings.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Castle to Mr. Bacon for his paper, and to Messrs. Bacon and Hall for the stamps shown by them in illustration thereof, and such resolution, after being seconded by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, was unanimously carried, and it was intimated that the paper would be shortly published in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. Bacon having responded, the meeting then proceeded with a discussion upon the proposal made by Mr. H. R. Oldfield in his recent paper read before the Society, entitled "Three Stages of Collecting." An amendment was moved by Mr. Nankivell to the effect that this Society be invited to exclude as far as possible from future exhibitions held under its auspices specimens which, in the judgment of the Exhibition Committee, are superfluous to illustrate the completeness of a collection; but after the discussion had proceeded for some time further proceedings were postponed to a subsequent evening, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, no decision being come to by the members.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1901–1902, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at Effingham House on Friday the 13th June, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Meyer, Louis E. Bradbury, A. B. Creeke, jun., L. W. Fulcher, Robert Ehrenbach, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. McNaughtan, Douglas Ellis, Thos. Wm. Hall, Arthur W. Chambers, C. Neville Biggs, Gordon Smith, W. Schwabacher, T. Maycock, the Earl of Crawford, J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 30th May, 1902, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society conveying the thanks of his members to this Society for the use of their room for the purposes of the recent exhibition.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Mr. Guillermo Enrigue Petty, proposed by Mr. Walter Scott, and seconded by Mr. C. Neville Biggs, and after ballot this gentleman was declared duly elected a member of the Society.

The attention of the members was called to the recent death of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., the first President of the Society, and the following resolution was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. C. N. Biggs, and carried unanimously: "That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, have heard with very great regret of the death of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., the first President of the Society, and desire to express their sincere sympathy with the members of his family in the loss which they have sustained."

The Hon. Secretary then presented his report on the work of the Society for the past year, comprising a very complete and interesting statement of such work and the events of the past season.

Mr. Gordon Smith moved that the report be received and adopted, and that it be subsequently published in the *London Philatelist*, also that the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Secretary for the able manner in which the report had been prepared. This resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Meyer, supported by Mr. Castle, and subsequently carried unanimously.

The Treasurer's accounts, together with the Auditors' report thereon, were then submitted by Mr. Chambers on behalf of himself and Mr. Maycock.

Mr. Castle moved that the accounts and report be received and adopted, and that a summary of the accounts should be published, and that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Auditors for their services. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, duly carried, and suitably acknowledged by Mr. Chambers.

The members then proceeded to the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing season, with the result that the following members were declared duly elected:—

President—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Before proceeding to the election of Vice-President, Mr. Castle intimated his desire to resign that office, and at the same time to express his thanks to all the members of the Society for the kindness and support he had received during the many years that he had filled this office. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Castle proposed the election as Vice-President of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and such nomination being received with the unanimous approval of the members, the Earl of Crawford was elected to the office. Mr. Gordon Smith then moved that in recognition of the many services rendered by him in the past, Mr. Castle should be elected as Honorary Vice-President of the Society, and also a member of the Council. This resolution was duly seconded by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, and unanimously carried. The election of the remaining officers was then proceeded with, with the following result:—

Honorary Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Honorary Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Honorary Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Honorary Librarian—T. Maycock.

The following members were then after ballot elected to serve on the Council, in addition to Mr. M. P. Castle:—

Messrs. W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, R. Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. McNaughtan, and F. Reichenheim.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Scrutineers for their services in connection with the election, the proceedings terminated.

The Collectors' Club.

351, Fourth Avenue, New York.

The eighty-second meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, July 14th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Calman, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. The meeting was called to order at 8.5 p.m., and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Luff acted as chairman. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Nelson for a donation of interesting old U.S. hand-stamped envelopes. The resignation of Mr. Hoeninghaus was read and accepted with regrets. The report of the committee appointed as judges to pass on the competitive exhibitions of the stamps of Hayti and the Balkan States, held at the Club-house on June 24th, was received and read. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $236.67, exclusive of $1,000 bond, was approved as read. The House Committee made their monthly report, which was read and received. The name of Mr. F. L. Stolz, having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon, and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club. Adjourned at 9 p.m.

Albert Perrin, *Secretary.*

The Market.

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

Messrs. Plumridge and Co. write us:—

"We are glad to state that our senior partner, Mr. Plumridge, who unfortunately met with an accident while cycling, which necessitated a prolonged absence from business, is now making rapid progress towards recovery. Our clients will be, we hope, glad to hear that our season just concluded has been a most successful one. Our remaining sales this year will be held on September 16th, 17th, and 30th, October 1st, 14th, 15th, 29th, and 30th, November 18th and 19th, December 2nd, 3rd, 16th, and 17th. We should also be very glad to receive suggestions with regard to future sales, and would of course give them our most earnest consideration. Several important improvements are at present in contemplation, due notice of which will be given."

We are very pleased to hear that Mr. Plumridge is now practically restored to health, after his prolonged illness, and trust that the next season's business may be as successful as last year's. We would make one suggestion for the auctioneers' consideration—the dividing of the lots under continental or geographical divisions, now generally adopted. This would greatly save the time required for the inspection of the lots.

* * *

Dissolution of Partnership.—The *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of July 15th contains the following announcement:—

"Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned James Hodgens Smyth and Thomas Henry Nicolle, in the business of Postage Stamp Dealers, carried on by us at No. 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, under the style or firm of Smyth and Nicolle, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the fourteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two. Dated this fourteenth day of July, 1902.

"Witness to the signature of James Hodgens Smyth, Reg. Sullivan, Solicitor, Sydney. (Signed) James H. Smyth.

"Witness to the signature of Thomas Henry Nicolle, T. Aubrey Reddall, Solicitor, Sydney. (Signed) T. H. Nicolle."

We are informed elsewhere in the same newspaper that the business will be carried on under the style of J. H. Smyth and Co, Postage Stamp Dealers, etc., at 88, King Street, Sydney, but we gather from the following circular that "the business" will be in two sections each under the management of the two former partners:—

"Circular from T. H. Nicolle, Postage Stamp Merchant, 14, Hunter Street, Sydney.

"I have to-day taken over the business formerly carried on by us as Smyth and Nicolle, Postage Stamp Merchants, 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, together with the immense stock of stamps, stock of albums, and all other philatelic requirements, and will continue business on practically the same lines, and at the same address."

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. SEPTEMBER, 1902. No. 129.

Next Season's Work.

THE rapidly shortening days serve to remind us that our British substitute for summer is passing away, and that our recreations will speedily again be those enjoyed beneath our roofs. It is one of the greatest advantages of Philately that it can be pursued in all climes and times, but the more natural season for its enjoyment is that when other and more robust pleasures have to be put on one side; hence can the true collector face the darkening days with almost a sigh of relief, that he can once more be "on with his old love." The true Philatelist, however, does not confine his treasures or his knowledge to himself, but finds both pleasure and reward in allowing other and less favoured mortals to participate in his advantages. In the ranks of the Philatelic Society of London there are many collectors who are well enabled, by their stores both of stamps and knowledge, to afford pleasure and instruction to their brother collectors. It is therefore to be sincerely desired that the precedent happily set last year may be worthily followed this season. Every member of the Society resident in or near these isles has again received a circular from the sub-committee entrusted with the programme for the season, in which his co-operation is invited for the reading of Papers, Notes, or the Display of Stamps. We can but earnestly entreat members to make a hearty response, so as to once more allow the prompt publication of a full programme of work for the season. The untrodden ground inevitably narrows each year, but there is beyond this a great quantity of interesting matter connected with stamps that unfortunately lies buried beneath the dust of successive years and needs but to be dug out and brightened up to afford interest to listener and reader alike. Representative displays of the stamps of the British Colonies produced respectively by the great firms of engravers, with explanatory notes (to which doubtless

the firms concerned would contribute), would provide pabulum for several interesting evenings. The question of what classes of stamps are to be pushed off the philatelic stage by the always increasing crowd of entrants is also one that has not yet been discussed nearly enough. The already debated question of "Limited Specialism"—which has the germ of common sense—also invites, not only further discussion, but the display of countries so arranged as to demonstrate the force of its argument. The works to be published by the Society also suggest displays and lists of varieties, notably in the case of the Transvaal, Zanzibar, and the Australian Colonies. In the latter case it might almost be well to set apart one night for each of the six Colonies, and invite every member to bring his stamps for a *general* display, when, without doubt, information would be afforded that would be of value to the Publication Committee. We trust that at least all those members of the Society who are either occasional or regular attendants at the Society's meetings will unselfishly and loyally see that they contribute something for the benefit alike of their fellow-members and of the best interests of the London Society. The leading societies have apparently no difficulty in arranging their work ahead for the season, and the oldest-established philatelic body in the world should assuredly be no laggard in this respect.

Notes on the Stamps of Tasmania.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on April 25th, 1902.

By R. B. YARDLEY.



T the meeting of the Society held on the 25th April last I showed a small collection of the stamps of Tasmania and read some notes relating thereto. I would gladly have postponed the display until I had made further progress with two subjects which have interested me, namely (1) the separation of the several shades and printings of some of the stamps, (2) the differentiation and classification of the round-hole perforations of 1864 to 1900; and since I read my notes, thanks to the assistance of Mr. F. H. Napier, R.N., Mr. Hausburg, and Mr. C. J. Phillips, I think I am able to show a slight progress in the second subject.

Some of those who were present at the meeting of the Society on the 2nd April may remember that I referred to a 1d. stamp of the De la Rue type on paper watermarked "TAS," wide, of a pink shade, perforated 12.* I have had the misfortune to lose or misplace this stamp, but I am authorised by Mr. Hausburg to say that he had examined and gauged it, and agrees with my description of it. It differs from the 1d. stamps of 1891 in that it was not an aniline derivative, being, in fact, one of the shades of the 1d. of 1871–8, but differing from that series as then described and understood in that (1) it was perforated 12* and not 11½, (2) the paper

* This was probably the gauge to which I hereafter refer as W.

was thin and highly surfaced, and, in fact, of the description used for the issues of 1891. At that time, in the light of the authorities and text-books then accepted as final, there could be only two explanations of this stamp, viz. (1) that it came from a sheet printed between 1871 and 1878, but not perforated until after 1884, when, as Mr. Basset Hull states, the Colonial Government acquired a new perforating machine which gauged 12 (see Basset Hull, *Tasmania*, p. 92), or (2) that it was at some time between 1871 and 1878 perforated by Messrs. Walch with their so-called $11\frac{1}{2}$–12 machine in circumstances similar to those in which that firm, according to Mr. Basset Hull, perforated the 2d. stamp of 1872–8 (see Basset Hull, p. 77).

In the passage referred to Mr. Hull stated that the Walch machine gauged $11\frac{1}{2}$, and that therefore stamps perforated by it could not be distinguished from perforating by the Government $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine.

This statement of Mr. Basset Hull's as to the gauge of Walch's machine and the deductions therefrom, I think, are erroneous. I have long known that the Walch machine in question gauged, at any rate as a general rule, nearly true 12, and the unfortunate traditional designation of it as $11\frac{1}{2}$ has been adopted in the catalogues and literature, and must be responsible for many unnecessary difficulties and much profitless discussion, but I will deal with this later.

What is now of importance is that, shortly after I had told Mr. C. J. Phillips of the loss of my pink 1d. stamp perforated 12, he found among a large quantity of Tasmania stamps which he had recently purchased several 1d. stamps, of the shades of the printings of 1871–8, perforated 12, or what may be called 12; none of these were of the same shade as my lost stamp, but were rather of the earlier carmines of that series. A few days later Mr. Napier discovered some of the other values of the 1871–8, notably the 3d., red-brown, the 4d., dull yellow, and the 5s., perforated in the same way. These discoveries naturally shattered the hitherto accepted belief that the series of the De la Rue type of 1871–8 on paper watermarked "TAS," wide, with the sole exception of a small number of the 2d. above referred to (mentioned in Mr. Basset Hull's treatise at page 77), was perforated exclusively by the Government $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine. Since these discoveries were made I have, in conjunction with Mr. Napier, studied the official statistics and the other statements in Mr. Basset Hull's treatise, and in connection therewith examined the perforations of a considerable number of stamps, the result of which is more particularly mentioned below, together with the conclusions at which Mr. Napier and myself have arrived.

I may add that for the purposes of these two inquiries, as to shades and perforations, I have formed a collection of stamps of this colony bearing dated obliterations (fiscal or postal indifferently), as well as an ordinary collection of unused stamps. In the obliterated stamps I have selected only those of the several shades bearing the earlier dates, irrespective of condition. Of course a single dated stamp proves only that it was issued before the date which it bears. I have, of course, taken notes of any earlier dated stamps bearing on the subject of my inquiry.

Most of the following notes are founded on the valuable official information and statistics contained in the standard treatise by Mr. Basset Hull, published by this Society, and certain notes published in the *Australian Philatelist* and by Vindin. I am also indebted to Mr. Bacon and Mr. Napier, who have given me their valuable help in dealing with some of the stamps of this colony.

So far as I am aware, the only point still open with regard to the first issue is the status of the 4d. on laid paper: whether it is a proof or an accidental variety is, I believe, an open question. I have never seen or heard of a used copy. It is first reported in the *Timbre-Poste*, vol. v. (1867), p. 51.

In Tasmania, as in the colonies of New South Wales, Mauritius, etc., the use of the hand-engraved copper plates was found inconvenient and expensive, and in 1855 three steel plates, respectively containing 240 impressions, of the respective values of 1d., 2d., and 4d., were prepared by Messrs. Perkins and Bacon and sent out to this colony, together with a supply of 100,080 of the 1d. in the dark carmine, 100,080 of the 2d. in dark green, and 800,160 of the 4d. in dark blue, on the well-known Large Star paper.

These Star-watermarked stamps soon became exhausted, and pending the arrival of suitable printing presses, the plates were handed over to Messrs. H. and C. Best, printers, of Hobart, who printed for the Government--

67,680	1d., light red	on soft porous unwatermarked white wove paper, with yellowish gum.
37,200	2d., emerald	
171,600	4d., blue	
77,760	1d.	on thin grey transparent or pelure paper.

(*Vide* Basset Hull, p. 37.)

All these are, of course, imperforate.

In 1857 the Government received from Messrs. Perkins and Bacon the plates of the octagonal 6d. and 1s. stamps, together with large supplies of paper watermarked. There were 240 impressions on each plate, and, as in the cases of 1d., 2d., and 4d., placed very close to one another, thus rendering the sheets unsuitable for perforating.

With these plates Messrs. Perkins and Bacon sent out—

360,000 stamps of the 6d.
360,000 „ „ 1s.

printed by themselves. About the same time the Government received from Messrs. Perkins and Bacon a proper printing machine and supplies of paper watermarked with the double-lined figures "1," "2," and "4," and from this time the stamps from the Perkins and Bacon plates were printed exclusively on the paper watermarked with these double-lined figures corresponding to the value, the only exception being that one or two sheets of the 1d. were printed on paper watermarked "2" (see *London Philatelist*, vol. x. p. 196).

During the period 1857–69 one important fact to be borne in mind is that the Government did not perforate their stamps. It is true that, at any rate after 1864, a large proportion of the stamps were, in fact, perforated, but the perforations were not made either by or on behalf of the Government. There are numerous kinds of perforations, and among others there are three

well-known varieties of round-hole perforations, that is to say, the 10, the $12\frac{1}{2}$–13, and a perforation heretofore generally described as $11\frac{1}{2}$, but which for convenience I hereafter refer to as W, which stand on a footing altogether different from ordinary unofficial preforations, as they were made by licensed vendors of stamps; and judging from the large numbers of the specimens perforated in this manner, these licensed vendors must have been the chief distributers of the stamps in the colony between 1864 and 1869.

I may here refer to an official notice issued in 1857 (see Basset Hull, Appendix C, p. 136), whereby the Government notified the public that after 1st October, 1857, only entire sheets of stamps of a value of £5 and upwards would be sold at the post office, and that small quantities of stamps could thereafter be purchased from the "authorised agents," Messrs. Walch and other vendors.

The first contemporaneous records of perforations are as follows:—*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. ii. (1864), p. 154, which reports the 1s. as perforated; *Le Timbrophile*, at p. 19 (Feb., 1865), which reports "Toute la serie de ce pays est maintenant dentelé"; and *Le Timbre-Poste*, vol. ii. p. 82 (Nov., 1864), which reports the 1d. and 2d. as perforated.

In the light of the foregoing remarks, and bearing in mind that the Government did not purport to perforate their stamps until 1869, it would seem that all shades of the watermarked 1d., 2d., and 4d., 6d. and 1s. Perkins and Bacon type must have been issued imperforate except the few issued during the end of 1869 and early part of 1870. Of course, it may have happened that Messrs. Walch and Mr. Harris, or one of them, may have taken the whole of one printing, but that is not likely, having regard to the formidable numbers of the printings.

There is one point to be remembered, viz. that from September, 1863, postage stamps were authorised to be used for fiscal purposes under the 27 Vict., No. 38. This no doubt accounts for the great numbers of penmarked stamps. It is true that in the early days of the issues many stamps were postally obliterated by penmarks, but their number is comparatively small. The large number of penmarked stamps with the consequent numbers of chemically cleaned specimens has, I think, created some prejudice against the stamps of the colony; but it has had one compensating advantage in furnishing a large number of stamps bearing dated fiscal obliterations—of great use in determining the shades of the several issues, or, rather, printings.

I will now attempt to deal with the succession and chronology of the several shades. But it will be convenient to state here that while the 1d., 2d., and 4d. of the Perkins and Bacon type ceased to be printed after September, 1870, and 30th November of the same year, all the remaining stocks in hand of these values, as well as of the three fiscals of the St. George and the Dragon type—3d., 2s. 6d, and 10s.—were destroyed by order of the Government (see official certificate, dated 30th November, 1870, of the destruction by fire of—

64,752 stamps of 1d.
191,805 „ 2d.
66,373 „ 4d.

as well as the above-mentioned fiscals, cited in Basset Hull at p. 59).

As to the shades of the 1d., watermarked double-lined "1," the following can be clearly recognised:—

N.B.—These two shades are not found perforated, and frequently but not invariably have the watermark inverted.

(*a*) Red-brown, approximating to the shade of the 1d., on pelure unwatermarked paper.
(*b*) Pale brownish red to pale orange-red.

All these are found imperforate and also perforated.

I gather that (*f*) carmine is the colour indicated by Mr. Basset Hull as bright red (see *Tasmania*, p. 45, and compare his synopsis at p. 59).

	Perforations.
(*c*) Brick-red . .	10, 12½–13.
(*d*) Deep vermilion .	10, 12½–13.
(*e*) Bright vermilion?	(10?).
(*f*) Carmine . .	10, 12½–13, W and compound W × W × W × 10.

Add to these perforations of the 1d. the compound 12 × 13 mentioned by Mr. Basset Hull at page 57 of his treatise and referred to below.

The printings of these 1d. stamps on the watermarked paper were very numerous (see Basset Hull, Appendix A), and it is practically impossible to identify the shade of each printing. Thus between 1st August, 1857, and August, 1861, inclusive, there were seven separate printings. From the dated copies which I have examined, and also from the fact that the two shades (*a*) and (*b*) do not exist perforated, while all the other shades exist perforated, I conclude that these seven printings were all of these shades. I exhibited a specimen of the shade (*b*) on the entire, bearing the Launceston postmark, dated 23rd October, 1861. I have specimens of shade (*a*) with the watermark inverted, and also with the watermark upright. Mr. Hausburg has a specimen of shade (*b*) with the watermark inverted, but it is generally found upright.

The next printings are as follows:—

16th Nov., 1863	360,960.
Sept., 1865	359,520.
May, 1866	359,040.

As I have specimens of brick-red and deep vermilion shades, (*c*) and (*d*), perforated 10—which, as I shall afterwards show, was probably Messrs. Walch's first perforation—and dated as early as 1865, I conclude that these printings were of those shades. The subsequent printings (six in number) were probably all of the carmine shade (*f*). *Le Timbre-Post* of June, 1868, reports as follows: "Il nous est arrivé le 1d. non dentelé et dans le piquage 10–13 ayant la nouvelle nuance carmin vif." The 1d., on paper watermarked "2," is of the same shade, and has hitherto only been found perforated W. With regard to (*e*), bright vermilion, I have never seen a mint copy, and I have some doubt whether this shade is not the result of tampering with the 1d., carmine. The earliest dated carmine stamp which I have seen is dated June, 1867.

The 2d.

The following is my list of the shades of the 2d.:—

These two shades are not found perforate. They sometimes have the watermark inverted.

(*f*) Emerald-green.
(*g*) *Dark* blue-green.

		Perforations.
(*h*) and (*i*) are found perforated and imperforate; (*j*) is only found perforated.	(*h*) Dark sage-green .	10, 12½–13, and imperforate.
	(*i*) Yellow-green .	10, 12½–13, W, and imperforate.
	(*j*) Bright grass-green	W.

As regards (*f*) and (*g*), I have not been able to obtain any dated specimens. The fact that I have not been able to find a single dated 2d. stamp except the yellow-green, one specimen of the bottle-green, which is dated July, 1864, and the bright grass-green (*j*), is somewhat significant. The 2d. fiscally obliterated is much scarcer than any of the other values prior to 1870. Contemporaneous evidence is not very definite. I find in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for March, 1867 (p. 48), in answer to a correspondent "x" C. D: "There are two shades of the Tasmanian 2d., a dark chrome and a light pea-green; the latter is now in use." I think this must point to the dark sage-, alias bottle-green, alias chrome, as being then superseded by the yellow-green. Again, in the same magazine for July, 1869, at page 111, a correspondent states that he possesses "a 2d., bright green, watermarked with figure, cancelled in writing '11th August, 1858.'" This I take to be the emerald-green. I may say that in Mahé's *Guide Manuel du Collectioneur*, fourth edition, of 1867, I find under date 1858, watermark numeral, "*2d. vert bronze*," and under 1868 "(*perforated 13*) *2d. vert bronze*," the 2d. on watermark figured "x" and the 2d. on unwatermarked paper "*vert emeraude*" being the only other stamps of the *2d.* value therein mentioned.

The printings of the 2d. from August, 1857, when the paper watermarked with the double-lined numerals "1," "2," and "4" was first used, were as follows (*vide* Basset Hull, Appendix A):—

1857, Aug. . . .	38,000	Printed by Best.
,, Oct. . . .	21,120	
,, Nov. . . .	59,760	
1858, April . . .	177,600	
,, Nov. . . .	180,240	
1860, Feb. . . .	360,000	,, Davies.
1864, July . . .	299,760	,, Government.
,, Aug. . . .	60,480	
1870, May . . .	180,240	

Of course the date of issue and date of printing by no means necessarily coincide.

I think that all we can at present conclude about these particular printings is: (1) That certainly the printing of August, 1864, and probably that of July, 1864, were the yellow-green. In my collection I have dated specimens of 31st August, 1865 (*Stamp Collector's Magazine*, No. 48, March, 1867), 1869, and 1870 of that shade. Besides these is the contemporaneous evidence from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* above quoted. (2) From the correspondence in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* already quoted as to a dated bright green 2d., on figured watermark, of 11th August, 1858, I conclude that the emerald-green was one or more of the earliest printings; and having regard to its being similar to the 2d. on unwatermarked paper,

which was also printed by Best, I think it must be the first printing of August, 1857. Although listed in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of 1892, I doubt whether it really existed perforated. (3) I think the blue-green must be one or more of the first printing, because it is never found perforated—which operation, as I have before said, was first applied somewhere about 1864. This shade is therefore probably either Davies' printing (1860), or one of Best's printing. (4) The dark bottle-, chrome-green (sage) cannot possibly be later than July, 1864, because otherwise there would be no room for the yellow-green; but as I have already suggested that that printing was probably the first yellow-green, it would follow that it must be the printing of February, 1860 (Davies'). Moens' Catalogue of 1864 mentions 2d., bottle-green, blue-green, and olive-green, and the dated specimen (4th July, 1864), which, I may observe, is perforated 10, makes it almost impossible to have been printed so late as July, 1864. (5) With regard to the printing of May, 1870, as this value was superseded in November, 1870, by stamps of the De la Rue type, I imagine that most of the stamps were of this printing, held back at the Government printers' and destroyed in the above-mentioned official conflagration of November, 1870. There is, be it mentioned, in my collection a true yellow-green, dated 1871; but this may be a survivor of the 1864 printings.

With regard to the shade (*j*) bright grass-green, I have occasionally noticed stamps of this shade, and comparing the dated specimen in my collection (6th September, 1870) with others shown to me by Mr. C. J. Phillips, in a parcel of Tasmania stamps recently purchased by him, the only dated one of which was dated 30th September, 1870; and having regard to the fact that the stamps of this shade are much better printed than the ordinary yellow-green 2d., and as they are in my experience always perforated W, I think it highly probable that they may be examples of the printing of May, 1870. At most only a few of this printing can have been used, as the 2d. of the De la Rue type was certainly issued late in 1870, and the great bulk of this printing must have been destroyed in the conflagration of November, 1870. It is only right to point out that the numbers of the 2d. then destroyed, as given by Mr. Basset Hull at page 59, amounted to 191,805, while the printing of May, 1870, consisted of 180,240 stamps; but that is not inconsistent with the issue to some post offices of part of the May, 1870, printing.

As regards the 4d., I have not yet been able to differentiate the several and numerous printings, and I am afraid that it is beyond my powers to do so, because the shades are not nearly so pronounced as in the cases of the 1d. and 2d. and 6d., and as a consequence there is (so far as I know) no contemporaneous documentary evidence, and one must rely exclusively on dated specimens. The earliest dated copies in my collection are of the years 1857, 1860, 1861, and are of a decidedly light chalky blue shade. This is the colour of the stamp, with the watermark inverted, which Mr. Basset Hull says is characteristic of the earliest local printings. But the inverted watermark is also found with a deeper shade, which approaches French blue. Generally speaking, the early printings are very clear, while some of the later printings are of very poor execution.

The following is my list of the shades:—

These are not found perforated, and sometimes they have the watermark inverted.

- (*k*) Dull greyish blue.
- (*l*) Light chalky blue.
- (l_1) *Deep chalky* blue.
- (*m*) Cobalt.

These are found perforated and imperforate.

		Perforations.
(*n*)	Pale bright blue .	10, 12½–12, and imperf.*
(*o*)	Ultramarine . .	10, and imperf.
(*p*)	Deep bright blue .	10, 12½–13, W, and imperf.

As to dated specimens, I have in my collection one example of (*k*), dated 29th December, 1857—this has the watermark upright; one example of (*l*), dated 27th August, 1860; one example of (l_1) on an entire envelope postmarked 4th August, 1863; also divers examples of (*n*) and (*o*) dated in the years 1869 and 1870. These later printings are, as a rule, badly executed. As regards the shade (*m*), which I have called cobalt, I have seen only a few copies. It certainly differs in general appearance from the other shades, and Mr. C. J. Phillips tells me that he has observed it from time to time. The execution is clear. I have a single used imperforate copy; it unfortunately bears no date. I believe that I have not seen it in the perforated condition.

As I have already said, the 1d., 2d., and 4d. of the Perkins and Bacon type were withdrawn in November, 1870; but the 6d. and 1s. remained in use uninterruptedly until after 1883, when they were supplanted by the 6d. and 1s. of the platypus type, printed by Messrs. De la Rue from plates prepared by them. These latter, as well as the 1d. and 3d. of the same type, although originally prepared for fiscal purposes, were by Act of the local Legislature (Stamp Duties Act, 1882, B. H., p. 90) not only authorised to be used for postal purposes, but the 6d. and 1s. and also the 3d. for some time were the only postage stamps of those values on sale. But to return to the 6d. and 1s. stamps printed from the old Perkins and Bacon plates, the stamps printed in London consisted of 360,000 6d., pale lilac, and 360,000 1s., vermilion. According to the list given in Appendix A to Mr. Basset Hull's treatise, there were eleven local printings of the 6d., but only three of the 1s., the latter taking place in January, 1873, March, 1875, and May, 1878, respectively. In these cases I have been able to identify the shades with the several printings, and so I have made a more elaborate table.

The 6d. WATERMARK "6."

Date of Printing.	Number.	Shades.	Perforations.
		A. *London Print.*	
1856 (*q*)	360,000	Pearl-lilac; imperforate only.	
		B. *Local Print.*	
March, 1860 (*r*)	360,000	Dull bluish grey; imperforate only.	
April, 1863 (*s*)	300,000	Purple-slate; imperforate . .	10, W, 12½–13.
		(The shades of this printing vary considerably from a dull grey-lilac through lavender to purple-slate.)	

* Recently signalled in the *Monthly Journal.*

Date of Printing.		Number.	Shades.	Perforations.
Feb., 1865	(*t*)	360,000	Deep dull blue; imperforate	10, W, 12½–13.
April, 1867	(*u*)	360,000	Red-mauve; imperforate	10, W, 12½–13.
Nov., 1869	(u_1)	360,240	Red-mauve (?)	Perforated 11½.
1875	(*v*)	240,000	Deep purple	Perforated by Government 11½ machine.
1878	(x_1)	60,000	Deep bright violet	Perforated 11½ W.
1870 & 1881		60,000	Deep bright violet	Variety perforated W.
1881	(x_2)	60,000	Pale bright violet (Both aniline colours.)	Imperforated between.
1882		60 000	Pale bright violet (Both aniline colours.)	Imperforated between.
1891	(*y*)	60,000	Lilac-rose	11½.

There is but little difficulty in fixing shades of the earlier printings. The London print is very clearly printed, and the general appearance is of a somewhat pearl-lilac; particles of a blue pigment are clearly visible. Probably the pigment was a mixture of which one of the components has faded. The shade is somewhat similar to the Perkins and Bacon printings of the 1s., Ceylon, and 6d., lilac, Cape of Good Hope. I have seen copies on entire bearing postmark of 1859, and Mr. Hausburg possesses a postmarked copy dated in 1859. The first local printing (*r*) can easily be identified. I have a copy on the entire envelope postmarked September, 1861. The stamp is frequently discoloured by the yellow gum. The second printing presents a little difficulty, because the shades vary so much. This is probably due to the fact that the pigment was a mixture of a somewhat fugitive colour sensitive to the action of damp and the gum. There is nearly always a pronounced purple or lilac tone; the printing is somewhat heavy and coarse, and this alone distinguishes these stamps from the London print. I have copies dated 8th November and 19th December, 1863; January, 1864; 28th October, 1867; and some rather dark, almost purple, shades dated 1868. The next printing (of February, 1865) is of a deep dull blue. My earliest dated copy is of the 29th December, 1865. The next printing (of April, 1867) calls for some remark. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of June, 1868 (vol. vi. p. 89), states: "TASMANIA.—The 6d. of this country is now printed reddish lilac"; and *Le Timbre-Poste* of May, 1868 (vol. vi. p. 34), reports: "Le 6 pence est lilas rougeatre." Mr. Basset Hull in his treatise also asserts that the printings of 1867 and of 1869 were in red-lilac (see p. 47); but I possess in my collection an imperforate specimen of this shade fiscally cancelled, with date 30th March, 1867. The earlier local printings of 1860, 1863, and 1865 have been clearly accounted for by a series of dated copies, and the contemporaneous evidence cited by me is overwhelming evidence that the red-lilac appeared earlier than May, 1868. This discrepancy in dates can be accounted for either by an error in the date of my obliterated copy or by a slight error in the date of the printing (April, 1867) given in the Appendix A and the text (page 47) of his treatise. There is another possible explanation, viz. that a printing was accidentally omitted from Mr. Basset Hull's list. As regards the printing of 1869, we have Mr. Basset Hull's statement that it was in red-lilac. The only possible doubt I have felt was whether any of the extreme shades, which I have had to attribute to the 1863 printing, could be of the 1869 printing; but as I have found the extreme shades dated before 1869 as well as after, this doubt disappears.

The 1s. Watermark "12."

A. *London Print.*

Date.	No. printed.		
1856	360,000	Vermilion	This exists imperforate, also perforated 10, W, 12½–13, and also with the Government perforation 11½.

B. *Local Print.*

Jan., 1873	80,000	Orange-vermilion (generally on paper stained by gum)	I have found this printing perforated 11½ by the Government machine only.
Mar., 1875	80,000		
May, 1878	80,000		

The figures relating to local print I take from Mr. Basset Hull's treatise, pp. 46, 47, and the table given on p. 78, but with regard to the last-mentioned table I must point out a small slip. The table is headed "Postage and revenue from March, 1871, to May, 1878, bearing watermark 'TAS' 1d. type." This strictly applies only to the stamps of the De la Rue type of the values 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 9d, and 5s. The octagonal 6d. and 1s. of the Perkins and Bacon type have never been found on paper watermarked "TAS" of either type.

I may mention that the stamps of these printings sometimes have a ribbed appearance due to a minute creasing of the paper in parallel lines. I am informed by Mr. Bacon that this is found in other line-engraved stamps and arises at some stage of the process of printing. The ink misses the hollows of the creases.

Now in examining numerous specimens of the above-mentioned stamps Mr. Napier and myself found that the perforated stamps of the values 1d., 2d., and 4d. exist only with the perforations gauging 10, 12½, 13, and the perforation which I have called W. So far as our experience goes, this last perforation never falls to 11½. We have gauged various lengths from 2 cm. to 7 cm. and find it almost regular, the limits for the 2 cm. being 11$\frac{5}{7}$ and 11$\frac{4}{5}$, or in decimals, 11·71 and 11·8; with ordinary perforation gauges, the gauging more nearly approximates to the 12 gauge than the 11½. But with the 6d. and 1s. our experience is different, for while the stamps of the 6d. shades (*s*) and (*t*) are found perforated only 10, 12½–13, and W, we find that the red-lilac exists perforated 10, 12½–13, W, and also a perforation which I call 11½; while the remaining shades, (*v*), (*x*) and (x_2), and (*y*), exist perforated either W or 11½. We find the London print 1s. perforated 10, 12½–13, W, and 11½, and the local print 1s. perforated 11½ only. Also Mr. Basset Hull states that in 1869 Messrs. Walch perforated the stamps for the Government under a contract (see chap. vi. of his work), that from 1864 to 1869 that firm perforated the stamps which they sold by one or other of their guillotine machines, of which two were round-hole machines gauging 10 and 11½ respectively, and the third a machine which cut straight slits somewhat like a roulette. There can be little doubt, I think, that the 11½ machine here spoken of is the machine whose gauge I have called W.

The inaccuracy in describing it as 11½ would not be of much importance but for the fact that it leads to inextricable confusion with the perforation of the Government machine which I have called 11½. This latter perforation first appears in the 2d. stamps of the De la Rue type printed on New South

Wales paper watermarked single-line "2," and on the octagonal 6d. of the shade (*u*), (red-lilac). Mr. Basset Hull does not give the exact date of its acquisition, but frequently refers to it as the Government machine, *e.g.* at page 75, where he says it was used in 1871, and also in the passage at page 77 of his treatise, to which I have above referred, that the gauge of stamps perforated by this machine could not be distinguished from that of Messrs. Walch's 11½ machine, *i.e.* from the gauge W. So far from that being the case, I think that there is no difficulty whatever in distinguishing them. The gauge of the 11½ machine is fairly regular and never exceeds 11½, while it sometimes falls to 11¼ or even less. What is more, we find that these two gauges have been in use simultaneously down to 1900. Many of the locally printed stamps of 1870 to 1900 are found with both perforations, while some —notably the dull vermilion or brick-red 1d. stamps of 1889 and 1891 of the De la Rue type, on paper watermarked with narrow "TAS"—have been found perforated, while 1d. De la Rue type, on New South Wales paper of 1870, and the 1d. rosine of 1891, on the wide "T A S" paper, have so far only been found perforated W. Mr. Basset Hull states at page 92 of his treatise: "A new perforating machine gauging 12 was obtained by the Government printer in 1884, and sheets of the 3d., 4d., 6d., and 5s. were perforated by it." Unfortunately, he gives no official reference as to this; he accounts for many of the stamps perforated 12 or thereabouts by the use of this machine. Now we have not found any stamps issued subsequent to 1884 perforated true 12, only stamps perforated 11½ and W, and I think Mr. Basset Hull's and my W must be one and the same; but I cannot tell whether this was an entirely new machine or the Government purchased Messrs. Walch's old W machine. Now, going back to pages 57 and 60 of Mr. Basset Hull's treatise, it appears that in 1890, when that work appeared, he was aware of a perforation gauging 12; but he ascribes it to Mr. Harris, the local vendor of Launceston, whose perforations Mr. Basset Hull describes as 12–13. It will be observed that he attributes the varieties 11½ × 12 and a variety 12 × 13 to Mr. Harris, and also the 12 perforation of the error 1d. carmine, Perkins and Bacon type, on the paper watermarked double-lined "2," to Mr. Harris. Now when Mr. Basset Hull deals with the perforation of the De la Rue type on the New South Wales single-lined figure watermarks of 1870 he states (page 67) as follows: "All the values were perforated by Messrs. Walch and Sons, under contract to the Government. Their 11½ machine was used." But in the synopsis on page 70 he lists this series as "perforated 11½ and 12." Now, as a matter of fact, the only stamps of this series which we find perforated other than W are the 2d. and 10d. The 1d. and 4d. are perforated exclusively W, but the 2d. and 10d., which remained in use longer (see list of printings of the 2d. and notes on the 10d. below), exist in 11½ and in W perforations.

