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THE

London Philatelist:

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OF THE

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THE

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A Twentieth-Century Catalogue.



OUR contemporary *The Australian Philatelist* has for some months been publishing a catalogue of the South Australian stamps, which has two features of such novelty and importance that we think the above title fitting to a system of cataloguing that will inevitably come into vogue in this twentieth century. The list in question is compiled by Mr. Geo. Blockey, of Adelaide, who is a highly competent authority upon the stamps of his country, but it is expressly stated that the "prices are revised by the South Australian Philatelic Society, and considered by them to be a fair reflex of the present market value of the stamps." The second innovation is that the stamps are priced in three columns—1, Unused; 2, Very fine used; and 3, Ordinary used—the "very fine" varying in excess over the "ordinary" from 25 to 100 per cent. in value.

The fact that a Philatelic Society of importance should lend its name to a public valuation of the stamps of its country is a novel and important departure, and in our judgment its imitation by other societies would be a practical and useful step, conducive to the interests of all philatelists. The collector's catalogue for collectors, as we have so often contended, is impossible and impracticable, but here is a simple and effective plan by which the collectors of each country can safeguard their own legitimate interests. By confining their efforts to the stamps of their own country such list issued by a leading Philatelic Society has at once a standing and an authority that would be lost if diffused over a greater area. We have due respect for the existing catalogues, but stamp dealers being at least as human as other folks, must necessarily be guided to a certain extent by their own interests.

This second novel feature, the distinction made by the Philatelic Society of South Australia between fine and ordinary used specimens, is one founded on a firm basis. This distinction has already been made in the cases of the

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stamps of Great Britain, early Mauritius, Sydney Views, and others, they having been so catalogued in several instances, and we feel assured that in the case of many of our older Colonial issues this example will be followed. The numbers of unused copies of the older issues of the British Empire are as rapidly shrinking in quantity as they are rising in value, and it is already practically impossible for anyone who is not blessed with large means to make an unused collection of our most favoured Colonial stamps. The next best thing to unused is obviously the finest possible used, and we feel certain that this is a form of collecting that must ultimately appeal to a large class of collectors. The early steel-engraved Colonial stamps are fortunately of such a full and rich appearance that specimens can occasionally be found on which the postmark is but little seen, and a collection of such specimens—with the all-important proviso that they are well centred—may be difficult of acquisition, but in appearance and value will assuredly repay the collector who gives himself the trouble to collect them.

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on February 19th, 1904.

(*Continued from page* 298, vol. xiii.)



MONG Mr. Lincoln's fine stock of old Transvaal stamps I found a good number of used 3d. They were all rouletted, excepting some of the pelures and semi-pelures. He tells me that he obtained nearly all of them in the early seventies direct from the Transvaal. Now there were only two local printings, or, to be more accurate, two deliveries of this value during the First Republic, viz. one by Borrius, received December, 1872, and one by the Stamp Commissioners, received September, 1875. All of these, I think, can be identified, and I shall attempt to describe them below, but the main point is to identify the German-printed stamps. Unfortunately dated specimens of the 3d. stamps of the First Republic are extremely scarce. The only specimens which I have seen are in my own possession; one, a somewhat faded lilac of the subtype *b*, on thin paper rouletted 16, is penmarked in writing-ink "1871"; the other, which is of a bright violet on thin paper, also rouletted 16, bears the Pretoria postmark of the 14th of February, 1874. Notwithstanding its late date, there is no doubt that it is one of the German-printed stamps; in fact, one of the 5,000 German stamps received on the 29th June, 1871. The bulk of Mr. Lincoln's used 3d. stamps, which, by the way, in many cases have the blue postmark, are of the same description. The only possible alternative is that it is one of Borrius's delivery of December, 1872, but as I point out below, there is contemporary evidence

that his 3d. stamps were of a different colour, and we experience no difficulty in finding stamps answering to the description as recorded.

There is also a well-known stamp, of appearance similar to my second dated specimen, also rouletted 16, and clearly printed on the same paper, but of a dark, cold violet; that is, with less red in its constitution. This also I have found used with a blue postmark. Although common in the unused state, obliterated copies are scarce. I cannot say whether this shade is due to decomposition of a fugitive ink or is an original tint.

With my reference list, which is purely provisional so far as these German 3d. stamps are concerned, I give a list of all the records of all the varieties of the "preprints." I have brought before you all the evidence I can obtain, and I hope that your committee will decide which varieties shall be accorded full philatelic rank, and how the others shall be dealt with. I think it would be most useful to everyone, dealers and collectors, if your committee could formulate a definition (applicable so far as possible to all countries) of a postage stamp. I have already referred to this important question (*vide* p. 242, vol. xiii.).

The test usually adopted is whether or not stamps of the same description have been issued to the public—by which I understand sold to any member of the public across the counter of a post office. No doubt in the early days of Philately this was sufficient and satisfactory; but now that full account is taken of varieties of type, perforation, paper, shade, process used for printing, etc., this definition or test is one of great difficulty of application. First, there are no official records of such varieties, and in the case of old stamps there are not even philatelic records. Secondly, the mere existence of obliterated specimens, even with dates, is not conclusive evidence for the purposes of this test, because the specimens may have been postmarked *par complaisance*, or even legitimately used. This especially applies in the cases where the head post office of the mother country supplies to any applicant at face value, and, if necessary for this purpose prints, any of the then current colonial stamps. In this way it sometimes happens that stamps so supplied quite innocently catch certain varieties of perforation, shade, paper, etc., but there is no question that they would be regularly available for postage; and if they were obtained by, say, a merchant or shipowner for his own postal convenience, I cannot see what possible objection philatelists could take to such stamps, and even if they were supplied to a dealer, *e.g.* M. Moens, I can see no ground for objecting to them. Of course, if special varieties were made to order, they would to a great extent lose their philatelic interest.

Thirdly, we have the extreme case of stamps which are never sold over the counter of a post office, such as the British entires of values higher than 1d., which are only printed to order. If you push this definition to its extreme logical limits you have to admit the blue 3d. Transvaal, which on the authority of Mr. Tamsen, as above mentioned, was sold over the counter of the Pretoria Post Office at face value, and also certain proofs mentioned below. And it must be borne in mind that it in no way helps you to dispose of speculative rubbish, such as the Seebeck issues or the picture stamps of Labuan and British North Borneo, of which some, at any rate, were issued to the public. Then there are the cases of provisionals made by local postmasters, whose authority in each case is a legal and constitutional question

which philatelists can scarcely be expected to determine; with these may be included bisected stamps, a number of which certainly passed muster in the Transvaal. But there is one class of variety which puts the definition of "issued to the public" to a severe test, viz. the case of errors which are removed from sheets by the local postmasters for their own profit. In many instances not one of these errors was ever sold to the public over the counter at face value, although they soon found their way to the philatelic market; what, then, is their status? Again, this test has no relation to official stamps. Personally I prefer the test which I have already indicated, viz. whether the Government, knowing its history, would recognise as a postage stamp, or, in other words, whether or not it was legally available for the prepayment of postage at its face value, and that every stamp complying with this test should be recognised as a full postage stamp for our purposes. It is not so ambitious as the older test, but, in fact, it is much more practicable—that is to say, it does not demand evidence which can be obtained only in very few of the disputed cases. It is true that it will admit certain reissues, such as the reprints of Wurtemberg, which were, according to M. Moens, expressly rendered available for postage, and were, in fact, extensively used. This is not a serious matter. All the recognised catalogues admit the official reimpressions of the United States stamps as postage stamps. Of course, difficulties will still present themselves in cases of varieties which may possibly be only trials or printer's waste, which have been procured irregularly, but the number of such cases will be reduced. My excuse for this long digression on the essential characteristics of a postage stamp is the divergence of the views taken by leading authorities as to the status of certain stamps, of which the 3d. imperforate Transvaal of Otto is a prominent example, and this report necessarily brings this question up in an acute form. My own opinion, founded on the fact that we can satisfactorily trace the 3d. imperforate stamps printed tête-à-tête to Mr. Jeppe early in 1870, and, further, that he, in his letter of February 15th, 1871, distinctly describes the then forthcoming issue of 3d. stamps on March 1st, 1871, as comprising *imperforate* and *perforated*, and for other considerations above referred to, is that the 3d. imperforate German-printed stamps ought to rank among the full postage stamps, in which class I would also include some of the rouletted varieties of subtype *a* described by me above.

Before quitting the first German-printed stamps, I will make a few remarks on the forgeries and bogeys and proofs. I think it is clear that the matrix dies of the 1d., 1s., and 6d., Type I., from which the plates were prepared, were themselves made up in two parts: (1) the frame containing the inscription, and (2) the achievement of arms which is common to all three. This in its turn may be divided into components: (*a*) the large oval shield, (*b*) the flags, (*c*) the motto and parts of the flagstaff below the shield, and (*d*) the crest. You are aware that clear impressions of all these three values, especially the proofs and the German prints, show a distinct oblique scratch across the heraldic lines of shading of the lower half of the large shield. This scratch, as I have already mentioned, is found on the 6d. envelope, printed from the matrix die of this value which was sent out to the Transvaal in 1869. Therefore, necessarily, this scratch must have

existed on an earlier die or component die, from which these matrices were themselves evolved. One of the well-known tests of the genuine 1d. and 6d., Type I., and 1s., is that the flagstaff in the lower right corner of the stamp is apparently a single heavy line and does not touch the motto ribbon. As a matter of fact, in very clearly printed specimens one can see traces of two lines. The explanation of the failure of the staff to touch the ribbon is that the latter was intended to have a double-line border, of which only faint traces can be found, and the flagstaff was carried only up to the missing part of the defective border.

Now Otto manufactured three types of what for the present I provision-



A 1



A 2 (Mecklenburg Imitation)



A 3



Type I. Genuine 1d. (Borrius)

ally term forgeries of these three values, all of which seem to me to have the same frames as the genuine stamps; at least, they show all the particularities of the frames noted by Mr. Pearce in the *London Philatelist*, vol. v. p. 33, besides others which I have observed, *e.g.* that in the word "POSTZEGEL" the letter "Z" is somewhat depressed in the 1d., and slightly raised in the 1s. Mr. Pearce thinks that Otto kept the matrix of the original central shield and used it for making the die of the 3d. value (*L. P.*, v. p. 35), and I think that a comparison of the enlarged photograph of the 3d. and other values shows that even the draped flags on the right and left of the central shields and the parts of the flagstaffs above the shield are identical in all four values, but I have always failed to find any trace of the scratch

on the impressions of the 3d. The same remarks, as I state later, also apply to the 6d. of the Improved Eagle type. If you will now look at the enlarged photographs of these forgeries, which I have marked A 1, A 2, and A 3* respectively, you will, I think, see that A 1, which purports to be a 1d. black, is a very good and dangerous forgery. The only differences between it and the genuine types are (1) the flagstaff in the lower right corner joins the ribbon; (2) in the ribbon, to the right of the word "MAGT," there is a long stroke of shading which does not occur in the genuine type; (3) the eye of the bird, although to some extent circular, extends to the beak, and looks like a molar tooth and its fangs; (4) the letters of the motto are somewhat different, and in particular the "D" of "EENDRAGT" does not touch the upper edge of the ribbon. Note that this forgery shows the scratch on the shield, which in all other respects is identical with the shield of the genuine 1d., 6d., Type I., and 1s. A 2 is one of the common Mecklenburg forgeries known as Goldner's Hamburg Transvaals.

From some entries in the books of the firm of Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son, kindly shown to me by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, it appears that Julius Goldner offered these fabrications as early as February, 1872: "1d., red; 1d., black; 3d.; 6d." Although, as I have already said, the frames of these forgeries are identical with those of the genuine, the achievement of arms is new, and these points may be noted: (1) The crest has no longer any resemblance to a bird, but is a sort of griffin with a hideous snout. (2) The internal part of the shield shows slight differences; *e.g.* the anchor-ring is further away from the top of the escutcheon of pretence, and the flukes are of a different shape, in fact they appear to lie in the plane of the paper. (3) The letters of the motto are smaller and better drawn than in the genuine; the "D" of "EENDRAGT" does not touch the upper edge of the ribbon. (4) The outer line of the flag on the left of the shield consists of two clear lines, while in the genuine stamps it is a single line. (5) Here, as in A 1, the flagstaff in the right bottom corner consists of two very clear, distinct lines which join the motto ribbon and shield. As regards the scratch on the shield, see below.

At first glance one might think that this lower part of the design and that of the 3d. were identical, but on comparing the photographs of the forgeries A 2, and of any of the 3d. stamps, it will be seen that there are differences; *e.g.* the ribbon is wider and the letters of the motto are smaller in the 3d. and 6d., Type II., than in the forgery A 2, and the lines of shading in the ribbon differ. This is of importance when we reflect that the shield of the 3d. and of the Improved Eagle 6d. are the same as the genuine 1d., 6d., and 1s., except for the absence of the scratch.

I show two entire panes of 6d. of the A 2 type of forgery, also a die proof of the A 2 forgery, in which the central portion (the achievement of arms) is in rose colour and the frame blue, with an enlarged photograph of same. You will observe that one of these panes of forgeries contains no less than five *tête-bêche* varieties, all the stamps of the first column being inverted, while in the other all the stamps are in the normal position: it is somewhat remarkable that many of the stamps of the former pane show traces of the same scratch across the heraldic shading of the lower half of the shield. This fact, as I attempt

* *Vide* Illustrations A 1, A 2, and A 3. An illustration of Type I. of a genuine 1d. is added for comparison.

to show below, has probably some bearing on the genesis of the several dies used by Otto. One thing to bear in mind is that some of the forgeries of this type bear the plain four rings postmark, while others, notably those of A 2 type, generally bear the three rings postmark with the central numeral, but occasionally the older postmarks, four concentric rings. Obliterating stamps with the central numeral were not supplied to the Transvaal until 1874 (per Tamsen, *M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 104), having been despatched from Gustrow in March of that year.

The third forgery is the well-known variety with the frames round the numerals in the upper corners. I have found it only in the 1d. value printed sometimes in red and sometimes in black. This is more like the genuine stamp than either of the preceding forgeries. The central shield is of the genuine type in all respects, notably in the anchor, and the crest is similar to that of Type I., *i.e.* the ordinary scarecrow, and has the circular eye. The ribbon and motto appear to be correct, but the flagstaff in the right lower corner joins the ribbon and is too well drawn. The frames and the inscription are identical with those of the genuine 1d. stamps, except in the addition of the white frames round the numerals. This forgery is first reported by M. Moens in the tenth volume of the *Timbre Poste* at page 26 (April, 1872), while in the Society's Reference List in the second volume of the *Philatelic Record* (April, 1880) it is given as "Issue IX. of 1876(?)." About the same time the philatelic magazines, *e.g. The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, vol. x. p. 39, announced the appearance of certain varieties described as reprints from the original plates or "stones" (*sic*), notably the 1d., blue, and the 1s. in blue. They appear to have emanated from one Enterlein, of Mecklenburg, who was associated with Otto. They are described as having concentric ring postmarks in blue or black. These varieties are quite common. They are not only of the genuine type, but are spaced normally, that is, as wide apart as the impressions on the plates sent to the Transvaal, and I have no doubt that they were struck as proofs by Otto before he sent the plates to the Transvaal. He subsequently added the postmarks. They are in no sense dangerous. I may add that in the fourth volume of the *Monthly Journal*, page 106, Mr. Tamsen states that Mr. Jeppe "has a block of eight 1s. stamps printed in violet, and two pairs of the 3d. printed in blue, which the printer sent him after having prepared the plates," and that the *Deutsch Brief Marken Zeitung* of 1st March, 1872 (vol. ii.), contains an article by Herr F. Albrecht, in which he states that he purchased specimens of the 1s. in blue and dark violet at Potchefstroom at face (nominal) value. Moreover, Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have shown me an extract from their firm's books of 12th February, 1872, from which it appears that Mr. Jeppe had, in a letter of 9th December, 1871, offered the firm "proofs and so-called errors of colour." There are, besides, proofs of the 1d. in lilac and the proof and 1s. in dull purple on Otto's ordinary thin paper, to which I have already referred. Proofs of the 6d. in dull cobalt, on a thin, somewhat bluish paper, are also known, and possibly the three 6d. stamps in ultramarine on the thick wove paper, of which I have already shown you a horizontal strip, are of the same nature. But what puzzles me is to know what became of the plates from which the forgeries A 1 and A 3 were printed. Why should Otto, having plates of such

close imitations as A1, say, have recourse to manufacturing the monstrosity A2? One can understand why A3 was of but little use. The frames round the numerals were too conspicuous, but A1, in heavily printed specimens, is very deceptive.

Bearing in mind these facts, (1) that the genuine type of the 1d., 6d., and 1s., Type I., and the forgeries A1 and A3, have the same central shield, with the same scratch across the shadings of the lower half of the shield; (2) that in some of Goldner's imitations (A2), although the shield shows an alteration in the flukes and ring of the anchor, traces of the same scratch are found; (3) that the 3d. and 6d., Type II., have the same shield as in Type I., but without any trace of the scratch, a close examination of the enlarged photographs convinces me that, notwithstanding the differences in the achievement of arms in the various genuine types and forgeries, they are all derived from one set of mother dies or pieces, except when a deliberate alteration was made in the crest and the motto label, the latter involving the whole of the lower portions of the flagstaffs. Let us consider the process in making the dies and plates. Otto must have first engraved in wood or soft metal separate frames for each of the four values, and also one achievement of arms. The latter may have been made in pieces and entrusted to more than one workman; thus the crest flags and main shield were probably made by one artist, and the motto label and lower parts of the flagstaffs by another. These would all naturally be negatives, *i.e.* with the parts which appear coloured in the actual stamps depressed in the wood or soft metal, and for sake of brevity I will call them N1. From each of these negatives, corresponding positives, which I will call P1, would be produced. It must have been at this stage that the positive P1 of the achievement of arms received the scratch. By combining this positive of the achievement of arms and the P1 positives of the appropriate frames, three new negatives, which I may call N2, would be produced, and from the three negatives of this series three new positive dies would in turn be produced, these being in fact the three matrix dies of the 1d., 6d., Type I., and the 1s., which were actually sent out to the Transvaal in 1869, each, of course, bearing the scratch on the shield. To be consistent, they may be called P2. These matrix dies, by the usual process, would then be impressed on sheets of wax or soft metal, forty, sixty, or sixteen times, as the case may be, and from the impressions thus produced the actual printing plates (experimental and ultimate) were made by electrolysis in the usual way. We have to consider what happened when Otto received Mr. Jeppe's instructions with regard to the 3d. plate, and his criticisms of the eagle and motto label of the 1d., 6d., Type I., and the 1s. My surmise is that to produce the plates with the improvements, Otto removed the crest and label and lower portion of the flagstaff from his positive P1, and prepared separate new dies of the improved eagle and also of the motto, label, and lower part of the flagstaffs, and by combining impressions of these with what remained of the positive P1 of the achievement of arms, *i.e.* the shield and flags, he made the matrix dies of the 3d. and 6d., Type II. I have already shown that he must have made at least two such dies of the 3d., one of which developed the small spur on the left leg of the eagle (subtype *b*), as above described; and from these his plates and duplicate 3d. plates were made. The fact that the shield

does not show the scratch could easily be accounted for by a retouch to the lines of one of the intermediate dies. Probably originals N 1 in soft metal or wood were lost, or damaged and rendered useless. My chief reason for assuming that Otto's positive P 1 of the achievement of arms was used for making the matrix dies of the 3d. is this: that, as I have already mentioned, we find traces of the same scratch on some of the A 2 Mecklenburg forgeries, and it is highly improbable that a similar scratch would occur in another die in exactly the same position; on the other hand, the crest and motto, etc., must have disappeared from that die, because otherwise Otto would have had no necessity to make the griffin crest and new label and flagstaff of the A 2 forgeries, which, of course, were intended to reproduce the scarecrow eagle and narrow motto label of the genuine type of 1d., 6d., Type I., and 1s. The alteration in the anchor and the outline of the flags of the A 2 forgeries require for explanation nothing more than a slight retouch or even a variation in pressure in making up the intermediate dies of this forgery, and these causes are quite sufficient to account for the slight differences in the achievement of arms of the A 1 and A 3 forgeries; *e.g.* the anchor-ring, clear double line of the flags, and the flukes. Of course, the additional lines round the numerals of A 3 require an alteration to one of the intermediate dies of the frames of the 1d. It must be understood that I only put this forward as conjecture, but I believe that it is in accordance with the process adopted in the electrolytic production of plates, and it affords a simple explanation of the genesis of the several types of the genuine stamps, including the 6d., Type II., with which I have already dealt, and the principal forgeries. I may add that I doubt whether A 1 and A 3 are really forgeries. I am inclined to regard them rather as proofs of experimental plates.

In fact, only plates of the type A 2 were used to any considerable extent by Otto for his counterfeits, the imitations of the surcharged stamps of the First British Occupation and the Second Republic, and I may say that I find specimens of A 1 and A 3 really scarce.

There are other inferior forgeries of other artists, but they call for no remarks. I only regret that I cannot arrive at more definite results as to the plates of the 3d., but having taken a certain amount of trouble over these matters which are relevant to the study of the stamps, I think it best to show how far I have been able to go, so that more skilful and more fortunate investigators than myself may be able to pick up the threads where I have had to drop them. I shall have to return to the German productions when I come to the 6d. of the Improved Eagle, but fortunately it does not require lengthy treatment.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscriptions for the current year became due and payable on the 1st January last.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay to the Hon. Treasurer—C. NEVILLE BIGGS, 16, Pelham Crescent, South Kensington, London, S.W.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of volumes i. to xiii. bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed, "MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C."

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

A HANDBOOK FOR AUSTRALIAN COLLECTORS.

WE are desired to call attention to a handy little catalogue of the stamps of Australia, which will be found to include interesting information to those who are building up collections of Australian stamps. This little work is issued by Mr. T. H. Nicolle, the well-known dealer in Sydney (14, Hunter Street), who claims with justice, as far as our personal experience goes, that he is in a position to satisfy the requirements of most collectors. A special feature in Mr. Nicolle's system is his attention to fine copies of used stamps of Oceania.

DEATH OF THE HON. HOWARD K. SANDERSON.

IT is with much regret that we read of the untimely demise of this gentleman, who was well known to many collectors and dealers in this country, and who, alike by the charm and courtesy of his manners and by his great philatelic knowledge, had secured the friendship and esteem of all with whom he had come into contact. Mr. Sanderson, who had barely attained his fortieth year, was prematurely cut off by typhoid fever, after three weeks' illness, on the 14th of last month. Mr. Sanderson's career

was as busy and varied as it was successful, and his passing away has awoke the most widespread sympathy in the United States. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* gives us the following interesting summary of Mr. Sanderson's many-sided career:—

"Born at Williamsburg, Mass., July 10th, 1865, he was the proprietor of extensive printing plant at nineteen. Appointed letter-carrier, later he became postmaster of Lynn, Mass., and his reappointment had just gone to U.S. Senate. In 1895–6 he was elected a member Mass. Republican State Com. In 1896–7 he served as Representative to Legislature, and in 1901–2 served as State Senator. Mr. Sanderson was also a student and author in revolutionary history."

EN AVANT LA FRANCE!

OUR gallant and amiable neighbours are happily now on such good terms with this country that we are prepared to see eye to eye in many things, but in one not unimportant matter it would seem that our ways lie wide apart. According to the *Journal des Philatelistes*, it appears that the cost of transmission for a letter weighing 250 grammes is as follows—and assuming our contemporary's figures to be correct, we can but re-echo its qualification of the system as showing a "stupendous inequality."

	fr.	c.
In Switzerland	0	10
„ England	0	25
„ Germany	0	37½
„ France	2	55

These figures are really astounding, and we are convinced that more liberal terms would not entail any loss to the French Postal Administration.

A PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

THE Junior Philatelic Society, London, will hold an exhibition of the postage stamps of Great Britain at Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C., on Friday and Saturday, February 3rd and 4th, 1905. The exhibition will be opened on Friday afternoon at 3.30, and on Saturday at 11 a.m. The main body of the exhibition will consist of a display in the large hall of the stamps of Great Britain, accompanied by curios connected with postal work and history in this country. The competitive section of the exhibition will be held in the committee room. The Society's gold medal will be awarded to the young collector who sends to the Exhibition Committee the best-arranged collection of postage stamps. The age of competitors must not exceed nineteen, and the awards will be made in consideration of philatelic knowledge and ability shown rather than the quantity, value, or rarity of the entry.

Stalls and exhibits will also be held by leading dealers in postage stamps and philatelic accessories, including: 1 and 2, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich; 3, Messrs. Margoschis Bros., Birmingham; 4, Messrs. Lawn and Barlow, London; 5, Mr. David Field, London; 6, Messrs. C. Nissen and

Co., London; 7, Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co., London; 8, Mr. William Brown, Salisbury; 9, Messrs. Bright and Son, London; 10, Messrs. Edwin Healey and Co., London; 11, Mr. William S. Lincoln, London; 12, *The Connoisseur;* 13, *The Captain.* Popular lantern lectures (each lasting forty-five minutes) on the humorous and entertaining sides of postal and stamp matters will be given at 7.30 each evening by Mr. Fred J. Melville. Friday, 7.30: "His Majesty's Mails; or, How the G.P.O. is run." Saturday, 7.30: "Postage Stamps with Stories: the anecdotal, historical, and romantic phases of stamp collecting." Admission to the exhibition will be by ticket, which may be obtained free from the Hon. Secretaries, H. F. Johnson and P. Clare, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, or from any of the stall-holders. Stamp collectors and other visitors are welcome to as many tickets as they and their friends can use.

"*GIBBONS STAMP WEEKLY.*"

THE necessity for recruits in the ranks of the philatelic army has been frequently alluded to in this journal, hence it is with entire satisfaction that we welcome a determined and excellently planned device to capture the young affections. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have issued, commencing with the new year, a weekly journal under the above title, especially intended to interest the young collector, and even if the underlying motives are not entirely altruistic, we cordially wish every success to the venture. The successful establishment of such a journal with a wide circulation (we learn that it will be on sale at all railway bookstalls) cannot but have a beneficial effect upon stamp collecting.

The editor, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, than whom no fitter chief could be found, thus explains the features of the new journal in the initial number, and we are in entire accord with his remarks, notably as to the sympathy that advanced collectors should extend to the beginner. We heartily wish our young contemporary all the success that its enterprising publishers alike desire and anticipate.

"For many years the young stamp collector has been allowed to grope his way, with little sympathy and less help, through the complexities of stamp collecting. He has had to run where he has not learned to walk. The advanced collector has unwittingly monopolised the pages of our philatelic periodicals, and our best catalogues have been crowded with minor varieties that appal, if they do not repel, the timorous beginner.

"In *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* we propose to change all that. We shall cater exclusively for the beginner. We shall endeavour to provide an elementary journal for the beginner of all ages, but more especially for the young stamp collector.

"No army can long exist without recruits, and our object is to beat up recruits for the philatelic ranks, and train them in the study and pursuit of a hobby that has few, if any, equals as an intellectual recreation.

"It is a mistake to imagine that the specialist has no sympathy with the beginner. Our most eminent specialists have continually deplored the neglect to which the young collector has been subjected. From time to

time various schemes have been mooted for his help and his encouragement, but it has been left for *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* to provide the much-needed journal.

"We have made arrangements for the writing up of every country, in its alphabetical turn, from the young stamp collector's point of view. In these articles, which will be from the pen of Mr. Gordon Smith, M.A., one of our most experienced philatelists, simplicity of classification and the exclusion of all needless varieties will be the leading feature.

"There will be interesting and instructive articles by the best philatelic writers of the day on the choice of albums, how to collect and what to collect, exchange clubs, how to start and how to run them, how to mount stamps, how to measure perforations and detect watermarks, what to avoid in stamps, etc."

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH COLONIAL FISCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC STAMPS.

WE have been favoured with the following preliminary announcement of this proposed Exhibition, which has our best wishes for complete success.

"The Fiscal Philatelic Society will hold an Exhibition of the Fiscal and Telegraph stamps of India and the British Colonial Possessions at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C., on the 7th and 8th April, 1905. All collectors of Fiscal and Telegraph stamps are invited to compete. The Exhibition will be open for two days, and admission will be free, by tickets to be obtained from any member of the Committee. The Society has appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the Executive Committee: L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, O. Marsh, W. Morley, W. Schwabacher. Hon. Sec.: A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W., to whom all communications should be addressed.

"The scheme of competition proposed is as follows:—

"Class I.—For collections of the following countries: Ceylon, India, Indian Native States, New Zealand, Straits Settlements (excluding Malay States).

"Class II.—For collections of the following countries: Canada and provinces, Griqualand, Mauritius, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal.

"Class III.—For collections of the following countries: British Guiana, Cape of Good Hope, Grenada, Malay States, Nevis, St. Vincent, Victoria.

"Class IV.—For collections of the following countries: Hong Kong, New South African Republic, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, Swazieland, Tasmania, Zululand.

"Class V.—For collections of the following countries: Basutoland, Bechuanaland (Stellaland), British Central Africa, British East Africa, British South Africa with Tati concessions, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Sarawak, Seychelles, Trinidad, West Australia, Zanzibar.

"Class VI.—For collections of the following countries: Antigua, British Honduras, British North Borneo, British Somaliland, Dominica, Fiji, Gold Coast, Leeward Islands, Malta, Montserrat, Newfoundland, Niger Coast, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tobago, Uganda.

"Class VII.—For general collections of British Colonial Fiscals containing under 1,500 stamps.

"Class VIII.—For the best exhibit of rare Fiscals not to exceed 15 in number.

"Class IX.—For collections of the Telegraph stamps of the following countries: Ceylon, India, Orange River Colony.

"Class X.—For collections of the Telegraph stamps of the following countries: Canada, Cashmere, Jamaica, Matabeleland, Natal, New South Wales, Sudan, Transvaal, Uganda, West Australia.

"Class XI.—For exhibits which do not come within the scope of the before-mentioned classes, such as Colonial Railway stamps, stamps on original documents, embossed and impressed non-adhesives, curiosities, etc.

"Class XII.—Proofs and Essays.

"Class XIII.—Fiscal publications, albums, and accessories, may be shown, but there will be no award in this class.

"JUDGES.—The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, H. Thompson."

Full information as to the exhibits, awards, and other points will be afforded on application to the Hon. Sec., Mr. A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.

BRITISH OFFICIAL STAMPS.

WE are glad to learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the anomalous condition of affairs with regard to the sale of unused British officially surcharged stamps has at length been altered. It appears that about the end of June last Messrs. Stanley Gibbons wrote to the Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, at Somerset House, pointing out to him that the position had altered since they published the undertaking of their firm not to deal in *unused* Official stamps; and further, they drew his attention to the fact that these stamps were then being offered in considerable quantities in the public auctions, and asked for permission to deal in these stamps if their public sale was not going to be prevented.

The following was the reply received:—

"INLAND REVENUE,
"SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.,
"*4th July*, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to inform you that they are unable to take any action that would facilitate, or imply acquiescence in, the traffic in unused stamps with the official overprint.

"But, on the other hand, in face of the many legal and practical difficulties in the way of establishing a case for interference, and in view of the fact that the system of employing such stamps for official purposes has now come to an end, they do not feel called upon to attempt interference in connection with the sale of the particular stamps mentioned in the two catalogues submitted. Some of these are on the face of them forgeries, viz. the Office of Works Official, bearing dates prior to the first use of such stamps, which was in March, 1896. Others belong to a period at which it was the practice of the Board of Inland Revenue to allow any person to obtain Official stamps on application and on payment of the face value.

"And in respect of very few could it be possible for this Department to take any action, inasmuch as the Board of Inland Revenue are not responsible for the stamps supplied to other departments, after they have been issued to this Department.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient Servant,
"E. E. STOODLEY, *Secretary.*"

The foregoing answer being of a somewhat indefinite character, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons returned to the charge in November. The result of this letter was evidently a consultation by the different departments, and it will be seen that the replies are practically identical on the main point in granting permission to trade in these stamps so long as there is no presumption of illicit possession. This is a happy and common-sense solution of the difficulty, and our sole regret is that this consummation should have been so long retarded.

"ADMIRALTY,
"*6th December*, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, asking whether any objection exists on the part of this Department to dealings in the overprinted Admiralty Official stamps which were formerly in use, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state that they do not propose to interfere with such dealings so long as they are confined to single stamps or to small blocks of stamps, but that if stamps in sheets, or in large blocks, should appear in the market, the case would be different, as a presumption of illict possession would then arise.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient Servant,
"C. J. THOMAS."

"BOARD OF EDUCATION,
"WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.,
"*7th December*, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Board of Education to refer to your letter of 17th November last upon the subject of overprinted stamps. As you were informed in the letter from this Office of November 21st, the Board

referred your letter to the Office of Inland Revenue as well as to the Post Office. The Office of Inland Revenue have furnished the Board with a copy of their letter to you of the 4th July last. In view of that letter, the Board have now to say that they do not propose to interfere with any dealings in the overprinted Official stamps which were lately in use in the Board of Education Offices so long as the dealings are confined to single stamps or to small blocks of stamps. The case would be different were stamps in sheets or in large blocks to appear in the market, for then it is possible that a presumption of illicit possession would arise.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"ROBERT L. MORANT."

"OFFICE OF WORKS, WESTMINSTER,

"*2nd December*, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, I am directed by the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, etc., to inform you that the Board have consulted the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in the matter, and have been furnished by them with a copy of their letter to you of the 4th of July last on the same subject.

"The Board are in perfect agreement with the attitude taken up by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in the first paragraph of that letter; but in all the circumstances they would not propose to interfere with dealings in the disused overprinted Official stamps of this Department, so long as such dealings were confined to single stamps or to small blocks of stamps. If stamps in sheets, or in large blocks, should appear in the market, it would be different, as a presumption of illicit possession would arise.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"W. J. DOWNER."

Reviews.

MESSRS. SCOTT'S CATALOGUE.*



THE task of the Reviewer of Catalogues is like unto that of Sisyphus—scarce has one volume been reviewed before another claims attention. This frequency of appearance leaves but little of novelty to notice, and in the case of such "standard" works as that of the Scott Company the excellence of former editions affords but scant room for improvement. The additions are as usual, however, very numerous, and have entailed additional pages, increasing the total number to 720, and we note that in frequent cases the lists of the older stamps have undergone careful revision. This is notably the case as regards that of the Panama stamps, which has been most carefully compiled, and may tempt collectors into Surcharge-land run mad! The subordination of the minor varieties is still continued and even further developed, and we once more cordially welcome what we are assured is the only sound system in making a catalogue that shall serve the dual requirements of the general collector and the specialist. Apropos of these minor varieties, we note in New Zealand that the Colonial impress of 1850–9, on thick white paper, is described as "pin perf. 10" and "perf. 16." These descriptions might possibly mislead the uninitiated in these scarce semi-official perforations. The pin perforation is of the most varying character, and may be anything between the 6 and 10 gauge, while the "perf. 16" should be serrated perforation 16–17. The earliest Great Britain perforations are also (correctly) listed in this work as "perf. 16," and it is obvious that this definition does not equally apply to the New Zealand serrateds. In the same issue the 6d. is given as perf. 13, and also rouletted horizontally and imperf. vertically, but we have never seen these varieties and do not believe in their existence.

We can once more cordially recommend this catalogue to collectors as an excellent guide, and refer intending purchasers to Mr. W. T. Wilson, of 292, Birchfield Road, Birmingham, who is the sole agent for the United Kingdom and Europe.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.†

We welcome the second appearance of this cheerful little Annual, notice of which has been unavoidably deferred until now. We are glad to be able to congratulate Mr. Percy C. Bishop upon the marked improvement in the second issue of this Annual. The most important new feature is probably the providing of an Annual Index to philatelic periodical literature, which

* *Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1905. Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 18, East Twenty-third Street, New York.

† *The Stamp Collectors' Annual and Year-book of Philately*, edited by Percy C. Bishop. Chas. Nissen and Co., 77–78, High Holborn, London, W.C.

has been sadly needed for years past. We are well aware that the whole subject is engrossing the attention of one or two eminent philatelists, but until the necessarily deferred period of the publication of their labours arrives, lists such as are found in the *Stamp Collectors' Annual* will be of great value to the student. Another excellent feature is the Directory and Guide to Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs (we note that the London Philatelic Society's Council is now included), giving the programmes of the season and general information about all the leading societies. There are a number of interesting and readable articles in the 120 pages of matter, and the Annual is fully worthy of the support of collectors of all grades.

RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.*

This little work embodies all the information on these "stamps" brought fully up to date, and like all Mr. Ewen's work, is marked alike by neatness and accuracy. To those who take up this branch of collecting we can confidently recommend Mr. Ewen's catalogue. On the subject of prices we can, however, express no opinion, but the estimate of any Railway Letter Stamp at a valuation of £75 does not, in our humble opinion, to quote the words of the Preface, "err on the side of moderation." There is, doubtless, considerable interest and even more difficulty in making a fine collection of these labels, but we do not consider that in any shape or form they are postage stamps.

* *Priced Catalogue of Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom*, 1891–1904. H. L'Estrange Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, 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: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—The new yellow-green shade is now employed for the ½d. cards, ½d. envelopes, and ½d. wrappers. The information comes from *Ewen's Weekly.*

Post Card (Court size).
½d., yellow-green.
Envelope (Small size).
½d., yellow-green, die "B.R."
Wrapper.
½d., yellow-green.

Barbados. The 1d. value on the new paper is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.
1d., rose, on the new paper.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—The 2½d. King's Head bearing the overprint described on page 208, vol. xiii., has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.
2½d., ultramarine; King's Head.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We read in the *M. C.* that the 2 c. on the new paper is known.

Adhesive.

2 c., lilac and black on red; new paper.

CEYLON.—Further values have appeared on the new paper, and *Ewen's Weekly* lists the following:—

Adhesives.

2 c., red-brown; on new paper; perf. 14.
3 c., green ,, ,,
5 c., lilac ,, ,,
15 c., ultramarine ,, ,,

CYPRUS.—Changes in the colour of part of the impression have taken place in both the 4 and 6 piastres.

The *M. J.* tells us that it has the stamps in the following shades:—

Adhesives.

4 pias., sage-green and mauve; single CA.
6 ,, brown and green; multiple CA.

GIBRALTAR.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the 2d. value on the new paper.

Adhesive.

2d., green and pink, on new paper.

GOLD COAST.—The 2d. value on the new paper has reached *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

2d., lilac and red; new paper.

INDIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us that the ½ anna *Queen's Head* envelope has been overprinted "C.E.F."

Envelope.

½ anna, green; *Queen's Head;* overprinted "C.E.F."

Jaipur.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us a specimen of the permanent stamp for use here.

The design is similar to the set of three stamps described and referred to on pages 231, 258, and 282, vol. xiii., but it is engraved, perf. 12½ × 12, and on unwatermarked paper.

The name of the State is at *bottom*, with native characters at top and sides, and value (½) in all four corners.

Adhesive.

½ anna, blue; perf. 12½ × 12; no wmk.

LAGOS.—More values of the King's Head set on the new paper are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

2s. 6d., grey-green and carmine; new paper.
10s. ,, ,, brown ,,

MALTA.—Here again the stamps on the new multiple watermarked paper are fast appearing.

Ewen's Weekly tells of the following:—

Adhesives.

5d., red (pictorial design); new paper.
1s., violet and lilac (King's Head); new paper.

MAURITIUS.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* announces the issue of the 1 cent on the new paper, and a new Express Delivery stamp has appeared. The description of the latter, taken from *Mekeel's Weekly*, reads as follows:—

The plate of the rupee stamp, Gibbons' Type 44, is used, but only the frame is printed, and that in grey-green. The surcharge "EXPRESS—DELIVERY—(INLAND)—15 c." being printed in *red.*

Adhesive.

1 cent, carmine-lilac on red; new paper.

Express Delivery.

15 c., grey-green and *red;* CC; 14.

NATAL.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2s. 6d. value, with multiple watermark, was on sale at Ladysmith on 7.12.04.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., lilac and black; new paper.

NORTH BORNEO.—The *M. J.* lists a lot of provisional rubbish.

The disfigurement, it is stated, consists of a comparatively small figure "4" and the word "Cents" in ordinary type, impressed in *black* upon all.

Provisionals.

4 c. on 5 c., orange-red and black; No. 95.
4 c. on 6 c., brown-ochre ,, ,, 96.
4 c. on 8 c., brown ,, ,, 97.
4 c. on 12 c., dull blue ,, ,, 98.
4 c. on 18 c., green ,, ,, 101.
4 c. on 24 c., lake and blue ,, ,, 102.
4 c. on 25 c., indigo ,, ,, 81.
4 c. on 50 c., violet ,, ,, 82.
4 c. on $1, red ,, ,, 83.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—We read in the *Philatelic Record* that the 5s. King's Head stamp has made its appearance, and that it is on the new multiple CA paper.

Adhesive.

5s., brown and blue; King's Head; on new paper.

ST. VINCENT.—The first of the King's Head stamps on the new paper to appear is the 1s., green and carmine.

Ewen's Weekly supplies the information.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 1d. value on the multiple watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

1d., lilac and carmine; on the new paper.
1s., green and carmine ,, ,,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—According to *Ewen's Weekly* another value, the 5d., has appeared perf. 12.

Adhesive.

5d., lilac; perf. 12.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—From the same source we gather that the $1 and $2 stamps are appearing in new shades of colour.

Adhesives.

$1, yellow-green and black; old CA paper; perf. 14.
$2, dark lilac and black ,, ,,

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA. — To complete the new set Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 and 3 heller stamps.

The figure of value is in colour on white ground, and both have the shiny bars. Perf. 13 and 13–12½.

Adhesives.

2 heller, black.
3 ,, brown.

BADEN.—A set of Official stamps is noted by *Ewen's Weekly*.

They are similar to the Prussian set, but bear the No. 16 in place of No. 21.

The printing in the centre is diagonal, on a white ground over large figures "16."

The values are 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 25 pf.

CRETE.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 20 l., orange, surcharged with the figure "5" in black on either side over the original figures of value.

Adhesive.

"5" in black on 20 l., orange.

DENMARK.—The 20 öre value of the new King's Head type comes to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

20 öre, blue; Crown wmk.; perf. 13.

FINLAND. — We have been shown by Mr. E. Lentz, the well-known philatelist of St. Petersburg, a most unexpected discovery in the shape of a *tête-bêche* pair of the 5 pen. stamp of the issue of 1866, on vertically laid paper. The pair has been submitted to various authorities on Finland stamps, including Mr. Breitfuss, and its authenticity may be considered to be beyond question; it was found, we are told, amongst the old correspondence of a business firm, many of the letters in which were franked by one or more pairs of 5 pen. stamps, those shown us being apparently No. 18 in the Catalogue, with the medium-size serpentine roulettes. Mr. Lentz's theory is that when the discovery of the errors in the plates took place (the 10 pen. in the 5 pen. plate, and the 5 pen. in the 10 pen. plate), and the erroneous clichés were removed, the 5 pen. cliché that was substituted for 10 pen. may have been inserted upside down, and a few sheets printed off before this fresh error was noticed. This would account at once for the existence of the inverted stamp and for the fact that it has remained unknown until now. It is a very interesting addition to the list of Finland varieties.—*Monthly Journal.*

Adhesive.

5 pen., lilac-brown on *pale lilac laid; tête-bêche.*

Ewen's Weekly tells us that the current 5, 10, and 20 pen. and 1 mark are now coming in slightly different colours, viz.:—

Adhesives.

5 pen., emerald-green.
10 ,, carmine (not so bright as before).
20 ,, dark blue.
1 mark, violet and emerald.

HOLLAND.—An addition is made of the 7½ cents to the Postage Due set by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Postage Due.

7½ c., ultramarine and black; perf. 12½.

HUNGARY.—The November *M. J.* has the following:—

"We have received the Newspaper stamp of 1900 with what we believe to be a new watermark, consisting of the Crown shown in Type 6, but without the interlaced circles forming a frame to it. The Crown also has three feet, instead of two, and looks more like a gas stove than ever. There appears to be a Crown for each stamp on the sheet, but in a block of twelve before us they are greatly out of centre."

Ewen's Weekly states that the 5, 10, and 35 f. have also been seen with this watermark.

Adhesives.

2 f., orange; new wmk.
5 f., bright green ,,
10 f., rose ,,
35 f., lilac-brown ,,

LEVANT.—*Austrian Post Offices.*—The new Austrian post cards of 10 and 10+10 heller have been surcharged "20 Para 20" in black.—*M. C.*

Post Cards.

20 para on 10 heller, single and reply.

LEVANT.—*German Post Offices.*—The *P. J. G. B.* adds the 10 and 20 paras to the new set, having the letters "A" with horizontal serifs at top.

Adhesives.

10 paras on 5 pf., green.
20 ,, 10 pf., carmine.

RUSSIA.—Two new values have been added to the current set. They are similar in design to the 14 kopecks, and are printed on vertically laid paper; perf. 14.

Information taken from *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

15 kop., violet, centre bright blue.
25 ,, dark green, centre lilac.

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

"The four Russian stamps enclosed have just been issued by the Russian Post Office in aid of a fund for assisting and maintaining the orphans of soldiers killed in the war with Japan. These stamps are available for payment of postage at their respective face value, the 3 kopecks stamp for post cards, 5 kopecks for local postage, 7 kopecks for inland postage,

and 10 kopecks for foreign postage, but they are actually sold at the post offices at 6, 8, 10, and 13 kopecks respectively as indicated on the stamps, the 3 kopecks extra for each stamp being paid into the fund above referred to."

The stamps are tall oblong in shape, are tricoloured for the 3 kop., and for the remainder bicoloured. Each bears the double value, 3 and 6 kop., 5 and 8 kop., 7 and 10 kop., and 10 and 13 kop.

Mr. W. T. Wilson also submits specimens, and adds: "The 3 k. shows the monument of Admiral Nachimoff at Sebastopol; the 5 k. that of Minin and Posharski in Moscow; 7 k. that of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg; and the 10 k. the Kremlin at Moscow, with the monument of Alexander II."

The perforations are $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and the paper unwatermarked.

Adhesives.

3 kop. (6 kopecks), brown and pink, with green centre.
5 kop. (8 kopecks), mauve, with yellow centre.
7 ,, (10 ,,), blue, with pink centre.
10 ,, (13 ,,), blue, with orange centre.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Additions to the new set on the gold basis are made by *Mekeel's Weekly* and the *P. J. G. B.*

Adhesives.

50 c., chestnut.
1 peso, lilac.
5 pesos, red on yellow.
10 ,, blue on green.

Antioquia.—The *M. J.* informs us that a mistake was made last month in its "description of the Official stamps chronicled under Antioquia [see page 303, vol. xiii. of the *L. P.*]; the 1 c. was a Colombian issue, Type 96, we believe."

Cucuta.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of a set of stamps issued for use here. They bear the inscription "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—DEP DE SANTANDER—CORREOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE CUCUTA." *Adhesives.*

1 centavo, black.
2 centavos, green.
5 ,, carmine.
10 ,, blue.
20 centavos, red.
20 ,, brown.
50 ,, lilac.
1 peso, yellow.

Wove paper; imperf.; no gum.

Santander.—From our Ipswich friends we have also received a new set bearing the inscription "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER." *Adhesives.*

5 centavos, emerald-green.
5 ,, dark green.
10 ,, rose.
20 ,, brown-violet.
50 ,, orange.
1 peso, black.
5 pesos, blue.
10 ,, red.

Wove paper; no gum; imperf.

NICARAGUA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 10 centavos, mauve, of 1902, surcharged in blue "Vale c. 5," with three wavy lines beneath, probably intended to cancel the original value, but not doing so.

Provisional.

5 c., in blue, on 10 c., mauve, of 1902.

PANAMA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the new 1 and 2 c. Republica de Panama stamps, and the old 5 and 10 c. with "Colombia" barred out in red, and "Panama" printed, also in red, at each side, all having a horizontal overprint in two lines in black, reading "Canal Zone."

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green; overprint "Canal Zone" in blk.
2 centavos, carmine ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, orange ,, ,, ,,

According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the 5 c. may be found reading "ANAMA." It occurs eight times in the bottom row.

URUGUAY.—A stamp of a new design reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

In the centre of the stamp a full-length figure of a soldier appears. The inscription reads: "REP ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY." The figure "5" is shown in all four corners, with "MILESIMOS" at foot.

Adhesive.

5 milesimos, orange; wove paper; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

LIBERIA.—Some new provisionals are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

1 c. in black on 5 c. on 6 c., green.
2 c. in red on 30 c., slate-blue.
2 c. in black on 4 c., green, with "Official" in red barred out in black.

Officials.

1 c., "O.S." in black on 5 c. on 6 c., green, with "Official" in black barred out in black.
2 c., "O.S." in red on 30 c., slate-blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

London Philatelic Society.

Council for the Year 1904–5.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Committee—

E. D. Bacon. L. L. R. Hausburg.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
C. J. Daun. C. E. McNaughtan.
R. Ehrenbach. F. Reichenheim.
T. W. Hall. Gordon Smith.

The fifth meeting of the season 1904–5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 9th December, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Robert Ehrenbach, Rudolph Frentzel, R. B. Yardley, G. F. Napier, J. A. Tilleard, L. W. Fulcher, Henry Hetley, C. J. Daun, Thos. W. Hall, B. D. Knox, Rudolph Meyer, A. W. Maclean, J. C. Sidebotham, Franz Reichenheim, A. R. Barrett.

In the unavoidable absence of the Vice-President and the Hon. Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Ehrenbach, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from W. H. Renwick, announcing his desire to resign his membership, and the resignation was accepted with regret. The Hon. Librarian was requested to acknowledge, with the thanks of the Society, the receipt from Messrs. Bright and Son of the 6th Edition of their *A B C Catalogue*, and from the Editor of a copy of the *Stamp News Annual*, both sent for the Society's Library.

Major William Cross Barratt, proposed by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Fulcher then read a paper on the stamps of Bosnia. The history of the various issues was explained, and full descriptions were given of the types and varieties to be found in the stamps, with details of the different printings and the papers and perforations employed, and the paper was illustrated by the collections of the author and Mr. H. R. Oldfield.

On the motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Fulcher for his interesting paper, and to Mr. Oldfield for sending his collection for inspection.

The sixth meeting of the season 1904–5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 30th December, 1904, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: C. Neville Biggs, Henry Hetley, Geo. F. Napier, A. W. Maclean, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Rudolph Frentzel, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, Thos. W. Hall, B. D. Knox, Rudolph Meyer, C. J. Daun, E. A. Elliott, L. W. Fulcher, J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by Mr. C. Neville Biggs, in the absence of the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Sec. presented the Report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the suggestions for the holding of an International Exhibition in 1906, under the auspices of the Society, and it was decided to adjourn the further consideration of the matter to the next meeting.

The principal business of the meeting consisted of a display by Mr. J. C. Sidebotham of portions of his collection. The stamps shown were contained in two volumes, and comprised British Colonial and foreign stamps.

The collection is formed on the older lines, consisting chiefly of single specimens illustrating the issues of the various colonies and countries shown, and it is noticeable for the fine condition in which the stamps are shown, and the evident care bestowed upon their selection.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sidebotham for the display, on the motion of Mr. MacNaughtan, seconded by Mr. Meyer.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—W. B. Avery, Esq.
President—R. Hollick, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—
T. W. Peck, Esq. W. Pimm, Esq.

Committee—

Mr. P. T. Deakin. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Mr. H. Grindall. Mr. W. F. Wadams.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.

Official Address—
308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

November 24th.—Paper: "Hong Kong," Messrs. C. A. Stephenson and P. T. Deakin. Mr. Deakin had prepared enlargements showing the variation of design for each value, and by means of these the differences in the head, which many had thought was the same for all values, were made very clear.

The collections of Messrs. Stephenson, Deakin, Pimm, Grindall, and the Society gave plenty of material even of the rarer

varieties. A large number of Hong Kong stamps were shown postmarked at the various Chinese treaty ports, but this part of the subject had been somewhat extensively dealt with on a previous occasion, and so was left to the fag end of the evening.

DECEMBER 1ST.—Our ninth Auction Sale. 275 lots, all unreserved, were sold at fair prices.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

FOUNDED IN 1892.

THE August packets have come back from circulation, and sheets were returned and balances adjusted with the least possible delay. Total sales amounted to £141 7s. 8d.

Four December packets, containing 181 sheets, carrying stamps of the aggregate value of £3,011 11s. 4d., were made up and despatched on the 22nd ultimo. Many good specimens at reasonable quotations were offered, and the sales should be good. Seven new members were accepted during the past month, and collectors of all grades—whether sellers or purchasers—are always welcomed, if satisfactory references accompany the applications. Full information with copy of rules, etc., will gladly be sent on demand.

The Society was founded in 1892, and musters upwards of three hundred members, all of good standing. Philatelists will find the Suburban an excellent medium for the disposal of duplicates and for the acquisition of new varieties on most advantageous terms. One clear day is allowed for the inspection of packets, and members can see as many packets as they like by giving due notice. There is no annual subscription. Entrance fee 2s., and a charge of 2½ per cent. on net sales.

H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *January 12th*, 1905.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundred and eleventh meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, October 10th, 1904. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The resignation of Mr. Wm. Herrick, our first President, was read and accepted with great regret. The resignations of Messrs. Berlepsch, Carstarven, Corwin, George, McLellan, and Nelson were received and accepted with regrets. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $768.43, was read and approved.

GOVERNOR'S MEETING.

THE one hundred and twelfth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Wednesday evening, October 12th, 1904. Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, von Hedenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. Mr. J. M. Andreini was nominated and unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. P. F. Bruner was nominated and unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year. Mr. W. W. Dewing was nominated and unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. Mr. Albert Perrin was nominated and unanimously elected Secretary for the ensuing year. The following Committees were appointed by the President to serve during the ensuing year:—*Executive:* J. C. Morgenthau, J. O. Hobby, Jos. S. Rich. *House:* John N. Luff, G. E. Jones, Albert Perrin, G. R. Tuttle, F. E. P. Lynde. *Amusement and Exhibition:* P. F. Bruner, John N. Luff, N. Dieschbourg, J. A. Klemann, Julius Herzog. *Auditing:* J. M. Andreini, Wm. Thorne, Henry Clotz. *Literary:* Jos. S. Rich, H. E. Deats, M. H. Lombard, E. M. Carpenter, I. A. Mekeel. *Membership:* B. von Hodenburg, H. E. Robinson, A. Krassa, W. F. Gregory, E. B. Power. *Biography:* John W. Scott, Chas. Gregory, Jos. S. Rich.

On December 12th the competitive exhibition of United States stamps will be held at the Club House for the gold, silver, and bronze medals offered by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. Adjourned at 10 p.m.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ninth meeting of the stockholders and eighth annual meeting of the Club was held at the Club House on Wednesday evening, October 12th, 1904. The meeting was called to order at 8.40 p.m. by President Andreini. The following members answered to the calling of the roll: J. M. Andreini, P. F. Bruner, W. W. Dewing, N. Dieschbourg, H. E. Deats, W. F. Gregory, B. von Hodenburg, John N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, Geo. D. Morse, Albert Perrin, Jos. S. Rich, J. W. Scott, P. Stypmann, F. E. P. Lynde. The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of the stockholders was dispensed with. The reports of the officers and committees were read and accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Rich for the care and work he has given the library during the past year. Moved by Mr. Lynde, seconded by Mr. Dieschbourg, and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered to all the officers of the Club for their efficient work during the past year. There being no other business before the meeting, the President appointed Messrs. Luff and Rich tellers in order to proceed to the election of three Governors, to serve until October, 1907, and the following result was announced: Total votes cast, 12. W. W. Dewing, 12; B. von Hodenburg, 12; Albert Perrin, 12. The chairman thereupon declared Messrs. von Hodenburg, Dewing, and Perrin duly elected.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

MEETING held December 1st, 1904. Present: Mr. Schwabacher (chair), Messrs. Yardley, Cooper, Fulcher, Marsh, Morley, South, Thompson, Thomson, and Kay.

Mr. R. B. Yardley exhibited his collection of the postage stamps of Griqualand, and comparisons were made with the surcharges found on the fiscal stamps. It was found that the majority of types were common to the postage and revenue emissions, but later settings of the fiscal overprint contained types not found in the postage, and *vice versâ*. Mr. Yardley also presented the library with plates showing the various types of surcharges, and a unanimous vote of thanks was passed for his kindness in giving the display.

Mr. C. S. Sheldon (U.S.A) was duly elected a member.

A copy of the *Surcharged Stamps for Indian Native States* was presented to the library by Mr. Corfield.

Subscriptions for the current season are overdue, and should be remitted to the Secretary before the end of the year. Attention is drawn to rules 4 and 5.

The Home, Continental, and American Exchange sections are now in regular working order, and it is hoped that members will contribute sheets more often.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, January 5th, 1905, at 65, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C., at 6.30 p.m., when the embossed adhesive stamps of Great Britain (Customs Patent) will be taken for study, particular attention being given to the various dates of printing. All interested will kindly send specimens or the dates of those they may have.

With regard to the forthcoming exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal stamps it is hoped that all members will exhibit, as the programme has been framed with a view to the most modest exhibitors successfully competing. The Secretary will be glad to have more donation forms returned, however small the amount, as the expenses will be considerable.

Messrs. A. P. Pearse and A. Schoeller have kindly consented to act as judges in addition to those previously published.

Particulars of the Fiscal Auction Sale will shortly be published, and together with Prospectus of Exhibition, Annual Report, or other desired information, may be had from—

A. B. KAY, *Hon. Secretary.*

2, HAARLEM MANSIONS, WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

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THE LATE MR. GILBERT HARRISON AND U.S. ENVELOPES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the review of the catalogue, published in the *London Philatelist*, No. 154, and noted the paragraph you quote from the lecture which I delivered before the Boston Philatelic Society on the Nesbitt Die varieties. Of course I am pleased to know that my earnest efforts and years of painstaking labour are appreciated among our English friends, and trust that the book will stir up renewed interest among your old collectors. I shall always be glad to assist any of the members of your Society, and, if you choose, you may state this in one of your meetings.

Permit me to point out that in one respect I differ from your published statements. You are well aware that I admire Mr. Harrison's labour and devotion, and probably am in a position to appreciate his work better than a good many of the old collectors. You seem to think that I have "merely carried Mr. Harrison's work still further." In that I differ from you to the following extent. Mr. Harrison possessed a wonderful amount of patience and great skill in distinguishing die varieties, and I have no doubt could personally explain to others the distinctive features of the dies he has chronicled, but he absolutely lacked the faculty of developing a system by which others, not skilled in the art and void of expert knowledge, would have been enabled without much trouble to find such varieties. It was exactly this feature which made it necessary for me to discard his work and to commence *ab ovo*, until by a lucky accident, after a long period of dismal failures, I struck the line-prolongation and unit-distance system. As a rule his descriptions are entirely too vague for differentiation, and the photographs often very misleading. Of late I have taken up the work of differentiating and

disentangling the 3? die varieties of the first issue, *i.e.* 22 in accordance to H. with the short T stroke and 11 with the long T stroke, and have at last developed a system and descriptions that I hope will stand. I have also thoroughly looked into his work concerning the various faces of Washington which are found on Die A of the 1856 issue, and must confess that it is impossible from the drawings to recognise the faces. Not that the distinct differences of faces and hair are a myth by any means, but his drawings are speculative, and it is no wonder that not a single American collector has been able to recognise Mr. Harrison's varieties. Having said so much, I reiterate that all this does not detract one iota of his claim to be ranked among the foremost students of U.S. envelopes, and great credit is his just due.

Yours faithfully,

VICTOR M. BERTHOLD.

BOSTON, *December*, 1905.

THE NEW STAMP MARKET.

DEAR SIR,—In further explanation of the "Stamp Market," which you commented on in your last issue, and an advertisement of which appears on the back page of your journal, we may say that we instituted this as a means of helping us to fill up our stock books with varieties of which we happen to be short and which we experience a difficulty in getting, unless we buy them in mixed lots either in the ordinary way of business or through the auctions. We thought it would probably pay us better to give a rather higher rate for separate stamps in this way than to buy cheap lots, 90 per cent. of which perhaps we had already in stock. It will also give the collector an opportunity of disposing of his duplicates, and will thus create a better feeling between collector and dealer, the former of whom is continually grumbling because he cannot find a ready outlet for stamps he does not wish to keep. We particularly call your attention to the fact that we take all varieties as listed in our catalogue, and, therefore, our "Stamp Market" is not "a trap for the unwary," like so many so-called buying lists and quotations.

It has proved a great success and will prove a greater as it becomes more widely known. From most of the selections sent us we have taken a fair—and in many cases a good—proportion of the stamps submitted, and in those cases where this has not occurred, it has generally been the sender's fault either by sending sheets containing principally damaged stamps, which are useless to us, or sending dozens and hundreds of one kind. If your readers desire any further information on this matter we shall be pleased to answer them fully.

Yours faithfully,

BRIGHT AND SON.

164, STRAND, LONDON, *January 11th*, 1905.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of December 1st and 2nd, 1904.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., Plate 225,* mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	0	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales	2	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, perf., minute tear	3	7	6
British Bechuanaland, £5, lilac,* mint	5	15	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, on entire	5	5	0
Cape, woodblocks, 4d., blue, on entire	2	2	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	2	8	0
Niger Coast, ½d. in blue caps on 2½d., blue, No. 15A	2	8	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, cut close	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., defective	2	2	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., pearls	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., ditto	2	4	0
British Guiana, 4 c., pearl in heart	2	4	0
Ditto, 1876, 4 c., blue, 12½	1	8	0
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, green,* mint	2	8	0
Grenada, 1d. on 1½d., orange, inverted surcharge,* mint	1	18	0
Nevis, 6d., green,* with gum	3	10	0
Turks Islands, ½d. on 4d., grey, strip of 6,* mint, £5 15s. and	6	2	6
Tonga, 1896, Halfpenny, in violet, on 1½d. on 2d., blue	2	10	0
Collection: 4,781	28	0	0

Sale of December 15th and 16th, 1904.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1883–4, 24 c., purple-brown,* mint	5	0	0
Labuan, 1886, CA, perf. 12, 2 c., rose-red*	2	18	0
British Central Africa, 1896, £1, black and blue,* mint	3	5	0
British South Africa, 1891, 2d., 4d., and 8d. provisionals,* ditto	4	4	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	3	7	6

	£	s.	d.
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	2	18	0
Ditto, 1887–94, 4d., lilac, value omitted,* mint	15	10	0
Natal, "Postage," 12¾ mm. long, 6d., lilac,* with gum	2	8	0
St. Helena, CA, perf. 12, 6d., mauve, surcharge omitted,* mint	6	0	0
Canada, 2 c. on 3 c. of 1897–8, inverted surcharge,* ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1898–9, ditto,* ditto	2	2	0
Newfoundland, half a 2d., scarlet-vermilion, used as 1d. on entire, with a 6½d. (damaged) and a 5d.	9	10	0
Bahamas, perf. 12½, 1s., green,* mint	4	4	0
British Honduras, 50 c. on 1s., grey,* ditto	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1885, perf. 12, 1d., carmine,* mint	4	5	0
Trinidad, 1894, set of 7 "OS,"* ditto	3	5	0
New South Wales, 1862, Registration stamps, 6d., rose-red and blue, perf., reconstructed plate of 50	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., 6d., brown,* thinned	2	2	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., deep green, pair,* one with two pinholes	5	10	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d., imperf., on entire	6	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 6d., deep green*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1879–81, no wmk., with burelé band at back, 2d., deep blue,* mint	33	0	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 1s., red-brown*	2	12	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 1s., yellow-green, horizontal pair,* mint	3	10	0
Collection: 3,612	25	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 13th and 14th, 1904.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	6	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ rappen*	3	15	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	6	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple, pair	4	0	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	4	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, rough perfs.	3	0	0
India, 1854, ½ anna, red (8 arches), vertical pair*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1882–8, 2 a., blue, double printed	3	3	0
Perak, Service, 1897, 5 c., lilac and ochre, double surcharge*	2	2	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 4s., grey, vertical strip of 3*	5	0	0
Natal, 1s., buff, 21 × 27 mm., on piece	5	7	6
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., orange, inverted surcharge,* mint	2	10	0
U.S. America, 24 c., green and purple, inverted centre, 2 or 3 perfs. short	15	0	0
St. Vincent, 5s., rose, Star wmk.,* mint	8	17	6
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green,* no gum	2	15	0
Trinidad, 1859–61, no wmk., pin perf., 1d., rose, pair,* mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., brown-lilac., ditto, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perfs., 1d., rose, pair,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1896, 10s.,* mint	2	2	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, Plate 1, block of 6	3	12	6
Collections: 7,500, £38 10s.; and 5,988, £25.			

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 20th and 21st, 1904.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Anchor, on bluish, £1, brown-lilac	3	7	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King's Head, 2½d., blue*	1	7	0
Ditto, Board of Education, King's Head, 5d.	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d.*	5	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k., blue and red*	7	12	6
Mauritius, 1877, One Shilling on 5s.,* mint	1	2	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., level stops, ½ a., orange, value omitted	1	13	0
Barbados, 1d. on right half of 5s., straight serif	3	17	6
Victoria, 1857, serrated perfs., 6d., orange	3	3	0

Sale of January 3rd and 4th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 8d., brown-lilac,* no perfs. on right	2	10	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto*	3	0	0
Ditto, CC, 14 × 12½, 4 c., grey*	3	0	0
British Central Africa, 1896 £1, black and blue*	3	0	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., bright red	4	4	0
Mauritius, 1891, Two Cents on 38 c., twice surcharged	2	15	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., *level stops*, 1s., orange	6	0	0
Transvaal, 1895, 1d. on 2½d., strip of 3, with inverted surcharge, square stops, and one with wide setting	2	0	0
Argentine Republic, 1899–1900, ½ c. to 20 pesos,* mint	3	7	6
British Guiana, Official, 1877, 6 c., brown,* ditto	6	0	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., lake-brown on flesh, sheet of 25,* ditto	4	17	6

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. FEBRUARY, 1905. No. 158.

A Grievous Loss to Philately.

NOT since the decease of Thomas Keay Tapling has Philately in this country suffered such a sudden and irreparable loss as that sustained in the death of Gordon Smith. So swiftly and unexpectedly has the blow fallen, that it is difficult for us all to realise that the kindly, genial presence and the incisive ability of our friend have passed away for all time. There has hardly been a single branch or connection of Philately for many years past in which Mr. Gordon Smith was not associated, and it is safe to say that no Philatelist will ever be more missed or more deeply mourned. Our friend was of an especially amiable and endearing character; he was, indeed, all things to all men in our little world of stamps, and the loss to all sections of the community is simply irreparable.

It is difficult to imagine who will suffer most acutely in our common sorrow, but all will place first and foremost in their sympathy the widow who —after an all too brief experience of married life—is left to mourn one of the truest, kindest, and most chivalrous husbands that any woman ever possessed. To Mr. Gordon Smith's associates in the firm of Stanley Gibbons—especially to Mr. C. J. Phillips—the loss will be intensely acute. It is difficult to assess at its full value the work done by Mr. Gordon Smith in that firm, but we are convinced that it will be found very difficult indeed to replace him, and that from the head of the firm downwards every employee of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will both daily and deeply miss the brilliant and courteous Philatelist who so successfully laboured in the interests of the house.

The members of the London Philatelic Society will also very keenly feel the blow. Gordon Smith was one of those men marked out by nature, both in manner and ability, to take a prominent part in any society in which

he was thrown—and this is amply evidenced in other directions of life, as elsewhere recorded. There has hardly been any function connected with the London Society for the past ten years in which Gordon Smith's abilities were not associated. In committee work, in expertising, in exhibitions, in discussions at the meetings, in speeches on festive occasions, and in every detail of philatelic life, Gordon Smith will be sadly and sorely missed. Every member of the London Philatelic Society will find that he has lost a friend, and that the Society has been deprived of one of the most brilliant and able members that it ever possessed.

It is inexpressibly sad that so promising a life should have been cut off in its prime—Mr. Gordon Smith not having attained his fiftieth year—and Philately will suffer severely by the untimely death of our friend. The University education and the training of the Bar, coupled with great natural ability, had in Mr. Gordon Smith's case combined to make him one of the cleverest and most competent philatelic writers that have ever existed, and grievous indeed to us all is the loss of such an able man. With the saddest and most profound grief do we therefore join hands with all his friends who either in mind or in body have stood around the grave of poor Gordon Smith, and who, like us, are left to mourn with aching heart the memory of one of the best and noblest of men.

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on February 19th, 1904.

(*Continued from page* 9.)

I WILL now describe the principal defects and varieties of the 6d. plates. Two are well known, namely the so-called "defective 'ZES,'" which occurs certainly as early as the Davis printings of 1874, and "the barred out '6'" (that is the variety in which a long oblique stroke of ink blots out the numeral "6" in the right top corner). This variety, so far as my experience goes, is found only in the stamps of the First British Occupation surcharged with "all capitals."

Neither of these varieties is to be found on the two panes of stamps recently exhibited by Mr. David Field. It will be remembered these were both printed on blue paper from the plates containing the *tête-bêche* variety, and were surcharged with initial capitals—one exclusively with "V.R." in roman capitals, and the other with roman and italic capitals mixed. The examination of these two panes enabled me to locate some

of the scratched and defective varieties which I have long known, and this has afforded me considerable assistance in dealing with the surcharged stamps of the First British Occupation. Now most of these flaws fall into two groups: (*a*) Flaws due to a scratch or blow which has removed a portion of the surface of the plate. These injuries are permanent, and appear in the printed stamps as uninked lines or patches. The "defective 'ZES'" is an example of this group. (*b*) Flaws due to specks of grit or dirt which adhere to the plate, and in printing produce a patch or speck of colour, which is usually surrounded by a rim or space free from ink, the dirt preventing the plate from touching the paper in its immediate neighbourhood. These flaws are more or less temporary, and may disappear after cleaning the plate. The "barred out '6'" is an example.

The following are the particulars of the most marked and important scratches and flaws which occurred on both of Mr. David Field's two panes. (The numbers give the positions of the respective stamps on the panes.)*

A. No. 1 has a small vertical white scratch cutting across the white line in the frame at the top between "G" and "E" of "ZEGEL."

B. No. 4 has the white line of the frame on the right defective and broken outwards; this injury extends inwards to the "S" of the word "ZES."

C. No. 9 has a small defect on the outside of the frame, on the right, just above the level of "S" of "ZES."

D. No. 14. There is a small speck of colour in the right-hand part of the closed loop of the numeral "6" in the top right corner of the stamp.

E. No. 15. There is a large patch of ink blotting out the letters "ES PE" in the frame on the right, with a colourless patch surrounding it. (This exists in only that one of Mr. Field's sheets which has the mixed italic and roman capitals "V.R." of the surcharge.)†

F. No. 20 has a long scratch extending upwards in a north-easterly direction, in the left side of the frame, from the top of the "Z" of "Z. AFR." and cutting across the word "ZES." There is also a speck of colour, surrounded by a small circular white patch, in the middle of the horizontal bar of "T" in "POST" in the frame at the top. (This variety occurs in some of the printings of Borrius.)

G. No. 24. The head of the eagle has no tuft. This variety is permanent, and can be found as far back as the printings of Viljoen. It is frequently spoken of as the "baldheaded eagle."

H. No. 25 is the *tête-bêche* variety.

* In the above enumeration it will, of course, be understood that by "white" I mean uninked: although the word "white" is not accurate having regard to the fact that coloured papers were employed for some printings, yet I think it conveys my meaning more clearly.

† Since writing this paper I have had the opportunity of examining a photograph of another right-hand (*tête-bêche*) pane printed on blue paper and bearing the mixed italic and roman capitals "V.R.," which confirms the particulars of the defects and flaws enumerated in my paper in every particular, including the variety E above.

I. No. 26. There is a small speck of colour between the flags and the left-hand part of the frame on a level with the first "E" of "PENCE." (This occurs in the 6d. stamps of the First Republic printed on pelure paper.)

J. No. 29. In the frame on the left there is a small wedge-shaped, vertical white flaw, resembling an accent, immediately over the left-hand arm of the recumbent second "E" of "PENCE." Further, in the top part of the frame there is a small white circular flaw between the "Z" and "E" of "ZEGEL," in a line with the lowest arm of the "E." It will be found that these defects occur on the "barred out '6'" variety, and therefore it is clear that the latter defect was due to some dirt, which was removed by cleaning the plate shortly after printing the stamps on rose-coloured paper.

K. No. 30. There is a small oblique scratch, which breaks off in a south-easterly direction from the white frame line under the left-hand numeral "6." (This is found as far back as the printings of Viljoen.)

L. No. 33. The stamp immediately under the *tête-bêche* variety has four small wedge-shaped flaws, extending in a north-easterly direction from the bottom of the stamp, and cutting into the letters "EP," "B," and "I" of "REPUBLIEK."

M. No. 40. There are several small injuries to this corner impression; *e.g.* the frame at the top is broken away immediately below the "Z" of "ZEGEL"; the lower frame has been damaged above the "F" of "Z. AFR." and the "B" of "REPUBLIEK."

There are other well-known defects which are not found on Mr. Field's panes, and therefore, at any rate, those due to true scratches must have occurred on the right-hand plate, *i.e.* the plate not containing the *tête-bêche* variety. I have not seen an entire left-hand pane, but with the assistance of Mr. C. J. Phillips I have been able to plate it almost completely with the aid of blocks and strips of stamps. The following are the principal varieties:—

(*a*) No. 36. The well-known defective "ZES." This is first found in the printings of Davis.

(*b*) No. 6. In the frame at the top there are two short, thick, vertical strokes, one extending downwards from the curve of the letter "P," and the other vertically upwards from the left of the letter "O" of the word "POST." This flaw occurs in some of Borrius's printings, and is permanent.

(*c*) No. 16. A long, thin scratch (permanent), starting from the external edge of the frame on the right of the stamp, and extending right across the frame, between the words "ZES" and "PENCE," to the wheel of the waggon in the lower half of the shield. I have seen it on stamps printed by Messrs. Davis and Son.

(*d*) No. 3. There is a scratch running in a south-easterly direction from the "R" of "REPUBLIEK," in the bottom part of the frame, to the edge of the stamp. This can be found as early as some of the printings of Borrius. This is a permanent flaw. The same stamp also had a temporary defect, which is first found in the printings of Davis and Son, and continued through the printings of the subsequent stamps of the First Republic, and most of the local printings of the First British Occupation, namely, a speck of colour with a surrounding white patch, which occurred in the upper part of the figure "6," in the top right corner of the stamp, and causes the numeral to appear as if it had been twisted round through an angle of some twenty degrees. (This must be distinguished from the somewhat similar flaw in the same figure "6," but in the right-hand part of its closed loop—No. 14 of the right pane.)

(*e*) A similar spot of white and central speck between the "T" and "Z" of "POST ZEGEL," which has the effect of making the "Z" look like the numeral "2." It is to be found in all the printings commencing with and subsequent to the stamps of the Commissioners of the First Republic. (Position not yet ascertained, but either No. 10 or No. 18.)

(*f*) No. 13. There is a white stroke extending from the first "E" of "PENCE" in the frame on the left, and extending to the external edge of the stamp on the left.

(*g*) No. 14. There is a scratch which runs in a north-easterly direction across the bottom of the frame of the stamp, passing between the "R" of "AFR" and the following period. It is, of course, permanent, and can be found as far back as the stamps of Borrius.

(*h*) No. 37. A small scratch in the bottom of the frame extends in a north-easterly direction under the letter "K" of "REPUBLIEK" to the edge of the stamp. It is permanent, but visible only in lightly and clearly printed stamps. It is found in stamps printed by Otto.

(*i*) No. 22. There is a horizontal stroke in the right-hand part of the frame, touching the back of the "C" of "PENCE," and extending to the white internal part of the stamp. There is also a curved scratch in the same part of the frame which touches the bottom of the same letter "C," and continues in a vertical direction immediately to the right of the final "E" of "PENCE." I have found this flaw in the stamps of Otto, and it occurs on the middle stamp of the horizontal strip of three stamps which I have referred to on page 290, vol. xiii. It is, of course, permanent.

(*j*) No. 15. The "K" of "REPUBLIEK" is considerably damaged. This is permanent, and is found in the earliest printings.

(*k*) No. 35 has a white stroke below the "Z" of "ZES" in the left-hand frame.

(*l*) No. 27 has a small coloured speck surrounded by a small white space in the top frame, at the bottom of the "T" of "POST."

Besides these which can be definitely located, I may mention two flaws which are as interesting as occurring on stamps printed by Otto, one consisting of a colourless circular patch with a large circular spot of colour, which occurs in the white horizontal frame line under the numeral "6" in the top left corner of the stamp. I have also found it on some of Borrius's stamps, but, so far, not distinctly at any rate, in later printings. It was, of course, due to some dirt which adhered to the plate, and was subsequently removed when the plates were cleaned. I cannot yet determine to which plate it belongs. It may possibly be No. 26 of the left-hand pane. The other flaw is a plain colourless space entirely obliterating the "E" of "ZES" in the left part of the frame. It contains no central speck of ink. I have seen only one specimen, viz. a 6d. of Otto's printing—probably it was merely a temporary defect, due to water or some substance on the plate which repelled the ink.

In his articles in vol. iv. of the *Monthly Journal* (see p. 54), Mr. Tamsen describes the several pairs of the plates which were sent out to the Transvaal as being so constructed as to allow the two plates to be joined together for the purposes of printing. We know that for some printings the pairs of two plates were used, so that the resulting sheets consisted of eighty stamps arranged in two panes of forty side by side. I have seen or possess pairs or strips of some of the stamps of the First British Occupation and also of the Second Republic from the two different panes *se tenant*, but no such examples of the stamps of the First Republic, nor can I recollect ever having seen any; and it is clear from Mr. Jeppe's letter of the 30th March, 1870 (*supra*, p. 245, vol. xiii.), that the original printing press was constructed to print only one plate at a time. This has to be carefully borne in mind in writing a reference list. One must not assume, for instance, that a *tête-bêche* variety of every 6d. or 1s. exists. As an illustration, I may say that not only have I found no trace of a 6d. Davis stamp *tête-bêche*, but I have not even come across a specimen showing any of the flaws or scratches of the *tête-bêche* plate. Accordingly in the reference list appended to this paper I have listed *tête-bêche* and other plate varieties only in cases where there is satisfactory evidence of their existence.

In cases where the two plates were used together, the distance separating the two inner extreme stamps of the different panes is, so far as I have been able to test, always constant, viz. for the 1d. about 11½ mm., and for the 6d. about 13 mm. The entire pane of 1d. Borrius, in black, exhibited to-night, which, by the way, is what Mr. Phillips, in his recent article in the *Monthly Journal*, terms the left pane, has a margin of 18 mm. on the left and 13 mm. on the right, and therefore, I conclude, must have been printed in single panes. From the photograph which I now exhibit of the block of four 6d. stamps, the property of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, you will see that the margin on the left of the *tête-bêche* stamp is over 32 mm., and therefore the pane from which this block was cut could not have had another pane on its left, but was probably printed from a single plate, or possibly from using the two plates together with the order reversed. The photograph shows the defect on stamp No. 33, of the right-hand pane, to which I have already referred.

Mr. Tamsen further states that "the 6d. plate has, in the fourth horizontal

row, the last stamp inverted (in the left-hand plate), and the 1s. plate has a similar error in the left-hand plate, the first stamp (*sic*) of the first horizontal row. The 1d. plate has no error" (*vide Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 54).

According to this quotation, the *tête-bêche* varieties in the printed stamps would be, for the 6d., the first stamp in the fourth horizontal row, and the last stamp of the top row of the 1s. of the panes printed from the left-hand plates. The statement as to the position of the *tête-bêche* 6d. on one of the panes is undoubtedly correct, as corner blocks as well as the entire pane recently exhibited by Mr. Field show; but there is a clerical error as to the 1s., which should be the last stamp of the left-hand plate, producing the first stamp of the top horizontal row of the pane of the printed stamps. Mr. Tamsen apparently is satisfied that his so-called left plates must be incapable of being used on the right of the other plate. Whether this be correct or not, I have in this paper used the same terms, and by left plate and right pane I mean in the case of the 6d. (Type I.) and the 1s. the plates and panes containing the *tête-bêche* varieties. I may here mention that in the old records and magazines one frequently comes across unaccountable references to a *tête-bêche* variety of the 1d. (see, for instance, *Le Timbre-Poste*, September, 1871, vol. ix. p. 67, also vol. xvi. p. 59, and vol. xvii. p. 18, inaccurately numbered as p. 14). I need hardly say that no such variety occurs on either of the plates of the 1d. which were sent to the Transvaal. It is sufficient to refer to the two complete panes—left and right—of the 1d. of 1883 which I have shown to you to-night, in neither of which does a *tête-bêche* variety occur. The two latter quotations from *Le Timbre-Poste* are obviously clerical errors, and the first must be due either to inadvertence, or M. Moens must have had before him some variety printed from one of Otto's experimental plates, *e.g.* possibly the plate from which Mr. Nankivell's pair of closely spaced 1d. stamps were printed. Oddly enough, these 1d. *tête-bêche* stamps are listed in the reference list of the First British Occupation in the fourth volume of the *Philatelic Record* (*vide* p. 183).

All the foregoing stamps, printed in Germany, form Group I. of my reference list, while the next group, which I term Group I.A, contains the 1s. stamps of doubtful origin, above described, and other varieties referred to in this paper.

THE LOCALLY PRINTED STAMPS.

I now come to the locally printed stamps. We learn from Mr. Tamsen's article in vol. iv. of the *Monthly Journal* (pp. 51–53) that the several pairs of plates of the 1d., 6d. (Type I.), and 1s. values, together with the printing press and three tins of green, red, and blue printing ink, one ream of gummed paper, and other accessories, arrived at Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, in February, 1870, and on the 2nd of March following were handed over by Mr. Jeppe to Mr. M. J. Viljoen, the State Treasurer of the Republic, who was by law appointed to print stamps and to supply them to the Postmaster-General. Mr. Viljoen was not a skilled printer, and he experienced considerable difficulties in carrying out the work imposed on him. From the letters and invoices cited by Mr. Tamsen, we know that he commenced his operations by printing 12,480 6d. stamps and 6,840 1d. stamps, using for this

purpose 482 of the 500 sheets of gummed paper sent out from Germany. The full particulars of Mr. Viljoen's printings, which I copy from Mr. Tamsen's articles, are as follows, the dates being those of the actual deliveries of stamps to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Jeppe. These stamps were printed from one plate at a time.

Date.		Value 1d.	Value 6d.	Value 1s.
1870.	4 April . . .	6,840 ...	12,840 ...	—
,,	26 April . . .	4,280 ...	— ...	8,560
,,	10 May . . .	— ...	4,800 ...	—
,,	24 May . . .	4,320 ...	— ...	—
,,	4 July . . .	7,760 ...	12,200 ...	4,040

It appears that Mr. Jeppe retained the rouletting wheel until after the 24th April, 1870 (see Viljoen's letter of that date, quoted by Mr. Tamsen, *M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 53); but Jeppe must have used it to roulette some of the stamps which arrived while it remained in his possession, as specimens of the following varieties have long been known rouletted, although they are scarce—that is to say, the 6d. of the 4th April, on German paper, and the 1s. of the 26th April, on the stout paper with the streaky brown gum. The 1d. of the 26th April has also been chronicled as rouletted 16, but I have never seen a thoroughly satisfactory specimen with the true streaky brown gum. It is possible that the 1d. with thin, smooth, yellow gum, to which I refer shortly, has been mistaken for this variety. I have now to report two other varieties, viz. the 1d. of the 4th April (on thin gummed paper sent out from Germany), and rouletted 16, of which I show two pairs unused; also a 1d. of the 24th May, also rouletted 16. I have further to mention that the Vice-President possesses an undoubted specimen of the 1d. of the 4th of April, rouletted $6\frac{1}{2}$, and there is another similar specimen in the British Museum. This is a curious instance of the survival of a stamp in the post office, the wide roulette not having been used until 1875; and therefore this stamp must have been one of the small quantity unearthed in the post office many years after it was printed. Possibly this may be the history of the 1d. of 4th April, 1870, fine rouletted, which I now show you. Mr. Bacon has examined this wide-rouletted stamp, and I believe he will confirm my statement. I think that Mr. Viljoen must have received the fine rouletting machine shortly after the 24th of April, because it appears from his letter of the 7th May, 1870, accompanying the 4,800 6d. stamps, that he had been able to roulette ("cut") some of the 6d. stamps (see Mr. Tamsen's article, p. 53, citing letter of that date); and this consideration helps me to identify (I hope successfully) the subsequent printing of the 1d., viz. 4,320 of the 24th May.

There can be no doubt that the deliveries of the 4th July, 1870 (ISSUE D of Group II. of my reference list), were the well-known blotchy and usually heavily printed stamps of the values of 1d., 6d., and 1s., on somewhat transparent paper with white smooth gum. But besides the 1d. of that printing there is another 1d. on stout opaque paper, with a clear, smooth, thin, yellow gum, and always rouletted 16. It can be distinguished from the 1d. of the 26th April by the gum, which is smooth and yellow, but not dirty and streaky, and also by the colour, which is somewhat brighter, and the stamp is *always* rouletted. Its appearance identifies it as one of Viljoen's printings; and if the deliveries mentioned by Mr. Tamsen correspond to separate print-

ings, there is only one vacancy for it to occupy, and that is the delivery of the 24th May, 1870 (4,320 stamps = 108 sheets). As the rouletting wheel was in the possession of Mr. Viljoen before the 10th May, 1870—he having clearly used it for the 4,800 6d. streaky gum stamps mentioned in his (Viljoen's) letter of the 7th of May—we should naturally expect that he would use it also for the 4,320 stamps of the 24th May. This lot has to be accounted for, and everything points to their being the rouletted blotchy stamps on opaque paper with thin yellow gum. Moreover, the thinness in the gum is what we should expect after the complaints of Mr. Jeppe as to stickiness of the gum used for the deliveries of the 26th April and 10th May, 1870. Except for the addition of the foregoing new varieties, my reference list of Viljoen's printings follows the classification and description of Messrs. Nankivell and Pearce, and constitutes Group II. of my reference list. But I must point out that while it has been usual to ascribe to Mr. Viljoen's first delivery not only the common rosy red and deep carmine stamps on thin paper, but also a 1d. of a pink shade on thin paper, it seems to me questionable whether this variety is one of Viljoen's printings or that the pink shade is due merely to thinning out of the ink. On the contrary, the pigment appears to me to be of a different nature; the printing is decidedly better, and the paper, although thin, is much harder than in the common rosy red and deep carmine stamps. In fact, even after prolonged boiling the specimens remain extremely hard. I show examples of this stamp imperforate and one rouletted 16—obliterated with the old postmark of four concentric rings in blue. I have included them in the provisional Group I.A of undetermined stamps. The supply of the 4th July, 1870, was the last of Mr. Viljoen's productions, and in despatching them he mentioned that the ink supplied to him was exhausted, and before this happened the inks probably became dry and thick, which would account for the fact that all the impressions of the delivery of the 4th July, 1870, are blotchy and in some cases are extremely heavy, showing scarcely any of the lines of the design. Although the great majority of the stamps of this delivery are rouletted 16, specimens of the 6d. and 1s. are known with wide margins on all four sides, showing no traces of the roulette perforations. The specimens which I have seen, including some which I exhibit to-night, justify me, I think, in listing them as varieties in my reference list. I may mention that the paper used for the stamps of the 4th July, 1870, is appreciably thinner than that used for the previous deliveries of the 26th April, 10th May, and 24th May: it is somewhat transparent, while the paper used for the three last-mentioned deliveries is always quite opaque. The gum is white and full.

THE PRINTINGS OF BORRIUS.

On or before the 16th of September, 1870, the two plates of the 1d. value were handed over to Mr. Johannes Philippus Borrius, a printer of Potchefstroom, for which he gave a receipt, quoted by Mr. Tamsen (*Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 69), and in due course the plates of the 6d. and 1s. values, as well as the two plates of 3d., were handed over to him as the printer of stamps for the Republic, an appointment which he held until late in 1874, and his produc-

tions (constituting Group III. of my reference list) were as follows, divided according to the deliveries of stamps given by Mr. Tamsen in his articles in the *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. :—

Date of delivery.	1d. 6 separate deliveries.	6d. 13 separate deliveries.	1s. 3 separate deliveries.	3d. 1 delivery.
1870. 28 Sept.	24,000	—	—	—
1871. 25 July	—	8,680	—	—
2 Dec.	—	4,000	—	—
1872. 5 Jan.	—	4,400	—	—
29 Mar.	—	12,960	—	—
27 June	14,000	—	—	—
5 July	10,520	—	—	—
27 Aug.	—	13,720	—	—
19 Dec.	—	8,400	—	—
25 Dec.	—	—	4,040	8,040
1873. 2 Jan.	—	11,600	—	—
9 Jan.	1,200	—	—	—
19 April	—	—	8,000	—
24 April	—	4,000	12,000	—
2 May	—	20,000	—	—
8 May	2,800	16,160	—	—
1874. 24 March	—	16,000	—	—
30 March	—	8,280	—	—
21 April	12,960	16,600	—	—
Totals	65,480	144,800	24,040	8,040

From this table you will see that, of the stamps produced by Borrius, there were six separate deliveries of the 1d., one of the 3d., thirteen of the 6d., and three of the 1s. It does not necessarily follow that each delivery represented one separate printing. One printing may have been delivered in two or more separate deliveries, or, on the other hand, there may have been more than one printing comprised in one of the tabulated deliveries, though probably in most cases a delivery and a printing would be identical. With the exception of the few varieties mentioned in my Group I.A of the reference list, stamps of Otto, of Viljoen, and of Davis can be identified, and are accurately described in the articles of Mr. Nankivell and Mr. Pearce to which I have before referred, and also in the recent catalogues of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Messrs. Bright and Son; but all writers have expressed some difficulty in differentiating and describing the several varieties of the stamps of Borrius and the Stamp Commissioners. Some varieties, such as the 1d., black, of Borrius, and his 1s. stamps, have been identified, yet there are numerous varieties quite as distinct as, say, the pelure paper or the coarse soft porous paper stamps of the Stamp Commissioners, which are well known, and yet have never been classed. I may cite as instances the finely executed 6d. blackish blue or indigo stamps on stout compact paper A below mentioned, and the pale rose 1d. on soft porous paper F, which with others are on the sheet of specimens which I have already shown to you. Not only are these stamps not described in the lists and catalogues, but in collections and stock-books one finds them ascribed by the respective owners (collectors and dealers alike) to different printers. Thus the 1d., pale rose or pink stamp on the soft porous paper F, one often finds attributed to Viljoen, but it is printed on a

paper and in a shade not found in any of Viljoen's known productions, all of which appear to be identified and accounted for. In these circumstances I have endeavoured, by the aid of the small amount of contemporary evidence available, and of stamps with dated postmarks, and a study and comparison of the several papers employed, to separate and describe these stamps. I have examined hundreds of specimens, used and unused, and though I cannot pretend to say that I have come to the end of this subject, I think I can point to a few landmarks, as it were, which will help other investigators to go further and fill up the gaps.