The only traces of true compound perforations which have come under my notice are: (1) A 1d. carmine, of the Perkins and Bacon type, belonging to Mr. Hausburg; it is perforated 10 on the right side, but W on the top and bottom and left side. (2) The stamp perforated 12 × 13 mentioned by Mr. Basset Hull at pages 57 and 60; I cannot account for the variety. I may add that the first contemporaneous record of the "gauge" of the

perforations as opposed to the mere existence of perforations is in the *Timbre-Poste* of April, 1867 (vol. v. p. 27), where, under the heading "Tasmania," we find "les premiers timbres sont piqués 13 et les derniers à 10 seulement."

Besides the above-mentioned puncture in lines resembling a roulette, stated by Mr. Basset Hull to be cut by a guillotine machine used by Messrs. Walch, he also mentions that the postmaster of Deleraine applied a serrated perforation to certain stamps. There are other varieties of perforation, but as the origin of these is at present quite unknown and they therefore may have been made by private persons for their own use, I have not felt sufficient interest in them to collect them, and they are not represented in my small collection. I cannot say what machines Messrs. Walch used for perforating the stamps under the contract with the Government (see Mr. Basset Hull's treatise, page 57). Possibly the machine of gauge W only was used, as *that* machine, and *that* machine only, was subsequently used by Messrs. Walch for perforating the first stamps of the De la Rue type; but Mr. Basset Hull, at page 59, treats both the W and the 10 machines as used officially by Messrs. Walch.

From the fact that the W perforation is not found on the earlier printings of the 1d. and 2d. Perkins and Bacon type, and the reference in *Le Timbre-Poste* above cited, I conclude that the W machine was not used by Messrs. Walch until 1865 at the earliest, and probably not till the end of 1866 or beginning of 1867.

There are important statements in Mr. Basset Hull's treatise (see pages 75, 77, and 93) to the effect that the Government had their stamps gummed at the post office on receiving them from the Government printers. When gummed, the stamps were returned to the printers to be perforated; and apparently after 1877 the perforation was carried out at the post office. Thus the stock of printed stamps in their ungummed and imperforate condition was kept at the Government printers', and forwarded to the post office to be gummed and perforated as occasion might require.

(*To be continued.*)

The Reprints of the First and Second Issues of Moldavia.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THESE two issues, which include the rarest European stamps, have for many years past formed a basis for investigation and discussion, but their history has by no means been finally written. The letter following, therefore, apparently emanating from a gentleman in an official position in Roumania, will be read with much interest. It was addressed to the Editor of the *Echo de la Timbrologie* (from whom we borrow it with all acknowledgments) by M. Paul Paulescu, of Bucharest. It is as follows:—

"I daily receive letters from correspondents asking me if *reprints* of the stamps of Moldavia exist. In order to satisfy the curiosity of all collectors, I now reply once and for all.

"The stamps of Moldavia were first printed in 1858 (*sic*) in the circular type, the dies being engraved on steel. After the 1st of November these dies were enclosed in an iron box, and deposited at the Ministry of Finance. This box was re-found (*sic*) in 1882; it contained the dies of the circular stamps 27, 54, 81, and 108 parales (*sic*), and five other dies, being 1 of the 5 paras, 3 of the 40 paras, and 1 of the 80 paras, engraved on steel and eaten into by rust.

"On the occasion of the Jubilee of the King, in 1891, the late Colonel Gorjan, Director of the Post, was desirous of reprinting them, but as the majority of these dies were in bad condition, he caused a small number of the following values to be reprinted: 27, 54, 81, 108, and 5 paras, the other dies being unfit to be made use of.

"These stamps were reprinted by hand.

"The 27 paras on pale rose thick paper.

"The 54 paras on dark green paper; impression in greenish blue.

"The 81 paras, blue, grey-blue (*sic*), on thin laid azure paper.

"The 5 paras, blue (*sic*), on pelure lilac-rose paper.

"The die of the 27 was a little rusted on the right side, showing interstices.

"The die of the 54, being better preserved, was very successful.

"The 81 paras, being also well preserved, succeeded very well, but the colour of the ink being very pale, it appears grey-blue instead of blue.

"The 108 being rusted, the circumference (*sic*) of the right side is broken into from the letter 'O' to the post-horn. It is printed on lilac-rose paper.

"The 5 paras was also rusted on the left side, where the inscription 'PORTO' exists and the base-line is also broken into (*entrecoupée*).

"Colonel Gorjan, seeing that the reprinting was not successful, destroyed the majority of these stamps after having distributed a small number to his friends and acquaintances.

"Last year the workman—Jon Popp—who made the reprints sold several specimens to two or three collectors who were intimate friends.

"According to the information that has been given to me by Popp, there have been only reprinted in all: 50 copies of the 27 paras, 30 of the 54, 30 of the 81, 20 of the 108, and 100 of the 5 paras.

"The Directors of the Post have declined to make a second reprint on account of the state of the dies, which are entirely eaten into by rust.

"This is all that I know positively about these reprints, which have disappeared, and which are more difficult to find than the stamps of the first issue, which one still meets with here and there among old collectors. "Agree, etc.,

"PAUL PAULESCU."

This information is momentous if authentic and astounding in any case. The foregoing translation is verbatim, and the letter is obviously loosely and inaccurately worded; but it bears an air of conviction that, if genuine, would indicate official knowledge of or connection with the Roumanian Postal Department. The importance of the communication will, however, doubtless evoke further commentary and inquiry, when M. Paulescu's authority for his statements will probably be forthcoming.

Dealing first with the circular issue, this is the first we have ever heard

of any Moldavia reprints—Mr. Bacon, in *Reprints*, saying the same. As the value of this set of circular stamps is several hundred pounds used and far more unused, it is sufficiently unsatisfactory to hear that they have been reprinted at all, and that the dies, however "eaten into by rust," still exist. It is, however, very strange that, despite the presents to "friends and acquaintances" and "intimate friends who were collectors" on the part of Colonel Gorjan and the ingenuous Popp, no one, as far as we are aware—at least in this country—has seen one of these reprints, which M. Paulescu affirms are rarer than the originals. If only from twenty to fifty specimens of the first issue were reprinted, they would, in M. Paulescu's own words, be of very considerable value, and would have made their appearance long since. The most important matter is to see what these "reprints" are like; the question of how far "they have succeeded" will probably be the determining factor in the total number of impressions. It will be seen from M. Paulescu's rather loosely worded description that the 81 paras is printed on blue *laid* paper, and the other three values on *wove*, thus exactly reversing the conditions of the originals. If therefore the letter in question is "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," there is nothing to fear on the part of collectors.

The statement that only the 5 paras, black, of the succeeding issue of 1858 (M. Paulescu calls the circular issue 1858 instead of 1854) has been reprinted opens the door once more to a discussion as to the real status of this stamp in its different conditions, which has on numerous occasions been commented on in the *London Philatelist* and other journals. The several conditions, accepted and unaccepted, in which this stamp exists, may be cited as follows :—

1. Clear impression, on thin bluish wove paper, with no break in the outer line below.

2. The like, but on thin white to yellowish paper.

3. Clear impression, on thin white to yellowish paper, but with the break in the outer base-line below.

4. Heavy impressions, showing, more or less, smudges of ink to right and left of the bull's head, and with the break below, on paper more yellowish than the preceding.

5. Impression as last, but of a duller and more woolly appearance, on pelure bluish paper of a deeper and more lilac-blue tinge than No. 1.

Nos. 1 and 2 are both exceedingly rare—the latter so rare that probably less than a dozen copies exist. It is many years since the writer has seen a copy, and he never possessed it in either of his European collections.

No. 3 appears in a considerable variety of impressions, many of them being absolutely the same in impression, tone, paper, and gum as No. 2, with the exception of the break below.

No. 4, which has apparently been (unjustly) looked on latterly as a reprint, is probably only a later impression, which, not being of a satisfactory nature, was, like some of the 1859 issue, held back and ultimately disposed of as remainders.

No. 5 appeared some few years back, in disquieting frequency, in unsevered pairs and even in blocks of four, always unused. It apparently emanated from a highly tainted source in Vienna, and though at first

accepted, has now been denounced by the leading experts on European stamps as either a reprint or a forgery. Mr. Bacon, in *Reprints*, says they are undoubted forgeries. We ourselves have rather leaned to the former hypothesis; and M. Paulescu's letter reopens the question as to the exact status of this "stamp." We shall await with interest further information as to the exact nature and character of the reprinted 5 paras, which, we think, may probably now turn out to be of the hundred specimens distributed to "friends, acquaintances, and collectors" by the Roumanian official and workman. The 5 paras of 1858 is undoubtedly one of the most interesting and mysterious of European stamps, and it is much to be desired that its authentic history should be disclosed to the collecting world.

Occasional Notes.

THE FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION OF THE STAMPS OF THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

AT the meeting of the Philatelic Society of London, held on the 9th of May last, it was agreed to supplement the Exhibition of certain South African Stamps held last year by one devoted to the display of those of the remaining African possessions.

These include the stamps of—

GAMBIA	NORTHERN NIGERIA
GOLD COAST	SOUTHERN „
LAGOS	SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE	BRITISH EAST AFRICA
ST. HELENA	ZANZIBAR
MAURITIUS	SUDAN
NIGER COAST	UGANDA

It was also settled that this Exhibition should take place early in the season, and we trust that intending exhibitors will give early information to the Hon. Secretary of the Society as to the country that they intend to exhibit, and the number of the specimens. The fourteen colonies designated indicate an imposing assemblage of fine and interesting stamps, and should present an Exhibition that will vie with any that have preceded it. The list includes what may fittingly be termed one of the classics of Philately—the stamps of Mauritius, which both on the score of rarity, variety, and interest have hardly any equal. It is some years since a really fine public display of these stamps has been made, and we cheerfully anticipate a philatelic rain of "Post Paids" and "Post Offices"!

BURGLARY OF STAMPS AT MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON'S.

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND SON, of 164, Strand, London, write to say that their premises were entered by burglars on the 19th August, and enclose a

list of some of the stamps which were stolen by them, and ask us to publish same in this journal, a request with which we comply with pleasure, and sincerely hope that Messrs. Bright and Son may recover their stolen stamps. This enterprising firm has indeed had some bad luck since its advent to the Metropolis, with its experience of fire and burglaries, and we trust that it has now passed its period of adversities. It is far easier to steal stamps than to dispose of them when stolen; hence there is hope in this and the following instance that the rightful owners may yet come by their own.

"1 to 12 of each of seventy-eight different sets of stamps, foreign and colonial, one rather noticeable being imperf. Borneo, unused. A quantity of new issues and other attractive stamps from our counter-book, including the very latest colonials, such as King's Head N. Nigeria, Mauritius surcharged 'Postage and Revenue,' etc. A collection of colonials comprising Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, B. Central Africa, B. Honduras, B. Columbia, B. E. Africa, B. Guiana, B. S. Africa. One of the most noticeable stamps of this collection was the 6d., green, Antigua, watermarked Star, imperf., No. 4 in our Catalogue, used. Also Barbados, 1d., pin-perf., unused. B.C.A. £10, fiscal cancellation. Several of the provisional surcharges of Bermuda with clipped perfs. A number of loose stamps and new issues taken from assistants' work-tables, principally sets and dozens of the unused colonials issued during the last three months, including Malta error 'One Pnney,' in block of nine. Used British India stamps—

300 1 a., rose, current.
78 2½ a., green.
73 3 a., orange.
77 12 a., red.
193 8 a., mauve.

A quantity of Austrian, Austrian Levant, and Bavarian stamps, commoner varieties, in bulk. Cape of Good Hope, ½d. on 3d., CC; B. Bechuanaland, 2d. on Cape, first issue, unused. Selection of stamps from France of mixed countries, containing considerable number of first issue Servia, also sets of Roumania Unpaid Letter and Delivery stamps, these latter being loose. This lot was probably to the value of about £20. Quantity of Cape stamps in bulk, being the 4d., 6d., and 1s., CC, of 1865; ½d., 1d., and 4d. of 1871; and the 3d. of 1879, all used."

THE THEFT OF CONSUL WEBER'S COLLECTION.

MR. HARRY HILCKES writes us from 10, Beresford Road, East Finchley, London, N., that a large postage stamp collection, consisting of three *large German* albums, containing one copy each, used and unused, of nearly every stamp issued previous to 1890, has been stolen from Consul Weber. The stamps are mounted, the used and unused specimens being placed over each other in their proper places. The condition of the stamps is as nearly perfect as is possible for such a large collection. There are no cut cards or envelopes. A large number of foreign securities were stolen, together with £150 cash, besides the stamps. If any or all of the above stamps are offered to any of our readers, Mr. Hilckes adds that he would esteem it a favour if he or she would at once telegraph to above address. This is evidently a very serious loss to Consul Weber, with whom we sincerely

sympathise, and we will gladly insert any information that may lead to the apprehension of the thief.

We have since received the German philatelic advertising papers, which contain an official notice from the Hamburg police giving a full description of the stamps and the assumed delinquent, who, it is stated, was the private secretary of the owner of the collection, and has been conspicuous by his absence since the 19th August.

The loss is a very serious one, as not only is the collection missing —a very valuable one, containing many of the great rarities, and estimated to be worth £7,500—but collections of gold and silver Roman coins, thalers, jewellery, and about £175 worth of bank-notes and cash. The Roman coin collection included specimens worth up to £120 each, and apparently the value of the goods missing, beyond the stamps, is of equal or greater value. The loss is therefore of an extremely serious nature, and everyone should loyally lend a hand to assist the unlucky owner. We append a list of some of the principal stamps so that would-be purchasers may be put on their guard. We should add that a reward of £500 is offered for the recovery of the collection entire, or £150 for each book singly.

Country.	No. in Senf's Cat. of 1898–9.	Description.	Value in Marks
Afghanistan	4	½ rupee, brown-violet *	300
Antioquia	1	2½ c., blue	300
,,	2	5 c., blue-green	350
India	13	8 as., large "Service"	300
British Columbia	1	2½d, rose, imperf.*	600
Buenos Ayres	4	5 pesos, yellow	500
Hawaii	2	5 c., blue on white	2000
,,	3	13 c. ,, ,,	1500
Canada	3D	6d., black-violet *	300
Ceylon	12	2s., blue, imperf.*	800
Gaboon	3B	25 c. on 20 c.*	300
Great Britain	1	1d., "V.R." *	300
Heligoland	8	¼ sch., error	300
Lagos	19	10s., lilac-brown	300
Mauritius	5	2d., blue, large fillet	450
Natal	3	9d., blue, first issue	800
,,	4	1s., buff ,,	300
,,	8B	1d., wmk. Star, imperf.	300
,,	9B	3d. ,, ,, ,,	500
Naples	8	½ tor., Arms	300
,,	9	½ tor., Cross *	350
Newfoundland	9	1s., carmine-vermilion	450
Nova Scotia	4	1s., violet	400
Oldenburg	3	⅓ thaler, rose *	350
Portugal	3	50 r., Donna Maria (original) *	500
Prussia	7	2 silgro., solid ground *	400
Reunion	1	15 c.	1000
,,	2	30 c.	1000
Roumania	3	81 paras, circular, used	3000
,,	1	27 ,, ,, ,,	750
,,	2	54 ,, ,, ,,	350
,,	4	108 ,, ,, ,,	600
St. Vincent	19	5s., Star *	450
,,	22	4d. on 1s., vermilion	350
Sierra Leone	1	6d., violet on blue	500
Spain	8	2 reales, 1851	600
,,	8	2 ,, ,, *	800
,,	14	2 ,, 1852	300
,,	23	3 cuartos, bronze, "Madrid" *.	450
,,	23	3 cuartos, bronze, "Madrid," used	350
,,	30	1 rl., 1854, light blue	350
Tuscany	23	3 lire, orange	1300

* Unused.

Reviews.

THE CATALOGUES FOR 1902 OF MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, SENF BROTHERS, AND PAUL KOHL.*

THESE three new catalogues lie side by side on our table, and are now all so well known (and such hardy annuals!) that they may well be considered together as a group. In the short—all too short—time that elapses between the appearances of the leading dealers' catalogues there are but few additions that are novel or important enough to call for special mention. Each of the three catalogues has been carefully written up to date, and each abundantly shows that it is determined not only to maintain but to increase its reputation. Each book becomes fuller, and will—until the limit of philatelic obesity is reached. In the case of Messrs. Senf's Catalogue, there is a remarkable increase of dimensions, as beyond the "normal" addition of forty or fifty pages of fresh adhesives, the entires are now incorporated in an Appendix. No less than 400 pages are devoted to the description of these, and make a total paging of no less than 1,200 leaves! No wonder that the general collector despairs of completeness! The type in Messrs. Senf's Catalogue is larger and bolder than that in its competitors, but it is only in single column, and it is clear that within a short time that firm must have recourse to the double-column system, or their book will be thicker than it is wide! It is, however, an excellent Catalogue and worthy of its long reputation in the past as a philatelic guide.

Herr Paul Kohl's book, though only the third edition, is a doughty opponent in the Teutonic ranks, and we can but confirm our remarks of last season—that it has suddenly leapt into, and fully maintained its position in the very first flight of stamp catalogues. The Chemnitz Catalogue does not include entires, but with eighty additional pages of matter brings its total to 800 leaves. This for adhesives alone gives pause to think, as our friends across the Channel so aptly express it. We note that in the case of both the German works the date given is 1902-3, which haply and happily may indicate the intermission of a year.

In the case of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, the period elapsing since its last publication is only months, but the total destruction of all their stock in the fire at Messrs. Brendon and Son's has necessitated the earliest possible appearance of a new edition. Under these circumstances there is even less than usual to notice as regards novelty, and we can only state that all its former merits are unimpaired, that they have been continued right up to date, and that it is difficult—bar the question of illustrations—to see how a better Catalogue of the stamps of the British Empire could be published.

* *Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire*, 1902: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, W.C. *Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1902-3: Gebrüder Senf, Leipsic. *Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1902-3: Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Saxony.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

INDIA.—Our attention was lately called to an *unused* specimen of the 1 anna, plum, with the surcharge "On H.M.S." *inverted*, and the *M. J.* has met with a *used* copy of this stamp also with an *inverted* overprint.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the new Indian stamps of ¼, ½, and 1 a. adhesives. These and ½ a. envelopes, ¼ a. cards, single and double, with the King's Head, we understand, were issued throughout India on Coronation Day, August 9th.

Adhesives.	3 pies, grey; wmk. Star.
	½ a., pea-green ,,
	1 a., carmine ,,
Envelope.	½ a., green on white.
Wrapper.	¼ a, brown.
Post Cards.	¼ a., red-brown on buff.
	¼+¼ a. ,, ,,

Bhopal.—The death of the Begam, Shah Jahan, which we recorded last year, has naturally caused a new issue of stamps, which has been sent us by Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. We are sorry to see that it includes a high value, 1 rupee, quite unnecessary for postal purposes. There is a uniform design for the whole set, consisting of Persian (?) characters in the centre as upon the rectangular stamps of the previous issues, surrounded by an oval band containing the inscription in English letters "H.H. NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGAM," but commencing at the upper right, instead of the lower left, and continuous as upon the 8 a. stamps. This is enclosed in a fancy rectangular frame, with the letters "B—L—C—I" in circles at the corners, and completed by narrow labels with a scroll pattern, broken in the centre at top and bottom by native characters, of which those below denote the value. The design is lithographed on thin, yellowish white wove paper, imperforate. The ¼ a. value is in sheets of sixteen, the ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a. in sheets of eight, and the higher values are probably also in sheets of that size, but we have only seen single copies at present. In each case there are, as before, as many varieties as there are stamps on the sheet, but we have not found any actual errors, though the "G" of "BEGAM" usually resembles a "C."—*M. J.*

¼ a., red.	2 a., blue.
½ a., black.	4 a., orange.
1 a., brown.	8 a., mauve.

1 rupee, rose.

JAMAICA.—It is reported that a new issue of the pictorial order is being prepared.

Perhaps this is an issue intended to bring joy to the speculator and stamp collector, and only of a temporary nature until a set of King's Heads is ready for issue.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—It is stated in the *P. J. G. B.* that early in August 1d. stamps ran short in the island of Antigua, and that the 4d., 6d., and 7d. stamps were surcharged "One Penny." Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Messrs. Bright and Son submit specimens, and we find the surcharge is in one line and in very small letters on the 7d., with a thin bar below, while it is in two lines and in much larger and clearer type, with a bar below, on the 4d. and 6d. One specimen on each sheet of the 6d. value shows the overprint "One PCNNY" very clearly.

It is further stated that £130 worth at face value were printed, and these were all bought up by speculators the same day.

Provisionals.

"One Penny" on	4d.,	lilac and	orange;	black surcharge.
,,	6d.	,,	brown	,,
,,	7d.	,,	slate	,,

LEVANT (*British Post Offices*).—The new 3d. British Registration envelope has been surcharged "40 Paras" for use here.

Registration Envelope.

3d., pale brown, surcharged "Regn Fee 40 Paras," in blue, in two lines.

MALTA.—*Ewen's Weekly* has the following:—

"The Malta Post Office is so much concerned that those collectors who have purchased 1d. on 2½d. stamps should not be defrauded by false surcharges, and more especially by forged 'One Pnney' errors, that it is marking with a tick in red ink every unsurcharged 2½d. stamp sold by it, so as to prevent as far as possible any would-be faker obtaining material to operate upon. The manuscript 'surcharge' or tick covers the Maltese cross in the upper left-hand corner of each 2½d. stamp."

A post card with the King's Head is reported by the *M. C.*

Post Card. 1d., carmine on cream.

MAURITIUS.—The expected 8 cents of the Arms type has reached this side, and Messrs. Bright and Son send us a specimen. Probably when a sufficient quantity are sold, unsurcharged, the authorities will spoil its appearance with the "Postage and Revenue" overprint.

We hear from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 15 c. now comes with the new surcharge.

Adhesive. 15 c., green and orange, with Postage & Revenue in black.

NATAL.—The *M. C.*, chronicling the new issue of King's Heads, points out that the 5s. and 10s. values are on C C paper, and all the lower values on C A paper.

NEW ZEALAND.—It is reported that a set of Unpaid Letter stamps of a new design is to be issued here.

Ewen's Weekly illustrates the ½d. value already received.

The figure of value is in white in a circle filled in with horizontal lines in red, the rest of the stamp being in green.

"POSTAGE DUE" appears in an arched label above, with name on a straight label at foot.

Postage Due. ½d., green and red; no wmk.; perf. 11.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—Information reaches the *M. J.* that the provisional "½," in red, on half of the 1d., blue, No. 44 in Catalogue, was issued half on the dark blue and half on the pale blue stamps of 1893.

It is also stated by the *M. J.'s* correspondent that one sheet of the dark blue was overprinted and divided in May, 1894, and one sheet of the pale blue was similarly treated in August, 1894.

NORTH BORNEO.—As it was fully expected, the lately issued 10 c. and 16 c. stamps have received the overprint "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in red and black respectively.

Ewen's Weekly informs us that in each sheet of 100 of the 10 c. there are ten stamps without stop after "PROTECTORATE," while the first, fifth, sixth, and tenth rows have faint stops.

Wonderful to relate, the 16 c. stamps have no varieties in the surcharge.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The 6d., blue, has been overprinted $\frac{\text{E.R.I.}}{\text{6d.}}$ in black, with level stops.

The *Philatelic Record* mentions having seen a sheet of the 1d., rose (Cape), surcharged "Orange River Colony," with the missing-stop variety corrected.

Mr. C. J. Daun informs us that he possesses a block of six Orange River Colony 2½d., surcharged "V.R.I.", containing two thick "V"'s, one of which is on the variety with Roman "I" and antique "2"—all stops, of course, raised.

Adhesive. 6d., blue, surcharged $\frac{\text{E.R.I.}}{\text{6d.}}$

PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The Niué and Penrhyn Island stamps are appearing with the various perforations found with the ½d. and 1d. New Zealand, but we hardly think the varieties are worth noting.

We are told that the surcharge on the ½d. value now comes in vermilion, and on the 1d. Penrhyn Island in blue, in place of black.

Lists of freaks are given in *Ewen's*, but, as our contemporary states, they have no philatelic importance, and are therefore hardly worth recording.

ST. LUCIA.—The King's Head stamps of ½d., purple and green, and 1d., purple and carmine, have arrived, and Messrs. Bright and Son submit specimens. The value in each case is on lined ground.

Adhesives. ½d., purple and green.
1d. ,, carmine.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We note in the *P. J. G. B.* that the 1d. reply card has been issued in a new colour.

Post Card. 1d.+1d., rose on buff.

TRANSVAAL.—We are told by *Ewen's Weekly* that the 4d. South African Republic Registration envelope may be found with the

overprint "E.R I." 11 mm., 12½ mm., and 16½ mm. long.

Further additions to the list of King's Head stationery have to be made.

Post Cards. ½+½d., green on buff.
1+1d., carmine ,,
Newsbands ½d., green on buff.
1d., carmine ,,

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—We are informed by *Ewen's Weekly* that the Italian post offices here issued special stamps on September 1st for the first time.

The values known are—

Adhesives. Surcharged on current Italian stamps.
10 para on 5 c., green.
35 ,, 20 c., orange.
40 ,, 25 c., blue.

DENMARK. — Information reaches the *S. C. F.* that by the end of the present month new postals—1 öre, orange-yellow, and 15 öre, violet—and three new Official stamps—1 öre, orange-yellow, 5 öre, green, and 10 öre, carmine—are to be issued.

It is further stated that local letter rate in the capital is to be raised from 4 to 5 öre, and the inland rate from 8 to 10 öre.

FRANCE.—The reply card of 10 centimes has appeared with stamp of the latest type. —*M. C.*

Post Card. 10+10 centimes, carmine on pale blue.

MONTENEGRO.—We find more stationery of the new design to chronicle, and take the following from the *M. C.*:—

Envelopes.
10 heller, rose on white.
25 ,, dark blue on buff.
Letter Card.
25 heller, dark blue on blue.
Post Cards.
5+5 heller, green on buff.
10 ,, rose on blue.
10+10 ,, ,, ,,
Wrappers.
5 heller, green on buff.
10 ,, rose ,,

ROUMANIA.—A Continental journal, it is stated, announces the 10 bani Unpaid Letter stamp on thin unwatermarked paper. Other values to follow.

Postage Due. 10 bani, green; thin paper; no wmk.

RUSSIA.—We are told that the current 10 kop. adhesive may be found on *vertically* laid paper.

SERVIA.—A 5 paras stamp of a new design was chronicled in vol. x. p. 213, and we hear that it is now coming in a much paler colour, and also of another value, 10 paras, rose, and that a 10 paras reply post card has lately appeared.

Adhesives. 5 paras, pale yellow-green; latest design.
10 ,, rose; latest design.
Post Card. 10+10 paras, carmine on buff.

TURKEY.—The 1 piastre envelope has been surcharged 20 para, in blue.—*I. B. J.*

Envelope.
20 para, in blue, on 1 piastre, ultramarine on yellow.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—A correspondent informs *Ewen's Weekly* that the 20 c., 30 c., and 50 c. of the latest design were issued on 19th July.

Adhesives. 20 c., grey and black.
30 c., violet and black.
50 c., yellow and black.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—There is a new set in circulation, and three values so far are known.

They are reported to be lithographed, and the designs consist of the national coat-of-arms with "CORREOS REPUBLIC COLOMBIA" above, and the value below in figures and words.

Adhesives. 5 c., green on green; imperf.
10 c., black on pink ,,
20 c., brown on salmon ,,

HAYTI.—The provisionals recently chronicled with surcharge "Mai—Gt Pre—1902" are now giving way to others similarly surcharged, but dated "Juin"; and, adds *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, specimens are also reported to have been seen dated "Juillet."—*Ewen's Weekly.*

MEXICO.—The *A. J. P.* reports having had submitted for inspection the current 20 c., brown-rose, Official stamp with inverted surcharge, and to have found out of stock the 5 pesos, scarlet, in the same condition.

The provisional 4 c. on 3 c. post card exists in reply form.

Post Card. 4 c.+4 c. on 3 c.+3 c., brown on cream.

PARAGUAY.—Many of the journals report an 8 centavos lithographed stamp of the latest design, perf. 11½.

The *M. C.* informs us that 2 c. stamps may now be cut vertically in half for use as 1 c. stamps.

Adhesive. 8 c., brown, ccurrent design, litho; perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CANTON (*French Post Offices*).—More stationery has been issued here.

Post and letter cards of Indo-China are reported with the "Canton" surcharge in red.

Letter Cards.
15 centimes, black and carmine on rose.
25 ,, blue ,, grey.
Post Card.
10 centimes, black and carmine on greenish.

DUTCH INDIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 3 c., purple, post card, surcharged "2½ c.", in tall capitals.

Post Card. 2½ c., in tall capitals, on 3 c., purple.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Session 1902-3.

President—W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents—J. H. Abbott, W. Grunewald.
Hon. Treasurer—C. H. Coote, Holmefield, Sale.
Hon. Librarian—J. C. North.
Hon. Secretary—
G. Fred H. Gibson, Fairfield, Crumpsalt, Manchester.
Asst. Hon. Sec.—J. S. Gee.
Comptroller—W. Grunewald.
Committee—R. F. Chance, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.

The Meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1902-1903.

1902.

Sept. 26. Opening Meeting.
Paper, "Can the Competitive System at Exhibitions be Improved?" W. D. Beckton.
Discussion to follow.

Oct. 10. Display with Notes, "Samoa." J. H. Abbott.

Oct. 24. Discussion, "Is it best from a Philatelic point of view to collect identical specimens singly or in blocks?" *Affirmative:* W. Grunewald. *Negative:* C. H. Coote. And others.

Nov. 7. Paper, "Sierra Leone." W. W. Munn.

,, 21. General Display of Rarities limited to ten by each member.

Dec. 5. Paper, "Peru, 1858-73." G. L. Campbell, jun.

,, 19. Display with Notes, "Finland." J. H. Abbott, W. D. Beckton.

1903.

Jan. 9. Discussion, "Should Minor Varieties of Perforations be Collected?" *Affirmative:* G. B. Duerst. *Negative:* J. C. North. And others.

,, 23. Paper, "The Stamps of Mecklenburg." G. B. Duerst.

Feb. 4. (Wednesday.) Annual Dinner, 6.30 p.m.

,, 20. Display with Notes, "Morocco Agencies." J. C. North.

Mar. 6. Display with Notes, "Minor Varieties of Holland." R. F. Chance.

,, 20. "Five Minutes with Interesting Stamps." F. J. Beazley, G. F. H. Gibson, N. Heywood.

April 3. Paper, "Sicily." W. D. Beckton.

[The intervening weeks have an evening devoted to auction lots.—Ed.]

Correspondence.

Communications.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* The London Philatelist, Kingston Lodge, Richmond Place, Brighton.

Advertisements *should be sent to* Mr. A. Churchill Emerson (Advertising Department), Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

Subscriptions.—The London Philatelist *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

Sir,—I shall be much indebted to anyone who can give information on the following bibliographic points :—

1. In No. 10 of *James R. Grant and Co.'s Philatelical Circular*, published at Torquay in December, 1874, there is advertised a book, "Charles Lysaght: a novel devoid of novelty. By P. M. Berton. Two vols. 8vo. Cloth, price 21s." In the British Museum Catalogue the work is entered under "Berton, P. M."; but I have reason to believe that this is a pseudonym. Was the author the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, whose *Philatelical Journal, Philatelical Catalogue*, and *Stamp Collector's Handbook* were all published by James Grant and Co.?

2. How far back is it possible to trace advertisements from dealers in stamps? I have lying before me the first number of the *Stamp Collector's Review and Monthly Advertiser*, published at Liverpool in December, 1862—the earliest English philatelic magazine. It contains advertisements from dealers in Bath, Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, Darlington, Dover, Falmouth, Glasgow (2), Grantham, Hartlepool (3), Leeds, Liverpool (7), London (7), Manchester, Middlesborough, Newport, Nottingham, Stockport; so that obviously in 1862 the trade was by no means in its infancy. In the first number of the *Philatelic Journal of America* (St. Louis, March, 1885) it is said that advertisements from English dealers appeared so far back as 1857. I have been unable to obtain confirmation of this assertion. A note on the subject in *Notes and Queries* for 2nd August last has not yet brought any satisfactory reply.

3. In the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany's *Philatelical Library* (St. Louis, 1874), Part iii., "Articles on Stamp Collecting," I find the entry, "* I. Annuaire Scientifique, 1855. Stamp Collectors." This item, the asterisk prefixed to which shows that it had not been seen by Mr. Tiffany, puzzles me. The only *Annuaire Scientifique* that I can trace is the periodical of that name edited by P. P. Dehérain, the first issue of which is dated 1862.

4. In Messrs. Hardy and Bacon's excellent work *The Stamp Collector* (London, 1898), page 181, it is stated that "the first stamp auction in London . . . took place at Sotheby's, the well-known book salerooms, on 18th March, 1872. The experiment was not altogether successful, and it was not repeated till 24th November, 1888, when one was held by Mr. Thomas Bull, at 77, Chancery Lane." The second sentence makes an incorrect assertion. I have before me

the "Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Foreign Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes, formed by M. Clansius, deceased, up to 1865 . . . which will be sold by Auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge . . . on Monday, the 11th day of August, 1873." Did no auction sale take place between 1873 and 1888? The sale of 1872 is described at considerable length in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* and the *Philatelical Journal* of April, 1872.

I am, yours faithfully,
P. J. ANDERSON.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, ABERDEEN.
3rd September, 1902.

The Market.

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

THE "off" season as regards stamp auctions has been of the shortest, and may be almost said—like this year's summer—to have been so short as to be beneath notice. Messrs. Plumridge and Co. held their first sale on the 16th and 17th of this month, followed on the 23rd and 24th by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, and on the 25th and 26th by Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, including a unique block of four of the 1d., red, Cape, wood block, on the original, one being the error 4d., red. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's catalogue included a fine collection of Europeans and also a choice collection of British colonials. The latter, which was the property of a member of the London Philatelic Society, included a large and well-selected lot of the old Australian issues.

* * *

WE much regret to hear that Mr. H. W. Plumridge will unfortunately be unable to conduct the earlier sales for his firm, owing to continued bad health. There are good hopes, however, that before long he will be attending to business again, and in the meantime the sales will be conducted by Mr. Telfer.

* * *

MR. W. H. PECKITT has sent the following notice of removal:—

"SIR,—I beg to inform you that I shall on the 8th of September move to my new address, No. 47, Strand (nearly opposite), of which premises I have secured the lease.

"As I shall occupy the whole house, and the room available will therefore be considerably more extensive than I have hitherto had at my disposal, I shall hope to give that attention to other departments of the business which, owing to lack of space, has not hitherto been possible."

Mr. Peckitt's new premises are in every way vastly superior to his former domicile. The entire house is devoted to the stamp business, and is equipped and furnished in the most luxurious fashion. The basement contains a large, absolutely fire-proof strong room, in which not only Mr. Peckitt's valuable stock is nightly housed, but possesses iron lockers for the convenience of customers who may wish to deposit their collections during absence. In addition to the large and tastefully fitted shop, there is, on the ground floor, a big, cheerful, well-lit *salon*, where clients can now inspect with every comfort the many treasures that Mr. Peckitt's stock embraces. The proprietor's own office, on the first floor, will be a very pleasant room, and all his employees are now installed in commodious and airy rooms.

Mr. Peckitt has obviously expended a large sum in thus transforming his new domicile, but the alterations (by Messrs. Sage and Son) have been effected with regard alike to taste and business convenience, and Mr. Peckitt must be congratulated on having premises that assuredly have but very few equals in the whole of the stamp world.

* * *

WE have received the following circular from Mr. T. H. Nicolle:—

"14, HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY,
"*29th July*, 1902.