The first thing to note is that many different kinds of papers were used by Borrius and the Commissioners respectively. Now there must have been considerable difficulty in obtaining supplies in a large but thinly populated pastoral country like the Transvaal of the seventies. It appears from Mr. Jeppe's letter of 30th March, 1870, to Otto, that he endeavoured to obtain supplies from Germany. Therefore, in trying to sort out and classify the different printings with regard to the papers employed, it should not be assumed that each printing was entirely on one kind of paper. On the contrary, it is probable that both Borrius and the Commissioners had to employ any paper that they could get hold of, and therefore possibly used for some printings at least two different kinds. It will be remembered that Mr. Tamsen, at page 70 of the fourth volume of the *Monthly Journal*, states that 1,000 sheets of *gummed paper* were sent by Otto with the two plates of the 3d., and arrived at Pretoria 30th June, 1871, and that they were accompanied by supplies of ink. This is involved in some of Mr. Tamsen's statements on page 71 of the *Monthly Journal*, p. 4—and you will remember that Mr. F. Jeppe, in his letter of the 30th March, 1870, had ordered supplies of ink of the four colours—red, blue, green, and lilac (*vide supra*, vol. xiii. p. 245). If the description of this consignment of paper as gummed is accurate, Otto ignored Mr. Jeppe's express instructions in his letter of the 30th March, 1870, and this paper may never have been used for stamps. Mr. Tamsen assumed that it was of the same description as the first consignment of gummed paper despatched by Otto in 1869 (*vide M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 71), but this is by no means certain, because we know that Otto used a somewhat thicker paper for the imperforate 3d. stamps. Moreover, some of the yellow-green 1s. stamps on thin paper, formerly considered to be Borrius's printings, have now been shown to be of German origin, through the discovery above mentioned of a specimen postmarked the 30th May, 1870. These 1,000 sheets, therefore, may have been of a different character, *e.g.* possibly the paper D mentioned below, on which I have shown a strip of three 6d. stamps, apparently printed by Otto, or they may have been identical with the paper used for Otto's first imperforate 3d. stamps. If they were all used by Borrius they are more likely to have been one of the papers C or D, which are common, and would answer to 40,000 or 80,000 stamps, according as they were suitable for single or double panes. Another possibility is that the 1,000 gummed sheets were the extremely hard thin paper to which I above referred under the stamps of Viljoen, and Borrius may have attempted to print on it, with as little success as Viljoen in his first operations, and then given it up in despair. This is unprofitable conjecture, as it is of very little importance what was

the origin of any particular papers used by Borrius, so long as we properly describe and classify the papers actually used by him.

I have found that the only feasible classification of the local printings of Borrius and the Commissioners is according to the paper. And although the numbers of papers identified are numerous, the reference list does not work out so formidably as you might imagine, because in most cases each paper has its own peculiar shades. In some cases I am able, by the aid of dated copies, to identify the stamps of a particular delivery, but in other cases this is not possible with the materials at hand at the present time. Shortly, I can trace at least six papers used by Borrius.

A. The well-known stoutish unsurfaced paper, of compact texture, used for the common rouletted 1d., black. The gum sometimes renders this paper transparent.

B. Medium, opaque smooth paper, showing no traces of the webbed grain, slightly surfaced and slightly toned. This paper seems similar to the paper used by Otto for some of his 3d. (*vide* the quotation from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1st February, 1870, vol. viii. p. 27, *supra*, vol. xiii. p. 294), and also for some of Goldner's counterfeits and some of the 1s. of the special Group I.A.

C. Soft, thin, *transparent* paper, showing the webbed grain of the texture, used for the well-known rare variety of the 1d., black, on thin paper.

D. A soft, thin paper, somewhat similar to C, showing the webbed grain, but *opaque*. At first I thought that this and C might really be the same paper with varying amounts of size, and that the transparency of the former was due to the soaking in of the liquid gum. However, I exhibit a 1d. stamp on the C (transparent) paper, half of which I boiled, but you will observe that that portion remains as transparent as the other portion. Moreover, the paper of the rare 1d., black, stamp is invariably thin and transparent.

E. A very thick, soft, smooth paper, showing no grain, resembling that of the thickest specimens of the New Zealand stamps of 1856.

F. A medium, soft, coarse paper, showing the webbed grain very distinctly, but with a smooth surface, somewhat resembling the variety A, but while that variety was used in 1870, the paper F was not used until 1874. The smooth surface distinguishes this stamp from the soft, coarse, porous paper of the Stamp Commissioners, which is, moreover, thinner and somewhat softer.

As regards colours and shades, we have some slight assistance in the contemporary records. Thus we find the 1d., black, reported in the December number of *Le Timbre-Poste* of 1870 (vol. viii. p. 92), the *Philatelist* of December, 1870 (vol. iv. p. 153), and *Le Timbrophile* (p. 569); and Mr. Jeppe's letter of warning to the collectors of the 15th of February, 1871, above cited (*Philatelist*, vol. v. p. 67), states that it was issued on the 1st of October, 1870. These references fix the delivery (24,000) of 28th September, 1870, as the 1d., black, and necessarily the commoner variety on the paper A. The stamps are known rouletted 16, and also imperforate. The *Philatelist* of November, 1871 (vol. v. p. 144), states that "the 6d. adhesive now comes over indigo," while *Le Timbre-Poste* of September, 1871 (vol. ix. p. 67), records that "les derniers 6d. (impression locale) sont imprimés en bleu-indigo et percés." In the same reference, after mentioning

that the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. exist in German prints, and 1d., 6d., and 1s. only in the local, you will find the following statement: "Il y a dans les deux series des timbres des toutes les valeurs avec tête-bêche." This implied mention of a 1d. *tête-bêche* I have already dealt with.

The *Philatelist* of April, 1872 (vol. vi. p. 50), after recording the owl eagle 6d. envelope in "azure-blue," states that "we received with the above some 6d. adhesives of the same blue differing in hue from all the many previous varieties." Now we know the shade of this envelope. I take the pigment to be a mixture of opaque white and ultramarine, and I think that the writer here describes one of the commonest varieties of the 6d. of Borrius.* A passage at page 88 of volume vi. of the *Philatelist*, as well as the list in *The Stamp Collector's Journal and Philatelist's Opinion*, above referred to, mentions a red native-printed stamp on thin paper and well gummed, but these references are too vague to be of any assistance. Monsieur Mahé's *Gazette de Timbres* of June, 1873, page 151, reports as follows: "TRANSVAAL (REPUBLIQUE). Les derniers 1d. reçús sont de couleur rouge-carmine. Par l'impression, le papier, et la gomme ils rappellent les tirages d'Europe." This last quotation, I think, settles once and for all the old controversy as to whether Borrius printed 1d. stamps in any colour but black, Mr. Jeppe's impression being that Borrius did not; and although Mr. Pearce supported this view in his articles in the *London Philatelist* (vol. v.), I think he must have abandoned it, if one may judge from the auction catalogue of his collection, in which he lists 1d. Borrius, carmine. I may, however, refer to the 81st Article of the Law No. 7, 18th August, 1873, of the South African Republic, cited by Mr. Tamsen in *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 85: "There are four sorts of postage stamps, namely, 1s., green; 6d., blue; 3d., lilac; 1d., red."

Monsieur Mahé's *Gazette des Timbres* for July–September, 1873 (vol. ii. p. 7), lists the following as having just been received:—

> "1 penny, noir, papier mince.
> 3 pence, violet terne.
> 6d., outremer pâle.
> Tout trois percés en lignes.'"

I conclude from this that Borrius returned to the black colour for one or both of his two small deliveries of 1873, viz. 1,200 of the 9th January and 2,800 of the 8th May, possibly through shortage of red ink; at least, I think that this "1 penny, noir, papier mince," describes the well-known scarce variety on the paper which I have called C. The smallness of the delivery and the rarity of the stamps are quite consistent with this view. Unfortunately, M. Mahé does not state from whom he received this 1d. Besides the two known varieties of the 1d., black, I think I must refer to a variety which is found on stout paper, but more or less transparent. This, however, is only the common 1d., black, rendered transparent by the gum. I have boiled specimens, with the result that their bath caused the paper to become quite white and opaque. If you will examine my pane of forty 1d.,

* This passage only proves the apparent similarity of the "azure" of the envelopes and the azure of the adhesives. It must be remembered that the envelopes were printed by Davis and Son, of Pietermaritzburg, and not by Borrius.

black, Borrius stamps, you will see that the paper in the top left corner of the sheet is transparent, while the other parts of the sheet are opaque. The "violet terne" of the 3d. admirably indicates the shade of the Borrius 3d., which, as we know, is found rouletted 16; while the "6d., outremer pâle," probably represents the azure of the *Philatelist* of April, 1872—in fact, the common dull ultramarine stamps of this period. I give one more quotation from M. Mahé's *Gazette des Timbres*, in the June number of 1876, volume iv., at page 26: "Les timbres de ce pays viennent maintenant non dentelés, ce qui était leur état primitif. Ces differents tirages sont appelés à créer bien des difficultés pour les collections des pays où ils se produisent."

"1 penny, rouge pâle.
3 pence, lilas pâle.
6 pence, bleu pâle and foncé.
1 shill., vert foncé."

Compare with this *L'ami des Timbres*, 20th August, 1876 (vol. iii. p. 172): "Les timbres poste nous arrivent maintenant non piqués; nous avons vu ainsi: 1d., rouge pâle, et 3d., lilas pâle; 6d., bleu, foncé et clair; 1s., vert foncé."

There is no doubt that the 1d., 3d., and 6d. here referred to are the pelure or thin paper stamps of the Stamp Commissioners. But the 1s., green, imperforate (non dentelé, vert foncé), is rather a puzzle. We have no record in Mr. Tamsen's list of a 1s. printed in 1876 or even in 1875. On the other hand, we find several specimens of the common Borrius 1s. dated 1875 and 1876, showing that the supplies of April, 1873, lasted over two years; and I think that if M. Mahé saw undoubtedly imperforate varieties of this value in July, 1874, they must be some few specimens of Borrius's 1s. which escaped the roulette. In his synopsis of the stamps of the First Republic, Mr. Tamsen gives the Borrius 1s. stamps as imperforate and rouletted (*M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 146). See also Lot 83 of the catalogue of Mr. Pearce's auction. I show two specimens which certainly have wide margins and show no trace of rouletting.* The only other explanation is that Mr. Tamsen omits from his lists one printing or delivery of the 1s. by Borrius or the Commissioners, but from a quotation below it appears there were still in hand on the 2nd November, 1874, no less than £530 worth of 1s. stamps, so that judging from the slow consumption of this value, another printing would scarcely be required by the summer of 1876.

Now in dealing with the specimens bearing the date of obliteration I show the following:—

1. A 6d., deep, dull, slaty blue, which, if more heavily printed, might well be an indigo, bearing a pen-marked obliteration, "9 November, 1871." It is on the paper A and rouletted 16. It is clearly not one of the Viljoen printings, and therefore must be a Borrius; and looking at the table of deliveries, it must be the delivery of the 25th of July, 1871 (8,680), which is quite consistent with the record (6d., indigo) of the *Philatelist* of November, 1871, above cited.

* I have seen a copy with extremely wide unrouletted margins in a miscellaneous lot at a recent auction of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

2. A 1d., carmine, on the webbed, opaque paper D, bearing part of the postmark 1872. This, coupled with the quotation from M. Mahé's *Gazette des Timbres* of June, 1873, points to one of the deliveries (14,000) or (10,520) of 27th June or 5th July, 1872.

3. A 6d. of bright ultramarine on the paper B, rouletted 16, and bearing a postmark November, 1872. It is a scarce stamp. I have seen but few other specimens. Probably, therefore, it is one of the small deliveries (4,000) of the 2nd December, 1871, or (4,400) of January, 1872. Having fixed the first printing of the Borrius 6d. as the deep black-blue or indigo, this dated stamp, coupled with the reference to the "azure" shade of the 6d. reported in the *Philatelist* of April, 1872, enables us to fix the nature of the second and third deliveries of Borrius, *i.e.* one of them must be azure and the other this bright ultramarine on paper B. However, it is only on the authority of this dated postmark that I have classed this paper as a Borrius. From its good execution I am satisfied that it cannot be a Viljoen, but as I have mentioned in describing paper Class B, I cannot say that it may not be one of Otto's experimental printings, although the date is late for such an origin.

4. A 6d., rouletted 16, on the thin webbed, opaque paper D of the chalky blue shade azure, following the nomenclature of the *Philatelist* of April, 1872 (vol. vi., p. 50), above cited, *i.e.* the colour of the 6d. envelope stamp. The stamp is dated 1873.

5. Several 6d. stamps of a deep dull Prussian blue, *i.e.* with no trace of ultramarine, printed on a thick, soft paper showing a distinct webbed grain, but with a smooth surface; that is to say, the paper which I have above referred to as F. These are all rouletted 16, and bear dated ink obliterations of May, 1874. In one of the letters of Mr. Jeppe to Otto of Mecklenburg, written on the 7th November, 1874, and now in my possession, a specimen of this stamp is affixed as a specimen of the then current stamps. These are common stamps in the used condition. The identification of these stamps as late Borrius productions is useful, because I think it conclusively identifies the well-known but hitherto uncatalogued pink 1d. on the same paper.*

6. I have seen a fine specimen of the 1d. clearly printed in full carmine on a piece of the original envelope, with a postmark dated (.....) 1873. From its appearance I think it must be on the paper C.

I have not found any dated copies of the stamps on paper E (very thick, soft porous paper showing no webbing), but I possess a specimen in bright ultramarine on a piece of original envelope, which also bears the provisional 1s. stamp of Natal of July, 1873 (lilac-brown, surcharged "POSTAGE"). This latter stamp was in use for only a short time, therefore probably the specimen was used in 1873 or 1874. In my experience the only specimens which are easily met with are the 6d. in used condition. In the unused condition they are all extremely scarce. I have never seen an unused specimen of the 1d. The only mint copies I have come across—namely, two 6d.

* Some specimens of the 6d. on this F paper might at first sight be mistaken for the 6d. stamps of the Commissioners on soft, coarse, porous paper; but the paper is thicker, and can easily be distinguished by its smooth surface, the paper of the Commissioners' stamps being rough and crinkled on the surface, although to transmitted light both show the webbing very clearly.

and two 1s. which are in my own collection—have a smooth yellow gum. The 6d. exists in various shades of deep ultramarine to a pale dull chalky blue, and one of my specimens has wide margins and all four sides with no traces of perforation. I include the 1s. in this group on the evidence of the two unused copies of that value in my collection which are on the same thick paper and of the shade of the ordinary 1s. of Borrius on papers C or D; moreover, the gum is similar to that of the unused 6d. which I have just shown you. The 1d. of this paper are of a dull rose or a deep brownish rose, and I have no hesitation in classing them and the 6d. as Borrius's stamps, because all the used specimens which I have seen are obliterated with the postmark of four concentric rings in black, and we have accounted for all the printings of Viljoen. Moreover, the specimen of the 6d. used with the 1s. provisional Natal of 1873 points to the same conclusion.

With regard to the stamps on paper B, the only specimens which I have come across are the 6d., ultramarine, dated November, 1872 (No. 3 above), and the pale yellow-green and dark green 1s. on the same paper which I have provisionally included in the special Group I.A of my reference list. I may add that it is mainly on the authority of the last-mentioned 6d. that I have ascribed this paper to Borrius; possibly it may be one of Otto's trial printings which was not used till November, 1872.

The conclusion which I derive from the references and facts which I have now set before you as to the printings of Borrius may be shortly stated as follows.

For the first two deliveries, viz. 24,000 stamps of 1d. (28th September, 1870) and the 8,680 stamps of 6d. (25th July, 1871), Borrius used the stout paper A and his own printing inks, *i.e.* black for the 1d., and indigo for the 6d. Shortly afterwards he received from Mr. F. Jeppe the red, blue, green, and lilac inks sent out by Otto, with the pair of plates of the 3d. value. These, as we have seen, arrived in the Transvaal at the end of June, 1870, and no doubt the red, blue, and green resembled the carmine, ultramarine, and yellow-green of the first consignments of inks which had been used by Viljoen, and so long as they lasted Borrius probably used no other inks. These three inks would account for his 1d., carmine, on papers C and D, and the 6d., ultramarine, on papers B, C, D, and E. When they had deteriorated or were exhausted, he again had recourse to his own pigments, and we thus account for the 1d., in black, on paper C, the 1d., pink, on paper F, the 6d., in milky blue and dull Prussian blue, on paper F, and possibly for the brownish carmine on paper E, though this latter may have been due to the dregs of Otto's red ink.

I think it is quite certain that Borrius never used a red ink of a shade approaching vermilion, brick-red, or orange. All the 1d. stamps of such last-mentioned shades can be satisfactorily ascribed to Messrs. Davis and Son, or the Commissioners, or Otto. On the other hand, neither the Commissioners nor Messrs. Davis and Son ever used a carmine or rose or pink tint for their 1d. stamps, or an ultramarine for any of their 6d. stamps.

Borrius used the rouletting wheel gauging 16 for most of his stamps, the only exceptions being some of the 1d., black, on paper A, and probably some of his 1s. to which I referred above. I refer below to the remarks of

Mr. Tamsen as to the wearing out of the rouletting wheel at the end of Borrius's term of office in 1874 (see *M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 105).

Lastly, the bulk of the used stamps of Borrius are necessarily obliterated by the old postmark of four concentric rings in blue or black ink, although some, especially his 1s., which we know remained in stock after 1874, are found cancelled with the numeral postmark.

It should be remembered that in 1874 the new cancellation stamps were despatched from Germany by Herr Otto. According to Mr. Tamsen these were originally thirty-six in number, each consisting of three concentric rings with a numeral in the centre, corresponding to a separate post office, Pretoria as the head office having No. 1, Potchefstroom, No. 2, Rustemburg No. 3, and so on. Additional ones with higher numbers were made later, as the number of post offices was increased. Some of the offices, however, notably Potchefstroom, used both the old and the new obliterating stamps. Fortunately for philatelists, they also occasionally used an obliterating stamp with the name of the post office and movable dates. Mr. Tamsen sets out the invoice comprising the several cancellation and post-office date stamps. It is dated from Gustrow the 12th March, 1874 (*M. J.*, vol. iv. p. 104). Herr Otto provided himself or his co-operators with replicas of these numeral obliterating stamps, of which liberal use was made for obliterating mint panes of the Mecklenburg counterfeits.

(*To be continued.*)

Death of Mr. Gordon Smith.

IT is with the gravest regret that we are called upon to announce to the philatelic world the unlooked-for and premature death of Mr. Gordon Smith. It has been evident to those who were in frequent contact with Mr. Smith that for the past two or three years he had not enjoyed his normal health, that he had become much thinner, and had aged considerably. The cause assigned for this was not ascribed to anything more serious than chronic indigestion, and latterly, under a new régime, and after a cruise to warmer climes, he had apparently in part regained his health. It appears, however, that the cause of his illness was of a more malign nature.

We are indebted (during absence abroad) to the courtesy of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for the information in the following and other paragraphs, being advance proofs of an article in No. 7 of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*:—

"On Wednesday, January 25th, Mr. Smith fainted during dinner, and was attended by his regular doctor during the evening. At the end of the week a specialist was called in, and it was then found that an operation was immediately necessary to remove an ulcer in the stomach.

"The operation, performed by Mr. Keetley, one of the cleverest surgeons in London and a specialist in abdominal diseases, was successful, but the next day (the 29th), however, severe vomiting set in, resulting finally in heart failure.

"Gordon Smith was born on January 15th, 1856, and had therefore just attained his forty-ninth year. He was educated at King's College School, Strand, and having obtained a Mathematical Scholarship in 1874, from thence matriculated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1875.

"At the University Mr. Smith was very successful, taking his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1879 with Honours, being 19th Wrangler, graduating M.A. in due course.

"After his college career, Gordon Smith was for some time Mathematical Master at Truro College, but gave this up to study law, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1882. He was in chambers with the late Mr. James Aspinall, K.C., and with Mr. Butler Aspinall, the present leader of the Admiralty Bar. During this period of his career he edited and assisted in the compilation of several legal works.

"Gordon Smith made a great reputation at the University as an oarsman, and after leaving college he became a member of the Thames Rowing Club, was stroke of the Grand Challenge Eight at Henley, and during the height of his rowing career stroked his crew to victory in many races; and, in fact, he was well known in the lower reaches of the Thames as an oarsman of exceptional promise.

"Gordon Smith also took deep interest in Freemasonry, and was connected with many of its organisations. In Craft Masonry he was initiated in the Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, on March 25th, 1879, and after serving the various offices, including that of W.M. in 1889, acted as Secretary of the Lodge, which office he held until his death. He was also P.M. of the West Kent Volunteer Lodge, No. 2041, and of the Argonaut's Lodge, No. 2243. He served the office of Grand Steward in 1888, and in 1897 he was appointed Grand Sword-Bearer of England. In Arch Masonry he was a member of several Chapters, of which he occupied the Chair and obtained Grand Rank both in the Grand Chapter and the Provincial Grand Chapter of Surrey. He also took keen interest in several other Degrees connected with Masonry, was recently admitted to the high honour of the Thirty-first Degree, and was a generous supporter of the three great Charitable Institutions.

"Gordon Smith took great interest in volunteering, being a volunteer of more than twenty-five years' standing, holding the rank of Major in the Queen's Own Battalion of West Kent Volunteers."

Like most of us Gordon Smith had a boyish predilection for stamps, but it was not until 1885 that he turned seriously to them; but so strong was the hold upon him that he ultimately forsook the law—where his great abilities held out a splendid promise of success—and devoted the rest of his days to Philately. As a collector Gordon Smith's principal claims to fame will rest upon his celebrated collection of South Australia, now acquired by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. This was probably—and assuredly now is—the most perfect and complete unused collection existing of these stamps, and

in it was embodied Gordon Smith's intimate and extensive knowledge of all that appertains to the stamps of South Australia. Other countries collected by him at different periods were Great Britain (unused)—of which he had a fine lot—Luxemburg, Portugal, and the stamps of the English Private Telegraph Companies.

It is, however, rather upon his skill as a writer and expert on stamps that Gordon Smith's fame will repose. The book on the stamps of South Australia, written by him in conjunction with Lieut. F. H. Napier, was in the nature of a revelation, as it cleared up all the mysteries and intricacies of these stamps, and was at once universally accepted as a standard work. Gordon Smith's general contributions to philatelic literature were very extensive. Many papers from his able pen have appeared in the journals, or have been read before the Philatelic Society of London. It was reserved for him, however, to do his greatest work in connection with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and it is divulging no secret to say that a very large measure of the universally accepted philatelic excellence and accuracy of their catalogues, albums, and publications was due to Gordon Smith's remarkable ability. He was associated with Messrs. Gibbons for nearly twelve years, and had been a director of the firm since 1898.

Gordon Smith was elected a member of the London Philatelic Society on December 30th, 1892, and was chosen as a member of the Council on May 21st, 1897. He also served on very many of the committees, and on such important ones as the Publishing and Expert Committees his services and abilities were so valuable that it will be difficult indeed to fill his place. His indefatigable labours in connection with the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897 will be well remembered, and many of us will remember the little dinner at which, as a slight recognition of his services, a gold watch and chain were presented to him. In Gordon Smith the London Philatelic Society loses one of the very ablest and most brilliant philatelists that it has ever elected; it loses, further, a member whose good nature and charming manner had endeared him to everyone, and there can but be one universal feeling of deep sorrow that Gordon Smith's membership should have passed away, and that his philatelic friends can no longer look upon his kindly face.

* * * * * * * *

"The funeral took place at Golder's Green Crematorium on the 2nd of February, and amongst those who attended were Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. C. J. Phillips, G. Hamilton Smith, S. E. Gwyer, W. P. Barnsdall, T. F. Fullard, W. H. Hiscox, all colleagues of his in the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and the following representatives of the Philatelic Society: Messrs. C. N. Biggs, E. D. Bacon, T. Maycock, E. J. Nankivell, R. Ehrenbach, R. B. Yardley; and amongst other friends, Messrs. Ridsdale, W. H. Peckitt, J. W. Jones, E. St. Clair, representing the Grand Lodge of England; Col. Hewitt and Mr. Frigont, of his Volunteer Regiment; G. P. Parker, W. J. Dyer, and H. R. Sadler, of the Tuscan Lodge; C. Von Buch, A. E. Young, and W. J. Fisher, representing other Masonic bodies. A large number of beautiful wreaths were laid on the coffin."

The Exhibition of British Stamps at Exeter Hall.

IT would never have been believed, had it not been attempted and accomplished, that a Society of young Philatelists could have arranged and carried through a Philatelic Exhibition in the heart of the London stamp world, on such a broad scale and with such conspicuous success as attended the recent undertaking of the Junior Philatelic Society. It is not too much to say that this latest Exhibition creates a record in the history of Stamp Collecting. No exhibition on similar lines, and appealing to such a wide circle of philatelists and the general public, had ever been attempted before. We can call to mind many Exhibitions which were memorable from the strictly philatelic point of view, but this Exhibition will be remembered for the way in which it attracted so many young collectors and such a large number of the outside public.

The Exhibition at Exeter Hall was opened on Friday, February 3rd, at 3.30 p.m., by Major E. B. Evans. Major Evans, who was supported by Mr. F. J. Melville (President of the Society), Mr. E. J. Nankivell, Mr. C. J. Phillips, and Mr. H. F. Johnson (Secretary of the Society), made a happy little speech in declaring the Exhibition open. The hall was quite full for the opening ceremony, and it continued so throughout the whole time the Exhibition was open to the public; at times, indeed, it must be said that the place was uncomfortably crowded. The attendance for the two days is officially stated at 10,000. Amongst the members of the London Philatelic and other Societies who visited the Exhibition were: Major E. B. Evans, Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. D. Ellis, C. J. Phillips, R. B. Yardley, E. J. Nankivell, H. L. Hayman, H. A. Slade, Rudolph Frentzel, A. V. Morten, W. Pimm, F. Ransom, and others.

The aim of the promoters of the Exhibition was to display a representative collection of the stamps of Great Britain, to be so arranged as to have an educational effect. Each particular issue was shown first in an unused condition, then used, and finally in all known shades, printings, varieties, errors, etc. The stamps were arranged according to the Society's Handbook on the "Postage Stamps of Great Britain," and references were given throughout the display to the handbook. Every means was taken to make the meaning of the various exhibits as lucid as possible, and a goodly number of stewards were on duty who acted as guides in showing visitors over the display.

The whole of the Exhibition was divided into fifteen sections, as follows: Postal Adhesives, Fiscal Postals, Official Stamps, Telegraph Stamps, Newspaper Stamps, British Stamps Used Abroad, Railway Letter Fee Stamps, College Stamps, Stamps Issued by Private Persons, Essays, Proofs, Trials, etc., Forgeries, Postal Stationery, Postmarks, Postal Curiosities, Exhibit by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. It can therefore be seen that the display was a most comprehensive one.

Amongst the interesting stamps shown may be mentioned a complete sheet of the 1d., red-brown, of 1841, plate 10. Another interesting stamp which attracted great attention was a specimen of the 1d., red-brown, 1841, plate 77, lettered "B" only, the second letter block being blank. The display of the line-engraved series was indeed very fine, all the scarce errors and varieties being shown. There was a good show of early obliterations, comprising amongst many other good things: A Jersey ship letter on 1d. imperf., Blue Maltese Cross with number in centre on 1d. black and 2d. blue, no lines, Crimean obliterations on 1d. and 2d., Red Maltese Cross on 2d. with lines, and Red Maltese Cross on 1d. red-brown on entire.

We have no space to enumerate all the interesting things which were shown, but we may mention as very fine the displays of Officials, British Stamps Used Abroad, Circular Delivery Companies' Stamps, Essays, Proofs. Trials, etc., College Stamps (which was especially fine and contained some unique specimens), Postal Stationery (including a very fine display of Mulreadys, with caricatures which unfortunately were only to be seen on the second day of the Exhibition), and Forgeries. The exhibit lent by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue deserves special mention both for its excellent arrangement and the completeness of the collection.

A great deal of interest was, of course, manifested in the Competitive Section for Young Collectors not over the age of nineteen years. A specialised collection of the Stamps of the U.S. won the Society's gold medal, the name of the successful competitor being L. W. Crouch, of Aylesbury, and his age nineteen years. The two silver medals were won by a youngster aged 11½, named J. Finch, of Exeter, and Miss Geraldine Guinness, of Bow, aged sixteen. The nine other prizes offered were won by young collectors whose ages ranged from ten to nineteen years.

Popular lantern lectures were given each evening by Mr. F. J. Melville to large audiences, and an excellent orchestra gave selections of music before and after each lecture.

A number of prominent dealers had stalls under the balconies, and it is understood that some good business resulted.

Review.

BRITISH POSTMARKS.*



TO that numerous class of collectors who find especial interest in obliterations this work will be welcome, and it will be found to contain matter to interest any student of Philately. It is stated in the introduction that the practice of dating the covers of letters has been in existence since the reign of Henry VIII., and the subsequent history of these obliterа-

* *The History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles from their Introduction down to 1840*, by J. C. Hendy, Curator of the Record Room, General Post Office. L. Upcott Gill, Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, London, W.C.

tions is continued down to 1840, with very numerous illustrations, the earliest one depicted being that of May 22nd, 1678. Perhaps the most interesting chapter is that devoted to a description of the well-known penny and twopenny posts of the seventeenth century, but throughout the volume there will be found matters of history that will amply repay perusal. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hendy will continue his excellent work by writing the history of the British postmarks from 1840 to the present date, and we take leave to congratulate the publisher, Mr. L. Upcott Gill, upon another addition to his numerous and excellent library of handbooks.

Philatelic Notes.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ISSUES OF 1868 *TO* 1876.

WE have already called attention to the excellent work being done under the auspices of the South Australian Philatelic Society by Mr. George Blockey, in compiling a standard catalogue (with prices) of the stamps of that colony. A further and most interesting instalment will be found in the *Australian Philatelist* of November 1st, dealing with the issues in which the perforating machines were first introduced. Issue V., 1867–70, with the stamps perf. 11½, 12½, and rouletted vertically, is doubtlessly correctly assigned as the earlier issue, but we should think it probable that these stamps were, in part, concurrently used with those perforated only. Issue VI., 1868–76, includes all the varieties—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., and 2s., perforated 11½, 12½, and compound, and includes some of the rarest and most interesting of the South Australian stamps. We are glad to note that the 2d., Type I., is now included, but there is a sub-variety with roulettes in addition to the perforation which is not cited. This variety doubtless arises from the fact that some sheets were imperfectly or partially rouletted, and were subsequently perforated, and it is to this cause that we have hitherto attributed the appearance of this abnormal variety—abnormal because of its supersession by Type II. of this value. The writer has at different times possessed four of these stamps, two of them a rejoined vertical pair, and one with the blind roulettes referred to, all of which, with several other copies well known in this country, were undoubtedly genuine. Mr. Blockey adds some notes of much interest as regards this issue which we reproduce, and are fully in agreement with his statements, notably with regard to the 4d., blue, which we have only seen in one shade. There are but very few copies known of this stamp, and in our opinion it is one of the great rarities, and, in truth, actually rarer than the Western Australia fourpence with inverted Swan.

NOTES TO ISSUE VI.

MR. BLOCKEY'S notes on this issue are as follows:—

"The compilers of the handbook found some difficulty in distinguishing between the shades of the 1868 and the 1872–76 printings of the perforated 11½, 12½ stamps, and relied almost entirely on the somewhat uncertain differences in the style of perforation, clear-cut holes or rough-cut for differentiating them. The latter method is, however, so similar in appearance to the earlier style, and both were actually caused by the same needles, that I thought a better plan would be to group both varieties under same list and to place more reliance on marked differences of shade than on perforations. The colour variations of the several printings, early and late, can be easily distinguished, only three Nos., 47, 58, and 74, appearing in both periods.

"This set contains several extremely interesting stamps, foremost among them being the 4d., blue, error. Four or five used copies have been known for some years in prominent home collections, and a mint unused pair turned up in South Australia some eighteen months ago. Probably, taking into consideration their extreme rarity, all the known copies are from the one sheet; either a sheet of the 3d. or 4d. in which one or more of the bottom rows had missed the surcharge, or else from a sheet which entirely missed the surcharging process, most likely the former.

"This stamp ranks with the 4d., blue, W.A. inverted swan as one of the great rarities. Another interesting stamp of which we know little or nothing is No. 50, the 2d., vermilion, perforated. I have never heard of an authentic specimen being seen in Australia, though there are several in English collections, including two in the British Museum which cannot be doubted. The several shades of the 3d. are notable, the printing in slaty blue almost approaching that with the surcharge in carmine to be noted later. No. 55 in Prussian blue has been frequently noted by writers on S.A. stamps, and is probably an error, printed in the ink intended for the 6d. stamps.

"The two sixpennies of the early printings are rather difficult to find used in fine condition, and are really rare unused. The 9d. stamps have always been confusing; lilacs, mauves, and violets to most minds all conveying nearly the same colour impressions, that is, a mixture of red and blue. The deep rich shade of No. 66, which I have called deep mauve, is a stamp much in request, and is, I think, the scarcest of the lot. No. 67, in deep lilac-rose, is almost identical with the earliest printings of the same value with the second type of star watermark.

"The 2s., pale rose-carmine, is an exceedingly scarce stamp 'in any condition' except with departmental surcharge. Other than in this state I believe it to be unknown unused."

NATAL 1d. ON 6d., ROSE, 1877–79.

AN interesting variety of one of the numerous surcharges of Natal was recently examined by the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, which, we believe, has not hitherto been chronicled. The sixpence, rose (a fiscal value, if our memory serves right), was surcharged in 1877–79,

"POSTAGE—One Penny" in two horizontal lines, and a well-known if somewhat scarce variety exists with double surcharge, one being inverted, there being also a variety (both in this and the yellow surcharged stamp) with the "S" of "POSTAGE" omitted, thus reading "POTAGE," the French equivalent for soup! The variety in question now discovered combines these two variations, being one penny, rose, with double surcharge, one inverted and one with defective inscription "POTAGE." This points to the conclusion that every sheet of the various stamps thus surcharged included the error without the "S." The specimen in question, needless to say, is an undoubtedly genuinely used copy, and as a minor variety of surcharge must be a scarce stamp, and as such a source of joy to its owner, Mr. M. Giwelb, the well-known dealer of the Strand.

Occasional Notes.

A DISCLAIMER. "EWEN'S COLONIAL STAMP MARKET, LIMITED," AND BRIGHT AND SON.

IT has been pointed out to us that "Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited," as the only firm publishing a buying list under the title of "Quotations," and as the only stamp dealers, besides Messrs. Bright and Son, using the term "Market" as part of their business title, are likely to be deemed as referred to in the following paragraph of the letter of Messrs. Bright and Son appearing under the heading "The New Stamp Market," at page 25 of our issue for January, 1905:—

"We particularly call your attention to the fact that we take all varieties as listed in our catalogue, and therefore our 'Stamp Market' is not 'a trap for the unwary,' like so many so-called buying lists and quotations."

When we published Messrs. Bright's letter it did not occur to us that such a construction could be put upon same. From our knowledge of Messrs. Ewen's extensive and well-known business we are satisfied that no one could fairly apply to their "Stamp Market" and to their Buying List and "Quotations" any such imputation as is conveyed by the paragraph quoted above.

We understand that the solicitors for Messrs. Bright and Son have written to the solicitors for "Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited," under date 10th of February, 1905, as follows:—

"Messrs. Bright and Son have instructed us to reply to your letter of the 1st inst., and to inform you that, while they very much regret that Messrs. Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited, should consider themselves in any way injured, damaged, or aggrieved by anything contained in their letter to the *London Philatelist* to which you refer, yet they do not think that the paragraph of which you particularly complain bears any defamatory meaning, and they expressly disclaim having written the letter or any part of it with reference to your clients or to the business carried on by them."

EXTENSION OF MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' BUSINESS.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, announce that they have purchased the well-known businesses of Messrs. Hamilton-Smith and Co., 10, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., and of Messrs. Glendining and Co., auctioneers, 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W. The capital of these amalgamated businesses is as follows:—Ordinary shares, £91,500; debentures, £25,000, all of which has been taken up privately, fully paid, and no shares or debentures are available for public sale. The directors of the new company are as follows:—Charles J. Phillips, managing director; D. W. Glendining, S. E. Gwyer, G. Hamilton-Smith, W. H. Phillips, directors. The late Mr. Gordon Smith was also nominated a director.

SERVIAN STAMPS.

THE following letter, written by Mr. H. W. Christmas, Consul-General for Servia in London, affords a useful guide as to the financial status of these stamps:—

"In several London newspapers notices have appeared concerning the withdrawal of the postage stamps issued at the time of the Coronation. It has been stated that the Government has instructed its agents in London, Paris, and Berlin to buy up these stamps, both used and unused. No such instructions have been given, and such a statement is entirely without foundation. The stamps in question were issued as special stamps, and only for a short time, and not for ordinary use beyond such period.

"I may further state they will be withdrawn, as was always intended, on the 14th inst. (Servian January 1). Up to that date the stamp remains in circulation, and is obtainable at any post office in the country."

SALE OF MR. F. W. AYER'S COLLECTION.

FROM the following announcement contained in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of January 21st, it will be seen that this very important collection —or its residue—has been acquired by the New England Stamp Company, of Boston, U.S., and will be disposed of by them. Mr. Ayer's name was very well known in this country among the dealers a few years since as a buyer of the very first magnitude, and about five or six years since a considerable portion of his collection was disposed of here by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. It is the balance of this extensive collection that is now to be finally scattered, with the important exception of the St. Louis stamps. Of these stamps Mr. Ayer possesses an absolutely superb assemblage, inclusive of all the great rarities in the re-engraved dies, and they must alone be worth a small fortune, though whether their owner will recoup the colossal sums he paid for them is open to doubt. Mr. Ayer in his day burst upon the philatelic world in truly meteoric fashion, and by his enormous and rapid purchases created a fictitious value in certain grades of stamps which has been productive of considerable harm to stamp collecting. Nothing, as we have so often urged, can be more harmful for Philately than sudden inflations or depressions

of prices, as the confidence of the collector is thereby destroyed. We sincerely trust, however, that Mr. Ayer may see all his money back, and continue his philatelic studies on some less heroic lines.

"Mr. F. W. Ayer, of Bangor, Maine, was the most indefatigable collector this country ever had. Mr. Ayer's greatest activity was about ten or a dozen years ago, when he had absolutely the pick of all the best things offered in this country. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia dealers made periodical trips to Bangor, and Mr. Ayer was frequently seen in their offices. He had first choice of every large collection which came on the market, and all great rarities were shown him first. The first trip to America made by the largest European dealer was solely for the purpose of seeing Mr. Ayer. As a result, Mr. Ayer had gathered together the finest collection of stamps in the United States and one of the finest in the world. By European experts who examined it, and who were in a position to know, it was said to be next to that of Ferrari. Some half-dozen years ago a portion of this collection was sold abroad. The statement was made at that time that the collection had been sold. This, however, was not the fact, as only certain portions were disposed of, and many countries were not even touched. We have now purchased the entire collection, except the wonderful collection of St. Louis, which Mr. Ayer has retained. We are not selling the stamps on commission, but have purchased outright, and while the terms of sale are confidential, we wish to state that no stamp transaction ever made in the United States even approaches this one. Even the purchase of the Thorne Collection, for which we paid $45,000 spot cash, fades into insignificance, and it is our belief that this is the largest actual stamp purchase ever made in the world. No collection in existence contains quite so many pieces absolutely unique as did that of Mr. Ayer. To enumerate all would be impossible, but for the last few weeks we have included each week in our 'Challenge Lists' advertised in this paper, in addition to other stamps, many things which, although we have touched so far only on United States, give an idea as to the extent and quality of the collection. Not only is the collection particularly strong in United States, including the Postmasters' Locals, Carriers, Confederates, and private Locals (not to mention the regular adhesives, departments, revenues, and envelopes), but the foreign show an equally wonderful line, including both used and unused single specimens, shades, entire covers, unused blocks, entire sheets, etc., right through from Afghanistan to Zululand. For three months past three members of this concern have devoted practically their entire time to placing this collection in shape. The task is well along, and we are now ready to sell. We invite especially the attention of advanced collectors to this absolutely unparalleled opportunity to secure fine, rare, and unusual things. Many of the pieces which are now offered for sale in this collection are not likely to come on the market again for years. A great many of them known to be in Mr. Ayer's possession are likely to be asked for as soon as this announcement of the purchase becomes public."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"2½d. King's Head. We find on examination that one stamp on each sheet has a full stop between 'P' and 'R' of 'PROTECTORATE.' This is a very singular error, inasmuch as there are no periods used in any other part of the surcharges."

British Honduras.—A small addition is made to the list of new stationery by the *S. C. F.*

Post Card.

1 c., green on buff; King's Head.

Canada.—We have seen an undoubtedly *imperforated, postally used* copy of the 1 cent, dull rose, of 1859.

The stamp having been passed by the Expert Committee as *imperf. and postally used*, this variety should now be included in the catalogues.

Adhesive.

1 cent, dull rose (1859); imperf.

Ceylon.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 25 c. and 1 r. 50 c. King's Head stamps on the new watermarked paper have reached them.

A new card has been reported.

Adhesives.

25 c., light brown; new wmk.
1 r. 50 c., grey and dark green (?); new wmk.

Letter Card.

5+5 cents, black on blue-green.

Cyprus.—Another value, the 4 piastres, on the new watermarked paper, has reached our Ipswich friends.

Adhesive.

4 piastres, sage-green and mauve (?); on the new paper.

Gibraltar.—According to *Ewen's Weekly* the new 2s. King's Head stamp now comes with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

2s., green and blue; new wmk.

Grenada.—The *M. J.* chronicles the 1d. stamp, the first of the set, on the new paper.

Adhesive.

1d., lilac and carmine; new wmk.

India.—Under date January 26th, 1905, Mr. W. Corfield writes us as follows:—

"It may interest your readers to learn that in order to meet a falling off in the supply of quarter anna stamps (postage), a new provisional is being prepared.

"The current half anna will be surcharged '¼,' as in 1898."

Indore.—The ½ and 1 anna stamps of the new type, overprinted with the word "SERVICE" in sans-serif capitals, in black, have reached the *M. J.*

Officials.

½ a., lake; perf. 13½, 14.
1 a., green ,, ,,

Jaipur.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ½, 1, and 2 annas of the new stamps, of which we have already chronicled the ½ anna on page 19. The *M. J.* tells us that the name of the State is in Devanagri at top, with the value in Devanagri at left and in Arabic characters at right.

Adhesives.

1 anna, deep red; no wmk.; perf. 12.
2 annas, olive-green ,, ,,

LABUAN.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly* of the issue of a batch of provisionals.

Provisionals.

4 c. on 5 c., yellow-green ; S. G. No. 92.
4 c. on 6 c., brick-red ,, 93.
4 c. on 8 c., red ,, 94.
4 c. on 12 c., orange-vermilion ,, 98.
4 c. on 18 c., olive ,, 99.
4 c. on 24 c., olive-bistre ,, 100.
4 c. on 25 c., green ,, 80.
4 c. on 50 c., red ,, 81.
4 c. on $1, blue ,, 82.

Black surcharge for all.

MALAY STATES.—Another value, the 3 cents, on the new paper, has been announced.

Adhesive.

3 c., brown and black ; new wmk.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—*Ewen's Weekly* has received the 10 c. value on the new paper.

The variety with long-topped "M" in Morocco, No. 39 left pane, is still found, but that with hyphen in "Agen-cies" is corrected.

Adhesive.

10 c., lilac on red; new wmk.

NATAL.—Some Official stamps have appeared here, and *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following, adding the remark that, "as the ½d. and 1d. have only quite recently been recorded with multiple watermark, we should not be surprised to find that these values also exist with single watermark."

Officials.

Overprint "OFFICIAL" ($15\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.), in black, in block capitals, on King's Head issue.

(i.) Wmk. Crown CA multiple.

½d., green.
1d., rose.

(ii.) Wmk. Crown CA single.

2d., red and olive-green.
3d., purple and grey.
6d., dull green and chocolate.
1s., carmine and pale blue.

ST. LUCIA.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. of the arrival of the 2½d. stamp on the new paper.

Adhesive.

2½d., lilac and ultramarine ; new paper.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the 6d., and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the £1 value, both on the new paper.

Adhesives.

6d., violet and black ; new paper.
£1 ,, green ,,

SUDAN.—The current 1 mil. has been overprinted "ARMY" at left and "OFFICIAL" at right, vertically, in small sans-serif capitals, in black.—*M. J.*

Army Official.

1 mil., brown and carmine ; multiple wmk.

TRANSVAAL.—We list the ½d. stamp on the new watermarked paper, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. having announced its arrival.

Adhesive.

½d., green and grey-black ; new wmk.

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—A new value of the current set is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

45 heller, bluish grey ; value in black ; perf. 12½.

CRETE.—We have been shown proofs on card of a very handsome new set, the work of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., shortly to be issued.

The 2 lepta has for design a representation of Diana, taken from an old seal.

The central designs of the 5, 20, 25, 50 lepta, and 1 drachma, are taken from old coins ; the 10 lepta has a fine portrait of Prince George of Greece ; and the 3 and 5 drachmas have views of historical interest.

The 1, 3, and 5 drachmas are oblong in shape, and all are to be issued perforated.

Adhesives.

2 lepta, violet.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, scarlet.
20 ,, blue-green.
25 ,, ultramarine.
50 ,, brown.
1 drachma, lake, with black centre.
3 drachmas, orange ,, ,,
5 ,, olive-green ,, ,,

DENMARK.—Another value of the latest type has been issued.—*M. C.*

Adhesive.

5 öre, green ; latest type.

HUNGARY.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists further values of the current set printed on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

3 filler, orange.
6 ,, brown.
20 ,, ,,
30 ,, ,,
1 krone, red.
2 kronen, blue.
5 ,, claret.

SERVIA.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received specimens of the new stamps lately issued.

In appearance the stamps are similar to the 1903 issue, but with the head of King Peter in black, and the frame has been redrawn.

Thin unwatermarked paper, perf. 11½. The *M. C.* lists a new shade of the Postage Due stamp.

Adhesives.

1 para, black and pale grey and black.
5 paras, light green and black.
10 ,, rose-red ,,
15 ,, magenta ,,
20 ,, yellow ,,
25 ,, blue ,,
50 ,, brown ,,
1 dinar, bistre ,,
3 dinars, blue-green ,,
5 ,, violet ,,

Postage Due.

20 paras, dark brown ; no wmk. ; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—"A correspondent at Rio de Janeiro sends us specimens of the 700 reis, type of 1894, with the frame in a new shade, *deep mauve* instead of *lilac.*

700 r., black and deep mauve ; *perf.* 11½.

"He also sends us the 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis, of the same issue, printed from new plates or stones, on which the stamps are further apart than before, so as to allow of their being perforated without the holes necessarily encroaching upon the designs. These we make out to be perf. 11, all round, whilst the 700 reis is perf. 11½."—*M. J.*

NICARAGUA.—We take the following from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* :—

"Owing to the currency of the departments of Cabo and Zelaya being gold, the stamps of the first type 1900 used there are surcharged 'Cabo' in large italic, and for Bluefields a large capital 'B,' with 'Dept Zelaya' in very small letters below. So far we have seen the following values :—

Adhesives.

1 centavo, red-violet.
2 centavos, vermilion.
3 ,, green.
4 ,, dark olive.
5 ,, vermilion.
5 ,, blue.
5 ,, on 10 c., purple.
10 ,, purple.
15 ,, ultramarine."

PANAMA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 50 cents of Panama, with "Colombia" barred out in red, and "Panama" printed, also in red, at each side, surcharged, in red, "8 cts," and having also the horizontal overprint, "Canal Zone," in black.

Adhesive.

8 cts, in red, on 50 centavos, brown.

SALVADOR.—Some new reply cards are listed by *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Post Cards.

1+1 c. on 2+2 c., red and black on buff.
2+2 c., red on buff.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—We are told by *Ewen's Weekly*, on Continental authority, that the following stamps have been surcharged in Roman figures, with the value in French money.

Adhesives.

05 on ¼ guerche, green ; surcharge blue.
10 on ½ ,, rose ,, ,,
20 on 1 ,, blue ,, violet.
40 on 2 ,, brown ,, blue.
80 on 4 ,, brown-lilac ,, ,,
1.60 on 8 ,, violet ,, violet.
3.20 on 16 ,, black ,, ,,

CHINA.—A permanent set of Postage Dues has appeared, and the *M. J.* describes the stamps as follows :—

"The design is a very neat one ; in the centre are the words 'POSTAGE DUE' on a horizontal label, with a group of Chinese characters above and below ; outside these characters are curved labels, the upper one containing Chinese characters and the lower the words 'IMPERIAL POST' ; this forms a circular device, which is enclosed in a narrow upright rectangular frame, with 'CHINA' between two Chinese words at top, and value in English at foot. The background is of engine-turned pattern, and the whole is engraved in *taille-douce.*"

Postage Due.

½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 cents, dull blue ; *perf.* 14.

French Post Offices.—Ewen's Weekly gives a list of the stamps of "Indo-Chine" overprinted "Chine" and native characters, in black, in two lines.

Of these the following denominations have not been previously chronicled by us :—

Adhesives.

1 c., black on azure.
2 c., brown on buff.
4 c., purple-brown on grey.
5 c., pale green.
20 c., red on green.
25 c., black on rose.
30 c., cinnamon on drab.
40 c., red on yellow.
75 c., brown on orange.
1 fr., olive-green.

The *M. J.* states that the 15 c. (Grasset) exists with both the normal overprint and also with the two portions of the overprint

transposed, the lines being closer together than they would be if it were a misprint.

CUBA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a new post card as follows :—

"The stamp, which consists of a portrait of President Palma enclosed in a large ornamental frame draped with flags, has 'REPUBLICA DE CUBA' in a curved line at top, the figures of value at the bottom, with 'UN CENTAVO' in large white letters on the base. The stamp is balanced by a large ornamental design at the left with the usual inscriptions."

Post Card.

1 c., black on buff; 84 × 140 mm.

CURAÇOA.—"Envelopes, with a stamp of a new and curiously shaped design, have appeared here. Size, 145 × 112; interior, pale blue."—*M. C.*

Envelopes.

5 cents, scarlet on white.
12½ ,, blue on ,,

FRENCH GUIANA. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new set of stamps for this possession.

The values up to 15 c. are of small oblong shape, and bear the picture of a Great Ant-eater; on the 20 c. to 75 c., which are of the ordinary shape, a Native is shown; and the 1, 2, and 5 francs are of large oblong shape, showing a Forest of Palms.

Adhesives.

1 c., black;	perf.	13½ × 14.
2 c., blue	,,	,,
4 c., chocolate	,,	,,
5 c., green	,,	,,
10 c., rose	,,	,,
15 c., mauve	,,	,,
20 c., chocolate	,,	14 × 13½.
25 c., deep blue	,,	,,
30 c., black	,,	,,
40 c., rose-red	,,	,,
50 c., mauve	,,	,,
75 c., green	,,	,,
1 fr., rose-red	,,	,,
2 fr., deep blue	,,	,
5 fr., black	,,	,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

JANUARY 5TH.—Lantern Display, Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

The display was most interesting and instructive, for by means of the aphengescope the stamps greatly enlarged, and with the colours faithfully reproduced were reflected on the screen, so that the peculiarities and oddities (many not catalogued) were easily discerned. Mr. Peck showed and explained the varieties of the numerals in Holland, 1867–8, and the four types of Unpaids; Norway, 1867–8, four types of the two plates of the 4 sk.

Mr. D. Davis showed varieties in lettering of St. Vincent (first type), various types of Natal surcharged "POSTAGE," 1d., red, plate 215, double perf., and many others.

Mr. Whittingham, ½d. O.F.S. with inverted "A" for "V" in "V.R.I."

Mr. Deakin showed many peculiar varieties in Japan, Egypt, and Turkey.

Mr. Margoschis showed a large number of oddities, and introduced many humorous asides, and well earned the cordial vote of thanks he received at the termination of a very successful meeting.

At the above meetings the following have been unanimously elected members: Mrs. Noel Lake, Mrs. R. S. Clode, Messrs. W. Matthews, H. T. Morgan, Prof. O. V. Muller, Capt. T. Ormesby, G. A. Baynton, J. Marland, J. Duiven, L. Loewenstark, F. C. A. Goodman, J. A. Arnell, H. L. Collen, B. Webb, N. C. Horwood, C. C. Woolacott, H. S. Hodson, and Dr. R. Naudi.

Major Evans, Messrs. C. A. Stephenson, W. E. Loy, Wilmot Corfield, H. A. Fulcher, P. Osborne, and Mrs. Bridson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection; and Messrs. Bright and Son (Catalogue, 6th edition), H. L. Ewen (Priced Catalogue of Railway Letter Stamps), C. Nissen (*Stamp Collector's Annual*), V. Marsh (*International Directories*), Sociedad de Filatelica de Chile, were all thanked for contributions to the library.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 20th, 1904, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwabacher, T. H. Harvey, F. Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, J. B. Neyroud, A. W. Maclean, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, B. W. H. Poole, F. J. Melville, A. H. L. Giles, D. Thomson, T. F. Stafford, W. T. Standen, K. Wiehen, F. W. Mellor, W. A. Boyes, W. V. Morten, A. Bagshawe, H. Wills, R. H. A. Deere, Capt. G. F. Napier, J. W. Jones, M. Z. Kuttner, J. K. Boddy, W. Bevis, M. P. Castle, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. F. Reichenheim was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, November 15th, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

Mrs. H. B. Young and T. F. Stafford were duly elected as members of the Society.

The following publications were presented to the library, and their receipt was acknowledged with thanks: *The Stamp Collector's Annual*, by Charles Nissen and Co.; *Postage Stamps of Siam* and *Stamps of the Philippines*, by Franz Reichenheim; and *The Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, by the Junior Philatelic Society.

Mr. Castle gave a display of his collection of the stamps of New Zealand, accompanied by descriptive notes. Needless to say, such an experienced specialist as Mr. Castle left nothing to be desired in the way of arrangement, etc., and the greatest of the rarities were present, though unfortunately it is impossible to obtain several of them in mint state. The display was followed with great interest, and at its conclusion Mr. Sidebotham proposed and Mr. Melville seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for the opportunity afforded of inspecting his collection. The vote was carried with enthusiasm and suitably responded to.

Mr. Hayman then exhibited a collection of stamps of the same country, all the stamps being unused, mostly in blocks of four. Although the exhibitor modestly disclaimed completeness for his stamps, it was recognised that none but an advanced specialist with ample opportunities could have got together so admirable a collection of the early issues of New Zealand. A special vote of thanks (Mr. Cool proposed and Mr. Boyes seconded) was carried with acclamation, and Mr. Hayman, in returning thanks, promised to bring some more of his treasures before the Society next season.

The meeting terminated at 9.15 p.m.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, January 17th, 1905, at 7 p.m.

Members present: Messrs. R. Frentzel, L. E. Bradbury, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham, T. H. Harvey, W. V. Morten, A. Bagshawe, S. Chapman, H. Wills, W. Mair, H. Thompson, K. Wiehen, D. Thomson, R. Meyer, F. J. Melville, E. S. Dudley, C. E. Fagan, A. H. L. Giles, J. B. Neyroud, A. B. Kay, L. W. Fulcher, H. Bevis, H. L. Hayman, T. Wickham Jones, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. W. Schwabacher was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 20th, 1904, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as members of the Society: As life member, Captain W. Despard, R.F.A.; as ordinary members, J. J. Coates, H. Bevis, and W. C. Daniels.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim presented copies of *British Indian Adhesive Stamps* (*Queen's Head*) *surcharged for Native States* and *Supplement to British Isles* to the library, and Messrs. Hayman and Baron presented forgeries and reprints to the Society's Forgery Collection. Votes of thanks were passed to each of these gentlemen for their donations.

A paper dealing with the humorous side of Philately, entitled "The Poetry of Postage Stamps, with some Examples," was read by Mr. Fred J. Melville, and was followed with much interest and amusement by the members. At its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Melville was proposed by Mr. Wills, seconded by Mr. Chapman, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. T. Wickham Jones, who gave a display of his superb collection of the stamps of Sicily. This collection is replete as regards used, unused, and entires, and is so well known as to need little description. As the sheets were being handed round, Mr. Wickham Jones gave the fullest description of the various plates, etc., of the different values, and it seemed almost incredible that a country only issuing seven stamps in all should possess such philatelic interest. Mr. Fulcher proposed, and Mr. Meyer seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wickham Jones. This was put to the meeting, carried with acclamation, and elicited a suitable response.

The meeting terminated at 9.5 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *January 19th*, 1905.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first annual general meeting of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society was held, by kind invitation of Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, at Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, on Monday.

Mr. Nankivell was voted to the chair, and the attendance included Mrs. B. H. Collins, Miss Nix, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wheelwright, Mr. Cecil Sharpe, Dr. W. Allan Harmer, Mr. C. H. Scott, Mr. C. Fordham Harriss, and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Hon. Secretary).

Reporting on the year's work, the Chairman said the Society's year commenced with the inaugural meeting in June last, and since then they had had many pleasant and successful meetings. The membership numbered thirty-one, composed of twenty-two ordinary members, the President, and eight Vice-Presidents. This was exclusive of the Hon. Vice-Presidents. He considered the number gratifying, and thought it might probably be increased now that the Brighton Philatelic Society had been discontinued. Financially, they were sound.

The balance-sheet, read by the Hon. Secretary, showed a balance in favour of the Society of £3 1s. 8d.

Captain Courthope, the President, wrote that owing to increasing work he was unable to devote much time to the Society, and for that reason he placed his resignation in the hands of the members.

The resignation was regretfully accepted.

Mr. Cecil Sharpe proposed, and Mrs. Collins seconded, the election of Mr. Nankivell as President, and this was unanimously carried.

Mr. Nankivell returned thanks, and proposed that Captain Courthope's name should be added to the list of Vice-Presidents, who were re-elected on the motion of Mr. C. H. Scott, seconded by Mr. C. F. Harriss, viz. The Right Hon. the Earl Sondes (Faversham), Mrs. B. H. Collins (Tunbridge Wells), Mr. W. W. Blest (Wateringbury), Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. (Brighton), Major E. B. Evans, R.A. (Sydenham), the Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L. (Staplehurst), and Mr. Vernon Roberts (Cowden).

Mr. Sharpe proposed, and Mr. Wicks seconded the re-election of the Hon. Vice-Presidents as follows: Major A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., J.P. (Speldhurst), Mr. E. Eaton (Ticehurst), Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P. (Canterbury), Mr. A. Paget Hedges (Leigh), the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P., P.C. (Eridge), and the Rev. C. C. Tancock, D.D. (Tonbridge).

The Committee was elected as follows: Miss A. L. Nix, Miss I. Nix, Mr. C. F. Harriss (Tunbridge Wells), and Mr. C. H. Scott (Hildenborough).

Captain Courthope was unanimously re-elected Hon. Treasurer, on the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Frederick Wicks, of Tonbridge, was re-elected Hon. Secretary, on the proposition of the Chairman.

The Chairman read an interesting and instructive paper on the stamps of China. His fine unused collection of Chinese stamps, which he displayed, comprised no less than thirty-two sheets, including eight of the very rare sheets of the first issue.

Subscriptions are now due, and should be paid to the Hon. Secretary at once.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1904.

T. G. Arnold, F. C. Baker, W. W. Blest, A. Brownscombe, M. P. Castle, Mrs. B. H. Collins, Captain G. L. Courthope, Colonel S. D. Crookenden, H. W. M. Edwardes, Major E. B. Evans, H. L. Foster, Miss French, Miss S. B. French, Dr. W. A. Harmer, C. F. Harriss, C. Hartree, Rev. Dr. J. Highwood, N. T. Hillier, Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, E. J. Nankivell, Miss Nix, Miss I. Nix, J. A. Nix, V. Roberts, P. A. Robson, C. H. Scott, C. Sharpe, the Right Hon. Earl Sondes, H. W. Warner, J. Wheelwright, F. Wicks.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.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, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST WITH INVERTED CENTRES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—We write to ask you to put your readers on their guard against French Somali Coast stamps with inverted centres, of which there are immense quantities on the market. We have made inquiries concerning these stamps, and have received a letter from the French Minister for the Colonies, informing us that the stamps in question were never issued either at Djibouti or from the French Colonial Office in Paris, but that they have been obtained from the printing office, and they are consequently, from a philatelic point of view, absolutely worthless.

We send you enclosed a copy of the full text in the original French of the two letters which we received from the Ministry of the Colonies in Paris.

Yours faithfully,
WHITFIELD KING AND CO.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. LIBERTÉ—EGALITÉ—FRATERNITÉ.

Ministère des Colonies, Agence Comptable des Timbres-poste Coloniaux,

PARIS, *le* 13 *Janvier*, 1905.

MESSIEURS,—En réponse à votre lettre du 6 Janvier, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que les timbres de la Côte française des Somalis qui vous ont été proposés, sont des

timbres d'essai parvenus probablement *en fraude* entre les mains du vendeur.

Dans l'intérêt des marchands et du mien, il serait à désirer que vous me fissiez parvenir, par retour du courrier, le nom et l'adresse de l'individu qui est venu vous faire ses offres et qui, d'après vous, aurait écoulé sur le marché anglais une grande quantité de ces timbres *faux*.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs,
mes salutations empressées,
L'Agent Comptable,
CABANES.

PARIS, *le* 26 *Janvier*, 1905.

MESSIEURS,—En réponse à votre lettre d'hier, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que je n'ai pas d'autres renseignements à vous donner que ceux déjà contenus dans ma lettre du 13 Janvier.

Les timbres qui vous ont été présentés ne proviennent ni de l'Agence Comptable ni de la Colonie de Djibouti, ils ont été obtenus par fraude chez l'imprimeur.

Ils n'ont en conséquence aucune valeur.

Votre lettre du 14 courant, écrite en anglais, a été transmise au Ministère des Colonies sans que j'ai pu en prendre connaissance. Elle ne m'a pas été retournée.

Agréez, Messieurs,
mes salutations empressées,
L'Agent Comptable,
CABANES.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of January 5th and 6th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, plain margin one side*	2	5	0
Ditto, "O W OFFICIAL," 10d., Queen's Head	4	8	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green*	2	10	0
Ceylon, 18 c., lilac, CC, imperf.,* mint	1	13	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, surcharged "Protectorate" and value, 2d., lilac, used, horizontal pair, one stamp being the rare variety, curly foot to figure "2"	2	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, 1d. on 2d., double surcharge,* mint	2	2	0
Cape of Good Hope, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4,* ditto	5	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, surcharged "V.R. Transvaal," in red, 6d., blue, with top margin, slightly defective at one corner	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "V.R. Transvaal," slanting, 1d., red on orange, with fine roulette*	3	17	6
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, trifle cut	6	5	0
St. Vincent, 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown, block of 4,* mint	3	3	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., rose-carmine, double-lined frame*	1	13	0
Bolivar, 1879, 20 c., green, error of colour*	1	17	6
Hawaii, 1865, 1 c., deep blue, a partly reconstructed plate of seven unused specimens (Nos. 3, 8, and 10 missing)	7	10	0
Ditto, 2 c., ditto, a partly reconstructed plate of seven unused specimens (Nos. 1, 5, and 10 missing)	7	10	0
Ditto, 1 c., black on white laid paper, a partly reconstructed plate of nine unused specimens (No. 4 missing)	2	10	0
Ditto, 2 c., ditto, a partly reconstructed plate of eight unused specimens (Nos. 3 and 9 missing)	3	3	0

Collections: 553, £15; and 2,244, £14 10s.

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 10th and 11th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Baden, 1862, perf. 13½, 3 kr., rose,* with gum	2	8	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 s., rose, error	8	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V R",* with gum, thinned	3	17	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 5d.	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.	3	17	6
Saxony, 3 pf., red, thinned	3	5	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., red-lilac,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 70 kr., purple	2	4	0
India, 1856-64, no wmk., 2 a., green,* mint	2	15	0
Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., surcharge in red and in green,* mint	4	7	6
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 annas,* mint	4	0	0

	£	s.	d.
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals,* mint	3	17	6
Cape of Good Hope, Mafeking, set of 19	7	17	6
Zanzibar, 1895, ½ a., green, with blue surcharge	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum, ditto	2	0	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* £2, used	2	6	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green and blue,* mint	1	11	0
Victoria, 1871, 6d., blue, wmk. single-lined figure 4, rare stamp	20	0	0

* * *

Sale of January 24th and 25th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1870–3, 15 c., bistre, *tête-bêche* pair	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, serrated perf., on entire	4	4	0
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., lilac-rose on *bleuté*,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 1882-3, £1, brown-lilac on bluish	3	12	6
Ditto, "I R OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	4	2	6
Ditto, 1902, Board of Education, 1s., green and scarlet	4	17	6
Naples, ½ T, Cross	2	14	0
Switzerland, double Geneva, thinned	8	0	0
Negri Sembilan, 1899, Four Cents on 8 c., surcharged in red and also in green*	4	4	0
Orange River Colony, ½d. on 3d., blue, complete sheet of 240, showing all varieties of type and some double surcharges	5	15	0
Swazieland, ½d., grey, with inverted carmine surcharge, block of 4,* mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, double surcharge, ditto, ditto	3	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V R Transvaal," 3d., mauve, wide roulette	2	16	0
Zanzibar, 1895, ½ a., green, "Zanzidar"	2	5	0
U.S.A., 1868, 3 c., rose, grille 13 × 16, block of 4,* mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1870, 30 c., black, with grille*	2	0	0
Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., orange, upright "d," small tear	3	5	0
Nevis, 6d., grey-lilac, entire sheet of 12, but with top margin only*	14	10	0
Ditto, 6d., green	3	2	6
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone,* mint	2	6	0
Trinidad, 4d., brown-lilac, clean-cut perfs., pair,* mint	4	2	6
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	3	0	0
New South Wales, 1860, Diadem, perf. 12, 1d., scarlet, block of 4,* mint	3	5	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., blue on white,* no gum	3	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on Indian red	4	7	6
Collection: 5,963	50	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of January 17th and 18th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., deep blue, horizontal strip of 3*	5	0	0
Ditto, "O W OFFICIAL," 10d., Queen, on piece	3	7	6
Ditto, "R H OFFICIAL," ½d., 1d., both* mint	2	6	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* no gum	4	10	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue	3	7	6
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., level stops, 6d., carmine, pair, one having figure of value omitted	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown, pair, as above	2	6	0
Barbados, 1873, large Star, clean-cut perfs, 1s., black,* mint	2	17	6
Falkland Islands, 1891, ½d. on half penny, twice surcharged	2	4	0
Nevis, 6d., green	3	5	0
St. Lucia, 1883, 1s., red-brown, pair,* mint	5	5	0
Tobago, 1880, CC, 6d., stone	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1882, CA, 6d., stone	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* mint	4	2	6
Trinidad, 1860, litho, 1d., grey-blue, on entire	2	4	0
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green and blue,* mint	2	1	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., brown, "PENF," with the two ½d. errors, on entire	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, the 4d., brown only,* mint	3	17	6

* * *

Sale of January 31st and February 1st, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Cyprus, 1903, King, old wmk, 9 p., pairs, used and unused	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 18 p., ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 45 p., ditto, ditto	2	12	6
Morocco Agencies, broad top to "M," the set complete, in mint pairs with normal type*	5	0	0
Lagos, King, single wmk., 10s., block of 4,* mint	8	5	0
Mauritius, 1876, Halfpenny on 9d., inverted surcharge*	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., level stops, 2½d. on 3d., a mint pane of 60, showing the variety Roman "I" and Antique "2"	8	0	0
Uganda, 5, 10, and 15 c., in vertical strip*	5	0	0
Ditto, vertical strip, showing all the values from 5 c. to 100 c.,* 10 stamps	24	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., left half	3	12	6
Newfoundland, 1897, 1 c. on 3 c., mint sheet of 50, showing all the varieties	4	17	6
St. Kitts, 1879, CC, 4d.,* mint	2	4	0
New Zealand, 1871, 10 × 12½, 6d., blue*	2	8	0

THE

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The Marshal Oyama of Philately.

FROM the announcements in the last and present issues of this journal as regards the enterprise of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the above title may be held as a not altogether inappropriate designation for the head of that firm. The restless energy, indomitable perseverance, and never-failing initiative that mark the progress of the Japanese armies seem to have their prototype in the more humble and peaceful channels of the business that is under the leadership of the guiding spirit whom we have dubbed the Marshal Oyama of Philately. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, in the same spirit as that displayed in the fearful campaign that has set all the world aghast, seem never content with an ordinary success, but seek alike fresh fields of conquest and affix no limits to their "movements of envelopment."

The business since the retirement of Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons has increased to many times its former extent; but not content with this, the firm, as will be seen, is spreading its net even wider and wider. It has established itself in one of the principal thoroughfares of the City, has absorbed a philatelic and bric-à-brac auctioneer's business in the West End, has established an important and rapidly increasing branch in New York, and has started a Weekly Stamp Journal in the interests of the young collector. The prominence already possessed by the firm will be greatly accentuated by all these new departures, and it is clear that the house of Stanley Gibbons is destined to occupy in the stamp world a commanding position analogous to that of Guinness among the brewers. It is evident that with their various publications—notably in the case of their Catalogues—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons "possess a giant's power," and in their own interests not less than in those of the collector we trust that they will not be "tyrannous in using it as such."

Everyone will admit that the house of Stanley Gibbons has done much to maintain and uphold the value of collections, and we earnestly urge upon

it in the future, regardless of its holdings, to maintain a firm and stable basis of prices for all classes of stamps that have any legitimate claim to the respect of collectors. These classes are to a great extent confined to the issues of this country and its colonies, of Europe, and of the United States and other respectable Americans, and it is in these safer classes that the future collector will invest his money. The interest in many countries outside these classes is surely waning, as their respectable and honest older issues become more and more choked by innumerable and frequently needless new ones; hence we feel convinced that the day is approaching when their monetary value will be an almost irreducible quantity.

It is therefore of the most vital moment to philatelists that they should have a reliable guide as to those grades of stamps that they invest in, and we can but hope that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons will rise to the occasion and produce in the future catalogues that as far as possible represent actual values. We have purposely used the word "invest," instead of collect. In some journals, notably in America owned by dealers, we constantly read sermons to collectors that they should disregard the monetary side of collecting and regard only the scientific aspect. This is absolute nonsense. Thirty years ago a man could collect out of his income and might perhaps accept the above disingenuous advice. To-day only the extremely rich can make fine collections out of income. The vast majority of collectors have to invest capital to make a rich show of stamps, and we deem it therefore not outside the scope of this journal, which represents the Premier Society, to point out that security of investment is one of the most important and almost vital points affecting the future of Philately.

The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France.

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on Friday, 11th November, 1904.



FRANCE was the first country which issued special stamps indicating the amount to be collected from the addressee of an unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter. The reason which led to the creation of Unpaid Letter Stamps, or "Chiffres-Taxe," as they are called in France and her Colonies, is explained in the Annual Report of 1858, given as an introduction to the *Annuaire des Postes de l'Empire Français** of 1859, page 8:—

"Whereas the amount of postage fee prepaid by the sender is shown by postage stamps affixed to the letter, the amount to be collected from the addressee on unpaid letters has up to the present time been shown by figures either written or stamped on the outside of the letter. This way of showing

* A book which corresponds with our *Post Office Guide.*

the amount to be collected on delivery has proved to be very inconvenient. The figure may either be omitted or indistinct; in the first case the addressee would not pay anything, and in the second he might pay more or less than he should, or it might be left to the discretion of the postman to ask a higher amount than that actually due. Then, again, it is difficult to check whether the postman has accounted for the full amount to be collected. It is obvious that these inconveniences are not so much to be feared in the case of letters sent from one office to another, of which the first fixes the amount to be paid by the addressee and the other collects it, as in such cases one office controls the other, and the second is able to correct any mistakes made by the first one. But the control is very difficult in a great number of cases, especially if the letter is posted and delivered in the same district, as very often the same official fixes the amount to be paid on delivery and collects it himself. To avoid all these inconveniences and to be able to exercise a proper control, the Minister of Finance issued an order on October 14th, 1858, to the effect that on and after January 1st, 1859, the amount to be collected on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters posted and delivered in the same district should be stated by a little printed label fixed on the outside of the letter by the Postmaster or distributing official or postman, and at once obliterated to avoid a second use of the same label. These printed labels, the distribution of which shall be under strict control, shall be called 'Chiffres-Taxes.'* The officials who have received and use them are responsible for them, and must at any moment be able to produce either the number of 'Chiffres-Taxes' received or their value in cash. In future no unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter posted and delivered in the same district shall circulate without having 'Chiffres-Taxes' fixed on it, and if it does it only shows that an irregularity has been committed, which should be severely dealt with.

"There is every hope to anticipate good results from this system which secures the collecting of fees due to the Government, and the results will show whether it is advisable to extend this system, which is at present only intended for unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters posted and to be delivered in the same district, to all letters of this kind posted and to be delivered all over France. As postage stamps show the amount paid by the sender, so the 'Chiffres-Taxes' shall show the amount to be collected from the addressee, and as soon as it will be extended to all unpaid letters, no letter will be found without a postage stamp, if the full postage fee has been prepaid, or without a 'Chiffre-Taxe' if the postage fee has to be collected."

An Ordinance of the Postmaster-General, issued on the 25th April, 1859, differs from the above-mentioned order of the Minister of Finance, in that the former exempts correspondence posted and to be delivered in Paris and its country district; but the Postmaster-General must soon have realised that the creation of Unpaid Letter Stamps was an excellent way of controlling the collection of fees for unpaid local letters, for he issued a circular in May, 1859, to use those stamps from the 1st June, 1859, for all unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence wherever posted and to be delivered within the postal radius of the same district, cautioning at the same time the

* Note the "s" at the end of the word "Taxes."

public not to pay any fee to the postman on delivery of such a letter if the letter did not bear a Chiffre-Taxe showing the amount to be collected, and to report the matter to the authorities.*

The rules and regulations for the use of Chiffres-Taxe, as published yearly in the *Annuaire des Postes de l'Empire Français*, or *Annuaire des Postes et Télégraphes de France*, as the *Post Office Guide* was called since 1871, regularly contained up to 1882 the following paragraph:—

"Les Chiffres-Taxe sont de petites étiquettes imprimées qui sont apposées par les Agents des Postes sur les lettres non affranchies, nées et distribuables dans la circonscription d'un même bureau."

Translation:

"The Chiffres-Taxe are little printed labels, which are fixed by the Post Office Officials to unpaid letters posted and to be delivered in the same district."

It is, however, interesting to see that during the first year of their existence, although they were only used for unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters posted and to be delivered in the same district, the amount realised through them came to 806,320 francs.†

The first Unpaid Letter Stamps, issued on the 1st January, 1859, were in value of 10 c., the amount of the postage rate for letters not exceeding 10 gr., and posted and to be delivered in the same district.

I may mention that a postal district in those days was much larger than in our days, and often comprised the full area of a large town and a large country district as well. This explains that many Unpaid Letter Stamps, although only used on letters posted and to be delivered in the same district, are obliterated with "O.R." in a circle, meaning "Origine Rurale" (country origin).‡

On account of the very short time during which Unpaid Letter Stamps had to be provided, the Imperial Printing Office, which was entrusted with the printing, first made a provisional issue by lithographic process. The stamps, measuring 20 mm. × 20 mm., were issued imperforated, and show the inscription

10
CENTIMES
à
percevoir

in four lines, in black, on white wove paper, surrounded by a square black frame, having ornaments in each corner, and bearing on the top the word "CHIFFRE," on the bottom the word "TAXE," and on the right and left sides the word "POSTES," in white Roman capital letters. A variety is found showing letters, figures, and frame in grey-black.

* Vide *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (Maury), No. 4, of 15th Oct., 1864, and No. 124, of Feb., 1891, and the *Philatelic Record*, vol. xiv., No. 167, p. 275.

† Vide *Annuaire des Postes de l'Empire Français*, 1860, p. 9.

‡ This obliteration was applied by the postman to Chiffres-Taxe fixed by himself on unpaid letters to be delivered in the same district and emanating from country places, which had no other communication with the post office than through the same postman (vide *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (Maury), No. 124, of Feb., 1891).

This provisional issue was superseded as early as the beginning of March, 1859,* by stamps also imperforated, and in exactly the same size and colour and similar design, but typographed.

The principal marks in distinguishing the typographed and lithographed specimens are :—

TYPOGRAPHED.	LITHOGRAPHED.
(1) The serif of the figure "1" is long and a little curved.	(1) The serif of the figure "1" is short and straight.
(2) The accent over the letter "a" is thick, and points downwards.	(2) The accent over the letter "a" is thin, and nearly horizontal.
(3) The impression is visible on the back of the stamp.	(3) The impression is not visible on the back of the stamp.

A very interesting document concerning the print of these stamps, a Departmental Report, dated 24th June, 1859, was lately discovered, and published in *La Cote Réelle* (No. 23–24, of 10th August, 1904) :—

"CHIFFRES-TAXES.

"Il y a peu de temps l'Administration, ayant adopté un système de 'Chiffres-Taxes' à appliquer sur les correspondances locales pour assurer les recettes dépourvues de controle dans les bureaux des departements, s'était adressée à l'Imprimerie Impériale pour faire confectionner des étiquettes gommées qui ont beaucoup de ressemblance avec les T.P. ; le prix de revient par l'Imprimerie Impériale est ressorti à 25 centimes le mille. L'Imprimerie Impériale qui dans l'origine employait des caractères d'impression pour obtenir ce résultat, frappée de la simplicité du procédé galvanoplastique et des avantages qu'il présentait pour la fidèle reproduction des mêmes empreintes, a fait à son tour, dissoudre le metal au moyen de l'électricité dans de petits récipients en plomb frappés précédemment d'une empreinte unique, et elle a obtenu, ainsi, des planches très nettes et très reguliéres."

Translation :

"A short time ago the Administration, having adopted a system of 'Chiffres-Taxes' to be affixed to local letters in order to check the receipts taken in district post offices which are uncontrolled by any other, had applied to the Imperial Printing Office to have some gummed labels made, which look very like postage stamps. The cost price comes out at 25 centimes per thousand. The Imperial Printing Office, who originally used printing type to effect this, were struck by the simplicity of the galvanoplastic process and by the advantages offered thereby in connection with the accurate reproduction of these impressions, and by depositing the metal by electricity into little leaden moulds, containing each of them a single impression of the original die, obtained very distinct and regular plates."

This document led to the discovery of two distinct types of 10 c. typographed of 1859.

* Earliest dated specimen known : 5th March, 1859 (vide *Le Timbre-Poste* (Moens), No. 364, of April, 1893).

In the first type (type-printing impression) the edges of the letters are rough and jagged, the serif of the figure "1" is bell-mouthed at the beginning, and the base line is similarly bell-mouthed on either side. The design measures 20 mm. × 20 mm. In the second type (galvanoplastic impression) the edges of the letters are smooth and regular, and the serif and the base line of the figure "1" are of equal thickness throughout. The design measures 19½ mm. × 19½ mm. The original type-printing die or dies, from which the galvanos were reproduced, have evidently been retouched.

Specimens obliterated in 1859 and early in 1860 are usually of Type I. and those used later of Type II. Both types are found on white and yellowish wove paper.



TYPE I. (TYPE-PRINTING IMPRESSION.)



TYPE II. (GALVANOPLASTIC IMPRESSION.)

The law of 2nd July, 1862, raised the postage fee from 10 c. to 15 c. for an unpaid local letter not exceeding 10 gr. from 1st January, 1863; and this alteration necessitated the issue of Unpaid Letter Stamps of 15 c. These stamps, measuring 20 mm. × 20 mm., are again typographed in black in the same design as the former value, left imperforated, and found on medium white wove and on thick and thin yellowish paper.

The same value was printed by lithography in Bordeaux during the Franco-German War,* and issued on November 13th, 1870, and exists on white and greyish wove paper. The Bordeaux issue is such a close imitation of the typographed one and of exactly the same size, that it is not easy to distinguish them; the chief distinguishing mark is the accent over the letter "a," which is nearly horizontal on the Bordeaux print and almost vertical on the Paris print.

* Quantity printed: 2,588,700 specimens (vide *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* (Maury), No. 152, of June, 1893, p. 282).

After the Franco-German War the French Government imposed fresh taxes in order to recoup the expenses of the war, and, amongst other things, passed a law on the 25th August, 1871, by which the following scale was established for unpaid local letters :—

25 c.	for letters not exceeding	10 gr.
40 c.	„ „	20 „
60 c.	„ „	50 „
1 fr.	„ „	100 „

40 c. for each additional 50 gr.

As this scale came into force on the 1st September following, new values of Unpaid Letter Stamps had to be procured within a very short time.

These new values, viz. :—

25 c., black, on white wove paper with the varieties : black on yellowish paper, black on azure paper } size : 20 mm. × 20 mm.,

40 c., blue, ultramarine, milky blue, Prussian blue, on thin and on thick paper, 60 c., bistre-yellow, bistre, pale bistre } size : 20 mm. × 19½ mm.,

were issued on 1st September, 1871, typographed in the same design as the previous ones, and again imperforated.

As some post offices could not be supplied with the new values in time, they were obliged to alter the "15" with pen and ink or by a handstamp into "25." Most of these stamps, typographed as well as lithographed* and altered in black ink, are found on letters sent by the Police Court in Lyons, and those altered by handstamp, typographed specimens only, on letters posted in Mans. The latter are very rare.

As the law of 3rd August, 1875, modified the charges for unpaid letters beginning from 1st January, 1876, to the following rates —

25 c.	for letters not exceeding	15 gr.
50 c.	„ „	30 „
75 c.	„ „	50 „

40 c. for each additional 50 gr. or fraction thereof,

the 60 c. stamp became of no use, and was withdrawn on 1st February, 1876.

In November, 1876, M. Léon Say, then Minister of Finance, proposed to reduce all the postage fees, fixing, for instance, the fee at 20 c. for an unpaid local letter not exceeding 15 gr., and the Government were so sure that their proposals would be accepted by Parliament that they ordered a quantity of Unpaid Letter Stamps of 20 c. in anticipation of the new law. These stamps were also typographed in black on white wove paper, in the same size and type as the previous issues, and left imperforated, but were never issued, as Parliament fixed the fee for all unpaid letters, whether local ones or from office to office, at 30 c. for each 15 gr. or fraction thereof on and after 1st June, 1878.† This necessitated the issue of a 30 c. and the re-issue of a

* After the Franco-German War the remainders of the stamps printed in Bordeaux were partly sent to post offices all over France to be used up (vide *London Philatelist*, vol. xii., No. 144, p. 294).

† Law of 3rd April, 1878.

60 c. stamp. Both values were again typographed in the previous design and left imperforated :—

30 c., black on white, and on yellowish paper . } size :
60 c., blue, pale blue, dark blue, on white paper } 20 mm. × 19½ mm.,

and issued on 1st June, 1878.

It is rather remarkable that all Chiffres-Taxe I have mentioned were issued imperforated, whereas the postage stamps were officially perforated from October, 1862. But the reason was that the latter were printed till 1876 by M. Hulot, from 1876 to July, 1880, by the Bank of France, who had established their perforating machines, and that the Chiffres-Taxe were printed from 1859 to 1880 by the Imperial (from 1870 National) Printing Office, which had no perforating machines. But many post offices rouletted or perforated their stocks, and so it happens that all the issues, with the exception of 10 c. lithographed of 1859, are found :

Percés en lignes.
Perforated 13–14.

According to Yvert and Tellier's latest Special Catalogue of the Stamps of France and her Colonies,* the 10 c. typographed of 1859 exists also with "Piqure dite de Clamecy (dents en pointes allongées)."

By Decree of 6th August, 1880, the Minister of Finance ordered the design of the Unpaid Letter Stamps to be changed and the stamps to be perforated as the postage stamps (14 × 13½). The perforation could easily be extended to the Chiffres-Taxe now, as on 1st July of the same year the Government had opened a special factory in the Rue d'Hauteville † for printing all stamps, but the first value 30 c., in the new design and perforated, did not appear till 15th June, 1881.

The new design has the inscription



on a scroll across the stamp from the left lower corner to the right upper corner. On the centre-piece of the stamp, which is not covered by the scroll, appear shoots of vines with leaves and grapes. In the upper left and lower right corners of the frame are the letters "R.F." standing for Republique Française. The top part of the frame contains the word "CHIFFRE," the bottom part the word "TAXE," the left side of the frame above the scroll and the right side of the frame beneath the scroll show the word "POSTES." The colour of the stamp is black on white wove paper, the design measures 17½ mm. × 21 mm. and the stamp is engraved and surface-printed and perforated 14 × 13½.

The *Annuaire des Postes et Télégraphes de France* of 1882 contains for the first time the altered rules and regulations for the use of Unpaid Letter Stamps :—

* *Catalogue des Timbres de France et des Colonies Françaises*, par Yvert et Tellier (Amiens, 1904).

† It is now in the Boulevard Brune.

"Les Chiffres-Taxe sont de petites étiquettes imprimées qui sont apposées par les Agents des Postes sur *tous les objets* de correspondance non affranchie ou insuffisamment affranchie *quelle que soit l'origine de ces objets.* L'apposition des Chiffres-Taxe étant obligatoire, la personne à la quelle serait presenté un objet de correspondance non affranchi ou insuffisamment affranchi, qui ne serait pas revêtu de Chiffre-Taxe, peut refuser d'en acquitter le port and doit signaler le fait à l'Administration."

Translation:

"Chiffres-Taxe are little printed labels, which are fixed by the Post Office officials to *all* unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence, *of whatever origin they may be.* The use of Chiffres-Taxe being now obligatory, the addressee of unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence, which does not bear any Chiffre-Taxe, is entitled to refuse payment of the fees, and should report the matter to the Postal Authorities."

At the same time the *Post Office Guide* gives the following list of Chiffres-Taxe:—

1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., 1 fr., 2 fr., 5 fr.

All these values, with the exception of the 30 c. mentioned before, were issued on 1st October, 1882. They are all in black, on white wove paper, and perforated 14 × 13½, and in the same design as the 30 c. of 15th June, 1881, with the exception that the "A" in the inscription on the scroll has received an accent; and this shows that a new die was made for all the values besides the 30 c.

As it was soon found that the similarity of the stamps of 1 fr., 2 fr., and 5 fr. to those in centimes gave rise to inconveniences and opened the way for forgeries,* the colour of the franc values was altered to red-brown (brun Van Dyck) by an Ordinance of the Minister of Finance of February, 1884, and the stamps so issued: 1 fr. and 5 fr. in March, 1884.
2 fr. „ „ „ May, 1884.

Two new values were added to this series, namely:—

60 c., black, on white wove paper; perf. 14 × 13½ (in May, 1884).
50 c. „ „ „ „ „ „ (in April, 1892);

the latter specially for unpaid foreign letters not exceeding 15 gr.

As it was found that many of these values were not much used, the series was gradually reduced by the printing of the following values being stopped:—

20 c. in April, 1887.
40 c., 2 fr. in June, 1888.
3 c., 4 c., 5 fr. in 1892.
60 c. in 1896.†

* When fixing it to a letter, a Post Office official turned a 1 fr. stamp into a 5 fr. stamp by cutting out a square piece containing the figure "1," and replacing it by a similar piece, showing the figure "5," taken from a 5 c. stamp, thus making a profit of 3 fr. 95 c. on each stamp. Other similar frauds were detected.

† The first two dates are taken from Louis Leroy's *Histoire du Timbre-poste Français* (Paris, 1891). The other two (1892 and 1896) I have arrived at by assuming that the respective values were withdrawn from circulation in the year preceding that in which they are omitted for the first time in the *Post Office Guide.*

In December, 1893, it was decided to print each of the remaining values in a different colour, leaving the design, perforation, etc., as before. The stamps were issued in their new colours, according to requirement.

10 c., brown, pale brown, dark brown, on white wove paper, on 24th December, 1893.
5 c., blue, pale blue, dark blue, on white wove paper, on 22nd January, 1894.
15 c., green, yellow-green, pale green, on white wove paper, in February, 1894.
30 c., carmine, pale carmine, dark carmine, on white wove paper, in February, 1894.
50 c., lilac, grey-lilac, pale lilac, on white wove paper, in May, 1895.
1 c. being still printed in black, on white wove paper.
1 fr. „ „ „ „ red-brown, on white wove paper.