"DEAR SIR,—It has been pointed out to me by my late partner, Mr. J. H. Smyth, of 88, King Street, Sydney, that the Circulars, Price Lists, and Catalogues recently issued by me, bearing the name of the late firm of Smyth and Nicolle, and containing advertisements of the agency of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Philatelic Publishers, of London, and the *Australian Journal of Philately*, are calculated to create the impression that I have purchased the whole of the business and goodwill of the late firm, that I am the Sydney agent for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and that the *Australian Journal of Philately* is published and carried on in connection with my business. This impression would be an erroneous one, and now I beg to inform you—

"(1) That I have not purchased the whole of the stock of the late firm;

"(2) That part of such stock was taken over by Mr. J. H. Smyth on the dissolution of the partnership between us; and

"(3) That Mr. Smyth is now the sole Australian agent for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and the sole proprietor of the *Australian Journal of Philately*.

"Yours truly,
"T. H. NICOLLE."

THE

London Philatelist

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. OCTOBER, 1902. No. 130.

The New Issue Question.

ONE can hardly take up any journal devoted to stamp collecting or peruse any new catalogue without the important question of the new issues staring one in the face. We have no wish to go over well-trodden ground in suggesting how far the new stamps are to be collected and what they are going to supersede, nor have we any grounds for descanting upon them in a strictly philatelic manner. There are, however, points outside these that may have a permanent influence upon the future race of stamp collectors, and which, in the real interests of our readers and friends, it is well to look in the face.

The processes of acquisition and collection of new issues —by no means synonymous terms—have been in course of rapid evolution of recent years, and have now reached the point of practically full development. In the earliest days of stamp existence, 1840 to 1860, the purchase of unused stamps at the post offices was a virtually undiscovered operation, with the result that the majority of the stamps of that period are practically unattainable now without the concomitant of a postmark.

In the middle period, 1860 to 1880, one or two enterprising firms started and continued the regular purchase of new issues, and in one case—that of M. Moens—he must have, by steady and persistent importations for a generation, have reaped a fortune that was as well earned as it was colossal. As generally acknowledged to-day, the philatelic world is indebted to M. J. B. Moens' prescience for the bare existence of hundreds, or almost thousands, of unused varieties. Mr. Stanley Gibbons was the other leading importer during this period, and to that gentleman also is due the gratitude of many of those who were enabled to purchase our older colonial stamps, unattainable now in unused condition, at twice their face value.

It is, however, in the third portion of Philately's short history, 1880 to

date—*commencement et fin de siècle*—that the new issue side of collecting has been, to use a modern slang phrase, boomed for all it is worth. The lowered postal rates, quickened communication, and wider facilities for inter-continental correspondence have rendered the task of the importer of stamps quite childlike in its simplicity. The enormous increase of new issues is also a factor of vital import in connection herewith. In this country notably, the remarkable prominence that has been attained by colonial developments, dynastic changes and war, has quickened the interest and prompted the acquisition of our Empire's stamps in a manner that was not even dreamt of ten years since. The accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. may be said to denote the high-water mark of the flood of new issues. Colony after colony is now appearing with His Majesty's portrait superseding the time-honoured presentment of our late gracious Queen, and it is inevitable that so striking a feature will induce the purchase of the New Reign stamps, not only among the ranks of the collector, but among many members of the great world outside. In the case of the Transvaal War this was notably so, and there must be, in military and civil ranks alike, thousands of holders of the *ci-devant* African States' stamps who were previously immune from the philatelic fever. The Boer generals to-day, in their ill-advised begging promenade, are even selling the superseded issues of the Transvaal to their Continental sympathisers.

With this extended demand has come the inevitable supply. As we have pointed out, in earlier days the dealer importing a medium quantity of new issues—very limited as to high values—promptly and cheerfully placed these on sale at twice face value, holding over probably a small balance to be sold ultimately at many times face value. This was eminently sound finance for the dealer, and injured no one, as the collector's purchases also increased *pari passu*. In the twentieth century "we have changed all that." The new issues are purchased wholesale, retail, and for exportation; they are bought and held by the pane or the entire sheet, and they are frequently stored away in the dealer's reserve stock in serried masses. Nor is the attention confined, as in olden days, to the low values; the would-be wary ones now set special store by the higher denominations, which have so often in bygone days risen to an enormous value. Independently of all the foregoing, whose interest may be said to be almost entirely financial, the genuine collector has taken to revelling in these new and frequently attractive new issues, and swells his collection with blocks of every shade and printing, with corners of the sheets showing marginal numbers, printers' marks, etc., repeating this process with each sub-variety of perforation and paper, and, in short, multiplies fifty-fold the new issue requirements of a score of years ago.

There is much that is tempting in this accumulative collecting, and it must be conceded that the beginner who starts with new issues may be frequently led on to take the older ones. Nor are we concerned to discourage the new collector, but rather to point out to him that there is cloud as well as silver lining in his philatelic horizon. The "new collector," accumulator, or speculator has the great initial advantage of risking very little, his purchases being made—under modern competition and facilities—at a very slight percentage over face value. This, however, he regards simply as

his base on which to build his future profit; and it is exactly on this point that we wish to sound a note of warning. We have purposely drawn attention to the vastly altered phases of stamp importing in modern days in order to accentuate our forecast of what the future will be. One frequently reads or hears glowing analyses of what ten pounds spent in colonial issues ten or twenty years back would be worth to-day, and the new collector is invited to follow this example, to be wise in time, and retire upon a well-earned philatelic competence! These arguments are, however, absolutely fallacious and misleading. The elementary fact is ignored that it is the relative existence of the few copies that has created the value in the past. This "jobbing backward" advice can be reduced in a word to the absurd—*e.g.* "It is calculated that the investment of ten pounds in purchasing unused stamps at face value prior to 1850 would now represent a capital of *twenty thousand pounds*. We would therefore urge our clients to seize the golden opportunity of the present and purchase stamps that must rapidly appreciate," etc., etc.! Comment is not required!

The real fact is that, with very rare exceptions, very few of the stamps issued during the past ten years will leave the holder any profit, and on the average, if he reckon interest of money, he will be a loser. We know instances of investments made—with great inner knowledge of the market—during the past few years, in which the investors have struck no reefs, and have candidly confessed that they would have done far better to invest in the sweet simplicity of Consols. We have alluded at some length to this matter, as we think it is a material factor in the progress of Philately that the genuine collector should be warned against rash and speculative enterprise; and we therefore invite the serious consideration of all who may read these lines as to whether it is not wiser to put their faith in the old lamps rather than the new.

Since the foregoing was written the *A. J. P.* has made the following similar remarks:—

"Periodically someone turns up an old catalogue and reprints a lot of the prices, paralleled by those now current. Probably the compiler's idea is that collectors will find this sort of thing amusing, but he is often mistaken. The deadly parallel is seldom pleasing to those who are touched by it. The knowledge that forty years ago we might have bought for pennies things that now cost pounds is neither useful nor entertaining. It does not aid us to distinguish among the common stamps of to-day the rarities of the future, and it does not please us to know that things that are now among the unattainables could once have been purchased for almost nothing. A few of us have realised the futility of these comparative tables of values and do not waste time in reading them, but many collectors peruse them eagerly and then sigh because they were not collectors in the days of long ago when such wonderful bargains were attainable, or talk of the fortunes that they might have made had they been around on bargain day and bought all the stamps in sight. It is a pity that such interesting possibilities are preceded by the little word 'If.'"



Notes on the Stamps of Tasmania.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on April 25th, 1902.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 215.)



NOW pass to the 1d., 2d., and 4d. stamps of the new De la Rue (1869–70) type and to the new values of 3d., 10d., 8d., 9d., and 5s., etc., of the same type.

The new value 10d. and the 1d., 2d., and 4d. of the De la Rue type were issued on the 1st November, 1870, the 1d., 2d., and 4d. superseding the Perkins and Bacon type of those values. The plates, which were electro-types, consisted of 120 stamps, in two panes of sixty stamps, separated by a plane-space, and therefore were unsuitable for the old double-lined figured watermarked paper supplied by Messrs. Perkins and Bacon; and the demand for the stamps being urgent, three sorts of paper were obtained from the colony of New South Wales, bearing the watermark "2," "4," and "10" respectively. Mr. Basset Hull gives at page 70 of his treatise a list of the printings of this series of stamps, from which I have compiled the following table, adding the perforations of the several varieties, so far as Mr. Napier and myself have yet found them :—

Perforations.		Date of Printing.	
W and 11½	2d., on paper watermarked "2"	Oct., 1870, 240,000 Nov., 1870, 240,000 Dec., 1870, 240,000 May, 1871, 240,240 Jan., 1872, 240,000 June, 1872, 240,000	1,440,240
W . .	4d. (blue), on paper watermarked "4" . . .	Oct., 1870 . .	72,000
W and 11½	10d. on paper watermarked "10"	Oct., 1870 . .	54,000
W and 11½*	1d., on paper watermarked "10"	Oct., 1870, 185,760	266,120
	1d., on paper watermarked "10"	Nov., 1870, 180,360	
W only .	1d., on paper watermarked "4"	Feb., 1871 . .	108,120

As I have above mentioned, Mr. Basset Hull states (*Tasmania*, p. 67) that these stamps were all perforated by Messrs. Walch, exclusively with "their 11½ machine"; but on page 70 he mentions in his synopsis that they are "perforated 11½ and 12."

* Since writing the above text Mr. Giwelb has informed me that he has recently found a copy of the 1d., rose, watermarked "10," perforated 11½.

Mr. Napier and myself, after examining numerous copies, have failed to find any 1d. or 4d. perforated otherwise than W, while we have found the 2d. and the 10d. perforated W and also 11½. On looking at the above table it will be observed that the latest printing of the 1d. was February, 1871; while of the 2d. there were printings so late as June, 1872. This is therefore consistent with the statement in Mr. Basset Hull's treatise that the 11½ (Government) machine was acquired somewhere in 1871. The 1d. and 2d. were all issued and soon exhausted; but according to Mr. Hull there was only one printing of the 10d., and of the original printing of 54,000 he states (Appendix A) that no less than 28,620 remained in stock on the 31st December, 1889. The stamp is usually found perforated W, and in that condition is quite common. Mr. Basset Hull states in *Tasmania* (p. 93) that a few sheets of this value were perforated 12; in October, 1889, and again in the tenth volume of the *London Philatelist*, at page 196, that the 10d. was issued in 1890 perforated 12. I have no doubt that the stamps actually issued in November, 1870, were perforated W. The 11½ perforation must have taken place at some other time or times in or after 1871; I have a copy dated 8th October, 1875. The stamp thus perforated is certainly not easy to find unused, and was probably not bought for stock by dealers.

The 4d., blue, was suppressed in 1871. It is said that only 7,290 were issued, and though the remainders were kept in stock for some years, they were ultimately destroyed by the Government in 1882 (48,000 stamps). However, Mr. Basset Hull (p. 68) points out that the figures furnished from official sources do not balance by 16,080.

As regards shades and appearance, the 1d., watermarked "10," is found in a dull carmine, and also in a paler rose-carmine; some specimens are clearly printed, but as a rule the execution is poor and blotchy. There are several shades of the 2d., as might be expected from the large number (six) of separate printings. There is a pale emerald-green similar to one of the printings of the 2d., on paper watermarked "TAS," of 1875–6, a full blue-green, a full yellow-green, and a dark green. The two latter are found perforated W and 11½, and are therefore probably two of the later printings of the stamp.

The next date of importance is the arrival in the Colony, early in 1871, of a supply of paper watermarked "TAS," 1st type, and two new plates of 3d. and 5s. These new plates, like the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 10d., consisted of 120 impressions arranged in the same way, and the watermarks on the paper were of course distributed on the new paper so as to be in register with the impressions. A curious slip occurs in Mr. Hull's treatise, and is repeated throughout the work. At page 74 and elsewhere he states that the height of the word "TAS" is 5 mm. It is in fact 7½ mm. Its length is 15½ to 16 mm. I should mention that the "TAS" paper, 1st type, varies considerably in thickness and general appearance; sometimes it is highly surfaced, at other times unsurfaced, and sometimes it is so thin that the watermark shows right through the impressions, the gum in such case giving the stamp a greasy look. This latter variety was used frequently for the colonial prints of 1890–1900. Sometimes it is very thick, almost card.

It may be as well here to remark that in 1878 Messrs. De la Rue prepared new paper with the 2nd type of "TAS" watermark. This they employed

first for printing the 1d. and 2d. stamps for the Government (see B. H., p. 83); and when further orders were received from the Colony for watermarked paper the firm supplied paper of this description. The paper with the 2nd type of watermark first arrived in the Colony in 1880. There is in this case a similar curious slip in Mr. Basset Hull's treatise, which is repeated throughout the work. At page 83 and in other places he gives the height of the surcharge as 6 mm. It should be $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The length is 13 mm.

I will now deal with each of the values in issue between the years 1871 and 1900.

The 1d.

From May, 1871, to June, 1878, there were fifteen separate local printings on paper watermarked "TAS," 1st type. The shades vary considerably. I have seen a stamp in mint condition of a distinct purple carmine (? Mr. Basset Hull's "lake"; see his synopsis, p. 79); as appears from the dated specimens in my collection, the first printings were a dull rose-red. In 1872 the shades were of a carmine. There was one printing in a deep blood-red, or vermilion as it is generally called. I possess among others a specimen dated May 22nd, 1873. This variety, according to Mr. Basset Hull, was printed in April, 1873. The latest printings were paler, varying from rose to pink. There is one noticeable variety printed in pink on thin highly surfaced paper, but there are no traces of the crude aniline colours. In some of the printings the ink was applied carelessly, with the result that the stamps appear to have been printed from worn plates. The thickness and surface of the paper vary considerably; there is in my collection a dated specimen (1874) on highly surfaced paper, and also one on card dated 1872. As a rule these stamps are found perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, but a few are found perforated W. The earliest printings were on the unsurfaced paper mentioned below, under the heading of the 3d.

Some time before 1878 the plate of the 1d. must have received damage, causing the curious defect in the sixtieth stamp of the right pane; it is found in two or more of the shades, but I think the injury must have occurred after April, 1873, as I believe it is not found in the vermilion shade. There are two other varieties, due to damage to the plates, in the word "TASMANIA." These stamps are occasionally found imperforate. There is a used copy in this condition in my collection.

In October, 1878 (Basset Hull, p. 83), the Government received the new 1d. and 2d., printed by Messrs. De la Rue from plates in their possession on their new highly surfaced paper watermarked with the "TAS" 2nd type. As in the case of the plates sent to the Colony in 1869, these new plates consisted of two panes of sixty stamps arranged in ten rows of six stamps. Two of these sheets as subsequently surcharged "Halfpenny" are represented in my collection. These stamps were also perforated by Messrs. De la Rue with one of their comb machines gauging 14. The new 1d. plate, of course, does not show the above-mentioned defects in the colonial plate. From this time onwards Messrs. De la Rue sent out supplies of the 1d. and also of the 2d. printed from these new plates; but it happened from time to time that the supply of

the 1d. London-printed stamps gave out, and owing to the inevitable delay which necessarily occurred in obtaining fresh supplies from London, it became necessary to print this 1d. value from the old plates in the hands of the Government. According to Mr. Basset Hull and the references below cited, this happened on the following occasions :—

(*a*) In 1889 there were printed 120,000 in bright brick-red on paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type (see Basset Hull, p. 93). They were all perforated 11½ according to these authorities, and certainly I have not found any perforated otherwise, and Mr. Hull, in his article in volume x. of the *London Philatelist*, at page 198, says that in this printing the watermark runs from lower left corner to upper right looking at the face of the stamp.

(*b*) In April, 1891, there were printed at the *Mercury* newspaper office a further 60,000 in the same shade. This time the paper used was also watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, but the paper was inverted, so that on looking at the stamp in front the "TAS" reads from right bottom to upper left. I have not found a copy perforated otherwise than 11½.

(*c*) In the same month there were printed by the Government printer 419,280 (1,747 sheets), in a bright aniline rosy carmine, on the old paper watermarked "TAS," 1st type. (*Lond. Phil.*, vol. x. p. 198, "The perforation was 11½ and 12.")

(*d*) Again, Mr. Basset Hull mentions in his article in volume x. of the *London Philatelist*, at page 198, that in June, 1891, there was a further printing by the Government printer of 240,000. Mr. Basset Hull does not mention the colour, but states that the stamps were perforated partly by the 11½ and partly by the "12" machines, and that the paper of the 2nd type of "TAS" watermark was used. I think that the colour of the stamps here referred to must be one or more of the rose-aniline derivatives. I must add that I have not yet found any of these rose-aniline stamps on the 2nd type of "TAS" watermarked paper perforated 11½.

I find in the fourth volume of Vindin, at page 146 (May, 1891), a letter from Mr. Hull which, after referring to the 1d., vermilion, of April, 1891 (which I assume to be the shade I have called bright brick-red), and other matters, mentions (3) a large quantity of 1d. printed in rosy carmine, perforated 11½, printed on paper watermarked "TAS" of the 1st type, and states that the latter "are identical in paper and shade and perforation with some of the local printing of 1877." I cannot understand this passage. So far as I have examined the issues of 1871–8 I have never seen any trace of a carmine or rosy shade which could in any way be considered aniline; on the other hand, I have not come across any of the local 1d. stamps of 1889–91 of non-aniline colours, except, of course, possibly the brick-red stamps.

Finally Vindin, at page 178, under date 20th July, 1891, gives the following list of the then recent local printings—five main varieties :—

(1)	1d.,	vermilion,	wmk. type	2 ;	perforated	11½.
(2)		rose shades	,, ,,	2	,,	,,
(3)		,,	,, ,,	1	,,	,,
(4)		,,	,, ,,	2	,,	12
(5)		,,	,, ,,	1	,,	,,

Assuming that, in this list, by "rose shades" various aniline tints are intended, and reading W for "12," I have come across all these varieties except, as above mentioned, the second. See the synopsis below.

I must now refer to the 1d. of the platypus type. These were printed by Messrs. De la Rue from plates prepared by them on the paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, and are of a slate colour. At first they were purely fiscals, but by virtue of the Post Office Act, 1882, all stamps provided for by that Act and by the thereby repealed Stamp Duties Acts were authorised to be used for postal purposes. This Act was expressly retrospective, and legalised for postal use not only the then current and future fiscal, but also all obsolete fiscal stamps, and in fact during long periods the 3d., 6d., and 1s. platypus type were the only postage stamps of those values on sale; and even for some eighteen months the 1d. with the Queen's Head was withdrawn from sale and the same value of the platypus type alone sold for postage purposes (Basset Hull, p. 91).

The 2d.

It should be remembered that the 2d. De la Rue type, on the New South Wales paper, watermarked single line "2," remained in use until late in 1872, the last printing on that paper taking place in June of that year, while the first printing on the paper "TAS," 1st type, took place in November, 1872. There were altogether no less than fifteen separate local printings of this value on the last-mentioned paper, between November, 1872, and October, 1878, when they were superseded by the stamps printed by Messrs. De la Rue from the new plates on paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, and perforated 14. There have been no subsequent local printings from the original plates in the Colony.

As regards the fifteen local printings of 1872-8, there are, as might be expected, many varieties of shade. The earliest stamps, so far as I can judge from the dated specimens which have come under my notice, were of a deep rich green shade (dated specimen, March, 1873). These, I think, were followed by the well-known sap-green or pale yellow-green—very difficult to find unused in mint condition. Mr. Basset Hull gives the date of the printing of the stamp as December, 1875. I possess a copy dated the 21st December, 1875. I quote the following other shades, with dates of obliterated specimens, in cases where I have seen them: full distinctly bluish green (dated specimen, March, 1876), light bluish or emerald-green (February, 1876). Personally I have never seen these stamps perforated other than $11\frac{1}{2}$, but Mr. Basset Hull, in a passage I have before referred to, states in his treatise at page 77 that a few of them were in 1878 perforated by Messrs. Walch, presumably by the machine gauging W.

Probably the stamps watermarked "TAS," 1st type, gave out about 1878. In October, 1878, the Government received from London (together with the 1d. before mentioned) a supply of the 2d. printed by Messrs. De la Rue from new plates of the same design prepared and retained by them. These and the subsequent printings of Messrs. De la Rue are the well-known stamps printed in a bright green on the surfaced paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd

type, and perforated by one of Messrs. De la Rue's comb machines gauging a regular 14. From that date until the issue of the pictorial stamps of 1900 these were the only 2d. stamps sold by the Government. There have been many printings by Messrs. De la Rue, and there are slight variations of shade.

The 3d.

Between 1871, when the plate of the 3d. was first received, and 1877 there were printed 1,380,000 stamps, in nine separate printings. The shades vary considerably; the earlier printings were in (*a*) a deep red-brown. (I possessed a specimen obliterated with a postmark bearing the date 1871.) These were followed successively by (*b*) deep purple, (*c*) black-brown, and (*d*) rich to pale Indian red. In these, as in the other values, the paper varies as to surface and thickness. Mr. Basset Hull shows (p. 73) that the first instalment of "TAS," 1st type, was sent out to the Colony in an unsurfaced condition. The plate of the 3d. received damage some time during this period in the form of an oblique scratch across one of the stamps, which is found in all the subsequent printings. Apparently there was another printing in January, 1878 (see Basset Hull, p. 84), and this was presumably on the old "TAS" paper, 1st type, and printed in Indian red. I do not know why it was not included in the table on page 78 of Mr. Basset Hull's treatise.

In 1880 a supply of paper with the "TAS" watermark, 2nd type, arrived in the Colony from London, and Mr. Basset Hull states (p. 84) that there was a printing of the 3d. on this new paper in April, 1880, but he does not say when the stamps were issued. According to Mr. Basset Hull (p. 92), some of the sheets of the 3d. were perforated with the "new perforating machine gauging 12" acquired by the Government in 1884; but it is not stated whether these were of the April, 1880, printing or not.

The Stamp Act, 1882, to which I have already alluded, applied to this value also, and we must now include under this value the 3d. platypus type as well as the divers conditions of the 3d. fiscal of the St. George and the Dragon type.

Unfortunately Mr. Basset Hull does not give an exhaustive table of the printings subsequent to April, 1880; but I gather that there has recently been a further issue of the 3d. on the paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, as it is now a very common stamp, to be obtained unused at little over face value. It is perforated W (not true 12). Previously to this the 3d. platypus type had done duty for this value for some years. As regards perforations, I possess copies perforated 11½ and a few perforated W, which are more particularly set out in the synopsis below.

The 4d.

According to Mr. Basset Hull's table of printings (p. 78), there were only 120,000 stamps printed between 1871 and 1878, in two equal separate printings, in July, 1876, and July, 1878. There are two distinct shades—one a dull yellow, the other a rich brownish ochre—besides less pronounced shades of both. I possess a copy of the latter shade dated August,

1877. It is not stated when they were issued. Generally they are perforated 11½, but I possess a copy of the dull yellow perforated W. There were further printings in January, 1883, March, 1885, and August, 1888, each of 60,000 stamps (Basset Hull, p. 91). Mr. Basset Hull states (p. 92) that some of these were perforated with the "new perforating machine gauging 12." The printings of 1883 and 1885 I take to have been of the chromo or golden yellow shade, and of the olive-yellow on the paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type. The printing of August, 1888, according to Mr. Basset Hull (p. 92), was perforated 12 (? W). This printing must have been of the pale lemon shade, for Mr. Basset Hull says that it included the sheets printed on both sides, which are of that pale colour, and are, I believe, always found perforated W.

In 1891, 60,000 stamps were printed in bistre-brown on the paper watermarked "TAS," 1st type. The paper is in this case highly surfaced and very thin, and the watermark shows right through the paper. Mr. Basset Hull, in his recent article in volume x. of the *London Philatelist*, at page 199, states that these stamps were perforated 11½, but hitherto I have only seen specimens perforated W. Subsequently—viz. in 1896—there was another printing in two shades of pale chalky brown on paper watermaked "TAS," 2nd type. So far I have only found this variety perforated W. This stamp remained in use until the issue, in 1900, of the current pictorial issue.

The 9d.

There have been only two printings of this stamp. The first, printed in deep blue in September, 1871, consisted of 60,000 stamps, on the paper watermarked "TAS," 1st type. These were not all perforated and issued at once; on the contrary, they were issued in instalments from time to time, sometimes perforated 11½ and at other times W. The latter generally are of a somewhat lighter shade. The second printing, which must have taken place about 1896, was on the paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type. The shades of the stamps of the printing vary from pale chalky blue to full deep blue. So far I have only found these stamps perforated, and they are still current.

The 10d.

I have already dealt with this value.

The 5s.

There have been several printings of this stamp, the first (60,000) in March, 1871. These were printed on the unsurfaced paper (watermarked "TAS," 1st type) sent out in 1871, and have a rough appearance. The second printing was made in 1872, on paper watermarked as before, but surfaced, and the stamps consequently have a more finished appearance. The colour of the first printing may be described as dull reddish purple, while that of the second was a deep rich purple. They were both perforated 11½. There was a third printing of one book (60,000 stamps) in May, 1879, which Mr. Basset Hull says (p. 84) was printed in the violet fugitive ink. I have boiled several specimens bearing dates from 1878 to 1884, and they all

appear to be printed with ink of the same nature, and in my opinion the shade of these stamps is more accurately described as mauve. They are the stamps which are usually found in mint condition in dealers' stock books. I possess specimens bearing dates September, 1879, August, 1884, and January, 1889; some of them are perforated 11½, others W.

After 1882 the 5s. St. George and the Dragon fiscal was under the Stamp Duties Act, 1882, used in place of the De la Rue Queen's Head stamps; but on the stock of this fiscal giving out, a fourth and last printing of the 5s. Queen's Head took place in 1885. Mr. Basset Hull says, at page 92 of his work, that it was "printed in mauve colour on glazed paper, with the 2nd type of 'TAS' watermark . . . and perforated both 11½ and 12." The statement as to the watermark was corrected in the fourth volume of *The Australian Philatelist* (of 25th October, 1897, pp. 31, 32), which lists the printing as on the 1st type of paper. I possess an unused specimen of the 5s. in a mauve colour, perforated W, and watermarked "TAS," 1st type, on highly glazed chalky paper. Some time in 1893 the now current bicoloured stamp, printed by Messrs. De la Rue, of the new design and on the paper watermarked "TAS," 3rd type, below mentioned, appeared.

I have now to refer to three new values, viz. the ½d., the 2½d., and the 8d.

The ½d.

In 1888 a stamp of this valuation was required for the prepayment of the postage of newspapers, and a plate of 120 impressions was ordered from the engraver of the Victorian Government. The design was a coarse imitation of the De la Rue type of 1870; but as the plate was not ready at the time it was required, recourse was had to surcharging the then current 1d. Queen's Head stamps, of Messrs. De la Rue, with the word "Halfpenny," in black, over the original value. The surcharge was type-set in a frame or forme composed of 120 repetitions of the word "Halfpenny." There were two printings; the first consisted of 60,000 stamps. When the frame was put aside, two of the letters in the second stamp of the right-hand pane were disturbed, so as to make the impression read "H ⁊fpenny." When the second printing was ordered a few sheets were struck off with the error, but it was soon discovered and the error corrected, and a further 60,000 stamps were printed (Basset Hull, p. 92).

There are besides this error the following variations, which are found in the same positions on the sheets.

The following occur as well on the sheet containing the error "⁊" as on the sheet without the said error:—

Description.	Position.
(1) Broken "p", the lower part of the straight upright stroke missing "ɒ"	Left pane, Nos. 25, 55.
(2) "y" depressed	Left pane, No. 38.
(3) Broken "l", thus "ı"	Left pane, No. 54.
(4) The loop of the "p" flattened, thus "p" . .	Right pane, No. 60.
The following occurs only on the sheet containing the error "⁊":	
(5) "lf" raised	Right pane, No. 12.

If Mr. Basset Hull's theory is right, namely, that there were two printings, that the error "ᴉ" did not occur in the first and that the type as set up was retained and used for the second printing, that the error was caused by a shifting of the types of the letters "ᴉ" through a blow, and that it was corrected after a few sheets had been printed, it is likely enough that the minor variety (5) would not have been corrected, and would therefore occur in sheets after the correction. The shifting of these letters "lf" would be accounted for in the same way as the error "ᴉ".

The plate of the ½d. having arrived from Victoria, there were several printings made from it, commencing in August, 1889. At first the paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, was used, and the stamps were perforated 11½. In 1891 there was a printing (239,760 stamps, according to Mr. Basset Hull), in shades varying from orange-brown to orange, on the paper watermarked "TAS," 1st type, perforated 11½ and W. Mr. Basset Hull gives all the subsequent printings as on the paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, perforated "11½ and 12." The shades vary from orange-red to yellow (see the synopsis below). This stamp was superseded in 1892 by the bicoloured (orange and purple) stamp printed by Messrs. De la Rue, in sheets of 240 (four panes of sixty, on new paper), to which I will refer later.

The 2½d.

This value was required for the purpose of the Postal Union, to which Tasmania was admitted, and was at first produced by surcharging a printing of the old 9d. plate, but in different shades of blue, with 120 impressions of "2½d." transferred from a type-setting of a like number to a lithographic stone.

The first issue was in January, 1891. The stamp is perforated 11½, is watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, and is of a pale chalky blue.

According to Mr. Basset Hull's recent article in the tenth volume of the *London Philatelist*, page 197, there was one and only one sheet impressed with an inverted surcharge, which, however, was corrected by a second printing upright. According to this statement, only 120 of this variety could have ever existed. I have seen a pair of stamps of which one was doubly surcharged, while the other bore only the single surcharge. This is explained by the fact that the inverted surcharge was not in horizontal register with the stamp. In May, 1891, there was a second issue of the same surcharge on a printing of the 9d. in Prussian blue, on paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, also perforated 11½.

In June, 1891, there was a third and last printing of 120,000 stamps. The stamps, as before, were printed on the "TAS" 2nd type paper, but were of a pale blue and perforated W. A new surcharge was made for the issue, having the "d" separated from the figures by a greater (3 mm.) interval. The surcharge of this third printing was intended to be black, and most of the specimens bear this colour; but for some reason, probably the imperfect mixing of the pigment, it is sometimes of a bright blue showing specks of black. There is a specimen of this variety in my collection. Some doubt having been expressed as to whether the blue of the surcharge

is not really due to the colour of the stamp, and therefore an optical illusion, I have examined the particular specimen with a microscope, and I find that the blue really extends over the white portions of the printed stamp. Moreover, the appearance of the black parts of the surcharge of the neighbouring stamp in my collection shows defective printing of the black surcharge, and yet there is no illusion producing the appearance of a blue surcharge. I therefore think that the blue appearance is not due to an optical illusion, but is really the tint of the liquid medium of the surcharge from which the black or darker portions had been precipitated.

In 1892 the new type of the 2½d., in dark reddish purple, was received from Messrs. De la Rue. This latter stamp, as well as all the bicoloured stamps, have the peculiarity that they are printed from plates of 240 arranged in four panes of sixty stamps each. Consequently a new watermarked paper became necessary.

This last-mentioned paper has, of course, 240 repetitions of the watermark "TAS," which is similar to the old type 2; but as the paper is different in shape and there may be slight differences in the shape of the letters of the watermark, I refer to it in the synopsis as "TAS," 3rd type. The stamps are perforated 14 by a comb machine gauging 14.

The 8d.

This value was printed from plates prepared by Messrs. De la Rue in 1878, and is on paper watermarked "TAS," 2nd type, perforated 14. There was only one printing, and, so far as I am aware, the stamp is still current; its colour is a dull grey-purple. There are slight shades, due to the variation in the amount of ink on the plates.

I need only mention in passing the bicoloured stamps of the new values of 5d., 2s. 6d., 10s., and £1, printed by Messrs. De la Rue from new plates on their new watermarked paper; they appeared from time to time after the year 1892, and were all current to the end of the period I deal with in this paper, viz. the end of 1899.

This brings me to the end of my subject, "Notes on the Stamps of Tasmania from 1856 to 1899." I have endeavoured to correct some erroneous statements and notions which had puzzled me in my attempts to understand the nature and history of these stamps, and also to classify the shades, papers, and perforations of the several varieties, but with only partial success. There is room for considerable further inquiry by those who are interested in the issues of this Colony, *e.g.* in further differentiating the several printings and perforations. In conclusion, I may say that to my mind the fiscal stamps of the Colony appear to have more philatelic interest than is generally the case with fiscals authorised for postal use, and for this reason: that from January, 1882, till quite recently not only have they been available for postal purposes concurrently with the regular postal issues, but some of them, notably the 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., during long intervals were the only adhesive stamps available for prepayment of postage.

SYNOPSIS

of the postage stamps of Tasmania current between the years 1871 and 1899, which have been seen by me, or are recorded. The 6d. and 1s. postage stamps, which are already tabulated in the text, the several postal fiscals, and the 5d., 2s. 6d., and 10s. bicoloured postage stamps of 1896 are not included in this synopsis.

The 1d.

A. Local Print. For local printings on the New South Wales paper watermarked single-lined "4" and "10," see the text above. The shades are approximately in order of date.

Date of Printing.	Description of Paper as regards Watermark.	Shades.	Perforations.	Remarks.
Fifteen separate printings. May, 1871, to June, 1878.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type, varying as to surface and thickness.	Rose.	11½ and W.	These are found on surfaced and also on unsurfaced paper.
		Dull rose-red.		
		Carmine to deep carmine.	11½; var. imperf.	
		Vermilion (April, 1873).	11½.	
		Bright rose.	11½.	This and all the subsequent 1d. stamps are found with the defect (a wedge-shaped flaw in the lower right part of the stamp).
		Dull lake to purple-carmine.	11½.	
		Pink.	11½ and W.	This shade is found on a highly surfaced thin paper, and also on thicker paper.

B. London Print. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. from new plates similar in design to the plates of 1869.

1878 to 1899.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Bright aniline carmine.	
		Bright aniline rose.	

C. Local Provisional Printings.

1889.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Bright brick-red (shades depending on the amount of ink).	11½.	The watermark here reads from lower left corner to upper right in looking on the face of the stamp. (120,000 printed.)
April, 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Bright brick-red (shades depending on the amount of ink).	11½.	The watermark reads from right lower corner to upper left. (60,000 printed.) Some of the above stamps exist on paper (generally thick) which shows no trace of the watermark.
April, 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type (generally very thin and highly surfaced).	Salmon (aniline).	11½ and W.	
		Bright rose (aniline).		
		Deep carmine (aniline).		
June, 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type (generally very thin and highly surfaced).	Bright aniline pink.	11½.	Mr. Basset Hull and Vindin, as above mentioned, apparently give the series as perforated 11½ and 12 (? W).
		Bright aniline rose.		
		Bright aniline carmine.	(? W)	
		Dull aniline rose-red.		
		Salmon (aniline).		

The 2d.

A. Local Print.

(For the local printings on the New South Wales paper watermarked single-lined "2," which continued in use until the end of 1872, see the text above.)

Date of Printing.	Description of Paper as regards Watermark.	Shades.	Perforations.	Remarks.
Fifteen separate printings. Nov., 1872, to June, 1873.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type.	Deep rich green shades. Bright yellow-green (sap-green, Dec., 1875). Deepblue-green. Light blue-green. Emerald-green.	11½.	The first shade is found on surfaced as well as unsurfaced paper; the other values are on paper more or less surfaced. I possess a copy of the first shade on highly glazed, thick, chalky paper. A few (shade?) reported by Mr. Basset Hull as also perforated by Messrs. Walch, and therefore presumably gauging W.

B. London Print. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue from new plates similar to the type of 1869.

1878 to 1899.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Bright green shades.	14.	

The 3d.

Local Print.

Ten separate printings, from March, 1871, to Jan., 1878.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type.	Deepred-brown.	11½, W, and 12.	These deep red-brown stamps exist as well on surfaced as on unsurfaced paper, and are also known unperforated. Varieties.—All the 3d. stamps are found with the defect (an oblique white bar crossing the lower left-hand corner of the stamp).
		Deep brownish purple.	11½.	
		Black-brown.	11½.	
		Rich to pale Indian red.	11½.	
Printing of April, 1880, and probably subsequent printings.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Indian red.	11½.	
		Deep Indian red.	11½ and W.	

The 4d.

(For the 4d., blue, see the text above.)

Printing (60,000) of July, 1876.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type.	Rich brown-ochre.	11½.	
Printing (60,000) of July, 1878.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type.	Dull yellow-ochre to dull pale yellow.	11½ and W.	
Printings of Jan., 1883, Mar., 1885, Aug., 1888.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Chrome-yellow.	11½ and W.	
		Olive-yellow.	11½.	
		Lemon-yellow.	11½ and W.	Varieties.—This lemon-yellow stamp is found printed on both sides.
Printing of 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type (very thin, highly surfaced paper).	Bistre-brown.	W.	Mr. Basset Hull states that this stamp was also perforated 11½.
1896 (?).	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Pale chalky brown (shades).	W.	

The 9d.

Printing of Sept., 1871.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type (surfaced).	Prussian blue.	11½.	This stamp is known imperforate.
		Pale and Prussian blue.	W.	
1896.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Pale chalky blue.	W.	

The 10d.

A. Type of 1869.

Date of Printing.	Description of Paper as regards Watermark.	Shades.	Perforations.	Remarks.
Printing of Mar., 1871.	Watermarked "10."	Black, varying in intensity.	11½ and W.	This stamp is known imperforate.

B. The bicoloured stamp printed by Messrs. De la Rue from the new plate.

1896.	Watermarked "TAS," 3rd type.	Brown-lake and deep green.		

The 5s.

A. Stamps printed in the Colony from Messrs. De la Rue's plates of 1871.

Printing of Mar., 1871.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type (unsurfaced paper).	Dull pale reddish purple.	11½.	
Printing of Mar., 1872.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type (surfaced paper).	Deep purple.	11½.	
Printing of 1879.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type (thin surfaced paper).	Mauve.	11½ and W.	
Printing of 1885.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type (thick, highly glazed paper).	Mauve.	W.	Mr. Basset Hull, states (p. 92 of his treatise) that this stamp was also perforated 11½.

B. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue from their new plates of new design.

1893.	Watermarked "TAS," 3rd type.	Lilac and red.	14.	

The Halfpenny.

A. Provisional stamp. The word "Halfpenny" surcharged in black on the 1d. stamps of 1878; printed by Messrs. De la Rue.

1888, 1889. Two printings.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Carmine (aniline).	14.	Varieties of the 2nd printing, the letters "al" turned round 90 degrees. Minor varieties of the surcharge in both printings mentioned in the text above

B. Stamps printed in Tasmania from plates prepared in Victoria.

Printings of Aug., 1889, and subsequent years.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Yellow. Orange. Red-orange.	11½. 11½ and W. 11½.	There is a variety due to a defect consisting of a stroke running in a horizontal direction from the eye to the left side of the stamp. The stamp is known imperforate, and also perforated vertically and imperforate horizontally.
Printings of 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 1st type.	Dull brownish yellow. Orange-yellow.	11½. 11½ and W.	

C. London Print. Bicoloured stamps printed by Messrs. De la Rue from new plates of the new design.

1892.	Watermarked "TAS," 3rd type.	Orange and lilac.	14.	

The 2½d.

A. Provisional stamps, consisting of a 9d. stamp of the De la Rue type of 1871 surcharged with the value "2½ d." Two types of surcharge: (*a*) where the "d" is separated from the top of the "2" by 2 mm.; (*b*) where the distance is 3 mm.

Date of Printing.	Description of Paper as regards Watermark.	Shades.	Perforations.	Remarks.
Jan., 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Pale blue (surcharged with type *a*).	11½.	Variety.—Double surcharge, one being inverted.
May, 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Prussian blue (surcharged with type *a*).	11½.	
June, 1891.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Pale blue (surcharge *b*).	W.	Variety.—Surcharge type *b*, in blue.

B. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue from new plate of the new design.

1892.	Watermarked "TAS," 3rd type.	Deep mauve.	14.	

The 8d.

Printed by Messrs. De la Rue from a plate prepared by them.

1878.	Watermarked "TAS," 2nd type.	Grey-purple (slight shades).	14.	

Occasional Notes.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MR. M. P. CASTLE begs to notify to his philatelic friends and correspondents that he has changed his domicile, and that his future address will be—

AYLESBURY,
FURZE HILL,
BRIGHTON.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

IT is proposed that the Annual Dinner of the Philatelic Society shall take place before the Exhibition, which will be held on the 13th December. The probable date will be Thursday, the 11th December. Members who wish to attend are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Dinner Committee, Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, stating the number of tickets they require for themselves and friends.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

1902. PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON 1902–3.

Oct. 24.	The Earl of Crawford, K.T.	A Display of Interesting Stamps.
Nov. 7.	Mr. R. Ehrenbach . .	A Display of the Stamps of Seychelles, with Reference Lists and Notes on the Two Dies.
Nov. 21.	Mr. E. J. Nankivell .	A Paper on the Means of Identification of the Early Printings of Transvaal, with Display.

1902.		
Dec. 5.	Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall	A Paper entitled "A New Collection, or the Evils of Immersion"; and a New Method of Arranging a Collection of Registered Envelopes.
Dec. 19.	Mr. T. W. Hall . .	A Paper on the 1851 and 1863 Issues of Colombia, with Display.
1903.		
Jan. 9.	Mr. C. McNaughtan .	Discussion on "The New Collector, and what we can do for him."
Jan. 23.	Mr. M. P. Castle . .	Notes on the Early Issues of New Zealand, with Display.
Feb. 6.	Mr. W. Dorning Beckton	A Display of the Stamps of Roumania, with Notes.
Feb. 20.	Mr. W. Schwabacher .	A Paper entitled "A Bird's-eye View of Fiscal Philately," with Display.
Mar. 6.	Mr. R. B. Yardley . .	A Display of the Stamps of St. Vincent, with Notes.
Mar. 20.	Mr. W. Moser . .	Notes on the First Issue of the Stamps of Bolivia, with Display.
April 3.	Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg .	A Paper on the First 4d. of Western Australia, with Display.
April 24.	Mr. E. J. Nankivell .	A Paper entitled "Our Society: Past, Present, and Future."
May 8.	Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke	A Display of the Stamps of New South Wales, with Notes.
May 22.	Mr. T. Wickham Jones .	A Paper on the Stamps of Sicily, with Display.
June 5.		Annual General Meeting.

EXHIBITION OF AFRICAN STAMPS.

THE Philatelic Society, London, having decided to hold an Exhibition of African Stamps *other than those exhibited in November, 1901*, has appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The first meeting was held on the 24th October, and the following preliminaries were agreed upon:—

1. The Exhibition will be held in the Society's rooms, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., on Saturday, December 13th, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

2. The stamps to be shown will include those of the following countries:—

British Central Africa	Mauritius	Sierra Leone
British East Africa	Morocco Agencies	Southern Nigeria
Gambia	Niger Coast	Sudan
Gold Coast	Northern Nigeria	Uganda
Lagos	St. Helena	Zanzibar
Madagascar (British Consular Mail)	Seychelles	

3. Cards for mounting the stamps (to fit the frames) will be supplied to members requiring them.

4. All further information will be furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, L. L. R. Hausburg, Rothsay, Weybridge.

AUSTRALIAN PENNY POSTAL RATES REFUSED.

NEW ZEALAND is so far alone in Australasia in the adoption of the universal penny rate. In a recent debate (August 28th) on the Postal Rates Bill in the Commonwealth Parliament, although the claims for the innovation were urgently and eloquently pleaded, the motion was rejected by a decisive majority, as the proposal to insert the new clause to provide for a penny post was negatived by thirty-three votes to ten, the minority being Messrs. Wilks (N.S.W.), Conroy (N.S.W.), Smith (N.S.W.), Fuller (N.S.W.), Thomas (N.S.W.), Solomon (W.A.), Cook (N.S.W.), Brown (N.S.W.), Kirwan (W.A.), and Edwards (Q.).

Other reductions and improvements, however, attained a better fate.

ANOTHER NEW AUSTRALIAN COLONY.

THE following paragraph from the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* of September 9th foreshadows another, but, we trust, not too prolific stamp-issuing Colony. We can but hope that it will not emulate New Zealand!

"The Bill providing for the new constitution which the Commonwealth is to give British New Guinea has been drafted. An effort has been made to show that British New Guinea must come into the Commonwealth as a State, with freedom of trade and intercourse. The Commonwealth Constitution, however, shows that when an outside territory is attached by the Crown to the Commonwealth, the Federal Parliament can order its government how it pleases. Parliament can forbid the admission of British New Guinea into the States, and can tax the products of the territory on entering the Australian market. It can embody in the constitution machinery by which Australian or English capitalists may be prevented from exploiting the natives. The Federal Cabinet has kept all these powers in mind in developing the skeleton constitution. When next session that constitution comes before the House of Representatives, it will be found that, while some representation will be given to the white population in the Colony, the special imperial Acts protecting the natives and regulating the disposal of their lands are retained."

THE POSTAL RATES BILL IN AUSTRALIA.

THE "frank" system has been abolished, according to the *Sunday Times* (September 7th) of Melbourne, which states:—

"The Postal Rates Bill having become law, Mr. Drake announces his intention of bringing it into operation on November 1st, that date being fixed in order to give as much time as can reasonably be given to the States, taking into consideration the interest of the general public.

"'Under the altered conditions,' says Mr. Drake, 'arrangements will have to be made for paying postage on letters and telegrams by the various departments, while in three of the States where postage has hitherto been free some time will be necessary to enable proprietors to make arrangements for the carriage of papers in bulk.'

"The 'frank' system on departmental letters will be entirely abolished under the Bill, the only free carriage of correspondence being that pertaining to blind people, while Mr. Wragge's weather telegrams are also to be free.

"The 'frank' system,' Mr. Drake remarks, has been terribly abused in the past, and although States will have to pay for all their postage, the money will, under the bookkeeping system, be handed back again, thus equalising matters. The fact that Government officials will have to provide for postage of official documents on the same scale as the general public will have a modifying effect upon the undue use of the Postal Department, and practically result in economy to all concerned. Furthermore, the abolition of the 'frank' system will put things upon a business basis, and enable the States to know exactly what their postage costs. The same remark applies to telegrams, the free system in this respect having also, in the opinion of Mr. Drake, been very much abused"

RECOVERY OF CONSUL WEBER'S STOLEN COLLECTION.

IT is with much pleasure that we can announce the discovery and return to its owner of this valuable missing collection. It appears that the stamps were brought to London and disposed of to a well-known London dealer, who promptly communicated with Consul Weber, and that gentleman, after a short visit to the Metropolis and the undergoing of certain necessary legal formalities, has once more and very fortunately come into possession of his valuable collection. We should recommend a safe in future!

NEW AND DANGEROUS REPRINTS OF THE 1868 ISSUE OF MEXICO.

MR. W. T. WILSON sends us the following timely warning:—

"Access has evidently been had to the plate from which this issue was made, as I have had submitted to me for opinion very dangerous reprints of the 6 c., 50 c., 100 c, black on brown, and 100 c., brown on brown, both imperf. and saw-tooth perf., also the error 12 c., black on brown. All I have seen had forged name, number, and date, and so cunningly have these surcharges been applied, that the correct numbers corresponding to the town name have been applied.

"I consider it inadvisable to point out the differences, but will gratuitously examine any of these stamps if sent me with stamped addressed envelope for their return. These reprints emanate from St. Louis, U.S.A., and are usually mixed with genuine 12 c. and 25 c. The reprint from altered die of the 3 c. Eagle, 1864, usually accompanies the above."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have not hitherto chronicled the 6d. and 1s. King's Head stamps overprinted respectively "ARMY OFFICIAL" and "GOVT. PARCELS."

Officials.
6d., purple; *Army Official.*
1s., green and carmine; *Govt. Parcels.*

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — From information given to the *M. J.* it would appear that the Unpaid Letter stamps we listed on page 197, under the heading "South Australia," are really the first Federal issue, probably of a makeshift character.

To the values first heard of must be added the 3d., 5d., 8d., 10d., 1s., and 2s.; and we are told that in the 5d., 1s., and 2s. the space at foot, whence the letters "N.S.W." have been removed, is filled in with a design similar to that at the top of the stamp.

It is further announced that all the Colonies are to have a 2s. 6d. value, necessitating a new stamp, or one surcharged for New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia. To make the sets of the different States uniform, the following alterations, states *Ewen's Weekly*, are necessary:—

The 12½d., 2s., and 15s. values require to be dropped, and, in addition to the 2s. 6d. value referred to above, Victoria wants a 10s. and Western Australia 5s, 10s., and £1.

Postage Due.

3d.,	emerald-green;	wmk. Crown NSW;	perf. 12×11½.
5d.	,,	,,	,,
8d.	,,	,,	,,
10d.	,,	,,	,,
1s.	,,	,,	,,
2s.	,,	,,	,,

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The 5 cents of the colonial type with the King's Head has reached Messrs. Bright and Son.

Adhesive.
5 c., black and blue on bluish; CA; perf. 14.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. — We have received the ½d., colonial type with the King's Head, from Messrs. Bright and Son.

Adhesive. ½d., green; CA; perf. 14.

CHINA (*Expeditionary Force*).—Defective printings of the surcharge "C.E.F." have been discovered, and *Ewen's* mentions the following:—

No. 2. Broken stop after "C" (in ¼ a.; not in 4 a.).
No. 84. Small "F" in "C.E.F." (seen in ¼ a.).
No. 96. Large stop after "F." (seen in ¼, ½, 2, 4 a., 1 r.).
Nos. 51, 201, 211, 213, 220, 223, 226, 227, 228, 231, 234, 215, 240. Broken "C," like a "G" from which the lower serif has been removed (values ¼, 1, 2½, 4, 8, 12 a.; not in ½, 2, 3 a.).
No. 5. Error "O.E.F." in heavy printings (seen on the ½ and 4 a. only; not in ¼ a. or 1 r.).

Having omitted to list similar varieties under the headings "Leeward Islands" and "Mauritius," perhaps we should have left out the above as well. These, in our opinion, very doubtful "errors" are becoming so numerous, we are considering whether we ought not to omit all.

GAMBIA.—The King's Head type of the ½d. post card is reported on the way out, if not already issued.

Post Card. ½d., green on buff.

GOLD COAST.—The *S. C. F.* chronicles a new Registration envelope with flap nearly square and stamp in upper right-hand corner. It is overprinted "GOLD COAST COLONY," reading downwards on flap near right edge of envelope.

Registration Envelope.
2d., blue, of Great Britain; black overprint.

GRENADA.—The King's Head has appeared on the 2d. Registration envelope.—*M. C.*

Registration Envelope.
2d., blue, inscription in vermilion.

HONG KONG.—Some varieties in the surcharges on the 30 c., 48 c., and 96 c. stamps have been discovered by the publishers of the *M. J.*

The 20 c. on 30 c., *dark grey-green* (No. 55, or would be 55*a*), 50 c. on 48 c. (No. 56), and $1 on 96 c. (No. 63), all with double impression of the Chinese surcharge, either (*a*) with an impression at each side or (*b*) with both at left. Also the 20 c. on 30 c. with double Chinese surcharge, both at left side, and one inverted.

Ewen's Weekly has given an even longer list, but we think the above will suffice.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—Minor variety hunters have a good opportunity of securing a good crop from the lately issued provisional penny stamps.

Ewen's gives a long list, which we do not think advisable to copy, as we have little doubt that these "errors" would not have appeared but for obvious reasons.

The set with King's Head has been issued, and Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the following values :—

Adhesives. ½d., lilac and green.
1d. ,, carmine.
2½d. ,, blue.
6d. ,, brown.
1s., green and carmine.
5s. ,, blue.

LEVANT (*British Post Offices*).—Messrs. Bright and Son and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us the new 5d. English, with the King's Head, surcharged "80 PARAS," for use here.

Ewen's Weekly informs us that the second and eighth stamps in the fourth row of each pane have a small "o" in "80."

Adhesive.
80 paras on 5d., lilac and blue; black overprint.

MAURITIUS.—A quantity of minor varieties may, it is stated, be found in the "Postage & Revenue" surcharges lately issued.

It would almost seem that all the broken type to be found had been specially collected for the benefit of *stamp collectors!*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—An imperforate sheet of the current 2 c., vermilion, has turned up at the small post office at Manuels.

Ewen's tells us that thirty out of a hundred specimens were cut into strips of ten, and the remainder into singles, and used before a Philatelist appeared on the scene. The thirty specimens in strips have now been further cut up into pairs and strips of three, and some of them used. Next value, please!

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. L'Estrange Ewen has sent us the 3d. value printed on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesive. 3d., yellow-brown; wmk. single-line Star and NZ sideways; perf. 11.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Continental correspondents inform us that the 1d., V.R.I., of the second printing has been found with an inverted "A" for "V," thus, "Λ.R.I."

We think it very strange that, considering the large number of sheets printed of the 1d., this variety has not been met with over here long before.

The bar may be caused by a heavy supply of ink.

Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the 5s., green, Orange Free State stamp, surcharged "V.R.I." at top in black, and in the middle "1 Shilling" in red.

The *P. J. of I.* states that post cards and a wrapper with the King's Head have arrived.

Post Cards. ½d., green.
1d., carmine.
Wrapper. 1d., carmine.

QUEENSLAND.—The sheets of 2d. adhesives now show a flaw; the head is split vertically on the fifth stamp in the fifth row. —*Ewen's Weekly.*

ST. LUCIA.—The *P. J. of I.* lists the following with the King's Head :—

Adhesives. 2d., black and purple.
2s., purple and green.

ST. VINCENT.—The new King's Head 2d. stamp is coloured lilac and black, the *M. J.* informs us, and the value of this and the 1s. stamp is on plain ground.

Adhesive. 2d., lilac and black; plain ground.

From *Ewen's* we find that the 2s. value is green and violet (value on lined ground) and the 5s. green and blue.

2s., green and violet (value on lined ground).
5s., green and blue.

SEYCHELLES.—From information received it would appear that the first stamp with King's Head to be issued here will be the 2 cents value in violet and green, the latter colour for the numeral and inscription.

Ewen's Weekly lists some post cards as follows :— *Post Cards.*

"Local, 3 cents, Seychelles," in black, on 4 c., rose; single and reply.
"Six cents" and two bars, in black, on 8 c., brown; single and reply.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The new set with King's Head is fast appearing, and Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us the 4 cents, purple on red; 5 cents, lilac and

purple ; and 25 cents, lilac and green. We hear from another source that the 10 c., 50 c., $1, and $2 have also arrived.

The full list is given on page 197.

TRANSVAAL.—The 1d. envelope is before me with Head of King. It closely resembles that of the United Kingdom.—*P. J. of I.*

TRINIDAD.—The ½d. value of the current type now comes in its right colour, green.

Adhesive. ½d., dull green ; perf. 14 ; C A.

UGANDA.—A change, we are told, has taken place in the colour of the 1 anna stamp, and that it now comes in aniline pink. *Adhesive.* 1 anna, aniline pink.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* has had submitted a new envelope prepared for this State by the Victorian Post Office.

The design is that of the current Victorian 2d. stamp, with "WESTERN AUSTRALIA" instead of "VICTORIA" at the top. The colour is yellow and value 2d.

Envelope. 2d., yellow.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—In addition to the three adhesives chronicled on page 224, we hear that the 10 c. post card $\frac{\&}{\text{or}}$ 10 c. letter card of Italy has been overprinted $\frac{\text{ALBANIA}}{20\ \text{Para}\ 20}$ in black.

Letter Card $\frac{\&}{\text{or}}$ *Post Card.*

10 centesimi, overprinted $\frac{\text{ALBANIA}}{20\ \text{Para}\ 20}$ in black.

BELGIUM.—Earlier in the year we chronicled some additions to the set of Parcel Post stamps.

We now find the list given was far from complete, for the *M. J.* has received no less than fourteen new stamps, eleven of which are of the 1895 type in new colours and the remainder of a new design.

The central portion is in the second colour given.

Parcel Post Stamps.

10 c., brown and black.
15 c., grey and mauve.
20 c., ultramarine and brown.
25 c., green and red.
30 c., orange and green.
40 c., green and mauve.
50 c., pink and mauve.
60 c., mauve and red.
70 c., blue and red.
80 c , olive-yellow and deep brown.
90 c , red and green.
1 fr., chocolate and orange.
2 fr., light brown and green.
3 fr., black and ultramarine.

DENMARK.—The new values of Postals and Officials have reached us from Mr. W. T. Wilson, and we have also seen a new envelope of 10 öre, carmine on white. We are told by *Ewen's Weekly* that there is also a 5 öre envelope, green on white.

The insides of the envelopes are printed over in blue, with crowns, posthorns, and wavy lines.

Adhesives. 1 öre, orange-yellow.
15 ,, violet.
Officials. 1 öre, orange-yellow.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, carmine.
Envelopes. 5 öre, green on white.
10 ,, carmine ,,

ROUMANIA.—There are some novelties listed in *Ewen's Weekly* that we have not noticed before.

Adhesives. 25 bani, pale blue, no wmk. ; perf. 11×13½.
Postage Due. 2 bani, green ; wmk. "P.R." ; perf. 11½.
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, 13½×11½.
30 ,, ,, no wmk. ,, 11½.

RUSSIA.—The current 2 kop., 7 kop., and 1 rouble are also to be found on *vertically* laid paper.

It is probable that all the values besides those known exist with the *vertically* laid lines.

Adhesives.

2 kop., green ; *vertically* laid paper.
7 ,, blue ,, ,,
1 rouble, brown and orange ; *vertically* laid paper.

SERVIA.—The *M. J.* lists the 25 paras, Type VII., in deep ultramarine on plain white paper, perf. 11½.

Ewen's Weekly is informed that two other values in the *new* type—25 paras, ultramarine, and 50 paras, brown—have appeared, and that the 10 para, in black, on 20 para, rose, exists in a third type (two having been chronicled already), the figures "10" being further apart. In Type I. the space measures ½ mm., in Type II. 1 mm., and in Type III. 1½ mm. The first two types are found either perf. 13×13½ or 11½, but the latter comes 11½ only.

From the same source we gather that the Postage Due stamp of 5 paras comes perf. 11½.

Adhesives.

25 paras, deep ultramarine ; Type VII., perf. 11½.
25 ,, ultramarine ; new type ,,
50 ,, brown ,, ,,
10 ,, on 20 paras, rose ; 3rd type ,,

Postage Due.

5 paras, green ; perf. 11½.

SWITZERLAND.—It is reported by *Ewen's* that the 25 c., blue, is now coming in a much darker shade and perf. 11½×11.

Adhesive. 25 c., dark blue ; perf. 11½×11.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The 20 c., grey, listed on page 224, turns out to be of the obsolete type of 1900-1, the 30 c. and 50 c. only being of the new type and perf. 12, the 20 c. being rouletted.

COLOMBIA.—We have received a provisional post card. The 2 c., black on buff, for interior use, with an imprint in the left lower corner of a netted oval design in red. A large figure "5" appears in the centre surrounded by twelve smaller "5's." This additional value is further overprinted by an oval stamp reading—

"DIRECCION GENERAL DE CORREOS
BOGOTA
Y TELEGRAFOS DE COLOMBIA."

On page 224 we listed three stamps of a new issue, and the *M. J.* tells us of other values, which we now chronicle.

The three stamps listed under this heading on page 198 are now believed to be an issue for Barranquilla or Carthagena, and the colour of the 20 c. is magenta, and not violet, all pin-perf., and control lines in carmine.

Adhesives. 2 cents., black on rose; imperf.
4 ,, red on light green ,,
50 ,, dark green on rose ,,
1 peso, purple on buff ,,
Too Late. 5 c., purple on rose ,,
Return Receipt. 10 c., blue on greenish ,,
Registration. 20 c., red on pale blue ,,
Post Card. 2 c.+5 c., black and red on buff.

Bolivar.—Something very ugly has appeared here, and *Ewen's* describes it as follows: "20 c., violet, view of the hill of La Popa, lithographed on white gummed paper, badly perforated 10, and oblong in shape." *Adhesive.* 20 c., violet; perf. 10.

ECUADOR.—Several of the stamps at present in use are arriving, it is stated, with a surcharge which looks like a signature.

Later on we shall be told why this surcharge is necessary.

GUATEMALA.—The colours of the 20 c. and 25 c. of the current set have been changed, and the *P. J. G. B.* reports the former brown and the latter green.

Adhesives. 20 c., brown; current type.
25 c., green ,,

NICARAGUA.—Some new stationery is announced.

Post Cards. 2 c., blue on blue-grey.
2+2 c., ,, ,,
3 c., red-brown on green.
3+3 c. ,, ,,

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 24 c., dark blue, of 1900-1 surcharged Habilitado en 20 centavos in vermilion.

Adhesive.
20 c. on 24 c. dark blue, of 1900-1; vermilion surcharge.

URUGUAY.—From several sources we hear of a set of Unpaid Letter stamps.

The *M. J.* describes them as of oblong shape with large numerals in the centre: "TASA—REPUBLICA O. DEL URUGUAY" above, "CENTESIMOS" below, and a ground of engine-turned work. Perforated.

Postage Due. 1 c., blue-green.
2 c., carmine.
4 c., violet.
10 c., blue.
20 c., orange.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRANCE.—*Alexandria.*—The 25 c., black on rose, has been found with the overprint "ALEXANDRIE" inverted.

FRENCH COLONIES.—*Djibouti.*—Two provisionals are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., the 50 c., blue and carmine, of 1893-4, surcharged "10 centimes" in black, and the 25 c., black and blue (Obock), of 1893-4, overprinted "10 centimes, Djibouti," in three lines in vermilion. The *P. R.* chronicles three values of the new pictorial set.

Provisionals.
10 c. on 50 c., blue and carmine (Djibouti), of 1893-4; black surcharge.
10 c. on 25 c., black and blue (Obock), of 1893-4; vermilion surcharge.
Adhesives.
1 c., violet and orange, pictorial design; perf. 11.
2 c., brown and green, ,, ,, ,,
5 c., green, pictorial design; perf. 11.

Madagascar.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells of another provisional; this time it is the 30 c., bistre and blue, surcharged "0.05."

Adhesive. 0.05, in black, on 30 c., bistre and blue.

Obock.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 25 fr. and 50 fr. of 1893-4, surcharged respectively 5 and 10 centimes in black.

Adhesives.
5 c. on 25 frs., brown and blue; black surcharge.
10 c. on 50 frs., lake and green ,, ,,

SPANISH GUINEA.—The following set has appeared, the type being that of the 1892 Fernando Po series. Perf. 14, with control numbers at back.—*M. C.*

Adhesives. 5 centimos, green.
10 ,, grey-blue.
25 ,, carmine.
50 ,, dark brown.
75 ,, lilac.
1 peseta, rose.
2 pesetas, bronze-green.
3 ,, vermilion.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. Avery.
President—R. Hollick.
Vice-Presidents—T. W. Peck, W. Pimm.
Committee—
P. T. Deakin. C. A. Stephenson.
H. Grindall. W. F. Wadams.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., 208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 2nd.—Annual General Business Meeting.

The election of the following members was confirmed: Mrs. J. M. Laird, Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson, Gerald Fowler, S. Rowan-Hamilton, J. Ingram, E. T. Roberts, W. H. Colson.

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. D. Field, A. J. Foulger, H. L. Churchill, D. Tsolacos, C. S. Iyer.

The following donors to the Permanent Collection received votes of thanks: Messrs. C. McNaughtan (a nice selection of over one hundred of our wants in early South Australians in beautiful condition), T. W. Peck (a good number of scarce colonials), G. W. Martin, P. T. Deakin, C. W. R. Harrison, F. S. Saville, A. Sempad, F. Fisher, F. E. Remfry.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the following donors to the Library: Messrs. W. Morley, G. L. Edwards, D. Davis, G. W. Martin, F. J. Durrant, R. R. Bogert, Gelli, and Tani.

The officers were all re-elected, except that Mr. H. Grindall took the place of Mr. W. S. Vaughton.

The balance-sheet, showing a balance in hand of £61 17s., was approved. The membership for the past year has increased to three hundred, and the *sales* from the Exchange Packets to £4,029 15s. 11d.

The programme was approved:—

Oct.	16.	Visit to Barford to see collection of Mr. C. A. Smith-Ryland.
Nov.	6.	"New South Wales, Sydneys and Laureated." Messrs. R. Hollick, W. Pimm, and others.
,,	20.	"North American Colonies." Messrs. W. Pimm, C. A. Stephenson.
Dec.	4.	Auction.
Jan.	8.	Discussion, "New South Wales, 1854–83."
Feb.	5.	Lantern Display. J. A. Margoschis.
,,	26–7.	Auction.
Mar.	5.	Paper.
,,	19.	Discussion, "New South Wales, 1884–1903."
April	2.	Paper, "New Zealand." T. W. Peck.
May	7.	Paper.

New South Wales is the special work for the session.

£15 was voted to be spent during the session on the Permanent Collection, which contained 3,705 stamps as a result of nine months' collecting, and which, in conjunction with our fine forgery collection, will be of great benefit, not only to members who attend the meetings, but to all others, as it will give an opportunity for open discussion on doubtful surcharges, etc., many of which are in existence.

The *Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal for the coming year.

The Junior Philatelic Society.

President—Fred J. Melville.
Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent—
H. F. Johnson,
9, Lorne Terrace, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

PROGRAMME, 1902–3.

(*Subject to Revision.*)

The following arrangements have been made for lectures and papers in Clapham Hall:—

Oct.	4.	President's Address. Display, "Great Britain. Part I."
,,	20.	Lantern Lecture, "His Majesty's Mails," by F. J. Melville, in Clapham Assembly Rooms.
Nov.	1.	Display, "Great Britain. Part II." Ten Minute Papers, "The Growth of my Collection."
,,	15.	Paper and Display, "Mexican Local Stamps." Rudolph Frentzel.
Dec.	6.	Display, "Great Britain. Part III." General Exhibit of Members' Albums.
,,	20.	Paper, "The Manufacture of a Postage Stamp." A. R. McCallum.
Jan.	3.	Display, "Great Britain. Part IV." Debate, "Should Particulars of Forgeries be Published?"
,,	17.	Beginners' Night. Lantern Display.
Feb.	7.	Display, "Great Britain. Part V." Paper, "Bisected Stamps used Provisionally." Bertram Poole.
,,	21.	Fourth Annual Conversazione and Dance in Raleigh Hall, Saltoun Road, Brixton.
Mar.	7.	Display, "Great Britain. Part VI." "Ten Minutes with my Best Stamps."
,,	21.	Paper and Display, "Entirely about Entires." B. W. Warhurst. Debate, "The Pricing of Stamps in Exchange Packets."
April	4.	Display, "Great Britain. Part VII." Paper, "How to make Stamp Exchanges more Popular." C. J. Patman.
,,	18.	Paper and Display, "The Stamps of France." William Darwen.
May	2.	Display, "Great Britain. Part VIII." Ten Minute Papers. Any Subjects.
,,	16.	Annual General Meeting. Election of Officers. Revision of Rules. Reception of Reports.

The Collectors' Club.

351, Fourth Avenue, New York.

The eighty-third meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, September 8th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Luff, Scott, and Perrin. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, Mr. Luff presided. A number of communications were read by the Secretary. The resignation of Mr. R. B. Smith was read and accepted with regrets. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $345.61, exclusive of $1,000 bond, was accepted as read. A communication was received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, offering three prizes for the exhibit of the best hundred stamps of Australia and New Zealand in an unused condition, the exhibition to be held about December next at the Collectors' Club. Moved, seconded, and carried that the offer of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, be accepted. Albert Perrin, *Secretary.*

The Market.

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

MR. P. L. PEMBERTON writes to inform us that, his partnership with Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick having been dissolved by mutual consent, he has taken into partnership Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry, an advanced Philatelist, that the business will be carried on exactly as before, and that in future the style of the firm will be P. L. Pemberton and Co., 229, High Holborn, London, W.C.

* * *

MESSRS. BRIGHT AND CO'S NEW PREMISES.—Yet another important addition to the numerous and commodious philatelic premises in the Strand has been effected by the alterations to and practical rebuilding of No. 164, Strand, rendered necessary by the destructive fire that occurred on Messrs. Bright and Son's premises a few months since. It will be found that this enterprising firm has now first-class premises, with ample room and comfort for all their numerous customers, while careful provision has been made for the due requirements of all their employees. Messrs Bright and Son, writing us recently, have given us the following details, and we take leave to congratulate them upon their energy and enterprise:—

"With reference to our rebuilding, it is all finished, and we now have very commodious premises. On the ground floor there is a shop with counter twenty-four feet long, and we believe this is the largest in the trade. There are also workrooms and private office in which we can see special customers, work and store rooms in basement lighted by overhead skylights, all lit with electric light throughout. We are hoping to benefit considerably in the way of increased business, and especially as the fifth edition of our catalogue is published next month, and at present every sign of a busy season approaching. Of course the rebuilding has put us to very great expense, and we have spent between £2,000 and £3,000 more on the building than we have received from the insurance companies."

* * *

SALE OF THE LATE M. ROUSSIN'S STOCK.—Messrs. H. Griebert and Co., of 13, New Bond Street, write to inform us of their purchase of this old stock by their firm for a large sum of money, and add: "The contents of the stock are of an unusual character, as the late M. Roussin was a very old conservative dealer, who never really showed to anyone what his reserves of the various stamps were. To collector or dealer alike only his large stock books were on view, of which there were about fifty. His stock reserves amounted to 66,000 envelopes of stamps, alphabetically arranged and numbered, each envelope bearing the corresponding number of his catalogue, *L'Ami des Timbres*, of which we have also purchased the right of publication. Besides this grand assortment, we have a large number of stamps in entire original sheets and large blocks, also a very large stock of Russian locals, a very fine stock of unused entires, and last, but not least, the well-known and grand stock of fiscal stamps. Also 12,000 *clichés* of stamps, with which *L'Ami des Timbres* had been ornamented. We have found many little surprise packets in this stock; some of them had not been opened for over twenty years."

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of September 16th and 17th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1873, Large Star, clean-cut perfs., 6d., orange-vermilion, horizontal strip of four, with gum*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., pair	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, straight serif, few perfs. missing	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., brownish red	1	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., vermilion	1	17	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	15	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., deep red	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., light blue	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	5	15	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	3	0	0
Hong Kong, CC, 18 c., lilac,* no gum	1	7	6
Jamaica, 2½d. on 4d., double surcharge	1	1	0
Montserrat, CC, 4d., blue, hor. pair*	1	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine-rose, Plate I.	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., claret on ribbed	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., variety without Whip, together with a 2d., Laureated, on entire, very fine	7	7	0
St. Lucia, 1s., orange-brown*	3	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	6	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., slate-blue, vert. pair	4	10	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune,* with gum, superb	20	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., blue (S.G. No. 23), a horizontal pair,* with gum, perfs. slightly clipped, otherwise superb	23	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1d., red, a vertical pair (S.G. Nos. 10 and 11), mint*	11	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac (S.G. No. 31), one extreme corner perf. missing, otherwise very fine,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac (S.G. No. 37), mint, with margin at bottom, superb	3	5	0
Ditto, 1881, CC, 4d., blue, a mint hor. pair	1	4	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., rose-carmine on white	2	15	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., golden bronze	3	15	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of September 23rd and 24th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bergedorf, 3 sch., black on rose,* little thinned	5	0	0
France, 1849, 1 fr., orange	4	12	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.",* no gum	7	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue,* with gum	3	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., Oct.,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s, Die II.,* mint	7	7	0
Ditto, 1854–7, 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 14,* mint	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 6, Large Crown, perf. 14, block of twelve,* mint	12	15	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 4d., Small Garter,* re-perforated at top	7	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown,* one perf. missing	3	15	0
Holland, 15 c., chestnut, 10×10½, slightly defective	4	15	0
Portugal, 1866, 120 r., blue, lozenge perf.	3	3	0
Roumania, 1854, 81 paras,* cut round	20	0	0
Tuscany, 9 crazie, grey-lilac,* no gum	6	0	0
Ceylon, 1d., blue on bleuté, imperf.,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 4d., rose, imperf., little thinned	8	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	8	5	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown,* ditto	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, used	3	10	0
Ditto, 2s, blue, ditto, slightly thinned	4	15	0
Ditto, CC, 2d., emerald, pair,* mint	3	7	6
Labuan, $1, in red, on 16 c., blue, MS.*	7	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, MS. "½ anna A.B." on 2 a., red	4	12	6
Cape of Good Hope, Triangular, 1s., dark green, block of eight,* mint	20	10	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., red	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, pair	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	7	10	0
Ditto, Triangular, 1d., carmine, block of eight,* mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, block of eighteen,* mint	17	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of eight *	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, pair,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, block of eight,* mint	24	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, medium early,* fair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "Penoe," fine	10	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., dark green, perf.,* no gum	15	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," red surcharge, 6d, blue, imperf.	6	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green	7	0	0
Ditto, "1 Penny," in red, on 6d., black, a vertical strip of five, Types 10, 11, 13, 15, and 16, unused in mint state, but a few perfs. are clipped	39	0	0
Ditto, another, Type 12,* mint	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 16	3	3	0
Ditto, 1885, "HALVE PENNY" on 1s., green, a *tête-bêche*, pair	10	10	0
British Columbia, 5 c., rose, imperf., repaired	6	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 12d., black, Specimen	2	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple*	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, used, trifle thinned	6	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., ditto	3	3	0
Grenada, 1882, 4d., broad-pointed Star*	3	15	0
Nevis, 6d., green,* with gum	3	15	0
St. Vincent, "ONE PENNY" on 6d., yellow-green,* mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1s. on 4d., vermilion	7	10	0
Trinidad, 4d., brown-lilac, pin-perf., pair,* mint	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut square, on entire	17	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta	4	4	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, pair, Nos. 4 and 5	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 5, fine	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, Nos. 16 and 17	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Nos. 23 and 24	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Sydneys, Plate 2, pair, 1d., Nos. 4 and 5	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Nos. 8 and 9	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Nos. 14 and 15	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on laid, strip of three, Nos. 17, 18, and 19	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., No. 10, early	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., deep grey-blue, early, and on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., dark grey-blue, No. 1	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 3, 1st retouch, 2d., indigo, on entire	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, vert. strip of three, fine	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, pair	3	3	0
Ditto, Laureated, 3d., green, wmk. 2, £6 10s. and	7	15	0
New Zealand, London print on bleuté, 1s., green,* small defect	9	10	0
Ditto, 1d., vermilion, pelure paper, imperf.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., green, ditto, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, wmk. Star, 6d., black-brown, strip of four,* mint	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep red-brown block of four,* mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1872, wmk. N Z, 1d., brown	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Lozenges, 2d., ver.	3	12	6
Tasmania, 1856–7, no wmk., 2d., emerald,* cut into	3	18	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red,* part gum	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, rouletted *	5	15	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 7th and 8th.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1870, ½d., rose, Plate 9,* mint	1	10	0
Ceylon, 1857–9, imperf., 2d, green, block of six,* mint	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1861, perf., Star, 1d., blue, block of four,* mint	4	0	0
India, Service, 1867–75, 6 a. 8 p.*	4	9	0
Labuan, C A sideways, 2 c., blue-green,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine,* mint	4	7	6
Orange River Colony, ½d. on 3d., blue, a pair, surcharged in both words and figures,* mint	3	12	6

	£	s.	d.
Orange River Colony, single copy,* mint	2	0	0
St. Helena, 1856, imperf., 6d., blue, pair,* mint	1	10	0
Ditto, 1863, 1d., lake, imperf., long line, block of four,* mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., carmine, ditto, ditto, ditto	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	8	5	0
U.S.A., 1851, 5 c., red-brown*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1875, set, 1 c. to $60* (9 c. used)	9	15	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho.,* mint	3	11	0
Trinidad, 1860, litho., 1d., red, block of nine,* mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1863, no wmk., 6d., emerald green,* pair, mint	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy,* mint	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., bright green	3	5	0
New Zealand, 1862, wmk. Star, imperf., 1d., vermilion, block of four,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., brown-lilac, a similar block	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., red-brown, a similar block	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, a similar block	13	0	0
Ditto, 1864, wmk. N Z, perf., 2d., blue, ditto	4	0	0

Collections: 4,269, £34; 3,340, £28; 2,513, £25; and 1,202, £20.