By mistake a quantity of 30 c. was printed in salmon in July, 1894. Of the same value, in carmine, two errors exist, the inscription reading "CH FFRE" and "CHIFFPE" respectively, caused by breaking of two clichés.

The colour of the 1 fr. stamp was altered to rose on straw-yellow paper in September, 1896, but this value was withdrawn from circulation very soon afterwards,* and the printed stock burned. As this stamp was in use only for a few weeks, and no remainders can ever turn up, forgers have often perforated the same value of the Colonial issue and sold them as the Unpaid Letter Stamps of the Mother Country; but with a little care the stamps with forged perforations can soon be detected, as the Colonial stamp is rose on chamois instead of rose on straw-yellow paper.

Of the present issue, consisting of 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 30 c., and 50 c., in the last mentioned colours, the following varieties are found:—

1 c., black, on slightly yellowish paper.
1 c., grey-black, on white paper.
5 c., blue, on thin white (almost pelure) paper.
15 c., green „ „ („) „
15 c. „ on yellowish paper;

and besides all the values exist with transparent print, defective print, and defective perforation, sometimes imperforated on one or two sides.

The colour of the 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., and 50 c. has turned rather pale in the last printed lots.

There seems to be nothing definite known about the size of the sheets of the 10 c., lithographed, of 1859. The editor of *La Cote Réelle* very kindly informs me that the only complete sheet ever known was broken up a long time ago. It was, as far as he can find out, printed in three panes of even length, a broad one in the middle and a narrow one on each side; but he is unable to state how many stamps they contained. The only printed notice I have so far discovered referring thereto appears in O. Teltz's *Grosses Handbuch der Philatelie*, continued by C. Lindenberg (p. 646), stating that "this value, as well as all the others in the same design, was printed in sheets of fifty stamps"; but I doubt whether this number is correct as far as the

* Vide *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, vol. vii., No. 77, p. 77. The *Post Office Guide* of 1897 omits this value.

first (provisional) issue is concerned, and it certainly does not apply to "the other values in the same design," as those were printed:—

1859, 10 c., typographed	in sheets of 240 stamps, arranged in 12 rows of 20 stamps each.
1863, 15 c. „	in sheets of 300 stamps, arranged in 20 rows of 15 stamps each.
1870, 15 c., lithographed 1871, 25 c., typographed „ 40 c. „ „ 60 c. „ 1878, 30 c. „ „ 60 c. „	in double sheets of 300 stamps, each half-sheet arranged in 3 panes of 50 stamps each (10 rows of 5 stamps each).

The perforated issues were and are still printed in double sheets of 300 stamps, and in the same way as the postage stamps of the same time; and, as I have given all the details of their print, control numbers, etc., in my last year's paper,* I need not repeat them here.

To exercise a strict control, and to be able to render a proper account for all the Unpaid Letter Stamps used by the different post offices, very strict regulations have been issued to the Post Office officials, and several printed forms to be filled up in relation thereto are in existence, which I have fully explained and described in a paper read before this Society a few years ago.†

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on February 19th, 1904.

(*Continued from page* 43.)

MR. JEPPE, in 1874, sent the plates, or some of them, to Messrs. P. Davis and Son, of Pietermaritzburg, and in the month of September, 1874, that firm delivered 603 sheets of the 1d. (24,120 stamps) and 1,015 sheets of the 6d. (40,600 stamps), each sheet comprising forty stamps (*vide* Tamsen, *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 86), and as neither 603 nor 1,015 is divisible by 2, it is probable that Messrs. Davis printed from single plates. Moreover, as mentioned before, I have not been successful in finding any specimens of the 6d. showing any of the flaws or scratches characteristic of the *tête-bêche* plate, and therefore probably Messrs. Davis used only the right-hand plate for their printings of the 6d.

* Vide *London Philatelist*, vol. xii., No. 144, p. 298.

† Vide *London Philatelist*, vol. x., No. 111, p. 66.

These stamps are perforated by a single-line machine gauging 12½. Messrs. Davis used two kinds of paper, one a medium compact opaque paper showing little or no grain, and the other a thin, soft, wove, inferior paper, rendered transparent by the gum or the oil of the printing ink. Specimens on the former are much scarcer than on the latter. The 1d. stamps are printed in a brick-red, pale to deep, the shades varying with the amount of ink, while the 6d. is printed in varying shades of Prussian blue. Occasionally the impressions are very deep and heavily printed. I exhibit an example which you will see is as blotchy as the worst productions of Viljoen. The variety defective "ZES," so far as I have been able to ascertain, appears for the first time in these printings. These stamps constitute Group IV. of my reference list.

The next group consists of a solitary issue, viz. the 6d. of Type 2; that is, the stamp with the so-called improved eagle. The first and only delivery arrived in Pretoria on the 30th September, 1874, and consisted of 39,320 stamps. Mr. Tamsen (*Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 87) informs us that the new plate or plates for this value never left Germany, and Mr. Otto availed himself of his opportunity and produced unauthorised varieties in different shades of blue, and also in shades of red-brown. The latter appeared in 1877, during the First British Occupation, and are reported in *Le Timbre-Poste* of December, 1877 (vol. xv. p. 91). These productions are presumably true although unauthorised reprints, as they were, I assume, printed from the original plate or plates retained by Otto. I have already dealt with the peculiarities of the new design,* and merely repeat here that the achievement of arms is identical with that of the 3d. of subtype A. There is naturally considerable difficulty in distinguishing the issued stamps from the reprints in blue. Fortunately, however, a fair percentage of the used copies bear the dated obliterating mark, from which I gather that the originals include three varieties: (1) Printed in bright deep ultramarine on fine medium opaque paper, similar to that of the 3d., printed in alternately reversed rows. (2) Printed in pale bright sky-blue on similar paper to the above. These are not so well printed. The ink seems to be more abundant. (3) Printed in a pale sky-blue on paper inferior to the other varieties. It is softer, and shows a webbed grain. I exhibit an obliterated specimen; unfortunately it shows only part of the date of the postmark, which is a year in the seventies, the figure "7" alone being visible. I have seen specimens on a distinctly closer ribbed paper; but from the dull shade of the blue I gather that they are reprints. These stamps are rouletted 16, but Mr. Tamsen has recently recorded a variety imperforate horizontally. These stamps constitute Group V. of my reference list.

I may mention that in a letter of 7th November, 1874, now in my possession, written by Mr. Jeppe to Herr Adolph Otto, the former complained of the damaged condition of the consignment of the 6d. of the new type, and instructed Otto to make a new plate of the 6d. of the old type, such plate to contain forty impressions. He further directed Otto to print stamps from such new plate to the nominal value of £1,000, the sheets to be perforated by a roulette machine (Radmesser), and forwarded to him

* *Vide supra*, p. 8, and vol. xiii. p. 297.

(Mr. Jeppe) by book-post. Attached to this letter is a sample 6d. stamp of Borrius in Prussian blue, on paper F above-mentioned. Evidently this order of Mr. Jeppe's was never executed.

Mr. Tamsen, at page 104 of the fourth volume of the *Monthly Journal*, gives an extract from an official receipt dated the 2nd of November, 1874, being an acknowledgment by the acting Treasurer-General (Mr. H. F. Stiemens) of the delivery by the Postmaster-General of the eight plates of the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., two tins of printing ink (*violet* and *green*), and £850 worth of 6d. and £530 worth of 1s. stamps. This shows how little was the demand for 1s. stamps, the date of the last previous delivery (12,000) being the 24th April, 1873. The plates were shortly afterwards handed over to the newly constituted Stamp Commissioners (as to whom see *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 104). The Commissioners carried out their duties at Pretoria, and thenceforth produced all the locally printed stamps of the First Republic, and continued to print for the British Government during their first occupation. This brings me to the sixth and last group of the stamps of the First Republic. The stamps ascribable to this group present considerable varieties of paper, but the range of shades is fortunately not quite so wide as in the case of the printings of Borrius. Moreover, we find a relatively larger proportion of dated copies. The following is the list of printings for the years 1875 and 1876 given by Mr. Tamsen :—

Date of delivery.	1d. 4 separate deliveries.	6d. 6 separate deliveries.	1s. No delivery.	3d. 1 delivery.
29 April, 1875	24,000	—	—	—
11 May, 1875	—	24,000	—	—
7 June, 1875	—	20,000	—	—
30 Sept., 1875	24,000	40,000	—	24,000
29 Feb., 1876	33,080	53,000	—	—
12 Sept., 1876	—	13,200	—	—
28 Sept., 1876	—	48,000	—	—
12 Oct., 1876	35,680	—	—	—
Totals	116,760	198,200	—	24,000

Mr. Tamsen gives no records for the early part of 1877, and the records as given for the years 1876 and 1877 may well be incomplete. It will be remembered that the First British Occupation dates from the 12th of April, 1877, but the official records of deliveries of postage stamps for the year 1877 begin with deliveries of 6d. and 3d. on the 7th of July, 1877 (*Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 161). Yet it is known—in fact, from dated copies in my own possession, I can prove—that some stamps surcharged "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in capitals were in use prior to the 7th July, 1877.

Now, in looking at the records of 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, as given by Mr. Tamsen, one is struck with the absence of any deliveries of locally printed 1s. stamps, yet not only did the 1s. of the First British Occupation surcharged "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red or black, appear in 1877, but there is no doubt that the well-known stamp of that value, printed in a bright yellow-green on the medium, soft, coarse, porous paper more particularly described below, appeared about this time; in fact, it is the locally printed 1s. stamp of the First British Occupation, only without the surcharge. In

the absence of dated copies, it is impossible to say whether this particular unsurcharged stamp was really issued before the 12th of April, 1877. Bearing in mind that the latest recorded delivery of the 1s. of Borrius was of 12,000 stamps on the 24th April, 1873, and we have just seen that 10,600 of this value remained on hand in November, 1874, it is clear that the whole of these 1s. green stamps on the soft, coarse, porous paper, as well surcharged as unsurcharged, must have been printed, or rather delivered, between October, 1876, and the 7th July, 1877. The unsurcharged specimens may possibly have been first issued after that date, but before the British authorities had made their arrangements for surcharging the stamps printed from the old plates, or they may even be true errors; that is, a few sheets may have been issued by mistake after the 12th of April without the surcharge. The same remarks apply to the 6d. on the coarse, soft, porous paper, or at least to some of the shades. There is, however, no doubt that some of the stamps on the soft, coarse, porous paper were issued unsurcharged before the British Occupation. I am indebted to Mr. C. J. Phillips for the record of the 1d. obliterated Feb., 1877, and I possess a specimen of the 6d. on the same soft, coarse, porous paper on an entire obliterated with the Pretoria postmark of 23 April, 1877. Of contemporary evidence during this period in question, *i.e.* the years 1875 and 1876, and January 1st to 12th April, 1877, there is but little. Besides the references I have above quoted from *La Gazette des Timbres* of July, 1876 (vol. iv. p. 26), and *L'Ami des Timbres* of 20th August, 1876 (vol. iii. p. 172) [*vide supra*, p. 40], the only reference which I have succeeded in finding is in the *Timbre Poste* of February, 1876 (vol. xiv. p. 11), and is as follows:—

"Le 3 pence, impression locale, vient de nous arriver: 1° non dentelé, 2° percé en lignes, 3° percé en lignes verticalement et en arc* horizontalement.

"3d., violet foncé.

"Les 1d. et 6 pence qui avaient le piquage 13 reparaissent non dentelés et imprimés sur papier mince.

"1 penny, rouge sale,
6 pence, bleu (1er type)."

This quotation heralds the appearance of the first stamps of the Commissioners, who evidently intended the 1d. and 6d. to resemble in colour the perforated stamps of Messrs. Davis. In common with others who have written on these stamps, I believe that all the Transvaal stamps which I now proceed to describe are the work of the Stamp Commission. First, because they are almost always found obliterated either with the numeral postmark or with the movable date postmark, the dates never being earlier than 1875. It is true that a few specimens are to be found with the postmark of four concentric rings, but they are relatively so scarce that in all probability they were obliterated at the Potchefstroom Post Office, which, Mr. Tamsen states, continued to use the older postmark after 1875. Secondly, because of the great similarity as regards the colours of the 1d. and 6d. throughout the

* This reference to a perforation "en arc" is somewhat puzzling. I have noticed that sometimes the fine roulettes have a curved appearance; possibly this may be due to the operator's having held the rouletting wheel in a sloping position.

series. Thirdly, because some of them were subsequently surcharged during the First British Occupation, and were therefore the last stamps printed under the first Republican Government. Again, the reference just quoted from *Le Timbre-Poste* of February, 1876, clearly points to the 1d. and 6d. on pelure or semi-pelure paper hereafter mentioned. The shades of the 1d. are all of a brick-red or orange-vermilion colour, without the least trace of carmine or rose. The 6d. are, of course, all of Type I., and vary in shade from a milky blue to a very deep or intense Prussian blue with intermediate tints of dull to a bright Prussian blue, none of these ever showing the least trace of sky-blue, cobalt, or ultramarine. The 3d. vary from a dull brownish lilac to a deep dull purple in heavy impressions. Whether this was the original shade, I doubt. I imagine that it was originally a brighter tone of lilac; some of the specimens show this lilac-tint by transmitted light. The ink employed for these 3d. was probably the residue of that which was sent out by Otto in 1871. Very little of the green or violet inks were used by Borrius; and it will be remembered that some green and violet inks were handed over to the Treasurer-General (Mr. H. F. Stiemens), together with the eight plates, in November, 1874 (*vide supra*, p. 73).

Four different kinds of paper were used by the Commissioners: First, the well-known true pelure paper, which is hard and brittle, generally rendered transparent by the oil of the printing ink, and without any trace of webbed grain. This, in my reference list, I term "B." Second, the thick, hard-surfaced paper, also of a fine compact texture. This, in my reference list, I term "C." Third, medium, soft, coarse, porous paper, with a distinct webbed grain and a very rough crinkled surface, showing that it had received but very little rolling, being in fact a very inferior, cheap paper. This is paper "D" of my reference list. I have already shown how this paper can be easily distinguished from the paper used by Borrius, which I have called "F" (*vide* footnote, *supra*, p. 41).

Besides these, I feel bound to mention another variety, which I call semi-pelure and term "A." It is very thin, but has none of the brittle hardness of the pelure; on the contrary, it is a very flexible, tough paper. One finds specimens of this paper in all three values (1d., 6d., and 3d.), and if one describes the three foregoing kinds of paper with particularity, it would be wholly illogical to omit this one. I have seen many specimens of the 1d. and 6d. values on this paper bearing dates in the years 1875 and 1876; the earliest in my collection is a 6d. of dull Prussian blue, dated the 25th Oct., 1875. I possess copies of the 1d. in brick-red on the same paper, dated Nov., 1875. The 3d. is found on this paper and also on the pelure paper; and the 6d. on this same paper is found in three distinct shades, viz. milky blue, dull Prussian blue, and bright Prussian blue. Of the stamps printed on true pelure paper, there are certainly four shades of the 1d.—that is, say, dull brownish red (? the *rouge sale* of *Le Timbre-Poste* of February, 1876), brick-red, orange-red, and bright orange-vermilion—and three of the 6d., *i.e.* bright Prussian blue, dull Prussian blue, and intensely deep blue. As regards dated copies, the earliest I have come across is a 6d., dated June, 1875, belonging to Mr. Lincoln. Of the stamps on hard-surfaced paper, there is only one shade of the 1d., viz. orange-vermilion; but there are two shades

of the 6d., one a bright, full, Prussian blue, and the other a dull light blue. Many of the former are found with a very dark grey-brown gum, which stains the paper; but with this exception all the 1d. and the 6d. of both shades are invariably found with a thick transparent yellowish gum. I will now mention certain specimens of the 3d. in dull brownish lilac, on thick, hard-surfaced paper identical with that used for the last-mentioned 1d. and 6d. I exhibit three specimens: two, rouletted 16, are unused; the third is rouletted 6½, and is obliterated with the postmark of three rings with the number 25. I have seen other similar specimens. So far as I am aware, neither this hard-surfaced paper nor this dull brownish lilac ink was ever used for any of the Mecklenburg reprints. Nor is there any instance of this thick, hard-surfaced paper having been used by Borrius. Their appearance is in favour of their being genuine stamps, and if such they are they can only be (i.) Otto's preprints, or (ii.) productions of Borrius, or (iii.) productions of the Commissioners, and the foregoing considerations, taken in conjunction with the fact that my obliterated specimen bears the numerical postmark, point strongly to the conclusion that they are stamps of the Commissioners. Accordingly I have provisionally, at any rate, classed them as such in my reference list. Of the stamps on soft, coarse, porous paper, the 1d. is usually found of a bright brick-red, but I have seen a variety of a true scarlet-vermilion. The 6d. exists in three shades: (1) A milky blue, like that of some of the 6d. stamps on the semi-pelure paper; this is a very scarce stamp. (2) An intense deep blue. (3) A dull Prussian blue. The gum on these stamps is thin and yellowish. All three shades of the 6d. are found surcharged with "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in black and in red. The 1s. is always of a bright yellowish green. The 3d. on this paper has as yet been found only surcharged with "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in black. It is true that in his Catalogue of 1892 M. Moens, under the heading "Papier blanc, épais, non dentelés," lists the 3d. as well as the 1d., 6d., and 1s., but he may have here referred to the 3d. on semi-pelure paper.

Mr. Tamsen was informed (*Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. p. 105) that before Borrius returned the plates, etc., to the Government, the rouletting wheel was so blunt as to be of little use, and he even doubts if it was used for the Commission stamps. But while it is true that the Commissioners' stamps are usually found imperforate, some varieties are found rouletted 16 and also 6½, and certain of the pelure stamps are found also perforated with very small round holes, gauging about 10½. But little is known of this perforation. The stamps all emanated from one post office. It is popularly but inaccurately spoken of as a pin perforation, but there is no doubt that the perforating instrument removed small circular pieces of the paper from the punctures. The 6½ roulette, with one exception * which I have already mentioned, is not found on any stamp issued prior to 1875. I may add that all the perforated varieties of the Commissioners' stamps are scarce—some extremely so. I have in my reference list mentioned in detail all the varieties of shades found with the respective perforations. The rouletting wheel gauging 16 must have been repaired or replaced by a new one, as it was in frequent use during the First British Occupation. From the

* The 1d. of the 4th April, 1870, mentioned on p. 34, *supra*.

scratches and flaws on the 6d. stamps, I conclude that the Commissioners used both the right and left plates for printing the 1d. and 6d. stamps, but whether they used both plates together for each or any particular printing during the First Republic is unknown.

I have included in this group of my reference list the 1s., yellowish green, and the very scarce milky blue 6d., on soft, coarse, porous paper, although, as I have already stated, neither of these may have been printed until after the 12th April, 1877. In adopting this course, I have only followed the conventional classification of earlier reference lists and the catalogues of to-day. I must also mention a 1d. stamp in brick-red on a thick yellowish paper, showing the wove texture and coarse surface, as in paper D, but it is very stiff and brittle. Probably this variety is one of the soft, coarse, porous paper stamps which has been hardened by gum or otherwise stained. It was presented to me by Mr. Nankivell, who possesses several similar specimens.

As in the case of the printings of Borrius, it must not be assumed that each delivery of any particular value consisted of stamps printed exclusively on one kind of paper. The Commissioners probably used any kinds of paper which they could obtain, but from the number of dated specimens which I have seen, there is no doubt that only the pelure and semi-pelure papers were used for the first deliveries.

I append a list of those stamps of Group VI. which are also found overprinted with the "all capitals" surcharge of the First British Occupation.

Sub-group A. 3d. (red surcharge; also double surcharge, one in red and one in black).

B. 1d., orange-vermilion (black surcharge only).
3d. „ „ (red surcharge only).

C. 1d. „ „ (black surcharge only).

D. 1d., brick-red (black surcharge only).
6d., milky blue (black surcharge only).
6d., dull Prussian blue (black or red surcharges).
6d., intense deep blue (black or red surcharge).
1s., yellow-green (black or red surcharge).

In conclusion, I regret that I have not been able to arrive at more definite results; but although in the cases of the stamps constituting Group I.A of my reference list I have not been able to determine their origin, or date, or status, I trust that I have succeeded in describing all distinct varieties which have come under my notice. I acknowledge that I have dealt with details of some matters at great length, particularly in the matter of the different papers used by the several printers, but I was driven to this not with the object of multiplying varieties, but with a view to testing some of the problems of this difficult subject, and for this purpose I have thought it desirable to specify and put on record all the varieties enumerated above. These I have repeated in the reference list appended to this paper, and I have therein mentioned in detail the particular shades and variations found perforated, and the actual gauges, so far as I have seen authentic specimens. I have further enumerated all abnormal varieties of perforation,

whether recorded by reliable authorities or coming under my own observation; and in the case of the 6d. I have indicated the plates from which the stamps have been printed, so far as the same are evidenced by the existence of specimens *tête-bêche* or with flaws or scratches. On the other hand, I have omitted all mention of bisected stamps. Although occasionally halves of stamps were affixed to envelopes and accepted as postage rate for half their nominal value, the practice was wholly irregular, and therefore I can regard them only as curiosities (*vide* Tamsen, *Monthly Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 106 and 195). But I wish it to be understood that I have formed this list for the purpose of further investigation and study. When the time comes for finally settling the Society's reference list the enumeration can and should be condensed. The extracts from correspondence and contemporary philatelic records will, I hope, be useful in the further study of this group of stamps, for which the chief desiderata are more dated specimens, obliterated either with postmarks or manuscript, especially 3d. stamps, and more official or commercial correspondence relating to the subject; and I need hardly say that I shall be most grateful to any collectors or dealers possessing such who will allow me to inspect the same.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

VIRGIN ISLANDS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of the Leeward Islands to dispose of the undermentioned Virgin Islands postage stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government, and of which no further supplies will be printed, the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed. The issue is that of 1899, and was printed on paper watermarked Crown and CA.

The stamps are in sheets of sixty stamps, and are of the following descriptions and quantities:—

Duty.	Number of Stamps.	Colour.	Duty.	Number of Stamps.	Colour.
½d.	114,840	light green	6d.	19,080	purple
1d.	47,940	red	7d.	24,720	dark green
2½d.	53,760	blue	1s.	18,120	yellow
4d.	1,620	brown	5s.	1,500	grey

Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office between the hours of 10 and 4, and 10 and 1 on Saturdays.

No offers for less than £50 worth of stamps will be considered.

Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the stamps sold.

Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in addressed as below not later than the 30th June, 1905, on which date all offers received will be considered.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, WHITEHALL GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.,
March, 1905.

EXTENSION OF MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' BUSINESS.

IN continuation of the note contained on page 51 of our last issue, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons inform us that a large shop has been taken at No. 97, Gracechurch Street, almost facing Cornhill, two doors from Leadenhall Street, the lease of these new premises being for twenty-one years, and at the heavy rental of £750 per annum. The new premises comprise a fine shop, handsomely fitted up by Messrs. Fred. Sage and Co., Ltd., with a private room for the manager, and a very large and light basement, in which has been constructed a large fireproof strong-room 22 feet long and fitted with 16 steel lockers and three safes. This City branch will be under the management of Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith.

The auction business of Messrs. Glendining and Co., acquired by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, will be converted into a private limited company, of which all the shares will be held by the directors of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and the business will, as hitherto, be under the management of Messrs. D. W. Glendining and S. E. Gwyer.

Not content with their success in this country, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons established some two or three years since a branch in New York, and they report that this has made great progress, the receipts for the half-year ending December 31st last showing about forty-five per cent. increase on those of the corresponding six months of the previous year. In order to cope with this and probable future increases in their American business, they have secured the services of Mr. John N. Luff, who joined the New York staff on March 1st. Mr. J. N. Luff is known personally to many of us as a philatelist of the highest standing, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are to be congratulated upon acquiring his valuable services.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH COLONIAL FISCAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Fiscal Philatelic Society will hold an Exhibition of the Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of India and the British Colonial Possessions at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C., on the 7th and 8th April, 1905, at which all collectors of fiscal and telegraph stamps are invited to compete. The exhibition will be open for two days, and admission will be free, by tickets to be obtained from any member of the Committee. The following gentlemen are the Executive Committee: L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, O. Marsh, W. Morley, W. Schwabacher; and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W., to whom all communications should be addressed.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The *S.C.F.* informs us that the ½d. buff card now bears the stamp in yellow-green. *Post Card.*

½d., yellow-green on buff.

BARBADOS.—Information reaches *Ewen's Weekly* that the new stamps with multiple watermark have all been placed on sale, although until the stocks with single watermarks are exhausted they will only be supplied if specially asked for.

Adhesives.

¼d., grey and carmine.
½d., dull green.
2½d., ultramarine.
6d., mauve and carmine.
8d., orange and ultramarine.
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Some of the values on the new paper have arrived, and the following are noted by *Ewen's Weekly*:—

Adhesives.

1 c., grey-green; on new paper.
2 c., purple and black, on red; on new paper.
5 c., lilac on blue; name and value in blue; on new paper.
12 c., lilac and violet; on new paper.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the discovery of a printing of the £2 stamps of the design of 1890, made in 1896, by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., from Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co.'s plate.

Adhesive.

£2, bright rose-red; thick paper; perf. 15 instead of 14.

CANADA.—A 2 cent King Edward envelope was issued about January 12th.—*M. C.*

Envelope.

2 cents, rose on white.

INDIA.—The provisional "¼" on half anna, King's Head, stamp has arrived, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send a sample.

We find it as described on page 53.

Provisional.

"¼", in black, on ½ a., green; King's Head.

Chamba.—It is reported, states *Ewen's Weekly*, that the 6 annas Indian stamp has been overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

6 annas, brown-yellow.

Kishengarh.—A new set of stamps has appeared, and the following description is given of them in the *M. J.*:—

"The portrait in the centre is neither 'very ugly' nor conspicuously 'fat-cheeked.' The head is in an upright oval, with name spelt 'KISHANGARH' (with 'A' in the centre) on a fancy tablet above, enclosed in a rectangular frame with value in English at top and in Devanagri at foot, 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' at left, and what we believe to be the name in Devanagri at right; numerals in the corners."

White wove paper, perf. 12½ to 13.

Adhesives.

¼ anna, deep red.
½ ,, chestnut.
1 ,, violet-blue.
2 annas, deep yellow.
4 annas, dark brown.
1 r., dark olive-green.
2 r., greenish yellow.
5 r., deep purple-brown.

LABUAN.—According to the *M. J.*, the announcement of the provisional 4 c. on 18 c. lately issued should read—

4 c. on 18 c., olive; S. G. and Co.'s No. 101, and not No. 99.

LAGOS.—Additions have been made by the *M. J.* and the *A. J. P.* to the list of stamps issued on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

2d., purple and blue; new paper.
5s., green and blue ,,

MALTA.—The 2d. and 4½d. on the new paper are listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

2d., grey and violet; new paper.
4½d., brown; new paper.

NATAL.—It would appear from *Ewen's Weekly* that all the values of the new officials listed on page 54 are on the new paper, unless there are two sets.

ST. LUCIA.—The set on the new water-marked paper is fast filling up, and we hear from *Ewen's Weekly* of the following additions:—

Adhesives.

3d., lilac and yellow; new paper.
6d. ,, deep violet ,,
5s., green and carmine ,,

SIERRA LEONE.—We see in the *M. C.* that the ½d. stamp has appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive.

½d., lilac and green; on new paper.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—The 2½d. value on the new paper is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue and white; new paper.

SUDAN.—It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly* that the Army Official, listed on page 54, exists in two distinct types of the overprint, one measuring 9¼ and 15¾ mm., and the other 8 and 13½ mm.

Mekeel's Weekly informs us that the 1 p. letter card of the Sudan, surcharged on Egypt, has been replaced by a similar letter card with camel figure stamp.

Letter Card.

1 p., blue on blue.

TASMANIA.—A provisional has appeared here, issued, it is stated, for use on foreign post cards.

The 5d. of 1892–9 has been surcharged "1½d." in heavy block type, in black, and it falls over the original value. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send a specimen.

Adhesive.

1½d. on 5d., pale blue and brown.

TRINIDAD.—The 1s., Die II., has arrived. —*Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1s., black and indigo, on yellow. Die II.

EUROPE.

LEVANT.—*Russian Post Offices.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 3½ and 7 roubles, Russian stamps, overprinted respectively 35 and 70 piastres, in red, for use here.

Adhesives.

35 piastres, in red, on 3½ r., black and grey.
70 ,, ,, 7 r. ,, yellow.

SERVIA.—Some stationery has been added to the set of new adhesives given on page 54. Taken from *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Letter Cards.

5 paras, green. | 10 paras, rose.

Post Cards.

5 paras, green; single and reply.
10 ,, rose ,, ,,

SPAIN.—We note from the *M. C.* that the 40 c. has changed its colour from olive to rose.

Mekeel's Weekly reports, on Continental authority, that an Express Delivery stamp will shortly be issued.

It will be somewhat similar in appearance to the U.S.A. Special Delivery, and bear the inscriptions, "CORRESPONDENCIA URGENTE—CORREOS."

Adhesive.

40 c., rose.

Special Delivery.

15 c., red on white.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The *M. J.* chronicles a new variety of the provisional issue of 1899—the 2,000 r. on 1,000 r., perf. 12½ to 14.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We seem to have overlooked the issue of two high values of the paper-currency series for this country.

Adhesives.

50 p., orange-yellow on rose; imperf.
100 p., dark blue on dark rose ,,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The *M. J.*, on Continental authority, states that all four values of the Postage Due stamps have been converted into 1 c. and 2 c. postage stamps, by means of a surcharge similar to that already described by us on page 283, vol. xiii.

Ewen's Weekly, in noting the 1 c. on 4 c., remarks that the surcharge reads, "1 *Centavo*" and not "1 *Centavos*", as before.

Postage Due.

1 c. on 4 c., sepia.	2 c. on 4 c., sepia.
1 c. on 5 c. ,,	2 c. on 5 c. ,,
1 c. on 10 c. ,,	2 c. on 10 c. ,,

PERU.—*Ewen's Weekly*, on Continental authority, reports a new provisional for this country.

Adhesive.

Un Centavo, in black, on 50 c., green.

URUGUAY.—Several journals report a provisional Postage Due stamp.

The 10 cent. value has been overprinted

PROVISORIO
UN cent'mo.

in carmine.

Postage Due.

1 c., in carmine, on 10 c., blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—Some new post cards are chronicled by *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Post Cards.

1 c., black on buff, portrait of José Marti (not Palma as has also been reported).
1 c. + 1 c., black on buff, portrait of José de la Luz y Caballero.
2 c., black on buff, portrait of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

CURAÇAO.—Though only the 5 and 12½ cents of the new envelopes, referred to on page 56, have been reported, we think, with *Mekeel's Weekly*, that a 10 c. should be added. See Surinam.

Envelope.

10 c., blue-black on white.

FRENCH GUINEA.—We have received a set of Postage Due stamps from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The design shows a native woman, inscriptions, "GUINEE FRANÇAISE" above, "TAXE" at foot, and "POSTES" on each side, with value in figures at right lower corner. Perf. 14 × 13½. *Postage Dues.*

5 c., blue.	30 c., rose.
10 c., brown.	50 c., black.
15 c., green.	60 c., orange.

1 fc., mauve.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The $2 and $5 U.S.A. stamps have been overprinted for use here, states *Ewen's Weekly* on Continental authority.

Adhesives.

$2, dark blue, black overprint.
$5, green ,, ,,

SURINAM.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that a set of envelopes of the same design as those already reported for Curaçao, page 56, has appeared. *Envelopes.*

5 c., red on white.
10 c., blue-black on white.
12½ c., bright blue on white.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Committee—

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
C. J. DAUN. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
R. EHRENBACH. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. W. HALL. GORDON SMITH.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1904-5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 13th January, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Gordon Smith, Franz Reichenheim, Robert Ehrenbach, L. W. Fulcher, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwabacher, A. W. Maclean, T. Maycock, C. J. Daun, R. B. Yardley, Thos. W. Hall, J. H. Abbott, Malcolm S. Cooke, C. Neville Biggs, W. Dorning Beckton, B. D. Knox, and J. A. Tilleard. Visitors: J. R. Laing and A. A. Bartlett.

Mr. M. P. Castle, as Hon. Vice-President, having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Junior Philatelic Society was read, and it was unanimously agreed to comply with his request for the loan of the Society's frames for use at the forthcoming Exhibition of the Junior Society in February next.

The report of the sub-committee on the proposal to hold an International Exhibition in London in 1906 was further considered, and, after some discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Treasurer, that the report be received and adopted, and that the members to be nominated by the Society to serve on the working committee for the Exhibition consist of Messrs. M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, L. W. Fulcher, and F. Reichenheim, in addition to Mr. H. R. Oldfield as Hon. Secretary, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg as Hon. Assistant Secretary of the committee.

The special business arranged for the meeting was a Display of the Stamps of India by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. In his absence Mr. Gordon Smith kindly undertook the duty of showing the stamps. The greatest interest was shown by members present in the really magnificent display which was given.

The collection, which is practically complete, commences with a fine series of all the interesting essays for the early stamps; and the issued stamps, in their numerous shades and varieties, are represented by both used and unused specimens, the latter in "mint" condition, and including in many instances entire sheets or panes.

Amongst the greatest rarities are the first 4 annas stamp with "inverted" frame; an unused pair of the same stamp in the medium setting; an entire sheet of the first setting of the same stamp (the only sheet known to exist in any collection); and the 4 annas "Service Stamp," overprinted on the bill

stamp of that value, with "inverted" overprint.

In referring to the early issues, Mr. Gordon Smith informed the meeting of Mr. Hausburg's interesting interview with General Sir H. Thuillier, who superintended the printing and issue of the first stamps of India, and is now resident in England.

On the conclusion of the display, the Hon. Secretary proposed, and Mr. Abbott seconded, a resolution expressing the very cordial thanks of the meeting to Mr. Hausburg for sending his collection for inspection, and to Mr. Gordon Smith for kindly undertaking to show the stamps. This was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1904–5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 27th January, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Robert Ehrenbach, H. R. Oldfield, R. Meyer, R. Frentzel, A. W. Maclean, T. Maycock, T. W. Hall, W. T. Wilson, M. S. Cooke, C. Neville Biggs, A. R. Barrett, and B. D. Knox. Visitor: C. J. Phillips.

The chair was taken by Mr. Ehrenbach in the absence of the Vice-President and the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 13th January, 1905, were read and confirmed.

The members then proceeded to the election of Mr. James Robert Laing, proposed by Mr. Malcolm S. Cooke, and seconded by Mr. C. Neville Biggs, who after ballot was declared duly elected a member of the Society.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. W. Mann, the stamps comprised in his magnificent collection of New Zealand were brought to the meeting and shown by Mr. C. J. Phillips.

At the conclusion of the inspection a vote of thanks to Mr. Mann for the loan of his collection, and to Mr. Phillips for bringing the same to the meeting, was proposed by Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Meyer, and carried unanimously, and after Mr. Phillips had responded the proceedings terminated.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1904–5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 10th February, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, R. Ehrenbach, C. Neville Biggs, C. J. Daun, L. E. Bradbury, A. W. Maclean, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, T. Maycock, and B. D. Knox.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. T. Martin Wears, resigning his membership, which was directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. Bacon reported to the meeting the sad news of the death of Mr. Gordon Smith.

After making a short reference to the career of the late member and the services rendered by him to Philately, and particularly to the Society, and expressing in fitting terms the deep feelings of affection and esteem in which he was held by all his associates, Mr. Bacon moved the following resolution:—

"That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, in general meeting assembled, have heard with profound regret of the death of their esteemed and honoured fellow-member, Mr. Gordon Smith. They desire to record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by the Society and the philatelic world, and to express their heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Gordon Smith in her bereavement."

This was seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and, after a few sympathetic words by Mr. Biggs in support, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ehrenbach then gave a display of the stamps of Uganda, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. C. J. Phillips. The specialised collection shown, which is probably the only one in existence in which the whole of the issues and varieties are completely represented, was inspected with much interest by the members present, and, on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Daun, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Phillips for lending the collection, and to Mr. Ehrenbach for his service in showing the stamps.

THE tenth meeting of the Society for the season 1904–5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 24th February, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

The meeting was attended by Messr. E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, T. Maycock, R. Ehrenbach, C. Neville Biggs, and J. A. Tilleard, but no business was taken, it being decided to adjourn the reading by Mr. Hall of his paper on Tolima to the next meeting.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

THE March meeting of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society was held at 7, Neville Park, on Monday, March 6th, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wheelright. Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, the President, presided over an attendance composed as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Wheelright, Mrs. B. H. Collins, Miss Nix, and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Hon. Sec.). Messages of regret at non-attendance were received from Miss Isabel Nix and Miss Crothers. A paper on the stamps of New Zealand of the Waterlow designs was read by the President, who also displayed his fine unused collection of that series. The paper proved very interesting and instructive, and the display was much admired, containing as it did a fine range of shades and of all values. The next meeting was fixed for Monday, April 3rd, to take place, by invitation of the Misses Nix, at 33, Ferndale Park, Tunbridge Wells, at 3.30 p.m. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. and Mrs. Wheelright for so kindly placing a room at the disposal of the members for the meeting that afternoon.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.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, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOMALI COAST INVERTED CENTRES.

DEAR SIR,—We notice in your correspondence column for February a letter from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., also copies of letters received by them from the French Ministry of Commerce. These letters are the usual red-tape communications to be expected from officials, not only of France, but of any other country.

We enclose herewith a cutting from *E. W. S. N.* for February 25th, giving the translation of an article on these stamps which appeared in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, and which throws quite a different light upon this matter.

We may also mention that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons inform us that they have seen some of these stamps used on letters from Djibouti to Paris. Yours faithfully,

BRIGHT AND SON.

LONDON, *March 6th*, 1905.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.

(280 C 283.)

"Another value with inverted centre is recorded by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (2.05/53) in the course of an interesting article, entitled *La Vérité sur les Cote francaise des Somalis, centre renversé.*

Adhesive. Centre inverted.
1 c., purple; centre black.

"The history of these inverted-centre varieties is, according to our contemporary, briefly this: The stamps of all French colonies are, as is well known, sold at the office of the Agents for the Colonies in Paris (but personal application and two attendances at the office is necessary). At these offices appointed officers receive all stamps delivered by the printers, verify them, examine them, and reject and destroy all errors and defective impressions—or should do so. But, as a matter of fact, the examination is usually superficial; one can imagine 60,000 sheets arriving at 2 p.m., and the officials wanting to go home at 5 p.m. Consequently numerous errors were overlooked; one may mention the 75 c., of Indo-China, inverted centre; 1 c. Martinique, name in blue; 2 c., red, Congo, etc. The dealers who went to draw their supplies from the Colonial Office naturally asked the officials to look out for such varieties. In this way the 5 c. Djibouti, green and yellow-green, 1 fr. Congo, and 1 c. Congo, with inverted centre, were discovered and came on the market, the officials receiving only a trifle for their trouble, whilst the dealers asked anything from 15s. to £8 per stamp. After a time the officials began to understand there was money in errors, and set to work to save them in earnest. In May, 1903, a M. Evrard offered some Somalis with inverted centre, namely:—

	No. of stamps.
1 sheet of 100 of 4 c. . .	100
2 sheets of 100 of 20 c. . .	200
15 ,, of 100 of 25 c. . .	1,500
3 ,, of 100 of 30 c. . .	300

"The price agreed upon for them was 10,000 francs, or about £400 (face value under £21!), an average of about 4s. per stamp. Subsequently they were resold to M. D——A——, a Parisian dealer, and in due course found their way into Gibbons' Catalogue, the 25 c. alone being priced (30s.).

"When further supplies arrived from the printers, M. Evrard set himself to pick out the errors, and saved the following quantities:—

	Centre in colour. No. of stamps.	Centre in black. No. of stamps.
1 c. . . .	—— ...	100
4 c. . . .	100 ...	——
5 c. . . .	700 ...	1,500
20 c. . . .	200 ...	500
25 c. . . .	1,900 ...	200
30 c. . . .	—— ...	300
50 c. . . .	—— ...	600
75 c. . . .	—— ...	500
1 fr. . . .	—— ...	24

"These presumably also came on the market. Since then further quantities have been offered, and the matter is at present the subject of official inquiry. It is rumoured that the last lot was stolen from the printers. It included:—

Centre in colour, 4 c., 40 c., 50 c., 1 fr., 2 fr., 5 fr.
Centre in black, 40 c., 50 c., 2 fr., 5 fr.

"The following freaks also appeared: 25 c., blue, with centre in blue, and 40 c., black ground, having the central design of the camel turned to right instead of to left.

"The majority of these inverted-centre stamps appear to have been *bona fide* issued, and the revenue from their sale credited to the Colony's revenue, and even the latter lot, we think there can be no doubt, could not be refused the right to frank correspondence.

"We understand that the bulk of the stamps have been confiscated by the French authorities, and that a comparatively small quantity will in the end be found to have come upon the stamp market, so that there is every prospect of a rise in the value of those that remain."

The Market.

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

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of February 2nd and 3rd, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I R / OFFICIAL," 1892, £1, green	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901–2, 1s., green and scarlet, pair	2	8	0
Ditto, "O W / OFFICIAL," King's Head, 10d.	3	5	0
British Bechuanaland, £5, lilac,*	4	17	6
British Central Africa, 1895, One Penny on 2d., twice surcharged,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £10, vermilion, on piece	6	5	0
British East Africa, first issue, set of 3,* mint	3	15	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, triangular, 1s., yellow-green*	2	8	0
Northern Nigeria, first issue, set of 9, on entire	4	15	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., carmine, pair, one stamp no stop after "V" variety,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s., brown, pair, one stamp figure of value omitted,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 6d., carmine, pair, one stamp with mixed stops,* mint	8	10	0
Transvaal, 1d., red on yellow, wide roulette	2	16	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green and blue, on piece	2	2	0
Turks Islands, ½d. on 4d., grey, block of 4, slanting surcharge,*	3	12	0

* * *

Sale of February 16th and 17th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., plate Nos. complete except 225, all*	3	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, horizontal pair,* mint	4	8	0
Russia, first issue, watermarked, 30 k.,* part gum	2	7	6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	3	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, double, severed and rejoined	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, envelope stamp used as adhesive, 5 c., yellow-green, on piece	4	12	6
Ceylon, 8d., deep yellow-brown, imperf., very fine	15	5	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, ditto	2	16	0
Ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto*	2	15	0
Ditto, "*10 Cents*" on 24 c., purple-brown, an uncatalogued variety,* mint	9	9	0
Hong Kong, CC, 18 c., lilac*	2	6	0
India, ½ a., *red*, eight arches, vertical pair*	5	0	0
Shanghai, 1876, 1 c., rose, error*	3	0	0
Perak, first issue, 2 c., brown*	4	7	6
British Bechuanaland, 1888, Protectorate and value, 2d., lilac, curly foot to "2,"* mint	2	12	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue	2	12	0
Gambia, 1886–7, CA, perf. 12, ½d., grey-green,* mint	2	10	0
Gold Coast, 1884–9, CA, perf. 14, ½d., green, value omitted,* mint	16	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet	15	5	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., dull rose,* mint	3	17	6
Bermuda, CA, perf. 12, 6d., mauve,* ditto	5	0	0
Grenada, 1863–71, 6d., vermilion,* ditto	2	0	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, lithographed,* ditto	5	17	6
St. Kitts, CA, 4d., blue,* ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., green, inverted surcharge*	13	13	0
St. Vincent, CA, perf. 12, 1d., *blue*, surcharge omitted,* mint	5	5	0
Turks Islands, ½d. on 4d., grey, strip of 6, showing the dropped stop variety,* mint	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., 1d., red on blue*	6	6	0

Collection: 1,756, £24 13s. 6d.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of February 7th and 8th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1870–3, 10 c., *tête-bêche* pair,* slightly creased	2	8	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (January), ½d. to 1s., complete,* mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used £2 8s. and	2	12	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V R",* mint	9	5	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue*	1	18	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., purple,* fair	2	2	0
Ditto, 2s., deep blue,* mint	2	18	0
Ditto, 2s., pale blue,* ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* ditto, £3 15s. and	3	17	6
Ditto, 10s., grey, Maltese Cross,* gum not original	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, used	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, on bluish, Anchor	2	0	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac on bluish, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on bluish	4	15	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 2s. 6d., lilac on *bleuté*,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns,* mint	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Orbs,* ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, "I R / OFFICIAL," 5s., rose on bluish	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, Account-Cancellation	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	3	15	0
Ditto, "O W / OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.	3	7	6
	3	10	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1d., lilac, inverted overprint, used	6	5	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902–3, 1s., green and scarlet	2	8	0
Ditto, Levant, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., lilac on bluish,* mint	2	4	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and carmine,* no gum	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., carmine, pair, one stamp, without figure of value,* mint	4	10	0
Transvaal, Een Penny on 4d., inverted surcharge,* mint	2	5	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet, cut close	2	2	0
United States, 1869, 15 c., inverted centre	20	10	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star wmk.,* part gum	6	10	0
Antioquia, first issue, 5 c., green	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d., lake on bluish, pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-lake, pair, one with hill unshaded	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on nearly white, pair, one with no clouds	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 3, first retouch, 2d., Prussian blue	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on laid	4	0	0

Collections: 3,180, £43; 2,138, £34; and 5,540, £24.

Sale of February 21st and 22nd, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., purple,* with gum	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	7	0
Naples, ½ T., blue, Cross	2	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	6	10	0
India, 1856–64, no wmk., 2 a., dull pink, pair,* mint	4	10	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 2 c., blue-green, pair	4	15	6
Ditto, "6," in red, on 16 c., blue	4	7	6
Ditto, another without the second numeral over original value	5	0	0
Johor, 1878, 2 c., brown, pair,* mint	10	5	0
British East Africa, 5 a., black on blue, inverted surcharge	5	10	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., red,* close at bottom	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d., scarlet	2	15	0
Ditto, 4d., red, error, cut close and damaged	10	10	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue	5	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, small margins and thinned	6	0	0
St. Vincent, CA, perf. 12, 4d., bright blue,* mint	3	18	0
Trinidad, CC, 12½, 1s., chrome, block of 4,* ditto	4	5	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., 1d., orange, on thick paper, pair,* slightly creased	2	4	0
Victoria, 1860–2, wmk. 5/–, 4d., rose, printed from broken *cliché*, off centre,* full gum	16	0	0

Collections: 6,090, £84; 2,448, £20.

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 14th and 15th, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1862, 80 c., pair *tête-bêche*, one stamp defective	2	10	0
Lubeck, 1859, 2s., brown, pair, one the error 2½*	1	10	0
Portugal, 100 r., Donna Maria, pair	1	18	0
British Central Africa, £10, brown, on piece	3	18	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 a., twice surcharged, damaged	3	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1d., purple, pair, one having the figure "1" omitted*	2	10	0
Ditto, raised stops, 2½d. on 3d., block of 4,* mint	7	0	0
Swazieland, 1s., surcharge inverted	1	3	0
Ditto, ½d., black, surcharge inverted, without "d"	2	6	0
Ditto, 2d., surcharge inverted, without "d"	2	0	0
Ditto, ½d., grey, double surcharge,* mint	1	12	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., right half	4	4	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls, full roulettes, defective at corner	2	18	0
St. Lucia, 1885–6, 1s., red-brown,*	2	5	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., green on blue	2	0	0
South Australia, 1868, 2d., 11½ × roulette	2	14	0
Ditto, 1880, 2d., deep red, 11½ × 12½	3	3	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. APRIL, 1905. No. 160.

The Completion of Colonial Penny Postage.

FROM the announcement made elsewhere in this journal, it will be seen that Australia has at last practically fallen into line by reducing her postal rates to 2d. per half-ounce. This country has in return been enabled to reduce its rate to Australia to half that sum, and in future every person in the British Kingdom will be able to despatch a letter to the Antipodes for the same humble penny that delivers it in the next street. With the exception of, we believe, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia, British Colonial penny postage is thus complete, and another link is forged in the great chain of loyalty and community of interests that binds together the British Empire. The *Times* pertinently writes hereon :—

"We heartily congratulate Lord Stanley and the Post Office on the establishment of penny postage to Australia. Not less must we congratulate the Commonwealth Government on the concession which makes this arrangement possible. They have not themselves established the penny rate, but they have lowered the charge on letters to the United Kingdom from 2½d. to 2d. the half-ounce—the same rate as that already in existence for letters circulating inland throughout the Commonwealth. The result is a most salutary step towards the tightening up of communication throughout the Empire."

A large debt of public gratitude is due to Mr. Henniker Heaton, who, as everyone knows, has pressed unweariedly and unceasingly for all manner of postal reforms, and not least for penny postage with Australia. To Mr. Austen Chamberlain, successively holding the offices of Postmaster-General and Chancellor of the Exchequer, must also be accorded no small meed of praise for overcoming all the numerous obstacles that have hitherto impeded this consummation. It is to be hoped that Australia will soon, in their own interests, reduce their local (and Imperial) rates to one penny,

which is not, even now, unknown in Australia. It (says the *Times*) exists in all considerable cities and towns of the Commonwealth. But, except in Victoria, it exists for nothing more than letters transmitted within a town, so that the twopenny rate still remains universal for letters addressed outside the circle of your neighbours. It will be a great boon to Australians when the Commonwealth Government finds itself able to make the penny rate universal. So far as the bigger States are concerned the immediate fiscal loss could, we imagine, be faced with ease. The change would, in any case, probably be very much less expensive than State officials anticipate, and the advantage in linking up the diverse and thinly-peopled regions of the Commonwealth would of course be great. But, though the Australian Government do not yet see their way to this, it is a great thing that they should have made possible the freer Imperial communication now begun. It is another solid step towards unifying the Empire, the value of which it would be hard to overestimate.

We as philatelists are, however, more concerned with the practical results as they affect our hobby. The uses and relative values of the lower denominations of the several Australian Colonies will obviously be changed, but as all are common enough, this will hardly affect the collecting world. What, however, is of far more consequence is the presumption that this reduction of rates may lead to a simplification and unification of the stamps of the Commonwealth in its entirety. It was fondly hoped that this consummation was in sight when the Australian States were welded together, but the reverse has rather been the case. We have had—to name them gently—experimental issues, printings of one colony on the paper of another, alterations of the die of one State for another, and in fact every variety except a stable and permanent set of stamps. We read even now about the difficulties of "the Book-keeping Period," and rumours that this chaos is yet to continue, but we sincerely trust the day is not far distant when Australia may have one simple and definite series of stamps, handsome in design, free from surcharges, and as permanent as those of the mother country. Every true collector loves the fine old Australian stamps, and deeply deplores that their great interest should have been overshadowed by the prolific and ugly productions of the present century.

The Early Bolivians.



EVERYONE who has collected stamps that can be plated, owing to their distinctive features of engraving, must admit how interesting it is to examine a lot of stamps and to determine where a certain specimen belongs; that the search for the missing ones is a pleasure far surpassing the mere accumulation of stamps that do not require that careful study.

Many collectors, however, are deterred from such an undertaking, as they fear that they cannot stand the expense of plating such stamps as the early Philippines or the Sydney Views of New South Wales, or they do not consider the laureated heads of the latter country, the commoner varieties of the Cantonal stamps of Switzerland, or the cheaper stamps of many other countries worthy of the effort. If the interesting features of the stamps are not to be considered, but only their intrinsic value, then no philatelist would have perfect satisfaction who could not plate the Brattleboros or Buchanans of the United States of America, or the Reunion Islands, early Mauritius or Hawaiians.

From my own limited experience, however, it seems to me that the low-priced stamps that can be plated have many advantages over the high-priced ones, the principal one being that a greater supply of the former exists, and copies are likely to be found at any dealer's, whereas the latter are necessarily only in the hands of the few, and even with unlimited means at one's command great patience is required before completion is attained.

While in quest of an inexpensive but interesting subject for philatelic research I was induced to get together a collection of the first issue of Bolivia, and I must admit that those stamps present more features of interest than any that I had previously studied. The plating of the 50 and 100 centavos stamps, if confined to the 50 centavos, yellow, and 100 centavos, blue, is also one that involves little expense, and it may be regarded as an unnecessary expenditure, and only repetition, to collect more than distinctive shades of the 50 centavos, blue, and the 100 centavos, green, as they differ only in colour from the cheaper varieties.

The same is also true as to the 5 centavos, lilac, which is identical with the last printing of the 5 centavos, green.

There remains only the plating of the 10 centavos, brown, to be considered, and a complete plate of 78 of this value is somewhat expensive; but as the printing of this value is generally very poor and indistinct, I think that the average specialist may feel perfectly satisfied with sufficient copies to show the principal varieties and shades.

BOLIVIA.

Issue of 1867.

1. ENGRAVING.

1. 5 Centavos.

The 5 centavos stamps were printed from a line-engraved plate on copper, or, as one writer has stated, from one composed of an alloy of copper and lead, and consisted of six horizontal rows of twelve each; seventy-two in all.

The early impressions demonstrate that both engraver and printer did good work, and as each stamp was separately engraved, they all differ to a greater or lesser degree. They are rectangular in form, measuring $20\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. each, except in some instances where the length has been reduced somewhat by shrinkage of the paper used in some of the printings, as will more fully appear hereafter.

The design is rather striking, and consists of a condor in the centre, with outstretched wings, perched on a curved base, which is about 3 mm. high at the centre. This base has been generally termed "the globe," and in the descriptions that follow I shall also refer to it as such. The condor and the globe are enclosed in an upright oval, the height of which is about 17 mm. There is another oval outside of this, about 23 mm. high at the centre, and between these two ovals, on a white ground, appear in block letters the words "BOLIVIA" at the top, "CONTRATOS" at the right, "CORREOS" at the left, and "CENTAVOS" at the bottom.

In each of the four corners there is a small white oval containing the figure "5." The background inside of the centre oval is composed of vertical and diagonal lines, and outside of vertical and horizontal lines, except No. 12, which in the original engraving has also diagonal lines. Around the latter, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant, there is a rectangular frame, composed of a single line.

The colour employed in the printing was green of a great variety of shades, and, as will appear later, this was replaced by violet in the last printings.

Those printed in yellow-green are said to represent the very earliest printing, but I believe that olive-green was used at quite as early a date, if not earlier, as many copies printed in the latter shade are quite as sharp and clear in all details as any printed in the former shades.

The engraving of the plate as it appeared at first was of a character to interest any enthusiast of minor varieties, and the various retouches it received from time to time added materially to their number.

I believe that it is now the generally accepted theory, that of the 5 centavos, green, there are six types. These are determined by the character of the shading on "the globe." It seems to me that this is an arbitrary classification, and that one might just as well classify the stamps according to the incompleteness of the letter "A" in the words "BOLIVIA," "CONTRATOS," or "CENTAVOS," for it is unbarred in many copies, or according to the extra so-called "pinions," or want of them, on the wings of the bird, described by some to be an eagle, by others correctly as a condor. If the six types corresponded with the various printings or states of the plate, as it has been erroneously assumed by some that they do ("The plate of the 5 c. stamps was retouched five times, thus making six varieties, *the distinguishing*

characteristics being," etc., etc.—*Scott Catalogue*, 1902, p. 113), they would be a most desirable means of determining to which one various specimens belonged, but they do not.

The following quotations from the excellent and interesting work by H. R. Oldfield, Esq., entitled *How to Collect Bolivian Stamps*, together with other facts to which my attention has been drawn, demonstrate, I believe, the truth of this assertion:—"Type I. In this type the globe contains the vertical and the diagonal lines in combination. This represents the earliest state of the plate, and this combination is always found on the yellow-green stamps (*except No. 12*). It is also found upon all the other stamps of Plate I. *and upon rather more than half of those printed from Plate II.*"

"Type II. In this type, only diagonal lines are to be found upon the globe. All the other stamps (excepting No. 12 of Plate I.) which show only diagonal lines on the globe, are from Plate II., *and in only some twenty-six out of the seventy-two stamps on Plate II. have the traces of the vertical lines completely disappeared.*"

From this latter quotation it appears, therefore, that forty-six copies have traces of vertical lines, *and not diagonal lines only.*

In addition to the foregoing qualifications in the descriptions of Types I. and II., which are apparently inconsistent, an examination and comparison of No. 10 of Plate I. (plate in its original state) with a copy of No. 59 of Plate II. (plate re-engraved for the first time), will show, I think, how unreliable these type distinctions are, as a means of determining to which of the various stages of the plate a copy belongs, for the vertical lines show distinctly in the copy from Plate II., the re-engraved plate, and scarcely at all in the copy from Plate I., or the original state of the plate. Would it not be natural for one who was guided by the foregoing classification to conclude that the latter was the later printing of the two?

Again, according to Mr. Oldfield, *Type IV.*, consisting of *diagonal and horizontal lines* on the globe, is to be *found on Plates III., IV., and V.*, and *Type V., horizontal lines only* on globe, *on Plates III., IV., V., VI., and VII.;* and the copies he selected in order to illustrate Types III. and IV., and Types V. and VI., are Nos. 67 and 24, and Nos. 40 and 26, the two former being printed from what he has designated as Plate III., and the two latter from his Plate IV.

If, in addition, I can show that *Types II., IV., V., and VI. all exist upon one unsevered sheet* of seventy-two, it is evident that for the purpose of identification, as to which printing or state of the plate a copy belongs, that the *various shadings on the globe are no guide whatever.*

There appear to be some differences of opinion as to the number of retouches that the plate of the 5 centavos received, one authority stating that there were only two, others increasing it to four, six, and seven, and one writer states that the plates were recut more than seventy times. This is indeed appalling, and yet might at first be deemed worthy of credence, as it appeared in the *Philatelic Record* of 1898, p. 206; but the writer's other statements are so remarkable, as to the existence of an issue that was in use for seven years prior to the one of 1866, and as to there being two plates of each value of the 1866 issue, that I pass it without further comment,

even if "A Bolivian" did have such unusual opportunities for the investigation of the subject as he claims to have had.

It seems to be now generally believed that the plate of the 5 centavos was retouched six times, making seven different printings. From a careful examination of my own collection, which is by no means complete, I find that the plate, or at least portions of it, was retouched no less than ten times. These retouches I have thought it advisable to divide into *Re-engravings* and *Retouchings*. The re-engravings being where the plate was entirely gone over, and sustained therefrom a change in its general appearance, and the retouches where the work was slight, such as the renewal of letters, outlines to, and the general character of the engraving was still retained.

In my opinion there were FOUR RE-ENGRAVINGS and SIX RETOUCHES.

It seems to me that it is less confusing to classify the stamps according to these different engravings than according to "types," as that term has heretofore been understood, and that the illustration of a copy from the plate in its original condition and one of each of the four re-engravings would suffice, and enable anyone to determine where a copy belonged, without necessarily considering the retouches.

A complete plate of the 5 centavos in its earliest possible condition I have not been able to get together, or consult; but one of a comparatively early state shows that it contained many "errors" of omission and those occasioned by carelessness in the engraving. The former consist in the "A" being unbarred or appearing to be an inverted "V" in the words "CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS," and also in the defective engraving of the condor's wings, the latter in the unintentional slips of the engraver's tool.

The "A" of "BOLIVIA" is complete in all copies on the original plate.

The "A" of "CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS" is unbarred in Nos. 31, 32, *41*, 53, 54, 56, 66, 68, 69, and 70.

The "A" of "CONTRATOS" only is unbarred in Nos. 27, 28, *29*, 30, 33, 34, 42, 65, and 67.

The "A" of "CENTAVOS" only is unbarred in Nos. *23*, 50, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 71, and 72.

The shading of the right side of the globe consists of diagonal and vertical lines in some copies (as No. 28, for example); in more or less diagonal ones, running in opposite directions (as No. 1). No. 14 is the only copy which has incomplete curved lines on the globe, and No. 12 the only one with the background outside of the centre oval composed of diagonal, horizontal, and vertical lines.

The top of the left wing of all of the stamps on the plate is shaded by a number of short dashes, except No. 48, where the shading was omitted.

In *How to Collect Bolivian Stamps*, Mr. Oldfield describes and illustrates No. 57 as having no pinions to right wing and two short horizontal lines below the "C" of "CORREOS." It is perhaps interesting to note that the illustration of this stamp, which he denotes variety No. 1, shows the "A" of "CENTAVOS" barred, and therefore must be a "retouched" copy, as other copies show it incomplete in this respect.

ENGRAVER'S SLIPS.

No. 3, in lower left oval.
No. 5, in lower right oval.
No. 11, top of left wing.
No. 13, through "S" of "CENTAVOS" (Oldfield's variety No. 2).
No. 14, from centre oval above "N" of "CENTAVOS."
No. 18, between "N" and "T" of "CENTAVOS."
No. 19, on right wing below lower row of pinions.
No. 21, through lower right oval to frame line.
No. 23, in globe over "N" of "CENTAVOS."
No. 27, crossing from background on right side to frame line (Oldfield's variety A).
No. 32, in lower right oval.
No. 36, in "O" of "BOLIVIA."
No. 41, in upper left oval.
No. 42, in left upper corner (Oldfield's variety No. 3).
No. 43, from background at right to frame line.
No. 44, between "S" of "CONTRATOS" and "S" of "CENTAVOS" ("A" of "BOLIVIA" touches upper right oval).
No. 47, in lower left corner of background.
No. 50, consisting of two short lines in outer edge of large oval, one between "C" and "O," the other after "S" of "CORREOS."
No 57, between "C" of "CORREOS" and "C" of "CENTAVOS."
No. 58, in upper right corner of background.
No. 67, same as in No. 27.

RETOUCHES.

As hereinbefore stated, I consider the simple strengthening of the lettering, oval line, shading on the globe and the eagle, under this head, and where the engraver's work was sufficiently thorough to change the general character of the engraving, I shall designate it a re-engraving for the purpose of distinction. Judging from all the stamps and blocks of stamps that I have seen, it appears that the lower rows on the plate became worn first and were retouched in the manner indicated.

A comparison of two complete sheets from the retouched plate corroborates this view, for the upper four rows show that very slight changes were made, while, as will appear hereafter, the two lower rows were in the hands of the engraver at least three times.

With the exception of No. 12, a corner stamp, none of the copies showing more than one retouching, to which attention will be called, are from above the fifth and sixth rows of the plate.

In certain copies the additions made by the engraver are very insignificant and remarkable, and for this reason extremely interesting; but they render the classification according to the order in which they were made most difficult.

The most that I shall attempt to demonstrate now is that the plate was retouched at least three different times before being re-engraved for the first time.

As already shown by the two copies of No. 57, one with the "A" unbarred, the other with it barred, the engraver's attention was evidently called to this defect, and he was directed to remedy it.

Many copies show that this was done. Comparing the early copies of my reconstructed plate with two sheets printed after retouching of the plate, it

appears that all of the copies with unbarred "A's" in the word "CENTAVOS" had this defect remedied except one, No. 23. But, strange to say, all the defective "A's" in "CONTRATOS" were apparently unnoticed, for they remained unaltered.

At first I erroneously thought that this completion of the "A's" constituted the first retouch of the plate.

Nos. 53, 54, and 55 in early condition show that in each the "A's" of "CENTAVOS" were unbarred. An unsevered strip of Nos. 52–55 shows that only No. 55 has the "A" of "CENTAVOS" completed, demonstrating that the corrections were not all made at the same time. In this case this is especially surprising, as a comparison of the two copies of Nos. 53 and 54 shows that those in the strip have the outer edge of the left wing of the condor strongly redrawn. Could anything demonstrate more clearly how erratic the engraver's work was? Later the "A's" of the other copies were completed, as hereinbefore stated.

That this erratic method of procedure was not isolated is shown by the examination of a comparatively early copy of No. 68, a strip of Nos. 66, 67, and 68, and two later copies of Nos. 66 and 67. In the first the "A's" of both "CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS" are unbarred. In the strip the "A" of "CENTAVOS" of this stamp (No. 68) has been completed, but not of No. 66; the later single copy of No. 66 shows this defect remedied, and the second copy of No. 67 the somewhat remarkable addition of *a single line* to the right talon of the condor.

That this is really the case, and not due to defective printing, the examination of other copies of No. 67 will show.

Almost as remarkable is the engraver's treatment of No. 66. In addition to completing the "A" of "CENTAVOS," he has added *four short strokes* to the breast of the condor. A comparison of the same stamp in the strip of three before referred to, with the single copy, shows this addition also.

No. 56. An early copy of this stamp shows the "A" of "CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS" to be unbarred, a later one shows the "A" of "CENTAVOS" barred, and one of a subsequent printing *an additional line* at the top of the neck of the condor.

No. 57. In the early copy of this type the "A" of "CENTAVOS" only is unbarred. The latest one shows this defect remedied, and a similar *additional line* at the top of the neck of the condor.

No. 58 has also in the early copy the "A" of "CENTAVOS" unbarred. In a later one the "A" is barred. I desire to call especial attention to this stamp. It is such a very clear specimen that, were it not for the fact that a still earlier one shows the "A" of "CENTAVOS" incomplete, it might be taken for an early print. This is important in the consideration of whether or not certain copies show evidences of retouching. The last copy of No. 58 shows also *an additional line* on the neck of the condor.

What I have stated about No. 57 is also true of No. 59.

The lettering of No. 60 was correctly executed in the original engraving, but subsequent copies show also that the neck of the condor was adorned with *an additional line.*

One can understand the motives that prompted the engraver to complete

the defective "A's" in "CENTAVOS," and can attribute his failure to do so in "CONTRATOS" to the fact that those defective "A's" escaped his notice, but it does seem most remarkable that the slight addition of a short *scarcely perceptible* line at the top of the neck of the condor should have been deemed essential.

I have called attention to this slight addition in a number of types, perhaps more frequently than I should; but if I had not found these several copies with and without it, I might have agreed with certain sceptical experts, to whom I have shown them, that this variety was simply due to the more or less complete inking of the plate.

No. 70. An early specimen of this type I have not seen. The earliest one in my possession has the "A" of "CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS" unbarred. It is the only one of the seventy-two types that I have seen in which the condor has no beak. This defect may be due to wearing of the plate. Experts in engraving have positively pronounced this a copy from a retouched plate; I think the strong line on the edge of the left wing, and also the lines on the head and body of the condor, sufficiently establish this fact.

Later copies show that another retouch took place: the "A" of "CENTAVOS" is barred, a beak has been added to the condor, and the background outside of the large central oval, especially on the upper right-hand side, has been partially renewed. A subsequent or third retouch shows especially in the renewal of the lines of the background, and in the again noticeable short lines on the neck of the condor, similar to those in Nos. 56–60.

No. 71. All of the earliest copies of No. 71 that I have seen show unmistakable evidences of retouching. The second retouching of the plate shows the "A's" of "CENTAVOS" barred; and the third also an additional line on the neck of the condor and the strengthening of the background.

It is a somewhat difficult matter to find just the copies of a certain type that one requires in order to demonstrate retouches, especially more than one. I have seen and examined many of a certain type, all of which proved to be from the *state* of the plate. I shall call attention to one more type in order to fortify my statement that at least three retouches took place before the first re-engraving of the plate, and that is No. 12.

In the first attempt to improve the condition of the plate, it is evident that the lettering, oval lines, and frame received the engraver's attention principally. In the second, the shadings on the body, and the outlines of the wings of the condor, the figure "5" in the four corner ovals, and the renewal of the background show his work. The engraver's slip, commencing at the outer frame line, just above the "L" of "BOLIVIA," is apparent for the first time. In the third retouch the lettering, and the shading on the body of the condor on the left-hand side, and of the "feather" lines on the wings, show that this is not simply a stronger printer's impression. In corroboration of this, note also that the centre line of the "R" of "CONTRATOS" in the second retouch is straight, while in the third it is slanting.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on February 19th, 1904.

(*Continued from page* 78.)

TRANSVAAL FIRST REPUBLIC, 1869–1877.

Reference List.

GROUP I.

SUB-GROUP A.

Type I.

Printed in Germany, by Herr Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and thence forwarded to the Transvaal in two consignments of June, 1869, and October, 1869.

Paper.—Thin, hard, white, compact paper, unwatermarked, showing no meshes.

Gum.—White or whitish, generally crinkly.

Impression.—Usually very clear printing of good workmanship, but heavily printed copies of some values are occasionally found.

Three values—1d., 6d., and 1s.

Imperforate.

1d. Brownish carmine-lake.
Orange-red (?).

6d. Pale ultramarine.
Bright ultramarine.

1s. Deep brownish green.

Variety—Tête-bêche.

1s. Deep brownish green.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Orange-red (light shades).

Variety—Horizontal pair, imperforate vertically between the stamps.

1d. Intense scarlet-vermilion.

N.B.—These intense scarlet-vermilion stamps were printed from an earlier plate, in which the impressions were closer together than in the pair of plates of this value, which were subsequently sent to the Transvaal.

6d. Pale ultramarine.
Deep ultramarine.

Variety—Rouletted horizontally, imperforate vertically.

N.B.—So far, only varieties of the right plate of the 6d. are known.

1s. Deep brownish green.
Emerald (verdigris) green.

N.B.—Heavily printed as well as clearly printed copies of this shade exist.

1s. Yellow-green.

The following proofs are known :—

(*a*) Of the 1d. and 1s., from the normal plates in slate-lilac on thin, white, compact, hard paper. Imperf. or rouletted 16.

(*b*) Of the 1s., from the same plates and on similar paper as (*a*) in deep dull blue. There is a tête-bêche pair in the Tapling Collection.

(*c*) Of the 1d., 6d., and 1s. printed in dull chalky blue on thin, bluish, hard paper, rouletted 16. Some specimens are found with a trial print of the 1s. in green on the back of the proofs.

(*d*) Of the 1s., printed from the experimental plates described in the text above (*vide* vol. xiii. p. 273) as having the blocks arranged more closely than in the normal plates. These exist in dark purple, and are printed on thin, hard, compact, white paper.

Sub-Group B.

Type II.

Sub-type *a* (*i.e.* with no spur on the leg of the Eagle).

Printed from a plate or plates in at least one of which the blocks were in alternately reversed rows.

I.

Paper.—Medium, almost opaque, smooth, compact paper, slightly toned, probably by the gum, showing only very slight traces of webbed grain. (N.B.—This paper differs from that used for the stamps of Sub-group A.)

Gum.—Smooth, yellowish.

Impression.—Clear printing.

Imperforate.	*Rouletted* 16.
3d. Pale reddish lilac.	† 3d. Pale reddish lilac.
Variety—Tête-bêche vertically (more accurately *tête-à-tête*).	† 3d. Pale mauve.
* 3d. Pale bright mauve.	

* As to this stamp, see *supra*, vol. xiii. p. 296, *note*.

II.

Paper.—Thin, wove, soft paper showing the open webbed grain distinctly.

Gum.—Unknown.

Impression.—Heavy.

Rouletted 16.

† 3d. Dull mauve.

† Genuinely used specimens of these stamps are known ; but as only single copies have been seen, it is impossible to say whether they were printed from the plates in which the rows of impressions were alternately reversed.

Sub-Group C.

Type II.

Sub-type *b* (*i.e.* with the spur on the leg of the Eagle).

Printed from plates, two of which were subsequently sent out to the Transvaal and used for all the local printings of the 3d. In these plates all the impressions are of sub-type *b*, and none are inverted.

I.

Paper } Same as in Sub-group A (*i.e.* Otto's 1d., 6d., and 1s.).
Gum }

Impression.—Clear.

Rouletted 16.

3d. Pale reddish mauve; mauve; violet; deep cold violet.

There is no doubt that the 8,000 3d. printed by Otto, which arrived in the Transvaal in June, 1871, were stamps of this class and probably in more than one shade, but some specimens of this class were probably forwarded to the Transvaal Government at an earlier date.

Special list of well-known varieties of the 3d. of both sub-types which were probably unlawfully printed by Otto from plates retained by him, no satisfactory *obliterated* copies being known.

SUB-TYPE A. (Eagle without spur.)

(I.) *Paper.*—Medium, white, soft, compact.
Gum.—Smooth, whitish.
Impression.—Heavy.

Imperforate.

3d. Plum.

N.B.—No *tête-à-tête* varieties exist on the known blocks of these stamps.

(II.) *Paper.*—Thin, compact, hard, white.
Gum.—Unknown.
Impression.—Clear.

Rouletted 16.

3d. Ochre.

SUB-TYPE B. (Eagle with spur.)

(III.) *Paper.*—Thin, compact, hard, white, showing no meshes (usually thinner and more transparent than that of Sub-group A).
Gum.—Whitish, crinkly.
Impression.—Clear.

Rouletted 16.

3d. Pale reddish lilac, plum,* dull blue, rose.

* Frequently found with the obliteration of three concentric rings and numeral.

(IV.) *Paper.*—Medium to stout, compact, somewhat surfaced, and toned yellowish, probably through the action of the gum.
Gum.—Smooth, yellow.
Impression.—Heavy.

Imperforate.

3d. Bright, rich, reddish mauve. | 3d. Dull purple.

NOTE.—This special list is essentially an attempt to describe the several varieties of Otto's printings of the 3d. which have come under my notice, particularly with reference to the extracts above given from the con-

temporary records of the 3d. stamps prior to July, 1871. The 3d. stamps in pink, ochre, or blue, although printed before 1871, were unauthorised by the Transvaal Postal Authorities; but some of the 3d. in blue, as stated in the text above, appear to have been on sale at the Pretoria Post Office in the year 1880 (*vide* vol. xiii. p. 295).

Special List of Contemporary Records of the 3d. prior to July, 1871.

"Violet," imperforate. *Le Timbre-Poste*, January, 1870, vol. viii. p. 2.

"Violet vif," imperforate (*tête-à-tête*). *Le Timbrophile*, January 30th, 1870, p. 504.

"Rich bright violet," imperforate. *The Philatelist*, 1st February, 1870, vol. iv. p. 23.

"Beautiful mauve," "imperforate," "thicker paper." *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, February, 1870, vol. viii. p. 27.

"Violet," imperforate. *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, March, 1870, vol. viii. p. 43.

"Violet," rouletted. *Le Timbre-Poste*, June, 1870, vol. viii. p. 44.

"Light to rich deep violet," rouletted ("now in active service"). *The Philatelist*, 1st July, 1870, vol. iv. p. 85.

"Violet vif," rouletted. *Le Timbrophile*, 30th June, 1870, p. 541.

Shades—"Lilac," rouletted
"Rich mauve," rouletted
"Bluish mauve," rouletted } *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, 1st August, 1870, vol. viii. p. 121.

"Colour essays"—(pink)
(blue) } *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, September, 1870, vol. viii. p. 138.

"Buff." *The Philatelist*, November, 1870, vol. iv. p. 139.

"Bleu"
"Bleu vif"
"Rose vif" } *Le Timbrophile*, 30th December, 1870, p. 568.

"Violet," rouletted and imperforate. Jeppe's letter of 15th February, 1871, published in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, of May, 1871, vol. ix. p. 80.

"Pale violet,"<br>"Deep violet," } rouletted or imperforate, the imperforate in alternately reversed rows. { *The Philatelist*, April, 1871, vol. v. p. 61.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1906.

WE are informed that after a protracted examination of all the galleries available, the Executive Committee of the London Exhibition have decided upon the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. This fine building, entirely new, will afford the most ample accommodation, the large hall being of dimensions far beyond that of any similar building in the metropolis. This locale, though fairly central, being adjacent to Victoria Street, is unfortunately not in any big thoroughfare, as in previous instances, but we understand that the Committee had practically no option, all the noted picture and art galleries being engaged at the height of the London season. A proper measure of publicity will, however, doubtless attract the requisite number of visitors to what will assuredly be the finest display of stamps ever seen.

The work of the prospectus has also been thoroughly entered upon by the Committee. We learn that it is in a forward state, and that it will contain novel features that should conduce to very keen competition on a truly international basis.

FRENCH COLONIAL STAMPS ASPERSED.

WE much regret to learn from various sources that there are grave dissensions within the ranks of the Société Française de Timbrologie, and, without expressing any opinion as to our friends' affairs, we can but devoutly wish that the lions may speedily lie down with the lambs in philatelic amity. In the course of the wordy warfare that has ensued, the question of the validity of two rather important French Colonial stamps has arisen, and in the interest of our readers we deem it advisable to name these particular specimens in order that their proper position may be defined. They are—

MARTINIQUE.

1886, 5 c. on 20 centimes, green.
1888, 15 c. on 4 centimes, violet.

These two stamps are catalogued respectively 500 and 350 francs, and in view of these respectable prices their authenticity should be beyond question. It is to be anticipated that the French Society will be able to give information on the subject of these stamps, which, it is stated, are quoted for sale by a prominent member of that body.

PENNY POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

THE Postmaster-General announces that arrangements have been made for the reduction of the letter postage to Australia to 1d. per half-ounce. The change took effect from April 1st, and from the same date the postage on letters from Australia to the United Kingdom was reduced to 2d. per half-ounce.

This reduction, so long anticipated, will be keenly appreciated by everyone connected with stamps, and we trust that it will not be long before the expansion of correspondence enables our Australian cousins to completely reciprocate in the establishment of a universal penny rate. We have elsewhere alluded to this interesting feature in philatelic history.

DEATH OF HERR PAUL LIETZOW.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death of this well-known German philatelist and writer, which sad event took place in Berlin on the 19th February. Herr Lietzow, who was in his sixty-third year, was originally destined for the book trade, but, according to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, turned in 1874 to the stamp world, which he never after forsook. From the year 1877, when he commenced writing, to his latest days he was an indefatigable philatelic author and compiler, and was associated with the editorship and publication of numerous German albums and catalogues. Herr Lietzow had a wide knowledge in all fields of stamps and their literature, he was of an amiable and engaging disposition, and his death will be deeply felt by his numerous friends in Germany, and deplored by philatelists all over the world.

UNIFIED POSTAL AND RECEIPT STAMPS FOR INDIA.

WE are indebted to Mr. Wilmot Corfield for the following information, contained in the Calcutta *Statesman* of March 18th.

The pen-marking of postage stamps is to be made illegal in India, as it has long been at home, in order to enable the introduction of the much-needed unified stamp for postal and revenue purposes. It is notified in the *Gazette* that, with effect from the 1st proximo, the postage on a postal article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect; or has any word, letter, figure, or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of the Government, before posting; provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials traced in minute holes.

To the Editor of the "Statesman."

SIR,—The official notification in the *Gazette* [referred to in above paragraph—ED.] to the effect that as from the 1st April the pen-marking of postage stamps is prohibited in India in view to the introduction of unified stamps (not "a stamp," for *three* at least will be necessary) for postal and receipt purposes brings with it the prospect of important additions to the postal catalogue of Indian issues. No Indian postal or receipt stamp has as yet been officially (as in England) declared obsolete, and if the English precedent under similar circumstances to those now arising is followed, enabling Indian receipt stamps to render postal services with retrospective effect, the following combined postal-receipt stamps are possible:—

Receipt Stamps (Queen's Head).

1860. 1 a. lilac; perf. 15 × 15½.
do. imperf.
do. blued paper.
1861. Provisional ½ a., lilac; perf. 15 × 15½; surcharged in yellow-green.
do. blued paper.
1861. do. ½ a., lilac; perf. 15 × 15½; surcharged in blue-green.
do. blued paper.
1861. ½ a., lilac; perf. 15 × 15½.
do. blued paper.
1869. 1 a., lilac; perf. 15 × 15½.
do. blued paper.
1883. 1 a., lilac; perf. 14.
do. blued paper.
1886. 1 a., lilac; perf. 14; second watermark.
do. blued paper.

Receipt Stamp (Emperor's Head).

1903. 1 a., lilac.

Provisional stamps bearing a surcharge indicating that they are for either postal or receipt purposes:—

The current ¼ a., postage stamp.
do. ½ a. do.
do. 1 a. do.
do. 1 a., receipt stamp.

Permanent stamps of a new design indicating as part of the design that they are for either purpose:—

¼ a.
½ a.
1 a.

March 18th.

Yours, etc.,
W. CORFIELD.

LAST YEAR'S NEW ISSUES.

WE are glad to note from M. Maury's useful summary of the new issues for 1904 that their volume has considerably decreased. Last year 766 new stamps were issued, as against 1,183 for 1903 and 1,017 for 1902. This is a substantial reduction, and one that we hope may be continued and accentuated; but even this number is formidable when we remember that all minor varieties and entires are excluded from M. Maury's calculation. Of the 766 new stamps for 1904, only forty-seven were Europeans, and once more we call the attention of all thoughtful philatelists to the marked contrast as regards European new issues with other parts of the world. It may be truthfully said that Europe is the one portion of the globe (with a few trifling exceptions) that issues its stamps wholly and solely in accordance with public requirements. The day will therefore assuredly come—when many other countries' issues have been long dead and buried under countless latter-day rubbish—that Europeans will reassert their claims on the collector of the future as the most pure and honest stamps in the world.

EXHIBITION OF FISCAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

THE very central locale of this Exhibition, held at Exeter Hall, Strand, on the 7th and 8th of this month, was doubtless a prime factor in the undoubted success that attended the efforts of the Committee. The exhibits were very numerous and varied, although perhaps there was hardly sufficient competition in the minor countries, while the collections sent from India evinced the wide interest taken in fiscal philately by Anglo-Indians, prominent among them being Messrs. Stewart-Wilson and C. S. F. Crofton. The success of the Exhibition was also in no small measure due to the co-operation of Mr. Walter Morley, of Catford, whose name appears no less than thirty-four times in the list of Prizes, Diplomas, and Commendeds.

The Catalogue, which gives a most able *résumé* of the history of Fiscals and of the exhibits generally, shows that practically every colony in the British Empire was well represented, and that most of the rarities were shown. The exhibitors included the Governments of Canada, Natal, and West Australia, the British South Africa Company, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher (all members of the London Philatelic Society), Messrs. Hinton, Hadlow, A. P. Pearce, and many other well-known names, in addition to those previously referred to.

The Exhibition was well attended. In addition to the Exhibition Committee and members of the Fiscal Philatelic Society, many hundreds of visitors were present, inclusive of many members of the London Philatelic Society, and we congratulate the Exhibition Committee upon the success that has justly attended their arduous labours, not the least of which was the mounting of two hundred frames of exhibits. The judges were Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, W. Morley, A. P. Pearse, and H. Thompson, and we append a list of their awards. It should, however, be mentioned that in almost every class extra diplomas were granted; while other exhibits were "highly commended."

LIST OF AWARDS.

CLASS I.

1st Prize, W. Morley . . Ceylon
2nd „ C. S. F. Crofton . India

CLASS II.

1st Prize, Gilbert and Köhler, Mauritius
2nd „ T. P. Dorman . Canada

CLASS III.

1st Prize, W. Morley . . Victoria
2nd „ L. S. Wells . St. Vincent

CLASS IV.

1st Prize, W. Morley . Queensland
2nd „ W. Hadlow . Queensland

CLASS V.

1st Prize, W. Morley British E. Africa

CLASS VI.

1st Prize, O. Marsh . . Malta

CLASS VII.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Diploma, E. Cornish.

CLASS VIII.—RARE FISCALS.

1st Prize, Gilbert and Köhler.
2nd „ W. Morley.

CLASS IX.—TELEGRAPHS.

1st Prize, C. S. F. Crofton . Ceylon

CLASS X.—TELEGRAPHS.

1st Prize, W. Morley, Natal, Canada, Cashmere, Sudan

CLASS XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1st Prize, Gilbert and Köhler, General Collection

CLASS XII.—PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

1st Prize, C. Nissen Ceylon and Cape

PHILATELY ON THE RIVIERA.

WE have received the following communication from a correspondent who has been sojourning in the sunny south of France, and although we cannot vouch for the accuracy of our friend's classification, we venture to quote his remarks in the original :—

"The attractions in this part of the world are so numerous and varied that one's stamp proclivities are more apt to be implied than expressed. I have been to some of the stamp shops in Nice, Cannes, and other places on the Riviera, but have never yet come across any well-known collector on the hunt, so I take it that these philatelic tastes are allowed to lie dormant for the nonce. In my stay at Monte Carlo I have, however, seen or heard of the following well-known philatelic lions—some of them millionaires, I believe!: Messrs. W. B. Avery, J. D. Rockefeller, Alberto Philip, Baron de Rothschild, C. J. Phillips, Pierrepont Morgan, W. H. Peckitt, C. H. Smith Ryland, P. Mirabaud, M. P. Castle, Dr. Stanley Taylor, Vanderbilt, etc." [We rather doubt if our correspondent is correct in assuming that these gentlemen are all philatelists, or even if they be millionaires.—ED.]

Review.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.*



THERE is at least one feature of redeeming merit, from the reviewer's point of view, with regard to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' New Catalogue—that of novelty. We have been so long accustomed to the normal size of our Scott, Senf, or Gibbons, that the appearance of the 1905 Edition of the latter, enlarged alike in height and width by an inch, almost gives a shock to our philatelic nerves. Although, however, the book has largely increased its dimensions, it has assuredly not gained in weight, and has much diminished in thickness owing to the employment of a fine thin surfaced paper. Taken altogether, its portability—a very important feature in a catalogue—may be said not to be materially detracted from. The reason for this alteration of dimension lies in the fact that the old illustrations, having served on several previous occasions, had (as we have before now pointed out) become much deteriorated, and in replacing them Messrs. Stanley Gibbons very wisely decided to substitute for the previous small illustrations, *clichés* of the full size of the stamps. The new blocks are, with few exceptions, excellent in their distinctness, and the Catalogue may now truthfully be described as being free from the last blot on its escutcheon. We are informed that the cost of these new illustrations approaches £800, nor are we therefore surprised that the retail price of the Catalogue has been slightly advanced. The letterpress of the book again bespeaks the laborious and

* *Postage Stamps of Great Britain and the British Colonies*, vol. i. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

painstaking accuracy of the philatelist, and it is sad indeed to think that one who bore the greatest burden of the work will no more co-operate in its production.

There are several novel features in the 1905 Edition, among which may be cited the following, using the words of the publishers themselves :—

"In the last edition we announced that we had ceased to price unused British Official stamps; but now that these have been withdrawn from use, and the authorities do not object to their sale in small quantities, we have in the present edition priced such as we had in stock at the time of going to press. In like manner, finding from inquiries made that in many colonies similar stamps, *e.g.* 'Officials,' 'Service,' 'O.S.' Postage Dues, etc., have at one time or another been sold to the public, we again quote prices for such as have thus been legitimately obtained, and which we had in stock at the time of going to press.

"It has not been necessary to rewrite many lists in Part I., but we would draw especial attention to that of TRANSVAAL, 1869 to 1878, which has been —we hope finally and completely—listed, following the exhaustive researches of Mr. R. B. Yardley, whose aid in preparing this new list we most gratefully acknowledge. UGANDA has also been rewritten on the lines of the articles published by Mr. C. J. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal.* The stamps of SCINDE were really the first postage stamps used in India, and have now been placed in their proper place in front of the Indian general issues. The stamps of India overprinted for use in the Native States, such as Chamba, etc., have been rearranged according to the excellent handbook published by the Philatelic Society of India. The illustrations of the watermarks used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for stamps printed by them for various colonies and possessions have been grouped together on page xiv. of the introductory notes, and reference is now made to them thus, instead of, as in previous Catalogues, under each particular colony."

Many of the other colonies have been improved, and notably in the lists of the Australian Colonies will be found innovations, alterations, aud improvements. We have, in a word, nothing but praise for this splendid Catalogue, which, alike for originality and completeness, stands unbeaten in the philatelic world. The question of prices is one that has received very careful attention at the hands of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, and it was an open secret that many of the older Colonial stamps would develop an upward tendency. This surmise is fully borne out, but we may say that the firm has done its sprinting gently, and that the rise has, with a few exceptions, been a gradual and judicious levelling up—borne out in the majority of cases by the increasing scarcity of the older stamps of our Colonies. These fine old issues are always worthy of careful handling in the market, and if so treated will constitute themselves in the future the Consols of philatelic investment.

We should add that the 1905 Edition is much improved in its outward garb by a bright carmine binding, with gold lettering, that has quite an attractive appearance, and that its printing reflects the highest credit upon Messrs. Brendon and Son.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We read in the *S. C. F* that the white court size reply cards are now on sale in the new yellow-green shade of the stamp.

Post Card.

½d. + ½d., yellow-green on white.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The 24 cents on the new multiple watermarked paper has reached *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

24 c., lilac and green; on new paper.

CANADA.—A small addition to the set of King's Head stationery is made by *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Envelope.

1 c., deep blue-green on white.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the ½d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s. values of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesives.

½d., green; new wmk.
2½d., ultramarine; new wmk.
6d., brown ,,
1s., orange-brown ,,

CEYLON.—The 2 r. 25 c. on the new watermarked paper has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2 r. 25 c., brown and green; new paper.

CYPRUS.—The appearance of the 12 piastres on the new watermarked paper has been announced.

Adhesive.

12 piastres, red-brown and black; on new paper.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—We understand from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following additional values of King's Heads have been seen, all on the new watermarked paper:—

Adhesives.

2d., dark violet; new wmk.
6d., orange-yellow ,,
1s., light-brown ,,

LABUAN.—On the authority of a Continental journal, *Ewen's Weekly* lists the $2 and $5, North Borneo design, overprinted "LABUAN."

Adhesives.

$2, olive-green.
$5, violet.

MALAY STATES.—Another value with multiple watermark is reported by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown C A multiple.
8 c., blue and black.

NORTH BORNEO.—From the same source we hear of the $2, olive-green, being overprinted "BRITISH PROTECTORATE."

Adhesive.

$2, olive-green; overprinted as above.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—We gather from the *Philatelic Record* that the 5s. value, chronicled on page 19, has the old single CA watermark, and not the multiple CA.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that they have received the 5s. value on the new paper.