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULI, AND COOPER.

Sale of September 25th and 26th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, sheet of twelve 2d. Mulready envelopes	5	10	0
Gibraltar, first issue, 1s., bistre	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. and 1s *.	2	6	0
Brunswick, *perce en arc*, 1 sgr., black on yellow	2	12	0
Monaco, first issue, 5 fr.*	1	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	3	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 6 r., the five types	2	12	0
Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, purple, three fine specimens, used together on piece of original	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a very fine single specimen	5	0	0
Ditto, another fine specimen	5	0	0
Ditto, another fine specimen, but piece torn out at one side	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., purple, fine and very rare	5	10	0
Ditto, 1293, value in tablet, shahi, black, on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, sunar, black, used on entire	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, black	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, shahi, purple, used on piece of original	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, sunar, purple	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, purple	4	0	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 48 c., carmine,* with gum £4 10 0 and	4	15	0
Ditto, "5 TEN CENTS." on 36 c., blue*	2	10	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 24 c., purple-brown	2	0	0
Hong Kong, $10, postally used	2	4	0
India, 1856–64, 2 a., yellow-green,* with gum	3	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, 1d., scarlet, a superb unsevered block of four, containing the 4d. red, error, used on entire, probably unique in this condition	350	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a superb block of four, used on entire letter	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, a very fine pair, used, on entire	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a superb uncancelled specimen on entire letter, splendid margins all round and fine colour	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used on entire and extremely fine with splendid margins all round	4	0	0
Ditto, another fine specimen on entire	2	7	6
Gambia, 1s., green,* with gum	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto, used	1	8	0
Niger Coast, 1893, "½," in red, on half of 1d. blue, vert. pair	3	17	6
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., crossed ovals, roulettes on two sides	3	0	0
Bolivia, 500 c., black, eleven Stars,* with gum	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 2d., "CREVIT" omitted	3	15	0
New Zealand, wmk. N Z, 2d., blue, rouletted	2	10	0
Queensland, 1882–3, perf. 9×12, 1d., pale red*	3	7	6
Western Australia, 1895, ½d. on 3d., cinnamon-red and green surcharges,* mint	3	0	0

Collections: 5,322, £60; and 4,156, £42.

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of September 30th and October 1st, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 1843, 90 r.,* part gum	1	4	0
British East Africa, 1891, in MS., 1 a. on 3 a.	2	5	0
British Guiana, 1888–9, $1, green	1	18	0
Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., lilac and red	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s. on 1s., green	1	18	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., surcharge inverted,* mint	2	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d on yellowish	4	0	0
North Borneo, "EIGHT CENTS" on 2 c., horizontal strip of eight	2	12	0
Queensland, 1882–3, perf. 9×12, 1d., red, off centre*	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., mauve, two used	2	4	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red.	2	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., mauve,* with gum	2	2	0
Transvaal, 1879, 1d. on 6d., black, Types 158 and 160	2	1	0
U.S.A., Executive, set of five*	3	18	0

Collections: 5,512, £33; and 4,144, £10 15s.

THE

London Philatelist.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. NOVEMBER, 1902. No. 131.

The Social Side of Philately.



ONE of the penalties of London's greatness is the isolation of the individual, nor is it to be gainsaid that it is as true as it is trite that "one may live in London for twenty years without knowing one's neighbour's name." In this respect, therefore, societies and clubs of all sorts in smaller cities are at an advantage compared with the Metropolis, and in a minor phase of society such as that represented by philatelic life this disadvantage is distinctly emphasised. On the more cosmopolitan Continent this social life in connection with stamp collecting is even more to the fore, and in fact is found frequently, as in the case of philatelic congresses, to take an almost undue prominence. At the same time, the value of this social side of Philately is by no means to be ignored or even put on one side as of relatively little consequence. Men are attracted to different sports, pursuits, or hobbies not only for the thing itself, but for its associations, its friendships, and its social attractions; and the more powerful and enduring these ties are made, the greater the hold alike upon the old stager and the new recruit.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we note that this season of philatelic life in London has opened with an auspicious social event, namely, the holding of the first meeting of the London Philatelic Society at the house of the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, in Cavendish Square The Vice-President had undertaken to provide the *pabulum* for the initial evening's entertainment in the display of some of his fine collections, but the stern mandate of the doctor had forbidden all nocturnal excursions. Under these circumstances the noble earl hit upon the happy expedient of suggesting the

holding of the meeting at his own house, and thus bringing the mountain to Mahomet. The experiment, if indeed it can be deemed such, resulted in a brilliant success, as not only was there a large meeting of members, but everyone came away delighted with the kindly entertainment, philatelic and otherwise—and there is much virtue in the otherwise in this case—provided by the Vice-President. We cannot but regard this incident as a happy inauguration of the new régime of Lord Crawford, and are convinced that it forms exactly one of those social ties that help to bind together and strengthen a Metropolitan Society.

In olden days, when the London Society was but a relatively small body, the members always met at one another's houses ; but with the growth of the membership and the fact that the President's and Vice-President's houses for the past few years have, for various reasons, not been accessible, *réunions* of the members of the Society have been perforce confined to those afforded by exhibitions and dinners.

In respect to these two latter functions, it is also satisfactory to note, as elsewhere announced, that the London Society opens the season socially in a vigorous manner. The exhibition of the second group of the African Colonial stamps will certainly be one of very great interest, and must assuredly attract as good an attendance as its predecessor, which embraced those of the first group. The dinner of the Society is to be once more held at the Café Monico, nor could a better *locale* be chosen, and we trust that a large company may assemble to enjoy another of those very pleasant meetings that it has been our privilege to attend for many years past. The season therefore opens in an excellent social manner, and we can but hope that such pleasant—and beneficial—functions may form a precedent for future years.

The Reprints of the First and Second Issues of Roumania.

By M. P. CASTLE.



AVING regard to the interesting announcement that the greatest standard rarities of Europe had been reprinted, I was not surprised that my remarks hereon in the September number of the *London Philatelist* should have excited wide comment and interest. This was the object I had in view, being desirous of probing the matter to the bottom. I have received quite a number of communications hereon, some of which I now submit. I will quote first excerpts from a friend of mine who is a Philatelist of the highest rank and an expert of exceptional ability in the matter of reprints. The specimens of the third issue alluded to are in my opinion

reprints, but remarkably well done, and calculated to deceive almost anyone but an astute Philatelist:—

"I have just received the September number of the *London Philatelist*, and on looking through it notice the article on the reprints of the first and second issues of Moldavia. As I am very much interested in the subject of reprints, I promptly read it, and think I may be able to give you some information on this subject.

"Looking through my files of correspondence, I find a letter dated November 12th, 1901, from a dealer, in which he sent me a supposed reprint of the 27 paras, first issue Moldavia, on paper such as is described in the *London Philatelist*, *i.e.* pale rose and thick. With it he sent a letter, which I did not retain, as it was addressed to him. It was from a gentleman in Roumania, at least that is the way the name appears in the letter. As far as I remember, this letter claimed the stamp to be a reprint and very scarce. I examined it carefully, and concluded it was a fine counterfeit. In a good many details it differed very slightly from photographs which I had of originals. I remember particularly that the shading inside the bell of the posthorn was *distinctly different*. It is possible that the differences might be due to rust, but if so, then the shading in the bull had been very much recut. My conclusion, however, was that it was a fine counterfeit, and I expressed that opinion to the dealer on returning it.

"I recently saw another 27 pa., cancelled this time, which was also a counterfeit, though I did not think it was the same as the previous. This last one was in the hands of an Armenian, who is selling stamps in this city. He has been here some months, and has had a good many doubtful things sent him in that time.

"Among other things, this man has recently been offering some counterfeits of the first issue of Roumania. He had the 3 pa. in two shades, and the 6 pa. in two types, nearly all that he had being in pairs. I secured a set of pairs for my counterfeit collection, and enclose them for your examination."

My next correspondent is a gentleman from Bucharest, to whom I must express my thanks for the information afforded, and I should be glad of further communications from the country of origin.

"BRAILA, *12th October*, 1902.

"SIR,—I have been enabled to read in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* your remarks upon the reprints of the four stamps of Moldavia made in 1891.

"As I possess two specimens of these stamps—one of the 27 and one of the 81 paras—I am able to assure you that the reprint was executed, although if the stamps have failed to appear upon the market it should be attributed to these causes: 1st. In view of the limited number printed—thirty or forty specimens—they have passed into the possession of but a few persons, who will not let them pass into the hands of strangers. 2nd. Collectors being now better able to appreciate the rarity of these stamps—really more rare than the Post Office Mauritius—have not been eager to sell them at moderate prices; and 3rd, from my own knowledge they have not been allowed to pass into the hands of dealers except in two or three cases, and these have obtained a higher price in Roumania than they would abroad.

"As to the 5 paras reprinted on white (*sic*) paper, it is to be met with in Bucharest; as to the same on azure paper, it can only be found with the greatest difficulty in two or three of the old collections of Bucharest.

"The account of these stamps therefore given in the *Echo de la Timbrologie* is beyond doubt, and merits the greatest attention.

"E. CONSTANTINESCU."

The *Echo de la Timbrologie* in its current number also contains the following further remarks on the question :—

"THE REPRINTS OF MOLDAVIA.

"M. Moroiu, one of the ablest collectors in Bucharest and a specialist of long standing in the stamps of Roumania, writes us a letter which has thrown a new light upon the question. The letter runs :—

"'On returning to Bucharest after a long absence I find in No. 232 of the *Echo* an article by M. Paulescu, and relating to the reprint made in 1891 of the round stamps of Moldavia. I am quite aware that the late General Gorjan, the Director of the Posts, and with whom I was on close terms, did cause to be reprinted a very limited number of the stamps of Moldavia of 1858, the 27, 54, 81, and 108 paras, round. I do not know if ten or fifteen sets of the stamps could be found to-day, but as M. Paulescu has made some mistakes I beg you to rectify them. The stamps were reprinted by hand by means of the steel clichés of 1858, which exist still to-day, and which are to be found stored in the stamp-printing office and very much eaten by rust.

"'The stamp of 27 paras was printed on thick pink wove paper, pale black ink.

"'The 54 paras was printed in pale blue ink on wove paper, dark green and pale green.

"'The 81 paras was printed in pale blue ink on blue laid paper and blue wove.

"'The 108 paras was printed in pale blue ink on rose-lilac and rose wove paper.

"'As to the 5 paras, it was printed in black on white pelure paper and on sky-blue paper, and not, as M. Paulescu says, in blue on rose-lilac paper.

"'As the clichés were eaten by the rust, the reprint is a little faulty in the 27 paras, very faulty in the 108, in which the circle is eaten away on the right side, as well as in the 5 paras, which also was in a very bad state. The best results were in the 54 and 81 paras, seeing that the clichés of these stamps were preserved better, as I had the opportunity of seeing for myself when M. Gorjan showed them to me.

"'There are also some imitations of these stamps rather well made, but in order to put collectors on their guard I should tell them that all the genuine stamps have the circumference equal, with a diameter of 20 millimètres, while in the imitations the diameter varies in each stamp.

"'It is to be observed in the stamp of 27 paras that the figure "7" has its tail end turned up, and that a very fine and regular line separates the hairs on the ox's head.

"'As to the 81 paras, between the left side of the star and the left horn there is a little imperceptible point which is only to be seen by a magnifying glass; the ox's head is drawn very regularly and finely, the figure "1" is straight and finished, as is also the "8," while in the false and imitations the figures are very badly made.

"'If the *Echo de la Timbrologie* will grant me the hospitality of its columns, I shall take pleasure in giving a very exact description of these interesting stamps, which are the rarest in Europe, and which until now nobody has been able to imitate well enough to deceive expert collectors.

"'As to the exact number of the reprints, I believe that there were made only twenty, or thirty at the most, of those of the 27, 54, and 81; fifteen to twenty-five copies of the 108, and about a hundred of the 5 paras, of which the greater part were on white paper and very few upon sky-blue paper. There exist also some copies printed in the press in black on white paper; they are produced better.'

"M. G. Matheesco, another collector of Bucharest, writes to us:—

"'One of my friends has shown me the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, Nos. 232 and 234, containing two articles upon the reprints of the stamps of Moldavia. In 1891 I was an assiduous collector, and I had the opportunity not only of seeing these reprints, but I was able eventually to get hold of a set, which I kept until 1899, when I sold my collection; I think that the buyer sold his stamps abroad, in London. Last year I again saw some of these stamps at the house of my friend Grigoresco, who had also sent a copy to Herr Senf, of Leipzig.

"'The reprint was only made in a very limited number, twenty or thirty pieces at the most. Seeing that the clichés were eaten by the rust, a larger quantity could not be taken off; moreover, the paper was different from that of 1858—thus, the 27 para was reprinted on a pink semi-cardboard paper, and the 81 upon a laid paper, while the 54 and the 108 were printed on wove paper. The 5 para was printed on thin white paper, on thin azure paper, and on ordinary sky-blue paper. This reprint is recognised by the frames, which are broken owing to the clichés having been eaten more or less by rust.'

"Finally, M. Paulescu returns to the charge with some very precise details:—

"'I have herewith to affirm once more that the five stamps have been reprinted; I myself possess a set of these five stamps, which I have had a great deal of trouble to get hold of, and I have seen them, in addition, in the hands of two or three collectors of Bucharest. I know that the late Colonel Gorjan presented a set to Mr. Fr. Peters, of Trieste; some sets were given to Captain M—— and to Mr. S. Gr——, employed in the Ministry of the Interior, and also to Mr. Petrutu. I have even seen a set in the hands of a Bucharest dealer.

"'I can affirm, without fear of contradiction, that according to what I was told by M. J. Popp, the typographer, there were printed only twenty or thirty pieces at most of each variety. In the stamp of 108 paras the circle is broken because the steel cliché, which I myself have seen, was eaten by the rust, as also the 5 paras cliché. I know also that a collector has sent one of these stamps to a big dealer in Paris, who, believing the stamp was false, sent it back.'

"Putting the information together which our correspondents have given us, there is no place for any doubt. We hope that Mr. Castle has received it also, and that the next number of the *London Philatelist* will give us his last word upon the question. We cannot finish these remarks without thanking Messrs. Moroiu, Paulescu, and Matheesco for their amiable contributions, and without begging the first-named to send us as soon as possible the interesting study which he has had the kindness to promise us."

I have further received the following letter:—

"BUCHAREST, 11*th* (24*th*) *October*, 1902.

"SIR,—I have seen in the *London Philatelist* and the *Echo de la Timbrologie* your article on the Moldavian reprints. If you are a purchaser I can offer a copy of each value as follows:—27 paras, £10; 54 paras, £10; 81 paras, £25; and 108 paras, £20; also the 5 paras, black on white, 10s., and the same on very blue paper, £20. If you desire to purchase these stamps, I will send them stamped with my guarantee on the reverse side.

"As I only possess a few specimens, if I do not hear from you within ten days I cannot keep them. "Yours, etc. etc.,

"C. M. MOROIU.

"6, MORFEU, BUCHAREST."

Since the receipt of the foregoing letters I have had another from the writer of the first-quoted letter, enclosing a copy of the 27 paras, and I have also been enabled to examine a set of the four values, 27, 54, 81, and 108 paras, which was sent to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., at a stiff price.

In conjunction with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and several well-known experts, I have carefully examined and compared these reprints with originals in all values, and I can now, as suggested by the editor of the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, say my last word hereon.

1. It is my opinion that all the four values are struck from the original dies, and that they are undoubtedly reprints. M. Paulescu's description of the dies is fairly accurate, but the colours of the impressions seem darker than those he has attributed to them. The papers are also truly described, but the variations from the original paper, both in texture and tone, are so marked that it is hardly possible for anyone to mistake them for originals.

2. The imperfections in the dies are really very slight, and the "damage by rust" is so small that if impressions were struck off on paper resembling that of the originals, I tremble to think what would be the fate of the "round" Moldavians.

3. It seems clear that the dies are still in existence. It is by no means assured that, assuming the statements made by MM. Paulescu and Constantinescu to be made in good faith, the quantity struck off and held by some "intelligent workman" or official may not be far larger than that quoted. From M. Moroiu's kind offer it seems that the value put upon a set of the six reprints is £85 10s., and were purchasers forthcoming at even a fraction of such a figure, the "intelligence" of some wily Roumanian would find means of keeping up the supply. I should therefore advise great caution in buying.

4. Despite M. Constantinescu's somewhat ingenuous reasoning, I fail to see why these reprints have been "undiscovered" for some ten years, and do not feel on safe ground in accepting in full all that has been written hereon.

5. I sincerely hope that the Roumanian postal authorities will speedily cause these dies to be destroyed in the usual official manner. *They are far too dangerous to be allowed to exist,* even in a country notorious for its great probity and honour. Roumania has the distinction to-day of having issued the rarest and most valued European stamps, and it would obviously be greatly to the detriment of the many holders of the Moldavians in the parent country if anything such as further reprinting were allowed, as such a proceeding would inevitably almost entirely destroy the value and interest justly attached to these stamps.



The Cape Errors.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper for their kind permission to reproduce the accompanying illustration of the remarkable Woodblock Capes that were recently submitted to auction by them. The specimens in question, besides others of lesser note, were as follows :—

Woodblocks, 1d., scarlet, a superb unsevered block of four, containing the 4d., red, error, used on entire, probably unique in this condition .	£350
Ditto, ditto, a superb block of four, used on entire letter . . .	£50
Ditto, 4d., blue, a very fine pair, used on entire	£11
Ditto, ditto, a superb uncancelled specimen on entire letter, splendid margins all round and fine colour	£30

The history of these stamps has been of a chequered nature. It would appear that some twelve years since the present owner, then resident at the Cape, came across a large quantity of very old papers in connection with an estate that had gone into bankruptcy at Port Elizabeth. The liquidators' fiat for the destruction of all these papers and documents had gone forth, but by some fortunate or occult means the present vendor was enabled to retain these stamps. We wonder what dividend the estate paid, and if it was not possibly unconsciously parting with its most valuable asset! The stamps, however, fortunately fell into good hands, as they are in superb condition, fine and fresh in colour, and unsullied by dirt or stain.

The Cape errors, although not first-class rarities, are easily in the second rank among stamps, but *se tenant* with the normal variety they may fairly be said to be worthy of enrolment among the former class. In the case of

several of the rarest stamps the number of copies extant has been approximately ascertained, and it has occurred to us that it would be profitable, in view of the enormous sum attained or demanded for this block, to see how far this first-class quotation is supported by its known examples. We have been unable—at short notice—to make any extended inquiries hereon, but submit what will possibly prove to be a skeleton list of the copies known to members and one or two philatelic friends.

CAPE ERRORS *se tenant.*

One Penny, blue.

L. Schwarz, Vienna	1
V. Roberts, Manchester	1
Herr von Ferrary, Paris	1
A Collector, London	1
	4

Four Pence, red.

Tapling Collection	1
Ventom, Bull, and Cooper (*in block of four*)	1
Herr von Ferrary, Paris	1
Collector in Germany	1
Collector in United States	1
	5

We have been enabled to produce but a very scanty list, and in at least one case even of these few it is possible that the same pair may have changed ownership and have been twice counted. On the other hand, there are doubtless other pairs existent, but we are inclined to believe but very few, and were we to add these additional pairs it would represent but a dozen in all, or little more than half the known copies of the Post Office!

In the Pauwels Collection, that was a veritable philatelic Rip van Winkle, with a reputation of having absorbed countless Capes, this rumour was found to be a myth; nor were there—as might have been expected from the owner's opportunities of buying them at three shillings and sixpence each—any Woodblock errors at all. The writer, in his thirty-five years' connection with stamps, was never able to possess either Cape error *se tenant*, although he had several single specimens, including the One Penny in full blue (now in the Tapling Collection, and the only *non pale* blue error known). Mr. Tapling likewise never got the One Penny, blue, *se tenant*, nor has Mr. Vernon Roberts, even in his superb and highly specialised collection of Capes, secured the Four Pence, red, in conjunction with the normal value.

Mr. Vernon Roberts' collection, fortunately so well known, contains, it is true, no less than three blue and two red errors as single specimens, and as his Woodblocks number over 200 in unused and used condition, it is evident that he would not have hesitated to acquire this palpable desideratum had occasion offered.

We understand that the price quoted does not represent the price at which the blocks of four in question changed ownership, although there were some high bids in the room. There are rumours floating about of an exaggerated value attached to this block, and we think, therefore, that the discussion of

its rarity is opportune. It is evident, in our opinion, that the Cape errors *se tenant* are far rarer than was generally imagined, but it must be remembered that it is only in this special condition that they are so rare. The "normal" error can be counted by the score, and is only really worth a high price when, as is not usually the case, it is a fine specimen with full margins and light cancellation. On the other hand, the latest arrival is unique in being one of a block of four; it is also on the full original in fine condition, a superb colour, and in every respect is what our Continental friends term "a cabinet piece." These considerations should be borne in mind not only by the parties immediately interested in the transfer of this block, but by the onlookers--trade and amateur alike—in order that, as has so often happened in similar cases, no false and inflated basis of prices may be instituted by the sale of one exceptional specimen.

There still remain to find the errors *se tenant* unused! We only know of one unused error, a single and fine specimen of the Four Pence, red, which Herr von Ferrary acquired a few years back. These two stamps unused must be two of the greatest of all rarities, and the mere contemplation of their value in unused blocks induces a veritable philatelic shudder!

The San Francisco Exhibition.



E are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. William E. Loy, the Hon. Secretary of the Pacific Philatelic Society, for an interesting account of this Exhibtion. Mr. Loy does not, unfortunately, give us full details of the competition and results in the several classes, which we were anxious to know, with the view of ascertaining the result of the novel competitions introduced. As will be seen by reference to the conditions of entry, recently published in the *London Philatelist*, there were many features in the competition which struck absolutely fresh ground, and it will be of interest to other promoters of philatelic exhibitions to see in what measure the anticipations of the Pacific Society have been borne out. The two great aims and ends of these shows should be, firstly, the encouragement of the budding collector in affording him a fair chance of securing prizes amidst other and more favoured collectors; and, secondly, to furnish a display that should be an education alike to the neophyte and to the outside public. The mere display of serried ranks of rarities affords but little pleasure except to the exhibitors and the very advanced class of collector, each and all of whom would have probably ample chances, outside the public gaze, of the fullest acquaintance with their treasures. We are very pleased to learn that the Exhibition was a decided success. Mr. Loy writes:—

"You were kind enough to mention the exhibition of our Pacific Philatelic Society quite at length, and it has occurred to me that a brief account of the exhibition might not be unacceptable to you. I have not had any correspondence with

you about it, and for that reason have made it as brief as possible. The exhibition was really all we had hoped, and the interest was very marked. Hundreds of visitors were in constant attendance, and there was no loss and no appreciable damage to exhibits. It was remarkable with what self-sacrifice Mr. Crocker showed his magnificent collection. It was at the disposal of anyone who wished to see any portion of it, and the readiness with which he would place a volume before persons who did not know how to handle stamps surprised me. This was the spirit manifested by all who took part in the exhibition, and I think much of the success was due to the disposition to please visitors and give them all the information possible.

"This competitive exhibition of stamps, held under the auspices of the Pacific Philatelic Society, San Francisco, September 26th and 27th, is now a matter of history. Despite the long list of 'Honours and Prizes' (there were seventy in all) entries were made in all but four classes. In a number of cases there was but a single entry, it is true, but in many classes there were several, and the competition was close. The committee of arrangements had in view, in making the classification, two objects: first, to give an opportunity to all classes of collectors to compete for a prize or honourable mention; and secondly, to make the exhibition attractive to persons not deeply versed in the lore of Philately. That their efforts were successful is shown by the large number of contestants and the expression of satisfaction on the part of visitors.

"It is hardly permissible to attempt a description of the exhibits. Many of them are already quite well known to Philatelists abroad as well as at home, by reputation if not by inspection. The largest single exhibitor was Mr. H. J. Crocker, who carried to the hall thirty-one thick quarto albums, all filled with stamps. With a consideration for the smaller collectors, his generous spirit would not allow an entry in all the classes to which he would have been entitled to enter, nor even to a considerable number; but he contented himself with competing only where there was some show of contest. He carried the first prize for his Hawaii, which won first place at Boston and Chicago last year, and also for United States, Switzerland, Great Britain, France and French Colonies, Old German States, South America, British Colonies in Africa, Mexico, Spain, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal. In only one class in which he competed did the judges feel called upon to award the first place to another. This was in Australian Federation, where the first prize was given to Mr. W. H. Crocker, cousin to H. J. Crocker.

"Probably the largest winner of prizes was Mr. A. H. Weber, the indefatigable collector of San Francisco, who exhibited in many classes, and who showed many interesting and valuable things. Mr. Weber's collection excels in the minutiæ of Philately—the errors, minor varieties, shades, and particular cancellations.

"Japan, Greece, and Russia were given to Mr. W. J. Gardner, who excelled in these countries, although the competition was sharp.

"Mr. John N. Luff was first in the stamps of China, Chinese Treaty Ports, and Hong Kong, in all of which he was strong, while his collection of Shanghai was practically complete. He also won first place with his stamps of Leeward Islands.

"It is impossible to go into further detail. There were many valuable exhibits sent from New York and Boston for exhibition only, and they were, therefore, not in competition. Such were Mr. M. H. Lombard's France and Denmark and Danish West Indies, Mr. E. R. Ackerman's Sweden and Norway, Mr. C. A. Howes' Chinese stamps, Mr. John N. Luff's United States, and Mr. Alexander Holland's Samoans.

"The grand diploma of honour offered by the Society for the best general exhibit was awarded to Mr. H. J. Crocker, who did not enter under that head, though clearly entitled to do so. Another trophy, offered by Mr. A. L. Ott for the best general exhibit not entered in competition, was also awarded to Mr. Crocker. This trophy

was of unique design and workmanship, and consisted of a silver copy of the 2 cent Hawaiian postal card, gilded in gold, beautifully engraved and enamelled, the inscription showing silver-white through the gold plating. It was admired and commented on by everyone.

"The Pacific Philatelic Society has thus placed its seal on the kind of exhibition it approves, and future efforts, to improve on this one, must be extremely well directed in every way."

Philatelic Notes.

A RETOUCH OF THE ENGLISH 1d., 1841.

MR. W. T. WILSON has sent us the following interesting note of a discovery in our own stamps:—

"It is a well-known fact that the rollers, after the die had been impressed on them, were gone over by the engravers, and the lines strengthened, as well as the letters punched in corners; but, so far as I know, it has never been stated that the roller AFTER USE was ever retouched. That this has been done, is proved by a comparison of illustration No. 3 with Nos. 1 and 2. The thick outer frame lines strike the eye at once, whereas the general impression is from a worn state, as witness the absence of lines from face and faintness of eye.

"The photographs are: No. 1, black 1d., early state; No. 2, later state of the 1d., 1841, red-brown. This is a curious, but not an unexpected discovery; stamps from this plate must be scarce, as I have looked through a large quantity without finding a similar specimen. If common, this should have been noticed before, as such a number of collectors have closely examined these stamps for errors of lettering, etc. It is to be expected that the whole plate was retouched, and it will be interesting to find other stamps of different lettering showing this retouch."

The illustrations kindly sent by Mr. W. T. Wilson are two depicting specimens of the 1d., black, and 1d., brown, Die I. showing respectively little and considerable wear of the die. No. 3 is from a worn die, but has the outer frame line distinctly thicker than in the other two specimens. This thickness is especially noticeable around the four corners and at the sides, where it, so to say, frames in the engine-turning. Mr. Wilson would seem to have clearly established his contentions, and we congratulate him upon having made such an interesting discovery.

Occasional Notes.

THE EXHIBITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.

WE are desired to call attention to the following notice:—

"THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,
"EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, W.C.

"*Exhibition of the Stamps of some of the African Colonies.*

"A Private Exhibition of the stamps of the African Colonies unaffected by the late war will be held in the Society's Rooms, as above, on Saturday, the 13th of

December, 1902, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The stamps of the following countries will be exhibited:—British Central Africa, British East Africa, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Madagascar (British Consular Mail), Mauritius, Morocco Agencies, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

"No charge will be made for admission, and tickets can be obtained on application to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, 'Rothsay,' Weybridge."

We understand that the support extended to the Exhibition by collectors is of a highly satisfactory nature, and that all the countries enumerated will be represented by a fine display of their issues. Among those who have promised to exhibit are the Earl of Crawford, Messrs. E. Levy, Vernon Roberts, W. B. Avery, C. J. Daun, W. D. Beckton, R. Ehrenbach, C. E. McNaughtan, E. Beveridge, and Baron A. de Worms. Further exhibits may be anticipated from the Earl of Kintore, Messrs. H. J. Duveen, and Mr. Abbott. It is generally hoped that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the Society, may be graciously willing to exhibit some portions of his fine collection of the African Colonies. In any case the quality of the exhibits is assured, and we may safely predict that a large attendance of visitors will be attracted thereby.

PERIODICAL POSTAGE REFORM—DEPUTATION TO POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WE have received the following communication from the London Chamber of Commerce, whose offices are at Botolph House, Eastcheap. We gladly give, as desired, publicity to the letter, and earnestly hope that the aims of the deputation—so sorely needed—may be ultimately achieved:—

"I have been instructed to call your attention (as being personally interested in the question of the reform of postage on periodicals) to the fact that the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., His Majesty's Postmaster-General, has consented to receive a deputation from this Chamber on the subject of 'postage on periodicals,' at the General Post Office, on Thursday, November 6th, 1902, at 12 noon. You are probably aware that for years past this Chamber has been dealing with this matter, on which various letters have been addressed to former postmaster-generals, and the Chamber has also been represented on deputations to the Post Office authorities on the same subject. A critical point in the whole position of affairs has now arrived by the granting of the Chamber's request for a deputation, and it is urgently necessary that all interested should make an effort either to attend themselves or to write letters which can be read at the deputation. The Chamber would earnestly request that each individual interested should do his own part towards securing the success of the deputation by his personal support.

"The following is the resolution finally adopted by my special committee, on the basis of which the deputation was asked for and granted:—

"'That for the purpose of special postal facilities a newspaper or periodical, published at periods not exceeding one month (which is not already registered at the General Post Office as a newspaper) shall be carried by the General Post Office at the rate of one halfpenny for six ounces.' The committee have also agreed upon a resolution to the effect: 'That it is not advisable to make any suggestion to the

postal authorities in reference to those newspapers which possess the right to be carried for a halfpenny without limitation as to weight.'

"The committee would also call attention to their proposition that six ounces be carried for one halfpenny instead of the eight ounces previously suggested. This will, it is hoped, lessen the opposition which has so consistently been manifested by the Post Office authorities to the suggestion that eight ounces should be carried for one halfpenny, and, whilst it is possible (as stated by the 'Report on Extension of Newspaper Post' by the Postage Committee of the Post Office, dated June 24th, 1896) that an annual loss would be caused to the revenue by the adoption of eight ounces, it is considered that the six ounces would be practically a paying weight, and cause little or no loss to the revenue.

"KENRIC B. MURRAY, *Secretary*."

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM BELL.

IT is with the deepest regret that we read in the *Evening News* of November 3rd of the very sad death of Mr. Bell, who had been a member of the London Philatelic Society for more than ten years. The short account of this sad fatality is as follows:—

"A fatal fire is reported from Kilmeen Rectory, Clonakilty, county Cork. The Rev. William Bell, the rector, was making an inspection of cattle in the farmyard some time before ten o'clock on Saturday night, carrying a lantern in his hand. He was seen in the neighbourhood of the hay barn, where over twenty tons of hay were stored. Soon after the hay was seen on fire. At five o'clock on Sunday morning, when the fire was got under, Mr. Bell's charred remains were found."

We are convinced that the intimation of this very sad and tragic ending of a valued life will be received with universal regret in philatelic circles. We can testify to a long acquaintance, chiefly by correspondence, with the late reverend gentleman, and always found him an able and enlightened collector.

DEATH OF M. FOURÉ.

WE learn from the French philatelic papers of the death of M. Fouré. It is difficult in such a case to observe the old Latin proverb as regards the departed, but it is safe to say that the late M. Fouré was an accomplished Philatelist, and had he chosen to exploit his talents in the legitimate pursuit of stamp collecting, he would have achieved a reputation second to none. His greatest claim to "celebrity" will be his connection with the old German envelopes, the result of his clever and unscrupulous machinations with this once highly esteemed branch of collecting being to administer almost a death-blow to it. The Prussian octagonals, to wit, were so superbly manipulated as to deceive the then best-informed collectors in Europe, and many of the first collectors of the world still hold—to their sorrow—the evidences of the misplaced skill of M. Fouré among these and many other scarce entires. The discovery of these frauds compelled M. Fouré to leave Berlin, where he had lived for many years carrying on his profession as teacher, and he subsequently emigrated to Paris, where he died.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., informs us that the 10d. value of the King's Head issue now bears the $\frac{\text{O. W.}}{\text{OFFICIAL}}$ overprint.

We also hear that an envelope of 1½d. with Head of King is now in use.

Official Stamp.

10d., carmine and lilac, overprinted $\frac{\text{O. W.}}{\text{OFFICIAL}}$ in black.

Envelope. 1½d., yellow.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Information reaches Messrs. Bright and Son that the first Commonwealth postal will be issued on November 1st, and will be a ½d. Newspaper Stamp. Further particulars are wanting.

We notice that the *Metropolitan Philatelist* lists a 10s. and 20s., green, Postage Due stamp of the makeshift die, but as our contemporary omits from its list the 1s. and 2s. values, we think it possible a slip has occurred.

BAHAMAS.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us of some new stationery bearing the King's Head.

Envelope. 2½d., blue on white laid paper.

Registration Envelope.

2d., red, inscriptions in blue on white.

BRITISH LEVANT.—The new 10d. King's Head stamp of Great Britain has appeared with the 4 piastres overprint in black.

Adhesive.

4 piastres on 10d. King Edward type of Great Britain.

CYPRUS.—Information to hand from a Continental source gives the following list of stationery bearing the King's Head.

Post Cards. ½ p., green on buff.
1 p., carmine ,,

Wrappers. 10 paras, carmine on buff.
½ p., green ,,

FIJI.—The current 1d. has been found by the *M. J.* perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

Adhesive. 1d., lilac-rose; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

INDIA.—*Hyderabad.*—Mr. B. Shavakshah kindly sends us a sheet of the new ¼ a. stamps, which supersede the surcharged provisionals that have done duty for the last two years. The general design is the same as that of the current series, but the stamp is larger, measuring $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm. instead of 19×21 mm. The sheets contain ninety-six stamps, in sixteen horizontal rows of six, with no marginal inscriptions. The date upon this value is 1317, the year which began on May 12, 1899, and ended April 30, 1900. Possibly the new plate was ordered before the latter date, but no ¼ a. stamps were issued till the autumn of 1900, and these new stamps were first issued on September 24th, 1902.—*M. J.*

LABUAN.—A new set has appeared for this Colony, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send samples, the principal feature of the design being the Imperial Crown in the centre on a shaded background. The name "LABUAN" appears above and "COLONY" below the Crown.

Messrs. Bright and Son have shown us a block of four 6 cents of the 1897 issue, imperf. horizontally between the stamps.

Adhesives.

2 c., green and black.
4 c., red ,,
8 c., orange ,,
10 c., slate-blue and brown.
12 c., yellow and black.
16 c., brown and pale green.
18 c., yellow-brown and black.
25 c., greenish blue and slate.
50 c., grey-lilac and violet.
$1, orange-red and lake.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—We have some additions to make to the list of the King's Head issue given on page 248.

Adhesives. 2d., lilac and bistre.
3d., ,, black.
2s. 6d., green and black.

MALTA.—Additions to the list of King's Head stationery have to be made.

Post Cards. ½d., green on buff.
½d.+½d. ,, ,,
1d.+1d., carmine on buff.

MAURITIUS.—The 36 c. Jubilee stamp has been overprinted "12 CENTS" in two lines, in black, and Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. send us copies. Varieties in the surcharge may be found, it is reported.

Adhesive.
12 c. on 36 c., orange and ultramarine; black surcharge, with bar cancelling original value.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—The variety having a hyphen between the "N" and "C" of "AGEN-CIES" has been found on the 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. values, according to *Ewen's*, and probably all the values will be found in this condition.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The chalk-surfaced paper, states the *M. J.*, has now been employed for the manufacture of the 2d. and 4d. Postage Due stamps.

Postage Due.
2d., pale green on chalky paper; perf. 11 comp. with 11½.
4d. ,, ,, ,, perf. 11.

Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that they have found the 4d., red-brown, of 1871, with the "O.S." surcharge, perf. 10×11.

Official. 4d., red-brown, of 1871, perf. 10×11.

NEW ZEALAND.—A correspondent has shown the *M. J.* a copy of the 6d., *blue*, of 1872, wmk. Star, perf. 10 at top, and 12½ at bottom and sides.

The Australian Ph. notes the discovery of a sheet of the current 2½d. imperforate horizontally.

Ewen's mentions that the 5s. stamps now come in a dark red or vermilion shade.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—A further list of new King's Head stationery has appeared.

Registration Envelope. 4d., blue.
Post Cards. ½d.+½d., green on buff.
1d.+1d., carmine ,,
Wrappers. ½d., green on buff.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. have shown us specimens of a 9d. stamp with the Queen's Head of the 1887-93 large type. In place of "POSTAGE & REVENUE" we find "POSTAGE" alone. It is watermarked Crown SA, perf. 11½, and we are told it is already obsolete.

Adhesive.
9d., carmine, wmk. Crown and SA; perf. 11½, clean-cut.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—The *I. B. J.* has the following list of King Edward type stamps:—

Adhesives. ½d., green and grey-black.
1d., carmine ,,
2d., red-brown ,,
4d., olive-green ,,
6d., violet ,,
1s., black and green.
2s., brown and grey-black.
5s., yellow ,, ,,
10s., red-brown and grey-black on yellow.
£1, violet and green.

TRANSVAAL.—Here again are some additions to the King Edward type stationery.

Envelope. ½d., green on white laid.
Registered Envelope. 4d., blue.

TRINIDAD.—"Specimen" copies of the current 2½d. in a new colour—lilac on blue, with value in ultramarine—have been distributed by the Postal Union. The following new stationery has been similarly circulated.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Post Cards. Stamps with King's Head.
½d., green on white; 121×74 mm.
1d., carmine on cream; 140×89 mm.
Registration Envelope.
2d., blue, inscriptions in blue, on white; 134×83 mm.
Newswrapper. Stamp with King's Head.
½d., green, five-line inscription, on buff; 126×300 mm.

VICTORIA.—We have before us a freak of the ½d., green, of the 1898-99 issue. On the right side exists a perfect double 12½ perforation.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that some new stationery is expected next mail.

The Victoria type of postage stamps will be used, but "WESTERN AUSTRALIA" is to take the place of "VICTORIA" in the inscription.

There are to be ½d. and 1d. wrappers, 2d. and 3d. reply cards, 1d. and 2d. letter cards, 1d. and 2d. envelopes (the 2d. envelope was noted on page 249), and 3d. registration envelopes.

The *S. C. F.* has received advice of the issue of new 2s. and 5s. stamps for Western Australia. The stamps are printed from the dies of the present Victorian 2s. and 2½d. respectively. In the former the words "WEST AUSTRALIA" have been substituted for "VICTORIA." In the 5s. stamp the scroll over "VICTORIA" in the present 2½d. has been removed and substituted by the word "WEST," while the word "VICTORIA" has been replaced by "AUSTRALIA." Both are printed on V and Crown paper and perforated 12½.

From the same source we hear that an issue of the 1d. stamp (current design) of Western Australia has just been made on

paper watermarked V and Crown and perf. 12½. As the watermark is printed upright (like the W Crown A), it is difficult to get a copy showing the complete watermark. The design is very much coarser in appearance than the stamp it has displaced.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—Dr. Diena kindly points out that only the Italian post card of 10 c. has the overprint $\frac{\text{ALBANIA}}{\text{20 para 20}}$ in black.

FRANCE.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim sends us a rough sketch of the new French postage stamp which will be issued on or about January 1st next.

The design is the figure of the Sower, prepared by the Parisian engraver Roty for use on the French coins.

At the top will appear the usual inscription, "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."

At the lower right side "POSTES" will appear vertically, and on the left the figures of value will be shown.

A handsome set may therefore be expected.

ICELAND.—New stamps are to be issued here, bearing, we understand, a portrait of King Christian IX.

The current set has been overprinted $\frac{\text{Gildi}}{\text{'02.'03}}$ and Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 6 aur, grey, which bears the surcharge in red, postmarked "Reykjavik Oct 24th 1902."

The following is a translation of the official notice :—

"NOTICE.

"With reference to a letter from the Minister for Iceland, dated 24th ult., new Icelandic stamps and post cards have been issued as follows :—

Common	Stamps	3	aur
,,	,,	4	,,
,,	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	6	,,
,,	,,	10	,,
,,	,,	16	,,
,,	,,	20	,,
,,	,,	25	,,
,,	,,	40	,,
,,	,,	50	,,
,,	,,	100	,,
Post Cards.	Single	3	,,
,,	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	8	,,
,,	,,	10	,,
,,	Double	3	,,
,,	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	8	,,
,,	,,	10	,,

"All older stamps and post cards have been annulled, but up to the 31st of December of this year they can be exchanged at the post offices for stamps and post cards of the new issue.

"The older stamps and post cards will bear the following imprint :—

$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Gildi}\\ \text{'02-'03}\end{matrix}\right.$

and with this addition will remain in force till the end of the year 1903, after which time only the new stamps and post cards shall be used.

"Reykjavik 9th October 1902
"The Governor of Iceland
"MAGNÚS STEPHENSEN
"IÓN MAGNÚSSON.

"This is a true translation of the original in Icelandic produced to me

"Reykjavik
"22 October 1902
"JÓN PORVALDSSON
"(Acting British Consul)."

It is reported that the 3 aur stamp of the current set has been seen in a new shade, printed from a new plate, in which the numerals are as large as those upon the other values. Perf. 12½.

RUSSIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives another value, the 20 kop., blue and carmine, on the vertically laid paper.

Adhesive.
20 kop., blue and carmine, on *vert.* laid paper.

SWITZERLAND.—We hear from the *A.J.P.* that the 1 f. stamp has been changed in colour to carmine.

Adhesive. 1 f., carmine ; perf. 11½×11.

AMERICA.

BOLIVAR.—The stamp described on page 250 as 20 c., violet, view of the hill of La Popa, exists in blue as well. *Mekeel's* vouches for this. *Adhesive.* 20 c., blue.

BOLIVIA.—Mr. T. H. Lemaire has shown the *M. J.* a block of four of the 10 c. of 1894 surcharged "E. F.—1899" (No. 81 in the Catalogue), the surcharge on the two lower stamps being the right way up, and that of the two upper inverted.

The 20 c. and 2 bol. of the last issue appear to have only recently been put into circulation, and the whole set is not yet complete.

CHILI.—Another value of the current set has appeared.

Adhesive. 10 c., scarlet and black.

The *M. C.* hears that it is probable the lately issued 20 c. of the 1900 type may be surcharged "1 centavo." We must be thankful if we get off so lightly, though we thought Chili was above this sort of thing, not forgetting the 5 c. on 30 c. of 1900.

CUBA.—We have a provisional to chronicle here.

From the *Metropolitan Philatelist* we hear that the 3 c., purple, of 1899, has been surcharged in carmine,

"HABILITADO UN CENTAVO, OCTUBRE, 1902"

with a large figure 1 in centre.

Provisional.

1 c. on 3 c., purple; carmine overprint.

ECUADOR.—From several sources comes an explanation of the nature of the surcharge, or signature, on the stamps now appearing through the mails.

It would appear from *Ewen's Weekly* that in the fire which nearly burnt down the City of Guayaquil a few months back, considerable quantities of stamps were stolen, so to protect the postal authorities, the Governor of the Province of Guayas, in which Guayaquil is situate, signs (probably by indiarubber facsimile stamp) all stamps before being issued by the postal authorities to the general public. The signature is "*C. Benj. R.*", and his name is Carlos Benjamin Rosales.

A similar control mark is expected to be used in the other provinces of Ecuador; indeed there is one used for Esmeralda, the *A. J. P.* states, resembling a $.

GUATEMALA.—From Messrs. Bright and Son and Whitfield King and Co. we have received some of the values of the new issue.

It is a handsome set of stamps, and we are told the full issue consists of:—

Adhesives.

1 c., emerald and mauve; Arms in circle.
2 c., lake and black; Statue of I. R. Barrios.
5 c., ultramarine and black; Reform Palace.
6 c., olive and green; Palace of Minerva.
10 c., orange and blue; Amatilan Lagoon.
20 c., mauve and black; the Cathedral.
50 c., brown-violet and blue; Columbus Theatre.
75 c., blue-violet and black; Artillery Barracks.
100 c., brown and black; Statue of Columbus.
200 c., vermilion and black; Indian Schools.

No wmk.; perf. 13½ to 14.

NICARAGUA.—*Mekeel's* reports a new provisional, the 2 c., vermilion, with the surcharge in black, in two lines, "15 CVOS—1902."

Provisional.

"15 CVOS—1902" on 2 c., vermilion, black surcharge.

PERU.—The 20 c. Postage Due stamp of 1874 comes surcharged "DÉFICIT" at top and "UN CENTAVO" below, horizontally; and also to make another value, "DÉFICIT—CINCO CENTAVOS," in two lines, vertically, both in black.

Postage Due. 1 c. on 20 c., blue, of 1874.
5 c. ,, ,,

UNITED STATES.—The following interesting communication has reached us from Messrs. J. M. Bartels and Co. relating to an accidental issue of 500 copies of the rejected die of the McKinley 1 c. post card.

Our correspondents were fortunate in securing the 150 unused cards, and what could be had of the used ones.

"*October 28th*, 1902.

"*London Philatelist*, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"DEAR SIRS,—Enclosed we beg to hand you specimen of a United States postal card, which we feel sure will be new as far as the readers of your paper are concerned. The history of it is as follows:—

"Our Government decided, about a year ago, to get out a 1 c. postal card with a likeness of President McKinley, and gave instructions to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare a die. This was done, and after it had been officially approved a small supply of the cards was printed at the factory. However, upon seeing specimens of the new card, it was decided that the likeness of McKinley was a very poor one, and the card should not be issued. A new drawing was made, and finally, last July, the new card was issued, showing a good profile of McKinley. The factory received strict instructions from headquarters to destroy the entire supply of the first printing. It has now transpired that erroneously a box of 500 of these cards was included in a consignment to New York City, and sold there in due course to the contractors for cleaning the streets of this city. These in turn had them printed for their use, as the enclosed card shows. Not until 350 of them had been used did a Philatelist of that city make the discovery. He at once secured the balance on hand of 150 cards, and this was all of the unused which was in existence. You will see, therefore, that this will be one of the rarest postal cards, and that it is entitled to full recognition, as it was sold and used in the regular way.

"Upon inquiry at the Department in Washington we received the following letter:—

"'POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"'THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
"'WASHINGTON.
"'Office of Supt.
"'Postage Stamp Supplies and Postmaster's Accounts.
"'*October 13th*, 1902.

"'MR. J. M. BARTELS,
"'230, Washington St., Boston.

"'SIR,—Your letter of October 11th is received. I am surprised to learn that any cards from the rejected "McKinley" die have been placed on sale anywhere, as the manufactory was directed to destroy all that were printed. If any have been issued it was by accident. I will take the matter up at once, and let you know what I find about it. "'Yours truly,

"'(Signed) J. H. REEVE,
"'Superintendent.'"

VENEZUELA.—It is reported that the supply of stamps at Carupano having run out, a set of provisionals was made.

The following description of these stamps, of which there are two distinct varieties, is taken from the *M. J.*

The shape is oblong, and the inscriptions are in five lines.

1. Inscriptions thus—"Correos de VENEZUELA" (the "L" of this word is apparently a broken "F," with the centre limb removed, turned upside down)—"*Carupano* 1902—No hai estampillas—PROVISORIO.—*Vale* B. *0.05*" (or "*0.25*," "*0.50*," or "B. 1.00"). These are evidently printed from the same setting, the value only being changed.

2. Inscriptions thus—"CORREOS DE VENEZUELA—*Carúpano: 1902.*—NO HAY ESTAMPILLAS—Sello provisorio.—**Vale B. 0,10.**"

All are imperforate. Several of the copies are on original envelopes, addressed to M. Lemaire himself in Paris.

0.05, purple on *orange*.
0.10, black ,,
0.25, purple on *green*.
0.50, blue on *yellow*.
1.00 ,, *rose*.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CANTON (*French Post Offices*).—We see from the *M. C.* that the 10 c. reply card has been issued.

Post Card. 10+10 centimes, black and blue on bluish.

FRENCH GUIANA.—We have received the 2 francs of the current type from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2 fcs., mauve on toned, name in red, type of 1892–1900; perf. 14×13½.

FRENCH POST OFFICES ABROAD.—New sets of stamps have been issued, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly supply the following particulars, sending specimens of the first-named.

The design of the current set of the mother country has been used, with the inscriptions altered to "Alexandrie" and "Poste-Française," etc.; perf. 14 × 13½.

Alexandria.

1 c., grey.
2 c., claret.
3 c., orange-red.
4 c., brown.
5 c., green.
40 c., red and pale blue.
50 c., cinnamon and lavender.
1 f., lake and yellow-green.
2 f., slate and dull yellow.
5 f., deep blue and buff.

Cavalle.

5 c., green.
2 p. on 50 c., cinnamon and lavender.
4 p. on 1 f., lake and yellow-green.
8 p. on 2 f., slate and dull yellow.

Crete.

1 c., grey.
2 c., claret.
3 c., orange-red.
4 c., brown.
5 c., green.
40 c., red and pale blue.
50 c., cinnamon and lavender.
1 f., lake and yellow-green.
2 f., slate and dull yellow.
5 f., deep blue and buff.

Dedeagh.

5 c., green.
2 p. on 50 c., cinnamon and lavender.
4 p. on 1 f., lake and yellow-green.
8 p. on 2 f., slate and dull yellow.

French China.

5 c., green.
40 c., red and pale blue.
50 c., cinnamon and lavender.
1 f., lake and yellow-green.
2 f., slate and dull yellow.
5 f., deep blue and buff.

French Levant.

1 c., grey.
2 c., claret.
3 c., orange-red.
4 c., brown.
5 c., green.
40 c., red and pale blue.
2 p. on 50 c., cinnamon and lavender.

Ewen's also gives:—

4 p. on 1 f., lake and yellow-green.
8 p. on 2 f., slate and yellow.
20 p. on 5 f., blue and buff.

French Zanzibar.

½ a. on 5 c., green.
4 a. on 40 c., red and pale blue.
5 a. on 50 c., cinnamon and lavender.
10 a. on 1 f., lake and yellow-green.
20 a. on 2 f., slate and dull yellow.
50 a. on 5 f., deep blue and buff.

Port Said.

1 c., grey.
2 c., claret.
3 c., orange-red.
4 c., brown.
5 c., green.
40 c., red and pale blue.
50 c., cinnamon and lavender.
1 f., lake and yellow-green.
2 f., slate and dull yellow.
5 f., deep blue and buff.

Ewen's Weekly has also the following:—

French Morocco.

5 centimos, in carmine, on 5 c., green.
50 ,, black, on 50 c., brown and grey.
1 peseta, in black, on 1 f., lake and green.
2 pesetas ,, 2 f., slate and yellow.

HOI-HAO.—It is reported by the *A. J. P.* that the 15 c., *blue*, of Indo-China exists with the surcharge for "Hoi-Hao," but the supply was limited to 150 copies.

Adhesive. 15 c., *blue*; red surcharge.

PERSIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 ch., red-brown, of the type-set stamps chronicled on page 154, surcharged, in black, P.L. *TEHERAN*

Our friends think this surcharge may stand for "Poste Locale."

Adhesive.

2 ch., red-brown; surcharged, in black, P.L. *TEHERAN.*

SOMALI COAST.—Another value of the set lately issued, the 10 c., claret and orange, has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 10 c., claret and orange; perf. 11.

ZANZIBAR (*French Post Offices*).—Mr. W. Thorne has shown the *A. J. P.* a block of four of the 20 annas on 2 f., brown on blue, of the 1900 issue, one stamp of which has the error "ZANZIBAS."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1902-1903.

President—
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Librarian—T. Maycock.

W. B. Avery.
E. D. Bacon.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President.*)
R. Ehrenbach.
T. W. Hall.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
C. E. McNaughtan.
Franz Reichenheim.
Gordon Smith.

The first meeting of the season 1902–1903 was held at No. 2, Cavendish Square, on Friday the 24th October, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, C. J. Daun, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. Ehrenbach, W. Moser, H. F. W. Deane, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, Edward J. Nankivell, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, Thos. Wm. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, John G. Tolhurst, Rudolph Frentzel, Walter Scott, Gordon Smith, W. T. Wilson, C. F. Dendy Marshall, W. Schwabacher, Rudolph Meyer, L. S. Wells, G. H. Raynor, F. Ransom, B. D. Knox, J. E. Joselin, J. A. Tilleard, William Silk.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, the meeting being held at his residence for the purpose of giving the members of the Society an opportunity of inspecting his collection.

It was resolved that, as the minutes of the last meeting had already been published in the *London Philatelist*, the same should be taken as read.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Lieut.-Colonel G. Chichester resigning his membership of the Society, and it was resolved that the resignation should be accepted with regret as from the end of the present year.

A letter was also read from Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry, who tendered his resignation in compliance with Rule 11 of the Statutes, he having entered into active partnership with a stamp dealer, and his resignation was accepted.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had received for the Society's Library the following works: *Catalogue of Revenue Stamps of Spain*, from Mr. Walter Morley; *Illustrated Catalogue of the Stamps of Australia*, from Mr. F. Hagen. The Society's Hon. Librarian was directed to acknowledge the same.

It was resolved that the ordinary meetings of the Society should be held fortnightly during the current session, and that the exchange meetings should for the present be discontinued.

An adjournment was then made to another apartment, where the Vice-President had laid out for the inspection of the members the numerous volumes of his very valuable collection. Amongst those most in demand were the books containing the stamps of the Australian Colonies, Great Britain, United States, and Italian States; the latter perhaps possessing the greatest interest, as they showed much original work and philatelic knowledge and industry on the part of the Vice-President.

The proceedings having become somewhat informal, the members dispersed without passing any further resolutions, but the evening was one which in all probability will be long remembered by those who were able to be present.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Honorary President—H. Jennings-White.
Hon. Vice-President—Herbert R. Oldfield.
Vice-Presidents—W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, J.P., Robert Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, M.A.
Committee—Louis E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, Franz Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland, A. G. Wane.
Librarian—George Haynes, The Grange, St. Albans, and 124, Newgate Street, London, E.C.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.
Headquarters for Monthly Meetings—
Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Programme, 1902-3.

Oct. 14. Display, "Ceylon and Straits Settlements." W. B. Avery.
Nov. 11. Display with Notes, "Portugal." Robert Ehrenbach.
Dec. 9. Display with Notes, "Tasmania." L. L. R. Hausburg.
Jan. 13. Display, "Mauritius." Baron Anthony de Worms.
Paper, "Joys of Collecting." Rudolph Meyer.
Paper, "The Ideal Philatelic Exhibition." Herbert R. Oldfield.
Feb. 10. Display with Notes, "British East Africa." H. L. Hayman.
Display, "Leeward Islands (used)." J. E. Heginbottom.
Mar. 10. Display and Paper, "Chili." Thos. Wm. Hall.
April 14. Display and Paper, "Greece." W. Dorning Beckton.
May 12. Annual Dinner.
,, 19. Annual Meeting.

Promises for Papers and Displays are regarded as conditional. Special Meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

A General Meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, October 14th, 1902, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Blenkinsop, Boddy, Bounds, Boyes, Bradbury, Brown, Chapman, Charlick, Cool, Burton Cooper, Airlie Dry, Ehrenbach, Fagan, Frentzel, Giles, Hausburg, Hayman, Jones, Mardon, Mellor, Meyer, Neyroud, Oldfield, Palmer, Pemberton, Richardson, Schwabacher, Shields, Sidebotham, Simpson, Sutherland, Thompson, Thomson, Wane, Wills, and Slade. The following were elected as ordinary members: Messrs. R. B. Brown, R. St. J. Carmichael, E. H. Collins, R. H. A. Deere, A. H. L. Giles, E. Healey, A. Hogan, E. A. Maxaire, Walter Scott, J. Westhorp, K. Wiehen, and P. H. Young. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Walter

Morley and to Mr. F. Neck for gifts of philatelic literature and forgeries respectively.

A massive silver tray was presented by Mr. Sidebotham to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer as a mark of appreciation from the members for his services to the Society since its formation, and of the esteem with which he was regarded.

The Chairman (Mr. Ehrenbach) then introduced Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Tasmania, with full explanatory notes as to the different issues, etc. Among other instructive items the differences between the plates of the 4d., between the London and colonial printings of the 6d. and 1s. first type, and also between the 11½ and 12 machines, were fully treated. The rarities comprised an unused strip of four of the 1d., blue; Star wmk. 1d., 2d., and 4d.; no wmk. 1d.; and block of four 1d., pelure; all the later issues, unused and shaded, including several of the 1d., vermilion, and 2d., yellow-green, wmk. "TAS."

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg was passed with enthusiasm, and the meeting was brought to a termination at 9 p.m.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, November 11th, 1902, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Ehrenbach, Boyes, Bradbury, Brown, Chapman, Cool, Frentzel, Giles, Griebert, Meyer, Neyroud, Schwabacher, Shields, Sidebotham, Thomson, Wane, Wiehen, Wills, and Slade.

The following were proposed and elected as ordinary members: Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, J.P., W. Burrell, T. O. Callender, C. J. Daun, Lieut. Talbot Ponsonby, R.N., Prince de Nissole, and J. P. Taylor.

Mr. George Goffe tendered his resignation through ill health, and in recognition of his past services was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach gave a display of his splendid collection of the earlier issues of Portugal, accompanied with full and explanatory notes. The display was greatly appreciated by all the members present, and at its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ehrenbach for his courtesy.

Exchange and discussion brought the meeting to a close at 9 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *November 12th*, 1902.

International Philatelic Union.

President—H. R. OLDFIELD.

SYLLABUS, 1902-3.

Nov. 12. Display, "Forgeries and Reprints." Mr. KAY.
,, "Servia."
Dec. 10. Paper, "What kind of Minor Varieties should be included in a General Collection?" Mr. FULCHER.
Jan. 14. Paper and Display, "Travelling through the Great Unknown. Fascination of Virgin Ground; or, Fiscal Stamp Collecting." W. SCHWABACHER.
Feb. 11. Paper, "What is Limited Specialism?" H. R. OLDFIELD.
Mar. 12. Lantern Display.
April 8. Display, "British East Africa." H. L. HAYMAN.
,, "India States Surcharged Issues." Mr. JOSELIN.
May 13. Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee. At this meeting the result of the Prize Essay Competition will be announced, and the successful essays will be read.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION, 1902-3.

THE Committee have decided to offer Prizes of Stamps to the value of £3 3s. and £1 1s., to be selected by the winners, from any dealer, for the two best sets of three essays sent in under the following conditions:—

I. The essays are to be written upon the following subjects:—

(1) What advice would you give generally to anyone proposing to form a specialised collection, and more particularly from any one of the following countries?

France, Greece, Holland, Japan, Persia, Siam, Egypt, Natal, Orange River Colonies, Argentine, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Queensland, and Western Australia.

(2) Describe the differences in the various methods of printing stamps, and indicate how specimens printed by different processes may be distinguished.

(3) The third paper is to be written on one or other of the undermentioned subjects, but not both: (*a*) The advantages of stamp collecting; (*b*) Whether it is desirable to describe and illustrate forgeries.

II. The essays are to be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and not to exceed 500 words in length, groups of figures or four consecutive figures to count one word. They must reach the Hon. Sec., accompanied by the sender's *nom de plume*, not later than April 13th, 1903.

III. All members on the roll at March 1st, 1903, will be entitled to compete.

IV. The right of publication of any of the essays sent in rests with the Committee, to be exercised within three months from the date of the awards, which will be announced and the successful essays read at the Annual General Meeting on May 13th, 1903.

V. *Judges.*—Major E. B. Evans, R.A., and E. D. Bacon, Esq., have kindly undertaken the duties of judges, the award of prizes being entirely in their discretion, and they will be at liberty to award or withhold one or both of the prizes.

It is hoped members will assist in making this competition a success by sending in essays, and that we shall have a good competition.

By order of the Committee,
T. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

5, PAULTON SQUARE, CHELSEA, LONDON, S.W.
November, 1902.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

(*Founded May*, 1890.)

President—JOHN H. THACKRAH.
Vice-Presidents—T. K. SKIPWITH, REV. C. H. SPURRELL.
Hon. Treasurer—HERBERT M. HEPWORTH, Lincombe, North Hill Road, Headingley, Leeds.
Hon. Secretaries—W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., 259, Hyde Park Road, Leeds.
EUGENE EGLY, 129, Victoria Road, Hyde Park, Leeds.
Hon. Librarian—W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S.
Exchange Manager—W. K. SKIPWITH, 42, Ash Grove, Hyde Park, Leeds.

SYLLABUS, 1902-3.

(*Tuesdays unless otherwise noted.*)

Oct. 21. At Y.M.C.A. Philatelic Gathering.
Nov. 4. "At Home" with the PRESIDENT, and Paper, "Notes on the Issues of France."

Nov. 18. "At Home" with JOSEPH SCOTT, and Display of Australian Stamps.
Dec. 2. At Y.M.C.A. Display of Stamps of Ceylon.
,, 16. At Y.M.C.A. Display of West African Stamps. J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A., Rochdale.
Jan. 6. At Y.M.C.A. Display of Pictorial Stamps.
,, 20. At Y.M.C.A. Display of non-British West Indian Stamps.
Feb. 3. At Y.M.C.A. Display of British Stamps of values 8d., 9d., and 10d.
,, 17. "At Home" with Rev. C. H. SPURRELL, and Display of United States Stamps.
Mar. 3. At Y.M.C.A. Paper by F. A. PADGETT, on "Local Stamps of North America."
,, 17. At Y.M.C.A. Lantern Exhibition or Paper. W. K. SKIPWITH.
April 7. At Y.M.C.A. Paper. OLIVER FIRTH.
,, 21. At Y.M.C.A. Display of Stamps of British India.
May 5. At Y.M.C.A. The Annual Meeting.

The Meetings commence at 7.30 p.m., the Papers (if any) being taken at 8 p.m.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE opening meeting of the twelfth session was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday evening, September 26th. The President took the chair, and there were thirteen other members and one visitor present.

The Secretary reported the death of Mr. Evan T. Roberts and the resignations of Mr. Garson and Dr. Matthews, which were accepted with regret. He also reported that Messrs. Chapman and Pellew, having failed to pay their subscriptions, had ceased to be members according to Rule V.

Mr. Beckton read a paper entitled "Can the Competitive System at Exhibitions be Improved?" He made various suggestions towards the attainment of this end, and a lengthy discussion followed, in which Messrs. Abbott, Duerst, Ostara, Woodroffe, and others took part.

At the next meeting, on October 10th, Mr. Beckton was again in the chair, supported by eleven other members and one visitor.

Mr. H. Albrecht was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Abbott gave a display of the stamps of Samoa, including the first issue in sheets as well as in all the varieties of the reprints.

G. FRED H. GIBSON.

FAIRFIELD, CRUMPSALL, MANCHESTER.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THIS Club was founded in 1892, and the number of members on August 30th, 1902, was 237. Three or four packets are made up for circulation on the 20th of each month, their average aggregate value being £1,550. The rules adopted were carefully drawn up by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield to protect the interests of the members and, as far as possible, to prevent the inclusion of any undesirable element. None but responsible collectors are eligible for admission, strict inquiries are instituted, and a form of agreement is required to be signed by every applicant. Philatelists living abroad are welcomed, and selections from such are received for circulation. Time and risk prevent packets being sent to foreign members as a rule, but the value of the stamps taken from their sheets is remitted in cash or in kind as may be preferred. Members who do not send sheets may see the packets, which contain many medium and rare stamps marked at considerably less than catalogue prices. More time and better opportunity are also available for examining stamps in this way. Those having duplicates, etc., for disposal will find the Club an excellent medium for sale or exchange. Packets are not kept in circulation for longer than thirteen weeks, and accounts are submitted and sheets returned with the least possible delay. Sales during the past season have been exceptionally good, and there is an increasing demand for good stamps at reasonable prices. Rules, etc., with full information, gladly forwarded on demand.

September 3rd, 1902.

THREE packets, containing one hundred and forty-seven sheets, valued in the aggregate at £1,749 2s. 4d., were despatched on the October circuit. July packets have come back from circulation, and sheets were returned and balances adjusted with the least possible delay. Nine applications for membership were received and accepted during the past month. Collectors having duplicates for disposal, or desirous of obtaining stamps at advantageous rates, will find the Club an excellent medium. References indispensable. Copy of rules, form of agreement, and full information to be obtained from the Secretary,

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary*.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *November 12th*, 1902.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE eighty-fourth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club-house on Monday evening, October 13th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Jones, Luff, Scott, and Perrin. The resignations of Messrs. Aldred, Eberhardt, Kirtland, Low, Terret, and Wells were received and accepted with regrets. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Eberhardt for his donation to the Club of his share of stock. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $329.53, exclusive of $1,000 bond, was approved as read. Mr. J. C. Morgenthau was appointed on the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Low. Moved, seconded, and carried that the Saturday evening lunches at the Club be resumed, beginning November 1st, and be continued till May 1st next.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

Correspondence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you I received, as editor of this journal, *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, the following reports from our correspondents at Constantinople, etc., none of them being dealer, speculator, or interested in the matter:—

The Turkish postmasters of the offices at Pera and the first postmaster at Galata have stated that no envelopes of the Turkish Empire have been ever surcharged, and no authorisation has been given to surcharge any envelope of that State, and that we were right to deny the existence of it in our number of October 10th. If any surcharged envelope has passed the office, it is therefore not official, but it must be one made for curiosity's sake—for a hoax or for a swindle. I may remark that the *Echo d. l. T.* reported it the first at least four weeks before the *I. B. J.*, and that no one has given any type of the surcharge.

The British postmaster seems to be a "Philatelist"; he knows all about the value of stamps; no error (I believe they mean the smaller "o") of the 80 paras of H.M. the King is to be had; all are picked out, doubtless for some good philatelic purpose or for some practical purpose.

He also states he has no more 40 paras on the Queen's Head, but that he can procure that stamp if desired. It is said the price is 80s. per block and 40s. a pair!

As I believe this of some interest for your highly esteemed paper, I have decided to place the information at your disposal.

Yours very truly,
J. B. ROBERT.

P.S.—I have received the Orange River Colony "E.R.I." 6d. in three different settings of the 6d., space between "6" and "d" being (1) $\frac{7}{8}$, (2) $\frac{4}{8}$, (3) $\frac{2}{8}$ mill.

'S GRAVENHAGE, *November 11th*, 1902.

[NOTE.—We are glad to insert our esteemed correspondent's letter, on whose good faith we can rely. There certainly seems to be some philatelic "unrest" in the near East.—ED.]

The Market.

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

CAVEAT VENDOR would seem to be the warning note in the following case. Assuming that all the facts are absolutely as given, which we have every reason to believe, it certainly seems as if the sellers had some reason to be dissatisfied. In this case the vendors are a firm of the highest reputation, and the purchaser a gentleman of the highest standing in Philately; and it is this knowledge that leads us to believe there must be some misunderstanding which, in the interests alike of the good name of Philately and the parties concerned, it would be highly desirable to clear up.

"In 1900 we sold to Mr. —— a number of Mafeking stamps, to about the value of between £40 and £50, and he took these on the conditions stated in his letter that he should from time to time pay us small cheques on account. We accepted his conditions, and at the same time mentioned that we took it that he would conclude payment within twelve months. Until this present date we have never received a penny from him on account of this, and on pressing him for payment during the early portion of this year, he calmly returned the whole of the stamps to us, on the plea that they were speculative. We returned them to him, pointing out that whether they were speculative or not, he had purchased, and promised to pay for them, and that he must hold to his contract. Since then we cannot get any further replies. We hardly care about carrying the affair further with such an eminent Philatelist, but it does seem rather hard that we should be for such a long time kept without our money, which we could have used over and over again."

* * *

MR. WALTER MORLEY writes us: "A London syndicate have acquired from Messrs. H. Griebert and Co. and placed in my hands for disposal the Roussin stock of fiscals and Telegraphs. The purchase includes the copyright of *L'Ami des Timbres* and the fiscal and Telegraph blocks. The stock is a very fine one, embracing every country, and more than half of it is *unused*. I am glad to say the MS. for the finish to the Catalogue has also been left behind by Mr. C. Roussin, and had evidently been very carefully prepared."

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of October 9th and 10th.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cyprus, first issue, 1s., green . .	2	0	0
Gibraltar, first issue, set complete * .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used . .	3	3	0
Ceylon, CC, 2d., yellow-green . .	3	0	0
Gambia, 1s., green, double print,* full gum	1	16	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	10	0
Natal, first issue, 1s., buff . .	5	5	0
Transvaal, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, on 3d., mauve . . .	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, on 1s., green, inverted surcharge	3	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Transvaal, "1 Penny," in black, on 6d., Type 16*	2	12	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine*	3	7	6
St. Lucia, 1885, 1s., red-brown	2	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1d., dull red, Type 10*	4	12	6
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, yellow-green	2	10	0
Costa Rica, first issue, 2 reales, red, imperf.*	1	16	0

Mostly collections of countries and parcels of stamps.