Adhesive.

5s., yellow and grey-black; on new paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—We are told in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 25 c. and 30 c. have appeared on the new paper.

Adhesives.

25 c., lilac and green; on new paper.
30 c., black on rose ,, ,,

TASMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 9d. value, watermarked V and Crown, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

9d., blue; V and Crown; perf. 11.

TURKS ISLANDS.—The ½d. stamp on the new paper has reached Messrs. Whitfield

King and Co., and *Ewen's Weekly* also lists the 1d. value.

Adhesives.

½d., green ; on new paper.
1d., carmine ,, ,,

EUROPE.

LEVANT.—*French Post Offices.*—The *M. J.* announces that the 15 c., pale red, of 1902, has been surcharged "1 Piastre—Beyrouth" in two lines, in black.

One thousand specimens thus treated were bought up, and are being offered for sale at 50 fcs. each.

It would seem to be an unnecessary issue.

Provisional.

1 pias. on 15 c., pale red, of 1902.

AMERICA.

ECUADOR.—A new set of Officials is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Officials.

The *Adhesives* of 1904 overprinted "OFICIAL" in rectangular frame, in red.

1 c., red and black.
2 c., blue ,,
5 c., yellow ,,
10 c., red ,,
20 c., blue ,,
50 c., yellow ,,

NICARAGUA.—We understand from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 10 c., violet, of 1902, has been surcharged "Vale c. 15," in deep bronze-blue.

Provisional.

"Vale c. 15," on 10 c., violet, of 1902.

PANAMA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* has received a post card from the Isthmus of the same design as the new 2 c.

Post Card. 2 centavos, carmine.

PERU.—A new 12 c. stamp, inscribed "UPU 1905," with a design of the "Municipal Institute of Hygiene," is chronicled by the *M. C.*

Adhesive.

12 centavos, dark blue (black centre) ; perf. 12.

URUGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new 10, 20, and 25 centesimos stamps, printed by the School of Arts and Trades.

The designs of 1890 for the 20 c. and 25 c., and of 1900–1 for the 10 c., have been taken, but all are poor lithographic imitations of the earlier issues.

Adhesives.

10 c., dull violet ; perf. 11½.
20 c., pale blue ,,
25 c. ,, brown ,,

VENEZUELA.—We do not know whether there have been any fresh editions of the interesting type-set labels of 1903, but some unchronicled varieties have been found in our publishers' stock.—*M. J.*

Guayana.—Type 42, with error "COREOS" for "CORREOS."

25 c., black on *pale blue.*

Type 43, error of colour.

50 c., black on *deep red.*

Marino.—Type 44, variety with name in smaller type, measuring 7½ mm. in length, instead of 9 mm.

5 c., black on *deep red.*
10 c. ,, *yellow.*
25 c. ,, *pale grey granite.*
50 c. ,, *pink.*
1 b. ,, *pale blue.*

We are also shown a *tête-bêche* horizontal pair of the 25 c., one stamp of which has the name in large type, and the other has it in small. All these bear the word "CORREOS," in an arch, over an ornament, with the name "GUIRIA" or "YRAPA" below, hand-stamped in *carmine*, but we take this to be an obliteration, struck to order.

Maturin.—Type 45, error of colour.

50 c., black on *orange.*

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—We gather from the *A. J. P.* and *Ewen's Weekly* that the colours of the surcharges noted on page 55 should be blue on the ¼ g., ½ g., and 2 g., and black on the 1 g., 4 g., 8 g., and 16 g.

The latter journal, on Continental authority, states that 500 specimens of the ¼ g. surcharged "Malekathe" in Ethiopian characters, have been additionally surcharged "05."

Adhesive.

"05," in blue, on ¼ g., green ; surcharged "Malekathe."

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—A new set, type of 1900 issue, but values in heller, comes to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

2½ heller, brown.
4 ,, green.
7½ ,, carmine.
15 ,, ultramarine.
20 ,, black and orange on buff.
30 ,, ,, carmine ,,
45 ,, ,, violet.
60 ,, ,, carmine on rose.

All perf. 14.

GUADELOUPE.—We have received a set of pictorial Postage Due stamps for this colony, issued in Paris on 11 April, 1905. —*Ewen's Weekly.*

Postage Due Adhesives.
Perf. 14 × 13.
5 c., blue.
10 c., red-brown.
15 c., grey-green.
30 c., rose.
50 c., black.
60 c., orange.
1 f., violet.

MADAGASCAR.—*Ewen's Weekly* states on Continental authority that three thousand stamps of 5 fc. have been surcharged "5 centimes," and that the 20 c., red on green, of 1896, have been cut in half and overprinted "*Affft. spécial faute de figurines.*"

SPANISH COLONIES.—Specimens reach us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. of some new stamps for Fernando Poo and Spanish Guinea for 1905.

The following information is taken from the *M. J.*:—

"*Le J. des Ph.* gives us four long lists (Rio de Oro now having a set of its own) of colonial stamps of the type of 1903, the date only being changed, and the two minute values, ¼ c. and ½ c., being omitted. The colours are ingeniously rearranged, so we suppose we must copy the lists":

Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.

1 c., rose.	50 c., orange.
2 c., deep violet.	75 c., blue.
3 c., black.	1 p., brick-red.
4 c., red.	2 p., dark brown.
5 c., dark green.	3 p., vermilion.
10 c., blue-green.	4 p., dark bistre.
15 c., violet.	5 p., bronze-green.
25 c., carmine.	10 p., carmine.

Fernando Poo.

1 c., deep violet.	50 c., green.
2 c., black.	75 c., brick-red.
3 c., vermilion.	1 p., dark bistre.
4 c., dark green.	2 p., rose.
5 c., blue-green.	3 p., dark brown.
10 c., violet.	4 p., bronze-green.
15 c., carmine.	5 p., carmine.
25 c., orange.	10 p., deep blue.

Rio de Oro.

1 c., green.	50 c., dark green.
2 c., carmine.	75 c., violet.
3 c., bronze-green.	1 p., red-brown.
4 c., dark bistre.	2 p., orange.
5 c., vermilion.	3 p., lilac.
10 c., dark brown.	4 p., blue-green.
15 c., brick-red.	5 p., light blue.
25 c., blue.	10 p., red.

Spanish Guinea.

1 c., black.	50 c., blue.
2 c., green.	75 c., orange.
3 c., carmine.	1 p., carmine.
4 c., bronze-green.	2 p., violet.
5 c., dark bistre.	3 p., blue-green.
10 c., red.	4 p., dark green.
15 c., dark brown.	5 p., vermilion.
25 c., deep red.	10 p., blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1904–5.

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

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1904–5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 10th March, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Thomas William Hall, C. J. Daun, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, Robert Ehrenbach, J. A. Tilleard, F. Ransom, and B. D. Knox.

In the absence of the Vice-President and Honorary Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 14th February were read and confirmed.

Mr. T. W. Hall then read a paper on the 1886–7 issues of the stamps of Tolima, containing a considerable amount of novel and interesting information and giving full description of the types and varieties to be found, with explanations as to the doubtful character of some of the abnormal varieties referred to in the catalogues. The paper was illustrated by Mr. Hall's fine collection of the stamps under consideration, and also by the collection of Dr. Michelsen, kindly lent to Mr. Hall for the occasion.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. N. Biggs, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hall for his paper and display, and to Dr. Michelsen for kindly sending his stamps for inspection.

The display of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's magnificent collection of the stamps of Western Australia was, in the absence of this gentleman, undertaken by Mr. E. D. Bacon. The collection, which is practically

complete, containing nearly all the great varieties, including the 4d. with inverted swan, was examined with great interest by the members present, and on the motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Fulcher, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Hausburg and Mr. Bacon for their services in connection with the display.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1904–5 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 24th March, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, H. J. Duveen, Ernest A. Elliott, Douglas Ellis, A. W. Maclean, W. V. Morten, C. J. Daun, T. Maycock, C. McNaughtan, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, A. R. Barrett, J. A. Tilleard, and B. D. Knox. Visitor: J. E. Duveen.

The Vice-President and the Honorary Vice-President being still abroad, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon. The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Honorary Secretary reported the receipt from the Philatelic Society of India of a copy of the recently published work on *The Adhesive, Fiscal, and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, by Messrs. C. S. F. Crofton and W. Corfield, which was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the following candidates for membership, all of whom were duly elected members of the Society: Mr. A. D. Ferguson, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, and seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary; Mr. C. D. Choremi, proposed and seconded by the same members; Mr. Arthur Bagshawe, proposed by Mr. W. V. Morten, and seconded by the Honorary Secretary; Mr. W. Nordheimer, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, and seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a display of the Stamps of Queensland, by Mr. H. J. Duveen. The collection is one of the finest known collections of this country. It is practically complete and contains several stamps unknown in other collections. The arrangement and condition of the stamps were much admired, and the collection was inspected with the greatest interest by the members attending the meeting.

On the conclusion of the display, Mr. Hall moved a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Duveen, and the motion, which was seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, was carried unanimously.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

FEBRUARY 2ND.—"The Railway and Railway Letter Stamps of the British Isles," by Captain M. W. K. Connolly.

The paper and the display of this wonderfully complete and unique collection certainly surprised all the members, not only by the great variety of design, the large number of minor railways which few knew about, but by the immense number of minor varieties. In the matter of plating, in some cases it seemed quite as difficult as plating Sydney Views or Laureateds, and although they are not so popular as postage stamps, there is no doubt they are very interesting to those who choose this pleasant bypath from the main hobby.

Captain Connolly received a very hearty vote of thanks for his paper and display, also for a small collection of all the chief types of Railway and Railway Letter Stamps for the collection of the Society.

February 23rd.—270 lots belonging to the members were sold by auction at remunerative prices.

March 2nd.—"Roumania," Mr. H. Grindall. By gathering together all that had been previously written on the subject, by personal research, and by tracings showing the shape of the various sheets with two or four stamps omitted from the corner and left blank in the printing, Mr. Grindall gave an excellent paper. It was exhaustive and was well supplemented by his collection and those of the Society and of Messrs. Peck, Bamwell, Deakin, Usher, and Walker. The collection of the Rev. W. N. Usher was especially fine, containing practically everything from 1858 to the present time, used and unused: large numbers of the hand-stamped varieties, one stamp overlapping another; complete mint sheets of the 1862 issue, showing the arrangement of the types when printed from plates; corner blocks of subsequent issues, showing the blank spaces and superb ranges of shade. His notes were a good supplement to the previous paper, and his remarks showed how rarities of type and shade can be picked up from exchange packets if one will only specialise sufficiently in a country to really know the rare varieties and oddities. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Grindall for giving the paper, and to the Rev. W. N. Usher for the display of his collection, and their replies brought a very successful evening to a close.

At the above meetings the following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. V. Furminieux, T. J. W. Smith, T. G. Smith, H. J. Holmes, C. B. Purden, O. Zander E. Lodge, W. Gough, S. Bridge, J. M. Searle.

Votes of thanks were also entered on the minutes to the following donors to the collection: Mrs. Noel Lake, Rev. W. N. Usher, Messrs. C. McNaughtan, and P. Guerin.

Mr. W. Pimm's display will be on Thursday, April 13th, not 14th, as on programme.

Philatelic Society of India.

FORMED 6TH MARCH, 1897.

Council for the Year 1905-6.

President—
MR. C. STEWART-WILSON, I.C.S.

Vice-Presidents—
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
MR. W. DORNING BECKTON (Manchester).
MR. WILMOT CORFIELD (Calcutta).
THE HON. MR. C. F. LARMOUR (Calcutta).
THE HON. SIR DAVID MASSON, C.I.E. (Lahore).

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
MR. C. S. F. CROFTON, I.C.S., Camp (Nasik).

Librarian—
MR. TH. HOFFMANN, 22, Chowringhee (Calcutta).

MAJOR W. BARRATT, D.S.O., I.S.C. (Samana).
MR. J. A. E. BURRUP (Calcutta).
MR. J. T. CHAMBERLAIN, I.C.S. (Chanda).
LIEUT.-COL. G. F. A. HARRIS, I.M.S. (Calcutta).
LIEUT.-COL. C. P. LUKIS, I.M.S. (Agra).
LIEUT. A. E. STEWART (Baluchistan).

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday the 27th January, 1905, at 6 p.m. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson presided, and there was a fairly good attendance of Calcutta members. The provisional accounts for the year 1904 disclosed a satisfactory financial position, and the Hon. Treasurer was instructed to publish them in the *Journal* in due course. The Rules were amended so as to provide for the admission of "Life" members.

Since the last meeting the second edition (revised) of the Society's handbook on the surcharged stamps of Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, by Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones, has been published, and has met with a favourable reception, and the nucleus of a public collection of Indian stamps has been formed, the arrangements for continuing which were entrusted to Mr. Corfield.

An advance copy of the Society's new handbook on the Fiscal and Telegraph issues of British India, by Messrs. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., and W. Corfield, was laid on the table. The work is very fully illustrated and is the first of its kind to deal with the non-postal emissions of India. It covers all the ground from 1860 to the end of 1904, and deals with the following classes of stamps of both this and the last reign: Receipts, Foreign Bills, Customs, Share-transfers, Special Adhesives (including Hundis and Advocate, Attorney, and Vakil issues), Petitions, High Court, Small Cause Court, Calcutta Small Cause Court, Court Fees, Notarial, Forests, Postal Notes, Postal Service, and Telegraphs. Full reference lists are appended. The Secretary was instructed to submit copies to London in time for the forthcoming exhibition of the Fiscal Philatelic Society in Exeter Hall. It was reported that the Society's handbook on the Postal and Telegraph issues of British India, by Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg and C. Stewart-Wilson, is making good progress. It will be the most complete work on the subject yet attempted, and will be sumptuously illustrated and produced. Its appearance cannot, however, be looked for this year, as the detail work necessitated by its compilation is very considerable.

Mr. B. Gordon Jones was elected an honorary member of the Society, and arrangements made to assist the Irish National collection in Dublin with stamps still required for the completion of its Indian section. Mr. Hoffmann exhibited some choice collections of Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, and other issues, and the hope was expressed that a display of stamps by Indian collectors might be arranged for during the coming visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Honorary officers for the year 1905–6 were appointed, as shown above. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Sir David Masson, and Mr. Corfield did not offer themselves for re-election as Editor, Treasurer, and Secretary, as they were leaving for England shortly.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 28th and March 1st, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Finland, 10 p. purple-brown, error, defective	2	12	0
France, 1862, 20 c., blue, pair, *tête-bêche*,* mint	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, perf.,* mint	2	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1883, CA, 4d., blue,* with gum	5	0	0
Swazieland, 5s., inverted black surcharge,* mint	3	5	0
Zululand, 1st issue, 5s.,* mint	2	6	0
Barbados, 1852, half a 1d., blue on bluish, used as ½d., on entire	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d. on half, 5s.	4	0	0

	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls, full roulettes	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., crossed ovals, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1876, 12½, 4 c., blue	1	15	0
Jamaica, Fiscal postals, 5s. and 3d., on piece	3	3	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho	3	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	10	0
Trinidad, 1852, yellowish paper, 1d., deep blue	3	5	0
Ditto, Lady McLeod, cancellation removed, on entire	10	0	0
New South Wales, Reg., imperf., 6d., pair,* with gum, little soiled	6	6	0
Victoria, 1850, fine background and border, 2d., lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, perf., 3d., on piece	1	5	0
Ditto, 1857, serrated perfs., 6d., orange	3	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 1d., green, hor. strip of eight	2	12	6
Ditto, 1863, imperf., 4d., rose, pair	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, rouletted, 4d., on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 1s., "STAMP DUTY" *in blue*	4	0	0
Ditto, Registered, rouletted, on piece	3	10	0

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Sale of March 14th and 15th, 1905.

Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R.",* no gum	7	12	6
Ditto, 2s., pale blue,* mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 1872, 8d., orange, *Plate* 2, imperf.*	3	12	6
British Bechuanaland, ½d., surcharge in red and in black*	6	0	0
Ditto Protectorate, twice on ½ vermilion, pair,* mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d.,* ditto	3	17	6
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals, on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, 1896, 1d. on 3d.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 4s.	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair,* mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 5s., pair	2	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	3	7	6
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* mint	6	10	0
Lagos, CC, 12½, 1s. (value 15½ mm.),*	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s. (value 16½ mm.),* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 2s. 6d., olive-black	4	0	0
Ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto,* mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 5s., blue	5	5	0
Ditto, 5s., ditto,* mint	6	0	0
Mauritius, Two cents on 38 c., double surcharge	2	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., buff	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., rose, superb, on piece	2	12	0
Ditto, postage in tall capitals, 1d., bright red, mint*	2	4	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., rose, surcharged four times,* mint	3	5	0
Sierra Leone, no wmk., 12½, on white, 6d.,* mint	2	8	0
Ditto, CA, 4d., blue,* mint pair	12	10	0
Zululand, 5s.,* mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 5s., used	2	7	6
British Guiana, 1888–9, $1, green, on entire	2	14	0
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow,* mint	5	15	0

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Sale of March 28th and 29th, 1905.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., deep blue,* part gum	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair,* full gum, creased	4	5	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d.,*	1	17	0
Ditto, 1867–80, 2s., brown	2	4	0
Naples, ½ T, cross	2	10	0
Philippines, 1854, 5 c., orange, type A,* little defective	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of four, used	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., pale rose, blocks of five. £8 10s. and	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 r., dull green, block of ten	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate-blue, "CORROS" error	7	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 5 c., bright red	2	14	0
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., reddish violet*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 r., blue*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1869–74, Habilitado, 1 real	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 reales	2	14	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 5s., blue,* ditto	5	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	4	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	3	0	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 12½, thick paper, 2 c., yellow*	5	5	0
Grenada, 1873, Large Star, 6d., orange-vermilion,* mint	2	6	0
Nevis, 6d., green	3	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, pen cancelled	6	5	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., bright blue	2	15	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune	7	0	0
U.S.A., Justice, 90 c.,* mint	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, pair 1d., on yellowish laid paper	4	7	6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, half a 1s. on piece	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1892, £1 green and yellow,* mint	5	17	6

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Sale of April 11th and 12th, 1905.

* Unused.

France, 1870–3, 10 c., bistre on rose, *tête-bêche*, pair	1	5	0
Great Britain, Board of Education, Queen, 1s., red and green	1	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 1, 2½d., block of four	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d.,* mint	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 2, ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 3d., two copies of each	1	14	0

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Type 2, ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., and 3d.	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d.,* mint	1	18	0
Straits Settlements, 1879–82, Seven Cents on .32 c., variety no stop*	3	3	0
Swazieland, 5s., surcharge inverted	3	12	6
Jamaica, 1862, 4d., block of four,* mint	1	16	0
Tobago, 1879, 5s., C C,* with gum	2	2	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of March 2nd and 3rd, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 5s., rose, Plate 1,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, "I R / OFFICIAL," 1885, 1s., green,* with gum	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose on slightly bluish,* mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., cobalt,* mint	21	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., thinned at back	3	12	6
British Central Africa, £2, rose-red,* mint	4	0	0
British South Africa, 1st type, £2, rose-red, perf. 15,* mint	3	3	0
Transvaal, 6d., blue on green, variety small "v" in Transvaal	3	0	0
U.S.A., 1869, set of 10, all*	4	5	0
Virgin Islands, 6d., dull rose, perf. 15, on toned,* mint	3	7	6
Uruguay, 1859, 240 c., ver., block of 12,* mint	4	7	6
New Zealand, 2d., blue, N Z, imperf., pair*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d. and 2d., N Z, rouletted, on entire with others	7	10	0

Collection: 2,903 in Oppen's, £36.

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Sale of March 16th and 17th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, Large Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, block of six,* part gum	6	0	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Plate 4,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1867–83, wmk. Maltese Cross, 10s., grey-green,* mint	14	10	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac,* with gum	16	0	0
Ditto, wmk. Anchor, 5s., rose on blued paper,* mint	11	0	0
Ditto, wmk. Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued paper,* mint	49	0	0
Ditto, wmk. Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued paper,* with gum, creased	33	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange,* mint state, with full corner margins	6	0	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. 3 Crowns,* mint	8	0	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. 3 Orbs,* mint	12	0	0
Ditto, "Admiralty," Type 2, 2d.,* mint	6	5	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green,* slightly creased	4	4	0
Ditto, 1861, ½ g., brown, pair, on piece	3	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* thinned at back	5	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1875–9, 2 marks, vermilion on orange,* mint	2	18	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, pale red*	8	15	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	4	8	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5 c., yellow-green, envelope stamp used as adhesive	4	15	0
Ceylon, 8d., deep yellow-brown, imperf.	12	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	3	0	0
Philippines, 1st issue, 10 c., pale rose* £3 10s. and	3	12	6
Ditto, 1855, 5 c., bright red, vertical pair	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., dull red, broken circle*	5	10	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue	5	0	0
Ditto, triangulars, 1s., dark green, pair,* mint	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, ditto, ditto	8	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early, pair	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ditto, "Penoe"	8	10	0
Ditto, Britannia, "Four Pence," black and green*	3	3	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	6	12	6
Ditto, 1s., ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion*	5	0	0
U.S.A., 1851, 5 c., lake-brown, imperf.*	3	3	0
Barbados, 1858, 6d., rose-red, imperf., pair*	6	15	0
Ditto, 1860, pin-perf. 12½, 1d., blue	5	5	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey	3	2	6
St. Vincent, 5s., Star,* mint	7	12	6
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue, cartridge paper, on entire	6	6	0
Colombia, 1862, 20 c., red	3	0	0
Hawaiian Islands, 1853, thick white paper, 5 c., blue	4	12	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d.*	4	15	0
Ditto, 1d., red, Plate 1, a pair, 2d., blue, Plate 1, and 3d., emerald-green, a pair, all used on entire	15	10	0
Ditto, 3d., green, variety whip omitted*	13	0	0
Ditto, Registration Stamp, 1856, vermilion and indigo, imperf.*	3	7	6
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., green on thick paper, rouletted, a superb specimen of this rarity, with Expert Committee's Report	9	0	0
Ditto, 1s., blue-green, with serrated perfs., little defective	5	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, pelure, imperf.*	3	7	6
Western Australia, 6d., bronze-green,* stained	4	4	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 7th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., purple,* with gum	2	7	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on bluish, wmk. Anchor	2	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange,* mint	5	12	6
Ditto, "IR OFFICIAL," 1885, 1s., green,* no gum	1	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, damaged	2	17	6
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1883–6, 9d., green, block of 4,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange-brown, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1903, 5d.	4	5	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., small tear	3	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, Star, perf.,* no gum	4	2	6
Mauritius, 1876, Half Penny on 9d., purple, with inverted surcharge,* no gum	3	12	6
Transvaal, 1887–90, £5, green,* mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1903, £5, purple and orange,* ditto	5	0	0
Zanzibar, 1896 (May), 2½ in black on 1 a. plum, a vertical corner block of eight, four are Type 3, two Type 4, and two Type 5,* mint	9	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange	2	15	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	9	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., bright blue, early	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on bluish cartridge	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., lake on bluish, pair, one with hill unshaded	4	10	0
New Zealand, Niue, 1s., "Thief" error,* mint	2	4	0

Collection: 6,667, £27.

* * *

Sale of March 21st and 22nd, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, blocks of four,* mint £4 4s. and	8	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue,* with gum	2	15	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., dull lilac,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 3, vertical pair,* ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy,* part gum	3	12	6
Ditto, 1854–7, perf. 14, 1d., orange-brown, block of six,* mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red, Plate 225, block of eight,* mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1865–7, 9d., straw, Plate 4, pair,* ditto	2	15	0
Great Britain, 1867–80, 2s., deep blue,* nearly full gum	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., pale blue,* ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown,* ditto £5 7s. 6d. and	5	10	0
Ditto 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on bluish	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on bluish	11	5	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 2s. 6d., lilac on *bleuté*,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1884–8, Crowns, £1, brown-purple,* ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Orbs, £1, ditto,* ditto	12	15	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d., brown on orange, pair,* ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d., "VR",* no gum	6	10	0
Ditto, "IR OFFICIAL," 1882–5, 1s., green,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose on *bleuté*,* ditto	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose,* ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue on *bleuté**	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue,* mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* repaired	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, green,* mint	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901–2, 1s., green and scarlet,* ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 2½d., blue, pair,* ditto	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., carmine,* ditto	30	0	0
Ditto, "OW OFFICIAL," 1902, 5d.,* ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., pair,* ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., single,* ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, "OW OFFICIAL," 1902, King's Head, 2d., pair,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., single,* ditto	1	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., pair,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., single,* ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., pair,* ditto	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., single,* ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, Government Parcels, 1883–6, 6d., green,* ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., orange-brown, Plate 13, block of four,* ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., orange-brown, Plate 14,* ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 1s., green and carmine, pair,* ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single,* ditto,	2	12	6
Ditto, Board of Education, ditto, 5d.,* mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green and carmine, pair,* ditto	18	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Board of Education, single,* ditto	9	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1903, 5d., pair,* ditto	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., single,* ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d., green, pair,* ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," 1903–4, 1½d., pair,* ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., pair,* ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., pair,* ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., pair,* ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 2, 2d.,* ditto	8	10	0
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," Type 2, 3d., pair,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single, ditto	2	4	0
Brunswick, 3 sgr., rose, 1853–6,* nearly full gum	5	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green,* ditto	51	0	0
Russia, 1858, with wmk., 20 k.*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 30 k.*	3	7	6
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 5d., deep red-brown,* mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1s., violet,* mint	10	0	0
Labuan, 1879, CA sideways, 2 c.*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 12 c.*	6	10	0
Ditto, 1885, 2 cents on 16 c., blue	4	15	0
Cape of Good Hope woodblocks, block of three, and a single 1d., scarlet, on entire	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, on ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	5	5	0
Ditto, triangular, 1s., emerald,* mint	3	7	6
Lagos, 10s., lilac-brown, rubbed	6	15	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, early	6	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, used	4	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., deep green, perf.,* mint	15	0	0
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d.,* mint	12	0	0
New Brunswick, Connell,* thinned	12	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet*	8	0	0
Bahamas, perf. 13, 4d., rose,* mint	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac,* ditto	9	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 6d., pair,* different numerals	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy	3	17	6
Nevis, litho, 4d., orange,* mint £4 and	4	10	0
St. Kitts, 1888, One Penny on 2½d., *small surcharge*,* mint	19	0	0
St. Vincent, 1861, no wmk., clean-cut perfs., 1d., rose-red*	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green	9	9	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red* £7 7s. and	7	10	0
Ditto, 1883–4, perf. 12, CA, ½d., orange,* mint	3	10	0
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 12, 5s., purple*	5	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., gold-bronze	4	4	0

* * *

Sale of April 4th and 5th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Brunswick, 1852, 3 sgr.,* small margins	2	4	0
Great Britain, 1854–7, Small Crown, 14, 1d., orange-brown, Die 2, block of 24*	9	0	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d., brown on orange, pair,* mint	2	17	6
Ditto, "I R OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose £2 15s. and	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue £3 10s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902–3, 1s., green and scarlet	4	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1875–9, 2 mks., yellow,* mint	3	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	7	5	0
India, 1856–64, no wmk., 2 a., dull pink, pair,* mint	3	0	0
Labuan, 1885, 2 Cents on 16 c., blue,* no gum	3	7	6
Philippines, 1854, 1 real, error "CORPEOS"	2	10	0
British South Africa, £2, bright red, Waterlow printing,* mint	2	12	6
Lagos, 1876, CC, 1s., orange,* mint	3	15	0
Natal, One Penny on 6d., rose, double surcharge, one inverted*	3	5	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose	13	10	0
Nevis, ½d., in black, on half 1d., lilac,* no gum	2	5	0
Trinidad, 1859–60, pin-perf., 1d., rose, strip of three,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., lilac-brown, block of four,* ditto	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perf., ditto, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, error "PENCF,"* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	12	0
Antioquia, 1868, 5 c., green	4	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., scarlet	3	5	0

Collections in Oppen's, 1,374, £81; Imperial over 5,000, £30.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. MAY, 1905. No. 161.

Punctured Official Stamps.

AMONG the hybrid issues and postal abortions which now, generally speaking, do duty as the postage stamps of Australia, the current long stamps of South Australia take a prominent place, alike for their abnormal size, their mean and colourless design, and the large number of varieties caused by alterations in the inscriptions and perforations. The specialist in the stamps of this country, which in its early issues affords so many philatelic delights, must surely find that he has enough and to spare, of varieties in this ungainly set, but now he is face-to-face with the announcement—elsewhere conveyed in this number—that the whole set up to 5s. has been supplied to the Government Departments punctured for official use with the letters "S.A." Should this list be extended up to the £20 (Postal?) value, with prospective changes of die or perforation, a delightful vista is opened up. The question of the philatelic value of these "punctured surcharges," if we may coin a somewhat anomalous definition, is, however, one that, in reply to several queries that we have received, is not easily soluble. The main question as to the real status of *all* official stamps is one that has been already raised in these columns, and may—especially in view of the interest and scarcity now attached to many of the English official stamps—be for the moment relegated, but it is inevitably a point that will be hereafter much debated.

The substitution, however, of a definite overprint for an indefinite puncturation is, on a postage stamp, so striking an alteration that it may well give pause to the specialist as to whether he should not draw the line at the former. Opinions hereon will differ, and we cannot, for instance, agree with the *Australian Philatelist, e.g.:*

"A collector has asked us what the status is of the 'O.S.' punctured stamps as compared to the stamps that were surcharged 'O.S.' After mature consideration we give it as our opinion that both stand on the same plane. It does not matter what methods are employed to distinguish stamps used for official from those used for private service. We admit that the punching or perforation of the letters somewhat detracts from the appearance of a stamp, but this does not make the stamp less collectible."

Mekeel's Weekly holds a somewhat similar opinion, and considers that it "is simply a distinguishing mark, and that if 'official' in one case is equally so in the other; and whether collectible or not in one case, the same rule must apply to the other one. If surcharges are to be listed, one cannot escape when the same thing is perforated in the stamp instead of printed on it, with the same object in view."

Our contemporaries, however, overlook one or two very important features. It may be argued that one woman is as good as another, but none the less is the opposite sex largely guided by appearances, and generally fails to see the advantage of annexing a mutilated or unprepossessing specimen of the opposite gender. So with these two classes of official stamps. They may have equal "value," *i.e.* both possessing an official notification on the stamp that they are not available for ordinary postage, but in one case their appearance is not materially damaged by the surcharge, while their philatelic interest is frequently heightened in the case of varieties; in the other case, the stamp is badly mutilated, and portions of the design being cut away, the stamp is greatly disfigured—and, in fact, damaged. To any real philatelist this must be a strongly deterring feature. A second and even more important feature is the practical impossibility of knowing whether a "punctured surcharge" is genuine or not. The case of the official West Australian stamps with the round holes (formerly believed to be Convict stamps!) is to the point. Their collection to-day is confined to but very few, nor would any collector appraise any stamp thus punctured at the same price as the like specimen without the puncture. This must evidently be the case with punctured surcharges, as no one would be able to decide whether they were official or officious. For these cogent reasons we believe that the class of philatelists who affect Official stamps will very generally confine their collections to those specimens that were surcharged only.

The Early Bolivians.

By Wm. MOSER.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on April 3rd, 1903.

(*Continued from page* 95.)

FIRST RE-ENGRAVING.

THIS consisted in a complete restoration of the plate. The lettering appears somewhat smaller, and the shading of the body of the condor is heavier and entirely different. The shading of the globe consists of diagonal lines only on many copies; and of diagonal and vertical ones on others, or at least traces of the latter. For example, on No. 24 no vertical lines are now apparent, while in No. 67 they are quite distinct,

Note.—We much regret that Mr. Moser's name was inadvertently omitted from the commencement of his article in our last number. We have also to express to the author our apologies for having somewhat delayed the appearance of his most interesting and able paper. This was caused entirely by the necessity for an early insertion of Mr. Yardley's important notes on the Transvaal stamps, on which, if possible, further information was desired by the Publication Committee of the London Philatelic Society, prior to final incorporation in Part III. of "South Africa."

although shorter than in the original engraving. Referring again to No. 12, it is perhaps of sufficient interest to call attention to the fact that while in the copies from the original plates, first, second, and third retouches, the shading of the background consists of diagonal, vertical, and horizontal lines between the centre oval and frame lines, in the first re-engraving it is composed of vertical and horizontal lines only. Again, that while the diagonal lines in the three retouches are the most prominent, in the latter the vertical lines are the strongest.

VARIETIES.

It will be noticed that the "errors" were not all eliminated by the engraver, as in Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70 the "A" of "CONTRATOS" still remains incomplete, while No. 23 is the only copy in which the "A" of "CENTAVOS" is unbarred.

Other varieties are the result of the omission to uniformly engrave the wings of the condor, Nos. 34 and 35 having no short shading lines on the tops of their respective left wings, but only a single curved line, extending along and close to the upper edge.

No. 42 has neither the shading lines nor the single curved line along the top of the left wing.

No. 59 has only one pinion on the edge of the left wing, No. 66 has an extra line along the edge of the left wing, and on No. 58 the curved lines of the globe were not renewed and are therefore faint and incomplete.

ENGRAVER'S SLIPS.

No. 4, into upper right oval from background.

No. 10, at upper right corner of outer frame line.

No. 12, from centre of outer frame line above "L" of "BOLIVIA."

No. 13, between "O" and "S" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 14, at the bottom of the centre oval, above "E" and "N" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 15, on the top of right wing, and between background and frame line on the right side (Oldfield's variety No. 4).

No. 18, between "N" and "T" of "CENTAVOS," and on edge of right wing.

No. 19, in lower left corner.

No. 32, from left wing into globe.

No. 37, five dots in oval between "E" of "CORREOS" and "B" of "BOLIVIA"; also two dots on upper edge of left wing (these are not mere splashes of colour).

No. 39, from background into upper left oval.

No. 40, on lower edge of left wing.

No. 42, at outer edge of background, in upper left corner.

No. 44, the outer line of centre oval double, between "R" of "CORREOS" and left lower oval.

No. 47, on edge of right wing.

No. 52, between "O" and "S" of "CONTRATOS."

No. 58, between background and frame line in upper right corner.

No. 62, between "O" and "S" of "CONTRATOS," and below the "O" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 69, dash in the centre of letter "O" of "BOLIVIA."

No. 71, between background and frame line on right side, and several dashes around the top of left lower oval.

SECOND RE-ENGRAVING.

The work of the engraver this time is much rougher than before, and carelessly executed, many new varieties being caused thereby, a description of which follows. Taking a copy of this printing at random (as No. 21) and comparing it with the same type of the preceding one, it will be seen that the shading of the globe now consists of diagonal and horizontal lines. This appears to be true of all the others on the plate except Nos. 31, 43, and 70, on which the shading consists of horizontal ones only.

An examination of a complete reconstructed sheet shows that only on two copies were the "A's" left entirely incomplete. These are No. 9, where the "A" of "CENTAVOS" is unbarred, and No. 60, where the "A" of "BOLIVIA" is unbarred and the "A" of "CENTAVOS" only partially, due no doubt to the fact that its re-engraving was omitted, but traces of the previous engraving remained. This is to be seen in other copies, as No. 72, where the "A" of "CONTRATOS" is in the same condition. No. 60 is perhaps worthy of some further notice, as it is the first copy to be described in which the "A" of "BOLIVIA" is unbarred. This in itself might not be considered of much importance, but on page 117 of the *Record* of 1898 Mr. Oldfield states that he has "not yet seen a stamp where the 'A' of 'BOLIVIA' is other than correctly barred." As hereinafter shown, this variety exists also in the two following re-engravings at least twelve different times.

The retouching of the wings of the eagle is very carelessly done, causing many varieties. No. 8 shows only traces of the so-called pinions on the right wing, and No. 20 none at all. No. 18 (Oldfield's variety C) shows that one pinion on the edge of the left wing was apparently deemed sufficient, and that the line below the shading on the top of the same wing is incomplete. Nos. 14, 35, 57, 59, and 64 have also only one pinion on the edge of their respective left wings, while No. 43 shows the same wing adorned with three pinions. Nos. 34, 35, and 41 are without shading on the top of the left wing.

Nos. 38 and 39 have each one pinion on the edge of the right wing, and No. 15 (Oldfield's variety B) has two. This latter stamp has also an engraver's slip between the background and frame line on the right side.

In No. 72 the vertical lines on the left wing, below the lower row of pinions, have not been renewed by the engraver, and it appears therefore unfinished.

No. 48 has a bent line on the right wing next to the edge, and the left wing of No. 56 is rendered defective by a line of the background cutting through the edge of it (Oldfield's variety 5). I notice also that the inside oval line of this stamp is double from the "C" of "CORREOS" to the "N" of "CENTAVOS."

On Nos. 32 and 44 the line on the top of the right wing has not been entirely renewed, and appears short, while on No. 19 this line runs to the very edge of the wing. On No. 59 no such line appears, the engraver, by the renewal of the plate, having evidently mistaken the existing traces of it for those of the one below (Oldfield's variety 8). This stamp is also noteworthy in having only one pinion on the edge of the left wing, as hereinbefore stated. On the edge of the left wing of No. 66 there is an extra line from

the upper row of pinions to the bottom. On No. 4 the "T" of "CENTAVOS" is incomplete, the cross-line extending only to the right, and No. 9 shows the vertical lines on the left wing broken and disconnected.

ENGRAVER'S SLIPS.

No. 3, in corner of right wing.
No. 8, below "5" in left upper oval.
No. 13, between "O" and "S" of "CENTAVOS."
No. 15, between background and frame at right, and through "B" of "BOLIVIA."
No. 18, in the centre of the right wing.
No. 24, top of "5" in upper left oval.
No. 37, four dots in centre oval, between the second "O" of "CORREOS" and "B" of "BOLIVIA."
No. 39, from background into upper left oval.
No. 42, at edge of background in the left upper corner.
No. 46, between background and frame at top.
No. 47, on edge of the right wing and lower left corner of background.
No. 58, between background and frame in right upper corner.
No. 62, from the "S" of "CONTRATOS."
No. 65, from background into centre oval, between "T" and "O" of "CONTRATOS."
No. 69, dash in the centre of "O" of "BOLIVIA."
No. 71, between background and frame at right.

While it is quite probable that the plate was again retouched, before being completely renewed, I must admit that after a careful examination of many copies, and after making allowances for crude and imperfect printing, the evidence of that fact is not entirely satisfactory.

THIRD RE-ENGRAVING.

This consisted in another complete restoration of the plate. The work is much coarser than in the preceding re-engraving, and even more carelessly executed, as the many incomplete figures and letters and the numerous "engraver's slips" show. The shading of the body of the condor is generally strong, consisting of some vertical lines, but principally of crossed diagonal lines. Again, a comparison of the workmanship of this and the preceding re-engraving, by the examination of the same types in their two different conditions, is most interesting. (For this purpose I have selected at random No. 11.)

It is also interesting to note the differences in the shading of the body of the condor. In many it is very strong, as in No. 31; in some weak, as in No. 34; and No. 60 has scarcely any at all.

As hereinbefore stated, the distinguishing characteristics of the different "retouches," it has been generally conceded, were to be found in the various shadings of the globe, the second retouch showing diagonal lines only; the fourth, diagonal and horizontal; the fifth, horizontal; and the sixth, only the curved lines on the globe and no shading.

A complete unsevered sheet of this re-engraving, however, has the first three of these varieties, and, after retouching, has all of these four varieties. See No. 22 for diagonal; No. 64 for diagonal and horizontal; No. 70 for

horizontal; and No. 33 for curved lines only. And these differences are plainly visible on the plate even when well worn.

In its present condition, the plate shows that the bar to the letter "A" is more frequently omitted than heretofore. I find it to be as follows, viz.—

In "BOLIVIA," on No. 60.

In "CENTAVOS," on Nos. 4, 6, 9, and 48; and partially unbarred, or showing traces of former engraving, as follows, viz.—

In "BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS," on No. 8.

In "BOLIVIA" and "CONTRATOS," on No. 37.

In "CENTAVOS" and "CONTRATOS," on No. 42.

In "CONTRATOS" only, on Nos. 1, 13, 15, 20, 41, 43, 53, and 61.

In "CENTAVOS" only, on Nos. 16 and 66.

No. 31 is the only one of the seventy-two on the plate that has no pinions on the right wing.

No. 59 is the only copy that has no line on the top of the right wing, and on the right wing of No. 10 the usual outer edge is missing, the vertical lines commencing at the top, close to the background.

Copies with only one pinion on the edge of the left wing are Nos. 14, 20, 62, 63, and 64; with one pinion on the edge of the right wing, Nos. 38 and 54; with two on the edge of the same wing, Nos. 15 and 39; and No. 57 has three pinions on the edge of the left wing.

Nos. 38 and 39 are peculiar in this, that in the centre of the "O" of "BOLIVIA" of each there is a distinct dot.

ENGRAVER'S SLIPS.

The engraver's slips are also numerous, the principal ones being:—

No. 2, through bottom of right upper oval, and between background and frame line directly under "E" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 3, in the corner of the right wing.

No. 5, under "B" of "BOLIVIA."

No. 9, in oval, opposite "C" of "CORREOS."

No. 13, through "O" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 21, on the top of right wing (Oldfield's variety No. 7).

No. 23, same (Oldfield's variety No. 6), and also between background and outer frame line on right side.

No. 24, at the top of the figure "5" in the upper left oval and in globe over "N" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 25, at the right of the figure "5" in the upper left oval.

No. 28, between "V" and "I" of "BOLIVIA," and also at "S" of "CENTAVOS." The outline of the tops of the wings has not been entirely renewed.

No. 30, between background and outer frame line at the left.

No. 33, the same, and in the centre oval, between the "S" of "CONTRATOS" and "S" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 43, between background and outer frame line at top.

No. 44, in centre oval, below "V" of "BOLIVIA."

No. 54, through "OS" of "CONTRATOS."

No. 58, in upper right corner.

No. 63, at first "R" of "CORREOS."

No. 65, between "T" and "O" of "CONTRATOS," through "E" of "CENTAVOS" and "B" of "BOLIVIA." Mr. Oldfield has also called attention to two unusual parallel lines across the breast of the eagle (Oldfield's variety No. 9).

No. 66, from "C" to second "R" of "CORREOS" (see p. 15).

RETOUCHED.

The general character of the work done by the engraver to improve the condition of the plate this time does not seem to me to merit the designation of a re-engraving, for the general appearance of all the copies that I have seen remains the same, and it consisted in the renewal of the lines as they previously existed, with the exception that a comparison of two copies of No. 50 shows that in the retouched copy two short lines, that look like a dot, now appear on the breast of the eagle (Oldfield's variety D). These are not on the earlier copies.

In its retouched condition the plate shows the letter "A" unbarred as follows:—

In "BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS," on Nos. 8, 21, and 60.

In "CENTAVOS" and "CONTRATOS," on Nos. 15 and 42.

In "CONTRATOS" only, on Nos. 1, 3, 20, 27, 29, 31, 32, 37, 41, 43, 53, and 61.

In "CENTAVOS" only, on Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 38, 44, 48, and 66.

The most interesting variety is found in No. 16, where the engraver omitted the centre line of the letter "E" of "CENTAVOS," and in No. 29 the horizontal line to complete the letter "T" of "CENTAVOS" was overlooked in the retouching, so that in worn copies at least it reads "CENIAVOS." In No. 31 a similar omission is shown in the "O" of "BOLIVIA," which is very faint.

No. 5 appears to be the only one where the shading on the top of the left wing was not renewed, only two very short and indistinct lines remaining from the preceding re-engraving.

No. 59 now shows that the "T" of "CENTAVOS" has two breaks.

No. 53 now appears to have only one pinion on the edge of the left wing.

In No. 57 the first "O" of "CORREOS" now appears incomplete, and resembles an inverted "C."

No. 46 shows two breaks in the figure "5" in the left upper corner, and in No. 36 the same figure in the lower left oval is now incomplete, the perpendicular line connecting the top with the lower curved portion being omitted.

The letters "E," "N," and "T" of "CENTAVOS" of No. 45 are quite defective, and No. 66 (Oldfield's variety No. 10) having an imperfect "L" in "BOLIVIA" resembles somewhat "BOIIVIA." In No. 71 the background inside of the oval is composed entirely of diagonal lines, and at the left of the left wing considerable of the background remains unretouched. In other types the vertical lines of the background in the oval are the most prominent; and in No. 4 the vertical lines on the left wing are incomplete or broken at the top and bottom. The right wing has no pinions.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on February 19th, 1904.

(*Continued from page* 99.)

TRANSVAAL FIRST REPUBLIC, 1869–1877.

Reference List.

(*Continued.*)

GROUP 1A.

Stamps whose origin has not yet been determined, but the majority of which were probably produced by Herr Otto in 1869.

NOTE.—The references in parentheses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) below correspond with the headings of the descriptions of these stamps in the text above (vol. xiii. pp. 291, 292).

TYPE I.

(1)

Paper.—Medium, hard, opaque, compact, smooth, and showing no trace of webbing.

Gum.—Yellowish, smooth.

Impression.—Generally clear, but heavy printings are known.

Rouletted 16.

(*a*) 1s. Pale yellow-green. | (*b*) 1s. Dark green.

(2)

Paper.—Medium, soft, compact paper, toned.

Gum.—Yellowish, smooth.

Impression.—Fair.

Imperforate, also Rouletted 16.

(*c*) 1s. Bright grass-green.

(3)

Paper.—Stout, surfaced, compact, dense paper.

Gum.—Unknown.

Impression.—Clear.

Rouletted 16.

(*d*) 1s. Deep brownish green.

(4)

Paper.—Medium, coarse paper, showing webbed grain distinctly.

Gum.—Unknown.

Impression.—Clear.

Rouletted 16.

(*e*) 1s. Pale yellow-green. | 6d.* Dull ultramarine.

* For this variety of the 6d., see description of a strip of three 6d. stamps in the text above (vol. xiii. p. 290).

(5)

Paper.—Thin, very hard, compact paper.
Gum.—Whitish, crinkly.
Impression.—Heavy, but fair.

Imperforate, also Rouletted 16.

1d. Rosy pink.

NOTE.—These are the stamps which are usually regarded as shades of Viljoen's delivery of the 4th of April, 1870 (Group II., *infra*), but which conclusion, for the reasons stated in the text above, I consider somewhat doubtful (*vide supra*, p. 35).

GROUP II.

Type I.

Printed by Mr. M. J. Viljoen at Pretoria.

ISSUE A.—Supply of 4th April, 1870.

Paper } Identical with that used for Sub-group A of Group I. (sent out
Gum } by Otto already gummed.)

Impression.—Coarse and defective.

Imperforate.

1d. Dull rose-red.
Deep carmine.
[Rosy pink?]*
6d. Dull ultramarine.
Deep ultramarine.

Varieties—6d., ultramarine, *tête-bêche.*
6d. „ double print.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Deep carmine.
6d. Dull ultramarine.
Deep ultramarine.

Variety—6d., dull ultramarine, horizontally imperforate, and vertically rouletted 16.

Rouletted 6½.

1d. Deep carmine.

N.B.—This rouletting was presumably not applied to the stamp until 1875 (see text above, p. 34).

ISSUE B.—Supplies of the 26th April and 10th May, 1870.

Paper.—Thick, coarse, opaque paper, sometimes stained by the gum.
Gum.—Brown, thin, and streaky.
Impression.—Coarse and defective, occasionally heavy and blotchy, but generally fairly clear.

Type I.

26th April, 1870.

Imperforate.

1d. Deep carmine.
Rose-red.
1s. Dull green.

Variety—1s., *tête-bêche.*

Rouletted 16.

1s. Dull green.

10th May, 1870.

Rouletted 16.

6d. Ultramarine.

Variety—6d., *tête-bêche.*

NOTE.—Only varieties of the right-hand pane (*e.g.* the so-called bald-headed eagle) are known.

* See GROUP 1A, Sub-group (5), *supra.*

ISSUE C.—Delivery of 24th May, 1870.

Paper.—Thick, smooth, opaque, as in Issue B; stained yellow by the gum.

Gum.—Smooth, yellow.

Impression.—Coarse and defective.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Bright carmine.

ISSUE D.—Delivery of 4th July, 1870.

Paper.—Close-grained of medium thickness, *somewhat transparent.*

Gum.—Whitish, but sometimes discoloured through age; smooth.

Impression.—All more or less indistinct, sometimes very heavy, showing but little of the lettering and lines of the design.

Type I.

Imperforate.

1d. Carmine.

1s. Deep yellow-green.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Carmine. Shades varying in intensity with the amount and thickness of the pigment.

1d. Rose-red. Ditto, ditto.

6d. Pale ultramarine. Ditto, ditto.
Intense ultramarine. Ditto, ditto.

1s. Brownish green. Ditto, ditto.
Deep yellow-green. Ditto, ditto.
Very dark green. Ditto, ditto.

GROUP III.

Stamps printed by Mr. Johannes Philippus Borrius, of Potchefstroom.

SUB-GROUP A.

Paper.—A. Stout, unsurfaced paper of compact texture.

N.B.—This paper is sometimes rendered transparent through the action of the gum, but the transparency disappears on boiling the specimens in water.

Gum.—Whitish, smooth.

Impression.—Good.

Two values. 1d. and 6d.

Issue of October, 1870. Type I.

The 1d.

Printed in black in shades varying from grey to intense black.

(*a*) *Imperforate.*

(*b*) *Rouletted* 16.

Issue of 25th July, 1871.

The 6d.

(*a*) *Imperforate.**

Indigo.

(*b*) *Rouletted* 16.

Slate-blue. Indigo. Dull chalky blue.†

N.B.—Varieties of the left pane are known, *e.g.* No. 14.

* Although no imperforate pairs of this stamp are known, several copies with wide margins on the four sides showing no traces of the roulette exist; and there is no reason to believe that they have been cut down.

† This colour is practically identical with that of the 6d. envelope stamps, but specimens of a deeper shade are to be found. The pigment was probably a mixture of grey or dull white with ultramarine, to which some indigo was added.

Sub-Group B.

Paper.—B. Medium, compact, *smooth* opaque paper, showing only very slight traces of webbed grain, surfaced and slightly toned.

Gum.—Yellowish, thick, and crinkled.

Impression.—Generally clear.

Type I.

Imperforate.	*Rouletted* 16.
* 6d. Dull chalky blue.†	‡ 6d. Dull ultramarine.

Sub-Group C.

Paper.—C. Thin, soft, *transparent,* showing distinctly a coarse webbed grain.

Gum.—Whitish, smooth.

Impression.—Usually clear, but heavily printed and blotchy specimens are known.

Type I.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Black (shades).	6d. Dull chalky blue.†
Carmine.	Dull ultramarine.
	Intense ultramarine.

1s. Deep yellow-green.

N.B.—Varieties of the 6d. from the left pane are known, *e.g. b* (No. 6).

Sub-Group D.

Paper.—Thin to medium, soft, white, *opaque* paper, showing webbed grain.

Gum.—Smooth, white.

Impression.—Varies from clear to somewhat heavy.

Type I.

Imperforate.

1s. Full yellow-green.
Deep yellowish green.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Rose-red (slight shades).	6d. Pale ultramarine.
Carmine-red.	Dull chalky blue.†

1s. Full yellow-green.

Variety—Vertical pair, imperforate horizontally between the stamps.
6d. Pale ultramarine.

N.B.—Varieties of the 6d. from the left pane are known, *e.g. i* (No. 22), and *b* (No. 4).

Type II. Sub-Type B.

Rouletted.

3d. Dull brownish lilac (shades).

* I have acquired this imperforate variety since writing my paper. The statement as to the variety of paper and the imperforate varieties of Borrius in the text above, at pages 38, 41, and 42, are therefore modified and extended accordingly. The stamp is the variety *b* (No. 6) of the left pane.

† See note as to this colour, p. 124.

‡ A specimen of this stamp, dated "No. 1872," is mentioned in the text, *supra*, page 41.

Sub-Group E.

Paper.—Very thick, soft, compact, smooth, opaque paper, showing *no meshes.*
Gum.—Smooth, thin, yellowish.
Impression.—Usually coarse, heavy, but clear impressions are found.

Type I.
Rouletted 16.

1d.	Deep rose	6d.	Sky-blue.
	Brown-rose.		Bright ultramarine.
			Dull ultramarine.
			Deep ultramarine.
1s.	Yellow-green.		

N.B.—Varieties of the 6d. from the right pane are known, *e.g.* "*f*" (No. 20).

Sub-Group F.

Paper.—Medium to thick, soft, coarse paper, *showing webbed grain distinctly*, but with smooth surface.
Gum.—Yellowish, rough.
Impression.—Usually heavy; the stamps have a dull, flat appearance, due to the porosity of the paper.

Type I.
Rouletted 16.

1d.	Pale dull pink.	6d.	Light Prussian blue.
	Deep brownish rose.		Dull Prussian blue.
			Milky blue.

N.B.—Varieties of the 6d. from the left pane are known, *e.g. g* (No. 14). Although at first sight somewhat similar to some shades of the 6d. of Sub-group D of Group VI., specimens can easily be distinguished by their smooth surface.

GROUP IV.

Printed by Messrs. P. Davis and Son, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
Received September, 1874.

Sub-Group A.

Type I.

Paper.—Thin, transparent.
Gum.—White, smooth.
Impression.—Generally clear and well executed, but heavy impressions are found.
Perforation.—Round-hole guillotine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$.

1d. Brick-red (shades).
6d. Pale Prussian blue.
Deep Prussian blue.

Sub-Group B.

Paper.—Medium, opaque.
Gum, *Impression*, *Perforation* } As in Sub-group A.

1d.	Pale brick-red.	6d.	Prussian blue.

N.B.—Very heavy impressions of the 6d. exist. Varieties of the 6d. on both papers from the left pane are known, *e.g. a* (No. 36, "the defective ZES"); (*b*), (*c*), and (*g*) are in my own collection. I have not yet seen a specimen on either paper showing any of the scratches or flaws of the right pane.

Variety—6d., vertical pair, imperforate horizontally.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

EXPERT COMMITTEE.

WE are desired to give notice that the next meeting of the Expert Committee will be held on Friday, June 9th, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1906.

THE following is an official notice from the Exhibition Committee, but we are further informed that the prospectus has been continually engaging the labours of the Committee, and that it will shortly be issued to the public:—

"It has been decided to hold an International Philatelic Exhibition in London in 1906 under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London, and a Working Committee has been appointed, consisting of the following:

"Four members of the Society—Messrs. Castle, Ehrenbach, Fulcher, and Reichenheim—in addition to Messrs. Oldfield and Hausburg, who will act as honorary secretary and honorary assistant secretary to the Committee.

"Two members representing the Provincial Philatelic Societies, viz. Messrs. Dorning Beckton and Slade.

"Four of the London Stamp Dealers—Messrs. Oliver, Peckitt, Phillips, and Hamilton Smith.

"The Working Committee have engaged the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, for the Exhibition, which will be held towards the end of May or the beginning of June, and the arrangements for the programme are in process of consideration.

"In the course of the next few weeks invitations will be issued to the various Philatelic Societies and to prominent Philatelists with the view to the formation of a thoroughly representative General Committee."

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL COURTESY.

WE learn from the columns of the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, an initial number issued under the auspices of the well-known Berlin dealer Herr P. Kosack, that the Berlin Philatelic Museum has recently received a useful and much-wanted addition to their collection. This consists of an almost complete set of all the English official surcharged stamps, and was presented by our Government, including many of the now extremely rare varieties. This international courtesy will be highly appreciated on all sides, but it makes the regret more poignant that our Government should not follow the example of the Germans in making and *continuing* the national collection.

S.A. OFFICIAL PERFORATED STAMPS.

"THE postage stamps of South Australia for official use by the State are now perforated and supplied according to requisition in the following values, viz. ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s., to the different departments of the service. The head of a department requiring stamps forwards a requisition to the Treasury for same, who, in turn, procures them from the G.P. Office. They are then sent to the Government Litho. Department for perforation and subsequently returned to the Treasury, who thus issues them in that condition. The values mostly in use are from 1d. to 6d., the others being seldom met with. The stamps are punctured with the letters S. A. by a small machine, measuring about 2 ft. by 6 ft. and 3 ft. high; it was made by J. G. Nash, of this city. It has two large driving wheels about 2 ft. in diameter, and in appearance it reminds one at first of the useful household mangle, except that it has stampers instead of rollers. The sheets of stamps are placed on the machine, and as soon as the handle is turned the clicking sound that follows it denotes the perforation of each horizontal row. This machine is capable of puncturing five sheets at a time, but as a rule four only are done. The whole process takes a few seconds. To suit the larger stamps another die is inserted of same type, with the letters more spaced. I might mention that this machine is the same one as used for perforating the S. A. duty stamps, and is simply altered by substituting another die."—*Australian Philatelist*, April 1st, 1905.

Reviews.

INDIAN FISCAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS.*

WE must reluctantly avow that if there is one particular branch of Philately in which our ignorance is more dense than another, it is in the above classes. Criticism of detail is hence debarred, and our brief observations must be limited to a general appreciation. Nor is the latter expression at all a misnomer, as apart from the well-known capabilities of Mr. Wilmot Corfield and his fellow members of the Indian Society, this book carries the imprint of careful study and succinct arrangement. The contents of the work are comprised in the following divisions, several of which afford interesting reading, even to those who do not affect the study of fiscal stamps:—I. Receipts. II. Foreign Bills. III. Customs. IV. Share Transfers. V. Special Adhesives. VI. Petitions. VII. High Court and Small Cause Court. VIII. Calcutta Small Cause Court. IX. Court Fees. X. Notarial. XI. Forests. XII. Postal Notes. XIII. Postal Service. XIV. Telegraphs. Excellent as apparently is the

* *The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, compiled from official and other sources for the Philatelic Society of India, by C. S. F. Crofton and Wilmot Corfield, 1905. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co., 5 and 6, Government Place. Birmingham: W. T. Wilson, 292, Birchfield Road.

result of the authors' labours, they modestly disclaim anything like finality, and we cannot do better, while expressing our appreciation of the work alike as to text and illustrations, than reproduce their opening remarks :—

"The first issue of Fiscal stamps in India was made some forty-four years ago at a time when the administration of the country under British rule was securely established and in good working order, and yet (as in the case of the postal issues) no serious official effort seems ever to have been made to preserve with any degree of accuracy records of each issue; or to form any reasonably complete collection of the stamps brought into use.

"It has therefore been left to philatelists of to-day to unravel from such sources of knowledge as are still available, and from the careful study of stamps preserved, the circumstances connected with the Fiscal and Telegraph issues of British India.

"We believe this work represents the first attempt to bring together in one volume the salient facts of interest to students of Indian Fiscal Philately, and, in making it, we ask for the kindly consideration usually accorded to every pioneer enterprise.

"It makes no claim to finality—the subject dealt with is a large one, and the last word will not be written upon it for many a long year—but the present work should prove useful to collectors of to-day as a concise, and it may be hoped, accurate guide in a field of philatelic research for the most part unexplored."

THE STAMPS OF PANAMA.*

We frankly confess that the name of the author inspires with a respect and appreciation that is altogether lacking with regard to his subject. Panama issued in 1878 a set of four stamps with which it remained content for nine years, and in 1887 and 1892 emitted further sets which were in no way redundant. Within a year or two later the surcharging epoch commenced, of which it suffices to say that it requires sixty-four pages of Mr. Luff's Catalogue for their enumeration. We congratulate Mr. Luff upon his masterly and patient Catalogue of all these surcharges and varieties, and we sincerely trust that his labours may be rewarded in finding some disciples who are capable of digesting this prodigious philatelic (?) feast. Our humble judgment upon the vast majority of the Panama stamps (and many other South American recent issues) is that they are beneath the attention of any sane or serious collector; but as we are loath to emphasise what may be a personal or prejudiced view, we think it better to let our accomplished friend and author plead for the Panama stamps as he so eloquently does in his initiatory remarks.

Mr. Luff writes as follows :—

"When a country comes to the front in a political sense, it is quite certain to attract the attention of philatelists; more especially is this the case when, as a nation, we are interested in the other country. Thus, the recent *coup d'état* in Panama, the cession of the Canal Zone to the United States, the proba-

* *A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama*, by John N. Luff. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18, East Twenty-third Street, New York.

bility that the Isthmian Canal would be completed by American efforts and dollars, served to turn the attention of philatelists, as well as of the world in general, toward that part of the Western Hemisphere.

"A revolution without provisional postage stamps would be Hamlet with the Danish prince omitted. Evidently Panama was not a country to omit anything, for we have been blessed (?) with not only one but many provisional issues, sent forth from the two leading cities and two others of lesser rank. The merry game of 'follow the leader' began in the City of Panama with the surcharging of the words 'REPUBLICA DE PANAMA,' by means of a hand-stamp, on the map stamps, which were issued in the years 1892 and 1896 while Panama was a State of the Colombian Republic. This example was promptly followed by the cities of Colon, Bocas del Toro, and David, all converting the old stamps of the State into provisionals for the Republic, through the medium of handstamped surcharges. These surcharges all appeared at about the same time. Bocas del Toro and David had no subsequent issues, but in Panama and Colon the first output was followed by others. So far as we are aware, the subsequent issues of the City of Panama were, each in turn, honest attempts to improve on earlier efforts by eliminating typographical defects. But in the case of Colon as much cannot be said. There is too much evidence that some of the issues which emanated from that town were designed to increase the receipts of the Post Office—and, probably, to swell private gains—by pandering to the weakness of stamp collectors.

"It need scarcely be said that handstamped surcharges are usually prolific of oddities in the way of double and inverted impressions and similar varieties, caused by careless and unintelligent workmen. As a rule, the more unskilled the labour employed, the more interesting the result from a philatelic standpoint. The handstamped surcharges of the Panama Republic presented a brilliant example of inversions and perversions before their philatelic possibilities had been discovered; when these became known, the result was chaos.

"The type-set surcharges indicate, at least, good intentions. The first issue that was surcharged in this manner was made in the City of Panama and is bristling with errors, which, however, we have no reason to think were intentional. We must not forget that Panama is comparatively a small city, and that the local printing office, where the surcharges were made, would have only a limited stock of type, of which only a small percentage would be capital letters. When we recall that the surcharge was set up to cover fifty stamps, with the word 'PANAMA' twice on each stamp and each word containing the letter 'A' three times, we need not be surprised that the supply of that letter proved inadequate, and that the compositor made shift with a liberal sprinkling of inverted 'V's.' As for the other typographical errors, anyone who has ever read proof will be fully prepared to make allowance for them."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British New Guinea.—A new value is added to the current set by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., brown and black.

Ceylon.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 75 c., dull chalky blue, with value in orange, King's Head stamp, with single CA watermark, was issued in the first week of April.

The total number printed, 12,000, is expected to last only a very short time.

Adhesive.

75 c., dull chalky blue; single CA wmk.

Falkland Islands.—Specimens of the new stamps on the multiple watermarked paper noted on page 106 have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and these friends inform us that they have also the 5s., brown-red, King's Head, of the same type as the 3s. stamp, watermark multiple CA and Crown.

Adhesive.

5s., brown-red; King's Head; on new paper.

Gambia.—Specimen copies, states *Ewen's Weekly*, have been seen of the following new values:—

Adhesives.

(i.) Wmk. Crown CA multiple.

5d., grey and black.
7½d., green and carmine.
10d., olive-brown and carmine.

(ii.) Wmk. Crown CA single.

1s. 6d., green and carmine on yellow.
2s. 6d., violet and marone ,,
3s., carmine and green ,,

India.—*Gwalior*.—The *M. J.* has received the 4 as., King's Head, with the ordinary overprint, and also lists the 2 as. of the Official set.

Adhesive.

4 as., olive-green; King's Head.

Official.

2 as., purple; King's Head.

Kishengarh.—Our Ipswich friends inform us that the 8 as., violet, must be added to the set chronicled on page 80.

Adhesive.

8 as., violet.

Malay States.—Additions to the set on the new paper are made by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

20 c., black and lilac; on new paper.
50 c, orange-brown and black; on new paper.

Malta.—From the same source we hear of the 1d. stamp appearing on the new paper.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine and grey; on new paper.

Morocco Agencies.—Information reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 5 c. stamp has appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive.

5 c., grey-green and green; on new paper.

Straits Settlements.—The $1 is added to the list of stamps on the new paper by the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

$1, green and black; on new paper.

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—Mr. J. Glasser, Hon. Secretary of the Johannesburg Society, informs us that the current Transvaal stamps, from ½d. to 1s. inclusive, have been overprinted "C.S.A.R.," in black block letters, for use on the Central South African Railways.

Trinidad.—We have received the current 5s. stamp in a much deeper shade than that of the printing of 1901; it can no longer be called *lilac*, perhaps *purple* would cover it.

We have also the 4d. and 1s. in the so-called "re-engraved" type to which we alluded just two years ago, and which we believe to be merely the result of using a new and perhaps better plate. All three are on the old papers.—*M. J.*

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—A new issue has appeared and certain values have reached *Ewen's Weekly*. The following have been chronicled :—

Adhesives.

Large portrait of King Leopold ; on the 25 c. the portrait covers nearly the whole stamp. Different designs for each value. With Sunday labels ; perf. 14.

20 c., dark olive-green.
25 c., blue.
35 c., brown-lilac.

HUNGARY.—Additions to the set on the new watermarked paper are made by the *M. J.*

Adhesives.

1 f., grey.
25 f., blue.
50 f., magenta.

NORWAY.—To the set perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 25 and 50 öre stamps.

Adhesives.

25 öre, lilac.
50 ,, brown-violet.

SERVIA.—Another value has been added to the King Peter set, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. favour us with a specimen.

Adhesive.

30 paras, grey-green and black ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Cucuta.*—The *M. J.* lists some varieties in colours of the stamps lately issued for Cucuta and Santander.

Adhesives.

1 c., yellow-green on yellow.
2 c., pale red ,,
5 c., deep blue ,,
10 c., brown ,,
20 c., deep green ,,
50 c., vermilion ,,
1 p., mauve on white.

Santander.—

Adhesives.

5 c., pale blue.
10 c., dull red.
20 c., emerald-green.
50 c., rose-lilac.
1 p., deep blue.
5 p., rose.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Some more provisionals have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 20 c., brown, of 1885 has been surcharged in red—

DOS	CINCO	DIEZ
1905	1905	1905
CENTAVOS	CENTAVOS	CENTAVOS

The quantities of each are given as 5,000, 10,000, and 5,000 respectively, and nothing is said about varieties.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new 5 centavos stamp.

The design is very similar to that of the first issue of 1903, the date "1904" appearing at the *bottom* of the stamp.

Adhesive.

5 c., blue ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; no wmk.

A surcharged issue made by the revolutionary party—or by a section of the insurgents—is described by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

Overprinted in black, in three lines, in script—"*Gobierno provisorio Agd., 1904.*"

(i.) On second type of 1903 (date at top).
1 centavos, apple-green.
2 ,, orange.
5 ,, blue.

(ii.) On first type of 1903 (date at foot).
10 centavos, brown.
20 ,, rose-red.
30 ,, dark blue.
60 ,, mauve.

PERU.—The *M. J.* on Continental authority chronicles the 10 c. Parcel Post stamp surcharged "Cinco—Centavos," in two lines.

Parcel Post Stamp.

5 c. on 10 c., purple-brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—Additions to the lists of new issues given on pages 55 and 107 are made by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Provisional.

½ gairsh, cut diagonally in two and surcharged "5 c/m" in blue on each half.

Post Cards. Overprint in aniline red.
"5" (centimes) on 1 gairsh, blue.
"10" ,, ,, ,,
"20" ,, ,, ,,

DAHOMEY.—It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 50 c., brown on azure, now has the name in blue instead of rose.

FRENCH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.—To the list of new stamps given on page 55 *Ewen's Weekly* makes the following additions :—

Adhesives.

Overprinted "CHINE" in Roman characters, with value in Chinese below.

(i.) Stamps of old design.
25 c., blue.

(ii.) Stamp of 1904 design.
5 c , green on greenish.

LIBERIA.—The 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. have appeared in new shades of colour for ordinary use and also overprinted "OS" in red on the 1 and 5 cents, and in black on the 2 cents.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit specimens of all.

Adhesives.

1 c., yellow-green.
2 c., carmine and black.
5 c., bright blue and black.

Officials.

1 c., yellow-green; "OS" in red.
2 c., carmine and black; "OS" in black.
5 c., bright blue and black; "OS" in red.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—In addition to the adhesives listed on page 107, the post cards also appear with values in the new currency. The following are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Post Cards.

4 heller, blue-green on cream.
4+4 ,, ,, ,,
7½ ,, carmine ,,
7½+7½ ,, ,, ,,

SIAM.—Two new provisionals are recorded by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

1 att, in black, on 14 atts, ultramarine.
2 atts ,, 28 atts, lilac-brown and blue.

TAHITI.—We are informed that a variety which used to be catalogued, but which was struck out for want of sufficient evidence of its legitimate origin, the 25 c., Type 1, on 40 c., may now be restored to the list; a copy of the Decree authorising it has been found, and also a specimen of the stamp, used on a letter dated "12 Aout, 83."—*M. J.*

25 c. on 40 c., red on *yellow; imperf.*

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Committee—

E. D. BACON. T. W. HALL.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
C. J. DAUN. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
R. EHRENBACH. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
F. REICHENHEIM.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1904-5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 7th April, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Robert Ehrenbach, Thomas William Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield, A. W. Maclean, C. McNaughtan, A. Bagshawe, W. V. Morten, C. J. Daun, C. Stewart-Wilson, B. D. Knox, Edward J. Nankivell, R. B. Yardley, T. Maycock, and J. A. Tilleard.

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Honorary Vice-President, both of whom were still abroad, the chair was taken by Mr. Ehrenbach, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 24th March, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

There being no correspondence, Mr. Hall then proceeded to give a display of the stamps of Zanzibar, accompanied by notes. The collection was a most voluminous one, and (as Mr. Hall stated) it was more in the nature of materials for a collection; but it comprised an immense number of varieties and types of surcharge, and was practically complete so far as is at present known, although Mr. Hall indicated that further study and research might result in the discovery of additional varieties and errors.

The stamps were inspected with interest, and their arrangement afforded ample evidence that a very considerable amount of time and labour had been expended over their study. A very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his notes and display was moved by Mr. Daun, seconded by Mr. Morten, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1904-5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 28th April, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Thomas William Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Maycock, A. W. Maclean, L. W. Fulcher, A. D. Ferguson, C. Stewart-Wilson, J. A. Tilleard, C. Neville Biggs, and W. Dorning Beckton.

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Honorary Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 7th April were read and signed as correct,

The members then proceeded to the election of Mr. Gordon Ireland, proposed by Mr. H. E. Deats and seconded by Mr. C. A. Howes, who after ballot was declared duly elected a member of the Society.

The Treasurer then presented his balance sheet and accounts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1905, and the same were referred to the Auditors, the Treasurer intimating that the financial affairs of the Society were in a very satisfactory condition, there being practically no outstanding liabilities and a substantial balance in hand.

Mr. Thomas Hall proposed and Mr. Stewart-Wilson seconded a resolution to the effect that Messrs. Chambers and Maycock should be appointed Auditors, and such resolution was carried unanimously.

Owing to the illness from influenza of Mr. Brownlow D. Knox, the reading of his notes on the Malta Local Post and its Stamps was postponed to a subsequent meeting.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, February 21st, 1905, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. Simpson, A. Bagshawe, J. B. Neyroud, C. J. Daun, L. W. Fulcher, W. Mair, H. Wills, M. Weinberg, W. T. Standen, A. H. L. Giles, H. L. Hayman, R. H. A. Deere, D. Field, K. Wiehen, F. J. Melville, B. W. H. Poole, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. T. H. Harvey was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on Jan. 17th, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

Mrs. Raahange, Miss G. Willans, and P. Wilmot Wilkinson were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Mr. F. Reichenheim presented a copy of *The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures* to the library, and the donation was accorded a vote of thanks.

A heartfelt vote of condolence was passed on the lamented death of Mr. Gordon Smith —one of the earliest vice-presidents of the Society, and the Hon. Sec. was requested to forward a copy of the vote to Mrs. Gordon Smith.

Proposed by Mr. Giles, seconded by Mr. Wills: "That in future, after the business of the meetings, a general exchange of stamps take place; but that no exchanges or sales take place during the meetings." Carried.

At the termination of business a general display (of collections of not more than twenty-five interesting stamps) by the members was given. This was productive of much interest, and among the numerous exhibits the following may be noted:—

T. H. Harvey: A fine lot of Africans; 2½d. I.R. Official (King's); high-priced British East Africa.

W. A. Boyes: A very fine selection of the provisional issues of the O.R.C.

Karl Wiehen: 1856 Vict. strip of three 1s. green; *tête-bêche* French Republic issue.

B. W. H. Poole: 3 on 16 c. Seychelles, double surcharge; Siamese—unchronicled varieties; Haiti, pair imperf. vert.

C. J. Daun: 6d. yellow-green St. Vincent, coarse-cut perf., mint; ½d. on 4d. Barb.; 1d. on 1s. green Bermuda, inverted surcharge; pair (imperf. vert.) 1s. St. Vincent; 1s. yellow-green Nevis unused, and also on laid paper used; St. Christopher 1d. on ½d. inverted surcharge, and another with double surcharge, 1d. on 6d. inverted surcharge, 1d. on 2½d. with large surcharge inverted and another with small surcharge inverted; Tobago ½d. on 6d. bistre, surcharge double and inverted, ½d. on 2½d. blue, double surcharge; Turks Islands 1s. prune, mint, 2½d. on 1d., 2½d. on 6d., 2½d. on 1s. prune, also 4d. on 6d. and 4d. on shilling in differing types.

J. B. Neyroud: Strip of 1d. black Great Britain, showing hair lines, 2d. blue on originals, and also reconstructed sheets of both to include all varieties of postmarks.

A. H. L. Giles: 5s. Great Britain I.R. Official 3d.; Canada on wove paper; 4d. blue Cape woodblock; 2s. Transvaal (Queen's Head); 2s. Ceylon; New York Post Office stamp; early Mauritius; and 1858 Buenos Ayres on original.

A. G. Wane: An excellent show of the first issue of Persian stamps.

R. Frentzel: English and Colonials used, showing varieties of postmarks.

H. L. Hayman: Liberia printed on both sides; French Colonies showing double surcharges; National Telephone Co.'s stamps; and a 4d. Tasmania fitted with "original" gum and a repaired centre (an excellent example of how stamps are "faked—made in France"); 1d. Gibraltar with value omitted; 1887 English issue *imperf.*, and ½d. Queensland with the ½d. on one side absent.

W. Mair: 2½d. on 1s. Transvaal, with varieties of surcharge; Geneva 10 rappen, showing the various types; a Sicily forgery that had passed the post.

W. G. Cool: English used at Malta on originals, showing all varieties of postmark from 1858 to 1871.

S. F. Annandale: £1 Great Britain, used; early Canadians; and 4 sk. Sweden.

Dr. E. Webster: Colour proofs of English.

J. H. Tite: 1d. red Great Britain, error of plate number 173.

E. G. Davidson: Cuban provisionals.

Mrs. Raahange: Madagascar Consular stamps.

Votes of thanks were passed and carried to the exhibitors and to the chairman, and the meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, March 21st, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, J. C. Sidebotham, L. E. Bradbury, W. Schwabacher, S. Chapman, D. Thomson, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, J. B. Neyroud, K. Wiehen, A. H. L. Giles, B. W. H. Poole, F. J. Melville, W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, H. L. Hayman, R. H. A. Deere, M. Weinberg, W. G. Cool, A. Bagshawe, W. V. Morten, T. W. Hall, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

Mr. Cool was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, February 21st, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Frank J. Pullar was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

Donations of forgeries were received from Mr. F. Neck.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. T. W. Hall exhibited his collection of the stamps of Uruguay (the first six issues), accompanied by descriptive notes as to the various printings, etc. As is well known, this collection is one of the most perfect examples of what can be done from a specialist's point of view, and was aptly described by one of the speakers as a "sight for the gods."

Mr. Sidebotham proposed, and Mr. Giles seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his courtesy in giving the members an opportunity of inspecting his stamps, and of obtaining valuable information respecting a somewhat difficult country. In returning his acknowledgments for so warm a reception, Mr. Hall promised to bring the later issues before the Society on a future occasion.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *May 19th*, 1905.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 12th to 14th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1889, 10 c., carmine, value omitted,* mint	15	0	0
British Bechuanaland, ½d., black, an unused horizontal strip of three,* mint, centre stamp having the error "ritish"	3	12	6
Ditto, surcharged in red, 4d., lilac, block of twelve,* mint	9	10	0
Ditto, Protectorate, 5s., green,* mint	4	15	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals,* mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	7	10	0
Cape woodblocks, 1d., scarlet	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, pair, one cut into	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue £4 10s., £5 10s., and	10	10	0
Mauritius, "POST PAID," 1d., vermilion on yellowish, early	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early	6	0	0
Natal, 2½d. on 4d., brown, error "HALFPENN," used on piece	3	12	6
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., brown, error, surcharge inverted, mint	5	5	0
Zululand, £5, purple and black on red	4	15	0
Barbados, a very fine specialised collection, mounted on cards, and including 1878 provisionals, 1d. on half 5s., dull rose, a very fine unsevered pair, and two single specimens (the three varieties). The collection contains 278 used and 62*	49	0	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey*	3	0	0
Transvaal, First British Occupation, surcharged "V.R. TRANSVAAL." in red, 3d., lilac, fine	4	12	6
Ditto, 6d., blue, slightly thinned, but fine	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., green, variety no stop after "TRANSVAAL", unused, in superb mint state with top margin	14	10	0
Ditto, with fine roulette, 6d., blue on green, error, surcharge inverted, thinned at back	8	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red on yellow, variety small "T" to "TRANSVAAL"	4	4	0
Ditto, 1d., red on orange, with similar variety	3	15	0
Ditto, 3d., mauve on green, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., blue on blue, ditto	4	8	0
Ditto, Queen's Heads, provisionals, red surcharge, "1 Penny" on 6d., black, Types 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16, some are a little defective	5	15	0
Ditto, black surcharge, the set of seven types complete, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, Second Republic, ½d. on 1s., green, a very fine unused block of four, mint, showing the *tête-bêche* variety	5	10	0
Ditto, a similar lot	4	18	0
Ditto, another lot	6	2	6
Ditto, ditto, £5, deep green,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, "2½ Pence" on 1s., green, error "2/$^1_2$ Pence", in a mint horizontal pair with the surcharges inverted	10	10	0
Ditto, an entire unused sheet of sixty in mint state, with inverted surcharges, and including the error	17	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Transvaal, "1 Penny" on 6d., blue, error twice surcharged, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Pietersburg, the collection, a very fine lot, practically complete in mint sheets and showing the errors, a very desirable and valuable lot	121	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1882, 3d. on 4d., ultramarine, the set of five types in mint horizontal pairs	8	0	0
Dittto, single specimens of each	3	15	0
Ditto, 1888 provisional, 1d. on 4d., ultramarine, a mint horizontal strip of three showing the Roman "I" variety . .	4	15	0
Ditto, a half-sheet of 120 in mint state, including the Roman "I", dropped "d" (2), and other varieties . . .	34	0	0
Ditto, another half-sheet (lower half) in mint state, including the Roman "I" variety, etc. .	30	0	0

A fine collection of 7,940 varieties, including a number of rare stamps, £450.

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 18th, 1905.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue* .	2	2	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on bluish, Anchor . .	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1882–5, 1s., green,* mint . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose,* ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue on *bleuté** . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, blue,* mint .	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901–2, 1s., green and scarlet, pairs,* mint £7 10s. and	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 5s., carmine, used	19	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 5d.,* mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.,* ditto £4 and	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used .	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, King's Head, 2d., pairs . £2 2s. and	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., pairs . £2 7s. 6d. and	2	8	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1883–6, 1½d., lilac, block of four,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green,* mint	2	11	0
Ditto, ditto, 1891–1901, 1s., green and scarlet, pair,* mint . .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–3, ditto, ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single . .	2	5	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902, 5d.,* mint £2 17s. 6d. and	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green and carmine,* mint . . .	7	10	0
Great Britain, 1903, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 5d.	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., pair £2 15s. and	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d. £7 10s. and	7	12	6
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," 1902, ½d. and 1d.,* mint . . .	3	5	0
Ditto, Admiralty Official, 1903–4, Type 1, 1½d., block of four,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., ditto, ditto . . .	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., ditto, ditto . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., ditto, ditto . . .	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 2, 1½d., block of four, ditto . .	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., pair, ditto . . .	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy . .	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pair, ditto .	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, single copy, ditto .	2	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 2nd and 3rd, 1905.

Great Britain, 1d., reconstructed sheet of 240 . . .	3	5	0
Ditto, 2s., brown . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King's Head, 10d.	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,* mint	7	5	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf. . .	4	12	6
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c.,* mint . .	5	10	0
Ditto, 1885, Five Cents on 32 c., 14 × 12½,* mint . . .	2	7	6
Hong Kong, 1882, C A, 10 c., blue-green,* mint . . .	3	5	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, Aug., 1888, ½d., vermilion, twice surcharged, pair,* mint . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., green,* mint .	4	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, no wmk., £1, orange,* mint .	3	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals* and a used ½d.	4	10	0
Cape woodblock, 1d., deep scarlet	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue .	3	5	0
Ditto, 1863–4, De La Rue, 1d., brown-red, pair,* mint . .	2	12	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, early, little creased . .	3	5	0
Sierra Leone, 1862, no wmk., 6d., lilac on white . . .	2	10	0
Transvaal, 2½d. on 1s., inverted surcharge,* mint . .	7	0	0
Bolivia, 1867, 500 c.* . .	2	2	0
St. Lucia, 1883, 1s., red-brown,* mint	2	10	0
U.S.A. Carrier Stamp, 1851, blue on pink	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1860, 6d., black-brown, serrated perf. . .	2	6	0
Victoria, 1861, 2s., green* . .	2	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. JUNE, 1905. No. 162.

The Annual Report of the London Philatelic Society.



ONCE more we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the able Report of the Hon. Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, which so faithfully portrays, not only the doings of that body during the past season, but also, and most wisely, includes a résumé of all the important philatelic features of the bygone year. It will be seen that, as regards the Society, the prospect held out for the future is favourable, and that its present position, both financially and numerically, rests upon a sound basis.

Mr. Tilleard, in his Report, dwells at some length upon the change of domicile of the Society, correctly voicing the opinion of the members generally that this change was absolutely necessary, and has been successfully effected. No small feature, however, of the success in the present easy working of the Society is due to the fact that the secretarial work is now carried on at a trivial expense and a maximum of convenience, and this important feature, for which the London Society is entirely indebted to Mr. Tilleard, is modestly passed over by him. The situation of the Society's meeting-room in Southampton Row has been a subject of criticism as being less central, but in reality from almost any direction, an allowance of five minutes extra to that required to reach Effingham House would take any member to Southampton Row. If the philatelic energies of any member have sunk to so low an ebb as to be frightened at this trifling exertion, we can but regret it on behalf of his fellow-members.

In connection with this subject may we take Mr. Tilleard's figures as to the aggregate attendance at the various meetings, which we regret to note has somewhat fallen off. This is, however, undoubtedly largely due to the absence from home and illness of several members who have always been among the most regular and assiduous attendants. It must, however, be borne in mind that vacancies in the ranks of the Society by death—as we

have been only too sadly reminded this year—by increasing age, infirmities, or other changes that are the unfailing appanage of advancing years, must inevitably occur as regards the older members. It therefore behoves the younger men to take their places, to enlist new recruits, and to increase alike the regular attendances and devotion to the general work of the Society, thus following the example set by their forerunners. As regards the attendances of the average member, we regret to say that—being human—he is more attracted by the promise of a fine display than by that of a scientific paper, and this fact—or failing—should be carefully noted by those who draw up the programme for the season.

Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal,

WITH A VIEW TO A REFERENCE LIST.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on February 19th, 1904.

(*Continued from page* 126.)

TRANSVAAL FIRST REPUBLIC, 1869–1877.

Reference List.

(*Continued.*)

GROUP V.

Printed by Herr Adolph Otto, of Mecklenburg, from a new plate.

Type II. ("Improved Eagle.") *Sub-Type A.* (Eagle without spur.)

Received 30th September, 1874.

Paper.—Two varieties. (*a*) Hard, smooth paper.
(*b*) Soft, thin, porous paper, showing grain.

Gum.—Yellowish.

Impression.—Clear. *Rouletted.*

Variety of paper—(*a*) { Bright sky-blue; Ultramarine.
,, ,, (*b*) Pale chalky ultramarine.

Variety—Vertical pair, imperforate horizontally.

GROUP VI.

Printed by the Stamp Commission at Pretoria, deliveries commencing on the 29th April, 1875.

SUB-GROUP A.*

Paper.—Thin to medium, flexible, opaque, showing meshes faintly, popularly known as *semi-pelure;* not so hard or brittle as the pelure paper of Sub-group B.

Gum.—Smooth, white.

Impression.—Sometimes heavy, but very fair generally.

* As to the stamps of this Sub-group A, see a reference to a stamp dated "15 January 1875," in the Postscript.

Type I.

Imperforate.

1d. Orange-red.

6d. Pale Prussian blue; milky blue; bright Prussian blue; dull Prussian blue.

N.B.—Varieties of the 6d., milky blue and dull Prussian blue, from the right pane are known.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Orange-red.

6d. Dull Prussian blue.

6d. Bright Prussian blue.

Rouletted 6½.

1d. Orange-red. | 6d. Dull Prussian blue.

Type II. Sub-Type B.

Rouletted 16.

3d. Dull grey-lilac (?).

Imperforate.

3d. Dull grey-lilac.

Rouletted 6½.

3d. Dull grey-lilac.

Sub-Group B.

Paper.—Thin, hard, compact, brittle, transparent paper, surfaced (pelure).

Gum.—White, smooth.

Impression.—Usually clear, but some specimens, especially of the 6d. in intense deep Prussian blue, are very heavily printed.

Type I.

Imperforate.

1d. Dull brownish red.
Pale brick-red.
Orange-red.
Bright orange-vermilion.

6d. Dull Prussian blue.
Bright Prussian blue.
Intense deep Prussian blue.

Variety—Tête-bêche.

6d. Dull Prussian blue.

N.B.—Varieties of both panes of the 6d. exist.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Pale brick-red.
Orange-red.

6d. Dull Prussian blue.
Intense deep Prussian blue.

Rouletted 6½.

1d. Orange-red.
Pale brick-red.

6d. Dull Prussian blue.

6d. Intense Prussian blue.

Perforated 10½
(*so-called pin-perforated*).

1d. Pale brick-red.
Orange-red.

6d. Bright Prussian blue.

Pin-perforated 16.

6d. Bright Prussian blue.†

† As to this stamp see Postscript, *infra*.

Type II. Sub-Type B.

Imperforate.

3d. Dull lilac. | 3d. Brownish purple.

Rouletted 16.

3d. Dull lilac.

Rouletted 6½.

3d. Dull lilac.

Sub-Group C.

Paper.—Hard, compact, stout, white, surfaced paper, showing no meshes.

Impression.—Generally heavy and blotchy and affected by the hard, impermeable surface of the paper.

May be subdivided according to the gums used, of which the differences are strongly marked.

Type I.

(1) Gum deep brown, staining the paper.

6d. Bright to deep Prussian blue.

(*a*) Imperforate.
Variety—Tête-bêche.

(*b*) Rouletted 16.

(*c*) Rouletted 6½.

N.B.—Varieties of the left pane also are known, *e.g. a* (No. 36, defective "ZES").

(2) Gum smooth, yellowish, or whitish.

Type I.

Imperforate.

1d. Orange-vermilion.

6d. Bright to deep Prussian blue.
Light blue.

N.B.—Varieties of both panes of the 6d., including the *tête-bêche* pair and the defective "ZES," are known.

Rouletted 16.

6d. Bright to deep Prussian blue.
Light blue.

Rouletted 6½.

6d. Light blue.

Type II. Sub-Type B.

Rouletted 16.

3d. Brownish lilac.
3d. Brownish purple.

Rouletted 6½.

3d. Dull lilac.

Sub-Group D.

Paper.—Medium, soft, porous paper, showing meshes; surface rough and crinkled.

Gum.—Whitish, smooth.

Impression.—Heavy, as a rule, but affected by the rough, porous nature of the paper.

Imperforate.

1d. Scarlet vermilion.
Brick-red.*

6d. Milky blue.
Slate-blue.
Deep Prussian blue.

N.B.—Varieties of the left pane of the 6d. are known.

1s. Yellow-green.

Rouletted 16.

1d. Brick-red.

6d. Deep Prussian blue.

1s. Yellow-green.

Rouletted 6½.

1d. Brick-red.

1s. Yellow-green.

* Specimens are known on otherwise similar paper which apparently had been hardened by gum, and stained yellow (see text, *supra*, p. 77).

POSTSCRIPT.

In this postscript I mention a few matters which have come under my notice since I wrote the above paper.