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 14th and 15th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls	2	2	0
China, German, 1900, local print, with hand-stamped surcharge, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 80 pf.,* mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 pf., inverted surcharge, on entire	8	0	0
Dominica, 1s., lilac-rose, CA	2	2	0
Great Britain, 2d., deep blue, without lines, a block of thirty-five, two stamps at top slightly cut into, and one at bottom left corner is slightly defective; the block is creased in several places, otherwise very fine and rare, unused	57	10	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., inverted surcharge*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1890, 1d. on 8d., ditto	3	3	0
New Brunswick, 1s., cut close	5	12	6
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	4	7	6
Orange River Colony, 6d., blue, without "V.R.I.", hor. pair,* mint	2	14	0
St. Lucia, 1883, 1s. on 1s., orange	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., yellow,* mint	1	18	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., yellow-green,* with gum	3	0	0
South Australia, 1855, 1d., deep green, hor. pair, apparently*	3	15	0
Ditto, 1871, 4d., purple, V and Crown	2	6	0
Victoria, 1857, Emblems, no wmk., perf. 12, 2d., lilac	2	2	0
Western Australia, 1865, 2d., mauve, error, poor	5	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 21st and 22nd, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of seven, four*	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1857, 1d., rose-red, plate 59, entire sheet,* with gum	7	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 71, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 105, part sheet (174), ditto	5	0	0
Spain, Madrid, 1 c., bronze, on entire	1	2	0
Ditto, 1850, 6 r., blue, strip of three, ditto	1	13	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, yellow-buff,* no gum	3	12	6
Ceylon, 10d., imperf., pair	1	12	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, strip of three	1	13	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto,* small defect	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., ditto, slightly thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 4 c., grey, 14 × 12½,* no gum	2	8	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 12 c., carmine,* one perf. missing	5	5	0
British Central Africa, £10, brown,* with gum	7	5	0
British East Africa, 1890, 1 a., green and carmine	1	13	0
Ditto, 1895, 5 annas	3	3	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, early,* close and slightly damaged	6	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, ½, in red, on half 1d., blue, vert. pair	3	17	6
St. Vincent, 1s., slate, compound perf.,* with gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., blue,* no gum	1	12	0
Ditto, 1d., in red, on half 6d., green, fair	1	12	0
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20 c., red	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 peso, lilac on bluish	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	2	0	0
Ditto, Diadem, 2d., blue, strip of three,* with gum	1	18	0
New Zealand, 1s., green, blue paper	1	18	0
Ditto, Star, imperf., 6d., deep red-brown, block of four,* mint	7	0	0
South Australia, 6d., dark blue, imperf.*	3	7	6
Western Australia, 1d., black, rouletted	1	11	0
Ditto, 6d., bronze, fine	4	0	0
Ditto, 1860, 2d., orange, block of thirty-two,* no gum	6	15	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of eight	3	0	0

Collection, 3,229, £22 10s.

Mostly collections of countries and mixed lots.

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 28th and 29th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 1s., black, pair*	1	11	0
Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., Gibbons' No. 15	4	2	6
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	3	7	6
Ditto, 10d., vermilion, imperf.	1	2	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	5	0	0
Ditto, 5d., bronze-green, perf., block of four*	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, level stops, 2½d. on 3d., blue, pair, one stamp dotless V*	3	0	0
Portugal, 1st issue, 100 r.*	4	12	6
Sweden, 1st issue, 24 sk., thick paper, strip of three	2	0	0
Tobago, 1d. in MS. on half 6d.	2	17	6
Transvaal, red surcharge, 3d., deep blue	4	12	6

Collections, 6,358, £50; 2,748,* £26; 3,124, £10.

This sale was mostly composed of mixed and wholesale lots.

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of October 23rd and 24th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Austria, 1858–9, 2 k., orange,* with gum, slightly thinned	1	10	0
Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, purple*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, purple*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1290–91, shahi, purple*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1293, sunar, black*	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ rupee, black*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, black, used	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, purple	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ rupee, purple*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, purple*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, shahi, ½ and 1 rupee, black	10	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., Star, imperf.	13	0	0
Ditto, 2s., Star, imperf.	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d., blue, no wmk., perf. 11½, hor. pair	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 2 r. 50 c.,* slightly rubbed	2	10	0
Ditto, 4 c., grey,* perf. 14 × 12½	2	17	6
Ditto, 32 c., slate,* but slightly torn	4	5	0
India, long Service, 4 annas	3	0	0
Ditto, Service, 6 annas 8 pies*	5	5	0
Labuan, 12 c., carmine, 1st issue, thinned at back	3	10	0
Ditto, "6" in red on 16 c., blue	4	8	0
Ditto, $1, and initials in MS. in red on 16 c.,* with gum	8	5	0
Ditto, 1891, 6 c. on 16 c., blue, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 c. on 40 c., amber, inverted surcharge*	5	2	6
Philippine Islands, 1 real, slate-blue, "CORROS"	10	0	0
Portuguese Indies, 1876, 200 r., yellow*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r., violet*	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., violet*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 900 r., violet*	2	10	0
Ditto, 6 on 200, yellow, of 1872	3	12	6
Shanghai, 1873, 1 cand. on 16 c., green, blue surcharge*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 cand. on 16 c., green*	4	15	0
Ditto, 1876, 1 cand., rose, error*	2	16	0
Ditto, 1877, 1 cand. on 9 c., blue-grey	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 cand. on 12 c., brown	7	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1st issue, complete,* no gum	6	0	0
Johor, 1891, 2 c. on 24 c., "CF.NST".	2	0	0
Perak, surcharged "P.G.S.", set of eight,* and used	3	5	0
Sungei Ujong, 2 c., rose, "Sungei Unjog"	5	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red, slightly creased	3	5	0
Ditto, 1d., scarlet, a block of four, used on entire letter; one stamp is a trifle torn into, and another is slightly clipped at one corner; colour perfect, lightly obliterated	22	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, a very fine pair used on entire, with grand margins all round	11	0	0
Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., British Bechuanaland	4	12	6
Barbados, Large Star, rough perfs., 1d., blue*	7	10	0
St. Lucia, 1892, ½d. on 3d., Die 1, pairs* £2 15s. and	3	0	0

Collections, 3,405 (Colonials only), £98; 6,254, £40; and 2,912, £12.

* * *

Sale of November 6th and 7th, 1902.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., oct.,* full gum	2	2	0
Russia, 1st issue, wmk. numeral, 20 k., blue and orange,* with gum	2	0	0
Ceylon, CC, 2d., emerald-green,*	1	10	0
British East Africa, MS. surcharge ½ anna (*A.B.*) on 2 annas, vermilion	2	2	0
Mafeking, set of nineteen, complete	14	0	0
Ditto, set of eighteen, without the rare 1s.	8	15	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, early	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early	3	12	6
Orange River Colony, 1900, V.R.I., first printing, 1s., brown, the rare variety figure of value omitted, unused, mint	3	3	0
Nevis, 1s., deep green, litho.	1	12	0
Trinidad, pin-perf. 14, 6d., yellow-green*	1	15	0
Tasmania, 1856, no wmk., 1d., red-brown on pelure*	4	15	0
Collections, 3,668, £42 10s.; and 1,255 (Lallier's), £17.			

The bulk of this sale was made up of collections of countries, and mixed lots, not suitable for reporting.

* * *

MESSRS. JOHN EDWARDS AND CO.

Sale of October 30th and 31st, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Bahamas, CC, perf. 12½, 1s., green,* mint	4	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	3	5	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 reis	0	15	0
Ditto, 1844, 180 reis	1	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 reis, on yellowish	4	15	0
British Columbia, perf. 12½, 10 c.	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $1	1	16	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	2	4	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 15, 4 c. and 8 c.,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., crossed ovals	1	16	0
Ditto, 1876, 96 c., drab	1	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, perf. 12½	2	8	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	4	10	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., red	2	12	6
Ceylon, 8d., imperf.	7	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., ditto	2	15	0
Fiji, 12 c. on 6d., "V R", Gibbons' No. 19,* mint	2	4	0
France, 1870, 20 c., blue, Type 1,* mint	3	3	0
Gibraltar, first issue, 1s.,* mint	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1854–7, Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue,* no gum	8	15	0
Hawaii, 1893, provisional 12 c., black surcharge,* mint	1	12	0
Bergedorf, ½ sch., black on lilac,* no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 3 sch., black on rose,* part gum	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1d., Greek border,* part gum	3	15	0
Ditto, 2d., ditto,* ditto	2	6	0
Mexico, Eagle, 3 c., brown, with surcharge*	2	8	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	8	10	0
New South Wales, 1855, 5d., imperf.	3	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	10	0
Philippines, 1863, 1 real, violet, "Habilitado"	2	12	6
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green,* mint	1	14	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., orange,* ditto	1	9	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	3	12	6
Tuscany, 60 crazie, cut close	2	4	0
Ditto, 3 lire,* no gum	44	0	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	3	0
Ditto, 1850, 2d., fine border and background	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., blue, horizontal pair, rouletted horizontally and imperf. vertically	3	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 2d., engraved, reconstructed plate of fifty (five pairs)	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, but the lithos., £3 &	3	3	0
Ditto, 1857–63, wmk. Star, 4d., rose, a vertical pair, imperf. horizontally and rouletted vertically, on piece of original, and superb	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose, a horizontal pair, rouletted horizontally and imperf. vertically, superb	2	0	0
Western Australia, 1860, imperf., 6d., green,* no gum	1	16	0
Trinidad, 1855–6, litho., dull blue, pair	5	0	9

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XI. DECEMBER, 1902. No. 132.

"Oceania."



OUR esteemed contemporary the *Australian Philatelist* has some remarks in its November number upon this proposed work which we reproduce with pleasure, for the reason that we practically share its views. After narrating the circumstances connected with the origin and authorship of the work, our contemporary goes on to say:—

"As Mr. Basset Hull has no longer a collection of Australian stamps, the London Philatelic Society considered it absolutely indispensable to have the co-operation of collectors who are in actual touch with the stamps of those countries it is intended to include in the catalogue. The Council therefore selected Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and Gordon Smith. We have nothing to urge against the status of these gentlemen as collectors of Australian stamps, but what we think the Council should have done was to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of one collector in each State of the Commonwealth who has specialised the collection of stamps in the country in which he resides. And it will not be difficult to name these collectors, men upon whose expert knowledge both the London Philatelic Society and Mr. Basset Hull can rely. With such a combination of philatelic lore there is a minimum chance of errors and omissions creeping into the proposed work. It is evident from the Council confining the assisting committee to English collectors, that it is of opinion that there are no collectors or collections of note in the Commonwealth. Unless Mr. Basset Hull can get time and opportunity of going through all the Australian collections, he will have to rely upon the information given to him by collectors in Australia, in matters in which he is not thoroughly informed. We also think that, as a matter of courtesy, the London Philatelic Society should have approached the Australian societies, notifying them of its intention, and solicited their aid in the proposed work. Of Mr. Basset Hull's ability to undertake this onerous task, no Philatelist who has watched his work out

here in connection with Philately will have the slightest doubt, and it is because we wish to see it an unqualified success that we object to the London Philatelic Society's action of stultification."

With much of the foregoing we are in complete accordance, but we cannot lay ourselves open to the accusation of discourtesy implied in the last two sentences. Mr. Basset Hull approached the London Philatelic Society with a definite offer to produce the work, and it was not open to that body to suggest any modification as regards the authorship.

The London Society is fully aware of the difficulty of the task, and equally cognisant of the fact that without the aid of the collectors of Australia it could hardly hope to successfully complete its labours. Mr. Basset Hull is undoubtedly the *doyen* of Philately in Australia, and is a member of some of the leading societies there; hence we were fully justified in believing that he, in conjunction with his Australian *confrères*, would represent the high-water mark of Oceanian Philately. We are confident that Mr. Basset Hull, like ourselves, never dreamt of proceeding on such an onerous task without the help of the Australian societies and collectors.

As we have said, we are entirely in accord with the co-operative opinion of our contemporary, but the giving effect to it lies with our friends across the water.

If Mr. Basset Hull can arrange to have a sub-committee in each colony to assist him in his labours, we take it that it would be warmly welcomed. There is work enough for all. If the *Oceania* is to be exhaustive and complete, it will be a considerable time before it is ready for the printer, and we sincerely trust that nothing in the nature of undue haste may be allowed to militate against the scientific completeness of the work.

The Exhibition of the South African Colonies.



IN accordance with the notice given, this exhibition was held at Effingham House on Saturday, December 13th, and proved at least as great a success as any of its predecessors. It is to be regretted that the space available is not larger, as the Society's Room became uncomfortably crowded as the afternoon wore on. Among those present we noticed Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, Major E. B. Evans, Dr. Hetley and Mrs. Hetley, Miss Cassels, Miss D'Albiac, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. J. Daun and Mrs. Daun, Geo. C. Alston, W. Dorning Beckton, M. P. Castle, E. P. Airlie Dry, L. W. Fulcher, W. T. Wilson, J. E. Joselin, C. E. McNaughtan, J. H. Abbott, W. Schwabacher, E. D. Bacon, W. Silk, jun., T. Wickham Jones, Gordon Smith, A. R. Barrett, C. Neville Biggs, E. J. Nankivell, A. W. Chambers, Robert Ehrenbach, T. Maycock, T. W. Hall, R. Frentzel, R. Meyer, C. E. Fox, F. Ransom, E. A. Elliott, Harvey R. G. Clarke, P. L. Pemberton, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, H. L. Hayman, M. Z. Kuttner,

H. l'Estrange Ewen, T. H. Hinton, A. T. Bate, J. C. North, F. H. Oliver, Karl Wiehen and Mrs. Wiehen, F. R. Ginn, J. W. Jones, D. Field, Hugo Griebert, A. S. Tomson, Miss Bryan, and F. W. Pixley. The exhibits, taken as a whole, were remarkably fine, and reflect great credit upon their respective owners, the complete list consisting of the following countries :—

British Central Africa	Eliot Levy.
,, East ,,	Eliot Levy.
,, South ,,	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
Gambia	Vernon Roberts.
Gold Coast	Vernon Roberts.
Lagos	Baron A. de Worms.
Madagascar	J. N. Marsden.
,,	Major E. B. Evans.
Mauritius	The Earl of Kintore.
,,	W. B. Avery.
,,	H. J. Duveen.
Morocco Agencies	The Earl of Crawford
Niger Coast	C. J. Daun.
Northern and Southern Nigeria	L. L. R. Hausburg.
St. Helena	The Earl of Crawford.
,,	W. Dorning Beckton.
Seychelles	R. Ehrenbach.
Sierra Leone	Baron A. de Worms.
,,	C. McNaughtan.
,,	H. J. White.
Sudan	L. L. R. Hausburg.
Uganda	E. Beveridge.
Zanzibar	C. J. Daun.

The fine collections of Mauritius were undoubtedly the *clou* of the exhibition, there being no less than five of the "Post Office" stamps shown, which is a record in any exhibition, and which could have been, had the Committee expressed a wish, still further extended. Mr. H. J. Duveen's exhibit of these stamps for all-round quality takes precedence, and is a remarkably choice exhibit. He showed the 1d. "Post Office" on original letter, and the 2d., unused; and in the "Post Paid" series he had some grand specimens, notably one of the 2d., unused, in the very earliest stage of the plate, which must be almost matchless. He showed twenty-one specimens of this issue, all unused, showing various states of wear, and forty-five used, loose and made up into plates of the twelve types. In the small fillet he had seven unused, and in this and the large fillet the completed plates. The lithographed stamps were also very fine, there being twelve unused specimens. In the Britannia series he exhibited a fine copy of the very rare "One Shilling," perforated, unused, a fine lot of the no-watermark, unused, and in 1876 the "Halfpenny," with inverted surcharge.

Mr. W. B. Avery's Mauritius included his superb brace of the "Post Office," unused, which indeed cannot be beaten, and a grand lot of the next issue, including about fifty specimens showing various stages. The large fillets included two unused and the small one several unused, and one on original, used in conjunction with the mauve Britannia. The Britannias also included the Shilling, perf., unused, and the subsequent issues were strongly represented.

The Earl of Kintore's Mauritius was marked by a superb 1d. "Post Office" on original cover, with a dated postmark, and some two dozen specimens of the "Post Paid," of which a good few were unused. In the issues 1882–83 and 1885–87 there was a very strong lot, many varieties of surcharges being shown, both double and inverted, and throughout the exhibit was of great excellence.

NIGER COAST.

Mr. C. J. Daun's exhibit of these little-known stamps was also a striking feature in the show, as the collection was shown absolutely complete, and is the only one in the world. Some of the greatest rarities among surcharges are included in this exhibit, and it will be of value to place on record the following list of the scarcest types:—

Type 2.—Pair ½d. surcharged in violet on 1d., and pair ½d. surcharged in red on 1d., *se-tenant*, unused (twelve 1d. stamps were surcharged in violet; only two known unused). Block of four—two pairs at top, ½d. surcharged in violet on 1d., and two pairs at bottom, ½d. surcharged in red on 1d.—used on portion of envelope.

Type 3.—Pair of 1d. surcharged in red on 2d.; unsevered pair, unused.

Type 4.—Block of four, ½d. in vermilion on 2½d., one inverted; pair of ½d. in pale blue on 2½d. (nine only surcharged); ½d. in black on 2½d. (eleven only surcharged); ½d. in black on 2½d., inverted.

Type 5.—½d. in blue on 2½d. (four only surcharged); ½d. in violet on 2½d. (eight only surcharged); ½d. in carmine on 2½d. (two only surcharged); ½d. in vermilion on 2½d., inverted.

Type 6.—½d. in blue on 2d.; ½d. in violet on 2½d. (eleven only surcharged); block of six, containing ½ in violet on 2½d., and one stamp no surcharge.

Type 7.—½d. in vermilion on 2½d., and ½d. in vermilion on 2½d. in strip with two ½d. in blue (four stamps were surcharged in vermilion); block of four ½d. in green on 2½d.; one shilling in black on 2d.; blocks of four each, 1s. in vermilion and 1s. in violet on 2d.; 1s. in vermilion and 1s. in violet on 2d., inverted surcharges; pair of 5s. in violet on 2d.; block of four 10s. in vermilion on 5d.; 20s. in violet on 1s., inverted (five stamps only surcharged); 20s. in vermilion on 1s. (two stamps only surcharged); 20s. in black on 1s. (one stamp only surcharged).

ZANZIBAR.

Here again Mr. Daun has given further proof of his comprehensiveness in collecting, as this country abounds in difficult surcharges, the vast majority of which he was enabled to show. Among the most noticeable stamps we may cite, in addition to full sets of the ordinary varieties, the following:—

Surcharged "Zanzidar," nearly complete; "Zanibar," *se-tenant* with ordinary variety, complete; with "Zanzibar" spaced; without dot over "i"; with broken "p" used as "n." The 2, 3, and 5 rupees in strips of four, bearing on the second stamp the word "Zanziba," while the third has the final "r" inverted (this set is probably unique). The ½ and 1 anna with blue surcharge, unused. 2½ in red on 2 annas, the "1" in fraction being represented by a "2," thus reading 2⅔ (this is a very rare stamp). 2½ in red on 1½ anna, with error "Zanizbar," and the same with error "Zanzidar." 2 annas and 5 rupees, with double surcharge (in the latter one inverted). Single copies of the 2, 3, and 5 rupees, with tall second "z," and final "r" inverted.

SIERRA LEONE.

These stamps were shown by Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. C. McNaughtan and H. J. White. In the first case the general issues were shown practically complete, and included the Halfpenny, C A, of 1894, with inverted surcharge. Mr. White's stamps included a sheet of twenty-five of the 2½d. on 2s., containing all types, inclusive of the rare thick "d." Mr. McNaughtan's exhibit was very strong in the provisional issues.

ST. HELENA.

The Earl of Crawford showed a superb and remarkably extensive lot of these beautiful stamps. The first issue, imperf., were represented, both unused and used, in pairs, and the second issue, with clean-cut perforation, were also very fine. The carmine stamp, without surcharge, was also shown, while in the 1863 issue there was a very extensive exhibit of blocks, showing the different settings of the surcharge. The remaining issues were all very numerously represented, and, in fact, the exhibit was one of the highest character throughout. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton's stamps of this country were another remarkably fine lot, including blocks of the earlier issues (notably the 4d., imperf.), and marking many varieties of the bar and surcharge. The rarest of these surcharges was shown in the 1868 issue, 3d. with short bar, which Mr. Beckton possesses with double surcharge. He also showed the carmine 6d., no-surcharge specimen, and throughout a choice collection. St. Helena was, in fact, very ably represented at the exhibition.

GAMBIA.

Mr. Vernon Roberts' Gambias have been already so exhibited and admired that comment is hardly needed. These stamps are assuredly of great beauty, and exhibited as they are, in almost every case, in complete sheets, notably the imperf. issues (!), they excited the envious gaze of all beholders. A superb exhibit in every way.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales exhibited the very rare set of registered envelopes that he kindly showed at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society some time back. They are sixteen in number, being the issue of 1892 (2d.), without value, and 1893, with value, and the latter surcharged by pen (4d.), with and without the hand-stamp of the Company. Some of these specimens are of the greatest rarity.

Mr. Eliot Levy's exhibit contained nine specimens of the rare issue 1891–94 with the type and pen surcharges. In the 1895 issue there were also some rare specimens of the double surcharge.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The same gentleman also showed these stamps, which were remarkably strong and embraced the 1895 series up to the £25, while the 1895 set was noticeable for a split provisional. There were one or two of the highest values missing in later issues, but taken altogether the exhibit was exceptionally fine.

UGANDA.

Mr. E. Beveridge's display embraced over twenty of the rare first issue, some of them used on original, while the subsequent issues filled some five large sheets and formed one of the finest exhibits ever seen of these interesting and quaint stamps.

MADAGASCAR.

Major E. B. Evans and Mr. J. N. Marsden showed these somewhat uncouth-looking labels, the former very noticeable for many strips of the British Consular Mail series, and the latter for a fine lot of used specimens of the earlier issues.

GOLD COAST.

This was another of Mr. Vernon Roberts' countries, and like Gambia represented practically everything that can be attained.

LAGOS.

Baron A. de Worms' collection of these stamps is also well known and requires no lengthened description beyond the announcement that it is difficult to see how it could be improved.

SEYCHELLES.

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach displayed an extended collection of these stamps in blocks and sheets, which much brightened up the Society's walls, and which proved on examination to be a fine and practically complete exhibit, showing the two types, of this little (and prolific) colony's stamps.

Northern and Southern Nigeria and Sudan were shown by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg in representative fashion, and the Earl of Crawford further exhibited the stamps of the Morocco Agencies.

There can be no doubt of the success of these minor exhibitions, and it would be well if they took place oftener. Perhaps some day, when the long-talked-of Philatelic Club is launched, more spacious premises will be available. Meanwhile all thanks are due to the Exhibition Committee for their arduous labours, and especially so to Mr. Hausburg, to whom the success of the venture is very largely due.

The First Issue of Moldavia.

By M. P. CASTLE.



I HAVE the following letter from the able Philatelist to whom I referred in my previous notes hereon:—

"*December* 2, 1902.

"Dear Sir,—I suppose, after the assurance that you and other prominent experts believe these things to be reprints, it is presumptuous for me to say that I still have my doubts. Unfortunately I have, and they 'will not down.' Of course I have not had the advantage of seeing a full set of the stamps, but even on the one copy which I sent you there are differences in the letters, in the shading inside the bell of the posthorn, etc., which I cannot reconcile with any theories of rusted dies. Some of these differences I do not think could come from either rust or retouching. I fear they are only another

example of the fine counterfeiting of which I have seen truly alarming evidence in the last year.

"I am equally fearful of the pairs of the third issue which I sent you. They came from a man who is continually receiving bad stamps from Europe. It is difficult to do much with the 3 pa. because the colours are poor, but on one pair of the 6 pa. I find certain lines which I cannot find on any copy in a sheet of the common remainders. Of course the pair may be from a *cliché* not included in that sheet."

I understand that other communications have been received in London tending to impugn these stamps. As I have written, the whole thing is most suspicious and disquieting. That these "reprints," for which large sums are now asked, have been allowed to lie dormant for ten or twelve years is highly improbable, nor could I see any good argument in defence of that theory among my correspondents' letters. If, however, they should be forgeries, I can only say that if printed *with care* on paper similar to the originals I do not see how they are to be detected. The paper, however, may, as it has so often proved, be the stumbling-block. In any case I feel sure that we have by no means got to the whole truth of the matter.

Philatelic Notes.

UNCHRONICLED VARIETIES.

WE are indebted to Mr. C. J. Phillips' energy in examining several important collections for the following list of unchronicled varieties, which we borrow from the pages of the *Monthly Journal* for November. It will be seen that several of the Australian varieties are of the first importance —*e.g.* New South Wales, Type 12 (S. G. & Co.'s Catalogue), New Zealand, No. 7, Victoria, No. 48, No. 73, and No. 83. Three of these are entirely fresh varieties, and it only once more exemplifies that glorious uncertainty and entire want of finality that have constituted alike a charm and a difficulty among the Australian stamps. The varieties of perforation are of only subsidiary consequence, and should not be included in the catalogue; but to the specialist they have an abiding interest, and are doubtless worth enshrining in a footnote in the new *Oceania*.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 42. Type 6. 1d. on 4s.; a pair, one stamp having the "P" in "Penny" inverted.

No. 43. Type 7. 3d. on 5s.; a block of thirty stamps. Nos. 14 and 29 on the block have the "R" in "THREE" inverted.

No. 43. Type 7. 3d. on 5s.; a pair, from the bottom row in the sheet. One stamp has the "T" in "THREE" inverted.

No. 48. Type 8. 4d, blue; a vertical pair with bottom margin of the sheet attached to the lower stamp. The upper stamp is normal, the lower has the word "COMPANY" omitted.

NOTE.—A single specimen of this variety was shown at the Philatelic Society's Exhibition last winter.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

An entire envelope, postmarked "Worcester De. 12. 1860," franked with a triangular 1d., brick-red, and *half* of a 6d., slate-lilac, used to make up the 4d. rate.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1863–68. Type 12. 2d., pale blue, wmk. double-lined "𝔍"; wmk. quite clear and distinct in the centre of the stamp.

NEW ZEALAND.

1856. No. 7. 2d., blue, on blue paper; lower tablet complete, but a defective impression *without* value.

1856. No. 25. 6d., dark brown; strip of six on letter; rouletted about 7 top and bottom, and imperf. vertically between all the stamps.

1862. No. 80. 2d., pale blue; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between the stamps.

1862. No. 88. 6d., black-brown; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between the stamps.

1872. No. 95. 6d., blue; a vertical pair, perf. 10 top and bottom, perf. 12½ at sides, and imperf. between the stamps.

1874. No. 114. 1d., lilac; a vertical pair, used and *imperf.*

1875. No. 106. ½d., rose; horizontal pair and vertical pair, both perf. 12½ all round and imperf. between the stamps.

QUEENSLAND.

1860-61. No. 11. "Registered," olive-yellow; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

September, 1861. No. 16. 3d., brown; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

1862–67. No. 21. 1d., orange-vermilion; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1862–67. No. 24. 2d., pale blue; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1862–67. No. 28. 1s., grey; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

September, 1866. No. 40. 5s., pale rose; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1868–79. No. 61. 2d., pale blue; vertical pair, perf. 13 all round and imperf. between.

1868–79. No. 62. 2d., deep blue; vertical strip of three, perf. 13 all round and imperf. between.

1868–79. No. 69. 1d., vermilion; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1868–79. No. 82. 1s., violet; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1879–81. No. 91. 1d., brown-red; vertical pair, imperf. horizontally.

1879–81. No. 94. 2d., pale blue; vertical pair, imperf. horizontally.

1879–81. No. 96. 4d., orange-yellow; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

1879–81. No. 98. 6d., pale green; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

VICTORIA.

1857–63. No. 48. 1d., yellow-green; printed very clearly on both sides, both fine full colours; used on one side, unused on the other.

1857–63. No. 58. 1d., yellow-green; horizontal pair, rouletted all round and imperf. between.

1857–63. No. 60. 4d., rose; horizontal pair, rouletted all round and imperf. between.

1862. No. 73. 2d., brown-lilac; error of wmk., clearly reading ONE / PENI a letter and a half of "PENNY" being cut off by the margin of the stamp.

1862. No. 83. 4d., rose; another unchronicled error of wmk., also misplaced and reading | ONE / Y PENN

1887–97. No. 228. 2d., mauve; horizontal *pair*, *imperf.* and used.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1865. No. 59. 6d., violet. The whole impression a *very decided* double print; for example, the second print of the word "POSTAGE" is below and just clear of the first one.

1875. No. 67. 1d. on 2d.; a vertical pair, the lower stamp not showing any trace of a surcharge.

1875. No. 67. 1d. on 2d.; surcharge reading " NE PENNY."

FORGERIES OF CHILI STAMPS.

MR. E. D. BACON writes to us warning collectors about some very dangerous forgeries of the early Chili stamps he has just recently seen. They are the first 10 c. with forged watermarks "20" and "5" (large numeral with long neck), and the 5 c. with forged watermark "1." These forgeries emanate from Paris, and are very skilfully done.

THE RUSSIAN LEVANT ISSUE OF 1865.

THESE most interesting and quaint stamps are certainly among the classic issues of Europe. The somewhat abnormal circumstances of their issue, the quaintness of design, their rarity, and beyond all the presence of numerous types, have all tended to invest them with importance and interest in the eyes of the collector. The number of types known to exist has, according to the Moens theory, which no one has yet impugned, been hitherto placed at sixty-three, in nine rows of seven. The late Mr. Tapling succeeded in getting a considerable number of the types, and we ourselves have put together some twenty types; but the expensive nature of the stamp, and the assumed large number of types, have apparently acted as a deterrent to others.

We read, however, in the minutes of the Berlin Philatelic Club of October 6th an important statement hereon, which, if authenticated, will set this vexed question at rest. At the meeting of the Club a letter was received from Mr. F. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg, saying that he had made an interesting discovery in the collection of Herr Mertens, of that city. This gentleman's collection included numerous vertical strips of four showing wide margins above and below, showing that there were only four rows, and the plate as reconstructed (failing one specimen) consisted of twenty-eight stamps, in four rows of seven each. We presume this refers to both the 10 paras and 2 piastres, and that the overlapping pairs horizontally confirm the seven stamps only in a row; if so, this vexed question is solved. It would be very interesting to get photographs of M. Mertens' plate. These stamps have been dangerously forged, and the sooner all the types are verified the better for the experts!

Occasional Notes.

DINNER OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THIS pleasing function has once more been successfully performed, although the attendance was not quite so good as in preceding years. It was held, as usual, at the Café Monico, in the Regent Saloon, and the catering was all that could be desired. Among those present were Messrs. R. B. Yardley, E. A. Elliott, A. W. Chambers, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, M. P. Castle, W. H. Peckitt, H. Quare, H. F. W. Deane and friend, E. P. Airlie Dry, P. L. Pemberton, G. C. Alston, E. J. Nankivell, Gordon Smith and friend, R. Meyer, W. Schwabacher, W. T. Wilson, R. Frentzel, S. Chapman, L. W. Fulcher and friend, C. E. McNaughtan, R. Ehrenbach, F. Ransom and friend, J. H. Abbott, J. C. North, W. Dorning Beckton, H. R. Oldfield and two friends, C. Neville Biggs, W. Ferris Biggs, Rev. Oscar Worne, C. E. Allison, T. Wickham Jones and friend.

The speech list was commendably short, there being beyond the loyal toasts only those of the Philatelic Society and the Visitors. Mr. M. P. Castle, the Hon. Vice-President, occupied the chair in the absence of the President and Vice-President, and proposed the Society. In speaking of the satisfactory work achieved by that body, he strongly advocated a progressive policy and urged the necessity of reforms in various matters. Mr. Castle also invited the active co-operation of the younger members of the Society in supplementing the work that has for many years fallen on the shoulders of the seniors in the ranks. He further alluded to the grave danger existing in the now marvellous production of up-to-date forgeries, and warned collectors against too strong a leaning to new issues. Mr. H. R. Oldfield responded in his usual felicitous post-prandial oratory. Mr. E. J. Nankivell proposed the Visitors in vigorous terms, eliciting a reply from Mr. John Craig, a truly humorous and excellent speech that excited much laughter. The recitals and music were most ably and charmingly rendered by Messrs. A. W. Chambers, Walter Biggs, M. Roland Henry, and Miss Riversdale.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1903.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1903, and following parts.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of volumes i. to xi. bound can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed, "MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C."

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RATES IN AUSTRALIA.

FROM the *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, of October 30th, we extract the following notes on the proposed alterations in the Commonwealth postal system, which, it will be seen, will materially affect the issues of certain grades of stamps.

"Letter rates remain as they were in each state, and as between each state. The new Act does not make any mention of postal charges, because during the operation of the Braddon clause in the Constitution there would be difficulty in adjusting the revenue. Any loss arising from cheap letter rates would have to be borne by the state concerned. A penny postage within the Commonwealth would result in an all-round diminution of revenue, and seriously hamper the Federal Treasurer under existing conditions. Victoria loses considerably by her system of penny postage, but apparently she is content to lose. If a uniform rate were struck for the whole of the Union, the Victorian rate would have to be brought to the level of New South Wales or the other states. The rates on books, periodicals, and other literature remain as at present, but newspapers, under the new regulations, must be paid for. On single copies there is a uniform charge within the Commonwealth of ½d. per 10 oz., or any fraction of that weight. For quantities, and without any restriction as to the number included in a single wrapper, there is to be a charge of 1d. per 20 oz., on the aggregate weight. This applies to papers posted by registered newspaper proprietors, or by news-vendors, and it affects unsold copies returned by news-vendors to the publishing offices. This closes the era of free newspaper postage in New South Wales. As it will be impossible to separately stamp with an adhesive stamp of the requisite value newspapers posted at the bulk rate of 1d. per 20 oz., dockets containing full instructions for the collection of and accounting for the postage are being printed, and, together with steel or rubber stamps for the purpose of marking on each paper that the necessary postage has been paid thereon, will in due course be supplied to postmasters at post towns where newspapers are published. At other post towns where the contents of agents' parcels have to be posted to subscribers, each paper will be endorsed 'postage paid in bulk,' the postmaster placing his initials and an impression of his ordinary date-stamp thereon.

"The fifth clause in the Act will have the effect of putting a stop to the present practice of 'franking' official letters and telegrams. It must not be supposed for a moment, however, that members of Parliament and heads of departments will now be obliged to pay for their letters and telegrams out of their own pockets. It is merely a

matter of book-keeping. The policy of the Postmaster-General is not to give anything for nothing. He has come to the conclusion that Australians expect too much 'on the cheap.' Up in Brisbane the other day he said that this had now amounted to a disease, and he intended to try and cure it. Each state will, therefore, be made to pay for its official correspondence in a roundabout sort of way. The Treasurer in New South Wales, for instance, will provide the necessary funds for the purchase of stamps, and supply them to those authorised to use them. The general public will be affected to this extent, that they will have to affix stamps to returns sent in under the Land and Income Tax Act, the Census and Industrial Acts, etc., and upon pass-books which the Government Savings Bank require to be sent in periodically for inspection. Exceptions to the general rule are made in the case of meteorological telegrams, pending the establishment of a Commonwealth Meteorological Department, and also in regard to Braille and Moon articles used exclusively for the blind."

DEATH OF MR. W. HERMANN.

WE regret to read in the Continental Press of the decease of this gentleman, whose name has been so long prominently before the philatelic public as an expert. Mr. Hermann was born in Berlin on November 12th, 1827, and had therefore attained the age of seventy-five. It is doubtless to his unwearying devotion to his philatelic studies in his old age that some of his mistakes in expertising are to be ascribed, but to him, nevertheless, the credit is due of having initiated the system of expert judging that is now so generally adopted. Mr. Hermann was, however, a most able Philatelist, an old-time collector, and a man of most estimable character, whose loss creates a gap in Philately, and whose memory will always be esteemed.

Review.

THE NEW "A B C" CATALOGUE.*

WE have before us the Fifth Edition of this now deservedly well-established and popular Catalogue. Messrs. Bright and Son have by no means rested upon their oars, as the present work reveals substantial improvements and alterations. Not only has there been added to the Catalogue the forty-three-page supplement published in November of 1901, but also all new issues up to November of this year. In addition to this the length of many lists has been increased in rewriting them, yet the additional matter has been condensed into sixteen extra pages, so that the book is still a handy size, notwithstanding that it describes the stamps and entires of the entire world.

Among the more important of the new features may be cited Chili, the early portion of which has been rewritten, as also the surcharges of Turks Islands. The list of early Transvaals has also been further improved by the

* "*A B C*" *Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps.* Bright and Son, 164, Strand, London, W.C.

inclusion of new varieties noted since the last edition. In the case of Angola, St. Thome, Greece, Confederate States, and Portuguese Indies, blocks have now been added showing enlarged illustrations of the different types. Messrs. Bright and Son write us that the printer has transposed the two illustrations of types in Angola, which should be reversed. The Orange River Colony list will now be found to be an exceptionally good one, both in the early and later stamps. The whole of the Portuguese Colonials, also to a considerable extent Portugal itself, have been revised, and in many other cases the lists have been both amplified and brought fully up to date by the inclusion of the numerous new issues—notably so in the case of the British Colonies with the portrait of His Majesty.