First, as to the literature of the subject, I may refer to an article by Mr. Frederick Jeppe, published in the volume of *Der Philatelist* for the year 1890, commencing at page 1. It was evidently written from memory, without reference to any official or documentary evidence, and therefore, so far as the stamps of the First Republic are concerned, cannot be regarded as of much weight. A considerable part of the article is concerned with the question of the so-called "envelopes" of 1869. Mr. Jeppe, after stating that Mr. Tamsen had already given the true history of these envelopes in his article in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* of 1885 (page 281), and repeating that they were never officially issued, proceeds to contradict certain statements of a personal nature which had been made by Herr F. Meyer, of Franzenbad, in the *Illustrirte Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung* of 1st June, 1878. Mr. Jeppe then tells us that he went from Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the Transvaal in the year 1861, and in December, 1866, became Postmaster of Potchefstroom, and in 1868 Postmaster-General, and that down to that period the postal conditions of the country were of a most primitive description, that the mails were carried by Kaffirs, and that he initiated the carriage of letters by carts or horses. Mr. Jeppe further states that in 1881* the Republican Government took proceedings against Otto, and recovered certain plates and *clichés*, and a number of printed stamps which were found at Otto's works. In one place Mr. Jeppe refers to the delivery by Otto in January, 1871, of 3d. stamps to the nominal value of £100. This, were it not merely a recollection of the writer of something which had happened some nineteen years previously, would be of importance. It will be remembered that the only delivery by Otto, quoted by Mr. Tamsen from official sources, is that of 8,000 3d. stamps in June, 1871, although it is abundantly clear from the references in the *Timbrophile* and other contemporary papers that Mr. Jeppe had received printings of the 3d. as far back as 1869. Mr. Jeppe further gives a list of the stamps of the First Republic which, in the light of the official documents cited by Mr. Tamsen and contemporary records, is so absurdly inaccurate that one cannot regard the article as of any value in matters of detail. As an example I may quote a few of the first items:—

> "1 May, 1870. 1d., black (*sic*) and red; 6d., blue; 1s., green; perforated and imperforate, printed at Pretoria.
>
> "28 Sept., 1870. 1d., black (imperforate, unknown to me), printed at Potchefstroom.
>
> "30 June, 1871. 3d., lilac, improved eagle, printed in Germany only; perforated.
>
> . . . .
>
> "25 Dec., 1871. 3d., pale lilac on green paper, with improved eagle, imperforate, printed at Potchefstroom."

And so on.

* It must be remembered that Otto was able to fabricate the Republican stamps of 1883—notably the 3d. in black on rose paper, and also in red on white paper.

Mr. Jeppe, in describing the obliterating stamps of the various post offices, mentions that the postmark of two rings with the letters "Z.A.R." in the centre was used at Barberton.

There is a long article on the stamps of the South African Republic, by Heer van Kinschott, running through the numbers of *L'Essor Philatelique* for 1901 and 1902, but so far as it deals with the First Republic gives no information which is not to be found in Mr. Tamsen's articles in vol. iv. of the *Monthly Journal* (1894), and the papers of Mr. Pearce in vol. v. of the *London Philatelist*. I may also refer to some useful notes by Heer N. Yaar on "The Reprints and Forgeries of the Transvaal issues of 1869 to 1883," accompanied by illustrations, published in vol. viii. of the *Stamp Collector* (1904).

As to the flaws and scratches of the 6d. stamps of the left pane. With the assistance of some strips and blocks which I have recently acquired, I am now able to say definitely that the variety "*e*" (*vide supra*, page 31) is No. 18 of the left pane, and I may mention one or two additional flaws and defects of the stamps on the same pane; *e.g.* No. 1 has a small horizontal scratch in the right-hand frame of the stamp extending from a point below the "P" of "PENCE" across the thin vertical white line to the exterior; while No. 10 has two slight scratches in the right-hand frame, one horizontal, running inwards from the "Z" of "ZES," and the other running in a north-westerly direction from the extreme north-eastern portion of the recumbent "E" of "ZES"; and No. 9 in some of the printings of Borrius and the Stamp Commissioners had a patch of dirt over the "Z" of "Z. AFR. REPUBLIEK." Again, in some of the printings of the Commissioners No. 17 had a small speck of colour in the white internal part of the stamp immediately below the letters "EL" of "ZEGEL." Further, I have ascertained that the variety of the 6d. in which there is a large circular spot of colour surrounded by a white ring under the "6" of the left top corner, mentioned at page 32 *supra*, is No. 27 of the left pane. The spot of dirt was probably removed from the plate in 1874, before the plates were sent to Messrs. Davis and Son, of Pietermaritzburg. In my list of the flaws and scratches of the right pane, I omitted to describe a permanent scratch on No. 2, which runs in a north-westerly direction between the "E" and "S" of "ZES" in the right-hand frame; it extends to the flags on the right of the shield. This might consistently be numbered as A1.

With regard to dates, I have to report the following specimens:—(*a*) 6d., in deep Prussian blue, on soft, coarse, porous paper "D" of the Stamp Commissioners, on the entire envelope, obliterated "Pretoria 11 April 1877," and "Cape Town 23 April 1877." (*b*) 1d., on hard-surfaced paper "C" of the Stamp Commissioners, dated "16 February 1877." (*c*) A 6d. on the same paper as (*b*), "Cape Town 9 March 1877." I must also refer to a bisected imperforate 6d. on a piece of the original envelope. It is in pale Prussian blue, on the semi-pelure paper "A" which I have ascribed to the Stamp Commissioners. It bears the Marabasstad dated postmark of "15 January 1875." Now it appears from the official records cited by Mr. Tamsen, that no 6d. stamps of the Commissioners were delivered before 11th May, 1875, consequently if this date, "15 January 1875," is correct,

we should have to ascribe this stamp to Borrius; but so strong is the evidence, apart from this specimen, that all the stamps on the semi-pelure paper were printed by the Commissioners, that unless further evidence, pointing to a different conclusion, is forthcoming, I shall regard this post-marked date as an error, due to the neglect of the postmaster of Marabasstad to change the date-plugs. This occurs in other countries, notably in the case of the early stamps of Greece. However, in a paper written expressly for the purpose of investigation, it is only right that this specimen should be recorded.

I have mentioned in the Reference List above a 6d. of the Commissioners on pelure paper, pin-perforated 16. The stamp has recently been shown to me. This perforation is well known in some of the stamps of the First British Occupation, notably the locally printed 1d. and 3d. of August and September, 1879, and it is possible that the perforation was applied to this 6d. stamp during the First British Occupation. I have no doubt that the perforation is genuine; the stamp was obliterated in the post office with whose mark the used specimens of the stamps of August and September, 1879, are usually found postmarked. As in the case of the so-called pin-perforation gauging 10½, this perforation is really a very fine hole perforation.

With regard to the 3d. of the Stamp Commissioners on hard, compact, stout white-surfaced paper (Sub-group C), I may mention that Mr. Tamsen, at p. 145 of vol. iv. of the *Monthly Journal*, mentions locally printed 3d. stamps on stout paper, which can be recognised by the shade of colour. I can now add the following 3d. stamps to the above Reference List.

GROUP III.

SUB-GROUP E.

Type II. Sub-Type B.

Rouletted 16.

3d. Dull lilac.

GROUP VI.

SUB-GROUP C.

Type II. Sub-Type B.

Imperforate.

3d. Dull lilac.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1904-5.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.



IN my last Annual Report, presented at the Annual General Meeting for the season 1903–4, reference was made to contemplated changes in regard to the offices of the Society and the place of meeting for the succeeding year.

The lease of the rooms so long occupied at Effingham House having terminated, it was decided to rent a smaller office for the conduct of the general business of the Society, and to arrange for the use of a suitable room for the purposes of meetings. After mature consideration, and after a personal inspection of numerous places likely to afford the requisite accommodation and facilities, it was decided by the Council to accept the offer obtained for the use of the room in Southampton Row that we now occupy. It was accordingly engaged as a place of meeting for the dates announced in the programme for the season, and an office has been secured in a convenient position in the City.

The change has, I venture to think, been eminently satisfactory from every point of view. The secretarial work has been considerably lessened, owing to the close proximity of the new offices to the places of business of members of the Council, on whom a large part of the work of the Society devolves, while the economy effected has already caused a substantial improvement in the financial position of the Society.

In presenting his accounts for the year ending in March last, the Honorary Treasurer was able to announce that owing to the reduction in expenses, aided by a slight increase in revenue, the Society was now free from debt, and that notwithstanding the fact that the accounts included six months' expenditure on the old scale.

The new place of meeting appears to have met with general approval, and a large majority of those who have attended the meetings have expressed to me their entire satisfaction with the new arrangements.

During the current season twelve new members have been elected, the additions to the list being: Major W. C. Barratt, Colonel J. Bonhote, Lieut.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B., and Messrs. A. Bagshawe, S. D. Baxter, C. D. Choremi, A. D. Ferguson, G. Ireland, J. R. Laing, A. Naish, W. Nordheimer, and A. J. Warren.

The resignations during the same period have been fewer than usual, the members who have severed their connection with the Society, at their own request, being: Lieut. H. J. Gillespie, Miss Grommé, and Messrs. C. J. Lucas, W. H. Renwick, and T. Martin Wears.

I regret to have to record the death during the year of Col. W. E. Williams, who had been a member of the Society for nearly twenty-five years; and of Mr. Gordon Smith, who, since joining our ranks in 1892, had been closely associated with the principal work of the Society.

The loss sustained by the death of Mr. Gordon Smith is well-nigh irreparable. We shall constantly miss him, not only as a brilliant philatelist, but as one who had endeared himself to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Pre-eminent in all that he undertook, he was imbued with the best traditions of the Society, and maintained them all throughout his philatelic career, and, although we shall not hear his voice again, his words and writings will remain as a living guide to those who are left to mourn his loss. No words of mine can pay a fitting tribute to his memory, but we honour it as that of a great philatelist, and we shall always look back to our association with him with affectionate feelings of the deepest regret for the loss of a true and faithful friend.

In the course of the season one name has been removed from the list of members under the provisions of the statutes, and the net result of gains and losses for the year is an addition of four to the numbers borne on our roll of membership.

The first meeting of the season was, on the invitation of the Vice-President, held at his residence, and a very enjoyable evening was spent in inspecting the magnificent collection of the stamps of Great Britain shown by Lord Crawford on this occasion.

The Annual Dinner of the Society, held on the previous evening, the Earl of Crawford presiding, proved a great success, and was largely attended by members and their friends.

Sixteen General Meetings have been held during the season, the average attendance being sixteen. Although this number is somewhat less than the average for the preceding season, I think it may be considered satisfactory when we take into account the fact that at least seven or eight of those who are usually most regular in their attendance have, by reason of absence abroad or from ill health and other causes, found themselves unable to be present during the greater part of the year.

I have seen a suggestion in a philatelic journal that the reason for the falling off in the attendance is that the place of meeting is inconveniently situated. It goes without saying that any place that might be chosen would be less convenient for some than for others, but I do not think that the immediate proximity of the places of business of stamp merchants would constitute, as was suggested in the criticism in question, any actual inducement to members to attend the meetings. I believe the real reason for the slightly diminished attendance during the season 1904–5 is to be found in the explanation that I have already given.

The following papers, accompanied in each case by a display of stamps, have been read at the meetings, viz. by Mr. M. P. Castle, "Notes on the Sydney Views"; by Mr. F. Reichenheim, "The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France"; by Mr. Yardley, "The Stamps of Trinidad" and "The Stamps of the First British Occupation of the Transvaal"; by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, "The Stamps of Bosnia"; and by Mr. T. W. Hall, "The 1886–7 Issues of the Stamps of Tolima."

Several evenings have been devoted to displays, which have been exceptionally interesting, and have comprised some of the best-known collections of the stamps shown. They have included "Great Britain," by the

Vice-President; "British India" and "Western Australia," by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; "Queensland," by Mr. H. J. Duveen; "Zanzibar," by Mr. T. W. Hall; and a selection of various countries by Mr. Sidebotham. In addition to these, Mr. C. J. Phillips kindly lent his specialised collection of the stamps of "Uganda," and Mr. W. W. Mann his collection of "New Zealand" stamps for inspection by members of the Society.

Numerous meetings of the Council have been held, and the principal matter of importance dealt with has been the selection of a Provisional Working Committee for the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in London in 1906 under the auspices of the Society. The Committee chosen consists of four members of the Society, viz. Messrs. M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, L. W. Fulcher, and F. Reichenheim, in addition to Messrs. H. R. Oldfield as Hon. Secretary and L. L. R. Hausburg as Honorary Assistant Secretary to the Committee, with Mr. W. Dorning Beckton and Mr. H. A. Slade, as representatives of provincial societies, and four members representing the trade interests, viz. Messrs. Phillips, Peckitt, Oliver, and Hamilton-Smith.

The Committee have already completed a large part of the preliminary arrangements, and have secured the use of the fine new hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, and under their able management there can be little doubt that the Exhibition will prove a most successful undertaking, to which we shall all look forward with the greatest interest.

Considerable progress has been made with the preparations for the publication of Mr. Basset Hull's book on the *Stamps of the Australian Commonwealth*, and it is hoped that the first part will be ready at a comparatively early date.

Mr. Bacon has also kindly undertaken the labour of completing and superintending the publication of the concluding part of the Society's work on the stamps of the African Colonies, which may be expected to be in the hands of members before the end of the present year.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made under which this work will be published upon terms relieving the Society from all risk and expense of production, while securing for each member the presentation of a copy free of charge as in the case of the two previous parts, and the payment to the Society of a liberal royalty upon all copies sold by the publishers.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Expert Committee for their services, which continue to be highly appreciated by members and others who seek the assistance of the Committee. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Gordon Smith towards the end of 1904 was filled by the election of Mr. Yardley, a choice that will, I am sure, commend itself to his fellow-members.

Messrs. T. Maycock and A. W. Chambers have once again been good enough to act as Auditors of the accounts for the year, and their report, to be submitted this evening, will be more than usually interesting in view of the improvement in the financial position of the Society already reported by the Honorary Treasurer.

In referring to a few of the events of interest outside the immediate sphere of the operations of the Society, the holding of an International

Philatelic Exhibition in Berlin is worthy of note. The undertaking was well carried out and was largely patronised, and amongst the visitors in attendance were numerous English philatelists, including some well-known members of our Society. Two successful Exhibitions have also been held in London, one under the management of the Junior Philatelic Society, consisting of a very complete show of the stamps of Great Britain, and the other, promoted by the Fiscal Philatelic Society, comprising Fiscal and Telegraph stamps of India and the British Colonies.

Amongst other notable philatelists who have passed away during the year under review may be mentioned Mr. Overy Taylor, who was a prolific writer in the earlier days of Philately and a regular contributor to the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and the Hon. K. Sanderson and Herr Paul Lietzow, two prominent philatelists of foreign countries.

The prohibition against the sale of unused "Official" stamps of this country, noted at the time of their withdrawal, has not long been maintained, and with the tacit consent of the authorities these are now quoted in the leading catalogues.

The permission to employ for postal purposes embossed and other stamps cut from envelopes, covers, cards, etc., is a somewhat curious innovation, especially in view of the desire to limit the stamps available for postage shown by the act of the authorities in demonetising many of the earlier postage stamps.

With the exception of a change of colour for the ½d. stamp, there has been practically no addition to the issues of the mother-country, but the introduction of the new multiple watermark for colonial stamps has involved a considerable addition in the number of these stamps to be included in our collections.

By the reduction in the rate of postage to Australia the scheme of "Penny Postage" from home to the British possessions throughout the world has been practically completed, the only exceptions being now, I believe, in the case of letters for Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

Amongst the new publications of the season, I select for special mention the admirable work on the postage stamps of Sicily, by Dr. Emilio Diena, a member of this Society; and the recent introduction by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of a new periodical in their *Stamp Weekly*, intended for beginners and young collectors, is a noteworthy event. It is edited by our fellow-member, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, and has already achieved a well-deserved success.

Having completed my brief survey of the incidents of the season 1904–5, I venture to refer to a subject which, although somewhat remote from Philately, is one in which I feel sure all members of our Society are at the moment greatly interested.

We are looking forward, and many of us with some excitement, to the expected arrival in England of our Vice-President, who is now engaged in thrashing his way across the Atlantic as a competitor in the great International Ocean Yacht Race for the trophy presented by the German Emperor. This contest appeals to our sporting instincts, especially as members of an insular race, and our knowledge of the thoroughness with which Lord

Crawford enters into everything that he undertakes inspires us with the fullest confidence in him as a worthy representative of this country.

I am sure that I am only voicing the aspirations of all British members of the Society in expressing the hope that we may shortly be able to welcome our Vice-President on his return with the greeting, "Well done, Valhalla!"

May, 1905.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1905.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions . .	252	0	0	By Rent, one year . .	87	10	0
„ Entrance Fees . .	18	18	0	„ Office Expenses . .	74	17	4
„ Sundry Receipts . .	17	16	3	„ Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc. . . .	41	16	4
				„ Paid for *London Philatelist*	55	10	0
				„ Sundry Payments . .	17	16	1
	288	14	3		277	9	9
„ Loan	50	0	0	„ Repayment of all Loans and Interest . .	103	17	0
„ Sale of Society's Works	44	0	11	„ Printing and Plates for Society's Works . .	12	2	6
„ Balance April 1st, 1904	64	18	5	„ Balance at Bank, March 31st, 1905 . . .	54	4	4
	£447	13	7		£447	13	7

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors . .	2	0	0	By Cash at Bank . .	54	4	4
„ Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	445	13	4	„ Subscriptions Due but not yet paid . .	79	16	0
				„ Furniture, Pictures, Library, etc. . .	135	0	0
				„ Stock of Society's Works	171	9	6
				„ Sundry Debtors . .	7	3	6
	£447	13	4		£447	13	4

List of Members of the Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1905-6.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.

Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher

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M. P. Castle, J.P. *(Hon. Vice-President.)*
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R. Ehrenbach
T. W. Hall
L. L. R. Hausburg

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F. O. Conant
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly
M. S. Cooke
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F. de Coppet
W. W. Corfield
C. B. Corwin
W. Cowland
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G. Kirchner
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E. Lentz
E. Levy
C. Lindenberg
P. J. Lloyd
B. Loewy
M. H. Lombard
W. A. R. Jex Long
H. F. Lowe
H. H. Lyman
D. J. Macfie
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T. Maycock
C. E. McNaughtan
Mortimer Menpes
R. F. Mertens
R. Meyer
Dr. G. Michelsen
J. B. Moens
W. V. Morten
Wm. Moser
Major C. J. Everitt Mumby
Albert Naish
E. J. Nankivell
Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier
B. W. Neave
G. B. T. Nicholl
J. A. Nix
W. Nordheimer
H. R. Oldfield
J. S. O'Meara
Capt. St. G. Ord
Lieut. B. Oxenfvud
H. G. Palliser
W. R. Palmer
Prince Doria Pamphilj
A. D. Park
A. Passer
Dr. A. G. Paterson
W. Patterson
W. E. Peebles
Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.
G. E. Petty
O. Pfenninger

Judge Philbrick, K.C.
W. Pimm
H. Quare
The Earl of Ranfurly
F. Ransom
A. W. Rawcliffe
Rev. G. H. Raynor
Rev. P. E. Raynor
Franz Reichenheim
R. M. Reid
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld
Vernon Roberts
A. Rosenberg
G. B. Routledge
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F. N. Schiller
Karl Schmidt
W. Schwabacher
Lieut. L. Schwarz
W. Scott
E. H. Selby
J. C. Sidebotham
J. E. Sparrow
A. H. Stamford
A. Stendell
W. M. Steuart
R. T. Stevens
C. Stewart-Wilson
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Howard R. Watkin
Consul E. F. Weber
L. S. Wells
A. E. L. Westaway
H. J. White
Rev. F. J. Williams
A. H. Wilson
W. T. Wilson
H. Winckmann
N. H. Withee
Baron A. de Worms
Baron P. de Worms
G. H. Worthington
R. B. Yardley

The Early Bolivians.

By Wm. MOSER.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on April 3rd, 1903.

(*Continued from page* 121.)

FOURTH RE-ENGRAVING.



AGAIN complete in its character, uneven and rougher than before, a comparison of a copy (of No. 12) of the third re-engraving with the present one shows that in the latter the shading on the body of the condor is somewhat different, that there are additional lines on its talons, that the shading of the globe is stronger, that the background has been renewed, and that that portion of it which is inside of the centre oval is composed of fewer diagonal lines, and also that the lettering has at least been partially renewed. In this and in nearly all the types on the plate the shading on the right side of the globe consists of horizontal lines. A few, however, are without any, as Nos. 30, 31, 33, 46, etc., showing again how unreliable the shading of the globe is for the purpose of determining to which state of the plate a certain copy belongs.

Many errors and varieties are again apparent. The "A" in "BOLIVIA," "CONTRATOS," and "CENTAVOS" is unbarred as follows, viz.—

In "BOLIVIA" and "CONTRATOS," No. 34.
In "BOLIVIA," Nos. 1, 8, 10, 21, 37, 47, 51, 65.
In "CONTRATOS," Nos. 15, 20, 25, 26, 48, 64.
In "CENTAVOS," Nos. 38, 44, 61, 66.

The noticeable varieties of faulty or unusual engraving of the wings of the condor I find to be now as follows, viz.—

No line on the top of the right wing, in Nos. 29, 53, 55, 56, and 59.

The line on the top of the right wing running from the body of the condor to the edge of the wing, in No. 25 only.

One pinion on the edge of the left wing, in Nos. 13, 14, 20, 35, 50, 52, 53, 62, 63, 64, and 66.

No. 63 has no other pinions at all on this wing. All other types have two, or at least traces of two, on the edge of the left wing.

One pinion on the edge of the right wing is to be found on Nos. 38 and 68.

Two pinions on the edge of the same wing on No. 39 only; and three pinions on the edge of the left wing is a peculiarity only to be found in No. 57.

The dots in the "O" of "BOLIVIA" of both Nos. 38 and 39, which occurred in the third re-engraving, are still visible.

No. 66 (Oldfield's variety No. 11) is said to resemble "BOUVIA," the "L" and the "I" of "BOLIVIA" being unusually close together. This type has also an extra pinion below the lower row on the right wing.

In this re-engraving there were again many "slips" made by the engraver. I think the following deserve consideration, viz.—

No. 1, line across the edge of the right wing into "N" of "CONTRATOS."
No. 2, at the bottom of the right upper oval.
No. 14, one of the vertical lines on the left wing runs down into the globe.
No. 17, on the edge of the right wing.
No. 18, on the edge of the right wing.
No. 21, on the top of the right wing.
No. 24, above "5" in the upper left oval and in the corner of the right wing.
No. 28, between "V" and "I" of "BOLIVIA."
No. 34, on the upper edge of the right wing.
No. 40, between "L" and "I" of "BOLIVIA."
No. 46, from "C" of "CENTAVOS" to the globe.
No. 54, through "S" of "CONTRATOS."
No. 64, through "S" of "CENTAVOS."
No. 65, through "CE" of "CENTAVOS" and "B" of "BOLIVIA."
No. 67, left frame line extends below the bottom one.

FIRST AND SECOND RETOUCHES.

It seems advisable to consider these together for the purpose of comparison and to facilitate the examination of the existing differences. I have selected Nos. 3, 6, and 11, and a careful observation of them, I believe, will demonstrate beyond a doubt that more than one retouch took place. Both consisted, of course, in renewing the worn parts, whether of outline, lettering, or background. As my present object is simply to prove the existence of two retouches, I shall only call attention to what I consider sufficient to accomplish that end.

Taking No. 6, for instance, it will be admitted that in the comparatively clear impression of the copy printed after the fourth re-engraving the "O" and "T" of "CONTRATOS" are especially strong and the "N" very weak, while in the first and second retouches of the same type the "O" and "T" are faint and the "N" strong. The shading on the globe is composed of shorter horizontal lines in the retouched copies, and the background and ovals, in addition to the renewal of some of the lettering, show the engraver's work.

In order to distinguish between the two retouches it is only necessary to note the additional and unusual additions to the wings especially marked in Nos. 3 and 11. In fact, these two were selected by Mr. Oldfield as prominent varieties (Oldfield's varieties Nos. 13 and 14); the first to illustrate "two defective wings," the second as showing "three rows of pinions instead of two."

In the preceding pages I have referred to all of "the prominent varieties" described and illustrated in *How to Collect Bolivian Stamps*, by H. R. Oldfield, Esq., as, although these notes were commenced before I knew of the existence of that work, I feel that to him belongs the credit of their discovery, with

one exception, and that he designated variety No. 12, and selected as showing a defective left wing.

If my conclusions are correct, subsequent to the original engraving of the plate, there were four re-engravings and also not less than six retouches of at least portions of it if not of the whole, making with the plate in its original condition eleven varieties of many, if not of each, of the seventy-two types.

In its last state the same plate was also used for printing the violet stamps; therefore all that were printed in that colour present the same features as the latest printings in green, and it would only be a repetition to again enumerate them.

It is extremely interesting to trace the various types from their first appearance to their last, taking the various re-engravings which show the gradual alteration in the plate. For such a comparison I do not deem the various retouches important, and have therefore purposely omitted them. It will be seen by comparing the last printing with the first (of No. 32) that the resemblance between the two has disappeared to such an extent that without the aid of copies from the intermediate re-engravings it would be impossible to determine satisfactorily or definitely that they both occupied the same position on the plate. A comparison of copies of No. 57 shows also similar changes in the plate and, in addition, some interesting varieties.

The copy from the original plate shows that there are no pinions on the right wing. In the first re-engraving these were supplied. In the second there is only one pinion perceptible on the edge of the left wing. In the third there are three, the first "O" of "CORREOS" is imperfect and looks like an inverted "C," and the "A" of "CENTAVOS" is unbarred. In the fourth these last two defects have been corrected, but the first "T" of "CONTRATOS" is imperfect, and appears like an inverted "L."

Before passing to the next value (the 10 centavos) I desire to call attention to another interesting feature concerning the 5 centavos stamps, and that is the unusual—I think I may say unparalleled—degree of contraction to which the paper on which some of the stamps printed from the plate in its original condition, and also after the first re-engraving, was susceptible. The width remains nearly exactly the same in all the printings, but it will be seen that, while the height of the stamps (of Type 32) first printed from the plate as originally engraved, and all the re-engravings subsequent to the first, is $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm., those from the latter are only $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. If this were not the case it might be claimed that in the first re-engraving the size of the stamps had been reduced. Additional proof that the difference in size is simply due to the shrinkage of the paper is adduced by the examination of various copies of other types printed from the original plate. Two copies of Nos. 5 and 44 show a difference of $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in height, and two of Nos. 17, 21, and 22 differ $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. each. This difference, it will be seen, is not equal to that which exists between copies from the original engraving and the first re-engraving, but still it is noteworthy.

I am rather surprised that it has been stated that "no prominent varieties" exist in the plates of the 10, 50, and 100 centavos, and that they were dismissed from consideration so summarily. I have noticed varieties in

all three values that I deem worthy to submit to the judgment of collectors. It will be for them to consider and to determine their degree of importance, and whether or not I have erred in calling attention to them. I shall also submit what seems to me to be satisfactory evidence of the retouching of the plates of the 50 and 100 centavos. Lack of material at my disposition for a more thorough examination of the 10 centavos stamps renders it impossible for me to express an opinion at the present time as to whether this plate was retouched or not.

(*To be continued.*)

Philatelic Note.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

ANY fresh information as to these great rarities is of unfrequent occurrence, and the more welcome therefore comes the interesting note hereon in the *American Journal of Philately* of April 29th. The New England Stamp Co. have recently been the fortunate acquisitors of what must be a unique strip, *i.e.* three horizontally unsevered specimens of the first 13 c. of Hawaii (issue of 1851). The stamps comprise a pair of varieties I. and II., and a second copy of the former. "This last is rather widely separated from the other two, and is on a lower level. It is therefore evident that the two varieties were set up side by side, and the impressions printed in pairs upon a long narrow strip of paper." This interesting find corroborates the hitherto existing belief that all the four first Hawaiian stamps, 2 c., 5 c., 13 c. of 1851, and 13 c. of 1852, were set up in the two varieties side by side, and we congratulate the New England Stamp Co. upon their remarkable and highly interesting philatelic discovery.

Occasional Notes.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1906.

THE arrangements in connection with the International Exhibition have been in active progress, and the period for which the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall has been reserved is from Monday, May 21st, until Saturday, June 2nd, 1906. Doubtless two days will be required for mounting the exhibits, and one or two days for unpacking, so that the Exhibition will probably be open to the public for some nine or ten days from May 23rd. Invitations have been issued to various Philatelic Societies and to philatelists, and the General Committee is now in course of formation. The programme has been drafted, but before publication it will be submitted for approval to the General Committee.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*
13, Walbrook, London, E. C. L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Hon. Asst. Sec.*

CORPORATE COLLECTIONS.

THE formation of a collection that belongs to a Philatelic Society and is the common property of every member is a feature that has commended itself to many societies, notably on the Continent and even in this country, and has been adopted with success by the Birmingham Philatelic and other societies. The latest to adopt this plan is the Herts Society, and we are informed by the indefatigable Hon. Secretary that at the meeting of May 17th "it was proposed and carried that a Permanent Collection—used and unused, adhesives only—be formed by the Society, and that it be placed in Stanley Gibbons' Imperial Albums. The mounting and arranging of the stamps to be entrusted to a small committee (to be appointed later), and a safe, if necessary, to be purchased for the custody of the albums. All duplicates to be disposed of, by sale or exchange, to the best advantage, and the collection to always be at the disposal of members for inspection or study. Names of donors to be published in the annual report. By the members' assistance this collection should soon form a valuable and interesting asset of the Society, and any stamps you may care to send me for inclusion will promptly be acknowledged. Naturally, in beginning a general collection, the very common varieties will be useful, but whatever stamps are sent should be in fair condition."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FRENCH SOCIETY'S CATALOGUE.

WE have received from the publishers, Messrs. Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 8, Rue Garancière, Paris, a supplement to the Official Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie, containing the issues from January, 1904, to February, 1905. From the fact that this supplement contains not less than sixty-six pages, it will be seen that the Committee of Publication have had a somewhat arduous task, and we can only commend its acquisition to all of our readers who already possess the very valuable catalogue of the French Society.

RETURN OF MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

THE present month has seen the safe and sound return of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg after his travels extending over eight months, and we join in the general chorus of congratulation, alike to the traveller upon the completion of a successful and pleasant journey, and to ourselves in having once more in our midst a philatelist whose ability is hardly surpassed by his energy, and who has justly acquired the estimation of all his friends and brother members of the London Philatelic Society.

Mr. Hausburg has had many and varied experiences in the United States, Mexico, and Australia, and perhaps—to such a keen collector of "Oceania"—his experiences in the latter country will form the most highly valued reminiscences of his tour. The Philatelic Societies of Tasmania, South Australia, New Zealand, Victoria, and New South Wales have all in turn received him as an honoured guest, and he has deservedly been the recipient of many kindly attentions at the hands of collectors in Australia. It is curious to note that in the programme provided by the New South Wales Philatelic Society was a specially chartered steamer that made the circuit of

the beautiful bay on which the New South Wales capital is situated, and that this was a special compliment given to our friend to present him with a "view of Sydney." Although the writer has seen as many of the first issues of New South Wales as most collectors, he can but regret that he has not been enabled to share Mr. Hausburg's good fortune in having seen the real Sydney view.

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 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., *before* the 7th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until about October 13th.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1,250 fcs. or 1,000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

These regulations will apply to all specimens submitted after 1st July, 1904.

Review.

PHILATELY PAST AND PRESENT.*

THE author of this work, S. Z. Ali, B.A., Headmaster Bidar High School, has hitherto successfully veiled his claims to philatelic celebrity as far as this country is concerned, and it occurs to us that this pamphlet may have been indited with a view to lifting the veil of Mr. Ali's renown in the Western Hemisphere. The author, however, in his preface,

* *Philately Past and Present*, by S. Z. Ali. Ali Bros., Hyderabad, Deccan (951, Hanuman Hill). 1905.

proclaims other intentions, it having been his "wish to have this dissertation published in the *Nineteenth Century and After* with a twofold aim: (1) to give a bird's-eye view of the hitherto despised hobby of Philately to the general reading-public; (2) to caution those governments that issue speculative stamps to abstain from such freaks. But, as was expected, it was not accepted by the editor for the reason that it did not 'quite suit his pages.' He now brings it in the form of a pamphlet, with the hope that it may meet with more encouragement at least from the philatelic public, which, he feels sure, will be better able to appreciate it."

After a perusal of the pamphlet we frankly confess that our sentiments are somewhat akin to those of the editor of the *Nineteenth Century and After*, as we fail to see much practical purpose in Mr. Ali's work. To the uninitiated in stamps it may have an interest, as many well-known facts and data are marshalled; but the text is prolix, the deductions of the most trite, and the most kindly critique we can pass is that all Mr. Ali has written has been at least equally well done before.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—We have been shown an entire sheet of the watermarked paper, which we understand is to be used for the future stamps of the Commonwealth. It consists of two full sheets of 240, each composed of four panes of 60 (10 rows of 6). The watermark is a Crown over the letter "A," and there is a separate watermark for each stamp; the marginal inscriptions are "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRLAIA" (*sic*) along the left margin of the lower half and the right of the upper half of each sheet of 240, and "POSTAGE" along the left margin of the upper half and the right of the lower half. Across the centre, "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" with the last word correctly spelt; and in the centre at top, bottom, and sides there is watermarked a cross.—*M. J.*

BARBADOS.—It appears from *Ewen's Weekly* that the colour of the 2s. 6d., listed on page 80, should be violet and green, and not blue-black and orange as described.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—A small addition to the list of King's Head stationery is made by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Envelope.

1 a., carmine, King's Head, oval, inscribed, "One Anna—East Africa and Uganda Protectorates."

BRITISH GUIANA.—We read in the *M. J.* that the 60 c. on the new multiple watermarked paper has arrived.

Adhesive.

60 c., green and rosine; new paper.

CEYLON.—It is reported by *Ewen's Weekly* that the 3 c. and 5 c., King's Head, with

multiple watermark, have been seen with the "On Service" overprint.

Officials.

3 c., green, King's Head; new paper.
5 c., lilac ,, ,,

INDIA.—*Gwalior.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 6 annas, bistre, King's Head, with the usual overprint, for use here.

Adhesive.

6 annas, bistre.

JAMAICA.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the first stamp with multiple watermark from this colony is curiously neither in the King's Head nor the Arms design, but is printed from the old Queen's Head plate.

It is likely to have a short life.

Adhesive.

3d., olive-green; new paper.

LAGOS.—The *P. J. G. B.* adds the 3d. value to the list of stamps on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

3d., lilac and brown; new paper.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—The first of the multiple watermarked series is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

3d., lilac and black, on new paper.

NEW ZEALAND.—The following excerpt is taken from the *Australian Philatelist* of May, 1905:—

"Several correspondents have forwarded us copies of a notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* (the official Government organ) of 17th March, 1905, headed 'Use of Stamps Cut from Postal Matter,' which will be of interest not only to collectors, but to those who may have correspondence with that colony. The regulation of December, 1903, prescribing, *inter alia*, the stamps to be used in the postage of letters, books, packets, and newspapers, has been amended, and the amendment took effect on the 1st April. It reads as follows:—'Postage-due stamps, discount stamps, or stamps cut from stamped paper (meaning thereby bill or note forms, share-transfer forms, or any other form on which a stamp is impressed for payment of stamp duties under "The Stamp Act, 1882"), cannot be used for prepayment of postage or for payment of telegrams. Such stamps, when identified in the Post Office, will not be postmarked. Stamps cut from letter-cards, post cards, newspaper-wrappers, registered-letter envelopes, and embossed envelopes, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage. Imperfect, mutilated, or defaced stamps will not be accepted for payment of postage. A "registration fee" stamp cut out of a registered-letter envelope may be used on any registered packet, but not on an unregistered packet. Stamps of Rarotonga, Niue, or Penrhyn Island may not be used outside those dependencies respectively for prepayment of postage.' The most important item is that which allows one to cut the embossed or printed value on a registered envelope and use it in payment of postage. But, as will be seen, this 'registration fee' stamp can only be used on a registered packet. The regulation in this respect is somewhat hazy. If it can be used for payment of postage—on a letter, we presume—why should it not be allowed on a packet that goes through the post, whether it is registered or not? In both cases, letter or packet, the stamp is used for the payment of postage."

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Peile has kindly submitted for our inspection a block of twelve, 1d., purple, stamps of 1900, first printing, and taken from the top right-hand pane.

The third stamp in the second row from the left is the well-known No. 130 of Gibbons, with the small *raised* stop after "R·", but it has the "i" *replaced.* This particular stamp can easily be recognised by the close spacing of the "V.R."

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The 2½d. stamp on the new paper has been announced in several journals, and a supply has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine and grey-black; on new paper.

ST. LUCIA.—The *M. J.*, on Continental authority, chronicles the 1s. value on the new paper.

Adhesive.

1s., green and black; on new paper.

ST. VINCENT.—The arrival of the ½d. value on the new paper is announced by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

½d., purple and green; new paper.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* adds the 4d. and 2s. 6d. values to the set on the new paper, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. advise us that they have received all the values except the 10s.

Adhesives.

4d., olive-green and black; new paper.
2s. 6d., brown ,, ,,

TASMANIA.—We have received from Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Peile two blocks of the 9d., blue, Gibbons' No. 211, both perf. 12½.

In one block, however, the stamps have holes of normal size, and the others have *large* holes, made apparently, we are told,

from the same machine as used for the 1902 issue of Western Australia.

We also notice that in both blocks of stamps the watermark is inverted.

TRANSVAAL.—Another value, the 2½d., on the new paper has arrived.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine and black; on new paper.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*, on Continental authority, that the current 25 and 50 heller stamps of Austria have been surcharged for use here.

Adhesives.

25 centimes on 25 heller, blue.
50 ,, 50 ,, dark blue.

BELGIUM.—Another value of the new set, the 10 cents, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

10 c., rose-red; perf. 14; with Sunday label.

DENMARK.—*Ewen's Weekly* is informed that stamps cut out of stationery are now allowed to be used in this country for franking both inland and foreign correspondence.

PORTUGAL.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly* that two values of the current set have appeared in new colours.

Adhesives.

50 r., ultramarine.
75 r., brown on yellow.

ROUMANIA.—The *M. J.* lists some fresh varieties of perforations in the current postals and Postage Due set.

A 50 b., *green*, no wmk., perf. 11½, tinted pink at the back, of the Postage Due set was chronicled on page 303, vol. xiii.

Adhesives.

15 b., mauve; perf. 11½ × 13½.
25 b., blue ,, ,,

Postage Due.

50 b., *pale green;* no wmk.; tinted pink at back; perf. 11½.

RUSSIA.—The 3 k. War Fund stamp is reported chronicled perf. 13½, instead of 12 × 12½.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the following excellent news:—

"Our agent in Colombia advises us that the Colombian Government has suppressed all the separate issues of stamps for the different departments and provinces, and that hereafter only one series of stamps will be in use throughout the entire Republic; these, moreover, are sold on a gold basis, the same as the United States, consequently there will be no more issues for Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cucuta, Cundinamarca, Santander, Tolima, etc."

PANAMA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of the 1 and 2 centavos of a new "map" series.

The inscriptions read "Republica de Panama," and "3 De Noviembre De 1903."

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green; perf. 12.
2 ,, carmine; perf. 12.

PARAGUAY.—According to the *M. J.*, two values of a new Official set have been seen.

The design is that of the new 5 c. of 1904, listed on page 132, with the word "Oficial" added beneath the Lion.

The 20 c. on 24 c., dark blue, of 1900-1, chronicled on page 250, vol. xi., is known with surcharge in black instead of vermilion.

Officials.

1 c., pale green; perf. 11½ × 12.
2 c., orange; perf. 11½.

SALVADOR.—A provisional is announced in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Provisional.

Un centavo on 2 c., rose.

UNITED STATES.—We have found in our stock a used copy of the 10 c. Department of State, upon double paper. A peculiar characteristic of the stamp is that, like the only known copy of the 6 c. of 1870, the stamp is printed upon the heavy backing paper instead of on the thin, almost tissue paper, which was intended to serve as the face of the stamp.—*A. J. P.*

Official Stamp.

Department of State. Double paper. Perf. 12.
10 c., green.

URUGUAY.—The *M. J.*, on the authority of a Continental contemporary, informs us that all the lithographed stamps lately issued have been overprinted "Oficial" in sans-serif caps., in black.

Officials.

5 mils., orange.
1 c., green.
2 c., dull orange.
5 c., blue.
10 c., dull purple.
20 c., pale blue.
25 c. ,, brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* has received some ½ gairsh, rose, cut, or to be cut, diagonally in two, each half surcharged "5 c/m" in violet.

There seems some doubt whether the "5 c/m" on ¼ gairsh exists.

Another surcharge, the "5 c." on 16 gairsh, black, is announced.

Provisionals.

"5 c/m" in violet on half ½ gairsh, rose.
"5 c." on 16 gairsh, black.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—We learn from the *D. B. Z.* that a new set of Postage Due stamps has been issued here, with value expressed in *bits*, a local currency, of which we are told that five are the equivalent of 4 cents of a dollar. The design is of extreme simplicity, not to say crudeness; at the top are the words "DANSK—VESTINDIEN," in two lines, at bottom "EFTERPORTO" and the value in figures and the word "BIT," also in two lines, leaving room for a small ornament in each corner; in the centre are large white figures on a ground of horizontal lines in *grey*, the upper and lower portions of the design being in *red*.—*M. J.*

Postage Due Stamps.

5, 20, 30, 50 bit, red and grey; *perf.* 13.

The *S. C. F.*, on Continental authority, states that a new set of postals in the new currency of the following values and colours has appeared.

Adhesives.

5 bit, green.
10 „ red.
20 „ light green, grey centre.
25 „ blue.
40 „ red, grey centre.
50 „ gold, grey centre.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Committee—

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
C. J. DAUN. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
R. EHRENBACH. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. W. HALL. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1904-5 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 12th May, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, Edward J. Nankivell, T. Maycock, A. W. Maclean, L. W. Fulcher, A. J. Warren, A. D. Ferguson, A. Bagshawe, W. Corfield, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard, and B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 28th April were read and signed as correct. The Honorary Secretary announced that he had received from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company a pamphlet upon the stamps of Panama by Mr. J. N. Luff, and the Honorary Librarian was directed to acknowledge receipt with thanks in the usual way.

The members then proceeded to the election of Mr. Albert Naish, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, who after ballot was declared duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Yardley then read further notes upon the stamps of the first British occupation of the Transvaal, and gave a display of stamps illustrating the various points indicated by him.

The notes related mainly to the various settings of the surcharges, which had been most carefully worked out by Mr. Yardley.

A vote of thanks to him for his notes and display was moved by Mr. Fulcher, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1904-5, being the annual general meeting of the Society, was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Friday the 26th May, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, Thomas William Hall, Percy de Worms, Rudolph Frentzel, A. W. Maclean, W. Schwabacher, T. Maycock, Arthur W. Chambers, A. C. Emerson, Douglas Ellis, B. D. Knox, A. Bagshawe, W. Corfield, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, Franz Reichenheim, and J. A. Tilleard.

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Honorary Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 12th May were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Bacon intimating that his health had suffered from overwork, and that consequently he was unable to attend, and the intimation was received with great regret.

It was resolved that the meetings for the season 1905-6 should be held at 4, Southampton Row, and that the same should commence on the 13th October next.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Fulcher, that the annual dinner should be held on the 12th October at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, if a suitable room could be obtained for that evening, and that the arrangements should be left in the hands of the Dinner Committee, consisting of Messrs. Biggs, Ehrenbach, Oldfield, and Wickham Jones.

The Hon. Secretary then proceeded to read his report on the work of the Society for the past year, and Mr. Hall moved, and Mr. H. R. Oldfield seconded, a resolution to the effect that the report be received and published in the *London Philatelist* in the usual way, and that a sincere vote of thanks be accorded to the Hon. Secretary for the able manner in which such report had been prepared by him. The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Chambers then presented the report of himself and his co-Auditor, Mr. Maycock, with summaries of the accounts, and on the motion of Mr. Fulcher, seconded by Mr. Reichenheim, and carried unanimously the same were received and adopted, and a vote of thanks accorded to the Auditors and to the Hon. Treasurer for their services.

The members then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Vice-president: The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Hon. Secretary: J. A. Tilleard; Hon. Treasurer: C. N. Biggs; Hon. Assistant-Secretary: H. R. Oldfield; Hon. Librarian: L. W. Fulcher; Members of Council: E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President), C. J. Daun, R. Ehrenbach, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. E. McNaughtan, F. Reichenheim, R. B. Yardley.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

MARCH 23RD.—Mr. W. F. Wadams gave a display with notes of the stamps of Northern Nigeria, also showing a number of English stamps used there previous to the issue of the North Nigerian stamps. Mr. Wadams then showed Seychelles in the same way, and his extensive display of both colonies was still further supplemented by the fine collections of Messrs. G. A. Baynton, R. Hollick, T. W. Peck, W. Pimm, T. W. Widdowson, the Society, and others.

APRIL 13TH.—Display with notes, "Great Britain," Mr. W. Pimm. With the exception of a few unpriced unattainables, Mr. Pimm showed all varieties, in very fine condition. His collection of the rare high values and Officials was worthy of especial praise.

MAY 4TH.—The following programme was suggested for next session:—

1905.
Oct. 5. Annual meeting.
,, 17 (Tuesday). Display: Mr. W. B. Avery.
Nov. 2. Paper: Turkey. Mr. P. T. Deakin.
,, 30. Auction.
Dec. 7. Paper.
1906.
Jan. 4. Lantern Display: Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
Feb. 1. Display: Seychelles. Mr. J. W. Heath.
Paper: Greece Mr. T. W. Morris.
Mar. 1. Display: British North America. Mr. R. Hollick.
,, 22. Display: U.S.A. Mr. H. A. Fulcher.
Apl. 5. Paper: St. Vincent. Mr. W. Pimm.
May 3. Display: African Colonies. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

The following were unanimously elected members: Miss K. C. Garrick, Rev. R. W. Menzies, H. W. Johnston.

Votes of thanks were entered on the minutes to the following donors to the Permanent Collection: Mrs. Noel Lake, Messrs. W. R. Joynt, G. A. Baynton; and to the following for donations to the Library: Wilmot Corfield (*Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, by C. S. F. Crofton and Wilmot Corfield); Scott Stamp and Coin Company (*Stamps of Panama*, C. A. Stephenson).

In spite of the fine weather, the interest in the exchange packets is maintained as well as in the winter, and the June packets contain some very desirable stamps, in fine condition, such as Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R."; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1s.; Ceylon, imperf., fine margins, 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s.; Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., 2d.; and hundreds of other fine and scarce stamps.

When members are going away for their holidays will they be sure to give ample notice, say at least one week, to the Hon. Sec., and for their own advantage give the approximate date of return? If they say they shall be away for "some time" they will probably be cut off packets and put lower on the lists than would be necessary if they mentioned dates.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A MEETING of the Philatelic Society was held on Tuesday the 21st March, at the Masonic Temple, Plein Street. Mr. W. Neuburger occupied the chair, and there were present eleven members and seven visitors. Several letters from correspondents were read. Mr. A. Cohen presented 350 stamps to the Society's collection to the value of £9. Mr. Neuburger moved a vote of thanks to the donor, which was passed unanimously. Mr. A. J. Cohen gave an excellent display of a nearly complete collection of South American issues, for which a vote of thanks was accorded him. A small auction then took place, which resulted in a small sum being realised on behalf of the Society.

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 9th and 10th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., with rough Archer perfs., on entire	3	12	6
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green, block of 6, Die I.* (2 damaged)	13	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red, plate 225, pair*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1½d., lilac-rose,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1s., green and scarlet, pair	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, ditto	4	0	0
Ceylon, 1857–9, 6d., brown*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., lilac-brown	3	10	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 2s., green,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., green,* mint	3	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 5s., ditto,* mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 10s., ditto,* mint	5	12	6
British East Africa, 1891, ½ anna, "A.B." in MS. on 2 a., red	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 anna, ditto, on 4 a., brown	2	7	6
Cape woodblocks, 4d., blue	3	3	0
Cape, "THE.EE" on 4d., blue	2	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, *Halfpenny* and HALF PENNY in violet on 2d., the two varieties *se tenant*, latter surcharged vertically,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, One Shilling, in violet, on 2d., a pair, one with inverted surcharge,* mint	4	2	6
Transvaal, 1872 (Dec.), 6d., ultramarine, fine roulette, block of 4,* mint	4	0	0
Uganda, 1896 (Nov.), 5 rupees* £5 &	5	5	0
Zanzibar, 2 r., carmine and brown, inverted "R"	5	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, not large margins	7	17	6
Newfoundland, 1s., orange	7	5	0
U.S.A., 1851, 5 c., red-brown,* part gum	4	2	6
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney View, 1d., rose-red, plate 1,* part gum, no margins and thinned	7	5	0
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, 1d., carmine-ver., rouletted at bottom and right side*	4	17	6
Tasmania, 1871–9, perf. 11½, 1d., vermilion,* mint	2	18	0
Collections: 3,850, £40; and 1,848 (Lallier's)	29	0	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 27th and 28th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, hor. pair,* mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1d., red, plate 132, block of 6,* mint	2	0	0
Cyprus, 30 paras on 1d., red, plate 217, hor. pair,* mint	2	12	6
Thurn and Taxis, 1859, 9 kr., orange-yellow, hor. pair,* mint	2	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake,* mint	2	2	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, lemon on azure*	2	10	0
Ditto, 9 crazie, lilac-grey*	3	13	0
Moldavia, 1858, 80 paras, red on bluish, 3 specimens on entire	6	10	0
Ceylon, 1862, no wmk., 1s., violet*	4	4	0
Ditto, Service, King's Head, 25 c., block of 7, and a 5 c. on piece	3	0	0
Pahang: on Perak, $50 on $5,* greased	5	0	0
British South Africa, 1897, £2, rosy red (Waterlow's),* mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1896, One Penny on 4s., used and unused	2	4	0
Cape woodblocks, 4d., pale blue	2	10	0
Gold Coast, 1898–1900, 2d., lilac and orange, half-sheet of 120*	11	5	0
Niger Coast, 1893–4, ½d. in red on half 1d., lilac, blocks of 8,* £4, used	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., in violet caps., on 2d., hor. pair,* mint	2	0	0
Niger Coast, ditto, 10s., in vermilion, on 5d.,* mint	10	10	0
Transvaal, 1887–90, "2/½" on 1s., green, on entire	2	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., rose, imperf.*	10	0	0
New Brunswick, 3d. and 1s., on entire	10	0	0
Confederate States, Mobile, 5 c., blue, pair on entire	2	10	0
Ditto, New Orleans, 5 c., brown on bluish, strip of 4, on entire	2	10	0
British Honduras, 1891, "6" in red inverted on 10 c., mauve, with a 6 c., blue, on entire	4	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1887–9, 4d. on 1s., sheet of 25	16	0	0
Cook Islands, 1901, surcharged with a crown, 1d., brown, block of 24,* mint	10	0	0
New South Wales, 5s., purple, Gibbons' No. 695,* mint	2	12	0
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, 2d., pale blue, imperf., pair*	2	4	0
Niue, 1903–4, 1s., "Tahae,"* mint	2	0	0
Collections: 4,609, £34; and 3,520	26	0	0

Sale of May 11th and 12th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R."*	10	0	0
Cyprus, 1881, 30 paras on 1d., red, plate 220, error twice surcharged, once inverted	2	10	0
Austria, Mercury, 6 kr., dull yellow*	3	15	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, short at right side	21	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, red,* but nicked in one extreme corner	18	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pale red*	14	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion*	5	15	0
Switzerland, Geneva, the double stamp	20	5	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines	4	5	0
Philippines, 1st issue, 10 c., pale rose,* mint	4	4	0
Ditto, "Habilitado," etc., 1 r., reddish violet, slightly nicked	2	6	0
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 2s., green,* mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Mafeking, set of 19 complete	9	5	0
Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., blue £5 10s. and	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	11	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-ver.,* with gum	48	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-ver.*	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto,	9	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	7	5	0
United States, St. Louis, 5 c., black on greenish grey, defective	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., black on greenish grey	20	0	0
Ditto, general issues, 1869, 15 c., brown and blue, error, with centre inverted	15	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 24 c., green and purple, error, with centre inverted, well centred	19	0	0
Ditto, Athens, 5 c., purple on piece	6	5	0
Ditto, Baton Rouge, 5 c., green and carmine, on piece	6	5	0
Ditto, Lenoir, 5 c., blue, on entire	10	0	0
Ditto, Lynchburg, 5 c., blue on piece	4	15	0
Ditto, Mobile, 2 c., black, on piece	5	12	6
Ditto, Nashville, 10 c., green	14	0	0
Ditto, Spartanburg, 5 c., black on entire	8	8	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair	12	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 8 c., green, cut to shape	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, cut to shape	8	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	3	12	6
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., ditto	8	5	0
Ditto, 1862, provisionals, 1 c., black on rose, with border of crossed ovals, No. 1 on plate, no roulettes	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., black on yellow, border of grapes, No. 22 on plate, roulettes showing two sides	5	15	0
Ditto, 4 c., black on blue, unused, border of hearts and pearls, No. 6 on plate, no roulettes	6	0	0
Ditto, 4 c., black on blue, border of rosaces, No. 17 on plate, full roulettes	10	0	0
Grenada, 1883, 1d., orange, "Postage" in MS.	8	0	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., ver., thinned	8	8	0
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, on entire	7	10	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 6,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 10,* mint	5	10	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 2½ c., blue	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., green	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 c., lilac	8	0	0
Bolivar, 1st issue, 10 c., green	3	5	0
South Australia, 1872, 9d., grey-lilac, perf. 11½, and rouletted	4	0	0

Sale of May 25th and 26th, 1905.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	3	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.	4	0	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1d., lilac, inverted overprint	6	6	0
Cyprus, 1881, 30 paras on 1d., plate 217, pair,* mint	2	0	0
Ionian Islands, orange and carmine, on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, blue, ditto	2	5	0
Baden, 1862, 3 k., perf. 13½,* part gum	2	2	0
Wurtemberg, 1875–9, 2 marks, ver. on orange*	2	10	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green,* mint £2 2s. &	2	6	0
Gwalior, 1st issue, 8 annas,* ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee,* part gum	2	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1st issue, 1s., green, "ritish," defective	10	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, half a 6d., slate-lilac, used on piece with a 1d., red as 4d.	7	10	0
Nevis, 1878, litho, 1d., red, retouched*	2	4	0
St. Kitts, 1888. One penny on 2½d., ultramarine, small surcharge, on piece	13	0	0
Ditto, another with surcharge inverted, used on piece	24	0	0
Colombia, 1862, 20 c., red	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 peso, on bluish	2	10	0
Collections, 5,628, £58; and 6972	39	0	0

THE

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The Close Season of Philately.

THE fact that it is the time of year when Philately is largely discounted for pursuits more congenial to summer temperature, was fully borne in upon us by a phrase occurring in a letter from an "old philatelic hand," recently received. Our friend murmurs: "With the exception of so-and-so, nothing is moving in stamp circles, and one may regard Philately as dead!" Our correspondent doubtless meant dormant instead of dead, and may have been induced to indulge in the more lugubrious adjective by the abnormal temperature, or perhaps by a plethora of liver! With the substitution of the word "dormant" we fail, however, to see anything but what is to be expected—nay, even desired—at this period of the year. No pursuit, indoor or outdoor, is capable of being followed year in and year out without palling upon its votaries, and the same trite reflection applies to whatever we eat or drink or do. Nothing, indeed, can summarise this satiety better than the expression of our friends across the Channel when they say, "*Toujours perdrix!*" In an occupation such as stamp collecting, which is, after all, only a bypath of each man's busy life, it is palpable that to follow it incessantly must inevitably produce a laxity of interest fatal alike to the true enjoyment and the study of Philately. It seems, therefore, fitting that there should be a "close time" for stamp collecting as well as for fish, foxes, and pheasants, during which the young fry have time to develop and the older ones to recuperate their energies.

The outdoor sports that seem ever growing in their popularity in this country assert their claims with redoubled persistence during the present glorious summer weather, and we are convinced that indulgence therein

will harm no philatelist, but only send him back when the days draw in with renewed health and capacity to enjoy his beloved stamps.

We may therefore, one and all, acquiesce in a state of suspended animation for our hobby until "chill October," and trust that the new season may be even more prosperous than its predecessors. It is, however, idle to deny that the philatelic system generally wants an infusion of fresh blood and new ideas. "The old order passeth," and the lead must develop upon the younger capable philatelists, who must learn to lead and not to follow—to initiate and not to creep along the groove of precedents, which may have served well enough in their day, but are now obsolete. The season of 1905–6 is to be worthily marked by an International Exhibition, which will indubitably be of immense service to Philately if conducted on twentieth-century lines and by the hands of men such as we have indicated in our preceding remarks.

Beyond this, and of far greater consequence, is the making and training of the young collector. We use the adjective "young" irrespective of age, and as applying solely to the beginners in philatelic life. It is obvious to-day that the difficulties which beset a would-be collector are almost deterrent; hence the principle adopted by enterprising shopkeepers should be adopted, *i.e.* entice the purchaser inside the premises by some tempting and easily acquired object, and then expand his ideas (and deplete his pockets) by educating him up to the perception of and consequent desire to acquire more luxurious articles. As it now stands a would-be collector has but to open his Gibbons or Scott to find, *inter alia*, perforation "11½ and 12," "almost 12," large holes and small holes, "not so clean cut," compound perforations of every variety; printings by Jones's or Brown's machines; paper thin, "almost pelure," pelure; "inverted stops," broken founts, misprints, misplaced types; colours of every shade within and without the rainbow; and so on to the infinite! Alarmed and disgusted at this incipient period of his career, the budding collector sighs wearily, "This is not good enough," and turns to some pursuit involving less labour and microscopical detail. If the future young collector is to flourish, *the way must be made easy to him*, or his philatelic existence will wither away soon after its birth. What is required is simple catalogues, simple literature, and simple albums, so that he can learn, like the schoolboy, the simple rules of arithmetic before flying into the spheres of higher mathematics. The modern catalogue, though pleasing enough to the specialist, is simply a scarecrow to the young philatelist, and unless he is better catered for in the future Philately itself runs the risk—let us hope at some distant epoch—of dying out, for the most potent of all reasons on this earth—the inability to perpetuate its species.

Transvaal.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF THE ISSUE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1879.

By N. YAAR.



OF the many stamps issued by this country, I believe the issue mentioned above is amongst those not properly understood. In his article on the "Stamps of Transvaal," appearing in *Monthly Journal*, 1893–4, Mr. Tamsen is very explicit with most issues; but with the issue in question the information given is very short, no doubt owing to the meagre information that he was able to glean. From this and from earlier sources, as appeared from time to time in the philatelic Press, notably in the *Philatelic Record*, we know that the series known as that with small "V.R." was issued, the 1d., red on yellow paper, and the 1d., red on orange paper, on 26th August, 1879, of which 54,000 were printed, and the 3d., lilac on green, and 3d., lilac on blue papers, on 5th September, 1879, to the number of 52,960, or together 106,960 stamps.

How large the quantity was of each value on the different papers it is impossible to say, and perhaps will for ever remain a mystery if no collector should be so fortunate as to become the possessor of the documents bearing thereon. Moreover, the quantity issued imperforate, fine and wide roulette, and pin-perforated, is just as great a mystery.

One of the points cleared up so far is the position of the raised "T," or as it is called, the small "T," in "TRANSVAAL," which occupies the position of being the last stamp of the second, third, fourth, and fifth horizontal rows, being the sixteenth, twenty-fourth, thirty-second, and fortieth stamps in the sheet. We thus get 670 stamps of this variety in this issue, and as one of the latest points has been cleared up, that this variety occurs also in the wide roulette state (Stanley Gibbons catalogues the two values, and I see no reason why this should not exist in all four values in this state), it is proved that this variety may be reckoned amongst the varieties of the stamps of the Transvaal. Another question unsolved is the variety small "R" in "V.R.", mentioned by Mr. E. Nankivell in his article, "Minor Varieties of Transvaal," in *Stamp News Annual* of 1895. What position, and how many of these varieties there are on a sheet, is a mystery which has remained unsolved all these years, and only possessors of whole sheets (which I fear do not exist entire) would be in a position to clear this up.

Thus far, this is all the information to be gleaned of this issue, and were it not on account of my writing an article on the forged surcharges of Transvaal, perhaps I should not have thought of further investigating this issue, at least at the present moment. Whilst measuring the surcharges

in both the genuine and the forged stamps, I came to the conclusion that something was wrong in the measuring of the genuine stamps, and after carefully investigating the reason I came to the following conclusion.

It seems that there are several measures of the first line bearing the letters "V.R." in the values of 1d., red on yellow and red on orange paper, 3d., lilac on green, and 3d., lilac on blue paper. The normal surcharge—at least it seems to me to be so in the majority of specimens I measured—is 7 mm., measuring from the bottom point of the "V" of "V.R." to the full-stop after the "R." of the 1d., red on yellow paper. I have been measuring carefully blocks, pairs, and single specimens in my possession, both imperf. and fine roulette—none of the wide roulette, which is not in my possession—and a few pin-perforations, and all these concur with the above measurement. Only a few single specimens could I find with another measurement, being $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm., measured in the same way as above.

Of the 1d., red on orange paper, I found several specimens with different measurements, being $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm., 7 mm., and $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and a pair measuring 7 mm. on both stamps, and this seems also to be the normal measure of the surcharge on these stamps. But what I consider to be of much importance is a block of four, occupying presumably the top left-hand corner of the sheet, of which the four stamps have the following measurements:—

Stamps in left-hand upper and lower corners, $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.;

Stamp in right-hand upper corner, $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; and

Stamp in lower right-hand corner, $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Thus—

$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$

1D., RED ON ORANGE, IMPERFORATE.

All the above-mentioned measurements were found on imperforate and fine roulette stamps.

Of the single, pairs, and blocks of the 3d., lilac on green, the normal measurement seems to be $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm., and only a few specimens could I find measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 7 mm.

Of the single pairs and blocks of the 3d., lilac on blue, the normal measurement seems to be $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm., and only a few specimens could I find measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This appears to be indiscriminately on the imperforate and fine rouletted stamps.

If I had found only *one* measurement on pairs or blocks, I should have concluded that this was occasioned through different settings, but as proved by the block described above, finding *three* different measurements on four undivided stamps, my conclusion would be incorrect, and I must now consider that the printer who had this work in hand did the setting as best he could.

As no mention of these varieties is made anywhere, except in one case, when Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in describing the collection of Mr. Duveen, at the exhibition of November, 1901, held by the Philatelic Society, London, in *Philatelic Record* of December, 1901, mentioned a specimen in a passing way, I think it of interest to the philatelic world to draw their attention to this important point, and hope that possessors of sheets or parts of sheets and large blocks will now, when this has been pointed out, investigate this and let the philatelic world know some results of their researches.

The Early Bolivians.

By Wm. MOSER.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on April 3rd, 1903.

(*Continued from page* 153.)

2. 10 Centavos.



THESE stamps were printed from a plate similar to that of the 5 centavos in design and workmanship. The four corner ovals, however, are differently placed, and do not penetrate the large oval containing the lettering. The background consists of vertical lines inside of the large centre oval, and of horizontal lines on the outside. The shading of the globe is formed of curved lines extending from the top of the globe and the inside line of the large centre oval on the left-hand side towards the right, varying in number and length, and leaving at the right upper part of the globe a blank space. The colour used in printing varied from a grey-brown to a rich chocolate-brown.

The size of the plate and the number of the stamps were increased, so that it consisted of six horizontal rows of thirteen stamps each, or seventy-eight in all, instead of seventy-two. It was apparently the intention of the engraver that the stamps should be uniform, the lettering complete, and the engraving of the wings alike. In the omission to successfully carry out this intention arise the varieties to which I desire to call attention. The majority of the copies of this value, however, are so blurred that I do not claim that the following description is entirely free from errors or omissions.

The most interesting variety is found in No. 12, where the word "BOLIVIA" in the oval band has been erroneously but quite distinctly spelled "BOLLVIA." This error I noticed in the reconstructed sheet belonging to H. R. Oldfield, Esq., which he very kindly loaned me for examination. The copy in the reconstructed sheet in the Tapling Collection is so defective at the top from the careless inking or printing that most of the letters of the word "BOLIVIA" are entirely missing.

The "A" of "BOLIVIA" is apparently unbarred in Nos. 54, 67, and 74.

The "A" of "CONTRATOS" is apparently unbarred in Nos. 42, 58, and 72.

The "A" of "CENTAVOS" is apparently unbarred in Nos. 41, 45, 64, and 76.

In regard to the engraving of the wings, while in the normal condition of the 5 centavos the edge of the left wing appears to have been adorned with two pinions, and none existed on the edge of the right-hand one, in the case of the 10 centavos it seems that the majority were embellished with two pinions on the edge of each wing, the exceptions that I have noticed being as follows, viz.—

No pinion on the edge of the left wing, Nos. 2, 8, 13, and 63.

Only one pinion on the edge of the left wing, No. 18.

One pinion on the edge of the right wing, Nos. 3, 10, 15, 20, 21, 28, 30, 34, 38, 40, 45, 49, 50, 63, 68, 69, and 73.

The shading of the wings varies greatly; in some there are additional lines on the left wing between the edge, and the vertical curved lines extend from slightly above the lower row of pinions to the bottom of the wing, as in Nos. 21 and 22, while some have these same additional lines in all the spaces between the longer vertical lines, except the one nearest to the edge of the left wing, as in No. 19. In No. 47 the lower part of both wings is similarly shaded, but these additional lines extend about 1 mm. above the lower row of pinions. In No. 59 some extra vertical lines on the right wing extend from the upper row of pinions to the bottom of the wing, and in No. *53* from the top to the bottom of the right wing.

Another variety perhaps worthy of mention is No. *30*, with only one row of pinions on the right wing.

Interesting examples of how the printer may sometimes unintentionally create errors by careless inking of the plate are occasionally seen. In a copy of No. 78 many of the letters are entirely omitted, and in No. 66 of the reconstructed plate belonging to H. R. Oldfield, Esq., the second "O" of "CONTRATOS" and the "E," "T," and "A" of "CENTAVOS" are missing.

ENGRAVER'S SLIPS.

No. 15, above "A," "V," and "S" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 20, extending from the top of the "C" of "CORREOS" to the top of the "C" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 23, bottom frame line extends beyond the lower left corner, and another slip between the background and frame line on the right-hand side.

No. 27, in oval between the "B" of "BOLIVIA" and the "S" of "CORREOS," and extending through background to the "A" of "BOLIVIA."

No. 28, from the background into centre oval at the first "T" of "CONTRATOS."

No. 35, between the background and outer frame line on the left side.

No. 40, above "V" of "BOLIVIA" and at top of inner centre oval.

No. 45, between the background and outer frame line on the left side, and both frame lines cross each other in the left upper corner. There is also a dot in the left lower oval, and another between the "N" and the "T" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 46, of outer background lines into centre oval at second "O" of "CORREOS" and between the "C" of "CORREOS" and the "C" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 47, of background line into upper left oval.

No. 58, of frame line in upper left corner.

No. 59, extending left outer frame line beyond left upper corner.

No. 65, extending right outer frame line beyond right upper corner.

No. 69, from the centre oval to the second "R" of "CORREOS."

No. 71, below "C" of "CORREOS" and "C" and "V" of "CENTAVOS."

No. 72, same as No. 59.

No. 73, at right-hand side, between the background and outer frame line.

No. 75, at right-hand side, between the background and outer frame line opposite first "T" of "CONTRATOS."

No. 76, at right-hand side, between the background and outer frame line opposite to the "N" of "CONTRATOS."

No. 77, at left-hand side, between the background and outer frame line.

3. 50 Centavos.

The design of this value is again similar to the preceding ones, but the engraving is much finer and the impressions much clearer. The large centre oval has now two very fine additional lines, and the background is the same as that of the 10 centavos, consisting of vertical lines only inside of the oval, and of horizontal lines outside.

The value in figures again appears in each of the four corners, but unenclosed in small ovals. The plate consists of six horizontal rows of five stamps each, or thirty in all. The stamps were first printed in various shades of orange and yellow, and subsequently in different shades of blue.

The "varieties" which seem to me worthy of consideration are as follows, viz.—

Those with the "A" of "BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS" unbarred, as in Nos. 7 and 30.

With the "A" of "BOLIVIA" only unbarred, in No. 12.

With the "A" of "CONTRATOS" only unbarred, in Nos. 20 and 24; and with the "A" of "CENTAVOS" only unbarred, in Nos. 2 and 8.

The majority of the stamps from this plate have two pinions on the edges of each wing. They are not, however, all uniform in this respect, and I call attention to the following exceptions:—

One pinion on the edge of each wing of Nos. 2, 5, 7, and 27.

One pinion on the edge of the right wing of Nos. 12, 13, 20, 24, and 28.

One pinion on the edge of the left wing of Nos. 21, 26, and 29.

One pinion on the edge of the right wing and none on the edge of the left of Nos. 22, 23, and 25.

None on the edge of the right wing of Nos. 17 and 18.

None on the edge of the left wing of No. 30.

ENGRAVER'S SLIPS.

The engraver's slips are not numerous on this plate, in fact I have only noticed three, and owing to the colour with which the value was printed they are not very distinct.

On No. 6, from the top of the "C" of "CORREOS."

On No. 7, the outside rectangular frame lines show projections beyond

the corners on the right-hand side both at the top and the bottom. No. 14 has a line extending from the background to the outer frame line in the right upper corner.

RETOUCHED.

From an examination of many copies of the 50 centavos I am satisfied that the plate was retouched, and that this occurred before the colour of the impressions was changed to blue. It consisted in a more or less complete renewal of the lettering, oval and frame lines, background, shadings, and figures.

In comparing two copies of No. 13 it will be seen that in the retouched copy the shading on the body of the eagle on the left wing below the talon, and on the globe, is stronger than in the original engraving. There is a difference in the lower part of the figure "5" in the upper right corner, and the centre line of the "B" of "BOLIVIA" is lower than in the original engraving. There are other points of difference, but I think these suffice to demonstrate that a retouching took place.

4. 100 Centavos.

The plate of the 100 centavos also consisted of six horizontal rows of five stamps each, and is identical in design and workmanship with that of the 50 centavos except that the value "100," which appears in the four corners, is enclosed within small ovals, which have a plain white background.

The stamps were first printed in blue of a rather light shade, that varied very little, and at the time of the changing of the colours of the 5 and 50 centavos, the 100 centavos appeared in various shades of green.

The normal type of this stamp (for the purpose of illustration I have selected No. 18) appears to have had all the "A's" barred, and two pinions on the edge of each wing, the varieties or exceptions being that—

The "A" of "BOLIVIA" is unbarred in Nos. 14, 15, 21, and 25.

The "A" of "CONTRATOS" is unbarred in No. 26.

The "A's" of "BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS" are unbarred in No. 10 only.

And in regard to the pinions on the edges of the wings, that No. 4 has none on the left wing, and that only one pinion on the edge of the right wing is to be found on Nos. 7, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, and 30. On the edge of the left wing of No. 27 the pinions have a double curve, and resemble a "W," and the first nought of the figures "100" in the upper left corner is defective.

No. 25 is the only one on the plate that has the top of the right wing entirely unshaded. This stamp shows also an engraver's slip on the edge of the left wing.

No. 23 is also the only one on the plate that has the lower portion of the left wing entirely unshaded, having no short vertical lines below the lower row of pinions.

No. 21, on the contrary, has both wings shaded by these lines, from the body of the eagle to their respective edges.

No. 3 shows a peculiar engraving of the edge of the left wing, there being an extra line from the upper to the lower row of pinions.

ENGRAVER'S SLIPS.

In the right-hand upper oval of No. 11 there are several dashes, and below the same there is a curved line.

There are two "slips" on the upper part of the right wing of No. 20, extending into the large centre oval, and another above the first "I" of "BOLIVIA."

RETOUCHED.

The character of the work was similar to that on the plate of the 50 centavos and consisted in renewing the worn parts. I simply desire now to demonstrate, if possible, that it occurred, and for that purpose will call attention to some differences that I have noticed in two copies of No. 19. The "E" of "CENTAVOS" in the retouched copy shows that its vertical line curves off from the centre to the bottom, while in the original it is perfectly straight. Also that its upper horizontal line is longer than in the one printed from the original plate. The diagonal line of the "N" is longer, the "A" is larger, and the "T" longer. The shading of the body of the condor and the lines of the background have been renewed except in the left upper corner.

2. SHADES.

1. 5 Centavos.

As already appears, this value was first printed in green, but in an unusually great variety of shades. In order to arrange them according to the various engravings, which is, of course, not absolutely essential, but certainly more satisfactory, I was forced to select over fifty different copies, although I endeavoured to avoid including minute differences of colour. It seems as if a special effort had been made by the printer to make use of every possible shade of olive-green, yellow-green, blue-green, and grey-green that it was within the power of man to produce.

After the change of colour from green to violet, the latter only appeared in shades of mauve and purple varying in intensity.

2. 10 Centavos.

The colour used in printing the 10 centavos varied from grey-brown to chestnut-brown.

3. 50 Centavos.

There were various shades of yellow and orange used for the earlier printings, from a lemon-yellow to a deep orange; the later printings were in blue, varying from a very pale shade to a dark Prussian blue.

4. 100 Centavos.

This value was at first printed in blue of a pale greyish shade to a bright ultramarine, and the latest printings were in green, which varied from a very pale sea-green to a deep yellow-green.

3. PAPER.

No effort was apparently made to obtain paper that was uniform in texture or quality. Copies are found on a rather superior grade of thick, medium, and thin white wove paper, and also on a very ordinary rough paper both heavy and light. I have seen a few copies of the 5 centavos on a thin paper of yellowish shade, but I am not prepared to say whether the shade is due to discoloration or not. Apparently all of the different papers used were of the kind known as "wove," as I have yet to see a copy printed on laid paper.

If I have succeeded in showing that although the majority of this issue of Bolivia are of comparatively small intrinsic value, they nevertheless possess considerable philatelic interest and merit, and if the preceding pages have a stimulating effect and will tend to encourage the collector of moderate means to make similar researches, I shall feel that in addition to the personal satisfaction I have enjoyed in preparing these notes, the time expended thereon has not been misspent.

Occasional Notes.

A UNIFORM STAMP FOR AUSTRALIA.

WE are indebted to a correspondent for a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of May 5th, containing an account of a deputation that waited upon the Commonwealth Postmaster-General, with the object of urging the adoption of uniform stamps for Australia. We need hardly say that our warmest wishes go with this deputation, for in common with all lovers of Australian stamps we deplore the redundant, involved, and meretricious series of stamps that nowadays do duty for Australian Postal Services. Despite all this, and even including the rumour that New Zealand is going to again distinguish itself by the issue of an International Exhibition commemorative series, the interest taken in the Australian stamps is an abiding one, and it only requires the *permanent* consolidation of the existing series to place the Australian issues in the very front rank of Philately. It is evident from Mr. Hausburg's experience in Australia that its old stamps are more than ever in favour and more than ever shrinking in quantity, and every true philatelist will therefore hail the day when the later issues of Australia are practically a closed book. The following is the paragraph referred to :—

"*A Uniform Stamp.*—The desirability of a uniform Commonwealth stamp to take the place of the six different State sets now in use has been impressed on the successive Postmasters-General. The obstacle to what seems a simple change is the separate keeping of accounts under the book-keeping system, and no way out has yet been discovered. Mr. Sydney Smith's attention was directed to the question yesterday by a deputation comprising Mr. Basset Hull (President of the Sydney Philatelic Club), Mr. Pettifer (Vice-President), Mr. E. D. E. Van Weenan (a member of the

Council), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Smyth). It was pointed out that in view of the possible early termination of the book-keeping period the Postmaster-General might profitably take the matter in hand. The deputation thought that while designs could be obtained in Australia, better work of this kind might reasonably be expected from England, and the opinion was expressed that the uniform stamp when introduced should be steel engraved. Stamps now in use in Australia were printed, although the steel engraving had been introduced with great satisfaction into New Zealand. At the Sydney Post Office there was a plant which would do the engraving of all the stamps needed by the Commonwealth. The Postmaster-General said he fully sympathised with the desire for a universal stamp. The matter was now under the consideration of the Cabinet, and he hoped that the difficulties to such a laudable project would be removed."

A NEW ORIENTAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the formation of a Philatelic Society at Constantinople, under the title of *Société Philatélique Orientale*. One of the special functions of the new body will be to expertise the various issues, surcharged and unsurcharged, of the Levant. Should our Eastern confrères do no other work than this, they will have amply vindicated its existence, as there are some of the numerous surcharges of Russian Levant on which light might usefully be shed, and indeed whose very postal issue at all has not yet been fully demonstrated. With regard to the very interesting first issue of Russian Levant, thanks to M. Mertens' researches, there is less to be discovered, but the forgeries thereof are so excellent and numerous that there is a wide field for the labours of the new Society. The stamps of Eastern Europe are in fact as a class well worthy of more study and collection than they receive in this country, and in wishing all success to the Oriental Philatelic Society we shall be well content if they can forward the claims of the Oriental European countries on the attention of collectors. We should add that the official address of the Society is Le Secrétaire Général, Société Philatélique Orientale, vis-à-vis Pera Palace No. 10, Constantinople. We regret that we have vainly endeavoured to decipher the names of the Secretary and the President!

THE EARLIEST ENGLISH STAMP CATALOGUE.

UNDER the above title our esteemed contemporary, the *Philatelic Record*, gives in its last issue an interesting article by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, in which the above title is accorded to Mr. Frederick W. Booty, of Brighton, for his issue of that well-known little book, *Aids to Stamp Collectors*, which was published in April, 1862, a month before the issue of Mount Brown's Catalogue. This little book was published by Messrs. H. and C. Treacher, of Brighton, a well-known and prominent firm of that town, who still continue their business. The partners who published Mr. Booty's book have, however, been dead some years, but during their lifetime Mr. Castle was

unable to unearth any information regarding the publication of the book, nor on application to Miss Booty, who was residing in Brighton, was he able to glean much. Hence Mr. B. K. T. Smith is to be congratulated upon the interesting information he has been able to adduce with regard to practically the earliest-issued English philatelic publication. It will be learnt with general satisfaction that although forty-three years have elapsed, the author of the Catalogue is alive, in good health, and in active (artistic) employment in another county.

In the Introduction to the *Aids to Collectors* the following passage occurs :—

"When arranged tastefully in a book, the stamps of each nation on a separate page, each stamp carefully cleaned and mounted on tinted paper, and then fixed *with strong gum* to the page—or, if preferred, the tinted ground may be dispensed with, and one or two lines in colour ruled around them—the whole page may be surrounded with an illuminated border, and the flags and arms in the middle, and when completed will be a handsome appendage to the drawing-room table."

Mr. Booty has further furnished Mr. B. K. T. Smith with an interesting letter, dated October 28th last, in which the following occurs :—

"Our collection was really a work of art, for each stamp was carefully mounted and placed in an illuminated album with the arms and flags of the different countries. When I see the catalogues published of a later date I am somewhat amused at my boyish effort, for I was only a boy at the time. I think it was about 1864 that I left home and gave up my share of the collection to my father. Since then I have done nothing in the matter.

"I am sorry to say that after my father's death the collection was sold without my knowledge and I am afraid at only a tithe of its value."

Mr. Booty's collection, as one of the earliest made, forms a matter of almost historic interest, and we are therefore pleased to be able to trace its existence a stage further. Mr. Booty in those days carried on in Brighton a fine art, picture frame, and artists' material business, situated in a prominent position (in the Western Road), the business being still continued by his successors. Mr. M. P. Castle, who has been a resident in Brighton since 1873, was an occasional customer in this shop, and being, even in those days, an eager collector, got to know of Mr. Booty's collection. It was, however, several years later when he acquired the collection, probably in the early eighties. The price paid was, as far as memory serves, somewhere about £10, and the collection contained probably 1,200 to 1,500 stamps. Many of these were, however, spoilt by being trimmed round to fit the ornamental designs, and all were, of course, firmly fastened down, and many discoloured by oxidation or stains. There were no great rarities in the collection, medium early specimens of the Mauritius, and copies of the Cape woodblocks, Sydneys, and early (used) West Indians, and a few good Europeans being the most valuable stamps. The collection—twenty-five years ago—was fairly cheap, but even to-day, having in view modern ideas of condition, we doubt if it would realise more than £40 to £50. The stamps were mounted in a large oblong album, every page of which was adorned with an elaborate and artistic hand-

drawn framework, executed doubtless by Mr. Booty himself. All kinds of artistic and emblematic devices were included, and every colour of the rainbow was introduced, including gold and silver, the effect being in many cases most pleasing, as the centre page was covered with a symmetrical design from a picturesque point of view, though perhaps lacking in philatelic utility. Mr. Castle well remembers destroying Mr. Booty's elaborate drawings with a pang, but it was a question of preserving either those or the stamps—and the weakest went to the wall!! The collection as probably one of the earliest made in this country or any other—it may have been commenced in the fifties—has an historical interest, and we have therefore introduced this somewhat personal information as to its ultimate fate. In taking leave of this subject we can but commend to our readers the perusal of Mr. B. K. T. Smith's article, and wish Mr. F. W. Booty continued life and happiness.

A PHILATELIC DINNER.

THE return of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg from his travels, the presence in London of Mr. Wilmot Corfield from India and of Mr. J. N. Luff from America, served last month as a fitting pivot for a reunion of philatelists to Mr. C. J. Phillips, and afforded him yet another opportunity to display the hospitality that is associated with his name. The dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil on June 27th, and it may safely be asserted that the celebrated *chef* of that colossal establishment surpassed himself in providing a banquet that left absolutely nothing to be desired by the most fastidious *gourmet*. The philatelists present formed distinctly a representative gathering, as will be seen by the names—though it is to be regretted that a few well-known collectors (including Sir David Masson and Mr. Stewart-Wilson) were unable to be present. Major E. B. Evans, Lieut. Napier, Messrs. H. J. Duveen, E. D. Bacon, J. N. Luff, L. L. R. Hausburg, M. P. Castle, C. J. Daun, Wilmot Corfield, H. R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, J. A. Tilleard, E. J. Nankivell, S. R. Gwyer, H. Glendining, H. L. Hayman, Ed. Stanley Gibbons, and the host, Mr. C. J. Phillips, constituted the assembled company, and it may well be imagined that in the presence of such kindred spirits neither conversation nor animation was lacking; and in fact the truest appreciation of the pleasures of the evening was noticeable in the apparently abnormally rapid flight of the hours.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF THIBET!

WE are indebted to the columns of the evening papers for the announcement following, which, however, can only be accepted with all reserve. The news smacks uncommonly of private "enterprise," fostered by a judicious amount of publicity!

"The dream of the philatelist is, as it has ever been, the acquisition of stamps which have been printed from imperfectly-made dies. As a consequence, his appetite for the unnatural is likely to be considerably whetted by the arrival in London of a couple of sets of stamps, ranging from a

quarter anna to five rupees, which were produced in the hitherto forbidden city of Lhassa. The most curious feature about them is that they bear the date of August 3rd, 1904, the day on which the British Mission entered the capital of Thibet, and that the word Lhassa is wrongly spelt 'Lahssa.' The die was destroyed after the departure of Sir Frederick Younghusband, so that there is no possibility of any further examples being reproduced. Their value to collectors of these philatelic rarities cannot therefore be overestimated."

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Guiana.—Another value, the 48 cents, is added to the list of stamps on the new paper by the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

48 c., grey and chocolate; on new paper.

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us that the 75 c. on the multiple watermarked paper has been issued.

Adhesive.

75 c., blue and orange; new paper.

Gambia.—The 2s. value of the King's Head set on the new watermarked paper has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2s., dark slate and orange; new paper.

Another value is reported on multiple watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

2s., dark slate and orange; new paper.

India.—*Chamba.*—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the appearance of a number of stamps not previously chronicled.

Adhesives.

3 pies, *dark grey;* King's Head.
3 annas, orange-brown ,,
12 ,, purple on red ,,

Officials.

3 pies, *dark grey;* King's Head.
4 annas, olive-green ,,
8 ,, magenta ,,
1 rupee, carmine and green ,,

It is not proposed to issue King's Head 2, 3, and 5 rupee stamps in this State.

Gwalior.—The King's Head 3 pies stamp in a *dark grey* shade and the 1 rupee have been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and *Ewen's Weekly* makes additions to the Official set.

Adhesives.

3 pies, *dark grey;* King's Head.
1 rupee, carmine and green ,,

Officials.

4 annas, olive-green; King's Head.
8 ,, magenta ,,
1 rupee, carmine and green ,,

Jaipur.—The new series has now been extended.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

4 annas, brown.
8 ,, violet-puce.
1 rupee, yellow.

Jhind.—Additions to the King Edward set are made by the *M. C.*

Adhesives.

6 annas, bistre.
12 ,, purple on red.
1 rupee, carmine and green.

Natal.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that they have received the 4d. King's Head on the new paper.

The *M. J.* tells us that the ½d. and 1d. values of the Official set exist with the single Crown and CA watermark, as well as with the multiple.

Adhesive.

4d., carmine and cinnamon; new paper.

Officials.

½d., blue-green; single wmk.
1d., carmine ,,

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The current 1s. on chalk-surfaced paper, in a *purple* shade, is chronicled by the *M. J.*

Adhesive.
1s., purple; perf. 12 × 11½.

SUDAN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a copy of the 1 millième, carmine and brown, for ordinary use printed on the multiple Star and Crescent watermarked paper.

This stamp has been catalogued for some time, but we presume it has only lately been issued.

Adhesive.
1 m., carmine and brown, on multiple watermarked paper.

TRANSVAAL.—Another value is added to the list of stamps on the new paper by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.
1s., brown and slate; new paper.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Some stationery of the new type is noted by the *M. C.*

Envelope.
10 c., pale pink on white.

Post Cards.
10 c., carmine on bluish.
10+10 c. ,, ,,

Letter Cards.
10 c., carmine on blue-green.
25 c., dark blue on pale rose.

BOSNIA.—We read in the *M. J.* that the 30 heller of 1900 may be found perf. 10½ × 12½, and the 1 krona on *vertically laid* paper.

HUNGARY.—The *M. J.* adds the 60 filler to the list of stamps with the new watermark; also the 50 filler on the same paper, but in a lighter colour than before.

Adhesives.
50 filler, lake-red; new paper.
60 ,, light green ,,

NORWAY.—A set of three provisional stamps reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

These friends inform us that the three high values bearing the portrait of King Oscar were withdrawn from use on June 30th, and on July 1st the new provisionals were issued. These consist of the old 2 skilling stamps of the issue of 1867-68, surcharged "Kr. 1.00," "Kr. 1.50," and "Kr. 2.00," respectively. The numbers issued, we are informed, are as follows: 100,000 of 1 kr., 50,000 of 1 kr. 50, and 50,000 of 2 kr.

Provisionals.
1 kr., in green, on 2 sk., orange, of 1867.
1 kr. 50, in blue, on ,, ,,
2 kr., in red, on ,, ,,

PORTUGAL.—Another value, the 25 r., has changed its colour, according to *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Adhesive.
25 reis, yellow; value in red.

ROUMANIA.—We have the following varieties to be added to the lists.—*M. J.*

Issue of 1894, Type 13, *wmk.* P. R.
3 b., violet; *perf.* 11½.

Postage Due Stamp.
Thin paper, tinted pink *on the back.*
5 b., green; *perf. compound.*

Delivery Stamp.
25 b., vermilion; *wmk. Arms; perf. compound.*

RUSSIA.—Additional varieties of perforations of the War Fund stamps are chronicled, and the *M. C.* gives the following:—

Adhesives.
3 (6) kop.; perf. 11½.
7 (10) ,, ,, 13.

SPAIN.—Another change has been made in the colour of the current 15 cents. stamp. It is now printed in violet, and a copy reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. numbered at back, in blue, A778,609.

Adhesive.
15 cents., violet; perf. 14.

It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly* that the new 20 c. (not 15 c.), red, for express letters, has been issued.

Express Letter Adhesive. Oblong; winged horse and arms in centre; "*Correspondencia Urgente*" at top. 20 centimos, red.

AMERICA.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the 1 centavo value of a new set from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

These friends write us: "The current series of stamps, which are the small ones issued in 1901 and not the Commemorative ones of 1902, have been issued in new colours, the frame of all being in black with the centres as follows:—½ c., orange; 1 c., blue; 2 c., lilac; 5 c., lake; 10 c., green; 20 c., olive; 50 c., red-brown; and 1 peso, grey. So much dislike has been caused by the funereal appearance of these stamps with black frames that they are to be immediately superseded by another set of the same design with the colours reversed, *i.e.* the arms in centre in black and the outer frame in colour."

Adhesives.
½ c., black and orange.
1 c. ,, ,, blue.
2 c. ,, ,, lilac.
5 c. ,, ,, lake.
10 c. ,, ,, green.
20 c. ,, ,, olive.
50 c. ,, ,, red-brown.
1 peso ,, ,, grey.
Perf. 14.

SALVADOR.—The *M. C.* informs us that the 5 c. of 1900 has been surcharged "1905," in blue.

Provisional.

5 centavos, dull orange?; surcharged "1905," in blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us on Continental authority that a new set of Postage Due stamps has appeared.

Postage Due Adhesives. Ordinary set overprinted with a large "T" in various colours.

¼ gairsh, green.	2 gairsh, brown.
½ ,, rose.	4 ,, lilac-brown.
1 ,, blue.	8 ,, violet.

16 gairsh, black.

CHINA.—*French Post Offices.*—We read in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2 c. and 40 c. Grasset type have been overprinted "Chine."

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The new issue includes the following cards.—*M. C.*

Post Cards.

5 bit, green on white.
5+5 ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, red ,, ,,
10+10 ,, ,, ,, ,,

DUTCH INDIES.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that a series of envelopes has been issued for the Dutch Indies of the type previously chronicled for Curaçao and Surinam.

Envelopes.

10 c., grey-lilac.
12½ c., blue.
15 c., brown.
20 c., brown-green.
25 c., violet.

GABOON.—Some stationery is announced in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Post Cards.

10 c., red; name in blue; greenish card.
10+10 c. ,, ,, bluish ,,

Letter Cards.

15 c., grey; name in grey.
25 c., blue ,, red.

Envelopes.

5 c., green; name in red.
15 c., grey ,, ,,
25 c., blue ,, ,,

GUADELOUPE.—An oblong pictorial set has been printed for this French colony, and is now on sale at Paris.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

Oblong, pictorial designs; perf. 14 × 13½.

(i.) View of town, showing main street.

1 c., black; paper tinted blue.
2 c., lilac-brown; paper tinted straw.
4 c., brown ,, bluish white.
5 c., green.
10 c., rose.
15 c., violet.

(ii.) Palm tree and mountains.

20 c., red; paper tinted green.
25 c., blue.
30 c., black.
40 c., red; paper tinted straw.
50 c., grey-green ,, ,,
75 c., carmine ,, blue.

(iii.) View of town and harbour.

1 f., black; paper tinted green.
2 f., carmine ,, orange.
5 f., blue ,, ,,

Issued at Paris July 8th or earlier.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, April 18th, 1905, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwabacher, H. L. Hayman, W. V. Morten, A. Bagshawe, A. H. L. Giles, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, J. B. Neyroud, R. B. Yardley, E. Bounds, S. Chapman, H. Wills, R. Frentzel, A. W. Maclean, F. J. Melville, K. Wiehen, D. Thomson, and H. A. Slade. Mr. Sidebotham was elected to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on March 21st, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Adamson and Dr. R. Nandi were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society.

Messrs. Hayman and Slade were appointed as a committee to make arrangements for the annual dinner, to be held on May 8th.

The donation of a copy of *The Tapling Collection of Stamps* by the author (Mr. Melville) was acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Yardley then exhibited his collection of the early issues of the Transvaal, and as the stamps were being passed round he explained fully the difficult varieties of papers, perfs., etc. The collection, which is widely known and is probably one of the best in existence, is remarkable for the perfect condition of the specimens, and the opportunity of inspecting so highly specialised and interesting a country earned the gratitude of all the members present.

Mr. Hayman proposed, and Mr. Harvey seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr.

Yardley for his courtesy in placing his collection before the members at so short a notice. Carried with acclamation.

The vote was suitably responded to by Mr. Yardley, who promised to bring another country before the members at a future date.

Exchange and discussion followed, and the meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

FOUNDED IN 1892.

NOVEMBER packets have come back from circulation, and sheets have been returned and balances adjusted with the least possible delay. The gross total of sales was £210 19s. 5d.

Two hundred and four sheets, valued in the aggregate at £2,917 17s. 3d., were received for the March circuit. They were made up into four packets, and despatched for circulation on the 24th instant. Many good stamps were offered at reasonable prices, and members should have no difficulty in adding to their collections on advantageous terms. British West Indies and old Europeans were specially strong features, while South Americans and Australians were well represented.

Seven applications for membership were received during the past month, five of which were favourably entertained. While philatelists of all grades are welcomed, it should be borne in mind that undeniable references are insisted upon, and where these are lacking, applications must be referred back for inquiries. Those wishing to dispose of duplicates and to acquire new varieties at less than market prices, will find a capital medium in the Suburban. Copies of rules, with full information, will gladly be supplied on demand. H. A. SLADE, *Secretary.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *March 25th*, 1905.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundred and fifteenth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, January 9th, 1905. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance of $1,137.05, was read and approved. The report of the House Committee was read and received. The Library Committee reported additions to the library. The Secretary was requested to write to all delinquent members, notifying them that unless dues are paid before the next monthly meeting of the Board their names will be dropped from the membership roll. The committee appointed to look for new quarters for the Club reported progress.

A special meeting of the Board of Governors (the one hundred and sixteenth) was held at the Club House on Monday, January 23rd, 1905, to consider the question of the location of the Club for the coming year.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin.

The Committee on Rooms reported that they had found, in their opinion, a very desirable floor, consisting of three rooms, at 24, West Twenty-second Street, on the second floor; that the rooms are larger, and the general appearance of the house and entrance is far superior to the present quarters of the Club.

All the members of the Board reported that they had inspected the above-mentioned rooms, and it was moved by Mr. Morgenthau, and seconded by Mr. Luff, that the Treasurer be authorised to make a lease for the second floor of 24, West Twenty-second Street, at the best possible terms.

At the discussion of the motion, the advisability of whether it would be to the advantage of the Club to move from an entire house to a floor brought out the opinions of all the members of the Board, after which the vote was taken with the following result:—

Ayes—Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, and Scott.

Nays—Rich and Perrin.

The motion was declared carried.

It was moved by Mr. Luff, seconded by Mr. von Hodenberg, and carried, that the Treasurer be instructed, with the assistance of the Committee on Rooms, to conduct negotiations with Mr. Burton, through J. B. Goodale and Son, for the rental of the second floor at 24, West Twenty-second Street.

Junior Philatelic Society.

A VERY crowded meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society was held in Exeter Hall, Strand, on Saturday, May 6th, being the sixty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp. Members began to assemble as early as six o'clock, and exchange business was brisk. At eight the meeting was called to order, and a flash-light photograph of the well-packed hall was taken. Fifty-six new members were elected, bringing the total membership up to 408, which is the largest membership of any philatelic society in the country.

Contributions to the Society's forgery collection were acknowledged from Mr. A. H. L. Giles and Mr. Willgoos.

To celebrate at this meeting the sixty fifth anniversary of the introduction of the postage stamp a most interesting and instructive lantern lecture was given by the President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, on "The Story of the Adhesive Postage Stamp: its inception and development," which was very greatly appreciated. The slides were chiefly made from fine unused copies of the stamps of Great Britain.

The lecture was partly in the nature of an experiment. The difficulty of explaining fully the displays of stamps when they are

being handed round in the usual way to nearly two hundred members present, is obvious. But by means of the lantern the stamp which is being discussed is fully visible on a very enlarged scale to the whole audience at once, and the explanation of minutiæ is thus more easily driven home. The experiment was an entire success, and as a result the lantern will figure largely on next season's programme. An official lanternist is wanted, and it is hoped to be able to elect an expert one at the annual general meeting. Any photographers who can assist in making slides of interesting stamps should communicate with the President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, 30, Acre Lane, Brixton.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Melville was proposed by Mr. Gilbert Lodge, seconded by Mr. T. C. Cartwright, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. R. Halliday then read an excellent little paper on the stamps of Cyprus, giving some notes of great interest and value to collectors. It was accompanied by a display of Mr. E. Heginbottom's splendid collection of that colony's stamps. Mr. Heginbottom also displayed fine shows of Virgin Islands, Leewards, British Honduras, and Falkland Islands, contributing largely to the success of a very full and entertaining programme. The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to both Mr. Halliday and Mr. Heginbottom, and this was seconded by Mr. James Feeney, and carried.

It was announced that the Society's annual outing will take place on Saturday, June 17th, to Epping Forest, and, owing to the very large number who have already signified their intention of joining the party, members and friends desirous of being with us on that occasion should inform the Secretary without delay.

The next meeting is the annual general meeting in Exeter Hall on Saturday, May 20th.

Kindly note Secretary's change of address: H. F. Johnson, Hon. Sec., 4, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 30th and 31st, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Army Telegraphs, £5, lilac and green,* mint	5	15	0
Labuan, 1880, 6 in red on 16 c., pen-cancelled	3	0	0
Cape woodblock, 4d., blue	3	5	0
Orange River Colony, 1s., brown, "V.R.I.," pair,* one stamp having no figure of value	2	0	0
Transvaal, 1d., wide roulette, coarse soft paper, thinned	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, fine roulette, hard surfaced paper*	2	14	0
Ditto, Lydenburg, 4d., sage-green	2	0	0
Ditto, Wolmaranstad, 4d., entire	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto	2	0	0
Bahamas, 1859, 1d., lake, thick paper	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., blue	2	12	6
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners mounted	2	8	0
Nevis, 1878, litho 6d., grey,* mint	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860–1, Large Star, clean cut, 6d., deep green*	2	6	0
Collection: 4,540	12	5	0

* * *

Sale of June 20th and 21st, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Army Telegraphs, £5, lilac and green,* mint	5	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr.,* slightly creased	2	2	0
India Service, 1886, 2 as.,* mint	2	8	0
B.S. Africa, 1898, £10, lilac	2	6	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 4d., rouletted, on piece	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, woodblocks, 4d., £28s. and	2	10	0
Ditto, 1863, 1s., emerald*	2	17	6
Gold Coast, 1891–4, 20s., green and red*	3	12	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 5s., blue,* ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown,* ditto	10	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, early state £7 and	8	0	0
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d., blue	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ver., hor. pair	3	12	6
Ditto, 1854, Four-pence on 4d., green*	2	4	0
Sierra Leone, 1862, imperf., no wmk., 6d., on blued*	2	0	0
Transvaal, 1872, fine roulette, 6d., blue, pair*	2	8	0
Zululand, 1886, 5s., carmine,* mint	2	6	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue	3	0	0
Nevis, litho 6d., grey,* mint	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	15	0
New South Wales, 1854, 5d., yellow-green, imperf.,* mint	10	10	0
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow,* mint	5	5	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., black-bronze, on entire	2	2	0

* * *

* Unused.

Sale of July 4th to 6th, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "V R," 1d., black,*	7	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, block of eight*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Anchor, £1, on blued	4	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.*	3	15	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1883, 1s., brown, Plate 13, block of four,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 5d. *	2	12	6
Ditto, Army Telegraphs, £5, lilac and green,* mint £3 3s. and	4	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1872–80, C C, 14 × 12½, 32 c.,* mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 12½, 4 c., grey	2	0	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, ½ a., 1 a., and 4 a., on piece	2	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn plate, 1d., vermilion, strip of three	4	10	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine,* mint	2	8	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., tiny nick	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., fair	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow*	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s., violet	5	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star*	6	6	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d.	2	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., two perfs. clipped	4	7	6
U.S.A., 1869, 90 c., no grille,* mint	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 2, pair, one no clouds	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green	2	4	0
Ditto, 1854–6, 8d., canary-yellow, imperf.	3	15	0
New Zealand, 1856, serrated perfs., 6d., brown	3	0	0
Ditto, 1882–97, 12½ × 10, 1s., brown-red*	5	0	0
Queensland, 1861, small Star, rough perfs., 6d., deep green*	3	7	6
Tasmania, 1892, £1, green and yellow,* mint	4	15	0
Collection (Colonials only, 1,799), £21.			

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 6th and 7th, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 20 c., strip of four, one *tête-bêche*	2	7	6
Great Britain, Govt. Parcels, 1d., lilac, pair with inverted overprint,* mint	27	6	0
Ditto, Army Telegraphs, £5, lilac and green,* mint, £2 15s. and	3	0	0
Naples, ½ tor., blue, Cross	3	0	0
Oldenburg, ½ gr., chestnut, pair on piece	2	12	0
Sardinia, letter sheets, 15, 25, and 50 c., blue	6	2	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales,* mint	2	15	0
B.C. Africa, 1903–4, £10, blue and black, cleaned	3	15	0
Cape woodblock, 4d., pale blue	12	6	
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* with gum, thinned	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5+5, on entire, slightly creased	11	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., apparently*, slightly thinned	7	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines, Type 1, slightly creased	5	0	0
Tuscany, 9 crazie, grey-lilac	3	3	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red, 9½ arches*	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., blue, sheet of ninety-six*	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, ditto	10	10	0
New Brunswick, 3d., red,* with gum	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1859–61, no wmk., pin-perf., 4d., brown-lilac, block of four,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, pair,* mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perfs., 6d., green, pair,* mint	5	10	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., corners cut	4	0	0
New South Wales, Diadem, 1s., dull red, wmk. "8," block of six, one damaged	6	5	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, serrated perfs., 1d.	4	7	6
Collections: Lallier, 1,039, £80; Imperial, 2,448	19	10	0

Sale of June 27th and 28th.

	£	s.	d.
Bulgaria, 1882, 5s., rose, error,* mint	9	0	0
Finland, 1866, 10 p., purple-brown, error,* mint	5	5	0
France, 1870–3, 20 c., blue, pair *tête-bêche*,* mint	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, strip of three,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1854–7, Small Crown, perf. 14, 1d., orange-brown, Die 2, blocks of twelve* £6 6s. and	7	15	0
Ditto, 1855–7, Medium Garter, 4d., carmine on blue,* full gum	6	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., lilac-rose on bleuté, block of four,* mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 6d., lilac, Plate 4, imperf.,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1865–7, 4d., deep vermilion, Plate 12, part sheet of thirty*	8	0	0
Ditto, 1876, deep vermilion, Plate 16, heavily cancelled; very few copies known	70	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on bleuté,* few defects	20	10	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 2s. 6d., lilac on bleuté,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose, imperf.,*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., cobalt*	3	3	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1901–2, 1s., green and scarlet,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 5s., carmine*	13	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1896, ½d., and 1902, ½d., 5d., and 10d.,* mint	9	0	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d. and 1d.,* ditto	2	17	6

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Servia, 1866, 2 p., green on rose, error,* ditto	7	15	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	3	10	0
India, 1854, 4 a., red and blue, a strip of four, 18 mm. apart, with blue dividing lines, on entire.	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., red and blue, a very fine strip of four, 6 mm. apart, on entire	6	10	0
Ditto, Scinde Dawk, ½ a., blue, pair*	3	7	6
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5c., Plate 1	3	3	0
Ditto, 1869–74, "Habilitado," etc., 2 reales, blue, *pair*	8	0	0
Straits Settlements, 96 c., grey, perf. 12½*	2	2	0
Ditto, Johor, *Two Censt* on 24 c., green	2	17	6
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet, a block of three and a single used together on entire original, one has a very small tear in corner and there are two or three slight creases, but they are lightly cancelled and of a superb colour	29	8	0
Gold Coast, CA, 1d., blue,* gum	2	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1903–4, single CA, £1,* mint	3	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	15	0
Trinidad, "OS," ½d. to 5s., complete,* mint	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, repaired	5	5	0
New South Wales, 1863–8, 1d., pale red, with error of wmk. 2,* mint	3	10	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow,*	4	12	6
Victoria, 1861, 1d., green, wmk. "One penny," *imperf*	2	16	0
Ditto, 1865, 6d., blue, wmk. "Three pence,"*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1867–82, 4d., rosine,* mint	2	15	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of June 15th and 16th, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1855, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d.,* mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1855–7, wmk. Small Garter, 4d., carmine on blue safety paper,* part gum, corner perf. missing	2	5	0
Ditto, 1867–80, 2s., brown,* mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 1881, 1d., purple, variety printed both sides,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, Admiralty officials, Type 1, ½d. to 3d. inclusive,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen's Head, 5d.,* ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s.,* ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 2½d.,*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d.,* ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, *used*	4	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen's Head, 1s., green and scarlet,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 2½d.*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s.,*	8	0	0
Great Britain, Army Telegraphs, £5, lilac and green,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen's Head, 5d.,* ditto	3	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.,* ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 2d.*	2	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King's Head, 10d.,* mint	6	10	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d. and 1d.*	3	3	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 2 c., blue-green	2	2	0
British Bechuanaland, 1s., green, variety surcharged "Pr tectorate," on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, 5s., green,* mint	4	6	0
British Central Africa, 1895, provisional "One Penny" on 2d., sea-green and vermilion, error twice surcharged,"* mint, £2 and	2	6	0
Cape woodblock, 4d., blue	2	10	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, variety retouched in right corner	7	10	0
Mauritius, 1885, provl. 2 c. on 38 c., lilac, with inverted surcharge, used on piece with a normal specimen, but both are without bar	3	0	0
Orange Free State, 1888, provisional 1d. on 4d., ultramarine, an entire unused half-sheet of 120, containing the roman "I" and other varieties	12	0	0
Ditto, 1896, provisional "2½" on 3d., ultramarine, an entire unused pane of 60, including the variety with roman "I" and antique "2" in "½"	5	0	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., bright carmine, a mint vertical pair, the lower stamp has no stop after "V"	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., bright carmine, a mint horizontal strip of three, the centre stamp has the figure of value omitted	5	7	6
Ditto, 1s., brown, a mint vertical pair, one of which has the figure of value omitted	2	5	0
Newfoundland, 1860, 1s., orange-vermilion, unused, with original gum and very fine, an extremely scarce stamp in this condition	85	0	0
Barbados, 1878, provisional, 1d. on half 5s., dull rose, unsevered pair, used on piece with a 4d. value	8	12	6
Nevis, litho 6d., grey*	3	5	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, thinned	4	17	6
Trinidad, Lady McLeod, on entire, uncancelled, little torn at top	6	6	0
New Zealand, Lozenges, 2d., ver., creased	3	3	0
Collections: 6,919, £75; 5,415, £40; 3,520	25	0	0

* Unused.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. AUGUST, 1905. No. 164.

The Shades of Summer.

COOL and delightful is the picture that may be conjured up by the words above. The rustling foliage that yields a refuge from the summer sun, inviting the presence of Morpheus and Nicotia, to the refugee from the labours and heats of the City, is a subject that at this period of the year is pleasant to dwell upon and could be dilated on with far less mental effort than the discussion of matters philatelic. The shades of summer, however, in this instance are the colours of the stamps which in the leafy month of June a contemporary has unearthed from the columns of the catalogue, and which, flung at our head in these piping days, are far indeed from engendering that feeling of repose and peaceful content that attach to the enjoyment of the real shade of summer.

Our always interesting contemporary, the *Australian Journal of Philately*, is the disturber of our midsummer dreams, and we must make our reprisals by publishing an excerpt from its article thereon as follows:—

"This article was prompted by an inspection of Mr. H. L. White's valuable collection of South Australians, when some difficulty was experienced in determining the exact colours according to Gibbons', and where one shade ended and another began.

"Our intention was to limit ourselves to the colours of the South Australian stamps, but since beginning research we have decided to widen the field and analyse the colour-names given in the present edition of Gibbons' Catalogue, centering our remarks on South Australians.

"It will probably astonish many of our readers to learn that there are no less than thirty-three varieties of green mentioned in Gibbons' (which is universally accepted as right). Our young friends, and perhaps old ones, too, will find it interesting to locate them. They are as follows:—

Green	Pale yellow-green	Slate-green
Light green	Dull yellow-green	Sap-green
Bright green	Deep yellow-green	Apple-green
Pale green	Emerald-green	Sage-green

Dull green	Pale emerald-green	Olive-green
Deep green	Bluish green	Pale olive-green
Full deep green	Blue-green	Sea-green
Dark green	Dull blue-green	Myrtle-green
Yellow-green	Deep blue-green	Bronze-green
Light yellow-green	Dark blue-green	Pea-green
Bright yellow-green	Grey-green	Grass-green

"Some will say there are many more shades of green which could be used, but are not, and that collectors ought to be thankful.

"There are ninety reds (comprising crimson, vermilion, rose, carmine, etc.), fifty purples (including violet, mauve, and lilac), forty browns, thirty-three blues, and eight blacks; but we cannot spare space in this issue to give a list of all. It should be said, however, that 'red' is a general term applied to many different shades or hues, and the same might be said of 'purple.'"

Our contemporary should be held responsible for any dementia that may supervene in philatelic circles by reading the foregoing appalling list. "Pea-green and sea-green, bright green and light green, myrtle and bronze," might well be gabbling burden of speech for some occupant of a padded room, caused by the attempt to fathom the difference between "deep blue-green" and "dark blue-green"! Seriously, however, it once more demonstrates, as we have so often urged in these columns, the utter unsuitability of the modern catalogue to the requirements of any one but the advanced collector and the specialist. The latter can extend his omnivorous maw to any dimensions, and in the case of a country which abounds in greens can take intermediate shades (or fades) even between those quoted in the books of Gibbons, while he can collect each in pairs and strips or blocks until he has exhausted the market and repleted his albums. No harm would be done, and the chances are that Philately would be the gainer by something learnt by the specialist during the process of his accumulation. What, however, is food for the advanced student is poison for the general collector, and it is one more unanswerable argument—were that needed—in favour of some more simple method of inviting the unsuspecting fly into our philatelic web.

As to the value and relative importance of shades, beyond certain definite and marked distinctions, each specialist must be mainly a law unto himself. It is certain that a large proportion of the shades extant or quoted (not necessarily synonymous qualifications) are sun-shades—or fade-shades, or damp-shades, or imaginary shades—the latter including gradations or depths of the same colour, caused frequently by excess or otherwise of printer's ink. This is demonstrated practically by the examination of a specialist collection of unused stamps by the side of one consisting of used specimens, when it will be found that the shades of the former, notably where the stamps have original gum, are far less numerous. To the specialist in either branch the collection of shades will always, however, and deservedly, form one of the most attractive features in collecting, and far be it from us to decry it in any shape. We are only concerned to point the moral that what may be a relish and a refined taste to the advanced philatelist may be caviare to the multitude.

Notes on the Earlier Issues of New Zealand.

By M. P. CASTLE.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on December 18th, 1903.

AMONG the seven great Australian colonies the earlier issues of New Zealand share, with those of Queensland, the distinctive feature of having employed but one type of stamp for nearly twenty years. During this period New South Wales and Victoria rejoiced in a galaxy of types and varieties. Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania were content with fewer types, but the two first-named colonies alone pursued the even tenor of their ways, apparently content with their presentment of Queen Victoria. Nor can it be gainsaid that such a long-continued and placid satisfaction with these designs was unmerited. The portrait on the Queensland stamps is beautiful, but the stamps are a trifle too small, while in the case of the New Zealand earlier issues the design gains greatly by the more imposing dimensions of the stamp and the very effective and beautifully engraved work that appears above and below the effigy of the Queen. Nor is this the sole claim to distinction of these stamps. Unlike those of any other colony (except the lithographed first issue of Victoria), the New Zealand stamps have the peculiar and attractive feature of presenting nearly a half-length portrait of the Queen in lieu of the normal head and shoulders, or head alone, of other British possessions. In my view this additional feature gives a *cachet* to the design, and has, in fact, created a series of stamps that in simplicity, dignity, and effectiveness has few equals and no superiors throughout the numerous issues of the British Empire. It may be almost superfluous to mention that the design is an exact copy of Her Majesty in her Coronation robes, as painted by A. E. Chalon, R.A., in 1838. I have a photograph of this celebrated picture, and on comparison it can be seen that the engraver (Humphreys) has copied the original design of the artist with photographic accuracy.

It might be urged that the unbroken use of one die only for twenty years may be a drawback from a philatelic aspect, as tending to monotony, but any one who has specialized in the issues of New Zealand will bear me out that the varieties of colour, paper, watermark, and perforation during these two decades are enough to satisfy the philatelic yearnings of the most advanced specialist. In common, too, with the other Australian countries New Zealand shares the privilege of absence of finality as regards discoveries. It is true that there has as yet been no discovery of a *tête-bêche* stamp, as in the Sydney Views, but the 1d., brown, wmk. N Z, is but a modern discovery. The supersession of the blue-paper stamps as the first issue by the London prints is only of recent origin, and I think I shall be enabled to show a stamp to-night that creates a fresh record.

During these many years New Zealand was content with but five values, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., and it was only in 1865 that the 4d. value was

added, with which simple set of values the colony was content for nearly a quarter of a century, until the apparition of the ½d., followed by the 2s. and 5s. In those days, however, New Zealand did not possess a Colonial Empire, and her postal issues were governed simply by the legitimate needs of her population, and were uninfluenced by the colossal postal requirements of Niue, Penrhyn, and Aitutaki!

The stamps of all the Australian colonies have, however, been much studied of late years,* and there remains but little of novelty to write about. I am therefore reduced to consider those few points only on which further information seems to be required. The question of the actual dates on which the several issues took place is the field in which there is apparently most still to learn, and with a view to further examination and discussion of the dates of issue as accepted to-day, I have examined as many dated specimens as I could find, and propose to offer a few remarks thereon. As a standpoint of information brought up to date, I have adopted the nomenclature of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' excellent Catalogue, whose able editors promptly assimilate all the latest discoveries. In this catalogue, omitting all the subsidiary varieties of perforation, roulette, or impression, these earlier issues of New Zealand, ranging from July 13th, 1855, to 1872, may be divided into three sections, *i.e.* 1850–60, 1860–70, 1870–80, as follows:—

SECTION I.

July 13, 1855. London prints.
1856. Colonial print, blue paper.
1856. „ white „

SECTION II.

1862–3. Colonial print, pelure paper.
1862. „ wmk. Star; imperf.
1863. „ „ perf.
1865. „ „ 4d., rose; perf.
1866. „ „ 4d., yellow; perf.
1864. „ „ NZ.

SECTION III.

1872. Colours changed, 1d., 2d., 6d.; Star.
1872. „ 1d, 2d., 4d.; no wmk.
1872. „ 1d., 2d.; NZ.
1872. „ 2d.; wmk. Lozenges.

* The articles mentioned below that have appeared in the *London Philatelist* are all relating to "the earlier issues of New Zealand," and I would recommend any one who is studying these stamps to carefully re-peruse them, as they all contain matter of considerable interest and importance hereon.

"The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd.," by E. D. Bacon, vol. i., 1892, p. 276. "The Unwatermarked Stamps of New Zealand," by M. P. Castle, vol. ii. p. 135. "The First Issue of New Zealand," by E. D. Bacon, vol. ii., 1893, p. 146. "Report of Committee (of London Philatelic Society) on the Unwatermarked Imperforate Stamps of New Zealand," vol. iii., 1894, p. 230. "Remarks on the Early Postal Rates of New Zealand, with Notes on the First Issued Stamps," by C. H. Mottram, vol. iv., 1895, pp. 123 and 154. "Early New Zealand Stamps" by A. T. Bate, with notes by E. D. Bacon, vol. iv., 1895, p. 203. "Notes on the First Locally Printed Stamps of New Zealand," by C. H. Mottram, vol. vi., 1897, p. 30.

On January 1st, 1874, these stamps were all superseded by the new series designed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. It will be at once seen that in each of these three periods the dates of the several issues seem to be—if I may use the expression—huddled up together. In Section I. there is less than two years' interval; in Section II. (barring the 4d. value) two years; and in Section III. all are in the same year. As I have previously said, it is only of quite recent years that we have seen the startling innovation of displacing the old blue-paper stamps from their long usurpation of the place that is the due of the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and having regard to this discovery, and the proximity to each other of the dates of issue which are now accepted, it has seemed quite probable to me that other rearrangements or supersessions may be effected.

Dated specimens of the New Zealand stamps are, unfortunately, infrequently met with, but I have recently been enabled to examine in the Bate Collection, purchased by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and among my own stamps about 150 specimens, either on original cover or bearing dated postmarks. I have kept a record of all these, with which, however, I do not propose to inflict you, but simply to give in each group the earliest and latest dates, comparing these with the present accepted years of issue, and endeavouring to see if any inferences are deducible therefrom.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED BY M. P. CASTLE.

Section I.

London print.	Earliest date.	Latest date.	No. of specimens.	Date in Gibbons.
1d. . . .	Nov. 10, 1855 ...	— ...	— ...	—
2d. . . .	Sept. 1, 1855 ...	May 14, 1858 ...	16 ...	July 13, 1855
Colonial print, blue paper.				
2d. . . .	June 21, 1856 ...	Oct. 16, 1858 ...	23 ...	—
1s. . . .	— ...	April 2, 1861 ...	— ...	1856
Colonial print, white paper.				
1d. . . .	— ...	April 12, 1860 ...	— ...	—
2d. . . .	Feb. 2, 1858 ...	July 12, 1862 ...	32 ...	—
2d.; perf. 13 .	— ...	Sept. 5, 1863 ...	— ...	1856

Section II.

Colonial print, pelure paper.				
1d. . . .	July 14, 1863 ...	— ...	— ...	—
2d. . . .	Oct. 3, 1862 ...	Aug. 13, 1863 ...	— ...	—
2d.; perf. . .	— ...	1865 ...	9 ...	1862–3
1s. . . .	— ...	June 26, 1863 ...	— ...	—
Colonial print; wmk. Star.				
1d.; rouletted .	Dec. 30, 1862 ...	— ...	— ...	—
2d.; roul. . .	Dec. 30, 1862 ...	Mar. 23, 1865 ...	— ...	1862
1d.; imperf. . .	April 13, 1863 ...	Nov. 8, 1864 ...	32 ...	1862
2d. „ . .	July 14, 1862 ...	Sept. 2, 1864 ...	— ...	—
6d.; serrated . .	Mar. 12, 1863 (?) ...	— ...	— ...	1862

London print.	Earliest date.	Latest date.	No. of specimens.	Date in Gibbons.
Wmk. Star ; perf.				
1d. . .	. Mar., 1863 ...	April 18, 1870 ...	— ...	1863
2d. . .	. May 21, 1863 ...	April 22, 1871 ...	22 ...	—
3d. . .	. — ...	Jan. 14, 1867 ...	— ...	—
4d., rose .	. Dec. 2, 1865 ...	— ...	— ...	1865
1s., dark .	. July 14, 1863 ...	— ...	— ...	1863
1s., pale . .	— ..	1868 ...	— ...	1865
Wmk. N Z.				
1d.; imp. .	. Sept. 23, 1863 ...	April 18, 1865 ...	— ...	—
2d.; perf. .	. Sept. 2, 1864 ...	Oct. 18, 1864 ...	7 ...	1864
2d.; roul. .	. — ...	Oct. 28, 1864 ...	— ...	—

SECTION III.

Wmk. Star.				
1d.; perf. 10	. June, 1871* ...	— ...	— ...	—
1d. „ 13	. Nov. 4, 1871 ...	Nov. 25, 1871*...	— ...	—
1d. „ 13	. — ...	— ...	— ...	—
2d. „ .	. Jan. 4, 1872 ...	Apr. 24, 1872 ...	6 ...	1872
2d. „(retouch).	Jan. 20, 1872 ...	— ...	— ...	—
No wmk.				
1d. . .	. Nov. 29, 1873 ...	— ...	— ...	1872
2d. . .	. Oct. 1, 1873 ...	Dec. 3, 1873 ...	— ...	1872
Wmk. Lozenge.				
2d. . . .	. Oct. 27, 1873 ...	— ...	— ...	1872
	Oct. 24, 1873 ...	— ...	— ...	—

I have also the 1d. and 2d., wmk. Star, perf. 13, showing respectively as the last figure of the date an "8" and a "9"; these dates could hardly be as late as '78 and '79.

I was of course aware that this question of dates had already engaged the attention of other writers, but having compiled my own list of dates simply from the examination of specimens, I decided to complete this and then compare results. As the result of a paper by myself that appeared in the *London Philatelist*, vol. ii., 1893, p. 135, on the unwatermarked issues of New Zealand, a Committee of the London Philatelic Society was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. Harrison, A. A. Dunn, and T. Maycock, to collect evidence as regards dated specimens and to report to the Society thereon. The Report was presented on December 29th, 1893, and was published in the *London Philatelist* in vol. iii., 1894, p. 230.

The Report of the Committee was to the effect that they had examined over 5000 imperforate specimens of New Zealand stamps, of which 165 bore dated obliterations, 74 of these being on the white unwatermarked paper. A full list of these is given in the Report, but for the purposes of the present paper I have summarized it in giving only the earliest and latest dates, incorporating with it a few additional ones quoted by Messrs. E. D. Bacon and A. T. Bate in their article, vol. iv., 1895, p. 203.

* The dates with asterisks were supplied to me by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Section I.

London print.	Earliest date.	Latest date.
2d.	Aug. 1, 1855	May 23, 1857
Blue paper.		
1d.	Aug. 26, 1856	Nov. 11, 1858
2d.	April 30, 1856	Aug. 8, 1859
White paper.		
1d.	Dec. 27, 1859	Mar. 10, 1863
2d.	Feb. 27, 1858	May 13, 1863
6d.	Sept. 20, 1859	June 6, 1862

Section II.

Pelure paper.		
1d.	Feb. 21,* 1863	—
2d.; (? perf.)	Feb. 8, 1863	Jan. 13, 1865
2d. perf.	Feb. 27,* 1863	—
6d.	June 4, 186(2?)	April 30, 1864
1s.	Dec. 13, 1862	—
1s.; perf.	June 13, 1863	—
Star wmk.		
1d.	Aug. 26, 1862	Jan. 1, 1865
2d.	May 9, 1862	June 3, 1865
3d.	Jan. 1, 1864	May 3, 1867
6d.	July 1, 1862	Dec. 1, 1866
1s.	June 6, 1863	Jan. — 1866
6d.; serrated	Aug. 11, 1862	—
2d.; roul.	Dec. 10, 1862*(ultramarine)	Mar. 21, 1863*
2d.; roul.	Nov. 11, 1863	—
3d.; roul.	Oct. 5, 1863	—
2d.; perf.	Jan. 16, 1863*	—

Section III.

Wmk. N Z		
1d.	Nov. 3, 1864	June 13, 1865
2d.	Oct. 13, 1864	Nov. — 1864
6d.	Jan. 16, 1865*	—
1s.	Mar. 3, 1866	May 11, 1867
1s.; perf.	July 7, 1865	—

Section III.

Wmk. Star.		
1d.; perf. 10 × 12½	1872*	—
„ „ 10	Dec. (?)1, 1871*	—
2d. „ 10 × 12½	Dec. 30, 1871*	—
2d.; no wmk.	Oct. 16, 1873*	—
2d.; N Z	Aug. 5, 1873*	—

* The specimens with an asterisk are those quoted by Messrs. Bacon and Bate.

Taking the various issues in their order, I will now see if they afford any suggestions as to alteration of dates or other remarks. With regard to the London prints and the blue-paper set, it seems clear, from the examination of nearly forty dated specimens, that they were in concurrent use to at least a late period in 1858. (The 1s. we have seen postmarked April 2, 1861, but this may have been an accidentally late use of the stamp.) The set on blue paper may very possibly be antedated to early in 1856, or even earlier, especially seeing that such a small number of impressions of the 1s. value (8000) were sent out to the colony by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in July, 1854 (and issued in 1855). The demand for this stamp must, however, have been limited, judging from its relative scarcity in all the early issues. The issue on thick white paper is assigned in Gibbons to 1858, but, having regard to the facts that the earliest date among twenty-three copies is February 2nd, 1858, and the latest September 5th, 1863, it seems to me quite possible that the date of some, if not all, of this series has been placed too early by one year or perhaps two.

I should have been inclined to give a later date to all values but for a note in *Oceania*, which says that "the 2d. has been seen on a letter postmarked August, 1855," while as to the 6d. it was, according to the *Gazette* notice, issued on August 8th, 1859. It is clear, therefore, that the 6d. came out three years after the now accepted date for this issue, and I can hardly think that the limited use for the 1s. value (to which I have already referred) would require a further printing practically simultaneously with that on blue paper. As regards the 2d., it is hardly likely that the date given in *Oceania* would have been quoted unless verified, but it is curious that it should have been issued only one month after the London print. If it is so, this stamp either becomes the second issue, or all three issues, at least as regards this value—London print, blue paper, and white paper—were in simultaneous issue and use.

Since the foregoing was written (and read before the Society), I have "discovered" Mr. E. D. Bacon's article on these stamps in the first volume of this journal, 1892, p. 276. This article is so important that I can only account for my lapse of memory from the fact that it appeared exactly at the time I was starting for my trip round the world, and that after my long absence I failed to read up my arrears of philatelic literature. It is in this remarkably interesting paper that Mr. Bacon proclaims the Star watermarks as the first issue, and establishes the fact of two plates for the 2d., which I refer to later. Besides these two important pieces of information, Mr. Bacon explains that the 2d., no watermark, dated August, 1855, of *Oceania*, which I have referred to, was originally believed by the Oceania Committee to be no watermark (as the date of the Star was *then* believed to be several years later), but on examination it proved to be the latter stamp, *i.e.* the first 2d. of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printing. My stumbling-block is therefore removed, and I have but little hesitation after, as has been seen, the examination of our undated copies in placing the issue of at least the 1d. and 2d. to the commencement of 1858, the 6d. being, as officially announced, August 8th, 1859, and probably the 1s. at about the same date. (It is curious that none of us have been able to see dated copies of this stamp.)

On this point, as on the two plates of 2d., I might have spared my arguments; but, having read the paper, I prefer to let it stand, and in any case it is not without interest, as showing that a collector can often, by studying his stamps, arrive at the same results as those afforded by official information.*

(*To be continued.*)

Additional Notes on the Paper, "The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France."†

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.



I AM now able to correct a few items stated in my paper on "The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France," read before The Philatelic Society, London, on November 11th, 1904, and published in the March number of this journal.

The Ordinance of the Minister of Finance, ordering the alteration of colour for the 1, 2, and 5 fr., black, to red-brown (*brun van dyck*), is dated February, 1883. An Instruction referring thereto is published in the *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes et Télégraphes*, dated April, 1883, which reads as follows:—

"Direction des Correspondances Postales.

"*Modification de la couleur des Chiffres-Taxe à* 1, 2, *et* 5 *fr.*

"Pour éviter toute confusion entre les Chiffres-Taxe à 1, 2 et 5 centimes et les Chiffres-Taxe à 1, 2, et 5 francs, qui sont uniformément imprimés en noir, les Chiffres-Taxe de 1, 2, et 5 francs seront dorénavant imprimés en brun van dyck.

"Suivant l'usage, les Chiffres-Taxe nouveaux ne seront mis en circulation qu'après épuisement complet de l'approvisionnement actuel."

Translation:

"Department of Postal Correspondence.

"*Alteration of colour of the Unpaid Letter stamps of* 1, 2, *and* 5 *francs.*

"To avoid confusion of the Unpaid Letter stamps of 1, 2, and 5 c. with those of 1, 2, and 5 fr., which are all printed in black, the Unpaid Letter stamps of 1, 2, and 5 fr. shall be printed in red-brown in future.

"As usual, the new Unpaid Letter stamps shall not be issued until the entire stock of the old ones is used up."

* Since this article was written, I have been enabled to acquire an interesting envelope which bears out my theory of concurrent use of the earliest issues of New Zealand. This envelope is postmarked "Wellington, New Zealand, Oc 29 1859" and is franked by the following stamps:—

One shilling, *bleuté*	1855
One penny, blue paper	1856
Two pence, thick paper, no watermark . . .	1856
Sixpence „ . . .	1856

The dates quoted are those currently accepted in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of 1904, and the stamps respectively represent the three first issues of New Zealand.

† Vide *London Philatelist*, March, 1905.

The use of 1, 2, and 5 fr., black, and 2 fr., brown, was definitely stopped by a circular of the Postmaster-General, dated October 23rd, 1891, and mentioned in Instruction No. 420 (*Bulletin Mensuel des Postes et Télégraphes*, No. 5, of May, 1892). The same Instruction also mentions that the Minister of Finance has decided by an order of May 5th, 1892, "to withdraw the 2, 3, and 4 c., black, and 5 fr., red-brown, and to return the remainder immediately," and also orders "that the Unpaid Letter stamps of 20 c., black, the issue of which was stopped since April, 1887, and of 40 c., black, the issue of which was stopped since June, 1888, should not be used any more and returned by the different Post Offices without delay." The Ministerial decision, that "each of the remaining values" (1, 5, 10, 15, 30, 50 c., and 1 fr.) "should be printed in a different colour,"* is already published in the *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes et Télégraphes*, No. 10, of October, 1893, and I am of the opinion that in consequence of this Ministerial decision also the colour of 1 fr., red-brown, was altered to rose on straw-yellow paper; but as there was very little demand for this value and the remainders of the old stamps should be used up first, it is very likely that the 1 fr., rose on straw-yellow, were not issued before September, 1896, *i.e.* at about the same time when the following Instruction was issued to the Post Offices in No. 12 of the *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes et Télégraphes* of September, 1896:—

"DIVISION DE L'EXPLOITATION POSTALE, 3ME BUREAU.
"DIVISION DE LA COMPTABILITÉ, 2ME BUREAU.

"Un arrêté Ministeriel en date du 13 Avril, 1896, a supprimé:

"Les Chiffres-Taxe à 60 centimes et à 1 franc.

"Ces Chiffres-Taxe devront être retirés par mesure générale des caisses des comptables.

"A cet effet les chefs de service devront tenir la main à ce que le retrait des figurines sousindiquées soit operé dans le plus bref delai possible, suivant les prescriptions contenues dans l'Instruction No. 450 (*Bulletin Mensuel*, No. 1 de Janvier, 1895)."

Translation:—

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 3RD DEPARTMENT.
"ACCOUNTANT'S „ 2ND „

"An Ordinance of the Minister of Finance, dated April 13th, 1896, orders the withdrawal of the Unpaid Letter stamps of 60 c. and 1 fr. All the Post Offices have to return these Unpaid Letter stamps, and the postmasters are made responsible that all these stamps are returned without delay according to the Regulations published in Instruction No. 450 (*Bulletin Mensuel*, No. 1, of January, 1895)."

CORRECTED SYNOPSIS.

	Printing stopped.	*Withdrawn.*
1 fr., black. 2 fr. „ 5 fr. „	February, 1883.	Oct. 23rd, 1891.
2 fr., red-brown.	Altered to red-brown.	

* Vide first line on p. 70 of this vol.

	Printing stopped.	*Withdrawn.*
20 c., black. ...	April, 1887.	
40 c. „ ...	June, 1888.	
2 c. „	(?)	May, 1892.
3 c. „		
4 c. „		
5 fr., red-brown.		
5 c., black.	October, 1893. Altered to different colours.	Used up.
10 c. „		
15 c. „		
30 c. „		
50 c. „		
60 c. „ ...	(?)	Sept., 1896.
1 fr., red-brown.	October, 1893. Altered to rose on straw-yellow.	
1 fr., rose on straw-yellow.	August 13th, 1896.	

Review.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.—Part II.*

DESPITE the deeply deplored loss of the co-operation of the able philatelist who passed away a few months since, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have succeeded, after a comparatively short lapse of time since the appearance of the British portion, in producing Part II. of their Catalogue, which embraces all the adhesive stamps of foreign countries.

The chief alterations in the text of Part II. of the 1905–6 Catalogue are as follows:—The subheadings of Colombia were formerly given in alphabetical order, but have now been reclassed, so that groups come under the name of the parent State. The 1886–7 issues of *Tolima* have been rearranged, following the article by Mr. T. W. Hall in the *Monthly Journal* of May, 1905, and some varieties have had to be omitted which are now believed to be fraudulent. French Colonies have received special attention, and the Catalogue will be found to represent actual market value at the time of going to press. Peru has been considerably revised, and the lists extended by the inclusion of the four chief types of the triangles, and many errors. Philippine Isles have been revised and corrected by the latest published information. Sicily has been carefully revised and grouped after the information gathered from Dr. Diena's handbook. The illustrations—as in Part I.—are now the exact size of the stamps, and under each illustration the name of the ruler or

* Stanley Gibbons', Limited, Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries, 1905: 17th Edition. 391, Strand, London, W.C.

celebrated person depicted thereon, or the public buildings or events that are illustrated, has been noted.

The last-named innovation, following the new system in Part I., is of a pleasing and instructive character, while the whole Catalogue gains greatly by the new and larger illustrations, which are excellently rendered. The book is, of course, of the enlarged size necessitated by this new feature; but despite its 550 pages it is in no way a bulky volume, and in accuracy of compilation, clearness, description, and illustration of minor varieties, it lags in no way behind Part I., and constitutes a guide to collectors that can hardly be improved upon. It is needless to recommend it to our readers, as every one has his Gibbons, which has in fact become a vade-mecum to collectors throughout the world. Apropos of illustrating the minor varieties, the feature introduced of recent years of illustrating the perforations, *e.g.* Montenegro (A and B) might be extended with advantage. In the case of the Susse perforations of France, which are notoriously forged, an illustration of the real thing would be of great value—as might be urged in the case of New Zealand roulettes, Tasmanian varieties of perforation, etc. etc. As a catalogue of what dealers have and want to sell, Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogues practically attain perfection, and they doubtless genuinely reflect—with occasional lapses of judgment—the market value of the stamps, based upon their own stock; hence are we collectors under an obligation to this enterprising firm. The catalogue of what *should* be collected by philatelists has yet to be written, and until that millennium arrives we can but be thankful that we have such an efficient and capable guide as is afforded by Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues.

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

THE Prospectus of the Exhibition has now been practically completed, and will probably be issued early in September, 1905, after it has been submitted to and approved by the General Committee, which includes many of the leading collectors, not only in this country, but also on the Continent and in America.

The Exhibition will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the present Postmaster-General and the three preceding Postmasters-General as Vice-Patrons, while the Chairmanship of the Committee has been accepted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford.

The continuity of the Exhibition with that held in London in 1897 is indicated by the fact that the Duke of Norfolk, who was then the Postmaster-General and a Patron of the Exhibition, is now one of the four Vice-Patrons of the 1906 Exhibition.

The Committee have done and will do everything in their power to make the Exhibition of 1906 at least as successful as the one in 1897, and if they

receive, as they anticipate, the co-operation and support of philatelists generally there can be no doubt about the result.

Information as to the Exhibition can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries at 13, Walbrook, London, E.C., and remittances by donors or guarantors can be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, F. Reichenheim, Esq., 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. The Committee will be glad to receive further promises of financial support.

Donors and Guarantors to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission.

H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Assist. Hon. Sec.*

Philatelic Note.

THE RAREST STAMP ERRORS.

In the April number of this journal for 1904 was inserted an acknowledged tentative list of the approximate degree of rarity of stamps with inverted centres and errors of colour. This subject has been further discussed since in various journals, but under the title of "The Hundred Rarest Stamps in the World." One list has been evolved by the *Stamp Collector;* following this, the *Illustriester Briefmarken Journal* has recently published a list of the "forty rarest errors," classed according to their respective rarity. Messrs. Senf Bros., whose great experience entitles their opinion to careful consideration, preface their list—as following—with the remarks that, "arranging this class of stamps according to rarity, it is much more difficult to do this than with ordinary stamps. Errors of overprinting, whose numbers are legion, are not taken into consideration; the errors here listed have at least a value of £5 apiece, such of less value not being enumerated."

1. Spain, 1851, 2 reales, blue, instead of red.
2. Austria, 1867, 3 kr., red, instead of green.
3. Baden, first issue, 9 kr., green, instead of rose.
4. West Australia, 1854, 4d., blue, inverted centre.
5. South Australia, 1870, 4d., blue, without surcharge "3 pence."
6. Saxony, 1851, ½ ngr., blue, instead grey.
7. U.S.A., 1869, 30 c., inverted centre.
8. Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d., blue, so-called woodblock.
9. Spain, 1876, 25 m., blue and rose, inverted frame.
10. U.S.A., 1869, 24 c., inverted centre.
11. U.S.A., 1869, 15 c., inverted centre.
12. U.S.A., 1901, 4 c., inverted centre.
13. Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4d., red, so-called woodblock.
14. Finland, 1891, 3 r. 50 k., yellow and black, instead of grey and black.

15. Great Britain, 1869, 10d., red-brown, watermark Emblems, instead of Spray of Rose.
16. U.S.A., 1901, 2 c., inverted centre.
17. India, 1854, 4 a., inverted frame.
18. East Roumelia, 1881, 10 p., black and rose.
19. West Australia, 1869, 1s., olive-brown, instead of green.
20. Finland, 1866, 5 kop., black on yellow, instead of brown-lilac on grey.
21. New South Wales, 1856, 3d., green, watermark 2.
22. Colombia, 1863, 50 c., red.
23. Gibraltar, 1889 (10 c.), carmine, value omitted.
24. Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, "Penoe," instead of "Pence."
25. West Australia, 1865, 2d., lilac, instead of yellow.
26. Colombia, 1863, 2 c., green.
27. Sweden, 1872, "Tretio Oere," red, instead of "Tjugo Oere."
28. Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r. f., blue, "Corros," instead of "Correos."
29. Switzerland, 1862, 10 c., blue, figures of value impressed twice.
30. Spain, 1855, 2 r., green-blue, instead of brown-violet.
31. Peru, 1858, medio peso, red, instead of yellow.
32. Porto Rico, 1882, 20 c.p., olive-brown, instead of lilac-grey.
33. Switzerland, 1867, 25, green, figures of value impressed twice.
34. Finland, 1866, 10 kop., brown-lilac on grey, instead of black on yellow.
35. Bulgaria, 1884, 5 st., rose, instead of green.
36. Guatemala, 1882, 5 c., red and green, inverted centre.
37. New South Wales, 1851, laurel wreath, 3d., "Waces," instead of "Wales."
38. Spain, 1865, 12 c., blue and rose, inverted centre.
39. France, 1872, 15 c., brown on rose, instead of yellow.
40. Porto Rico, 1877, 5 c.p., carmine, instead of brown.

This list is drawn up with evident care, and in some cases could hardly be bettered; but almost every one would approach this "sequence of merit" from a different standpoint, and we would suggest where we diverge somewhat from Messrs. Senf's list.

In the first place the varieties of watermark can hardly be included in this list of what are "face value rarities," or if they were, the list thereof should be much more extended, as only one or two are quoted; while in the instances, among others, of New South Wales and Victoria, stamps with abnormal watermarks are omitted that are either unique or only known in two, or perhaps three, examples.

Beyond this, the question of what *are* errors is open to debate. Did the engraver of the "Post Office" Mauritius not make an "error" when he forgot, or neglected, to use the word "Paid"? And in the case of the 1 cent, crimson, of British Guiana, 1856, of which only one copy exists, was the "one" erroneously inserted in place of the "four" cents, which was the only value of the issue? And "there are others!"

With regard to the relative rarity of the specimens quoted, we would suggest the following alterations among the first flight of rarities—ignoring varieties of watermarks—the italics signifying wherein they differ from normal specimens.

The Fourteen Rarest Errors.

1. Spain, 1851, 2 r., *blue.*
2. Austria, 1867, 3 k., *red.*
3. Spain, 1876, 25 m., *inverted centre.*
4. Baden, first issue, 9 k., *green.*
5. S. Australia, 1870, 4d., *blue.*
6. W. Australia, 4d., *centre inverted.*
7. India, 1854, 4 a., *inverted frame.*
8. Finland, 1866, 5 k., *black on yellow.*
9. U.S.A., 1869, 30 c., *inverted centre.*
10. Saxony, 1851, ½ ngr., *blue.*
11. Finland, 1891, 3 k., *yellow and black.*
12. U.S.A., 1901, 2 c., *centre inverted.*
13. Cape of Good Hope, 1d, *blue.*
14. Cape of Good Hope, 4d., *red.*

After these there comes a considerable gap—the other stamps cited all being more or less procurable. The position of Nos. 11 and 12 can only be considered on what is known to-day as to the number of copies existent, and they may perhaps some day be relegated to a lower position. The two Cape errors, though eminently prized and more readily marketable than many in our little list, are really incomparably easier to be met with than any other that we have quoted, and we have really extended our originally proposed list of the dozen rarest specimens by the inclusion of these two popular stamps, in order to demonstrate by comparison the really great rarity of the first ten specimens. We would refer our readers to the article hereon previously quoted, which will be found in the *London Philatelist* for 1904, pages 83, 84, and 85, and we should welcome any expression of opinion hereon, as the question is one of considerable interest to collectors.

Occasional Notes.

MINOR VARIETIES AND CATALOGUES.

SOME remarks made in a recent issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Journal* tend to show that the views now spreading in this country with regard to the salvation of the general collector are re-echoed in America. No one, of course, wishes to depreciate that careful study and collation of minute varieties which, by the specialist, has created Philately in the true sense, but every one must feel that, in the twentieth century, what is solid fare for the advanced philatelist must form but a very indigestible meal for the beginner or young collector. The two concluding sentences of our contemporary's remarks seem to us to fully bear out and supplement the arguments hereon that have appeared in the *London Philatelist*, and in our view are absolutely sound and unanswerable.

"The minor variety is slowly being reduced to its deserved position of comparative unimportance. It is being stripped of its trappings of pretence, so that its attenuated claims are being exposed to be rightly weighed by the thinking collector. It is paying the penalty after enjoying its fling at prominence. and is slipping from the pedestal to which it was elevated by enthusiasts who misguidedly sought to make it the cynosure of all eyes and to invest it with an added attraction over the straight stamp. The minor variety is not to be blamed for the undue forcing of itself on the philatelic public; it is the sponsors of the stamps who are to be held accountable for the over-exploitation. The minor variety, if left alone, would bespeak for itself only a modest share of favour, which it would ask primarily from the specialist and the student, and not from the general collector. As the wisdom of recommending general collecting for the ordinary philatelist becomes more apparent, the minor variety must fade into insignificance in the eyes of the general collector."

AUSTRALIAN UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE.

WE are afraid that the intimation below, contained in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of July 4th, is too good to be true, as although it does not indicate a real Australian Commonwealth issue, it is a distinct and welcome step on the road to that simplification and unity of the stamps of Oceania which has so long been the desire of all true lovers of Australian stamps on both sides of the Great Waters.

"The Postmaster-General has invited designs for a uniform penny postage stamp. He sees no reason why he should wait for the expiration of the book-keeping period before making this innovation, as the name of the State could be printed on each stamp, if it were considered necessary, for the protection of its postal revenue."

AN AUSTRALIAN COMPLIMENT TO ENGLISH PHILATELISTS.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the letter following which, conveying such a high compliment, is deeply appreciated by the Editor of this journal, perhaps the more so as in some instances his criticisms of Australian philatelic matters in this journal have been outspoken—although assuredly penned with the most honest intentions for the welfare of Australian Philately.

"SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB,
"BEAUMONT CHAMBERS,
"88, KING STREET, SYDNEY.
"*26th June*, 1905.

"DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Committee of the Sydney Philatelic Club, held on 21st June, it was unanimously resolved that, in consideration of your efforts in the cause of Australian Philately, you be elected an

honorary member of the Club, and it gives me great pleasure to write and ask you to be good enough to accept the compliment which the members desire to pay you.

"Yours faithfully,

"JAS. H. SMYTH, *Hon. Secretary.*

"M. P. CASTLE, ESQ., J.P.
"'*Aylesbury*,' *Furze Hill*,
"*Brighton, England.*"

REPLY.

"AYLESBURY, FURZE HILL,
BRIGHTON.
"*Aug. 3rd*, 1905.

"DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of June 26th conveying to me the unanimous resolution of the Committee of the Sydney Philatelic Club to elect me an honorary member of that body, and I beg of you to convey to your fellow-members my high appreciation of the honour they have conferred upon me, which, needless to say, I gratefully accept.

"I can only assure the members of the Sydney Philatelic Club that I am still, as I have been for the last thirty years, a very keen lover of the Australian stamps, which, in my view, have an interest and philatelic charm second to none.

"I have had two large collections of Australians (including over 1000 views of Sydney, so perhaps *that* may give me a claim to membership of your Society!), and I have only parted with my Australians with the keenest regret.

"I can assure you further that in any criticism I have ever made I have but had in view the welfare of Australian Philately, and I find in the honour you have conferred upon me a recognition that my efforts have not been all in vain.

"I am, dear sir,
"Faithfully yours,
"M. P. CASTLE.

"J. H. SMYTH, ESQ.,
"*Hon. Secretary Sydney Philatelic Club.*"

Since the foregoing was written we read in the *Australian Philatelist* of July 1st "That in consideration of their efforts in the cause of Australian Philately" Messrs L. L. R. Hausburg, C. J. Phillips, and E. D. Bacon, of London, and Mr. D. H. Hill, of Melbourne, have been the recipients of the same compliment.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British South Africa.—A set of six stamps showing a pretty picture of the Victoria Falls is chronicled, and the 1d. value reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

1d., vermilion.
2½d., blue.
5d., lake.
1s., green.
2s. 6d., black.
5s., violet.
Perf. 14.

India.—*Indore.*—Another value has been added to the new set, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit a specimen.

Adhesive.

2 annas, chocolate-brown; perf. 13½.

Malay States.—Another value with multiple watermark is reported by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

5 c., red and green on yellow; new paper.

Morocco Agencies.—The Colonial Stamp Market has received the 50 c. on the new paper.

Adhesive.

50 c., violet; new paper.

New Zealand.—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg has kindly sent us some unused 1d. New Zealand stamps of the universal type, prepared, as we understand, for use in the new automatic machine now installed at the G.P.O., Wellington.

The following cutting is taken from a New Zealand paper:—

"Yesterday at the General Post Office vestibule there was installed the latest contrivance for issuing stamps automatically. The machine was invented by Mr. R. J. Dickie, of the chief post office staff, and Mr. J. H. Brown, photographer, of this city. It is claimed to be that long-sought desideratum, an automatic contrivance that cannot be tampered with. It is necessary to raise a small metal shutter to put a penny in the slot, and until the shutter is absolutely closed again the mechanism of the machine cannot come into action. Thus there is no possibility of the instrument being worked by means of a penny on a string or similar illicit devices. The mechanism is simplicity itself, a fluted sprocket wheel with weights attached being set in motion by the descending coin so as to make a single stamp project from a second slot. The action of the front slot is such that immediately it is opened it closes the second slot. The whole mechanism is only 9 in. by 4 in. in extent, and the instrument may be charged to carry from £1 to £100 in penny stamps. A machine of this type will save an immense amount of time to the Post Office officials, and will also afford an easy means of getting stamps when the post office and shops are closed—a matter of some importance in these days of early closing. It is adapted to fixing on to pillar posts, and is at once strong and inexpensive to make. Patent protection has been obtained through Messrs. Park and Basley, and a company will probably be formed for future developments."

A strip of twelve unused stamps we find to be imperf. top and bottom, perf. about 9½ *each end*, but between all the stamps vertically there are two rather large holes *only*.

Single specimens, both unused and used, show perforations in *addition* to the two large holes vertically, and we think it possible that the machine completes the perforation as each stamp is projected from the slot.

ST. VINCENT.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 6d value has appeared on the new paper.

Adhesive.

6d., lilac and brown, on new paper.

SIERRA LEONE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that all denominations except £1 have been issued on the new paper.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—The arrival of the 1 anna on the new paper is announced in several quarters, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that all denominations, from ½ anna to 12 annas inclusive, have been issued with the multiple watermark.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—The 50 c., 1 fc, and 2 fcs of the new type reach us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

50 c., grey ; perf. 14 ; new type.
1 fc., orange ,, ,,
2 fcs., mauve ,, ,,

BULGARIA.—We have been shown the following curiosities.—*M. J.*

Issue of 1889. A vertical pair of the 5 st., imperforate between the two stamps.

1901. "5" on 3 st., a used pair with inverted surcharge.

1903. "10" on 15 st., a used copy with a second impression of the surcharge in the right upper corner.

A used pair, one with the surcharge and one without.

Three used copies of the 10 st. of 1902, surcharged "10" in mistake for the 15 st.

Postage Due Stamp, 1887. A used copy of the 25 st., with zigzag perf. at top and sides, and perf. 11½ at bottom.

DENMARK.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sent us, too late for our last number, a new 4 öre stamp recently issued.

There is a figure of value in centre, with "DANMARK" above, lion in each top corner, "ORE" in each lower corner, with "POST FRIMAERKE" along the bottom.

Adhesive.

4 öre, blue ; wmk. Crown ; perf. 13.

HOLLAND.—An unused copy of the 20 c., yellow-green, of the 1891-7 issue, perf. 11 all round, has reached the *M. J.*

Ewen's Weekly announces another provisional letter card.

Letter Card.

Profile of Queen to right.
"3 CENT" in black, over six thin bars, on 2½ c, pink.

ROUMANIA.—This is a country of surprises, new varieties are always turning up ; the latest is the 50 bani of 1890, watermark Arms, with compound perforation, a copy of which was found in one of our publishers' old stock books !—*M. J.*

50 b., orange ; wmk. Arms ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The 3 and 5 c. values of a new issue have been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

A portrait of Columbus framed appears, and the inscription at top in an arched label reads "CHILE * CORREOS." In the left top corner there is a star, and the figure of value occupies the left bottom corner, with "CENTAVOS" at foot of the portrait.

Other values are listed by *Ewen's Weekly* on Continental authority.

Perf. 12.

Adhesives.

(i) "CHILE CORREOS" curved in top left corner ; head in square.
1 c., green.
2 c., red.
3 c., brown.
5 c., blue.

(ii) "CHILE CORREOS" straight, in two lines, in top left corner ; head in oval.
10 c. yellow.
12 c. ,,
15 c., violet and black.
20 c , carmine ,,
30 c., green ,,
50 c., blue ,,

(iii) Large design ; "CHILE CORREOS" in top left corner ; profile to left in oval.
1 p., bronze-green and black.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—A new series of Insured Letter stamps from this country has reached the *A. J. P.* They are all printed in black on coloured paper.

Insured Letter Stamps. Perf. 13½.

5 c., black on yellow.
13 c. ,, green.
15 c. ,, stone.
20 c. ,, blue-grey.
25 c. ,, deep pink.

PERU.—The *M. J.* tells us that the 1 c. on 50 c. (chronicled by the *L. P.* on p. 81) was a Parcel Post label ; also that the 20 c. of the same series has been similarly treated.

Parcel Post Stamp.

1 c. on 20 c., rose.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

NEW CALEDONIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new set of stamps for this country.

The 1 c. to 15 c. have a bird for design, the 20 c. to 75 c. give very indistinctly a view of the country, and the three higher values show a ship in full sail.

All are poorly executed.

Adhesives.

1 c., black on grecnish.
2 c., brown-lilac.
4 c., blue on yellow.
5 c., green.
10 c., rose-carmine.
15 c., violet.
20 c., brown.
25 c , blue on bluish.
30 c., brown on yellow.
40 c., carmine on greenish.
50 c., red on yellow.
75 c., green on greenish.
1 fr., blue on green.
2 fr., red on blue.
5 fr., black on orange.
All perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS. — According to the *A. J. P.*, surcharges have made their appearance on the 65 r. stamp of Angola, Cape Verd, Guinea, Inhambane, Lourenzo Marquez, Mozambique, Portuguese Congo, St. Thomas and Prince Island, Zambesia.

Provisional.

50 r. on 65 r., dull blue.

The 12 avos stamps of Macao and Timor have been surcharged 10 avos, and 2 t. appears on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ t. of Portuguese India.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Collectors' Club.

351, FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE one hundred and seventeenth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, February 13th, 1905.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin.

The Committee on Rooms reported that they had secured the second floor of No. 24, West 26th Street, for the Club at a rental of $70 per month, and that the Treasurer had signed the lease and paid three months' rent.

The Treasurer read a letter from the landlord of the house now occupied by the Club, stating that the rental after May 1, 1905, would be raised to $1500 per annum.

A committee of three, composed of Messrs. Luff, Rich, and von Hodenberg, was appointed to supervise the moving of the Club's effects to the new quarters; the sum of $100 was appropriated for the use of the committee, and they were given power to dispose of all unnecessary furniture and fixtures.

THE one hundred and twenty-second meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, July 10th, 1905. Present: Messrs. Dewing, von Hodenburg, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $645.88, was approved as read. The committee appointed to make all arrangements for moving the Club to its new quarters reported as follows:—

"NEW YORK, *July 10th*, 1905.

"*To the President of the Collectors' Club.*

"Your Committee appointed to attend to the arrangements for moving the Club from their old building at 351, Fourth Ave., to 24, West 26th Street, beg to report that they have finished their labours and append hereto an itemised statement of the money handled by them, together with such vouchers as it has been possible to obtain. This account shows that your Committee have received from donations by members and from the sale of furniture, together with the Club's appropriation of the $100.00 (of which $92.00 only was used), a total of $456.00. The expenses have been $448.75, leaving a balance in the hands of your Committee of $7.25, a check for which is enclosed.

"The work of the Committee is now completed, and the Committee trust that it meets with the approval of the Board of Governors.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOS. S. RICH,

"*Chairman.*"

The report was approved and the Committee was discharged with thanks.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. SEPTEMBER, 1905. No. 165.

The International Philatelic Exhibition of London, 1906.

THE appearance of the Prospectus of the London Exhibition will be as widely welcomed as it has been eagerly expected. There has been some insuperable delay in its production, but we trust that its consideration will now show that the time has been well spent on it, nor do we think that in its general features it can be considered to lag behind any one of its predecessors. There are several important innovations which it would be well to mention, as they are all of considerable import to exhibitors.

The foundation of a Championship Class for exhibits that have previously been rewarded at the last London Exhibition of 1897 or that of Manchester of 1899, is a new feature that is highly to be commended. This practice is very general in exhibitions of all kinds, and it obviously opens the door not only to a keener competition among the "Champions," but presents far greater chances of success to those who do not come under this head. The fear of clashing with world-wide-known collections has doubtless hitherto had a deterring influence, and we confidently hope that the new arrangement will lead to extended competition in the non-championship classes. The "Champions" are divided into two sections, and each will receive one cup and one gold medal. The former is quite a new idea and one that should be appreciated, as a cup has merits both of size and uses that are entirely absent from medals.

In Classes II., III., IV., V., and VI., which embrace all the stamps except those in Class I. (of Great Britain), and those in the Championship Class, a bold and interesting departure from previous programmes has been struck out. In each of the twelve sections in these Classes countries have been placed in juxta-

position—regardless of political or geographical configuration—affording thus a keen competition between countries equal in philatelic difficulty, but wide asunder as the poles in every other way. This feature gives obvious advantage to those who collect "unfashionable" countries, but it will by no means lighten the labour of the judges! For instance, a decision as to the best philatelic merits all round, *inter alia*, of France, India, Tasmania, Colombia, or Japan (Class III., Section 1), may well tax the discernment of even the best intentioned and judicially disposed philatelists!

The Committee have also done wisely in limiting more than heretofore the number of awards. Almost every section has one gold besides silver and bronze medals; but no exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class nor more than three in Classes II. to VI. inclusive. Beyond this no special or private medals will be given away; and in the London Exhibition of 1906 the gaining of a medal will clearly be a greater distinction than has been the case for quite a number of years past, nor shall we again witness the receipt by one exhibitor of several medals for the same exhibit.

We are glad to note that the young collector's claims have been fully recognized, having one Class entirely devoted thereto with no less than fourteen medals as awards. We sincerely trust that this Class may evoke a wide competition, as the young collector is nowadays a person who should be distinctly encouraged.

A careful examination of the programme of the Exhibition will show that there are many other features both of novelty and of interest, and that the whole scheme has been the subject of the most minute and careful study by the Committee. We trust, therefore, that the response by the general body of collectors will be both widespread and enthusiastic. Co-operation by foreign philatelists will be most heartily welcomed by the Committee. The example set by British collectors in freely showing at other exhibitions leads us to hope that we shall have a cordial response, and that we shall see duly represented some of the foremost Continental and Colonial collections. There will be a fair field and no favour, and every competitor from across the seas will be warmly welcomed by the Executive.

There should hardly be occasion to appeal for the support of philatelists in this country, as the objects of such an Exhibition must be patent to all. The very best and highest inducements are presented by these competitions to those who are already collectors, and the most feasible and popular incentives are offered to those who are not yet collectors to become such. Every one, therefore, interested in Philately, present or prospective, should labour unceasingly and ungrudgingly to promote the triumphant success of the Exhibition of 1906. No better indication of the present success of Philately or brighter augury for its future can be conceived than the assemblage of the most varied and finest exhibits of the stamps of the world, and we may confidently hope for and even anticipate the cordial co-operation of every collector, from the greatest of the "Champions" to the most earnest of the "young collectors."

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

Patron:—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc. (*President of the Philatelic Society, London*).

Vice-Patrons:—The Lord Stanley, M.P., K.C.V.O., Postmaster-General; the Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., P.C., etc., *late* Postmaster-General, 1902–3; the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., etc., *late* Postmaster-General, 1900–2; the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., etc., *late* Postmaster-General, 1895–1900.

Chairman of Committee:—The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (*Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, London*).

Committee:—J. H. Abbott; W. B. Avery; E. D. Bacon; A. Bagshawe; J. S. Bartlett; A. W. Batchelder; Mrs. Baynes; C. Beck; W. Dorning Beckton; F. A. Bellamy; J. Bernichon; C. N. Biggs; F. Breitfuss; P. M. Bright; W. Brown; W. Bull; Dr. M. Calder; M. P. Castle, J.P.; A. W. Chambers; W. L. Chew; A. C. Constantinidez; W. Corfield; A. Coyette; H. J. Crocker; R. Dalton; C. J. Daun; Dr. E. Diena; H. J. Duveen; E. Egly; R. Ehrenbach; J. Elster; A. C. Emerson; Ed. S. Estoppey; Major E. B. Evans; H. L. Ewen; D. Field; R. W. Findjahr; R. Friedl; L. W. Fulcher; Consul C. George; G. F. H. Gibson; F. R. Ginn; M. Giwelb; H. Griebert; W. Grunewald; S. E. Gwyer; W. Hadlow; T. W. Hall; L. L. R. Hausburg; H. L. Hayman; F. Hennicke; Mrs. L. J. Hetley; T. H. Hinton; A. Holland; T. Wickham Jones; W. Lane Joynt; Dr. jur Paul Kloss; G. Johnson; H. F. Johnson; A. B. Kay; Paul Kohl; P. Kosack; W. Krapp; Dr. med. Künkler; W. Laycock; Baron Lehmann; Th. Lemaire; E. Lentz; E. Levy; W. E. Lincoln; W. S. Lincoln; C. Lindenberg; P. J. Lloyd; M. H. Lombard; J. N. Luff; Dr. Lux; Paul Mirabaud; C. E. McNaughtan; P. Mahé; J. N. Marsden; T. Maycock; W. Moser; H. Müller; E. J. Nankivell; Lieut. F. H. Napier; J. A. Nix; H. R. Oldfield; F. H. Oliver; W. H. Peckitt; P. L. Pemberton; C. J. Phillips; F. Ransom; F. Reichenheim; Hermann de la Rénotière; Baron A. de Reuterskïold; O. V. Riise; J. B. Robert; Vernon Roberts; A. Rosenberg; E. M. Ruben; F. C. Scarr; W. Schwabacher; H. A. Slade; B. T. K. Smith; G. Hamilton-Smith; A. H. Stamford; E. Stock; J. A. Tilleard; Rev. Canon Usher; Alphonse Vulliemin; J. Walker; F. Wicks; C. Stewart Wilson; W. T. Wilson; Baron A. de Worms; G. H. Worthington; R. B. Yardley.

The following Societies have signified their approval of, and are giving their cordial support to the Exhibition:—The Philatelic Society, London; The Philatelic Society of India; The Birmingham Philatelic Society; The Enterprise Philatelic Society; The Fiscal Philatelic Society; The Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society; The Herts Philatelic Society; The International Philatelic Union; The Irish Philatelic Club; The Junior Philatelic Society; The Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society; The Leeds Philatelic Society; The Liverpool Philatelic Society; The Manchester Philatelic Society; The North of England Philatelic Society; The Oxford

Philatelic Society; The Sheffield Philatelic Society; The Scottish Philatelic Society; The West Sussex Philatelic Society; Philatelisten-Verein "Rund um Berlin"; Internationaler Postwertzeichenhändler-Verein, Berlin; Copenhagen Philatelist Klub; Internationaler Philatelisten-Verein, Dresden; Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris; Germania-Ring; Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars, The Hague; Verein für Briefmarkenkunde, Kiel; Société Lausannoise de Timbrologie; Oesterreichischer Philatelisten-Klub, "Vindobona," Vienna.

Executive Committee:—The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (*Chairman*); W. Dorning Beckton; M. P. Castle, J.P.; R. Ehrenbach; L. W. Fulcher; F. H. Oliver; W. H. Peckitt; C. J. Phillips; H. A. Slade; G. Hamilton-Smith.

Hon. Treasurer:—F. Reichenheim, 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. (*to whom all remittances should be sent*).

Hon. Secretary:—H. R. Oldfield; *Hon. Asst. Secretary:*—L. L. R. Hausburg, 13, Walbrook, London, E.C. (*to which address all other communications should be sent*).

PROSPECTUS.

IT will be nine years in 1906 since H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., personally opened the last International Philatelic Exhibition in London; and seven years having elapsed since the last of such Exhibitions took place in Great Britain (at Manchester in 1899), the Committee feel the time has now arrived to organize a third International Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolis, in compliance with the growing and gradually increasing demand which has been so frequently expressed among philatelists during the last two years.

They therefore appeal to philatelists all over the world to afford their cordial support and co-operation, in order that the forthcoming Exhibition may worthily illustrate the progress made during the intervening years, and may show as great and substantial advance since 1897 and 1899 as did those Exhibitions over the one held in London in 1890.

The 1906 Exhibition will be held in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W., and will be opened on Wednesday, the 23rd May, 1906. The Hall is eminently suitable for the Exhibition, being lofty and with a ground area of about 140 feet by 75 feet. There is ample light through a domed glass roof, which can be screened from the sun's rays when necessary. There are two recesses, 50 feet by 25 feet each, on a slightly raised level, available for dealers' stalls, and a tea room. There is also a raised band stand. On the first floor of the main building there is a lecture hall with three other rooms available for exhibits. The building is of fireproof construction and equipped with all requisite fire appliances. It is situate within seven minutes' walk only of Victoria Station and Westminster Abbey, and five minutes' from the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street and St. James's Park Station on the Metropolitan Railway.

The Exhibition will comprise British, Colonial, and Foreign postage stamps, British Telegraph, Railway Letter Fee, and College stamps, together with

objects of interest in connexion with Philately, the manufacture of stamps, and the postal service. A special feature will be the formation of two Championship Classes, where exhibits that obtained Gold Medals in London in 1897, or at Manchester in 1899, must be entered for competition; but these classes will also be open to other exhibits and exhibitors.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked or sealed cases. Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

Arrangements have been made for insurance against risk of loss by fire or theft, further particulars of which will be found in the Rules and Regulations contained in this Prospectus.

Philatelists and collectors throughout the world are cordially invited to exhibit, and it is especially hoped that the leading collectors in the British Colonies, on the Continent, and in all Foreign Countries will send exhibits, so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative and international.

Arrangements will be made to facilitate as far as possible the passing of exhibits from abroad through the Customs without risk of damage, and for examination to be made in the presence of a representative of the Committee. No duty is levied on stamps sent to Great Britain.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public from Wednesday, 23rd May, until Friday evening, the 1st June, 1906, and all exhibits will be returned to the owners on Saturday, 2nd June, or as soon as possible after that date.

Intending exhibitors are specially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, as by so doing they will considerably lighten the work of the Executive Committee, and will enable them to devote the time and attention which are desirable for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

The Exhibition will be held subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of all of which exhibitors will be deemed to have had sufficient notice.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Exhibits in the Championship Class and in Classes I. to VI. must be mounted on cards or loose sheets. Although no special size of cards is obligatory, it is hoped that exhibitors who may be mounting their stamps specially for the Exhibition will make use of one of the undermentioned sizes, and so will assist the Committee in economizing space and securing uniformity.

The following are the sizes recommended as most suitable for use in the frames and cases:—

Height, 10 inches; width, 8 inches or 12 inches.
„ 15 inches „ 12 inches.

(The sizes in centimètres will be $25\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{4}$ or $30\frac{1}{2}$, and $38 \times 30\frac{1}{2}$.)

Cards measuring 10 inches by 8 inches can be supplied at a trifling cost on application to the Hon. Secretaries.

2.—A charge for space, according to the size of the exhibits or of the

cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale:—

For each square foot ... ... 4d. (minimum charge 5/-).
For each album or volume of stamps—
in Classes VII. and VIII. ... 6/-.
in Class IX. ... ... 2/6.

Arrangements will be made by the Committee for insurance against loss by fire or theft of exhibits while in their custody, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the Exhibition until despatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for insurance, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to any loss.

The charge for space and insurance (if any) will be payable by the exhibitor when sending in his exhibit.

All exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner —insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

3.—Notice of the nature and extent of the exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries as early as possible, but not later than the 20th March, 1906, on the form accompanying this Prospectus.

4.—All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 1st and 10th May, 1906, at such place as may be notified to the exhibitor by the Hon. Secretaries. Punctuality in delivery is particularly requested to ensure accurate description of the exhibits in the Official Catalogue.

5.—The right of refusing any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal, is reserved by the Committee, as is also the right of showing such part of any exhibit as the Committee may decide, in case of there being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All exhibits entered for competition must be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but no combination made expressly for the purpose of the Exhibition can be admitted for competition. Exhibitors in Class IX. must, if required, furnish evidence of age to the satisfaction of the Committee.

7.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the judges) without the permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

8.—No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit, but the owner may intimate to the Hon. Secretaries his desire to sell, and arrangements will be made to facilitate this being done, and, if necessary, to open a register. No exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition. In case of sale the price will be payable to the Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase money, after deducting $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

9.—The judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will, in all cases, be final. They will be nine in number, of whom it is proposed that at least four shall be chosen from the representatives of foreign countries.

10.—No exhibits by any of the judges can be entered for competition.

11.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee, but all exhibits which the owners may desire to enter as "not for competition" will be so marked in the several classes for which they are eligible.

In making their awards the judges will be requested to base the same upon a consideration of the following qualifications: Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic knowledge and research, Condition, Arrangement, and Neatness.

12.—Donors and guarantors to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission upon the following scale: For each donation of £1 1s. or each guarantee of £20, one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets for use on any of the other days; guarantors of £10 to have the option of one ticket for the opening day or eight tickets for any other day.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

This class will comprise exhibits that have obtained a Gold Medal at either the London Exhibition of 1897 or the Manchester Exhibition of 1899. Any exhibitor showing an exhibit of the country in respect of which he may have taken a Gold Medal at either of these exhibitions, must exhibit in this Class, but any exhibitor is at liberty to send an exhibit for this Class whether he may have previously obtained a Gold Medal for such exhibit or not.

SECTION 1.—Great Britain, or any of its Colonies, in separate exhibits.

SECTION 2.—Other countries in separate exhibits.

AWARDS FOR EACH SECTION OF THIS CLASS.

One Cup and one Gold Medal. The Medals, however, will not be given if there be less than three exhibits in the section concerned.

NOTE.—The Committee reserve the right to decide whether any exhibit is substantially one to which a Gold Medal has been previously awarded, and they may refuse to accept such exhibit except for one of the Championship Classes. Their decision upon this point will be final and conclusive.

CLASS I. TO CLASS VI.

To Consist of Special Collections of Adhesive Stamps of Various Countries, in separate exhibits.

CLASS I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION 1.—Postage stamps (including Official stamps and Fiscals available for postage). *Unused only.*

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.—Postage stamps (including Official stamps and Fiscals available for postage). *Used only.*

Awards.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.—Telegraph, or Railway Letter Fee, or College stamps, in separate exhibits.

Awards.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.

SECTION 1.—British Guiana; Hawaiian Islands; Mauritius; New South Wales; United States of America (including Postmasters' stamps); Switzerland; Afghanistan.

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

SECTION 2.—Victoria; Transvaal; New Zealand; South Australia; Ceylon; Germany and States; Italy and States; France and all Colonies; Confederate States of America (including Postmasters' stamps).

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

CLASS III.

SECTION 1.—Western Australia; Colombia and States; Straits Settlements (including Bangkok, Johor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, and the Federated Malay States); France; French Colonies; Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia; India; Spain; Philippine Islands; Japan; Tasmania; Portuguese Indies.

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

SECTION 2.—Finland; Canada; Queensland; Cape of Good Hope; Natal; Trinidad; Bolivia; Mexico; Turks Islands; Sicily; Peru; Dominican Republic; Fiji. *Awards.*—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

CLASS IV.

SECTION 1.—Orange Free State; Orange River Colony; Greece; Portugal; Nevis; Griqualand; Modena; Uruguay; Shanghai; Turkey; Indian States (viz. Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, Patiala).

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.—Newfoundland; Buenos Ayres; Austria; Tuscany; St. Vincent; Barbados; Uganda; Cashmere; Grenada; Argentine, with Cordoba and Corrientes.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.—Naples; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Wurtemberg; Azores and Madeira; Sweden; Oldenburg; Brazil; Chili; Bhopal; Russia with Livonia, Wenden, and Poland.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.

SECTION 1.—Belgium; Russian Locals; Russian Levant; Dutch Indies, Curaçao and Surinam; Austrian Italy; Norway; St. Helena; any two German States not in Class IV. nor in the other sections of Class V.; New Republic; Egypt, Sudan, and Suez Canal; Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria; Zanzibar; Siam; China.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.—Holland; Denmark; Heligoland; Cyprus; Hong Kong; Persia; Venezuela and La Guaira; British Honduras; British Central Africa; British East Africa; British South Africa; Labuan; North Borneo; St. Christopher; Costa Rica and Guanacaste.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 3.—Baden; Saxony; Luxemburg; British Columbia and Vancouver; Cuba, Porto Rico, and Fernando Poo; any two Portuguese Colonies not in Class III., Section 1, or Class IV., Section 3; any two Italian States not in Classes III. and IV.; St. Lucia; Bahamas; British Bechuanaland and Protectorate; Servia; any four or more Indian Native States not in Class IV.; Lagos; Sierra Leone; Seychelles; Tobago; Virgin Isles; Tonga; Hungary.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

CLASS VI.

SECTION 1.—Malta; Ionian Isles; Leeward Isles and Cayman Islands; Montserrat; Roumelia and South Bulgaria; Montenegro; Bosnia; Monaco; Guatemala; Roumania (without Moldo-Wallachia); Paraguay; Denmark; Ecuador; Hayti; Honduras; Nicaragua; San Salvador; Swazieland and Stellaland.

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.—Bermuda; Jamaica; Antigua; Crete; Dominica; Falkland Isles; Gambia; Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies; Gold Coast; Zululand; Bulgaria; Congo; Liberia; Prince Edward Island; Corea; German Colonies; Cook Islands; British Somaliland; Sarawak; British New Guinea; Samoa; Madagascar (British Consular Mail); Abyssinia; San Marino; Danish West Indies; Iceland.

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

CLASS VII.

To Consist of General Collections in Printed Albums.

Section 1.—Without limit as to number.
„ 2.—Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps.
„ 3.— „ not more than 5000 „

Awards.—One Gold, two Silver, and two Bronze Medals in Section 1.
Two Silver and two Bronze Medals in Section 2.
One „ „ „ „ „ 3.

See note, Class VIII.

CLASS VIII.

To consist of General Collections in Plain Albums.

SECTION 1.—Without limit as to number.
„ 2.—Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps.
„ 3.— „ not more than 5000 „

Awards.—Similar to those in Class VII.

Note.—No collection in Classes VII. or VIII. will be considered to be a general collection unless it consists of at least twenty-five countries.

CLASS IX.—FOR JUNIOR COLLECTORS ONLY.

To consist of General or Special Collections in any kind of Album.

SECTION 1.—*For Collectors aged from 16 to 21 years.*
DIVISION 1.—Collections containing over 5000 stamps.
„ 2.— „ „ from 3000 to 5000 stamps.
„ 3.— „ „ not more than 3000 „

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
One „ „ „ „ „ 2.
Two Bronze Medals „ „ 3.

SECTION 2.—*For Collectors under 16 years of age.*
DIVISION 1.—Collections containing over 2000 stamps.
„ 2.— „ „ under 2000 „

Awards.—One Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
Two Bronze Medals „ „ 2.

CLASS X.

For Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

Stamps shown in this Class must be limited to specimens of work done by the exhibitor's own firm or company, and may comprise stamps as issued, proofs, or essays, or all three.

Awards.—One Gold and one Silver Medal.

CLASS XI.

Special Arrangements of Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connexion with Philately and the Postal Service.

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

No special or private medals will be accepted by the Committee for this Exhibition, but a further limited number of medals will be placed at the disposal of the judges for award in any cases in which they may consider an exhibit specially deserving of recognition, and the Committee will also award Silver Medals for special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class, nor more than three in Classes II. to VI. inclusive, and no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section.

The Committee much regret that owing to the limited space available they have been unable to provide for the exhibition of Envelopes, Post Cards, Albums, and Philatelic Literature.

The Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON 1905-6.

1905. Oct. 13.	The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (*Vice-President*).	A Display.
	This meeting will be held at the residence of the Earl of Crawford, 2, Cavendish Square.	
Oct. 27.	Mr. F. Reichenheim .	Papers, with Displays. (1) The F. M. Stamps of France. (2) The Newspaper Stamps of France.
Nov. 10.	Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg .	A Paper entitled "Philatelic Researches in Australia," illustrated with impressions from dies and plates, and pulls from perforating and rouletting machines.
Nov. 24.	Mr. B. D. Knox . .	A Paper entitled "The Malta Local Post and its Stamps," with Display.
Dec. 8.	Messrs. M. P. Castle and L. L. R. Hausburg .	A Paper on the Retouches of New Zealand, with Display and Lantern Enlargements.
1906. Jan. 5.	Mr. R. Frentzel . .	A Display of a portion of Collection of the Stamps of Mexico, with Notes.
Jan. 19.	Mr. H. R. Oldfield . .	A Paper on the Stamps of Servia, with Display.
Feb. 2.	Mr. R. B. Yardley . .	A Display of the Stamps of Griqualand, with Notes.
Feb. 16.	Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg .	A Paper on the Perforations of Victoria, with Display.
Mar. 2.	Mr. H. J. Duveen . .	A Display of the Stamps of Switzerland.
Mar. 16.	Mr. T. W. Hall . .	A Paper on the Stamps of Uruguay, with Display.
Mar. 30.	Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall	Notes on used British Stamps, with a Sketch History of Postmarks from the Earliest Times.
April 20.	Mr. A. Bagshawe . .	A Paper on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, with Display.
May 4.	Baron P. de Worms . .	A Paper on the Stamps of Ceylon, with Display of portion of the Collection of Baron A. de Worms.
May 18.	Mr. L. W. Fulcher . .	A Paper entitled "Studies in Plating the Stamps of Japan," with Display. (1) The First Issue.
June 8.		Annual General Meeting.

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

VILLA MARGARETHE, 29, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

September 22nd, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to impress, through the medium of your journal, upon collectors and all those who take an interest in the forthcoming Exhibition the necessity of having sufficient funds at the disposal of the Committee to make the Exhibition a success?

The appeal of the Committee issued in May last has so far not met with so large a response as the Committee expected, and further donations and promises of guarantees are urgently needed to meet the daily increasing expenses which must be incurred.

I may mention that the Committee have decided to offer for each donation of £1. 1s., or each guarantee of £20, one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets available any other day; and for each guarantee of £10 the option of one ticket for the opening day or eight tickets available any other day.

The Committee take the liberty of sending you a quantity of donation and guarantee forms, and ask you to be good enough to insert one in each copy of your journal in which you may publish this letter.

Thanking you for the support you have given to the forthcoming Exhibition,

I am, yours faithfully,

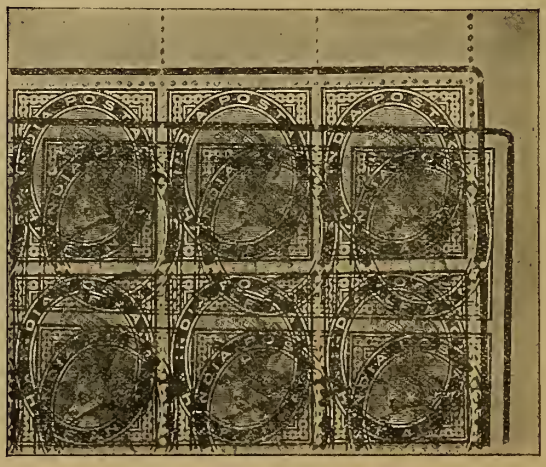
FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Treasurer to the Exhibition Committee.

TO THE EDITOR *London Philatelist.*

Philatelic Note.

OLD INDIAN STAMPS.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND CO. have shown us specimens of the ½ anna, dark green, Indian stamp of 1882, very clearly and distinctly double-printed, as will be seen by the illustration.



The sheet from which these stamps were taken would possibly not have been allowed to get into circulation, but the stamp itself is an interesting and absolutely distinct variety that any specialist in Indian issues would be glad to absorb.

We understand that this variety was included in a parcel of old Indian issues, unused, in blocks and sheets, embracing many of the rarer varieties of the stamps surcharged for use in the Native States; amongst these it appears that Gwalior was strongly represented, inclusive of "every type and variety of every denomination of the first issue" of that State.

Occasional Notes.

TYPES WANTED FOR ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LONDON SOCIETY'S WORK ON OCEANIA.

WE trust that Mr. Hausburg's appeal as here set forth may elicit all support from our readers.

ROTHSAY, ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE,
September 15th, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—With a view to obtaining the best possible plates for the forthcoming publication of the Philatelic Society, London, on the stamps of New South Wales, I should be much obliged if you would find space for the list of Sydney Views still wanted to complete the plates. Excluding the re-touches of the stamps of the lower line of Plates I and II of the 2d.; the two Plates of the 1d., the five of the 2d., and the 3d., make up a total of 195 stamps. Of this number we have 125 unused, 58 fine used, and 12 not at all in fine condition. In the accompanying list the letters against the figures denote as follows:—

N = have not got at all in fine condition.
u = have got used only.
x = have got unused, but not fine.

SYDNEY VIEWS, *Numbers required.*

1*d.*, *Plate II.* 5x, 6u, 14u, 16u, 20x, 21x, 23x, 25u.

2*d.*, *Plate I.* 1x, 4u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 12N, 13u, 15u, 17u, 18x, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24x.

2*d.*, *Plate I., retouched.* 13u, 14N, 15u, 16u, 17x, 18u, 19u, 20u, 22u, 23u.

2*d.*, *Plate II.* 1x, 3u, 4x, 8x, 9x, 10x, 11x, 14u, 15u, 16u, 17u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u.

2*d.*, *Plate II., retouched.* 13u, 14u, 15u, 16u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24u.

2*d.*, *Plate III.* 1u, 3u, 4u, 5N, 6u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 10N, 13u, 14u, 15u, 16x, 17x, 18N, 20u, 21u, 24x.