A word of praise is due to the illustrations, which have been largely increased in number, especially in such countries as the United States and our own Colonies. There are, in fact, hardly any illustrations in the book that are not excellent, and we think that on this point the "A B C" Catalogue may be said to distance all its rivals. The Catalogue is excellently printed on a thin paper that admits of the volume—with its 830 pages—being easily ensconced in the reader's pocket. We can confidently recommend the "A B C" to all collectors as a truly excellent and comprehensive guide to the stamps of the world.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., informs us that the 1d. and 9d. King's Head have received the "GOVT. PARCELS" overprint.

The rumour is about that the expected surcharge on the King's Head stamps for official use in the Navy and its departments will be "O.H.M.S."

Government Parcels.

1d., carmine; black surcharge.
9d., purple and blue; black surcharge.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Departmental stamps, such as the "O.S." of South Australia, etc., will not, it would appear, be used in the future.

The *Daily Telegraph* (Sydney, N.S.W.) of October 20th has the following bearing on the subject:—

"As the first of November, the date on which the franking of official correspondence ceases, approaches, the heads of the Federal departments are taking steps to guard against any traffic in the stamps used in offices. The Postmaster-General may not by law issue a specially designed official stamp, and his advisers have ruled that the printing of the letters 'S.A.' (South Australian) across the ordinary stamps by the Adelaide authorities is not permissible. The departmental heads are, therefore, driven to follow the New South Wales practice, and

perforate ordinary stamps in some distinctive manner.

BERMUDA.—Messrs. Bright and Son, P. L. Pemberton and Co., and Whitfield King and Co. have shown us specimens of the new 1d. stamp, having for design a picture of the new Graving Dock.

Adhesive. 1d., rosine, brown centre.

COOK ISLANDS.—It is reported that the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps are now coming over on the single-line N Z and Star paper, perf. 11.

INDIA.—Continental journals announce the 1 anna with the King's Head, surcharged "On H.M.S.", and *Ewen's Weekly* the 2 annas Registration envelope with the King's Head.

Official. 1 anna, carmine; surcharged $\frac{\text{On}}{\text{H M}}$ S in black.

Registration Envelope. 2 annas, colour?

Duttia.—We have received a fresh supply of stamps from this State. There are some slight alterations to be found in the making up of the sheets, but the only decided change is in the ¼ a., which is printed in *carmine*, and has only sixteen stamps to the sheet, like the other values.—*M. J.*

¼ a., carmine on *white*.

Patiala.—The 1 anna, carmine (Queen's Head), is reported with the Service overprint.

Official. 1 anna, carmine, Queen's Head.

LAGOS.—The new King's Head stationery may be expected shortly, and the following post cards are announced, probably from "specimen" copies.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine on buff.
1d.+1d. ,, ,,

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—*Ewen's* has received the ½d. wrapper bearing the King's Head.

Wrapper. ½d., green on buff.

MALTA.—A further addition to the King's Head stationery has to be made, for *Ewen's* lists the following :—

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue.

MAURITIUS.—The watermarks of the lately issued high values turn out to be C C for the 1 rupee and C A sideways for the 2½ and 5 rupees.

We are told that specimen copies of two new values have been seen.

Adhesives.

3 c., green on yellow; Arms type; value in carmine.
6 c., black on orange-red ,, ,,

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—*Ewen's Weekly* makes further additions to the values already noted of the variety "Agen-cies," viz. the 20 c., 40 c., 50 c., and 1 p. and 2 p.

NATAL.—A new value of the King's Head adhesive is announced.

Adhesive. 2d., olive-green and carmine.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 6d. value has appeared on the new paper—single-lined N Z and Star; perf. 11.

Adhesive.

6d., rose; wmk. single-lined N Z and Star; perf. 11.

NORTH BORNEO.—The publishers of the *M. J.* have found in their stock some varieties of the Unpaid Letter stamps that do not appear to have been previously noted :—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

3 c., lilac and olive-green, Type 36; vertical surcharge, with stop after "DUE."
8 c., brown and black, Type 39; with horizontal surcharge.
8 c., as last, but with stop after "DUE."

ST. VINCENT.—A Registration Envelope with stamp of the King's Head type has been seen.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. George Blockey has kindly sent us the 8d., 9d., and 2s. 6d. values of the large type, postage only. The 9d. we had previously chronicled, and we find from *Ewen's Weekly* that all the large-type stamps up to £1 are to appear with the inscription "Postage" only, the 5s., in addition to the above values, having arrived. The *Australian Philatelist*, we find, lists the 10s. and £1 values as well.

Adhesives.

8d., ultramarine, Crown S A; perf. 11½, clean-cut.
2s. 6d., lilac ,, ,, ,,
5s., pale rose ,, ,, ,,
10s., green ,, ,, ,,
20s., blue ,, ,, ,,

TASMANIA.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. and Whitfield King and Co. favour us with specimens of the 1d. Pictorial, colour dull red, wmk. V and Crown sideways, and perf. 12½.

We understand from the *Australian Philatelist* that this is produced from a new die or block. To us it looks like a litho.

The *S. C. F.* mentions a 2d. purple with the V and Crown wmk. sideways, but we are in doubt whether it is also from a new die or block or not.

Adhesive.

1d., dull red; wmk. V and Crown sideways; perf. 12½.

TRANSVAAL.—The S.A.R. 2s. 6d. violet and green stamp of 1896-97 comes surcharged "E.R.I." in black.

The issue, we are told, was necessary owing to the 2s. 6d. and some or all of the higher values of the King's Head issue having been sold out.

From the *P. J. of I.* we get the following:—

"I have seen the following with King's Head:—

3d., sage-green and black.
4d., chocolate ,,
1s., red-brown ,,
2s., yellow ,,

"The two former are new values, and the two latter changes in colour; the first I remember meeting with in Edwardian stamps."

Adhesives.

2s. 6d., violet and green, S.A.R. of 1896-97; surcharged "E.R.I." in black.
3d., sage-green and black; King's Head issue.
4d., chocolate ,, ,, ,,
1s., red-brown ,, ,, ,,
2s., yellow ,, ,, ,,

TRINIDAD.—On page 74 we called attention to two varieties of the 1d., lilac and carmine, stamp.

We understand from Messrs. Bright and Son that of the variety with letter "O" in "One Penny" $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high, about one and a half millions were sent out to the island. It is presumed that a large proportion remained on hand when the 1d., purple on red, came into use.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—The colours of the new 2s. and 5s. stamps are given as red-brown on yellow and emerald-green respectively by the *Australian Philatelist*, and in the same journal we read:—

"The design of the 5d. Victorian stamp has been adopted for the Westralian half a crown stamp, but in this case the alterations are more noticeable; the space for the name is naturally bigger, due to the double-barrelled name, and the semicircular curves at top have each the figure 2/6, and the value label at bottom is inscribed half-a-crown, printed in dark blue and rose."

Further information is given by the *S. C. F.*:—

"The ten shilling stamp is of the design of the 1d., green, of Victoria, but with, of course, altered inscriptions, and printed in a mauve colour. The paper and perf. are the same.

"The £1 stamp, similarly, is fashioned upon the oblong ½d., rose, of Victoria, and shows the same paper and perforation as that stamp. The colour here is a deep orange."

The 3d. Registration Envelope has also appeared in the altered Victorian type.

Adhesives.

2s., red-brown on yellow; V and Crown; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
2s. 6d., dark blue on rose ,, ,,
5s., emerald-green ,, ,,
10s., mauve ,, ,,
£1, deep orange ,, ,,
Registration Envelope. 3d., claret.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—There are two new letter cards with white interiors, states the *S. C. F.*

Letter Cards.

5 öre, pale green on yellowish.
10 ,, carmine on ,,

FRANCE.—Some sheets of the current 40 and 50 c. have, it is announced, appeared in one colour only, or without the pale blue and light grey backgrounds.

GREECE.—We have from time to time noted certain values of the current set appearing on thinner paper, and we are told by *Ewen's* that the following additions may be made to the list:—

Adhesives.

2 lepta, grey, current type; thin paper.
5 ,, green ,, ,,
50 ,, lake ,, ,,

HUNGARY.—*Mekeel's* states that the 6 filler adhesive now appears with the value in black.

Adhesive.

6 filler, olive, value in black.

ICELAND.—The colours of the new issue listed on page 270 are given in several journals as follows:—

Adhesives.

3 aur, orange.
4 ,, rose and grey.
5 ,, green.
6 ,, grey-brown.
10 ,, red.
16 aur, red-brown.
20 ,, blue.
25 ,, green and brown.
40 ,, lilac.
50 ,, steel-blue and grey.
1 krona, brown and blue.

ITALY.—An error of colour, a whole sheet of the 5 c., green, being printed in the colour of the 2 c., viz. red-brown, has been announced, but information reaches *Ewen's Weekly* that it is merely an essay, and that trial printings of this value in the colours of the 10, 20, 40, 45, and 50 c. are known.

RUSSIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the 5 and 14 kop. have appeared with the *vertically* laid lines in the paper, and we are further told that the 1 k. exists also in this state, but not the 1 rouble previously chronicled.

Adhesives.

1 k., orange; vertically laid paper.
5 k., violet ,, ,, ,,
14 k., blue and red ,, ,, ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A commemorative stamp of the value of 5 cents. has been issued here, and we are told by the *M. J.* that the design shows a picture of the Harbour Works at Rosario de Santa Fé.

We have not seen a copy of this stamp, but from illustrations it would appear to be a handsome, if unnecessary, addition to our albums. It was issued for local use only.

A new 5 c. envelope has appeared, and the *M. C.* states that it resembles the previous type, but surface-printed instead of embossed on white wove, with a dark grey pattern printed on the inside.

Adhesive. 5 c., blue; wmk. Sun; perf. 11½.
Envelope. 5 c., red.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We gather from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* and *Mekeel's* that other values of the Picture type, equally ugly with the 20 c., have made their appearance.

We have seen an envelope, posted at Barranquilla and delivered in London, franked by a copy of the 20 c., violet, "La Popa"; so this issue is probably a general one for the whole Republic, but of a makeshift nature.

Adhesives. Pictorial type.
2 c., emerald-green (Rio Magdalena); imperf.
2 c., light and dark blue (Rio Magdalena); imperf.
10 c., vermilion (Pier of Savanilla); imperf.
10 c., lake (,, ,,) ,,

ECUADOR.—We hear from *Mekeel's* that the 5 c., lilac and black, comes with the overprint "RIOS" in black sans-serif capital letters.

HAYTI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of 1898 surcharged MAI Gt Pre 1902 within a tablet with curved corners, in black.

This is old stock turned out to oblige stamp collectors, we have little doubt.

Adhesives. 1 c., blue; surcharged as above.
2 c., orange ,, ,,
5 c., purple-brown ,,

NICARAGUA.—Another provisional has been made, this time by surcharging the 1 c. "30 c. 1902" in two lines, in black.

Provisional.
30 cvos. 1902 on 1 c., purple; black surcharge.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. and Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 8 c., brown, litho, of this year, surcharged vertically in black "Habilitado en 5 cent." in three lines. For variety the surcharge is found reading both upwards and downwards, and *Ewen's* tells us of errors, "Hab litado," and no stop after "cent."

Adhesive.
5 c. on 8 c., brown (litho); black surcharge.

UNITED STATES.—From Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co., Whitfield King and Co., and E. P. Reynolds, jun., we have received the new 13 cents stamp.

It is really handsome, in our opinion, and if the remainder of the new issue are fairly up to the standard set by the 13 c., few Philatelists, we feel certain, will be found to complain.

The portrait is one of President Harrison, colour purple-brown, perf. 12, and of the specimens before us, one has an inverted P for watermark, and the other a normal D, probably part of the word "Postage," etc.

Other values are expected shortly.

Adhesive.
13 c., purple-brown; perf. 12; wmk. ?

OTHER COUNTRIES.

DUTCH INDIES.—The editor of the *P. J. of India* reports having seen a new series. Design, head of Queen to left in narrow white circle; effect unusual and pleasing.

Adhesives.
10 cents, grey-black.
12½ ,, blue.
15 ,, brown.
20 ,, green-black.
25 ,, purple.
30 ,, brick-red.
50 ,, lake-red.

FRENCH POST OFFICES ABROAD.—To the list of new stamps given on page 272 we must add, on the authority of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—

Cavalle. 20 p. on 5 fcs., deep blue and buff.
Dedeagh. 20 p. on 5 fcs. ,, ,,

MADAGASCAR.—The *M. C.* gives a list of some fresh provisionals which we have not met with before.

We are told by our contemporary that they were issued on July 30th, and are as follows:—

"0.01" (on 2 c.), claret.
"0.05" (,, 30 c.), brown and blue (*Diego-Suarez*).
"0.10" (,, 50 c.), rose and blue.
"0.10" (,, 50 c.) ,, ,, (*Diego-Suarez*).
"0.15" (,, 75 c.), brown and red on yellow.
"0.15" (,, 1 fr.), olive and red.

Some of the values show varieties of type broad "0" and narrow "0."

NEW HEBRIDES.—The following excerpt, taken from the *Daily Telegraph*, of Sydney, N.S.W., relating to an issue of stamps, may be of interest to our readers:—

"NEW HEBRIDES POSTAGE STAMPS.

"A series of New Hebrides postage stamps is about to be issued. They will be used only for local service; that is to say, in the archipelago. Letters and papers for foreign places will, as hitherto, bear the stamps of New Caledonia or of New South Wales, according to whether they are despatched by the French or English boats. The new stamps will be three in number—5 centimes, 15 centimes, and one franc. The proceeds of the sale of these stamps will be devoted to the improvement of the postal service and the maintenance of the routes of communication."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—It is reported that owing to the stock of 1 c. postage stamps running short, Postage Due stamps of that value were allowed to frank inland letters, etc., from September 5th to 16th, both dates inclusive. About 4,000 copies were used for this purpose.

SOMALI COAST.—There is yet another value of the late issue to chronicle, viz. the 15 c., dull orange and deep blue.

We are not certain about the colour, as the various reports differ considerably.

Adhesive.
15 c., dull orange and deep blue.

TUNIS.—The 10 centime envelope is now printed in rose instead of black.—*M. C.*

Envelope. 10 centimes, rose on bluish.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1902–1903.

President—
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Librarian—T. MAYCOCK.

W. B. AVERY.
E. D. BACON.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President.*)
R. EHRENBACH.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
GORDON SMITH.

THE second meeting of the season 1902–1903 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 7th November, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Gordon Smith, Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, William Silk, jun., B. D. Knox, Louis E. Bradbury, A. R. Barrett, Henry Hetley, R. B. Yardley, C. J. Daun, L. L. R. Hausburg, Douglas Ellis, J. E. Joselin, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, G. B. Routledge, Thos. W. Hall.

Visitors: A. Tait, W. F. Biggs.

In the absence of the Vice-President and of the Hon. Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Gordon Smith. The minutes of the meeting held on the 24th October were read and signed as correct. A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary, and it was unanimously resolved that the members present much regretted the cause of his absence, and sincerely hoped that he might shortly be restored to his usual health.

It was also unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, that a vote of thanks should be accorded to the Vice-President for receiving and entertaining the members at his residence on the occasion of the last meeting and for affording them an opportunity of inspecting his philatelic treasures, and that the members generally wished to express their gratification and appreciation of the invitation and the entertainment.

The attention of the members having been drawn to the fire which had occurred at Kilmeen Rectory, Ballineen, County Cork, in the course of which the Rev. William Bell, a member of this Society, had lost his life, Mr. Ehrenbach moved and Mr. Hall seconded a resolution to the effect that the members of the Philatelic Society, London, desired to express the feeling of sincere sorrow with which they had heard of the death of the Rev. William Bell, and desired to convey to his widow and surviving relatives their very sincere sympathy and condolence in the loss they had sustained.

After some words in support by the Chairman the resolution was carried unanimously, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to convey the feelings of the members to Mrs. Bell.

The election of members was then proceeded with, and, after ballot, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—

Captain George S. F. Napier, proposed by Major E. B. Evans, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith.

Captain Luscombe, proposed by Mr. W. Lane Joynt, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Baron R. Lehmann, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary.

The election of Captain Luscombe was subject to the receipt of the usual undertaking duly signed by him.

Mr. Ehrenbach then proceeded to give to the members a display of the stamps of Seychelles, with reference list and notes on the two dies. The stamps submitted by Mr. Ehrenbach for inspection comprised a very complete set of stamps of this colony, including the various surcharges with errors and words omitted and inverted surcharges; and upon the motion of Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. Yardley and supported by Messrs. Oldfield, Joselin, Biggs, and Gordon Smith, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ehrenbach for the display and for the valuable notes which he had read.

Mr. Ehrenbach suitably acknowledged the vote of thanks; and a report was then received from the Dinner Committee, who were desirous of eliciting the opinion of the members present as to the most suitable date for the Annual Dinner.

The members present generally expressed the opinion that if possible it would be desirable to fix the date for Friday the 12th December, 1902, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE third meeting of the season 1902–1903 was held at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, on Friday the 21st of November, 1902, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Robert Ehrenbach, Thos. Wm. Hall, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frentzel, William Silk, jun., Louis E. Bradbury, Henry Hetley, C. McNaughtan, George F. Napier, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, Edward J. Nankivell, C. Neville Biggs, Gordon Smith, R. B. Yardley.

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Hon. Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. R. Ehrenbach.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Assistant Secretary, the minutes of the meeting held on the 7th November were read by Mr. Gordon Smith and duly approved.

A letter from Mr. H. R. Oldfield was read, excusing himself from attendance through indisposition.

A ballot was taken for Mr. Johan Karel Koning, of Busjuin, Holland, proposed by Mr. R. Meyer and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and he was duly elected.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell then read a paper on "The Means of Identification of the Early Printings of the Transvaal," with display.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell for his paper and display was proposed by Dr. Hetley, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—

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

OCTOBER 16th.—At the invitation of Mr. C. A. Smith-Ryland the members visited Barford to see his collection. The party travelled by saloon from Birmingham to Warwick, where carriages were awaiting them. A pleasant drive of three and a half miles, the reception by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith-Ryland, the inspection of rare Japanese curios and the conservatories, the lovely views from the house (which was formerly the home of Miss Ryland, Birmingham's greatest benefactress), and lunch, occupied a very interesting couple of hours.

When we haven't great rarities ourselves it is very nice to see them, especially when friends have them, so that when it was announced that carriages were waiting to catch our train the time seemed all too short for examining such trifles as Cape error Woodblocks, errors of Saxony, 3 lire Tuscany, and early Swiss. It was a splendid social success and is just what is wanted in our Societies, and would do more for Philately than lots of writing and preaching.

NOVEMBER 6th.—Mrs. Barry May, Lieut.-Colonel A. St. L. Burrowes, Messrs. R Ehrenbach, Langton Bayly, W. R. Sefton-Fiddian, G. Young, H. Baron, R. G. Way, T. H. Burd, H. E. Noakes, G. H. Fox, W. de Quinze, E. Moser, O. Weismann, H. Dethloff, Rev. E. F. M. Vokes, Capt. A. von Hoffmann, Sig. Marino Lusy, and Prof. Dr. Schoch were unanimously elected members—a record election as far as our Society is concerned.

Colonel E. B. Coke, Mrs. Livingston, J. S. Higgins, G. Fowler were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, as was Mr. W. Brown for his offer to contribute £5 worth of our wants. Messrs. H. G. Brown and H. Grindall were thanked for donations to the Library.

Messrs. R. Hollick and W. Pimm then showed N.S.W. Sydney Views and Laureated, and gave notes and particulars of same.

NOVEMBER 20th.—Votes of thanks were accorded Messrs. T. W. Peck and W. Pimm for contributions to the Permanent Collection, and to Messrs. D. Davis, W. Morgan (who included Mirabaud's splendid work on Swiss stamps in his donation), W. Morley, J. E. Joselin, and D. Benjamin for donations to the Library.

Messrs. W. Pimm and C. A. Stephenson then showed their fine collections of British North America and gave notes on them.

We have been requested by several members to give lists of our wants for the Permanent Collection in countries where fairly complete, so as to guide them in their gifts to same. The following are the only countries it is worth while to give at present. In Great Britain we are filling Gibbons' spaces, and making a collection of plate numbers as well.

The only spaces not filled are as follows, by Gibbons' Catalogue:—

Bosnia: 4, 6, 21, 31, 32, 76–98.

Iceland: 30–41, 102, 113–116.

Great Britain: 23, 28, 56, 57, 59, 60, 75, 85, 88, 98, 99, 112, 121, 123–6, 128–37, 148, 151–4, 175–7, 182, 184–6, 212,
1d., plate 225,
2½d. ,, 17, lilac-rose,
3d. ,, 4, emblems,
4d. ,, 15, 16, green,
4d. ,, 17, grey-brown, wmk. Garter,
6d. ,, 17, spray,
1s. ,, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, orange, spray,
402–5, 408, 414, 415, 417, 419, 421, 424–430e, O 6–12, 16, 18, 19, 32–9, 47–50, 61–4a, 72–7, 81–92, L 1–4, 7–10.

Sarawak: 3, 15, 17, 19, 20a, 24, 27–31, 38, 39, 42, 43a, 43b, 46–52.

Seychelles: 8, 14–16, 22–3, 25, 28, 33, 34, 36–40.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 9th, 1902, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Frentzel (chair), Blenkinsop, Bradbury, Brown, Cool, Ehrenbach, Fagan, Giles, Jacoby, Meyer, Schwabacher, Shields, Sutherland, Thomson, Wane, and Slade.

The election of Mr. L. W. Fulcher as an ordinary member was duly confirmed.

At the conclusion of ordinary business, a general display by the members was given. This included the Society's collection of Reprints and

Forgeries (Mr. Cool), U.S. Fractional Currency Notes (Mr. Frentzel), Uganda, B.S.A. Co., Commando Briefs, etc. (Mr. Fagan), South American Post Cards (Mrs. Prodgers), Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Ceylon, etc. (Mr. Giles), Russian Envelopes, Swazieland, etc. (Mr. Golodnoff), Confederate Envelopes (Mr. Brown), Hong Kong (Mr. Meyer), etc., etc.

Gifts of forgeries from Mrs. Wrigley and Mr. Neck were received and acknowledged.

The meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

The programme for Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, will include: Paper, "Joys of Collecting" (Rudolph Meyer); display, Mauritius (Baron Anthony de Worms).

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS,
December 11th, 1902.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

THREE packets, valued in the aggregate at £1,948 10s. 10d., were made up and despatched on the November circuit by the 24th ultimo. Many good selections were received, and a large number of rare and medium stamps, in good condition, were quoted at very reasonable prices. West Indians and South Africans were specially well represented, and unused Australians and Europeans were also strong features. Good sales were recorded in July and August packets, which came back in scheduled time: sheets were returned and balances adjusted under one account.

Seven applications for membership were favourably entertained during the past month, and one resignation was accepted. Philatelists who have good duplicates for disposal will be welcome, as a number of large buyers have lately joined, and there is plenty of scope for more extensive sales. As the packets are very valuable and pass through many hands, undeniable references are required in every case, and should be enclosed with applications to avoid disappointment and delay. Members may send sheets and need not see the packets, and members may have packets forwarded to them without contributing sheets. Full particulars, with copy of rules, etc., will gladly be forwarded on demand.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS,
December 10th, 1902.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE eighty-fifth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, November 10th, 1902. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Luff, Morgenthau, Scott. and Perrin. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. R. S. Nelson for his donation of several interesting old U.S. hand-stamped envelopes. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $534.23 exclusive of $1,000 bond, was accepted as read. Mr. H. B. Phillips presented the Club with a photograph of the medals, etc., awarded at the San Francisco Exhibition. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Phillips, and the photograph will be suitably framed and hung in the assembly-room. Moved, seconded, and carried, that all competitive exhibitions held under the auspices of the Club shall hereafter be restricted to members only. It was decided to hold the exhibition of the stamps of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, for competition for the Stanley Gibbons prizes, on January 8th, 1903. The judges appointed are: Messrs. Andreini, Power, and Rich. All exhibits for above competition must be in the hands of the judges at least three days before the exhibition takes place. The following exhibitions have been decided upon for the coming season. February, 1903.—Great Britain. March, 1903.—U.S. Documentary and Proprietary. April, 1903.—Russia, Finland, and Poland. May, 1903.—Egypt and Sudan. The following applicants for membership having been posted the required length of time, were balloted upon and declared duly elected subscribing members: Mr. D. R. Kennedy, New York City; Mr. A. H. Greenbaum, San Francisco; Mr. Frank Koenig, San Francisco; Mr. H. B. Phillips, San Francisco.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 11th–13th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1886, 1s., brown,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1889, 10 c., carmine, value omitted,* mint	14	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V R",* mint	10	5	0
Ditto, 1867–82, £1, purple brown,* full gum, slightly soiled	14	0	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 2s. 6d., lilac on bleuté,* mint	3	3	0
Naples, ½ tor, Arms	11	10	0
Roumania, Moldavia, 1854, 81 paras, blue on blue, unused, with gum and very large margins, the finest copy of this rarity which has ever been offered for sale by auction	200	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	5	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	9	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, ditto	4	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 2s., blue, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, Service, set of seven*	5	5	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red,* no gum	5	15	0
Labuan, 1879, 12 c., carmine	3	7	6
Ditto, 1880, 8 on 12 c., ditto, value cancelled in red,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue,* mint	5	5	0
British Bechuanaland, 1886, ½d., black, surcharged in red and in black,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 1888, "Protectorate" 2s., green,* ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto, ditto	11	0	0
British Central Africa, 1891, £1, blue,* mint	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, £2, rose-red,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, green,* ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £10, brown,* ditto	11	5	0
Ditto, 1895, £10, vermilion,* ditto	11	11	0
Ditto, £25, blue-green,* ditto	24	0	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 3d., grey	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto on 4s., ditto	2	12	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue, error	54	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	5	5	0
Ditto, Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., lilac and red	5	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* with gum	5	15	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue,* ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown,* pinhole	10	10	0
Mauritius, Large Fillet, two small tears	7	10	0
Niger Coast, 5s., in violet, on 2d., green and carmine, used and very fine	7	5	0
Ditto, 10s., in vermilion, on 5d., lilac and blue, unused, mint	8	10	0
Sierra Leone, CC, Half Penny on 1½d., lilac,* mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, Type D,* ditto	11	0	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, £1, green,* ditto	12	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, lightly cancelled and good margins	75	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green,* no gum	4	4	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	14	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet, slightly thinned	9	5	0
Ditto, 1s , orange	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	9	0	0
U.S.A. Periodicals, set 1 c. to $60, all* but the 9 c.	8	12	6
Ditto, State, $20, used	7	5	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	3	10	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., upright "d," * mint	7	15	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star wmk.,* mint	9	7	6
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., green,* ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., ditto	2	4	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	8	0	0
Tobago, £1, mauve,* mint	8	15	0
Ditto, 6d., ochre, CA,* no gum	5	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, perf., clipped as usual	7	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut square	14	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta	11	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate I., early	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "CREVIT" omitted	2	16	0
Ditto, Diadem, 5d., green, imperf.	4	0	0
Victoria, 1862, 6d., orange, off centre	4	10	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, on yellow	3	5	0

A good catalogue, considerably above the average in interest.

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Sale of November 25th and 26th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Die 4,* slightly creased	2	16	0
Ditto, Large Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, Plate 6, block of twelve,* mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1855–57, 4d., pale carmine, Large Garter, block of four,* ditto	4	7	6
Ditto, 2s., deep blue, pair,* but creased	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, brown,* ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, £1, purple-brown, Crowns,* slightly creased	3	7	6
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	9	9	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.,* little off centre	3	7	6
Ditto, 2s., blue,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, CC, 2d., emerald, pair,* ditto	2	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., purple-brown, pair, ditto	2	17	6
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	5	10	0
Ditto, Mafeking, 1d. on ½d., Bechuanaland Protectorate, inverted surcharge	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. on 6d., British Bechuanaland	5	5	0
Mafeking, set of nineteen complete	15	15	0
Niger Coast, 1893–94, Half Penny, in vermilion, on 2½d., purple on blue,* in mint state, very scarce	4	0	0
Transvaal, Queen's Head, 1s., green, block of four,* mint	3	5	0
Zanzibar, 1895–96, 2½, in red, on 1½ a., sepia, the error "Zanizbar"	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½, in red, on 1½ a., sepia, the error "Zanzidar"	8	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	12	0	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., green	3	7	6
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green,* mint	3	0	0
Victoria, 1852, engraved, 2d., reddish brown, reconstructed plate of fifty	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, the same, but the lithos, fifty, in brown-lilac	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in mauve, fifty	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue on yellow	3	7	6

Collections, 4,269, £35; 761 (Great Britain), £15 10s.; 1,560, £16 10s.

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of November 21st, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., "VR", * full gum	8	0	0
Ditto, £1, purple-brown, three Crowns,* with gum	4	0	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5s., rose, error, used	5	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 rap., pair,* with gum, one stamp small tear	4	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 15 cents., reconstructed plate of ten	2	2	0
Afghanistan, 1292, sunar, purple, block of four, one stamp being the variety with wide outer circle*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, black, strip of three*	3	15	0
Ceylon, 24 c., purple-brown,* mint	6	10	0
India, 1866, 6 annas, purple, surcharged "POSTAGE", in green, a fine unused strip of four, in mint state, with side margin	3	17	6
Philippine Islands, first issue, 1 real, blue, error "CORROS"	7	0	0
Straits Settlements, first issue, 12 c., double surcharge,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 2 c. on 12 c., blue,* full gum	2	6	0
Selangor, first issue, surcharged Crescent, Star, and S in an oval, in red, wmk. C & CA, 2 c., brown, a very fine unused block of four, in mint state	2	18	0
British East Africa, on Company's stamps, 1 anna, green, an unused horizontal pair with full gum	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 annas, vermilion, a fine unused horizontal pair	2	0	0
Egypt, first issue, 5 piastres, rose, with error of overprint	5	0	0
Seychelles, 1893, provisional, 15 cents on 16 c., chestnut and blue, with inverted surcharge,* mint	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., carmine-vermilion	4	4	0
Grenada, "SURCHARGE POSTAGE," 1d. on 8d.,* mint	4	0	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue,* part gum	7	0	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 1s., vermilion, perf. 11 to 12½*	3	10	0
Trinidad, "Lady McLeod" stamp	12	12	0
Turks Islands, "½" on 1s., prune, twice surcharged,* mint	2	10	0
Peru, medio peso, rose-red	7	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 2d., blue, variety no whip	3	0	0
Ditto, laureated, 6d., "WALLS"	3	12	6
Victoria, 1854, 2d., litho, strip of three*	5	5	0
West Australia, first issue, 1s., brown, vertical strip of four	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on bright red, a fine vertical pair, with full roulettes, used on entire with an ordinary imperforate 2d.	22	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze, with full roulettes, used on entire, and very fine	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, another fine specimen with full roulettes, used on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, paler shade, with roulettes top and bottom only, used on entire	3	0	0

Sale of December 4th and 5th, 1902.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1889, the carmine stamp, with value omitted,* mint	16	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green*	3	10	0
Labuan, "6" inverted ("Cents" omitted) on 8 c., mauve*	2	0	0
North Borneo, 1891–92 provisional, 6 c. on 8 c., green; a fine unused block of nine, the centre stamp being the error "6 cetns"	2	18	0
Ditto, 6 c. on 8 c., green; a fine unused horizontal pair, one stamp having the error c of cents inverted	2	18	0
Seychelles, provisionals, 12 c. on 16 c., chestnut and blue, with inverted surcharge,* mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 15 c. on 16 c., chestnut and blue, with inverted surcharge,* mint	2	2	0
Bangkok, first issue, "B" on 32 c., black on yellow Straits Settlements, used on piece of original	8	5	0
British East Africa, 5 a., black on grey-blue*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	17	6
Ditto, 1897, 50 rupees,* mint	3	17	6
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	4	10	0
Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, 1d., red, slight nick	2	14	0
Ditto, 4d., blue,* slightly thinned at back in three places	16	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, fine margins lightly postmarked, slightly thinned	5	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 5s., blue,* ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, 10s, lilac-brown,* ditto	11	0	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint, £3 10s. &	3	14	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet,* cut into one side	6	5	0
Ditto, the Connell, 5 c., brown,* mint	37	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	9	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue	8	15	0
Ditto, 1888–89, $1, green and black,* mint	3	0	0
British Honduras, 50 c. on 1s., grey*	3	0	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., upright "D,"* mint	5	17	6
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green,* full gum	4	5	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., pair,* full gum	11	0	0
Ditto, "ONE PENNY" on 6d., yellow-green	1	12	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion,* mint	14	15	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown,* ditto	5	15	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone	3	15	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 6*	3	3	0
Ditto, 4 on 1d., Type 15,* full gum	2	2	0
South Australia, 1867–70, perf. 11½ and roulette, 4d., purple	3	7	6
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue	2	0	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow*	5	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of November 18th and 19th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Bahamas, 1859, 1d., deep red, imperf.	1	18	0
British Columbia, 1867, 10 c., perf. 12½	1	16	0
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 3d.,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 4s., ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* mint	2	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, yellow-brown	4	5	0
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1s., dark green, pair,* mint	5	17	6
Great Britain, £1, Anchor, on bluish	2	15	0
Lagos, 5s., blue,* no gum	2	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early	3	3	0
Naples, ½ tor., Cross	2	2	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, litho*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1883–90, 6d., green,* mint	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, Plate II, 1d., red, vertical pair, the top stamp, which is superb, being the variety hill unshaded, the lower stamp is slightly damaged at corner; with dated postmark	11	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	5	0
Orange River Colony, 2½d. on 3d., raised stops,* mint	3	7	6
Selangor, $5, a mint horizontal pair from corner of sheet, with margins	1	8	0
Ditto, $10, a fine* horizontal pair, with gum, but slightly creased across	3	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, red, slight nick	4	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie,* with gum	6	10	0

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Sale of November 27th and 28th, 1902.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, five on 15 c., olive, a mint vertical pair, the lower stamp being the error without word Revenue*.	4	10	0
Gambia, 1s., green	1	12	0
Great Britain, 1855–57, white paper, Medium Garter, 4d., rose,* mint	7	10	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, Anchor wmk.	3	0	0
Grenada, 1d. on 1½d., orange, inverted surcharge,* mint	2	0	0
Nevis, litho, 4d., orange,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey,* ditto	3	15	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star	8	10	0
South Australia, perf. × roulette, 4d., lilac, fine	2	0	0
Ditto, 1872, ditto, perf. 12½ × roulette, 9d., grey, small corner missing, but a fair copy of this rare stamp	2	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1850, 5c., red and black,* full gum and good margins	4	15	0
Zululand, 5s.,* mint	3	3	0

Collections, 6,298, £22; and 4,035, £10.

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Sale of December 2nd and 3rd, 1902.

	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1873, Large Star, clean-cut 1s., black, a fine horizontal pair,* with gum	3	3	0
Bolivia, 500 c., black, 9 stars	1	9	0
British East Africa, on Company's stamp, 5 rupees,* mint	2	12	0
British Guiana, 1863, 2 c., yellow, S.G. No. 70, a nice copy, showing roulettes on all sides, but a trifle clipped in one place	2	2	0
China, 1900, hand-stamped surcharges, 3 p., 5 p., 10 p., 20 p., 30 p., and 80 p., the mint set	5	5	0
Ditto, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30 pf., on entire, postmarked Tientsin, 16.2.01	2	16	0
Ditto, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 80 pf., on an ordinary China (German) 10 pf. post card, postmarked Tientsin, 22 2.01	3	5	0
Gambia, 1s., green,* mint	1	14	0
Great Britain, 1854, 10d., brown*	3	3	0
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 11½, 1s., rose*	2	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	0	0
Queensland, 1868–74, truncated Star, perf. 12, 2d., deep blue, fine,* no gum	7	7	0
Victoria, 1854, litho, 2d., red-lilac, a very fine horizontal pair, with wide margins, one stamp being the "TVO" error (creased across)	5	0	0

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Sale of December 16th and 17th, 1902.

	£	s.	d.
Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1d., rose, block of eight*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-lilac,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, block of four,* mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of eight,* ditto	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair *used*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., red	4	10	0
Ditto, triangular, De la Rue, 1d., deep red, pair,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of four,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of eight,* mint	8	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, block of four,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair,* mint	6	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of eight,* mint	27	0	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of nineteen complete	13	0	0
France, 1 fr., orange	5	15	0
Great Britain, 1873, 2½d., rose, "L H F L"	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1892, 5d. on 4d., a mint horizontal pair, one stamp showing the rare variety "E" double-printed	3	0	0
South Australia, 3d., red, on 4d., slate*	6	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales	6	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales	3	0	0
Switzerland, 2½ r., Basle	3	10	0
U.S.A., Executive, set of five,* with gum	4	4	0
Ditto, Justice, 24 c.,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 c.,* ditto	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 c.,* ditto	4	15	0
Zululand, 5s.,* mint	3	0	0