2*d.*, *Plate III., first retouch.* 2N, 3N, 4u, 7u, 8N, 9N, 10N, 11u, 15u, 16u, 19u, 20u, 21N, 22u, 23u, 24u.

2*d.*, *Plate III., second retouch.* 1u, 4u, 7N, 8u, 9u, 10u, 14x, 15u, 17u, 18u, 19x, 20x, 21u, 23x.

3*d.* 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 10u, 16x, 17u, 20x, 21x, 22u, 23x, 24x.

If possible, it is preferable to send the stamps themselves, but if this cannot be done, we should be glad to have good negatives, actual size.

All communications, stamps, and negatives should be sent to me, or to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, London, 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.

I will send you a list of the Laureated stamps required later.

Yours faithfully,

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,

Hon. Sec. "Australia" Publishing Committee.

TO THE EDITOR *London Philatelist.*

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1905–6. THE ANNUAL DINNER.

WE are desired to remind the members of the London Philatelic Society that the first meeting for the ensuing season will be held on Friday, 13th October. It has also been decided to hold the Annual Dinner at the Imperial Restaurant, 60 and 62, Regent Street, W., on the Wednesday preceding, 11th October, at 6.45 for 7 p.m., and it is hoped that country members will thus be enabled to attend both functions. The Dinner Committee will therefore be glad if members will make the earliest possible application for tickets, in order that the necessary arrangements for the dinner can be satisfactorily carried out.

The Dinner Committee again consists of Messrs. C. Neville Biggs, R. Ehrenbach, H. R. Oldfield, and T. Wickham Jones, whose labours last season conduced to such a pleasant reunion, and it is to be hoped that this year's function may be in no way less successful than its predecessors. All communications should be directed to the Dinner Committee, London Philatelic Society, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

We may add that arrangements are being made for a special entertainment during the evening, and some interesting information as to the coming Exhibition will probably be made public.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to inform our readers that the Expert Committee will meet again on 13th October.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred

to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT MILAN.

THE Lombardy Philatelic Society propose holding an Exhibition of Stamps at Milan in 1906, and an influential committee has been formed for this purpose, the Chairman thereof being M. Leopoldo Rivolta, President of the Lombardy Philatelic Society, and the Secretary, Captain A. E. Fiecchi, to whom all communications should be addressed, at 2, Via Torino, Milan, Italy. Numerous prizes have already been promised, and the promoters having secured very influential support, it seems safe to predict a great success for the undertaking. We sincerely trust that collectors from this country—despite the fact that we shall have an exhibition of our own—may be enabled to co-operate with the Milan Society, and we tender our hearty wishes for the complete success of the Exhibition.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The following British stamps on chalky paper were issued on September 6th or earlier.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown, chalky paper.

1½d., lilac and green, slightly brighter in colour.
2d., green and scarlet.
9d., purple and blue.
10d. ,, ,, scarlet.
1s., green ,, ,,

BRITISH GUIANA.—From various sources we gather that the 4 cents has appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

4 cents, lilac and blue; new paper.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 1 cent stamp with new watermark is out.

Adhesive.

1 cent, bluish green; new paper.

BRITISH LEVANT. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us :—

"The current English postage stamps of the values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. have been overprinted with the word 'LEVANT' for use at the British post offices in the Levant. They are without any surcharge of value, from which we presume they are now sold at the face value in sterling. The 5s. stamp is also surcharged '24 piastres' similarly to the '12 piastres' on 2s. 6d."

CEYLON.—There appears to be doubt whether any of the King's Head stamps on the new multiple-watermarked paper were overprinted "On Service," and our chronicle on page 156 may have to be cancelled.

GAMBIA.—The *A. J. P.* informs us that the 2½d., 3d., and 1s. on the new paper have been issued.

Adhesives.

2½d., ultramarine; new wmk.
3d., red-violet and ultramarine ,,
1s., violet and green ,,

INDIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* has been informed that the following novelty has been seen :—

Envelope.

"C.E.F." on ½ anna of India; *King's Head.*

Holkar.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the half anna, *purple*, of 1889–92, surcharged in Hindi, in black, "QUARTER ANNA."

Adhesive.

"QUARTER ANNA," in Hindi, in black, on ½ anna, *purple*, of 1889–92.

Indore.—From the same source we hear of the issue of the 2 and 4 annas for Service use.

Officials. 2 annas, chocolate-brown.
4 ,, ultramarine.

Our Ipswich friends also inform us that upon their examining a sheet of the one anna *Service* stamps, they found that the third stamp from the left on the fourth row from the top contains an error in the shape of an inverted "A" instead of "V" in the word "SERVICE."

JAMAICA.—*Ewen's Weekly* calls attention to an error in the new stamps of the Arms design. It occurs in all four values, the position on the sheet being the second stamp in the fourth row of the upper left-hand pane.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown CA, single. Error "SER. ET" or "SER. : ET" instead of "SERVIET" in the motto "INDUS UTERQUE SERVIET UNI."

½d., green and black.
1d., carmine ,,
2½d., blue ,,
5d., yellow ,,

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—The 50 c., violet, listed on page 200, should have been described, according to *Ewen's Weekly*, as on chalk-surfaced paper.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—The first of the multiple-watermarked series to arrive is listed by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive. 1d., lilac and carmine; new paper.

SIERRA LEONE.—It would appear from *Ewen's Weekly* that the stamps of the new set, with the multiple watermark, are printed on chalky paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Another value on the multiple paper is announced by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive. 8 c., lilac on blue; new paper.

VICTORIA.—The first stamp to reach *Ewen's Weekly* on the new Commonwealth Crown A paper is the 1d., rose-red.

Adhesive.

1d., rose-red; perf. 12; Crown A wmk.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. A. H. Stamford informs us that the 5d., olive-yellow, of 1885–93, has been issued with the V and Crown watermark and perf. 12½.

Adhesive.

5d., olive-yellow; wmk. V and Crown; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—*Mekeel's Weekly* makes additions to the current heller stamps of Austria surcharged for use here.

Adhesives. 5 c. on 5 h, dark green.
10 c. on 10 h., rose.

HOLLAND.—We are informed by Messrs. N. Yaar and Co. and Whitfield King and Co. that the 10 gulden, orange-red, of the same type as the 5 gulden is now in circulation.

It is further stated by Messrs. Yaar and Co. that the letter card reported on page 201 should be "3 cent on 12½ *cents.*"

Adhesive. 10 gulden, orange-red.

ITALY.—In consequence of the reduction of the inland letter rate from 20 c. to 15 c., the 20 centesimi, orange, of 1901, has been overprinted "c. 15," in black, over the original value at foot of stamp. A specimen reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 20 c. letter card has received a similar surcharge.

Provisional. c. 15 on 20 c., orange, of 1901.

Letter Card.

c. 15, in black, on 20 c., rose on orange.

SAN MARINO.—Information has reached *Ewen's Weekly* that the 20 c., brown-orange, has been surcharged "15 c."

Provisional. 15 c. on 20 c., brown-orange.

SWITZERLAND.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the next printing of the values 20 c. to 1 fc. will be on paper with a new watermark "covering the whole sheet."

The 30 c. is already in circulation, and the new watermark is found to be as follows :—

Adhesive.

New wmk. like a plus (+) sign double lined, equidistant all over the sheet, including margins, equal once to each stamp.

30 c., chestnut-brown.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the handsome set of stamps chronicled on page 201.

The colours of the 2, 10, 12, and 20 centavos we find were given incorrectly, and should be as follows :—

Adhesives.

2 centavos, carmine.
10 ,, dull purple and black.
12 ,, lake and black.
20 ,, orange-brown and black.

Mekeel's Weekly lists some stationery.

Envelopes.

10 c., grey on white.
20 c. ,,

Letter Cards.

2 c., slate-grey on white.
5 c. ,, ,,

Post Card.

3 c., dark blue on blue.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A copy of the 1 c. on 2 c. Postage Due stamp has been shown to us with the surcharge in *black*.—*A. J. P.*

Postage Due.

1 c. on 2 c., olive-brown ; *black* surcharge.

NICARAGUA.—A new set has reached the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and the design is stated to consist of the Arms in a wreath in circle, name above, "CORREOS" and value below.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, red.
3 ,, purple.
4 ,, orange.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, brown.
15 ,, olive.
20 ,, claret.
50 ,, yellow.
1 peso, black.
2 pesos, blue.
5 ,, green.

PARAGUAY.—The 5 c., blue, dated "1904," is listed with the official overprint.

Official.

5 c., blue, of 1904.

SALVADOR.—The following are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly* :—

Adhesive.

Type of 1900.
"1905," in blue, on 3 c , black.

The following has also been issued :—

Adhesive.

5 on 12, grey ; 1902.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—The following is taken from the *A. J. P.* :—

"We have received the current 2 centavos stamp printed by the American Bank Note Company. The design has been slightly altered by omitting the small foliated ornaments from the frame of the oval containing the numerals of value ; it is upon unwatermarked paper and printed in a new shade."

Adhesive.

2 c., bright rose ; perf. 12.

DUTCH INDIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the current 20 cent, greenish slate, overprinted "10 cent" diagonally in black.

Provisional.

10 c. on 20 c., greenish slate.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS. — It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 50 r. and 75 r. adhesives of Angra, Funchal, Horta, and Ponta Delgada have changed their colours to ultramarine and black and brown-grey and red respectively.

Adhesives.

50 r., ultramarine and black.
75 r., brown-grey and red.

REUNION.—The 50 c. has made its appearance with the name of the country printed in blue instead of carmine.—*A. J. P.*

Adhesive.

50 c., brown on azure (name in blue) ; perf. 14 × 13½.

SURINAM.—Another value of the Colonial type is announced by the *A. J. P.*

Adhesive.

10 c., grey-violet ; perf. 12½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE seventh annual dinner was held at the Café Monico on Tuesday, May 9th, Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, Hon. Vice-President, being in the chair.

Among those present were: Messrs. Robt. Reid, J. B. Neyroud, E. G. Davidson, F. J. Melville, W. A. Boyes, E. Bounds, T. H. Harvey, R. Meyer, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, H. Thompson, C. D. Lord, W. G. Cool, H. L. Hayman, J. C. Sidebotham, T. F. Stafford, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, Lieut. F. H. Napier, Chas. J. Phillips, J. K. Boddy, B. W. H. Poole, W. H. Mair, M. Weinberg, J. W. Jones, W. Schwabacher, H. Wills, Baron Percy de Worms, F. Reichenheim, A. Bagshawe, W. V. Morten, M. Simons, R. Frentzel, jun., F. E. Mainland, E. H. Dowsett, C. M. Folkard, F. Boddy, W. K. Appleton, T. C. H. Body, S. Tomkinson, J. Radcliffe-Cousins, A. H. Malet, and H. A. Slade.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Chairman, in giving "The Herts Philatelic Society," was of opinion that the executive and the members generally should be proud of the progress made during the past session. As an example of the strong position it has taken among the leading philatelic bodies of Great Britain, he mentioned the compliment paid to the Society by the election of its Hon. Secretary to a seat on the Working Committee of the International Exhibition of 1906—a compliment shared by only one other provincial Society.

The toast of "The Officers," proposed in flattering terms by Mr. Morten and cordially received by the members present, was responded to by the Hon. Auditor and the Hon. Secretary.

The response to "The Visitors," given by Mr. Melville in felicitous terms, was entrusted to the able hands of Mr. Radcliffe-Cousins, who eloquently expressed his admiration of philatelists in general and of his hosts of the evening in particular.

Mr. Sidebotham voiced the sentiments of the company in his laudatory remarks in the toast of "The Chairman," and Mr. Oldfield's modest acknowledgments brought a most successful and pleasant function to a termination at 11.15 p.m.

The musical part of the programme was entrusted to the capable hands of Miss Winifred Jones (solo violinist) and Mr. Bernard Bouquet (humorist). Mr. Boddy favoured the members with two recitations given in his inimitable style, and Mr. Harvey was quite in his element in the rollicking song "Three for Jack."

THE annual meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, May 16th, 1905, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. F. Reichenheim, L. E. Bradbury, W. Schwabacher, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, E. Bounds, H. L. Hayman, A. Bagshawe, W. V. Morten, J. C. Sidebotham, F. J. Melville, W. T. Standen, T. F. Stafford, K. Wiehen, A. H. L. Giles, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Reichenheim was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting held on May 17th, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

Reports were received from the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Librarian, and duly adopted.

It was resolved that an entrance fee of 5s. should be charged in future.

It was proposed and carried: That a permanent collection—used and unused adhesives only—be formed by the Society.

Certain alterations and additions were made to the Rules.

The officers for the season 1905–6 were elected by ballot as follows: President, Franz Reichenheim; Vice-President, H. L. Hayman; Hon. Vice-Presidents, W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, and W. R. Oldfield; Committee, A. Bagshawe, W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, W. V. Morten, W. T. Standen; Hon. Librarian, J. C. Sidebotham; Hon. Auditors, G. Gaffe, A. G. Wane; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Slade.

Arrangements have been made that the headquarters of the Society be transferred from Anderton's Hotel to 4, Southampton Row, from the October, 1905, meeting.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary, and the meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

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

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, *June 19th*, 1905.

The Collectors' Club.

THE one hundred and eighteenth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, March 13th, 1905. Present: Messrs. Dewing, Von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the meeting was called to order at 8.45 p.m., with Mr. Scott in the chair. The resignation of Mr. Andreini from the Board was received and read, and was accepted with regrets. Mr. Bruner, the present Vice-President, was unanimously elected to the presidency of the Club to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of our former President. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $827.71, was approved as read. The Committee on Rooms reported that the Club's new quarters were being arranged, and that the Club would be in its new quarters about March 20th.

THE one hundred and nineteenth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the new Club Rooms on Monday evening, April 10th, 1905. Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $743.67, was approved as read. The monthly report of the House Committee was read and received. Mr. B. von Hodenberg was nominated and unanimously elected Vice-President of the Club. A Reception Committee, composed of the President, Vice-President, and Mr. Luff, was appointed to call upon the Earl of Crawford upon his arrival here, and await his pleasure regarding such receptions and entertainments as shall be decided upon. A Committee of Arrangements, composed of the nine Governors of the Club, was appointed. Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that the Earl of Crawford be elected to honorary membership in the Collectors' Club. The name of Mr. Jos. S. Rich was added to the House Committee. Votes of thanks were tendered Mr. Funke for dyeing the curtains of the Club, and to Mr. Rich,

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and the Scott S. and C. Co. for their donations to the Club's library. It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that one of the bronze medals of the Club be inscribed "For Services Rendered to the Club," and be presented to Mr. Jos. S. Rich. Adjourned at 11 p.m.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

ANNUAL REPORT.

YOUR Committee in presenting their thirteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet is pleased to state that the Society is in a sound financial position.

During the year seven new members were elected, seven resigned, and one died, there being now sixty-six members, viz. forty-five ordinary, twenty corresponding, and one honorary.

The credit balance is £37. 17s. 2d., which your Committee consider very satisfactory, taking into account that over £4 was expended on binding books and about £6 in furnishings for new room.

Eleven Ordinary General Meetings were held during the year, at which the attendance was fairly satisfactory.

Ten Committee Meetings were held, at which the attendance was as follows: Mr. Jas. Welsh, 10; Mr. L. A. Chester, 9; Mr. W. I. Littlewood, 8; Mr. A. Whelen, 5; Mr. J. Davis, 4; Mr. W. R. Rundell, 2; Mr. A. J. Derrick, 1; and Mr. W. Brettschneider, 10.

Ten exchange books containing stamps to the value of £870 were circulated, and twelve books containing stamps to the value of £1162 were returned, the sales amounting to £208, averaging about £17 per book. One book was exchanged with the South Australian Society, and one with the Sydney Philatelic Club, and the Secretary is now in communication with a leading New Zealand Society with a like view.

As in years past, the thanks of the Society are again due to Major Outtrim, the Deputy Postmaster-General, for his courtesy in permitting Mr. Rundell to exhibit all the latest issues from the Universal Postal Union.

The thanks of the Society are also due to Messrs. Hagen and Smyth, of Sydney, Stanley Gibbons and Pemberton, of London, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, for donations to the library.

It is pleasing to record that the Society still has the valuable assistance of the Secretary, who is untiring in his efforts to further its advancement.

It may be noticed from the Catalogue which has been compiled and is posted up in the rooms that the following volumes are missing, viz. *Gibbons Monthly*, vol. 9; *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, vols. 1, 2, and 3; *The London Philatelist*, vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, vols. 6 and 7; and *The Philatelic Record*, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 11, and 16, which the Committee will be pleased to receive from any member in a position to supply same, as it is its desire to complete the library as far as possible.

(Signed),

W. T. LITTLEWOOD, *President.*

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*,
128, Russell Street, Melbourne.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash from 1904	36	1	6
,, Cash received from Advertisements in Exhibition Catalogue	8	0	0
,, Subscriptions	31	7	6
,, Sale of Exchange Sheets	0	15	2
,, Commission on Exchange Books (from 128)	12	1	5
	£88	5	7

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Rent	12	0	0
,, Journals	7	9	8
,, Stationery, Binding, and Printing	12	1	0
,, Removal to New Office	0	15	0
,, Linolcum, Furnishings, etc.	6	10	9
,, Fire Insurance	0	5	8
,, Bank Account	0	10	0
,, Commission to Exchange Superintendent	5	6	4
,, Postages	5	10	0
,, Cash in hand	37	17	2
	£88	5	7

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Capital Balance	89	17	2
	£89	17	2

(Signed) W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Treas.*

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash in Hand	37	17	2
,, Furniture, etc.	10	0	0
,, Stationery	2	0	0
,, Books in Library	40	0	0
	£89	17	2

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) C. W. ELLIS, F.I.A.V., *Hon Auditor.*

MELBOURNE, *6th July*, 1905.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.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, 10, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A UNIVERSAL CLUB.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—In a quiet moment it occurred to me that a World-wide Club would be of immense benefit to philatelists generally, and I beg to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Council of the London Philatelic Society, which may justly be considered the premier body.

That an organization be formed under the control of the L.P.S., which would have for its object the registration of every club throughout the world, the registration fee to be 2s. 6d. or 5s. per annum, the benefit to be derived being the publication, say twice a year, of a list giving the name and locality of each club registered, the names of the principal officers for the current year, together with the address of the Hon. Secretary; particulars to be sent by him and changes duly notified, one of such lists to be transmitted to the latter. This would enable members of clubs to communicate with the secretaries of the various institutions for the purpose of entering into corresponding or exchange relations with philatelists in other parts of the world, a fee of 2s. 6d. per annum entitling any member of a registered club to have posted to his address a copy of the list.

No responsibility need attach to the London Society. The registrar would simply record the names and post the lists when published.

Perhaps Mr. F. J. Melville, or some other energetic philatelist, could be induced to accept the office of registrar, and I have no doubt that the announcement that the London Philatelic Society had adopted these suggestions, or others on the same lines, would be freely published in all other philatelic journals, and lead to the success of the movement.

Yours, etc.,

A UNIVERSALIST.

[Our correspondent bears a well-known name in Philately, but living in a distant country may not be fully aware of the great difficulties in carrying out such a scheme as that advocated.—ED.]

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to enclose herein a plate of photos.

(1) ¼ on ½ anna, green, Queen's Head, Indian, the surcharge reversed. This is an unchronicled one, but is known to exist.

(2) 5 on 8 c., orange-yellow, Hong Kong, surcharged. This stamp has been with me for years, and when Messrs. M. P. Castle and Willett were on a visit to Bombay some thirteen years ago the former expressed his doubts. It was chronicled only two years ago. Mr. Phillips personally told me last year that he had seen only two copies used; and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in their reply to me to my inquiries, say in theirs of 29.2.1904: "The Hong Kong on 8 inverted we have not got in stock, and have only seen two copies used, and we do not know how many exist." As it is a rarity, therefore, I send you a photo of the same.

(3) I also send a photo of a six pence, Orange Free State, rose-carmine, surcharged "3d.," used. As I do not find it chronicled in any catalogue, I should like to be enlightened on the same.

Yours faithfully,

E. SASSOON GUBBAY.

(1) This is not catalogued surcharge reversed, and it has a different appearance as to the ink, and apparently varies from the normal. It could only be accepted after comparison of the original with normal specimens.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg writes, after having seen this photo, that he "should not like to express any definite opinion without seeing the stamps themselves."

(2) This appears genuine, and is undoubtedly a rare stamp, its existence being unknown in this country until recent years.

(3) This variety is unchronicled, but its authenticity could only be tested by careful comparison with other surcharges of this country. Our correspondent, in his own interests, would be well advised in submitting all three stamps to the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. OCTOBER, 1905. No. 166.

Changes in Australian Philatelic Journals.

THE Australian Journals devoted to Philately have for a decade or two formed a small but yet highly interesting group, and it is therefore with regret that we learn of the approaching demise of our contemporary the *Australian Journal of Philately*. Consequent upon the changes in Sydney stamp circles elsewhere recorded, this Journal will shortly cease to exist, and be absorbed in the *Australian Philatelist*. The present Editor of the former, Mr. J. H. Smyth, will in future conduct the amalgamated Journals, and we feel confident that he will fill the office with satisfaction to philatelists, both in Australia and this country. The Australian Stamp Journals have always found keen readers and ready appreciators in Great Britain, as their sterling qualities have been readily recognizable. They have been like an egg—full of meat—unpretentious in size or appearance, but withal full of nourishment and good matter, and moreover with an entire absence of that personal twaddle and ephemeral rubbish that is not infrequently associated with philatelic journalism in other parts of the world. The *London Philatelist* has always striven to publish nothing but original matter in its columns, but the frequency with which we have inserted excerpts from our Australian contemporaries will furnish a ready test of the warm recognition that we entertain of their philatelic excellence.

The attitude assumed by the leading Australian Journals on the subject of superfluous issues has, in our judgment, redounded to their credit—the more so from the fact that the frequent issue of new varieties would presumably swell the coffers of the stamp dealers who are their publishers. These gentlemen have, however, wisely reckoned that more is to be gained in solidarity for Philately by limiting the number of stamps issued, than by the extra profits incurred in their sale, and in this respect they have been more far-seeing than others on this side of the globe. The particular class of stamps affected by our friends in Australia, whether in their Journals or their places of business, are necessarily their own issue, and they wisely see that, while in

interest, as regards their past, they cannot be surpassed, their appreciation may, as in the case of other countries' stamps, be rapidly discounted by a superfluous or too redundant flood of new varieties. We feel confident that the policy of the new amalgamated Journal will be, in season and out of season, to urge upon the Australian Commonwealth Postal Authorities the necessity for a speedy appearance of a definite, permanent, and attractive series of stamps—with values from a halfpenny to a sovereign—that will constitute the sole issue of the Commonwealth, and remain without any change for a number of years. It is safe to say that so great is the general appreciation of the Australian issues that such a proceeding would not only increase the value and interest of the old issues, but would condone and cause to be accepted the many varieties that have of late years found but little favour with the lovers of Australian stamps.

Notes on the Earlier Issues of New Zealand.

By M. P. CASTLE.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on December 18th, 1903.

(*Continued from page* 191.)

COMING now to Section II, the pelure papers would seem to be correctly dated 1862–3, but it will be seen that these were extended to 1865, *i.e.* three years after that assigned (correctly) for the issue of the Star watermark set, imperforate. The earliest date that I have of the Star watermark is only three months later than that of the pelure, and it would therefore again seem that these two sets were in concurrent use. I am therefore inclined to regard the pelure set as a provisional issue, created to help out the Star watermark paper, which was only regularly sent from England after 1864, according to the figures given by Mr. E. D. Bacon from information supplied to him by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. It is probable that the pelure paper was only issued to certain post offices, and an enumeration of the various postmarks on these stamps might be of some interest hereon.

With regard to the Star watermark of the perforated set, here again we have specimens dated January, 1863, thus confirming the accepted date of issue, and preceding two years in their use, over specimens both of the pelure and the imperforate Star watermarks. It is also clear that these perforated stamps were in use at the same time as the two sets immediately preceding.

The provisional issue on the fiscal paper watermarked N Z must be antedated from 1864, as I have the 1d. dated September 23rd, 1863; but this issue imperforate, perforated, and rouletted seems also to have been used simultaneously.

With regard to Section III, the date of the Star watermarks must be set back from 1872 to June, 1871, or possibly to 1868 or 1867, having regard

to the two specimens bearing the last figures of those years that are in my collection.

It will thus be seen that the dates of these earlier issues require some rectification, and without doubt the principal object of these notes will be attained in the production of further specimens by other collectors, verifying or antedating the years that I have quoted.

It is perhaps advisable to condense the dates of issues as altered or suggested in the course of these remarks. I should add that the unofficial roulettes and perforations on the white pelure Star, and N Z watermark paper, all appear to have been used very shortly after the respective changes of paper. In one or two cases I have slightly antedated the earliest yet known obliterations.

Amended Dates of Issue.

London print	July 13, 1855
Blue paper	Dec., 1856
White „	Jan., 1858
„ „ (6d.)	Aug. 8, 1859
Pelure „	Aug. 1862
Watermark Star (imp.)	May, 1862
„ „ (perf.)	Jan., 1863
„ N Z	Aug., 1863
„ Star (new colours)	May, 1871
„ N Z „ „	Aug., 1873
„ No watermark	Sept., 1873
„ Lozenges	Oct., 1873

The few remaining remarks that I have to make will perhaps most conveniently accompany the examination of each issue (as I pass them round).

July 13th, 1855. London print.

The 1d. exists also on a paper showing a distinct bluish tinge all over—not *bleuté*—of which I had, however, formerly a specimen. I show one copy possessing this feature to a certain degree, but not nearly so marked as in the former stamp.

The 2d. of this issue is a very difficult stamp to deal with, and a constant stumbling-block to collectors. I have seen every possible variety of this value, from the faintest impression to the deepest blue, described and priced as London print. It is practically impossible to be sure unless the stamp is dated. The colour is almost always a dull full blue, and the obliteration is always that of a numeral within horizontal bars. At a later date, 1858, it seems to have been printed in a paler and brighter colour, and on a softer paper. As regards the *bleuté* stamps, I have never found the 1s. except in the yellow-green. This is but natural, seeing that there were but 8000* specimens printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. This stamp and the 1d. of the same, of which 12,000 only were printed, should be two of the scarcest New Zealand stamps.

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. IV, p. 157, "The Early Postal Rates of New Zealand," by C. H. Mottram.

1856. *Blue paper.*

There seem to be two varieties of this paper, as to the 1d. and 2d., one very distinctly blue, and the other a paler, grey-blue; of the 1s. there seems to be but one printing. The date, April, 1861, on the 1s. seems to be quite belated.

1856. *White paper.*

The two varieties of paper here—hard and soft—are well known, and although I believe that this is only due to the more or less sizing of the paper, it is of interest to the specialist to see how far, if at all, the different shades occur on both papers, *e.g.* the scarce chestnut shade of the 6d. appears only on the thinner hard paper. There are at least three shades of the 2d., pale to milky-blue, blue, and dark blue. The latter is the shade of this stamp, subsequently perforated 13. I also formerly possessed this stamp in pale blue, on *bleuté* paper. As to defective printings there is little of note, the paper apparently lending itself to excellent impressions, this issue being, in my opinion at least, as well printed as, if not better than any other of New Zealand. There is, however, a small but curious variety of the 2d., in which the upper line and the top portion of the stamp, as far as the crown of the words "NEW ZEALAND," are blank, caused perhaps by the partial superimposing of another sheet.

This issue is particularly interesting on account of the three sets of so-called unofficial perforations, some of the varieties of which are very scarce; in fact, I have been fortunate enough to secure at least two varieties that I did not possess in my old collection, one of which, the 1d. with straight roulettes, had not been seen by the compilers of *Oceania*. Those with the serrated perforation always, as far as I am aware, bear the obliteration "15." According to Mr. A. T. Bate, this is the Nelson postmark,* within horizontal bars, and in the case of the straight roulettes (of this issue) they have apparently this numeral, or a "1." It would be interesting if some collector in New Zealand would take up this matter, ascertaining what towns used the various numeral postmarks, and further endeavouring to discover something as to the nature of the machine used, etc. The set with the pin perforations is, to my mind, of far less interest than the other two, which are regular and practically constant in gauge. The stamps with the pin perforations are, on the contrary, of the most inconstant nature; it is very rarely that any specimen is found with perforations on all sides; they are generally on one, or perhaps two, and the gauge varies to any extent. It is obvious, therefore, that one is not on very sure ground in accepting such easily imitated varieties without the closest scrutiny and comparison.

1862–3. *Pelure paper.*

The 2d. here is found in two depths of colour, imperforate and perforated, in a bright blue also. In the 1s. there are also two slight shades, and I call attention to a very deep printing on this stamp, rouletted.

In the 6d. I have been enabled to discover a new variety, *i.e.* with serrated perforations, as in the preceding issue. This variety, though quite an unexpected turn-up, is not at all an unlikely stamp. As I have before shown,

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. IV, p. 206, "Early New Zealand Stamps," by H. T. Bate.

the issues (on white paper) preceding this and (with Star watermark) succeeding were practically concurrent, and the 6d. existing in the other two sets, it is more than probable that it should have likewise been perforated by the authorities at No. 15 Post Office (Nelson). Since the above was written I have found that there exists a used copy of this stamp in a well-known collection in Paris. This same remark may well apply to the 1d. and 2d., both of which appear in the Star issue with serrated perforations, and—I am endeavouring to find them!

1862. *Watermark Star. Imp.*

I quite believe that the 1d., 2d., and 6d. here have been reprinted, but in a limited quantity, as specimens are by no means common. The 1d. in orange-red was probably the first shade issued, but the dates overlap too much to afford any true guide. In this stamp, as in the 2d., very heavy impressions can occasionally be found, in which the colour stands out so heavily as to make the inscriptions appear smaller and of different shape. As regards the 2d., the dated specimens that I have examined show that the dark blue averages about two years earlier than the pale blue or "worn" impressions. The shades of this value may be called dark blue, blue, pale blue, and slate-blue, the latter in two slight shades, one being very bright. In the 3d. there are two shades of the brown-lilac, one being almost plum. In the 6d. the black-brown is probably the first printing, as it resembles the shade of this value on pelure paper. The shilling occurs in at least four or five distinct shades (as against two given in the catalogues), the latest printing being in a rich yellow-green shade, somewhat akin to the colour of the first shilling on *bleuté* paper. It is this shade that, until the late fresh information, has been placed with the London prints on white paper. I cannot give the precedence of the remaining shades of this value.

A set of all values can be made up on quite thin paper, occasionally almost approaching pelure in thinness, *but not in the feel*, and as there are at least four or five shades in the 2d., it would seem that its use was fortuitous and not infrequent. To the list of rouletted varieties the 2d. in dull blue and the 1s. in yellowish and bluish green may be added. The postmarks here seem to be all figure "7" within horizontal bars (? Auckland). In the serrated varieties all my specimens are again postmarked "15," but I lack the 1d. and 3d., both of which are very rare. I have a specimen of the 6d. with double serrated perforations above.

1864. *Watermark N Z.*

There are apparently no shades or printings other than one of this stamp, whether imperf., perf., or rouletted. As it was a provisional issue (on fiscal paper), this seems quite likely. As a rule, the stamps are very badly centred, and the perforations are always too close to the design. The 1d. perforated is a great rarity, there being but very few *really accepted* copies, and the 6d. rouletted is also very rare. I may add that the paper varies considerably in thickness.

1863-6. *Watermark Star. Perforated.*

Of the two catalogued colours of the one penny there are fairly marked shades; in fact, to the "orange," which I hardly accept as its true colour

definition, and "carmine-vermilion, may be added pale red or vermilion. The vermilion shade was probably the earlier issue, as I have it dated May, 1865, while I have the pale shade dated 1869. With regard to the 2d., curiously enough, the order of precedence as to shades is inverted compared with the imperforate stamp, as the pale or washy impression appears with the earlier obliteration. From among a considerable number of dated copies that I have examined in the Bate Collection and my own, I select a few which tend to bear out my statement:—

2d., pale "worn"	April, 1863.
„ „ „	May 26, 1863.
„ grey-blue	June 6, 1863.
„ pale	April 30, 1865.
„ dark blue	June 15, 1866.
„ „	Oct. 22, 1866.
„ „	Oct. 29, 1867.
„ „	Feb. 14, 1868.
„ „	June 27, 1871.

The dark impressions are all clear and sharp, being evidently printed from an undeteriorated plate, and this would suggest the employment of another plate to replace the one that became so worn and was afterwards retouched. I have but few of this value *se tenant*, but of those the dark blue seem regularly spaced and the worn types irregularly, which may be held also as evidence in favour of the theory of the two plates.

As mentioned earlier in these notes, Mr. Bacon's paper in this journal * discounts the value of my remarks as to the two plates, but in any case as corroborative evidence they are not without interest, and I feel sure, also, that any inferences drawn from the study of the stamps themselves are always acceptable to the members of our Society, even if they support a practically assured, or in any way tend to amplify the history of a particular issue. Mr. Bacon states in his article, on the authority of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., that the second plate of the 2d. was dispatched to New Zealand on April 21st, 1865. Specimens bearing early postmark in 1866 will therefore probably be from the new plate. My earliest dated specimen is June 15th, 1866, but there should be earlier ones than this. The two plates were doubtless used together, but the last words on the question of these plates have yet to be said.

Two colours only, pale and deep blue, are given in the catalogues, but I have the following, the first two shades being very marked: grey-blue, dull grey-blue, pale blue ("worn"), dark blue (bright), indigo-blue, dark blue (dull), and several other shades which for the moment I can only class as indeterminate. In the lilac colour of the 3d. there are two shades, one about midway between that colour and the brown-lilac that appears on this stamp, both imperforate and perforated. In the 6d., besides the red and black-brown, there is an intermediate shade which may be termed dull brown, and is evidently from a different printing. As regards the one shilling, the first issued shade should, I think, be called deep yellow-green, and the other shades may be termed bluish green, green, and pale green.

* Vol. I, 1892, p. 276. "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd.," by E. D. Bacon.

*1872. *Watermark Star. Perf.*

I have a somewhat curious variety of the 1d., perf. 10 horizontally and 12½ vertically, which is perforated 10 on the right-hand side for two-thirds of its length and 12½ for the remaining third. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons inform me that they have recently seen and accepted a copy of the 2d. of this issue in vermilion, perforated 10. This is a record, and the 6d. may also exist thus. The impressions of the one penny are very defective, and apparently, after allowing for defective inking, the plate must have become much worn, as the impressions are occasionally so faint that the Queen's head hardly stands out from the background. That this "worn" appearance is partly due to inefficient inking of the plate is shown by a pair of 2d., one of which presents the appearance of being more "worn" than the other.

1872. *No Watermark.*

There are apparently two or more shades and printings of the 2d., and the 1d. is always very badly printed. The 4d. was evidently very little used, as evidenced by the stock remaining on hand.

1872. *Watermark NZ.*

The 1d. is a discovery of recent years and is a really rare stamp, and the 2d. appears in slight shades. I wonder if we shall find a 6d. here some day!

1872. *Watermark Lozenges,*

The interesting discovery of this watermarked sheet is of so recent happening that I need not dilate upon it. There are apparently two printings of this variety—pale red and vermilion.

RETOUCHED PLATES.

There can be no question to my mind but that the plates of certainly the twopenny value, and perhaps not only of this, have been partially retouched or redrawn. My attention was first drawn to this interesting fact by Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, some two or three years back, and, in common with Mr. Hausburg and others, I have endeavoured to study these stamps. Questions like these, however, can only be solved by long observation, and I am not prepared at present to do more than state that I have found retouches or variations from the original die on the following stamps:—

2d., blue, imp.; watermark Star.
2d. „ perf. „ „
2d., vermilion „ p. 12½
2d. „ „ p. 10 + 12½
2d. „ no watermark.

I hope that at some future date, when this subject has been longer under survey, with the aid of enlargements some one may be able to fully explain the several variations from the mother die.

I am afraid that writing notes on the stamps of New Zealand is akin to playing on an old fiddle, but I hope it has been felt that there is still a strain or two of music left.

* This issue must also be antedated, as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons inform me that they have seen the 1d., brown, perf. 10, and the 2d., vermilion, perf. 12½-13, on an envelope dated Nov. 25th, 1871.

The Annual Dinner of the Philatelic Society, London.

NO more fitting or appropriate epitome as to the success of the Society's dinner could be conceived than the response elicited from one of the visitors present to the effect that he had not been the least bored, that he had in fact heard but very little Philately, and that he had spent a charming evening. This satisfaction of the Society's guests was doubtless due to the drastic rules laid down by the energetic and autocratic Dinner Committee, who gave the *mot d'ordre* that the speakers were to be as short as possible, in order not to interfere with the other items of entertainment on the programme, which were somewhat novel and calculated to occupy more time than usual. In the result the diners had but a scant amount of philatelic eloquence, but were highly diverted and interested in other ways. The musical portion of the entertainment was left to Mr. Froude (an old favourite at these dinners), who at frequent intervals delighted the company with his humorous songs and recitations, delivered with a point and a humour worthy of George Grossmith. The new feature, however, provided was the appearance of Mr. Capper, the well-known thought-reader, who for the space of half an hour absorbed the interest of all his auditors, and presented an exhibition of his power in divining the thoughts of others that was nothing short of marvellous. Among the gentlemen chosen for his mediums were the Chairman, Messrs. T. Wickham Jones and C. Neville Biggs ; and with only an occasional falter, and beyond the possibility of any collusion, Mr. Capper was able to locate all manner of articles under all sorts of conditions as to changes of ownership and position. This portion of the programme was a remarkable exposition of will power and reading of other people's thoughts, and proved a very pleasing feature in the entertainment. The thanks of all the members are richly due to the Dinner Committee—Messrs. C. Neville Biggs, R. Ehrenbach, H. R. Oldfield, and T. Wickham Jones—for the successful result of their labours. The Imperial Restaurant provided an exceptionally good dinner, and from first to last there was nothing to interfere with the complete enjoyment of everybody present.

The one source of regret was the absence of several well-known members owing to illness or other unavoidable causes. The former reason unfortunately accounted for the absence of the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, and in his default the chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, the Honorary Vice-President of the Society. From the same lamentable cause the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, and Mr. E. D. Bacon were precluded from attendance. The members and their friends present included the following: R. Frentzel, E. J. Nankivell, C. Stewart-Wilson, F. Reichenheim, R. M. Reid, T. W. Hall, W. Schwabacher, E. A. Elliott, M. P. Castle, W. T. Wilson, H. Quare, C. J. Daun, W. Sandars Fiske and friend, Col. J. Bonhote and friend, L. L. R. Hausburg and friend, R. B. Yardley, W. H.

Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, A. Bagshawe and friend, Rudolph Meyer, Capt. G. F. Napier, L. W. Fulcher and friend, R. Ehrenbach and friend, H. R. Oldfield, M. Froude, Baron P. de Worms and friend, C. N. Biggs, T. Wickham Jones, E. Gamman, H. T. Moore, F. Oliver, W. Wawn, W. A. R. Steven, C. E. Allison, F. im Thurn.

The Chairman proposed the loyal toasts, and in giving that of the King, emphasized His Gracious Majesty's laudable and successful labours in the cause of peace, and expressed his satisfaction that he had found so able a coadjutor in that noble cause as the President of the United States. In proposing the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the Philatelic Society of London, Mr. Castle expressed the views of all his fellow-members in wishing His Royal Highness a happy and prosperous voyage on his visit to India, and a safe and sound return, richer alike in health, experiences, and philatelic treasures.

The toast of the Vice-President (the Earl of Crawford), the Society, and its officers was entrusted to Colonel Bonhote, who drew attention to the great services rendered to Philately by many of the past and present officers of the Society; and, while deeply deploring his absence, reminded his auditors of the remarkable collections and consummate philatelic abilities displayed by the noble earl in his relatively short connexion with Philately. Mr. H. R. Oldfield responded, and in doing so, in his usual felicitous vein, alluded to the work of the forthcoming Exhibition, and stated that active steps were being taken to secure the services of judges of the highest possible standing in every country.

The Press was proposed by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, who bore testimony to the general excellence of the philatelic journals, and notably to the absence of all personalities therein, especially in our country. Mr. E. J. Nankivell responded in a very humorous vein, and elicited loud laughter when he ascribed to the Chairman an intention of making an entirely novel collection —of a far more interesting nature than mere stamps—and inviting him to show his collection thereof at the forthcoming Exhibition!

The visitors were toasted by Mr. T. Wickham Jones, who in his inimitable way contrived to impress the guests that they were angels of light sent to relieve the gloom of depressed philatelists, and on whose behalf Mr. Oliver made a kindly and effective reply.

The health of the Chairman was very cordially proposed by Mr. F. Reichenheim, who suggested that the Chairman's initials should stand for Master of Philately! Mr. Castle, in responding, expressed his gratitude to all present for the liberal way in which they had interpreted any services he had been able to render, and hoped that he might be spared to meet all his philatelic friends on many future occasions.

The dinner, we have omitted to state, was held at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, on Wednesday, 11 October, at 7 p.m., and in every way must be held to have been as pleasurable and successful a function as any of its predecessors.

Philatelic Notes.

VICTORIA EMBLEMS.

WE read in the *Australian Journal of Philately* of 17 August that—

"Mr. Donne has acquainted us that since the appearance of his article on the 'Emblem Series of Victoria,' in last month's journal, he has heard of two of the undiscovered varieties; they are the 2d., laid horizontally, brown-lilac, imperf., on original cover, and 4d., laid vertically, perforated."

The former variety is a likely one, but the roulettes are often practically blind in these stamps on one or more sides, while the remaining ones are cut by knife or scissors, and on the original cover it would be hard to verify. No doubt, however, Mr. Donne has assured himself on this point. As to the 4d., laid vertically, perforated, it is not stated in which colour it has been found—whether the lake-rose of the perforated stamp laid horizontally, or the pale yellowish rose of the vertically laid stamp existing both imperforate and rouletted. We presume it is the former, and the product of a sheet placed the wrong way under the printing press.

QUEENSLAND, 1868–74.

THE *Australian Philatelist* notes a discovery as follows:—

"Our publisher has made the discovery of an unknown perforation in the 1d., truncated Star (1868–74). It is 12 × 13. Hitherto the only known compound perforations, to us, in this issue are the 2d., 13 × 12 and 12 × 13. The stamp was submitted to Mr. Basset Hull and others at the last meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and pronounced a genuine perforation. The curious part of the affair is that the stamp had been sold by Mr. Hagen before the discovery was made."

This issue, as is well known, exists in all values, both perf. 13 and 12, the latter, except the 1s., red-violet, all being scarce stamps even used, and almost among the unattainables unused. The 2d., however, is well known with the compound of the two perforations 13 × 12, and the newly found 1d. will now remove it from its category of "splendid isolation." In the succeeding issue, watermark Q and Crown, 1868–78, the 2d. and 6d. exist in this compound perforation, and are but relatively recent discoveries. It would seem, therefore, as quite possible that other compound values in these two issues may reward the researches of the painstaking philatelist. The great charm of the Australian stamps verily seems their absolute want of finality.

Occasional Notes.

BRITISH AFRICA (PART III).

IT is with much pleasure that we are able to announce that the MS. in connexion with this important work is now in a forward state, and that an early appearance in print thereof may be expected. How important is this section of the African stamps can be gleaned from the following list of countries comprised :—

Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorate
New Republic.
Northern Nigeria.
Orange Free State.
Orange River Colony.
St. Helena.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Southern Nigeria.
Stellaland.
Swazieland.
South African Republic.
Transvaal.
Uganda Protectorate.
Zanzibar.
Zululand.

It is to the indefatigable and invaluable labour of Mr. E. D. Bacon that the forthcoming issue of this work is very largely due, and the gratitude of all his fellow-members should be richly extended to that able philatelist on the consummation of his difficult and protracted task. The co-operation of other well-known philatelists, to whom all due recognition will also be extended, will tend to make this work of the greatest value, while the resources of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have been very freely drawn upon in order to produce illustrations of superlative excellence, and in such profusion as to leave nothing to be desired.

FRED. HAGEN, LTD.

THE association of the word "Limited" has a novel and almost incongruous sound in connexion with the Australian stamp world, although on this side of the globe, as in America, we have got well accustomed to the principle of limited liability in stamp concerns. Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co., of Sydney, have amalgamated with Mr. Fred. Hagen of the same city, and in future the joint affair will be carried on under the style of Fred. Hagen, Limited. We have had the pleasure of doing business for many years past with both members of the new firm, and can cordially testify to the straightforward and honourable manner in which all transactions with them have been fulfilled. We can but wish to the new company an extended business and every prosperity, and we are confident that when Mr. Hagen visits this country (as he apparently contemplates), he will meet with a very cordial reception. We have only one fear in connexion with the prospects of the new firm, viz. that they will not get enough fine old Australian stamps to satisfy the requirements of their clients alike in Australia and in this country; but we shrewdly suspect there are already more fine old Australian stamps in this country than are ever likely to cross the ocean again!

The following interesting particulars of this new fusion are taken from the *Australian Journal of Philately* for 17 August :—

"It will be necessary to go back some twenty-six or twenty-seven years and state that the original firm was established by Edward Buckley, afterwards altered to Buckley, Blunsum and Co., then carried on as Dawson A. Vindin, and subsequently D. A. Vindin and Co., at which period (1891) Mr. Hagen, who up till then had been a collector for some years, was persuaded to join the firm as a sleeping partner. A year or two later events led to Mr. Hagen taking over the whole control of the business, a sequence which he did not anticipate, and he became a dealer in postage stamps by force of circumstances. Since then Mr. Hagen has made his name known and respected throughout the philatelic world, but having a desire to be relieved to some extent of the sole responsibilities of his rapidly increasing business, and having a wish to enjoy more of the sweets and pleasures of life, he, some months ago, intimated to our Mr. Smyth that, if arrangements could be made, he was willing to float his concern into a limited liability company. Consultations and negotiations followed and affairs have now assumed a tangible shape. Mr. Smyth offered to sell his business to the new company and enter it as secretary, thereby relieving Mr. Hagen of some of the work necessary to the conduct of such an institution. Within the past few days Mr. Hagen made a definite proposal to Mr. Smyth, which was accepted by the latter. The usual documents were prepared and the firm of Fred. Hagen, Ltd., was duly registered on the 16th inst. as a private limited liability company, Mr. Hagen being managing director. At present no shares are to be offered to the public, business will be carried on as usual, with some improvements, the big stock taken over by the company will be placed at the disposal of buyers on most advantageous terms, and an endeavour will be made to extend the operations of the firm in every direction pertaining to Philately. New and commodious premises in the centre of the city are being obtained, particulars of which will be duly announced. The present intention is that Mr. Hagen will, at an early date, visit the various States of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, and make himself personally acquainted with more collectors in those places, and, if circumstances permit, he, accompanied by his wife, will next year take an extended tour to Europe and America in the interests of the firm, where, we are sure he will be heartily welcomed."

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

WE are desired to call the attention of our members to the following notice by Mr. Dendy Marshall, who has been a frequent contributor to the philatelic Press, and has a wide circle of correspondents :—

"CRAIGNUIR, HASSOCKS.

"Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall requests you to kindly note that his permanent address after 27th September, 1905, will be Chinthurst Lodge, Guildford.

"(*Telegrams : Wonersh.*)"

ITALIAN REGIMENTAL STAMPS.

THE daily papers are responsible for the statement that special stamps are to be issued to every regiment in the Italian army, characterized in each case by a design in accordance with the tradition of the regiment; "on others views of the cities where particular corps are stationed; while on the stamp specially reserved for the Bersaglieri appear a few notes of music—those of the first bar of their famous refrain." It is gravely stated in the columns of an evening paper that "none of these stamps will be offered for sale by the authorities, nor should they be sold by soldiers, and collectors will doubtless experience some difficulty in obtaining unused specimens."

We can but express the fervent wish that no collector will want them, as we have enough stamps already and to spare!

Reviews.

"CUT SQUARES."*

MR. EWEN has adopted the title of *Unadhesive Postage Stamps* as a generic description of cut-out envelopes, post cards, and wrappers, and has compiled a list of all the varieties, extending to nearly one hundred pages. Although the author modestly claims only compilation, it is evident that considerable original research has been rendered by Mr. Ewen, and the book bears throughout the usual stamp of his excellent and painstaking philatelic work. The entires of this country have been of late years much neglected, and it is as well therefore that attention should be called to their claims at the hands of collectors. Mr. Ewen, with all his ability, is a strong partisan of any branch of Philately that he may favour, and we cannot go to the length of endorsing all his propositions or arguments on behalf of these cut-out "unadhesive stamps." There is a great deal to be said in favour of square-cut entires—to be guilty of a bull—and we may return shortly to the charge hereon, as the subject is one well worthy of discussion. Meanwhile we may cordially recommend Mr. Ewen's little book to all lovers of British stamps, convinced that they will find in its pages much of interest and value in arranging their specimens. We should add the book under notice has been excellently illustrated, permission having been granted by the Board of Inland Revenue, and that in its typography and general appearance it has the neatness and clearness that are always associated with Mr. Ewen's handiwork.

* *Priced Catalogue of the Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom*, 1840 1905. Compiled by H. L. Ewen, 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London, S.E.

THE FRENCH CATALOGUE, 1905-6.*

One's first impression of the second edition of this work is that it has been considerably extended, as the present volume exceeds its predecessor enormously in bulk, and is, in fact, so ponderous a volume as to be a more suitable adjunct to the writing-table than a companion for the pocket. The additional number of pages is, however, only about one hundred—making the colossal total of 1882!—and this increased obesity is due to the employment of a thicker and superior description of paper. This is a decided improvement, as in the former edition the illustrations showed distinctly through the paper owing to its thinness. The fact that, contrary to the usual custom, the French Society's Catalogue is printed in single column only, accounts also, to a great extent, for the somewhat abnormal bulk, but the work certainly gains enormously hereby alike in distinction and distinctness. The truly excellent system of printing the prominent varieties in heavy type is of course again followed, and this further enhances the two qualities forementioned. This system of subordinating the minor varieties is the only true and proper one for the modern general catalogue, and we can but consider it a stigma on the catalogues of our own country that this method has not been adopted, thus leaving us far behind France, the United States, and Belgium. M. Moens, who issued the superb catalogues in the last-named country, was a dealer, and he did not consider that this proper subordination of minor varieties in any way damaged his stock, his interests, or those of his clients. If the British trade could similarly "take their courage in two hands" it would be no loss to them, and a great advantage to Philately.

We are assured by the authors of the Catalogue under review that the entire work has been conscientiously revised, and that the very numerous rectifications and amendments naturally needed in a first edition have been inserted. Examination of the book, moreover, bears this out, and we are sure that M. Alfred Montader will feel some consolation for the many laborious months he has worked hereon, in the knowledge that, excellent as was the first edition, it is vastly surpassed in every respect by the second.

It is sufficiently well known that, except in giving its name, the French Society has but slight connexion with the production of this book, and that its evolution is practically due to the initiation of M. Montader and another Paris gentleman, who primarily succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of a large number of philatelists all over the world. Notwithstanding this, the Catalogue is one of the first importance as the officially recognized Catalogue of France, and it lives up to this reputation in every way. It is admirably edited, superbly printed, illustrated, and produced, and is alike a credit to our French friends and a helpful source of pleasure to every philatelist who possesses it.

* *Official Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie. Postage and Telegraph Stamps.* 1905-6. Plon Nourrit & Co., Paris.

HERR P. KOHL'S CATALOGUE.*

The appearance of the sixth edition of Herr Kohl's Catalogue bespeaks the firm position it has now deservedly secured in the philatelic world. Established in face of a severe competition in Germany, it has well held its own and by sheer force of merit has achieved a position second to none in its own country, while abroad, and notably in this country, it is reckoned as an absolutely first-rank work, reliable, complete, and accurate. The author cheerfully acknowledges the assistance he has received both from workers and the philatelic Press in bringing his Catalogue up to date, and it will be seen that this has been achieved, as quite recent emissions are included and even the far-famed multiple C A watermark is faithfully illustrated. The illustrations are perhaps somewhat uneven, but with the great wear caused by an unusually heavy edition this is easily accounted for, and the furnishing of new dies is a costly matter to the publisher.

Herr Kohl wisely endeavours to cater for all votaries of Philately, and for the benefit of the general collector he groups his countries as far as possible and gives a price for the cheaper *average* sort of stamp, ignoring perforations and minor varieties. This is something in the right direction, but little as compared to the sign-posts on the philatelic high road afforded by the appearance of the leading varieties in leading type. The Catalogue, however, as we have stated on previous occasions, is one worthy of every respect and to be cordially recommended to the collector all over 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: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Additions to the list of stamps on chalk-surfaced paper are made by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

6d., purple; chalk-surfaced paper.
2s. 6d., lilac; Anchor wmk.; chalk-surfaced paper.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *M. J.* lists the ½d., Postage Due stamp, Type 2, perf. 11.

Postage Due.

½d., emerald-green; Type 2; perf. 11.

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

"The current Transvaal Revenue stamps bearing King Edward's portrait have been overprinted 'BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE,' and some journals have stated that these are for both postal and revenue use; but we have made inquiries, and are officially informed that the stamps in question are to be used exclusively for fiscal purposes, and are not available for postage. If any of them have been so used it has been 'out of course,' and letters bearing these stamps should have

* Paul Kohl's *Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1906. Sixth edition. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz.

been treated as unpaid. We have ourselves seen postmarked specimens of the 2s. 6d. stamps, but no doubt this has been done by favour; there are now no postage stamps in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate of a higher denomination than 5s. All the Queen's Head stamps of higher denominations than this are obsolete."

BRITISH GUIANA.—The 6 cents with the new multiple watermark has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

6 cents, ultramarine and grey-black; new wmk.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that new printings have been made of the 5 and 20 c. with single C A watermark.

Adhesives.

King's Head, with single watermark.

5 c., black and dark ultramarine (instead of grey-black and blue) on bleuté paper (instead of blue paper).
20 c., pale lilac (instead of dark lilac).

The bleuté paper has a curious appearance, the value and name showing on the back almost white, which would give the impression that the paper had either been blued after printing or that the paper had been originally blue and subsequently bleached.

GAMBIA.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the ½d., green, with the new watermark has reached them.

Adhesive.

½d., green; new paper.

GIBRALTAR.—We read in the *S. C. F.* that the 1d. value has been seen with the new watermark and also with chalk surface.

Adhesive.

1d., lilac on red; multiple wmk. and chalk-surfaced.

GOLD COAST.—Another value of the multiple-watermarked set is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

3d., lilac and orange; new wmk.

HONG KONG.—The $3 and $5 stamps on the new multiple-watermarked paper, and with chalk surface, have reached the *M. J.*

Adhesives.

$3, dull blue and black; new paper; chalk surface.
$5, dull green and purple; new paper; chalk surface.

INDIA.—A correspondent assures the *M. J.* that the current 2½ a. and 3 a. do not exist with the "Service" overprint.

Gwalior.—The 2½, 8, and 12 annas King's Head stamps have reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

2½ annas, ultramarine.
8 ,, magenta.
12 ,, purple on red.

LAGOS.—The 1d. value on multiple watermarked and chalky paper has reached *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d., lilac on red; multiple wmk. and chalky paper.

LEVANT (*British Post Offices*).—Several of our contemporaries add the 4d. value to the list of overprinted stamps given on page 218, and Mr. J. A. Tilleard has kindly shown us some stationery with the new overprint.

Adhesive.

4d., brown and green.

Post Cards.

1d., rose; single and reply.

Wrapper.

½d., yellow-green on buff.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—It appears that a few sheets of the 5 c., King, with multiple watermark, were printed with the "Agen-cies" error before it was corrected. It had been supposed this error was limited to the single watermark issues.—*Ewen's Weekly*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Additions to the sets of Postage Due stamps on chalk-surfaced paper are made by the *M. J.*

Postage Due.

1d., emerald-green; perf. 11.
3d. ,, ,, 11 × 11½, 12.

NORTH BORNEO.—The following is taken from the *M. J.*:—

"The clearance sale which commenced last year is being continued, at still more alarming sacrifices; everything in the window is reduced to 4 cents. Whether the premises are coming down as well as the prices, or whether the business is going to be taken over by new proprietors, we are not told, but we sincerely hope that something will happen before long to put an end to all these unnecessary issues."

The surcharge is Type 49 in the Catalogue, and the labels marked down are Nos. 84, 85, and 86.

4 c., in *black*, on $2, dull green.
4 c. ,, ,, $5, mauve.
4 c. ,, ,, $10, brown.

QUEENSLAND.—*The Australian Philatelist* has discovered an unknown perforation in the 1d., truncated Star, of 1868–74. It is

12 × 13, and hitherto the only known compound perforations in this issue are the 2d., 13 × 12 or 12 × 13.

Adhesive.

1d., orange-vermilion ; wmk. truncated Star ; perf. 12 × 13.

ST. LUCIA.—The 1d. value on multiple-watermarked and chalky paper has been shown to *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d., lilac and carmine ; multiple wmk. and chalky paper.

TRANSVAAL.—*Ewen's Weekly* has been informed of the arrival of the 2½d. and 6d. values on the multiple paper, chalk-surfaced, and the 1d. comes to hand from Messrs. Bright and Son, printed in carmine in place of carmine with black centre.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine ; new wmk.
2½d., ultramarine and black ; new wmk. and chalk-surfaced.
6d., orange and black ; new wmk. and chalk-surfaced.

TRINIDAD.—The 1d. and 2½d. stamps on the new paper with chalk surface are announced in *Ewen's Weekly*, and Messrs. Bright and Son have received the 1s. value.

Adhesives.

1d., grey on red ; multiple wmk. and chalk-surfaced.
2½d., lilac on blue ; multiple wmk. and chalk-surfaced.
1s., black and blue on yellow ; new wmk. and chalk-surfaced.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—Messrs. Bright and Son send us some revolutionary stamps issued here.

Ewen's Weekly informs us that these stamps were issued at Fhérissos, in Crete, under the following decree :—

"The Revolutionary Assembly of Cretans decrees :

"Art. I.—A postal service shall be instituted in Crete in the name of the Revolutionary Assembly.

"Art. II.—Postage stamps shall be issued in the quantity of 5400 of each value, 5, 10, 20, 50 l., 1 dr. gold.

"Art. III.—The postage stamps shall be of the following design :—In the upper part it shall have the words 'Prosorinc Kubernicis Kretes—Tax. Uper.' [The latter two words are short for 'Taxudromike Huperesia,' and the whole signifies 'Provisional Government of Crete—Postal Service.'] In the lower part the value of the stamp. In the middle it will have as emblem the victory of Paionius with 'Annexion' below. [Our contemporary translates the word '*Annexion*' or Annexation, but in the illustration the word is clearly the ancient Greek 'enōsis'—modern Greek is *henotes*—which means 'union.'—ED. *E. W. S. N.*]

"The design of the higher values will be square in form, its dimensions in width and height being 29 millimètres.

"The colours of each class of stamps will be the following :—

1st class,	5 lepta,	green,	with emblem	red
2nd „	10 „	red	„	green
3rd „	20 „	red	„	blue
4th „	50 „	violet	„	green
5th „	1 dr.	blue	„	red

"The presidency is intrusted with the present decree.

Secretary : President :
(Signed) C. MANOS.
(Signed) G. PAPPAJAUNAKI."

Postage Stamps.

5 lepta, yellow-green, with emblem in red.
5 „ dark green „ „
5 „ „ without emblem.
10 „ rose, with emblem in green.
20 „ „ „ blue.
50 „ dark violet „ green.
All on white wove paper, imperf.

DENMARK.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 25, 50, and 100 öre of the new King's Head type.

Adhesives.

25 öre, brown ; wmk. Crown ; perf. 13.
50 „ deep violet „ „
100 „ orange-buff „ „

ROUMANIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son send us the 5 bani stamp on tinted paper, perf. 11½, no watermark we believe, and inform us that it is much lighter in shade than earlier supplies. We have, however, nothing handy to compare it with.

Adhesive.

5 bani, pale emerald-green ; no wmk. ; perf. 11½.

SAN MARINO.—Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sent us a specimen of the provisional chronicled on page 218, and we found that it was overprinted "1905," in black, in addition to the altered value.

SWITZERLAND.—Two more values with the new watermark have appeared, and *Ewen's Weekly* lists :—

Adhesives. 20 c., orange ; new watermark.
25 c., blue „ „

TURKEY.—A new issue is chronicled by the *M. J.*

We are told that there is only one set, apparently, for both inland and foreign postage, but the values up to 5 piastres are also issued with a surcharge, in *black*, for use upon printed matter, and two values are printed in *black* on coloured paper for employment as Postage Due stamps.

Adhesives.

5 paras, yellow-buff.	2½ piastres, purple.
10 ,, grey-green.	5 ,, brown.
20 ,, rose.	10 ,, dull orange.
1 piastre, blue.	25 ,, sage-green.
2 piastres, slate.	50 ,, mauve.

For Printed Matter.

5 paras *to* 5 piastres, *inclusive, with* black *surcharge.*

Postage Due Stamps.

1 piastre, black on *carmine.*
2 piastres ,, ,,

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—A correspondent at Rio de Janeiro sends us an entire sheet of the 200 reis, on a new paper, with a watermark, which we gather is to be used in future for all the stamps, as a safeguard against fraud. The watermark is one of those not very satisfactory ones, consisting of an inscription running through the whole sheet, and thus showing only one or two letters or portions of letters in each stamp. The entire inscription in this case is "CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL," in single-line capitals 15 mm. high, and it runs vertically in the sheet before us. The whole inscription appears to be arranged in one line in the paper, but the alternate lines commence opposite the middle of the lines above and below them; thus the first line on our sheet commences with "DOS UNIDOS" and the second with "FEDERAL," and so on, there being nine lines and part of a tenth in the width of the sheet, including margins.

The stamps are of the latest type, with wide spacing, described in February last.—*M. J.*

200 r., deep blue; *watermarked; perf.* 11, 11½.

COSTA RICA.—A provisional is reported in several quarters.

It is stated that the 20 c., lake and black, has been overprinted "UN CENTIMO," in black.

Provisional.

"UN CENTIMO," in black, on 20 c., lake and black.

NICARAGUA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 2 centavos, orange-red, of 1900, surcharged 1 cent. 1904 in blue, which we suppose is new, though dated last year.

Provisional.

1 cent. 1904 in blue, on 2 c., orange-red, of 1900.

PARAGUAY.—Another value to the set dated 1904 is added by the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Adhesive. 2 centavos, orange; dated 1904.

SALVADOR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports another provisional, and also a new value for the 1903 set of Postage Due stamps.

Provisional. "6" on 12 c., slate.
Postage Due. 25 c., greenish blue; 1903 set.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*French Post Offices*).—We understand from the *M. J.* that the 1 c. and 10 c. of Indo-China of 1904 have been overprinted "CHINE" for use in these offices.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive-green.
10 c., rose.

CHINA (*German Post Offices*).—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the current (1902) set of German stamps surcharged in cents and dollars, in addition to the word "China," and *Ewen's Weekly* lists some post cards.

Adhesives.

1 cent on 3 pf., brown.
2 cents on 5 pf., green.
4 ,, 10 pf., carmine.
10 ,, 20 pf., blue.
20 ,, 40 pf., carmine and black.
40 ,, 80 pf. ,, ,, on rose.
½ dollar on 1 mark, carmine.
1 ,, 2 marks, blue.
1½ ,, 3 ,, violet-black.
2½ ,, 5 ,, black and lake.

The overprint is in red on the 3 marks and in black on the other values.

Post Cards.

2 cents on 5 pf., green; single and reply.
4 ,, 10 pf., carmine ,, ,,

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The new set in altered currency listed on page 159 has arrived from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find the colour of the 20 bit to be green, with head in blue and not in grey.

KIAUTSCHOU.—A new set has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The design is that of the 1900 issue, but the value is now given in cents and dollars.

The *I. B. J.* lists some cards.

Adhesives.

1 cent, brown.
2 cents, green.
4 ,, carmine.
10 ,, ultramarine.
20 ,, carmine and black on white.
40 ,, ,, ,, rose.
½ dollar, carmine.
1 ,, blue.
1½ ,, violet-black.
2½ ,, black and carmine.

Post Cards.

2 cents, green; single and reply.
4 ,, carmine ,, ,,

MOROCCO (*German Post Offices*).—A new set is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 1902 set of German stamps have been surcharged "MOROCCO," and value in centimos or pesetas in two lines, in black, on all but the 3 marks, upon which the overprint appears in red.

Adhesives.

3 centimos on 3 pf., brown.
5 ,, 5 pf., green.
10 ,, 10 pf., carmine.
25 ,, 20 pf., blue.
30 ,, 25 pf., orange and black on yellow.
35 centimos on 30 pf., orange and black on buff.
50 ,, 40 pf., carmine and black.
60 ,, 50 pf., lilac and black on buff.
1 peseta on 80 pf., carmine and black on rose.
1 p. 25 c. on 1 mark, carmine.
2 p. 50 c. ,, 2 marks, blue.
3 p. 75 c ,, 3 ,, violet-black.
6 p. 25 c. ,, 5 ,, black and lake.

SPANISH COLONIES.—Some new post cards, dated 1905, are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Post Cards.

10 c., single and reply, red. Fernando Poo.
,, ,, blue. Spanish Guinea.
,, ,, green. Elobey, Annoben y Corisco.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

THE annual meeting was held on 5 October, when the election of the following members was confirmed: Mrs. A. Bather, Messrs. D. P. Davies, H. W. Johnston, G. Herbers, J. W. P. Harte, T. J. White, G. H. Dannatt, J. H. Tite, J. H. Faber, W. Jaggard, F. R. Ginn, L. Alisaffi, C. L. Pickard. Messrs. A. Jones and W. H. M. Marsden were also elected members.

The following programme was approved—

Oct. 17. (Tuesday.) Display: West Indies. W. B. Avery.
Nov. 2. Paper: Turkey. P. T. Deakin.
,, 30. Auction.
Dec. 7. Paper: Notes on Odd Varieties. G. Johnson.
1906.
Jan. 4. Lantern Display. J. A. Margoschis.
Feb. 1. Paper: Greece. T. W. Morris. Display: Seychelles J. W. Heath.
,, 22. Auction.
Mar. 1. Display: British North America. R. Hollick.
,, 22. Paper: China. P. T. Deakin.
Apl. 5. Paper: St. Vincent W. Pimm.
May 3. Display: African Colonies. C. A. Stephenson.

The *Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal of the Society for the next twelve months.

£15 was voted to the Permanent Collection, which now contains 15,579 varieties mounted in Gibbons' Imperial Albums, with blank sheets for miscellaneous varieties, an increase of 3515 for the year.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

The Report and Balance Sheet, showing a cash balance of £74. 13s. 1½d., were approved.

The total value of stamps circulated during the past year was £29,763. 5s. 5d., and the sales have been £3217. 15s. 3d.

Mrs. Bridson, Mrs. Lake, Messrs. Woollacott, Henderson, Larssen, Hollick, Durrant, Brookes, Herbers, were thanked for recent donations to the Permanent Collection, and the list of donors for the year was ordered to be written in the front of the albums.

Mrs. Lake, Messrs. W. Hadlow, C. T. Reed, and J. J. Smith were thanked for donations to the library; as were Messrs. Hadlow, Plumridge and Co., Puttick and Simpson, and Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, for sending priced catalogues for the past year. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, H. L'Estrange Ewen, Alfred Smith and Son, S. C. Skipton, W. Morley, and Th. Lemaire were thanked for the current volumes of their periodicals, and records of the same have been put into the Annual Report, which may be had on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Will members and others kindly note that the address of the Society is 308 Birchfield Road, *not* 208? The number was altered by the authorities eighteen months ago, and I have given repeated notices of it, but many letters are still addressed to the old number, which is now in another postal delivery—indeed, in another county delivery—and so it causes delay.

Lots for the auction on 30 November must reach the Hon. Secretary by 5 November at latest.

Colonial and foreign collectors and dealers, having nice stamps for sale or exchange, are welcomed, in addition to home philatelists of good standing.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Programme of Meetings for 1905-6.

1905.
Oct. 17. Display with Notes: The Unpaid Letter, Newspaper, and F.M. Stamps of France. Franz Reichenheim.
Nov. 21. Display with Notes: West Australia. L. L. R. Hausburg.
Dec. 18. Display with Notes: Liberia. H. L. Hayman.

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Jan. 16. Display with Notes: Ceylon. Baron Anthony de Worms.
Display with Notes: Rarities of Mexico. Rudolph Frentzel.
Feb. 20. Display with Notes: Straits Settlements. A. Bagshawe.
Mar. 29. Display with Notes: Tasmania. R. B. Yardley.
Apl. 17. Display with Notes: Uruguay (Second Part). Thos. Wm. Hall.
Display: Colonials. Robt. Reid.
May (?). Annual Dinner.
,, 15. Annual Meeting.

Promises for Papers and Displays are regarded as conditional. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Junior Philatelic Society.

THE opening meeting for the season of the Junior Philatelic Society was an earnest of the continuance of the splendid attendances of last year. One hundred and twenty-three members and four visitors were present during the evening. A small party assembled as early as half-past five for tea and exchange, and by shortly after six o'clock some three-score of exchangers had assembled in the hall, and the exchanging was brisk. By eight, when the formal meeting commenced, there was a full muster. After passing the minutes, it was announced that forty-eight members had been elected during the summer months, and then the meeting proceeded to the election of fifty-eight members, bringing the total up to 526.

The President delivered an instructive address, full of sound advice to the young collector; and at the conclusion Mr. James Feeney proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Melville for his address, and incidentally congratulated him on the excellent programme which he had been responsible for preparing for the season. It presented a really remarkable variety of philatelic entertainment, and was in every way worthy of the position of the Society as the largest in this country. Mr. C. B. Purdom seconded, and the vote was carried with enthusiastic applause.

The Vice-President, Mr. Bertram Poole, next gave an interesting chat on the stamps of British Somaliland, the types of which he illustrated in many cases by means of sketches on a blackboard. The lecture was further illustrated by a choice display of the stamps. Mr. Poole was cordially thanked on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Halliday.

A most surprising item was that which had been concealed under the unassuming title of "The Gentle Art of Stamp Collecting," in which Mr. C. B. Purdom introduced an entirely new presentation of the mysteries of Philately and the commonplaces of stamp collecting. The keynote to this remarkable paper was perhaps contained in the sentence: "The collector is the materialist and the philatelist the mystic; stamp collecting is a business and Philately a religion."

The ideals of Mr. Purdom are perhaps far removed from the actualities of present-day stamp collecting and Philately—yet the appreciation of his carefully-considered (or shall we say inspired?) utterances was enthusiastic. The meeting unanimously accorded Mr. Purdom a very hearty vote of thanks for his thoughtful paper.

Announcements were made with regard to the permanent collection of gifts acknowledged by Mr. R. Halliday, the curator; to the library by Mr. E. A. Smart, the librarian; and the forgery collection by Mr. H. Lee, the Secretary of the Expert Committee.

The next meeting was announced for 21 October, as the Nelson Centenary meeting, when there will be read a paper on "Posts in Nelson's Time," by the President; a paper and display on English telegraph companies and their stamps, by Mr. R. Halliday; and a display of Cape Colony by Mr. Ernest Heginbottom. Members who are able to attend should endeavour to bring their entries for the Great Britain competitive contest for 4 November, so that they may be handed in to Mr. R. Shepherd, Secretary of the Examining Committee, in good time. Mr. Shepherd will be in attendance from 6.10 on 21 October to receive entries in both classes—(*a*) for collectors over twenty-one, (*b*) under twenty-one. Every member is urged to enter his collection of Great Britain, and as arrangement (not extent) is the chief qualification for the Society's diploma, small collections will be equally eligible with large ones.

No tickets are being issued for meetings this season, but visitors are always heartily welcomed. Members will receive no further notice of the meetings on 21 October and 4 November, so they should enter these dates in their diaries so as not to overlook them.

Annual subscriptions (1s. 6d.) are now due, and members renewing same are urgently invited by the Publication Committee to send an extra 1s. 1d. for the President's new and beautifully illustrated handbook on the *Stamps of the United States of America*, the price of which will be raised to 1s. 7d. (post-free) on publication. The book will be ready in October, and therefore those who desire copies at the subscription rate of 1s. (post-free 1s. 1d.) must order them at once.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Syllabus—Session 1905-6.

1905.

Sept. 29. Opening Meeting and Exhibition.
Oct. 6. Elementary Discussion: Antigua. Opened by J. H. Taylor.
,, 13. Display, with Notes: Tonga. J. H. Abbott.
,, 20. Elementary Discussion: Barbados. Opened by G. L. Campbell, jun.
,, 27. Paper: Chili from 1867. R. Albrecht.

Nov. 3. Elementary Discussion: Bahamas and Bermuda. Opened by J. H. Abbott.
,, 10. Display, with Notes: U.S.A. W. W. Munn.
,, 17. Elementary Discussion: Dominica and Jamaica. Opened by J. S. Gee.
,, 24. Display, with Notes: Orange Free State. W. D. Beckton.
Dec. 1. Elementary Discussion: Grenada. Opened by R. F. Chance.
,, 8. Paper: Russia. G. B. Duerst.
,, 15. Elementary Discussion: Montserrat and St. Christopher. Opened by J. H. Abbott.

1906.

Jan. 12. Exhibition of Errors (limited to twelve by each Member).
,, 19. Elementary Discussion: Nevis. Opened by C. H. Coote.
,, 26. Display, with Notes: Wurtemberg. J. C. North.
Feb. 2. Lecture by F. J. Melville, Athenæum, 6-30 p.m.
,, 7 *(Wednesday)*. Dinner, 6-30 p.m.
,, 16. Elementary Discussion: St. Lucia and Tobago. Opened by F. J. Beazley.
,, 23. Paper: The Outsider's View of Philately. J. H. Abbott.
Mar. 2. Elementary Discussion: St. Vincent. Opened by W. W. Munn.
,, 9. Display, with Notes: English Officials. I. J. Bernstein.
,, 16. Elementary Discussion: Trinidad. Opened by G. F. H. Gibson.
,, 23. Paper: Sicily. W. D. Beckton.
,, 30. Elementary Discussion: Turk's Islands and Virgin Islands. Opened by W. W. Munn.
Apl. 6. Display, with Notes: Holland. R. F. Chance.

Members are particularly requested to bring to the meetings their stamps of the countries under discussion.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE annual general meeting of the above Society was held at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on Monday, 9 October, 1905, at 8 p.m.

Present: Messrs. J. Walker, Andrew Henderson, James Baxter, N. M. Berrie, R. Kerr, James Pursell, J. Humphries, F. Chalmers, J. P. Mackenzie, Alex. Miller, and R. W. Findlater.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on Monday, 10 April, 1905, were read and approved.

The Secretary gave a short report of the progress made by the Society during the past session, stating that a great improvement had been made in every branch of the Society's work.

The following office-bearers were elected for the session 1905 6: President, Mr. J. Walker; Vice-President, Mr. Andrew Henderson; Committee, Messrs. N. M. Berrie, J. MacGregor, W. S. W. Morrison, and James Pursell; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, R. W. Findlater.

It was arranged to hold the following meetings and displays during the session.

1905.

Nov. 13. Grenada. Mr. J. MacGregor, W.S.
Dec. 11. Great Britain. Mr. R. Kerr.

1906.

Jan. 8. Australasia. Mr. Baxter and Mr. W. Bonnar.
Feb. 12. Scandinavia. Mr. N. M. Berrie and Mr. J. Walker.
Mar. 12. Paper. Mr. T. A. M'Intyre.
Apl. 9. General Display.
May 14. Social.

R. W. FINDLATER, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

30 BUCKINGHAM TERRACE, EDINBURGH,
10 *October*, 1905.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

FOUNDED IN 1892.

NUMBER of members, upwards of 300. Four packets circulated on the 20th of each month. Average value of each packet, about £620; average number of sheets in each packet, forty. Collectors of all grades are eligible for membership, but satisfactory references are required in every case. Members who do not contribute sheets, but are good buyers, are welcomed. No annual subscription. Entrance fee, 2s. On receipt of the packets from circulation, sheets are returned and balances are submitted with the least possible delay.

Philatelists will find the Suburban Club to be a capital medium for the disposal of duplicates and for the acquisition of new varieties on advantageous terms.

For full information as to rules, etc., application should be made to the Secretary,
H. A. SLADE, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A VERY interesting meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society took place on Tuesday, Mr. C. R. Schuler in the chair. Amongst the new stamps shown were several of the new British South Africa Company, on which a fine view of the Victoria Falls is depicted. These were exhibited by Mr. M. Neuburger. Mr. C. R. Schuler showed a very fine specimen of the 12 pence black Canada, used. This is a very fine stamp, and probably a second copy is not to be found in Africa. The auditor then presented the balance sheet. The exhibition for the evening was British North America. The fine collection shown by Mr. A. J. Cohen outclassed all other exhibits. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to this gentleman. Mr. G. C. Herbert has kindly consented to exhibit his fine collection of African stamps on Tuesday the 14th inst. This gentleman will show his Transvaal and British East African stamps, and a fortnight later Orange Free State or Orange River Colony and Natal stamps. As is well known, this collection is one of the finest in South Africa. The Society extend a cordial welcome to ladies and gentlemen interested in Philately. Their meetings are held at the Masonic Temple,

Plein Street. It was unanimously resolved to invite those members of the British Association who are interested in Philately to a special meeting of the Society at which an exhibition of choice African stamps of great rarity will be arranged. The Secretary was instructed to consult the Secretary of the Reception Committee, and further details were to be left in the hands of the eminent philatelists of Johannesburg to secure a really fine exhibition.

Collectors' Club.

THE one hundred and twentieth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, May 8th, 1905. Present: Messrs. Dewing, Gregory, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morgenthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of the United States submitted their report, which was approved as read, and the committee discharged with thanks.

Upon opening the envelopes containing the names of the exhibitors, it was found that the gold medal had been awarded to Mr. G. H. Worthington; the silver medal to Mr. S. G. Rich; the bronze medal to Mr. Hendrickson; and honourable mention to Mr. W. H. Randall.

The applications of Messrs. H. Wesley Legg, Philipp Kosack, and N. W. Taussig having been posted the required length of time, were balloted upon, and they were declared unanimously elected subscribing members of the Club.

The reception committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that they had called upon the Earl of Crawford and informed him that the Club had elected him to honorary membership, and had also arranged for the exhibition of his fine collection of U.S. at the Club on Wednesday evening, May 10th, when a reception will be given the Earl to meet the members and their friends.

A committee of three, composed of Messrs. Joseph S. Rich, J. C. Morgenthau, and Albert Perrin, was appointed to make arrangements for the reception and collation. ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

THE one hundred and twenty-third meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, August 14th, 1905.

Present: Messrs. Dewing, Luff, and Scott.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, the meeting was called to order with Mr. Scott in the chair and Mr. Luff acting as Secretary. The report of the Treasurer, showing a cash balance in bank of $563.33, was approved as read. The House Committee's report was read and approved.

THE hundred and twenty-fourth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, September 11th, 1905.

Present: Messrs. Dewing, Luff, and Scott.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, the meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m., with Mr. Scott in the chair and Mr. Luff acting as Secretary. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The Secretary read a number of communications.

The resignation of Mr. B. Loewy was received and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $430.94, was approved as read.

The application of Mr. F. H. Warland having been posted the required length of time, he was duly elected a subscribing member of the Club.

JOHN N. LUFF, *Secretary pro tem.*

The Market.

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

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 28 and 29 September, 1905.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.", trifle cut into *	4	15	0
Ditto, 1d., black, with red Maltese Cross obliteration, an entire reconstructed sheet of 240	3	9	0
Ditto, a similar reconstructed sheet, but obliterated with Maltese Cross in black	3	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4d., rose, block of four*	5	5	0
Great Britain, 1872, 6d., chestnut	5	5	0
Ditto, 1867–80, 2s., dull blue, vert. pair *	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., deep blue,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown £2. 8s. and	2	12	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. Anchor £3. 12s. 6d. and	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, wmk. Maltese Cross, pair	3	12	6
Ditto, £5, blued paper, registered postmark	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1887, 4d., green and brown, variety no coloured lines in triangular spaces in figures	2	2	0
Ditto, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 1s., green*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901–2, 1s., green and scarlet, horizontal pair	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887–92, £1, green	2	2	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen's Head, 5d., pair	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	6	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, ditto, ditto	4	17	6
Ditto, Army Telegraphs, £5,* mint	5	0	0
Cyprus, 1d., red, Plate 174*	2	8	0
Ditto, 30 paras on 1d., red, Plate 217	2	0	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 48 c.*	3	10	0
Ditto, "On Service," King's Head, the set of six complete in mint pairs, of which the 2 c., 5 c., 15 c., and 25 c. are horizontal and the others vertical	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, the set of six complete,* mint	2	2	0
India, first issue, 2 annas, green,* block of four	2	8	0
Japan, 1874, 6 sen, purple-brown on thin native laid paper, Plate 11*	5	0	0
Griqualand, large G, in black, on 6d., lilac, Types 7 and 12*	3	15	0
Nyassa, 1901, 150 reis, black and orange-brown, error, centre inverted, used	3	0	0
Orange River Colony, raised stops, 2d., bright lilac, error, inverted surcharge,* mint, Gibbons' No. 175*a*	4	15	0
Swazieland, ½d., grey, vertical pair used on piece with inverted surcharges, the top stamp has also the "d" of "Swazieland" omitted	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine, error "Swaz," used	2	10	0
Ditto, 2d., bistre, error "Swazielan" inverted, used	2	2	0
Ditto, 5s., slate-blue, error "Swazielan," used	2	10	0
Transvaal, pelure paper, 1d., orange-red, with wide roulette	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., blue, with fine roulette*	2	12	0
Ditto, 6d., dull blue, ditto, stout paper*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1877, "V. R. TRANSVAAL" surcharged in red, 3d., lilac, imperforate*	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, with full wide roulettes, and double at bottom	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, with inverted surcharge, unused, and very fine; an extreme rarity	105	0	0
Trinidad, 1852–60, lithographed, 1d., blue, medium impressions, used on pieces £2. 6s. and	2	10	0
Do., 1d., deep blue, coarse impression, used on piece	2	10	0
Fiji Islands, 1874, 2d., in black, on 6d., rose, with Gothic V.R., slightly defective	3	3	0
Tonga Service stamps, 1893, surcharged "G.F.B." in carmine, the set of 5*	3	15	0
Victoria, 1858, 2s., green, rouletted	2	0	0
Collection: 7077	32	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 26 and 27 September, 1905.

Bergedorf, 1861, 3 sch., black on rose,* thinned	3	3	0
Finland, 1866, 10 p., purple-brown on lilac,* mint	5	0	0
Great Britain, 4d., rose-carmine on white, Medium Garter,* part gum	6	10	0
Ditto, 1½d., lilac-rose on *bleuté*, block of four,* mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 9d., bistre, Plate 3, with hair lines*	51	0	0
Ditto, 1867–80, 10d., red-brown, Plate 2	16	10	0
Ditto, 1872–3, 6d., buff, Plate 13, defective	9	9	0
Ditto, 8d., brown,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 10s., blue, on *bleuté**	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, King's Head, 5s., carmine*	21	0	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," 10d., purple and scarlet,* mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	3	0	0
Ditto, "Govt. Parcels," 1d., lilac, *inverted overprint*	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1891–1901, 1s., green and scarlet, ditto	21	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1s., green and scarlet	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 5d., purple and ultramarine	5	5	0
Ditto, Levant, 1885, 2s. 6d., lilac on *bleuté*,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Army Telegraphs, 1895, £5, lilac	5	0	0
Italy, Estero, 1874, 30 c., brown, all four corners unaltered, small tear	10	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓, black on green,* minute tear	4	10	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 c., grey-lilac	2	15	0
Ceylon, 10d., vermilion, imperf.	3	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, clean-cut perfs.	4	4	0
India, 1854, 4 anna, strip of four of the rare printing, on envelope	8	0	0
Ditto, 1866, Service, 2 annas*	3	15	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 5s., green	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., scarlet £3. 10s. and	3	15	0
Ditto (Mafeking), set of nineteen varieties	9	10	0
Lagos, single CA, 2s. 6d. and 5s. *	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 10s.,* ditto	5	5	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., orange, early	5	15	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1 *	6	10	0
Suez Canal, set of four, *used*, with Expert Committee's opinion	10	10	0
Canada, 12d., black, good copy, but rather heavy postmark	40	0	0
Ditto, 10d., blue, thin paper *	5	10	0
New Brunswick, Connell, 5 c., brown,* thinned	10	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-ver.*	4	10	0
St. Vincent, 1883–4, CA, perf. 12, 4d., bright blue,* mint	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 6d., yell.-green, pair,* mint	3	5	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16,* mint	3	12	6
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut round *	16	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta	11	5	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., No. 10, small tear	8	8	0
Ditto, 1876, CC, 4 c., blue, perf. 12½,* mint	5	5	0
New South Wales Laureated, 3d., yellow-green on blue *	5	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, half of 1s., green, used as 6d., on entire	4	5	0
Ditto, 3d., lilac, serrated perfs., slightly clipped	7	7	0
Victoria, 1857–63, wmk. Star, 1d., green, rouletted at left side *	8	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., gold-bronze	4	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 21 and 22 September, 1905.

Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	12	6
Ditto, 10s., grey-green, wmk. Cross, pair	2	4	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen's Head, 10d.	3	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2d., strip of three	2	4	0
Afghanistan, 1875–6, 1 rupee, black*	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, sunar, brown*	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, brown*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ rupee, brown*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, brown, a little cut at top *.	2	0	0
Ditto, 1876–7, ½ rupee, black*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, black*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1878, June, shahi, black*	2	2	0
India, 1855, blue paper, 4 a., pair *	2	0	0
Cape triangulars, 1s., yellow-green, pair on entire	2	6	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early state, rather close	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red on bluish, early state	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on white, worn plate, horizontal pair	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange-red on yellowish, vertical pair, on entire	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, worn plate	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, dark blue, large fillet	4	0	0
New Republic, on granite, undated, with Arms, 2d., a horizontal strip of three, the centre stamp being *tête-bêche*, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., a mint *tête-bêche* pair, uncatalogued	3	0	0
Orange River Colony, "V. R. I.", mixed stops, 6d., carmine*	3	3	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	4	0	0
Fiji, 1872, plain "V. R.", 12 cents on 6d., Gibbons' 37	2	10	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	2	15	0

* * *

Sale of 5 and 6 October, 1905.

Cyprus, 1903, King's Head, single CA, set of ten,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 225, mint block of four	5	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 9d., straw, the hair lines variety, a little defective	5	0	0
Ditto, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 1s., green,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901–2, 1s., green and scarlet,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1884, 5s., carmine*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, marone, Orb,* "Specimen"	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, ditto, Crowns,* ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d.,*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d.,* ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 5d.*	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green and red*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d.,* mint	6	15	0
Holland, 1867, perf. 10, 15 c., chest-nut	2	4	0
Roumania, 1858, on bluish wove, 5 paras,* mint	5	0	0
Natal, single CA, £5, King's Head, postally used	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £10, ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.", £5, green,* mint	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 12, 8d., orange	3	7	6
Ditto, "O.S.", in black, on 10s., carmine, perf. 10, Gibbons' 670*a*,* mint	7	10	0
Ditto, "O.S.", in black, on 20s., Gibbons' 697,* with gum, but pinholed, and with ink spot	3	7	6
Queensland, perf. 13, 1s., red-violet*	5	10	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow *	5	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. NOVEMBER, 1905. No. 167.

The Changes in Colonial Stamps.

THE remarkable and unexpected changes in the manufacture of our Colonial postage stamps have created a sensation that it is idle to ignore. Every reader of the philatelic journals, or frequenter of stamp-collecting circles, recognizes that a new order of things has been created which may be of far-reaching consequence as regards Philately.

For many years the flow of Colonial varieties meandered on peacefully, and the change of the perforations from 12½ to 14, and subsequently that of the watermark from C C and Crown to C A, being spread over a fair number of years, gave collectors a liberal amount of breathing time. The death of the Queen, however, naturally called forth a sweeping change of design which it was fondly hoped would continue without much alteration as long as His Majesty should be spared to reign over us. This peaceful dream, however, has been ruthlessly ended by the unlooked-for apparition of the multiple watermark, and this again is threatened with a short life by the apparent intention of Messrs. De La Rue to adopt the chalk-surfaced paper. We have in some Colonies already, and may well have ere long in all, three, if not four, distinct varieties—all rapidly succeeding each other and doubtless frequently overlapping, i.e. King's Head watermark C A and Crown, King's Head multiple watermark, King's Head (possibly) watermark C A and Crown on chalky paper, King's Head multiple watermark on chalky paper. Such a prospect extended over the vast quantities of stamps issued for Great Britain and the Colonies, may well give us all cause to think both furiously and frequently. For the general collector there is obviously only one course—he must be taught in his albums and catalogues to collect simply Queen's Heads and King's Head's—including only any changes of design or colour—and to ignore everything else.

For the specialist it is however "quite another pair of sleeves." He may well hesitate whether he should leave King's Heads alone, collect them and nothing else, or else, as we fear many are doing, speculate in all the later

issues in the hope of getting out at the top story, and perhaps letting others in at the bottom. We are not of the opinion, held apparently by a good many, that all recent issues are bound to be valuable, but there are doubtless some already, and apparently there will be many more, caused by these recent rapid changes, that will appreciate rapidly, and, in some instances, become valuable stamps. It should, however, be borne in mind by the "rushers-in" that these will be the exceptions and not the rule, and that it generally takes a long time before a stamp is—so to say—crystallized into a practical cash convertible value. Stamps, like men, are rarely appreciated at their true value until they have long passed out of existence. The "investment" in recent issues may, therefore, well be one for the benefit of posterity, but the average man far more enjoys the spending of his moneys than their settlement for that of his descendants. Briefly, however, the values of colonial issues are in the melting pot, and it remains to be seen how far they will resolve themselves into their constituent elements—and how much gold will be found among the dross!

Philatelic Researches in Australia.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on November 10th, 1905.



THE stamps of the Australian Colonies have for many years received much attention from a large number of collectors; and so much has been written about them that it will most likely be thought presumptuous to attempt anything further. Philatelists in the past have had many advantages over the unfortunate students of the present day. Sydney Views could be got in quantities almost for the asking, and these and other stamps of colonial production had to be plated. Catalogues contained next to nothing in the way of information as to scarce varieties, and altogether the collector of fifteen or twenty years ago had a very good time.

Nowadays the student has to choose between the collection of shades, watermarks, and perforations of current issues or the minor varieties of modern surcharges, occasionally apparently, but *never* intentionally, made for his benefit (this latter is a subject which must be very tenderly handled!), and the few remaining crumbs of knowledge that may be gathered from the earlier issues.

In the case of Australian stamps it is very difficult to know on what to start. There are a few stamps that still have to be plated, but these are of appalling difficulty, otherwise they would have been done long ago. There is still something to be learnt about certain of the perforating machines, and it is chiefly with regard to these latter that I have been able to get any fresh information.

Mr. J. A. Tilleard was good enough to obtain for me letters of introduction to the various postmasters, who were most courteous and obliging, and gave every facility for seeing anything of interest.

Before commencing to read these notes I should like to point out that a great deal is the result of the work and study of the stamps themselves for some years—for instance, the classification of the perforations of the unwatermarked stamps of Queensland—and the information obtained in Australia in some cases merely served to verify and complete these theories.

I have purposely omitted all mention of New Zealand, because the subject of the Perkins Bacon plates alone would take up the whole of one of our evenings, and there are several other points of great interest about the stamps of that country which require separate treatment.

The various colonies will be taken in alphabetical order.

New South Wales.—I was particularly anxious to discover impressions of the two plates of the 2d., "diadem" series, but unfortunately none had been kept. In the case of the second plate we know the positions of the retouched stamps, Nos. 44, 45, 56, 57, on the sheet. Dr. Houison fortunately noted the retouched varieties on that plate, which are, as will be seen from the numbers, in a block of four. The positions of the retouches on the first plate will remain unknown until more blocks and pairs containing retouches are discovered.

I specially mention the subject of these retouches, as it is hoped that the N.S.W. portion of the Society's works on Australian stamps will soon go to press, and the Publication Committee would be glad to see any blocks or pairs containing retouches.

I was shown the old steel plates of the 3d., 5d., and 5s. values; the first of these was actually being printed from during my visit. They are all three in a wonderful state of preservation, and none of them have ever been retouched.

I also saw the die of the present ½d. stamp. This had been made by drilling out the lower corners and the word "ONE" in the die of the 1d., 1862, De La Rue type, and inserting plugs with the figure "½" and the word "HALF" in the corresponding places. Some of the old perforating machines have been altered several times from single-line to "comb" machines, and again to perforate with the letters O S, etc., stamps for official correspondence.

Up till 1902 there were two machines perforating 11½, 12, but in October of that year one was altered so as to perforate the letters $\frac{\text{O S}}{\text{NSW}}$.*

Attempts have been made to separate stamps perforated by these two machines prior to that date, but inasmuch as careful examination of pulls from both shows that for short distances on each the perforations gauge sometimes nearly 11½ and sometimes nearly 12, it is quite obvious that any attempt at subdivision is both unnecessary and impossible.

In a length of 30 cm. in one machine we have 177 pins, and in the other 175 pins; or, roughly, in a length of six inches one machine has only one more pin than the other!†

* At first there were ten holes in the letter "S," eleven in the letter "N," and thirteen in the letter "W." The pins were soon altered, and at present there are eight, ten, and eleven respectively.

† Since writing these notes Major Evans has referred at considerable length to this subject in his Editorial in the *Monthly Journal* for October, 1905.

Messrs. Bacon and Napier in the *Monthly Journal*, June, 1904, describe five comb-machines, two gauging 12 by 11½, two 11 by 12, and one 12 by 12. These were all originally guillotine machines, and the three latter have been altered again. One now perforates 12 by 11½, and the other two the letters O S, G R respectively.

I now give a list of the perforating machines at present in use :—

Maker's name.	Nature of perforation.	
1. Harrild and Sons . .	Single line, barely 12 .	(Used for the 3d., 5d., 5s. old type, and the later 10s. and £1.)
2. „ „ . .	„ „ 11 .	
3. „ „ . .	Side comb, 12 by 11⅝ . (perforating one vertical row at a time)	formerly single line.
4. „ „ . .	„ „ .	„
5. „ „ . .	„ „ .	„
6. „ „ . .	G R . . .	„
7. John Close, of Sydney .	O S / N S W . . .	
8. „ „ .	O S . . .	Barely 12
9. J. G. Nash, of Adelaide .	Horizontal comb, 12 by 11⅝ (used for 1d. value only)	

The latter machine works on a different principle from all the others, which are treadle machines. It is worked by hand and looks very much like a mangle, the sheet of stamps being moved forward automatically after each row has been perforated.

Queensland.—At Brisbane there was not much to be found. All the old dies, plates, stereos, and lithographic stones have been destroyed, and this is perhaps just as well: there is no danger of any reprints appearing. I had several long conversations with Mr. Costin, who has been connected with the Lithographic Department for many years. He quite well remembers the transfers being made for the 4d. and 5s. values from the 3d. and 1s. plates in 1866, and the later 4d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1.

During the course of conversation mention was made of the paper with faintly impressed watermark Q and Crown, sometimes called the "secret mark" paper. This Mr. Costin assured me was not produced by any secret process, but was accidentally discovered when passing a wet sheet of plain paper along with a sheet of the Crown and Q paper through the press. The watermark was impressed on the plain paper, and it was afterwards found that the watermark could also be impressed if the paper was dry, and that as many as ten sheets of plain paper could be thus treated with one sheet of watermarked paper.

He also explained, with reference to the unsuccessful attempts made about 1899 to supersede perforating by rouletting, that the process was performed by means of lengths of printer's rule notched and fixed up on edge, and then passed with the sheets of stamps to be rouletted through the press,

so that the whole sheet was rouletted at one operation. The edges of the rule were sometimes blacked, in order that it might be easier to see whether the stamps had been rouletted. This explains the variety "rouletted in black as well as white." As is well known, the process was most unsatisfactory, and more than half the sheets were returned and perforated.

There are several of the old perforating machines in existence. One had been sent to British New Guinea, but with the help of Mr. Costin I was able to procure a pull from it. It gauges 13, and it is, I believe, the first perforating machine used in the colony by Thos. Ham, who moved from Melbourne in 1862, and printed and perforated the first Queensland stamps produced in the colony, after the plates had been sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

Messrs. Van Weenan and Smyth were good enough to give me pulls from the various machines, which they had obtained at earlier dates, and by putting together all the information obtained by comparing these, it is possible to give a sort of explanation to the various perforations found in the stamps of Queensland between 1862 and 1867. Whether the explanation is entirely satisfactory must be left for philatelists to decide. The question of these perforations, described in catalogues as "12½ to 13 square holes," and "13 round holes," has always seemed to me most unsatisfactory.

The "12½ to 13 square holes" perforation must, I think, be subdivided into—

(1) 13 (sometimes nearly 13¼) roughly punctured holes, and
(2) 12½ (sometimes 12¾) square clean-cut holes.

The former, in the case of the stamps on soft, unwatermarked paper, generally looks like a pin-perforation, but in the case of the stamps on the "small star" and "script" watermark paper it is rather more square and clean, but still very rough.

The earliest shades, such as the 1d., Indian red, and the 2d., pale blue, of the unwatermarked stamps, are only found perforated "13 roughly punctured holes" all round, and thus it is evident that this was the first machine. After some time the pins and bed-plate became so worn that they had to be altered, and we then find the larger round perforation generally with the circular pieces of paper imperfectly punched out.

No further alteration was made to this machine, which was used in this state for the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 5s. stamps on unwatermarked paper, and for all values on the "truncated star," and on the "Q and Crown" paper up to 1879. A few years ago it was sent to British New Guinea.

The second perforation, the "12½ square clean-cut holes," was only used for the *horizontal* lines, and this is explained by the fact that the machine was not wide enough to take the entire length of a sheet from the Perkins-Bacon plates. This machine was afterwards converted into a triple cutter or "comb machine," and was long enough to perforate the vertical columns of the stamps of 1890 and subsequent issues. It was out of use between the years 1868 and 1890.

The third machine, which was introduced about the year 1874, is capable of perforating a length of 25 inches, and is worked by a treadle. It is still in

existence, and the gauge has not been altered. It is still used for perforating the large high-value stamps, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1.

The fourth is a rotary machine with the gauge of 9½. This is also still in existence. It is still in the Government office, and was not sent out to British New Guinea as is sometimes thought. The fifth is a modern machine, and was originally a vertical triple cutter, or "comb machine," gauging 12½, but the "teeth," that is to say the lines of pins that perforate the stamps horizontally, were set too wide apart, and consequently the sheets were unevenly perforated. The "teeth" were removed, and it then became a single-line machine gauging 12½, and is now used for perforating some of the fiscal stamps.

LIST OF QUEENSLAND PERFORATING MACHINES.

1. Single-line hand machine, length 19¾ inches, perforating
   (*a*) Rough holes, sometimes like pin-perfs, gauging about 13–13¼.
   (*b*) Fitted with new pins perforating round holes, same gauge.
2. Single-line treadle machine, length 12¾ inches,
   (*a*) Perforating square clean-cut holes, gauging about 12½–12¾.
   (*b*) Altered to (vertical) triple cutter or comb machine.
3. Single-line treadle machine, length 25 inches, perforating round holes gauging 12.
4. Single-line wheel machine, perforating round clean-cut holes gauging 9½.
5. (*a*) Vertical triple cutter or comb machine (treadle) gauging about 12¾.
   (*b*) Altered to single-line machine; same gauge.

The vertical triple cutters perforate the top, bottom, and one side of each stamp. In order to prevent one of the side margins of the sheet from being left unperforated, the sheets seem sometimes to have been turned round and put in again. This accounts for the fact that there are generally two vertical lines of perforation on one side of each sheet.

(*To be continued.*)

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

AT the invitation of the Executive Committee the following gentlemen have consented to act as judges at the forthcoming Exhibition: Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Major Evans, Lieutenant Napier, R.N., Dr. Diena, Dr. Kloss, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. The Committee expect shortly to be able to announce the names of two other judges representing France and the United States of America.

Various questions having been raised as to the exact meaning of certain rules and regulations contained in the Prospectus, the Committee have directed their attention to the matter, and beg to offer the following observations for the guidance of intending exhibitors.

1. Those who have intimated a desire to enter the same exhibit in more than one Class are referred to the note at the foot of the last page of the

Prospectus. It is there clearly stated that no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section, and it may be added that this rule applies to all Classes, the Championship included.

2. The cards which the Committee are prepared to supply to applicants will be charged for at the rate of 1s. per dozen, postage extra.

3. The General Collections referred to in Class VII. must be contained in albums that provide printed descriptions for each stamp, the method whereby the pages are bound together being immaterial. Supplements, issued in connexion with printed albums, if shown with the albums, must appear in Class VII., even although printed spaces for each stamp may not be provided in such supplements.

4. General Collections referred to in Class VIII. must be contained in blank albums that have not been published with descriptions for stamps; it is immaterial, however, whether the albums have a heading on each page with the name of a country or not.

5. The Committee have decided that the word "country" is to include the word "colony," Exhibits therefore in Classes VII. and VIII. must consist of not less than twenty-five countries and (or) colonies.

6. A question has arisen as to the meaning of the words "without limit as to number," contained in Section 1 of Classes VII. and VIII. The Committee rule these words to mean "without limitation, provided the number exceeds 10,000"; therefore exhibits exceeding 10,000 must be entered in Section 1, and exhibits of less than 5000 stamps must be included in Section 3.

7. To prevent misapprehension, attention is specially called to the note in the Prospectus which provides that Special Collections in Classes I. to VI. must be shown in separate exhibits. Thus an exhibitor, showing more than one of the countries named in any particular Section, must enter as many exhibits as he shows countries, except in the case of countries specifically named as being grouped together: for example, in Class II., Section 2, where Italy and States and Germany and States, and in Class IV., Section 3, where Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are bracketed together, and in Class V., Section 1, where Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria, are placed together, etc. etc. Exhibits for the Championship Class must conform to the grouping as set out in the various sections of Classes I. to VI. Collectors are requested to enter specialized countries in Classes I. to VI., and not to group them together for entry in Class VIII.

The Executive Committee have much pleasure in notifying that the Philatelic Society of Sweden (Sveriges Filatelist-Forening) are giving their cordial support to the Exhibition, and that Consul Sixten Keyser and Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the President and the Secretary of that Society, have joined the General Committee.

The Executive Committee propose to invite other philatelists to join the General Committee, and the names of those who accept their invitation will be published at a later date.

(By order of the Committee.)

(Signed) H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

17th November, 1905. L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Asst. Hon. Sec.*

Occasional Notes.

SIR W. B. AVERY, BART.

THE inclusion of Mr. Avery's name in the last list of the birthday honours granted by His Majesty will cause great gratification to all his friends. Sir William Beilby Avory, Bart., as he must henceforth be known, is one of our oldest and most esteemed collectors, for many years has been a member of the London Philatelic Society, while he is President of the Birmingham Society. Sir William is a collector imbued with the ideas of the collector of early days, who not only acquired fine stamps, but was always willing to show them to his less fortunate *confrères;* and most of us have, therefore, been privileged to see a good portion of his magnificent collection, either at philatelic meetings or exhibitions. Amongst very many superb philatelic treasures that Sir W. B. Avery possesses are notably the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius, in unused state, which certainly rank among the great classic rarities of Philately.

It would ill become us to dilate upon the merits of the new baronet, which are indeed known to a very wide circle of friends, but we are confident that every one in the philatelic world will re-echo our congratulations to Sir William on this signal and well-merited honour, coupled with the sincere wish that he may be spared for very many years to enjoy the title bestowed upon him by his sovereign.

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

AT the desire of a gentleman holding a prominent position in the philatelic world we give publicity to the remarks following, in the hope that the queries therein contained may elicit some response :—

"When a country belonging to the International Postal Union decides on issuing a new postage stamp, a number of copies of the proposed stamp, usually overprinted "Specimen," are forwarded to the International Postal Bureau at Berne, to be by that body distributed amongst the other countries in the Union. Presumably these specimen copies are sent out for the purposes of informing the P.O. officials that the new stamp is a *bona fide* Government issue, and for subsequent reference. Three copies of each specimen stamp have been in this manner forwarded to the P.M.G. of the United Kingdom for several years past. Where are they all now? Have they all been carefully conserved in a Post Office Official Collection in London, or does such a collection exist? Or have they been distributed, one copy to England, one to Scotland, and one to Ireland, as would appear to be the intention of the Bureau at Berne in sending them? A complete collection of these specimen stamps, with the dates of arrival, would form an exceedingly interesting and valuable philatelic record. If it does not exist, public property has been lost. The matter is certainly worthy of the attention of our P.M.G."

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS BULL.

THE news of this occurrence, which took place on the 5th of last month, will be received with general regret in all stamp circles in this country. The names of Mr. Thomas Bull and of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, are intimately associated with Philately, and the influence exercised thereon by the past and present members of that well-known firm is a matter of historic interest.

It was largely due to the initiative of the late Mr. Douglas Garth that Mr. Thomas Bull held his memorable first Auction Sale at Chancery Lane, some seventeen years since, on the 24th of November, 1888, and very many of us were privileged to be present and to congratulate Mr. Bull upon the remarkable and brilliant success of what was practically the first philatelic auction held in this country. At that period stamp collecting had greatly languished, for collectors, finding that their ability to dispose of their stamps was extremely restricted, had largely lost the courage to invest their money therein. The unlooked-for development of a facile market for the sale of stamps created quite a revolution in stamp collecting, and may be said to have effaced the old system entirely. The result has been an enormous increase in the value of stamps and in the number of collectors, though, like all other institutions, they have not been an unmixed blessing. The stamp auctions have been largely instrumental in creating the present solidity and prospects of Philately. It is, therefore, but fitting that we should gratefully refer to the memory of a man like Mr. Thomas Bull, who was the pioneer of this great movement.

Mr. Bull was born at Birmingham on September 22nd, 1839, and was consequently in his sixty-sixth year, but during the past few years the state of his health had necessitated his complete retirement from business. He will be well remembered as a collector, being possessed of a sound philatelic knowledge and of a good eye for the acquisition of fine specimens, of which he could show a large number. He was a well-informed man, having acted as a property editor on the staff of leading newspapers, and was of a pleasant and amiable disposition, which endeared him to his friends, alike in and out of the rostrum. The death of Mr. Thomas Bull means the severance of a very interesting link in the philatelic chain, but we are confident that his name will have an honourable place in the annals of Philately.

CATERING FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTOR.

WE have on several occasions called attention in this journal to the necessity for taking steps to ensure the keeping alive of the general collector by providing him with fare suitable for the support of his philatelic existence. We have repeatedly pointed out that the beginner is utterly unable to assimilate all the minute varieties of paper, surcharge, perforation, and watermark that are embraced in the modern catalogue, and that some simpler form of collecting must be provided to induce new-comers to embark upon stamp collecting. It is evident that one of the most practical means of attaining this end is the publishing of a simple catalogue—ignoring all

but main varieties—and albums that can be fitted up in accordance therewith. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have been for several years past in the field as regards the former, their catalogue being already well known, and they have now wisely determined upon the issue of a series of albums based entirely upon the lists published in their catalogue. The system adopted may be fittingly described in the publishers' own words:—

"The general style of arrangement of the 'Standard' albums is unlike any other, and the method of illustration is a new one. The pictures are much smaller than the actual stamps, thus allowing space for the inclusion of a description of each stamp inside the square, as well as the illustration and the catalogue number. Thus when the stamp is in position, the whole of the printing in the space devoted to it is completely covered, and when the page is full of stamps, nothing is seen but the description of the different issues above each row of specimens, and the border lines round the stamps. Specially introduced to meet the wishes of collectors who desire a high-class illustrated album, which provides spaces for standard varieties only—excluding perforation measurements and minor varieties—a separately designed space for every stamp, and *every space numbered to correspond with our catalogue.*"

We understand that the preparation of these albums is in a forward state, and that their early appearance is to be expected. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gathered when it is stated that these new albums have been produced at a cost far exceeding that of any other albums on the market, and that it has taken nearly two years to compile and design the pages—the actual stamps being fitted into the spaces, to ensure accuracy—and that type, electro blocks, and type-metal weighing in the aggregate nearly four tons have been specially purchased for these albums. We learn that the type will be kept standing, so that future editions can be quickly brought out.

We are thoroughly with Messrs. Whitfield King in their praiseworthy efforts to cater for the young collector, and we feel persuaded that when the "Standard" albums make their appearance they will have marked a distinct and much-needed step forward in the effort to preserve the general collector from untimely philatelic extinction.

LAGOS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE cannot disguise our regret at the announcement conveyed below. The Colonial Office may doubtless have good reasons for its action, but we are confident that all sections of Philately will unite with us in denouncing a system which invites dealers and collectors to purchase at face value about £10,000 worth of the discarded recent issues of a small and relatively unimportant Crown Colony. The proper course for a truly self-respecting Government would be to burn these discarded issues (as is vaguely threatened in the official notice!) rather than to expect Philatelists to make a present of £10,000 to an apparently impoverished little colony. The recent conduct of St. Helena, which, unable to sell its stamps unused, ultimately was compelled to "surcharge" them with a fictitious postmark, and then

sell them at a nominal price, was another conspicuous example of "how not to do it." St. Helena reaped practically nothing by this sale: no collector will acquire such rubbish, and the stamps of St. Helena itself have rapidly fallen in favour and value—which means that less of their future new issues will be bought. In the present case we regret that either dealer or collector should be tempted to purchase these Lagos remainders, and we should have preferred that they might all have been speedily consigned to the flames.

It will be seen that this untimely fate *is* partially suggested by the official notice!

"The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of Lagos to dispose of the undermentioned Victorian postage stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government of Lagos, and of which no further supplies will be printed, the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed. The stamps are printed on paper watermarked Crown and CA.

"The stamps are in sheets of sixty stamps, and are of the following descriptions and quantities:—

Duty.	Number of Sheets.	Colour.
½d.	1765	green.
2d.	4071	lilac and blue.
2½d.	2012	blue.
3d.	1430	lilac and red-brown.
4d.	1798	lilac and black.
5d.	959	lilac and green.
6d.	390	lilac and purple.
7½d.	546	lilac and carmine.
10d.	385	lilac and yellow.
1s.	437	green and black.
2s. 6d.	301	green and carmine.
5s.	315	green and blue.
10s.	227	green and brown.

"Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

"No offers for less than £50 worth of stamps will be considered, and sheets of stamps will not be divided.

"Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the stamps sold.

"Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in, addressed as below, not later than the 31st January, 1906, on which date all offers received will be considered.

"Alternative offers are invited contingent on any stamps which may remain unsold at the above-mentioned date being burnt.

"Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens,
"London, S.W. *November*, 1905."

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE have further received a similar announcement with regard to these stamps. The fourth paragraph of the notice is a suggestive one!

"The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of the Somaliland Protectorate to dispose of the within described Obsolete Postage Stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government, and of which no further supplies will be printed. All the stamps are in sheets of 240 stamps except where otherwise stated.

"Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturday.

"No offer for less than £50 worth of stamps will be considered, nor will sheets be divided. Alternative offers may be submitted, i.e. for all or some of the stamps.

"Tenderers must take all responsibility in connection with the description and condition of the stamps sold. There appear to be many misprints in the surcharges.

"Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in addressed as below, not later than the 31st January, 1906, on which date all offers received will be considered.

"OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
"WHITEHALL GARDENS, LONDON, S.W. *November*, 1905."

LIST OF STAMPS.

Type. Indian stamps overprinted as follows:—

Queen's Head.	British On Somaliland H S M		Service British Somaliland.		British Somaliland (on top of Stamp).		British Somaliland (on bottom of Stamp).	
Duty.	Sheets.	Stamps.	Sheets.	Stamps.	Sheets.	Stamps.	Sheets.	Stamps.
ANNAS.								
½	25	440	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	18	737	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	15	586	—	—	107	33	—	—
2½	—	—	—	—	117	69	149	161
3	—	—	—	—	134	95	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	141	119	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	63 A	45	67 A	267
8	8	335	—	—	51	176	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	55	94	68	22
RUPEES.								
1	8	159	9	219	65	5	78	92
2	—	—	—	—	6 B	92	33 B	89
3	—	—	—	—	9 B	33	34 B	51
5	—	—	—	—	10 B	63	28 B	57

A signifies 320 stamps to the sheet. B signifies 96 stamps to the sheet.

Type. Indian stamps overprinted as follows:—

King's Head.	Service. British Somaliland.		British Somaliland.	
Duty.	Sheets.	Stamps.	Sheets.	Stamps.
ANNAS.				
½	145	224	—	—
1	147	224	54	1476
2	99	223	139	227
3	—	—	148	138
4	—	—	150	232
8	9	224	58	4

PROTECTORATE STAMPS, EXISTING TYPE, OVERPRINTED O.H.M.S. CROWN CA WATERMARK.

Duty.	Sheets.	Stamps.
ANNAS.		
½	34 C	401
1	16 C	557
2	7 C	285
8	7 C	76
RUPEE.		
1	6 D	46

C signifies 120 stamps to the sheet. D signifies 60 stamps to the sheet.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

COMPETITIVE DISPLAY—GREAT BRITAIN—EXAMINING COMMITTEE'S REPORT—AWARD OF DIPLOMAS.

THE Report of the Examining Committee appointed by the President to award the Junior Philatelic Society's diploma for the best collections of the stamps of Great Britain is appended. According to the Committee's system of marking the collections, out of a possible total of 100 marks, the distribution is in the following proportion: Arrangement, 50; Condition, 20; Completeness, 10; Notes (if any), 10; Rarity, 5; Bonus, 5. The best collection must receive 80 marks, or no diploma can be awarded.

FRED J. MELVILLE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Examining Committee, I have the honour to report that the Committee has concluded its examinations of the first series, i.e. Great Britain. The collections submitted to the examiners, though not numerous, are characterized by a thorough knowledge of the stamps of this country. The competitors are congratulated, not only for the skill of arrangement, but also for the sound judgment displayed in variations of shades, watermarks, etc., which are sometimes found lacking in philatelists of the first order. The Committee specially recognize the fine arrangement of stamps by the younger members of the Society.

In Class A, for competitors over twenty-one years, the Society's diploma is awarded to Mr. Samuel Buckley, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. This collection is very finely arranged, the notes are copious and original. Many varieties, particularly in Inland Revenues, are noted. This collection, in fact, stands by itself in the class. The other collections, though not equal in arrangement to the diploma winner, are of high character, both as regards rarities and condition of stamps.

With reference to Class B, for members under twenty-one years, the diploma is awarded to Mr. John Steele Higgins, jun., of Manchester. The winner in this section displays a finely specialized collection of unused and used in five volumes, combined with a sound judgment of arrangement and originality of treatment. The Committee specially commend the collections of Mr. L. H. Crouch, of Aylesbury, of L. H. Newbery, Esq., of Brixton, and J. Russell, Esq., of East Greenwich; the arrangement in both these collections is of the highest order. On the whole the arrangement of the stamps in the junior class is superior to that of the collections in Class A.

I remain, dear Sir, on behalf of the Examining Committee,

R. SHEPHERD, *Hon. Secretary.*

4 *November*, 1905.

SALE OF A CELEBRATED FRENCH COLLECTION.

THE New England Stamp Company announces that it has bought the Lombard Collection of France, which is well known to many collectors in Europe. This collection, formed by Mr. M. H. Lombard, is one of the finest, if not the finest, of this country in the world. At the Paris Exhibition it took the Silver Medal for unused France and the Silver Medal for unused

and used combined. At the Brooklyn Exhibition, the Lombard Collection also took the Gold Medal for the finest collection exhibited of any country. Blocks of four of the first Republic and Empire in unused condition, and almost all the rare *têtes-bêches* (inclusive of the 1 franc Empire) are a conspicuous feature in the very fine collection of Mr. Lombard, and it is superbly represented in every issue.

DEATH OF M. VITTORIA CAPANNA.

IT is with much regret that we learn, through the medium of a letter to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, written by his friend Dr. Emilio Diena, of Rome, of the death of this well-known Italian philatelist. The Chevalier Vittoria Capanna was a man of singularly charming manners, who never failed to ingratiate himself with all who were privileged to meet him. We had the pleasure of his friendship for quite a number of years, and spent many pleasant days in his society, both in this country and on the Continent, and there are many English collectors and dealers who will, with ourselves, regret to think that the genial presence and cheery camaraderie of Vittoria Capanna have passed away for all time. M. Capanna was a man with many duties, and as Consul became the recipient of well-merited honours, while it was only in the later period of his life that he turned to stamps. He was imbued with a great liking for his own country's stamps, and it was doubtless greatly due to his transactions that the great rise in Italian stamps took place. Some of the finest Italian stamps in the writer's European collection came from M. Capanna, but he was a man of liberal instincts, and it is to be doubted, in many cases, if he realized much ultimate profit out of his transactions. On behalf of those of us who knew him in this country we can but testify to our great regret at his untimely loss, and tender our sincere sympathy to his relatives. Dr. Diena, who knew him so well, gives (in the journal quoted) the following interesting narration :—

"The other loss which I have to mention took place on 16 September. I refer to the death of Cavaliere Vittoria E. Capanna, of Leghorn, who for many years had acted as Consul of the Netherlands in his native town. His father, Pietro, had been one of the earliest collectors, and I recall having come across his name in one of the oldest English stamp papers. Vittoria Capanna had inherited from his father, besides the outward signs of a 'real gentleman,' the qualities both of a refined and animated talker and of a merry and kindly comrade, and also the love of stamp collecting. He made a collection in his youth, and sold it for a pretty good price in those days. Several years afterwards he began another collection, and in only a few months he had carried it forward very quickly. In order to gain his end he had entered into business relations with numerous dealers, and this led him little by little to become himself a dealer. The high price of the stamps of the old Italian States towards 1895 was due to him in great part, for he wanted to buy largely of these stamps, and he was not to be discouraged by the high prices which were asked for them. This was how he came to get together a large and choice stock. Unfortunately his dealings in stamps did not give him the profit which he expected to derive from them, and his

business—he was a commercial broker and agent for shipping firms—also went through a great crisis, which he hoped, nevertheless, to be able to overcome, and which he doubtless would have succeeded in putting straight, thanks to his really remarkable activity, if a painful malady had not taken him off.

"I can still recall my friend Capanna at Geneva in 1896 during the Philatelic Exhibition there. He was the 'spoilt child' of the big-wigs of Philately who had met on the shores of Lake Léman. Our poor friend has left a widow and a boy to mourn his early death, and I venture to express to them my keen and sincere sorrow."

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

LIBRARY.

THE Hon. Librarian of the Society has requested us to publish the following list of parts, etc., of periodicals required to complete the files of those periodicals in the Society's Library. If members of the Society possess duplicates of these parts which they are willing to present, they will be gratefully accepted. At the same time the Hon. Librarian has a large quantity of duplicate parts of these and other periodicals at his disposal, and he will be pleased to exchange them for any required for the Library.

Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular. 1889, Nos. 169–80; 1896, Nos. 253–64; 1897, 266; 1898, 277–81, 283–88; 1899, Nos. 294, 295.

American Journal of Philately. First series; second series, I., 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, title and index; II., 2, 4, 5, title and index; III., 3; IV., 3; X., 9, 10; XIV., title and index.

Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica de Chile. V., 5, 6; VI., 1–4; VII., 6.

Australian Journal of Philately. I., 1.

Australian Philatelist. II., title and index; IV., 4; VI., 4, 12, title and index; VII., 1., title and index; VIII., 1, 9; IX., No. 1.

Austria Philatelist. V., 2–12; VI., 1–5, 12.

Boston Stamp Book. IV., 2, 7–10, and any after 11.

Bulletin de la Société Française de Timbrologie. Fasc. 35, 36, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, and onwards.

Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste. Nos. 1–102, 106, 110, 155, 158–70, 184–223.

Côte (La) Réelle des Timbres-Poste. First series, No. 14; 2nd series, 2, 4, 6, 7, 21, 23, and others after No. 27; 3rd series, all except No. 2.

Deutsche Philatelisten Zeitung. Nos. 1–39, 64.

Dominion Philatelist, The. I., 5; VI., 63.

Écho de la Timbrologie. First series, Nos. 1–17, 22, 38, 39, 44, 47; 2nd series, 77.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, Nos. 1–10, 14–19, 22, 24.

Filatelic Facts and Fallacies. II., 14, 18, 19, 21, 23; III., 25, 26, 28, 30–6; IV., 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47.

Foreign Stamp Collectors' News, The (Hull). I., title page and index; any after No. 30.

Illustrirte Briefmarken Zeitung. I., all except No. 1; III., 1, 13; IV., 3–12; V., 2, 10, 11, 13–17; VI., 12; VII., 2–6, 8 to end of vol.; VIII., 2 and onwards.

Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal. I., Nos., 11, 12, title and index; III., 26–30, 32–6; title and index; IV., 46; V.–XII., except XII., 1, 16, 17; XVI., 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, title and index; XVII., 2, 4, 5, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, title and index; XVIII., 1–6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17; XX., 3, 21, 22, 24, title and index; XXI., 1, 2, 4; XXIII., 24, title and index.

Indian Philatelist, I., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6; II., 12.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector. XV., any after No. 24; XVI., 1–8, 10, 11, 12.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News. I., 24, 45, 49, 52; II., 1, 24, 26, 29; III., 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17–22, 25, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 49 to end of vol.; IV., 1–14, 29–35, 37–44, 47, 50 to end of vol,; V., 2–5, 7, 8, 10–19, 21–5, 27 to end of vol.; VI., 1; X., 10; XI., 11; XV., 13, 36, 41, 42; XVI., 3, 16, 33, 34, 35, 51.

Metropolitan Philatelist, The. I., May, 1890; III., Sept., 1892; IV., March, 1894, and title and index; V., June to Dec., 1894; IX., 3, 16, 19, 22–4; X., 21, 23; XI., 3, 27; XIII., 16; XIV., 3; XVI., 3, 21; XVII., 14, 22; XVIII., 15, 17; XIX., 18.

Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde. Nieuwe Reeks, I. (1893), 1, 9, 10, 11, 12; II., 4, 5, 6.

Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser. VII., 11; IX., 1–10, 12; X., 1–9, 11; XI., 1–11, and title pages and indexes to most volumes from VI., etc.

Philatelic Era (afterwards *Weekly*). I., 4; II., 3–6; V., 10; VIII., 10; IX., 21, 22, 24–6, 28–31; 33–5; X., all but No. 20; XI.–XIII. and XIV., except No. 3; XV. 1–6, 13, 15, 17; XVI., 2, 37, 39; XVII., 9, 28; any after XVIII., No. 26.

Philatelic Journal of America (The). I., 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11; II., 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23.

Philatelic Journal of India. III., 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Philatelic Record. XVII., title page and index; XVIII., title page and index; XIX., 2, and title page and index; XX., 12; XXI., 12, and title page and index; XXII., Nos. 1–5.

Philatelist (Der). Jahrgang I.–III.; XXI., 5.

Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina. Nos. 30–76; 81–5, and others after 86.

Revue Philatélique Française. Nos. 47–51, 55, 58, 59, 68–91, 93–5, 98, 118.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly. Nos. 39, 95, 143, 200, 202.

Timbre-Fiscal, Le. Années IV and V.; 14e Année, No. 160, and title and index; 22e Année, No. 255 and title and index.

Timbre-Poste, Le. Vol. XVIII (1880), 212, 213; XIX (1881), 224; XXI (1883), 250; XXXIII (1895), title and index; XXXVI (1898) and XXXVII. (1899), titles and indexes.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly. I., 4–10; III., all except 27, 29; IV., 4, 10; V. 9; VI., 1–2; VII., No. 8 and onwards.

Vereinsmittheilungen der Berliner Philatelisten Club. Nos. 94, 96, 106, and title page and index to Jahrgang IX.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. L. W. Fulcher, Hon. Librarian, The Philatelic Society, 10 Gracechurch Street, London.

THE SEVENTEENTH PHILATELISTS' DAY IN GERMANY.

WE are indebted to Dr. Ludwig König, of Kiel, for some notes on this well-known function, which was this year held at Regensburg, in Bavaria. The *Philatelisten-Tag*, as this meeting is called on the Continent, seems to have been an unqualified success, alike in point of attendance and transactions of philatelic import, the members present numbering over 150, and as delegates being representative of some 6500 collectors in the various societies affiliated. The President of the (local) Ratisbona Philatelic Society was appropriately elected chairman of the festival, and in conjunction with his fellow-officials most successfully filled the duties of the office. The locale for next year was fixed for Nuremberg—one of the most picturesque and charming old towns in Germany.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CEYLON.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 30 c. on the ordinary multiple paper has reached them, and *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 5 c. on multiple watermarked and chalky paper.

Adhesives.

5 c., lilac; multiple wmk.; chalky paper.
30 c., violet and green; multiple wmk.; ordinary paper.

Information has reached the *M. J.* that "by no possible chance could 'On Service' have been printed on multiple paper."

A new letter card is chronicled by the *S. C. F.*

Letter Card. 6 c., green on pale green.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The following note of novelties is taken from *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown C A multiple (first paper).
2½ anna, cobalt-blue (new shade).
Wmk. Crown C A multiple (chalky paper).
1 anna, rose-red.
2 annas, violet.

GIBRALTAR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 1s. value on the ordinary multiple paper, and the *P. J. G. B.* lists the ½d. on multiple and chalky paper.

Adhesives.

½d., green; second multiple paper.
1s., black and carmine; first multiple paper.

HONG KONG.—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the following stamps have been issued on the multiple paper, *second issue.*

Adhesives.

2 c., green.
4 c., lilac on red.
5 c., dull green and brown-orange.
10 c., lilac and ultramarine on blue.
20 c., grey-black and chestnut.
30 c. ,, ,, black.
$1, lilac and sage-green.
$2, grey-black and vermilion.
All on multiple paper, *second issue.*

INDIA.—*Patiala.*—*Ewen's Weekly* lists, on Continental authority, some additions to the *King's Head* sets.

Adhesive. 4 annas, olive.
Officials. 2 ,, violet.
4 ,, olive.

LAGOS.—The 2½d. value on the multiple paper, chalk-surfaced, is listed by the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

2½d., purple and blue on blue; chalk surface.

Ewen's Weekly has the 2½d., single C A, with value larger and thicker than in the first printing, and our contemporary believes that this value does not exist on *ordinary* multiple paper. *Adhesive.*

Wmk. Crown C A single.

2½d., lilac and dark blue on blue, with value larger and thicker than in the first printing.

MALTA.—Another value on the multiple paper is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

¼d., red-brown ; new paper.

MONTSERRAT. — We note in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2½d. on multiple paper has reached the island, but at present it is not known whether it is on the first or second paper.

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine and black ; multiple paper.

NATAL.—The appearance of the 1s. on multiple paper is announced by *Ewen's Weekly*, but whether it is on first or second paper is at present unknown.

Adhesive.

1s., blue and rose ; new paper.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—An interesting variety has been chronicled by the *Australian Philatelist*.

It is the 6d. Diadem, 1854 issue, imperf., watermarked "8" *sideways*.

Adhesive.

6d. Diadem, imperf. ; watermark "8" *sideways*.

NORTH BORNEO.—Some Postage Due stamps are chronicled in several quarters, and we gather that certain values of the current stamps have been overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" *horizontally* in black.

We take the following list from the *M. J.*:

Various current stamps surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" horizontally (in black?).
2 c., green and black.
4 c., carmine ,,
5 c., orange-vermilion and black.
Variety, or defective impression, with "PUSIAGE" for "POSTAGE."
8 c., brown and black.

The *S. C. F.* lists a card with green inscription and Coat of Arms, without stamp, and having a view on the reverse. This card is sold by the Post Office at 1d., and is the only one on sale.

Post Card.

No value, green inscription on white.

QUEENSLAND.—The current 1d. value, perf. 12 instead of 13, has reached *Ewen's Weekly*, and our contemporary asks, "Has a new perforating machine been brought into use?"

Adhesive. 1d., red ; current design ; perf. 12.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The ½d. on multiple first paper is in Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s hands, and the 2d. on the same paper is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

½d., dark green and lilac ; multiple first paper.
2d., brown and lilac ,, ,,

ST. LUCIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* adds the ½d to the multiple wmk. second issue set.

Adhesive.

½d., purple and green ; new paper, second issue.

ST. VINCENT. — Information reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 6d. listed on page 201 is on chalky paper.

Adhesive.

6d., lilac and brown ; multiple second paper.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* that the 2s. 6d. has appeared with thick "POSTAGE."

This stamp was chronicled some time ago, and it was afterwards found to be a mistake, or at least prematurely announced.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., mauve, with thick "POSTAGE" ; perf. ?

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Additions to the various sets are made by *Ewen's Weekly* and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

50 c., yellow-green and rose (new shade) ; CA single.
$5, green and yellow-brown ; multiple first paper.
4 c., lilac on red ; multiple second paper.

TASMANIA.—The 1d. and 3d. Pictorials have appeared, states the *Australian Philatelist*, on the new paper, with watermark Crown over A ; and the *P. J. I.* lists the 9d., perf. 12½ × 12.

Adhesives.

1d. Pictorial, rose-red ; wmk. Crown over A ; perf. 11.
3d. ,, brown ,, ,, ,,
9d., blue ; wmk. V and Crown ; perf. 12½ × 12.

TRANSVAAL.—The ½d., green, on multiple paper, first issue, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

½d., green ; multiple paper, first issue.

VICTORIA.—Mr. Donne informs the *Australian Philatelist* that he has seen the following :—

Adhesives.

5s., red and blue ; 1868 issue ; without blue line under Crown ; perf. 11½.
2d., mauve ; wmk. V and Crown ; perf. 11.
1d., rose ,, A ,, ,, 11.
2d., mauve ,, A ,, ,, 12½.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The new 5d. stamp listed on page 218 has been submitted to the *Australian Philatelist*. Perf. 11.

Adhesive.

5d., olive-yellow ; V and Crown ; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Varieties in perforation of the 3 kr., green, of 1867, and of some of the 1890–1 issue, are recorded by the *P. J. G. B.*

Adhesives.

3 kr. of 1867 ; perf. 10½ to 11 × 9.
2 kr. ,, 1890–1 ,, 11½ × 10½.
5 kr. ,, ,, ,, ,,
12 kr. ,, ,, ,, ,,

DENMARK.—The 15 öre of the new type, figure in centre, has appeared, and Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends a specimen.

Adhesive.

15 öre, mauve ; new type, figure in centre ; wmk. Crown ; perf. 13.

HUNGARY.—A discovery has been made, the *P. J. G. B.* tells us, of the 5 kr. of 1881 with compound perf., $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive.

5 kr., carmine, of 1881 ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$.

LEVANT.—(*Austrian Post Offices.*)—We read in the *P. J. G. B.* that the 20 p. on 5 kr. of 1890–2 has been found perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive.

20 p. on 5 kr. of 1890–2 ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

(*British Post Offices.*)—Some novelties are given in *Mekeel's Weekly* list of new issues.

Adhesives. 1 pi. on $2\frac{1}{2}$d., ultramarine.
2 pi. on 5d., lilac and blue.

Registration Envelope. 1 pi. on 3d., brown.

(*German Post Offices*).—A new set has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 20 paras as sample.

The "Deutsches Reich" set of the mother country has been surcharged in black on all but the 3 marks, which is in red, as follows :—

Adhesives.

10 para on 5 pf., green.
20 ,, 10 ,, rose.
1 piastre on 20 pf., ultramarine.
$1\frac{1}{4}$,, 25 ,, orange and black on yellow.
$1\frac{1}{2}$,, 30 ,, ,, ,, buff.
2 ,, 40 ,, carmine and black.
$2\frac{1}{2}$,, 50 ,, violet and black on buff.
4 ,, 80 ,, carmine and black on rose.
5 ,, 1 mark, carmine.
10 ,, 2 ,, blue.
15 ,, 3 ,, violet-black.
25 ,, 5 ,, black and carmine.

Post Card. 20 + 20 on 10 + 10 pf., carmine.

MONACO.—Mr. Eugène Ghis informs us that supplies of Postage Due stamps have reached Monaco and Monte Carlo, but up to the time of his writing, permission to satisfy the demands of philatelists to obtain specimens had not been received from the authorities.

A later letter from our correspondent informs us that the stamps are similar to the French set.

The inscription on top reads "MONACO," and at bottom "POSTES"; and at each side, in the place of "POSTES" as in the French set, the word "TAXE" is repeated.

The letters "R F" in the two corners are replaced by small flowers.

Postage Due.

1 cent., olive.
5 cents., green.
10 ,, red.
15 ,, brown.
30 ,, blue.
50 ,, orange on brown.

ROUMANIA.—We have received from Messrs. Bright and Son the 1 bani of the 1902 type, tinted at back, no wmk., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, in a new colour, black.

Adhesive.

1 bani, black, 1902 type ; no wmk. ; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; tinted at back.

RUSSIA.—Additions to the varieties of perforation of the 3 (6) kopecks War Fund stamps are made by the *M. J.*

Adhesives.

3 (6) kopecks, brown, red, & green ; perf. 13 to $13\frac{1}{4}$.
,, ,, ,, 13, $13\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

SWITZERLAND.—The 50 c. on the new multiple watermarked paper has been seen, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 40 c. and 1 fr. are expected to be issued in a few days.

Adhesives.

40 c., pearl-grey (?) ; new watermark.
50 c., green ; new watermark.
1 fr., carmine (?) ; new watermark.

TURKEY.—"We omitted to note last month that the new stamps have a new perforation, which gauges about 12, instead of a little over 13, which was the perforation of the previous issue. A correspondent of *G. S. W.* states that, as the new stamps were not allowed to be used before September 1st, a small quantity of some of the values of the 1901 type had to be printed, in order to keep up the supply, and that these were perforated with the new machine. He says that 10,000 of the 5 paras, 5000 of the 20 paras, and 2500 of the 5 piastres were thus perforated, and that they are in different shades from those of the earlier printings. We gather that all three were of Type 21."—*M. J.*

The *M. C.* makes additions to the list we gave on page 239.

Adhesives.

5 paras, dark violet (deep mauve ?) ; perf. 12.
20 ,, red ; perf. 12.
5 piastres, bright red-violet (bright mauve ?) ; perf. 12.

Postage Due.

10 paras. | 20 paras.

Envelopes.

20 paras, carmine on pale blue (inside grey).
1 piastre, blue on pale blue (inside blue-green).

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Additions to the new sets on watermarked paper are made by *Ewen's Weekly* and the *M. J.*

Adhesives.

20 reis, bright orange and blue; perf. 11, 11½.
50 ,, green ,, ,, ,,
100 ,, carmine ,, ,, ,,

Postage Due.

200 r., mauve; perf. 11, 11½.

PARAGUAY.—The American journals now chronicle the 1 c., orange, of the issue dated 1904.

We had seen the 2 c., *orange*, of this issue announced, and we feared it was a mistake for the Official of this value, date, and colour.

Adhesive. 1 c., orange, dated 1904.

UNITED STATES.—It would appear from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the 4 cents is now coming dark brown in colour, and that the Pan-American 8 c. has been discovered with the frame in an entirely different colour, being red-lilac instead of brown.

Adhesives.

4 cents, dark brown.
8 c. (Pan-American), red-lilac and black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—On page 178 we chronicled a set of Postage Duè stamps, being the ordinary set overprinted with a large "T" in various colours, and we are now told by the *A. J. P.* that a new series has been made by surcharging the regular set of 1894, "Taxe—A—Percevoir—T" in four lines.

Postage Dues.

¼ g., green.	2 g., dark brown.
½ g., salmon.	4 g., lilac-brown.
1 g., blue.	8 g., violet.

16 g., black.

CHINA.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that a colour change has been made in the 5 c. stamp.

Adhesive.

5 c., violet (formerly salmon).

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Messrs. Bright and Son send us the 4 cents, Type 3, and the 5 c. and 8 c., Type 7, each surcharged $\frac{5}{1905}$ BIT in black.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 fr. of the new set, and we understand from *Ewen's Weekly* that there are also 2 fr. and 5 fr. stamps.

This stamp is oblong in shape, and the design is a steamship, etc.

The inscription at top reads "DANSK VESTINDIEN", and at bottom "FRIMÆRKE. 1 FRANC."

Provisionals.

4 cents, blue and pale brown; surcharged $\frac{5}{1905}$ BIT
5 c., blue ,, ,,
8 c., brown ,, ,,

Adhesives.

1 fr., green and steel-blue; wmk. Crowns; perf. 12.
2 fr., orange-red and brown ,, ,,
5 fr., gold and brown ,, ,,

DUTCH INDIES.—The 20 c. Envelope, according to the *M. C.*, appears to have received the diagonal "10 cent" overprint as well as the adhesive.

Envelope.

10 cents on 20 c., dark green; black surcharge.

INDO-CHINA.—*Mekeel's Weekly*, on Continental authority, announces that three new surcharges have been made for Postage Due stamps, the stamps used being the old issue of 1884–5, printed in black.

The surcharge is in red, and there were overprinted 10,000 stamps of each value.

Postage Due.

40 c. on 5 c., black.
60 c. ,, 10 c. ,,
60 c. ,, 30 c. ,,

The *M. J.* list reads:—

5 c., in red, on 40 c., black.
10 c. ,, ,, 60 c. ,,
30 c. ,, ,, 60 c. ,,

Which is correct?

ITALIAN FOREIGN POST OFFICES.—*Eritrea.*—The following are reported by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Postage Due Adhesives.

Italian "Segnatasse" stamps overprinted in black, "Colonia Eritrea."

50 lire, yellow. | 100 lire, blue.

MOROCCO.—*German Post Offices.*—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that by mistake some 5 pf. of the 1900 "Reichspost" series appear to have been surcharged with the new overprint.

Adhesive.

5 c. on 5 pf., green, of the 1900 issue.

PERSIA.—"Another outbreak of surcharges is threatening: in the undermentioned stamps the old 'CHAHI' appears in an altered spelling.

"1 CHAI" (on 1 kran), violet (black surcharge).
"2 CHAIS" (,, 5 ,,), brown (,, ,,).

A coloured surcharge was afterwards substituted for the black:—

"1 CHAI" (on 1 kran), violet (red surcharge).
"2 CHAIS" (,, 5 ,,), brown (violet ,,).

M. C.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1905-6.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Committee—

E. D. Bacon. L. L. R. Hausburg.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*). C. E. McNaughtan.
C. J. Daun. F. Reichenheim.
R. Ehrenbach. R. B. Yardley.
T. W. Hall.

The first meeting of the season 1905-6 was held at 2 Cavendish Square, W., on Friday, 13 October, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Present: The Earl of Crawford, A. W. Chambers, E. D. Bacon, Edward J. Nankivell, Rudolph Meyer, C. Stewart-Wilson, C. Neville Biggs, Franz Reichenheim, W. Dorning Beckton, George F. Napier, A. Bagshawe, L. W. Fulcher, F. E. Horton, Rudolph Frentzel, F. W. Schiller, W. Schwabacher, B. D. Knox, Herbert R. Oldfield, E. A. Elliott, C. J. Daun, Douglas Ellis, C. McNaughtan, Thomas Wm. Hall, Jas. Robt. Laing, L. S. Wells.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford, and a letter was read from the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Tilleard, explaining his unavoidable absence in consequence of ill-health. The intimation was received with expressions of regret.

The Honorary Assistant Secretary reported that a copy of the new catalogue had been received from the French Society, and the Honorary Librarian was directed to acknowledge same in the usual way.

A communication was also received from the Secretary intimating the formation of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society, and it was resolved that a copy of the Society's work on India and Ceylon should be sent as a donation towards the library of the Glasgow Society.

The members then proceeded to the election of the following candidates, all of whom, after ballot, were declared duly elected members of the Society, and it was further resolved that with regard to such new members the subscription payable by them should be deemed to date as from 1 January, 1906, and cover the subscription for the year commencing on that date: Mr. Frank Hulme Melland, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary; Mr. Richard Dalton, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, seconded by Mr. P. J. Lloyd; Mr. William Reynolds Ricketts, proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall; Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, proposed by Mr. A. H. Stamford, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was then unanimously resolved that a telegram should be forwarded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President of the Society, embodying the good wishes of the members in connexion with his forthcoming visit to India, and a telegram to such effect was accordingly prepared and despatched. The meeting was then adjourned, to enable the members present to inspect the display of stamps prepared for the purpose by the Vice-President of the Society, and the proceedings subsequently terminated.

The second meeting of the season 1905-6 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Friday, 27 October, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, C. Neville Biggs, C. McNaughtan, L. W. Fulcher, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, Rudolph Frentzel, Rudolph Meyer, Jas. Robt. Laing, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Maycock, Franz Reichenheim.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford, and the minutes of the meeting held on 13 October, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

A telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, acknowledging the telegram which was sent to him at the meeting on the 13th inst., and conveying his thanks therefor, was read.

The members then proceeded to the election of Mr. Hans Martin Hansen, proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon and seconded by Mr. T. Wickham Jones, who, after ballot, was declared elected a member of the Society.

Mr. F. Reichenheim then read two papers, one on "The Franchise Militaire Stamps of France" and the other on "The Newspaper Stamps of France."

In the first he gave copies of all the laws and decrees and rules and regulations concerning the issue and the use of those stamps, and described all the different issues and varieties.

In the second paper he produced all the official documents, and showed that all the Newspaper stamps, with the exception of the violet ones, represented a much higher value than indicated on their face, and that the full value of the Newspaper stamps, although first issued partly as fiscals only, partly as fiscals and postage stamps together, was allowed for paying postage after the abolishment of the newspaper tax.

The papers were illustrated by Mr. Reichenheim's collection, containing not only blocks or pairs of every issued value in different shades, but also specimens of the extremely rare Newspaper stamps 5 c., imperf., in lilac, blue, and rose, and 5 c., perf., in blue and rose of 1869, and of the ½ in black on 1 c. and 3 c. of 1900, which were all prepared but not issued.

Mr. Reichenheim also handed round his special collection of the stamps of France from 1849-1900.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by the Earl of Crawford, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Reichenheim for his interesting papers and display, and after he had made a suitable response the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
President—R. Hollick, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—
T. W. Peck, Esq. W. Pimm, Esq.
Committee—
Mr. P. T. Deakin. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Mr. H. Grindall. Mr. W. F. Wadams.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.
Official Address—
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 19th.—Paper, "Notes on Odd Varieties," Mr. G. Johnson.

Messrs. F. W. Meredith, L. A. Burd, and H. Davis were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. C. A. Stephenson, B. B. A. Bittencourt, P. T. Deakin, and F. T. Collier were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. G. Johnson then gave his paper on the following "odd" varieties, several of which were specially included for the sake of beginners :—

British South Africa, variations in size of the design of the current issue, coinciding with change of shade. British Somaliland, two chief settings. Ceylon, 1886, 5 c., Types *a* and *b*. Gibraltar, 1889 (July), shape of the two varieties of "5" and their position on the sheet. India, 8 a., Dies 1 and 2, and two types of "O.H.M.S." New Zealand, ½ watermarked Star or N Z, 1873–5, the 1882–97 (Gibbons No. 183) issue with watermark irregularly placed being occasionally offered to the unwary as the rarer issue. Queensland, various Star watermarks. South Australia, various Star watermarks. Victoria, 1850, 3d., various types ; 1873, 1d., on yellow and drab, 2d., on green and buff. Colombia, 1865, large and small 50 c. Costa Rica, surcharges of 1881–2 and bogus. German Levant, 1903, serif to top of "A." Bavaria, 6 kr., brown, 1849 and 1850. France, Postage Due, litho and typo ; also 1849 issue compared with same type colonials. Greece, Paris prints compared with early Athens. Hayti, 1881 and 1886, shaded face compared. Iceland, large and small "3." Liberia, extra lines of 1864, 1867, 1880.

November 2nd.—Paper, "Turkey, 1869-76," Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Mr. P. J. W. Deverell, Dr. H. Brice, Dr. C. Marsen were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. C. McNaughtan, H. L. Hayman, J. N. Marsden, Dr. H. Le Cronier, G. Zarmikian, T. B. Widdowson, and J. Bramah were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Mr. D. Rotterg for Kohl's Catalogue.

Mr. P. T. Deakin then gave a continuation of his paper on Turkey, comprising the issues of 1869–76. By means of enlargements of the various inscriptions and the minor varieties of them, many of which are not catalogued, he cleared up the difficulties of these somewhat puzzling issues, and fully earned the cordial vote of thanks accorded him.

The next meeting will be on 30 November at 308 Birchfield Road, when Mr. C. A. Stephenson will give a display of "African Colonies."

The Auction at the Acorn Hotel will take place on 7 December.

Herts Philatelic Society.

The first meeting of the season 1905–6 was held in the Society's new headquarters, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 17 October, 1905.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, A. Bagshawe, W. T. Standen, T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, K. Wiehen, J. B. Neyroud, T. F. Stafford, L. W. Fulcher, S. Chapman, J. E. Lincoln, A. H. L. Giles, M. Simons, R. Meyer, R. Frentzel, D. Thomson, W. Simpson, and H. A. Slade.

The President took the chair at 7 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting held on 18 April, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Adamson was elected a life member, and Messrs. H. G. Watson, J. A. D. Reade, C. F. Lepard, J. Rabins, C. H. Garnett, M. Simons, J. E. Lincoln, L. P. Walker, and Miss M. D. Mason as ordinary members.

Donations of stamps for the Permanent Collection, and of forgeries for the Forgery Collection, were received and acknowledged from Messrs. Boyes, Harvey, Bois, Dr. Webster, Veck, Mrs. Young, W. Brown, Reichenheim, and Kosack.

It was suggested and approved that blank albums be used for the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. Reichenheim, Hayman, and Bagshawe promised to supply two albums each if required. Proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by Mr. Bradbury: "That Messrs. Reichenheim, Sidebotham, and Cool do form a Committee for taking charge of and arranging the Permanent Collection." Carried.

The following publications were presented to the Library: *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* (bound), 1905, W. T. Standen. *Senf's Catalogue; Kohl's Catalogue; Catalogue de la Société Française de Timbrologie* (1905-6). *Stamps of the West Indies; Stamps of Oceania; Stamps of Tasmania; De la Rue Stamps of India; Catalogue of Postage Stamps of Spain* (published by the London Philatelic Society). All presented by Mr. Reichenheim.

Names of members for the Advanced Packets were submitted and approved by the Committee.

On the introduction of the Vice-President, the President then gave a display, accompanied with notes, of his collection of the Unpaid Letter, Newspaper, and F. M. stamps of France, and later handed round his collection of the ordinary postage stamps of the same country.

Proposed by Mr. Giles, seconded by Mr. Frentzel: "That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the President for his interesting display." Carried with acclamation.

Exchange and discussion followed, and a most successful meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
NINE FIELDS, ST. ALBANS, *October 20th*, 1905.

Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

A NUMBER of gentlemen assembled at Mr. Newton's saloon, 8 Promenade Central, on Wednesday evening, 1 November, for the purpose of discussing whether a philatelic society should be formed for Herne Bay. Mr. Newton described the objects of such an association, and it was resolved that one be formed as "The Herne Bay Philatelic Society." The following officers were then appointed: President, Mr. Maclachlan, J.P.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. F. H. Barwood and Mr. G. Oyston; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. F. Newton; Treasurer, Mr. Dukes; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, Mr. Kräuter; and Committee, Major P. F. Brine, Capt. Cope, Messrs. H. F. Admans, H. Coleman, Daniels, T. S. Harvey, W. G. King, T. Knight, J. L. Moone, T. Ridout, C. S. Greenhead, R.A.M., and R. G. Wells. It was agreed that the annual subscription should be 2s. 6d., and that the stamp journals should be circulated among the members. Mr. Newton said he hoped that those interested in the subject of stamp collecting would join, and that those who had old periodicals and catalogues would forward them to the Society.

Leicester Philatelic Society.

A MEETING was held at Winn's Café on Wednesday, 1 November, of stamp collectors of Leicester, with Dr. R. M. West in the chair. In opening, the chairman remarked that a town of 260,000 should most certainly possess a philatelic society. Stamp collectors did not appear to know of each other's existence, and it was time they joined hands and formed a really active society. Mr. Sansome proposed that the Leicester Philatelic Society be formed, which was carried unanimously. After a considerable discussion, rules were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Dr. R. M. West; Secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14 Church Avenue, Glenfield Road; Treasurer, Mr. T. B. Widdowson, Secretary of Stamp Exchange Club; Committee, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. J. G. Boulton, C. J. Ellis, and W. Gadsby. Place of meeting, Winn's Café, on the first Wednesday in the month.

The following offers of displays were made, dates to be arranged by the Committee: British Colonials, E. Heginbottom, B.A.; Persia, J. G. Boulton; Asiatics, W. Gadsby; Colonials, Dr. West and others. A goodly number of members were enrolled, and the Society was started with every prospect of a useful career.

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 10 and 11 October, 1905.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 10d., octagonal pair,* little creased	3	5	0
Ditto, 1854-7, Small Crown, perf. 14, 1d., orange-brown, block of six,* mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 1855-7, 1s., green, with circle round "K"	3	0	0
Ditto, 1865-7, 4d., vermilion, Plate 12, block of thirty,* mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1882-3, Anchor, £1, purple-brown on white	3	5	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, King's Head, 10d.	3	10	0
Great Britain, Govt. Parcels, 1891-1901, 1s., green and scarlet, inverted overprint, small tear	17	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, King's Head, 5d.	5	0	0
Ditto, Army Telegraphs, £5,*	3	15	0
Tuscany, 9 crazie on white,* fair	3	3	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	8	15	0
India, 1854, 4 a., red and blue,* full gum	3	0	0
Pahang, 1897, 2 and 3 c. in MS. on half 5 c., blue,* mint £2. 4s. and	2	12	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1863-4, 4d., dark blue, block of four,* mint	2	17	6
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet	3	12	6
Bahamas, 1860, no wmk., clean-cut perfs., 1d., lake, no perfs. at left*	2	0	0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue, pen-cancelled	4	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Antioquia, 1868, 10 c., lilac * .	5	17	6
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, repaired . . .	7	7	0
Ditto, 1888–9, $1 to $5, all * and mint	4	10	0
Peru, ½ peso, rose-red . .	6	0	0

* * *

Sale of 24 and 25 October, 1905.

Brunswick, 1852, 3 sgr., red,* no gum	9	9	0
France, 1849, 15 c., green,* part gum	4	4	0
Great Britain, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., carmine . .	3	15	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., rouletted * . . .	5	10	0
Naples, ½ T, Arms . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, ½ T, Cross . . .	3	3	0
Moldavia, 1856, 27 paras . .	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras . .	11	11	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras . .	23	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k.* . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k.* . . .	5	15	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales, repaired .	9	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 real, *light blue*, heavily cancelled . .	4	0	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c., small margins . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., Type 5, vert. lines	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, same type, horizontal lines, small margins	5	5	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, on blue . .	5	10	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, little thinned .	8	8	0
Ditto, 9 crazie on white . .	2	12	6
Ditto, 3 lire, with 80 c. on piece .	47	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1875–9, 2 marks, yellow *	3	0	0
Ditto, 1875–9, 2 marks, vermilion *	2	17	6
Ceylon, 4d., imperf. . . .	6	6	0
India, 1856–64, 2 a., pale yellow-green,* mint . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, 1866, Service, wmk. Elephant's Head, 8 pies,* mint .	5	5	0
Cape woodblock, 1d., blue, error, repaired in several places .	20	0	0
Reunion, 1852, 15 c. on piece .	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 c. ditto . .	25	0	0
U. S. A. Executive, 1 c. to 10 c., set of five,* mint . .	4	15	0
Ditto, State, $5,* no gum, no perfs. at bottom . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $10,* ditto, few perfs. missing . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $20,* ditto . .	5	5	0
St. Kitts, C A, 4d., blue,* mint .	2	17	6
St. Vincent, 5s., Star,* no gum .	6	15	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone . .	4	0	0
Brazil, 600 reis, Italic, pin-hole .	3	12	6
Buenos Ayres, 5 p., orange, repaired	8	0	0
Mexico, 3 centavos, brown,* no gum	2	15	0
Peru, ½ peso, rose, error, cut close	3	12	6
New South Wales, Diadem, 5d., imperf.* part gum . .	5	0	0

* * *

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sale of 7 and 8 November, 1905.			
France, 1849, 15 c., green * . .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, *tête-bêche*, pair . . .	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., orange-vermilion, on entire . . .	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., carmine, *tête-bêche* pair . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 20 c., blue, ditto, ditto,* mint . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, 1870–3, 10 c., bistre, ditto, ditto,* ditto . . .	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., brown on rose, ditto, ditto * . . .	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, ditto, ditto,* mint . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, off centre, *tête-bêche* pair,* mint . .	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, *tête-bêche* pair, used	2	5	0
Ditto, 1872–5, bistre, *se tenant* with 10 c.,* thinned . .	6	6	0
Ditto, 1877–97, 1 c., black on Prussian blue, pair,* mint .	3	5	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d., Queen's Head,* mint .	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, King's Head,* ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902, 1s., Queen's Head . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5d., King's Head	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto .	40	0	0
Afghanistan, 1871–2, 6 sh., purple	5	5	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf. . .	8	15	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £1, orange,* mint . . .	3	10	0
Cape of Good Hope, Mafeking, set of nineteen varieties .	9	10	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, ½d. to 10s.,* mint	3	5	0
U.S.A., Executive, 1 to 10 c. set* .	3	10	0
Nevis, 6d., green,* mint . .	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1888–90, $1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,* mint . . .	5	10	0
Fiji, 1874, V R in Roman caps, 12 c. on 6d., with inverted "V R"*	10	0	0
Collections: 3611, £32; and 3875	30	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 12 and 13 October, 1905.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, without lines * . . .	4	7	6
Ditto, 10d., octagonal * . .	2	15	0
Ditto, Army Telegraphs, £5,* mint	4	15	0
Zanzibar, 1897, 2½ and 25 on 1 a., black on lilac, used on piece, Gibbons' No. Z43 . .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar specimen, but 2½ in different type to above	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Zanzibar, 1897, 2½ and 25 on 1½ a., blue, used on piece, Gibbons' No. Z44	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 and 50 on 3 a., cinnamon, ditto, ditto Z45	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 4 a., red., ditto, ditto No. Z46	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, printed on margins of sheets, 2½ a. and 25 c. on green and white, ditto, ditto No. Z47	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 a. and 50 c. on buff and white, ditto, ditto No. Z50	2	16	0
Surinam, 1898, provisionals, 10 c. on 12½ c., 10 c. on 15 c., 10 c. on 20 c., 10 c. on 25 c., and 10 c. on 30 c., all with inverted surcharges, and used together on entire	5	5	0
Ceylon, 10d., orange-vermilion, imperf.,* mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto,* ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, C C, 5d., purple-brown, perf.,* ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, C A, 16 c., lilac,* ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., purple-brown,* ditto	3	17	6
Straits Settlements, 2 c. on 12 c., blue, variety inverted "S" in "CENTS",* ditto	6	6	0
Ditto, 8 cents on 12 c., purple-brown, pair,* ditto	5	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, provisional, handstamped in dull violet, and initialed in black, "1 Anna" (A. B.) on 4 annas, brown	6	6	0
British South Africa, 1891, provisionals, ½d., 4d., and 8d.,* mint	3	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, a block of four, used on piece, one stamp is a little defective	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, used on piece	2	8	0
Zanzibar on Indian, 3 annas, orange, error, "Zanzidar",* mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 2½ a., green, error, "Zanibar," * mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 6 a., bistre, ditto, ditto,* ditto, horizontal pair	9	10	0
Ditto, 2½ a., green, variety, with italic second "z",* mint, horizontal pair, with full corner margins	6	15	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair on piece	11	10	0
Grenada, 1881, ½d., "OSTAGE," horizontal pair,* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1888, provisional, 4d. on 2s., orange, mint horizontal strip of three, including the variety with upright "d"	6	0	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho,* mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* ditto	4	4	0
St. Lucia, 1885, 1s., red-brown,* mint	2	17	6
St. Vincent, 5s., Star wmk.,* ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green,* ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.,* ditto	15	15	0
Tobago, first issue, 5s., slate,* ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., stone,* ditto	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1863, perf. 13, 6d., emerald,* ditto	2	4	0
Collections: 10,268, £68; 4744, £37; 6095	37	0	0

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Sale of 26 and 27 October, 1905.

Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of six,* mint, £4 and	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, reconstructed plate of 240	3	17	6
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, roul.	2	16	0
Ditto, wmk. Anchor, 10s., grey-green on bluish, "Specimen"	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, ditto	1	16	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., purple,* mint	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, perf.*	2	0	0
India, large Service, 2 a., purple	2	4	0
Philippines, first issue, 10 c., pale rose,* mint	3	5	0
British East Africa, 1891, provisional, handstamped in dull violet, 1 anna (A. B.) on 4 a., brown, used on piece	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, surcharged with value and initials in MS., ½ a. (A. B.) on 2 a., vermilion, horizontal pair used on piece, but one stamp slightly torn at side	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair used on piece, but surcharged "½ annas" in error	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, provisional, 1 a. on 4 a., brown, horizontal pair used on piece	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 3 a., black on dull red, used on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another very fine specimen, used on part of original envelope	3	12	6
Ditto, 1895, surcharged on Company's stamps, the set of fifteen complete, used on entire envelope	9	9	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 annas, black on grey-blue, unused corner block of four, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., vermilion, unused horizontal strip of four, of which two are, by error, unsurcharged	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., brown, ditto, ditto, ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4½ a., purple, ditto, ditto, ditto	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 7½ a., black, ditto, ditto, ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 a., bright blue, ditto, ditto, ditto	6	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British East Africa, 1895, 2 rupees, brick-red, unused block of three, of which one stamp has the surcharge omitted	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 rupees, dull purple, unused horizontal strip of three, of which one end stamp has the surcharge omitted	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 rupees, ultramarine, unused block of three, of which one stamp has the surcharge omitted	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 rupees, olive-green, unused horizontal strip of three, of which one end stamp has the surcharge omitted	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, provisional, 2½, in red, on 4½ a., purple, unused block of four, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot used	2	14	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855–8, triangulars, half a 6d., slate-lilac, used, on piece of original letter, with a 1d., rose-red, as 4d., postmarked "CRADOCK MAY 5TH. 1861"	5	0	0
Zanzibar on Indian, 3 annas, orange, error, "Zanzidar", mint, vertical pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a single mint specimen of this error	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 annas, orange, error, "Zanzidar" (inverted "p" for "d"), mint, block of four	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, slate, error "Zanzidar," unused, mint, but a trifle thinned at back only	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ annas, green, error "Zanibar," unused, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 annas, bistre, error "Zanibar," mint horizontal pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a single mint specimen of this error	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ annas, green, variety with italic second "z", mint horizontal pair, with full corner margins	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, grey, variety "p" with tail broken off for "n," unused, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, provisional, 2½, in red, on 1½ anna, sepia, an unused part sheet of eighty-six in mint state, including the two varieties of the "Zanzidar" errors, "p" with tail broken off for "n," inverted "1" in "½," and other varieties	40	0	0
Ditto on British East Africa, 1 anna, carmine-rose, horizontal pair, mint, with double surcharges	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, similar lot, used	4	12	6
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, a horizontal strip of four, on entire	5	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 2, strip of three	4	5	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue, strip of four,* little stained	12	10	0
Ditto, £1, green and yellow,* mint	4	12	6
Collection of foreign countries: 2408	43	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 19 and 20 October, 1905.

Great Britain, 10d., octagonal,* mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, pale green*	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., carmine	3	5	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s.	4	4	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 1, 3d., block of four,* mint	3	3	0
Mecklenburg, 1864, 4/4ths, red, rouletted	2	14	0
Brazil, 1843, 600 reis	3	5	0
Canada, 6d., greenish purple*	3	12	6
Ditto, 7½d., green*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, used	2	4	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., pen-cancelled and thinned	3	7	6
Trinidad, 1852, medium paper, 1d., pale blue	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 11, on laid, vertical pair, one "no clouds," cut	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1860, *pelure*, 6d., pair	2	0	0
South Australia, 1867, perf. and roulettes, 1d., yellow-green,* mint	2	10	0
Victoria, 1857, rouletted, 1s., blue	3	3	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black on red	3	10	0
Collections: 1995 colonials, £33; 1634, Lallier's, £25; and 6400	20	0	0

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Sale of 2 and 3 November, 1905.

Great Britain, 1867, 10s., Maltese Cross,* mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5 on white,* ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, Crowns,* ditto	7	15	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1s., brown, Plate 14,* ditto	5	5	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green*	6	5	0
Hong Kong, $10, rose,* mint	2	12	6
Cape of Good Hope, woodblocks, 1d., bright red, block of four on entire	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	3	10	0
Ditto, 1871–7, CC, 5s., orange-yellow, pair,* mint	6	10	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine, on piece	2	6	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., green and blue,* mint	2	0	0
U.S.A., Justice, 90 c.,* ditto	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1892, £1, green and yellow,* ditto	5	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	3	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIV. DECEMBER, 1905. No. 168.

The Sale of Colonial Remainders.

THE announcements contained in the last number of this journal of the contemplated sale of colonial obsolete issues by tender have evoked very general dissatisfaction in the collecting world, and we have been the recipients of complaints from all quarters. We will quote one as an example which is signed by a gentleman well known in stamp circles :—

"With reference to the advertised sale of stamps by Crown Agents, I venture to think a letter emanating from you at this moment would have great effect in denouncing the Colonial Government's policy in this matter. Should the sale take place, there is hardly a person in the philatelic world that will not suffer, philatelist and dealer alike. This especially refers to 'Somalilands'; these, being provisional issues, were much sought after by almost every one, little thinking that the Government would turn round and trade on its account."

The closing sentence of our correspondent seems to our mind fully justified. The British Somaliland were provisional issues. How far they were all really required for public use, or how many of the official surcharges were actually called for in this somewhat primitive region, remains for the future to disclose. They were, however, created, and the authorities also were aware that the larger the number of varieties, the larger would be the demand by stamp collectors. This they confess, as in their circular (see the last number of the *London Philatelist*, p. 258), they expressly state that "there appear to be many misprints in the surcharges!"

We have been desired to make formal complaint to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, but we recognize the fact that these gentlemen simply act upon instructions received from the respective Colonies that they represent, and that our reproaches must be addressed to the Colonial Governments themselves. We therefore appeal to the latter, in the hope that they will in future discontinue these sales of remainders. The Colonial Post Office

recognize the fact that Philately is frequently a considerable factor in their financial budgets, and that deficits have even actually been saved simply by the abnormal sales of stamps to those who require no service in return. It is therefore obviously unfair that the Colonial Government should first allow large quantities of an issue to be sold to the philatelic public (for non-postal purposes), and then start to trade against their own customers.

The only fair course, in our humble opinion, is that apparently to be adopted with regard to the Virgin Islands remainders (see page 290). Notice should be given, say, six months before the withdrawal of any series, in order that all intended purchases could be made, and at the expiration of that period all the remainders should be destroyed.

Philatelic Researches in Australia.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on November 10th, 1905.

(*Continued from page* 252.)

South Australia.



N Adelaide Mr. Cooke, the stamp printer, showed me all that was of interest in his department. He explained how it is that lines of colour are found down one side of the sheets of some of the modern stamps. These are printed in a "cylinder" machine, in which the heavy rollers go over the edge of the plate. This would in a very short time cause the plate to wear away, and consequently pieces of brass rule lined in the lathe have been added to protect the plate.

All the old stereos used for the various surcharges are still in existence. They are as follows:—

TENPENCE (Clarendon type) in a curved line, used on the 9d. stamp.

(1) The first set. In groups of six, different settings of the letters of TENPENCE, in two rows of three. There were twenty of these groups of six, so that a half-sheet of 120 could be overprinted at one operation. Mounted on blocks of English oak.

(2) The second set. Also in groups of six, similar to the first set. Twenty groups of six. Mounted on blocks of cedar.

Both (1) and (2) are mounted on blocks of wood the same size as the stereos, and as the lettering is along the edges the blocks have to be spaced apart in order that the surcharges may appear in the correct position on each stamp. There are minor varieties in the surcharges of both sets, due to defects in the type.

(3) The third set. In groups of twelve, in two rows of six, instead of groups of six, but the same types. Not mounted, and never used.

3—PENCE (Clarendon type) in a straight line, used on the 4d. stamp.

(1) The first set, and the only one used. Groups of six, in two rows of

three, twenty groups in all. They are mounted on cedar, but the blocks are sufficiently large, so that when placed together the surcharge would appear in the correct position on each stamp without having to space out the blocks.

(2) The second set. Similar in all respects to the first, but never used.

(3) Another set, but with the surcharge reading "Three Pence," and never used. In groups of six, forty in all, so that a whole sheet could be surcharged in one operation.

8—PENCE (figure Clarendon, letters Roman type), used on the 9d. stamp. In groups of six, two rows of three, twenty in all, on blocks the same size as the stereos.

HALF-PENNY on 1d. In groups of twelve, two rows of six, twenty in all, so that the whole sheet of 240 could be surcharged in one operation.

5d. on 6d. Three surcharges in a straight line, not mounted on wood, but solid metal blocks, eighty in all = 240 surcharges. On the sheet shown the variety without stop is the last stamp of the eleventh row, or No. 132 on the sheet. This, however, was not its original position.

2½d. on 4d. Single surcharges on each block, 480 in all, sufficient for two entire sheets.

None of the above surcharges can be shown as they were originally arranged. The stereos are kept tied up in packets, and each time they are put together the arrangement is different. I mention this as the type varieties of the "TENPENCE" and "5d." surcharges do not appear in their correct positions on the sheets shown.

O.S. and Departmental surcharges:—

The ordinary "sans-serif" type, and not a special type, as is sometimes thought, was employed, but as only one fount was used there were not sufficient "full stops." To get over this difficulty the commas and other stops were filed down to make up the number required, and this will account for the variations in size.

I now come to the question of roulettes and perforations. The roulettes were made by means of pieces of brass rule notched and set up on edge at the proper distances apart. The notches in the brass rule were not cut with any care, and consequently the gauge is most uneven. It is therefore not necessary to separate the different gauges. There does not seem to have been any uniformity in the method of arranging the pieces of rule. Sometimes the horizontal lines are continuous, the vertical cuts being made by means of short pieces, and sometimes it is the other way. Sometimes only the vertical or horizontal lines were rouletted at a time, but sometimes the sheets seem to have been rouletted both ways in one operation.

Perforating machines: The first was a single-line hand machine sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in 1867. This is worked by means of a cam motion attached to a fly-wheel. The entire length that can be perforated is 21⅛ inches; 7⅜ inches of this gauge 12½, 13, and the remaining 13¾ inches gauge 11½, 12.

About the year 1895 it was found that the holes in the bed-plate had become too large for the pins, and consequently the sheets were not being well perforated. In order to save having a new plate, new pins were made to fit the enlarged holes. The alteration only affects the size of the holes, and not

the gauge. This is what is commonly called the perforation "11½, 12½ large holes." This machine was in use up till two years ago, I believe, but is now altogether discarded in favour of the new "12" machine.

The second was a rotary hand machine, made by Messrs. Latham Bros., perforating 10.

This machine is made on the same principle as the perforating machines at present in use in the United States of America. It has a series of eleven steel discs mounted on a spindle. Each of these discs is provided with flat-headed pins, which fit into holes drilled in the periphery of another similar disc. This latter is made hollow, and the holes drilled right through, so that they may not become choked with paper. In fact, the machine is rather like a mangle with wheels instead of rollers.

There are eleven of these discs, but they are so thick that they cannot be placed close enough together to perforate consecutive lines, either vertically or horizontally. Each disc is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick, recessed out $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, with a boss on the spindle $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, so that if the discs were placed as close together as possible on the spindle, there would be a distance of $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches between any two lines of perforations. On measuring blocks of these stamps, it will be found that such is the case with the vertical lines of perforation. This may account for the fact that the perforation 10 is very much more common vertically than horizontally, and this is quite reasonable, as in the former case the machine could be used with all the discs as close together as possible, whereas if used for the horizontal lines the discs would have to be spaced differently for different values. For instance, they would have to be wider apart for the 6d. than for the 4d. Five sheets were usually perforated at a time, but great difficulty was experienced in perforating the sheets correctly, as the pins on the discs had a tendency to draw the paper together towards the end of the sheet.

The third machine was made by J. G. Nash, of Adelaide, after the design of Mr. Cooke. It was a triple cutter or "comb" machine, and at first the gauge was 10. This was found to be too coarse, and both the bed-plate and pins were altered to a gauge of 15. This also was not satisfactory, as the sheets of stamps would fall to pieces. The gauge was then altered to 13. It perforates the whole of a horizontal row of a sheet of two panes at one operation.

The principle of this machine has already been explained in the New South Wales notes, an improved machine of the same type having been made for Sydney by J. G. Nash.

The fourth is a single-line treadle machine gauging 12 for the whole length of 11½ inches, except the last 1¼ inch, which gauges 12½. This is the machine now used for all the large stamps. It was also made by J. G. Nash.

All the values of the smaller size are actually printed in double sheets of 240 and automatically numbered at the time of printing. This saves a great deal of time in printing, and also in counting the sheets.

List of perforating machines:—

1. Single-line hand machine, with gauge 11½, 12 for $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches of its length, and 12½, 13 for the remaining $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

2. Rotary machine, gauge 10.

3. Triple cutter or "comb" machine, having gauges—
   (1) first state 10.
   (2) second „ 15.
   (3) third „ 13.

4. Single-line treadle machine, gauging 12 for 10¼ inches and 12½ for the remaining 1¼ inches.

Tasmania.—In Tasmania I was not able to discover much of importance.

Mr. G. D'Emden, of the firm of J. Walch and Sons, was good enough to look up the old knives which were used for the roulettes. They are of steel, and the two were used end to end in a machine with a guillotine motion. There are two sets of them, only one of which was used for stamps. The gauge is about 8, and on the stamps themselves is generally very rough, owing to the knives not having penetrated the paper.

Messrs. Walch were stationers and stamp vendors, and used the rouletting and perforating machines as an inducement to people to buy stamps of them.

This system of perforating commenced in 1864, and the rouletting machine was only in use for a very short time, as it was not satisfactory.

The use of the "10" and "12" machines was sanctioned and adopted by the Government, but not until the year 1869. It follows, therefore, that all stamps rouletted and perforated before that date are really unofficial.

The oblique perforations are said to have been done by the Postmaster at Deloraine, some forty miles from Launceston.

The pin-perfs. were made by means of a spur-wheel at Longford, also near Launceston.

NOTE.—Mr. A. F. Basset Hull refers to the above perforations in the Society's work on Tasmanian stamps.

Although for some time the 1d. local print of the "Platypus" type, surcharged "REVENUE," has been listed as available for postal purposes, the few copies that had done duty have really only passed through the post by chance. This stamp and the 6d. and 1s. appear to be lithographed, but I was assured that they were printed from the old original plates, and that the difference is entirely due to the method of printing.

The following values, surcharged "REVENUE," were available for postage from November 15th to 30th, 1900: the 3d., Platypus, 2s. 6d., 10s., St. George and Dragon, £1, De la Rue type.

I had an interesting conversation with the printer of the surcharge "Halfpenny" on 1d., and I found that there was no doubt that this error was not in the first printing. A sufficient number of sheets of the ½d. having been surcharged, the forme of the overprint was put on one side for future use. When another supply was needed the forme was not examined, and a certain number of sheets printed before the variety was discovered.

Victoria.—In Melbourne I was able to discover a few things of importance, among them being the old "rolling-pin" rouletter, which consisted of a steel spindle with a handle at each end. On the spindle were seven small steel discs notched round the edge with a saw. These discs could be spaced apart at any distance required by means of metal collars of different sizes. This was the first rouletter used. The gauge is 8½ generally, but varies also between 7¾ and 9.

The second rouletter was made up of pieces of printer's brass rule, notched with a saw, and set on edge. Most of the "emblems" series are rouletted by means of this, which is similar to the South Australian rouletter. The gauge varies from 5 to 7.

The present comb machines were originally single-line machines made by Harrild and Son. The gauge is about 12½, but sometimes the "teeth" of the comb give the gauge of 12 nearly, and stamps perforated by that machine are sometimes described as being perforated by the old single-line machine, 11½, 12 compound with the old single line 12½, 13. This mistake can be avoided if it is remembered that the 11½, 12 machine is always *under* 12—that is to say, between 11½ and 12—and is similar to the 11½, 12 machine of New South Wales, whereas the comb machine is always just over 12; that is to say, between 12 and 12½.

Although none of the lithographic stones with impressions of the "half-lengths" and "Queen-on-throne" stamps are in existence, there are still in the Government Printing Office most of the old plates. The following is a list of them:—

1. Steel plate with engravings of the 1d., 2d., 3d. half-length portrait of Queen Victoria engraved by Thos. Ham. This plate also bears an unfinished engraving of another portrait of the Queen, and it has been fully described by Mr. David Hill in *Vindin's Journal.*

2. Steel plate containing fifty engravings of the 2d. "full-length" portrait of the Queen, seated on a throne, by Thos. Ham. Impressions were taken first direct from the plate by Thos. Ham, and afterwards by means of lithographic transfers by Campbell and Ferguson.

3. Steel plate with five engravings of the octagonal 1s. The first engraving has very large and deeply cut lettering, and was never used. The second is the issued type, and the remaining three are unfinished, without any lettering. It was engraved by Campbell and Ferguson.

4 and 5. The steel plates of the 1d., green, and 6d., blue, full-length portrait of the Queen, engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

There has been a great deal of discussion with regard to the 2d. stamp of the first issue. As is well known, it is found in three distinct states:—

1. With fine background and fine border.
2. With coarse background and fine border.
3. With coarse background and coarse border.

The second and third states of the die are found with extremely early postmarks, but I think there is little doubt that they appeared in the order given above.

Each of the three values, the 1d., 2d., and 3d., have the so-called "dividing lines" in their last states. I think that these dividing lines were also on the dies in their first state. The early printings were very much better and clearer than the later ones, and it would be expected that the dividing lines would appear more often in the early printings than they do, but this could be accounted for if the transfers were cut close to the design. Possibly these dividing lines were intended as guiding lines when cutting out the transfers. As a matter of fact, I have copies of all three values in the first state of the dies showing traces of the dividing lines.

In the case of the 2d. I think the whole of the fine lines of the borders and background were worked out with a burnisher (they were originally so lightly drawn that this could easily be done), and then re-engraved. They are quite different in the two stamps. For instance, in the "fine border and background" the lines under the "C" of "VICTORIA" do not start down almost vertically as in the case of "coarse border and background."

In the case of the border, at the top left corner of the proof of the 2d. there can still be seen traces of the lines of the "fine border." There are new "dividing lines" on the "coarse border" stamps inside the lines of the "fine border," traces of which can still be seen on the proof outside the letters "T" and "H" in the lower label, and also at the sides of the upper label, containing the word "VICTORIA."

The alteration to the die of the 3d. has been described in various ways, which have not always clearly conveyed the differences. The usual explanation is that in the first state "the band round the orb shows only in the centre," while in the later state the band appears to project beyond the orb.

The chief point of difference is really this: The space between the orb and the right hand is filled up, in the first state of the die, with horizontal lines only, while in the later state the horizontal lines are still there, and vertical lines have been added. In stamps belonging to the first state these horizontal lines are quite clear, while in stamps of the second state this space is generally almost solid colour.

The die of the 1d. does not seem to have been altered, but, as in the case of the other two values, the dividing lines are generally absent in stamps of the first printing. I was also allowed to see the Government collections, including one of the reprints that were made in 1891, and a list of these may be of use. Unfortunately they all exist without as well as with the word "Reprint."

On V and Crown paper made on July 8th, 1891.

1d., green, "Queen on throne," Perkins Bacon type.	4d., rose, "beaded oval."
6d., blue, "Queen on throne," Perkins Bacon type.	6d., black, 1862.
	1d., "netted corners," 1861.

Laureated stamps.

* 1d., green.	* 6d., blue.
* 2d., lilac.	10d., slate.
* 4d., rose.	* 1s., octagonal, blue on blue.
8d., orange.	* 5s., red and blue, without the line under crown.
* 3d., yellow.	

1873–1883.

* 9d., red-brown on rose, 1873.	* 2d., mauve, 1876.
* ½d, rosine, small rectangular.	* 2d., mauve, double-lined oval.
* 1d., green, 1875.	

1883.

* 1d., green (crosses in upper corners).
* 2d., brown.
* 2s, blue on green.

1885.

* ½d., salmon.	* 4d., magenta.
* 1d., green.	* 1s., blue on lemon.

All those marked * exist with watermark V and Crown as originals, and in most cases the colours of the reprints are identical with the originals.

The later reprints, which include the stamps of the first issue, are not included in the above album.

List of rouletting and perforating machines:—

1. "Rolling-pin" rouletter, having gauge $8\frac{1}{2}$ generally, but also $7\frac{3}{4}-9$.

2. "Harrow" rouletter, made up of pieces of notched brass rule set on edge.

3. Hand perforator, disposed of some time ago, gauge unknown, probably $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12.

4 and 5. Single-line machines, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, made by Thos. Olley.

6. Single-line machine, gauging 11, made by Thos. Olley.

7 and 8. Vertical triple cutters, or comb machines, formerly single-line machines, made by Harrild and Son.

Western Australia.—We unfortunately arrived at Fremantle on Easter Monday, and on going up to Perth found that everything was closed. I had previously sent on the letter of introduction, with a few notes as to the information required, but up to this day I have not even received an acknowledgment of the letter. This was the only occasion I did not get every possible assistance.

In conclusion, I should like to express my hearty thanks to all the Government officials who gave their assistance, and to the numerous philatelists who placed their collections at my disposal and helped in every possible way.

The Newspaper Stamps of France.

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on Friday, 27 October, 1905.

THE issue of the Newspaper Stamps of France was authorized by the following Decree:—

"Décret Impérial relatif aux timbres mobiles dont l'emploi est autorisé pour le payement des droits de 5 centimes et de 2 centimes établis par l'art^e^ 3 de la loi du 11 Mai 1868 sur les journaux et écrits périodiques.

"Napoléon, par le grâce de Dieu et la volonté nationale, Empereur des Français,

"A tous présent et à venir, Salut.

"Sur le rapport de notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat du Département des finances:

"Vu l'article 29 de la loi du 31 Juillet 1867, portant notamment:

"'Le droit de timbre établi sur les journaux et écrits périodiques peut être acquitté par l'apposition, sur les papiers destinés à leur publication, de timbres

PLATE



1



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mobiles que l'Administration de l'enrégistrement, des domaines et du timbre est autorisée à vendre et à faire vendre.

"'Un règlement d'administration publique déterminera la forme et les conditions d'emploi de ces timbres, ainsi que le mode suivant lequel il sera tenu compte de la remise accordée, pour déchets de maculature, par l'article 7 de la loi du 17 Février 1852.'

"Vu l'article 7 du décret-loi du 17 Février 1852, portant :—

"'Une remise de un pour cent sur le timbre sera accordée aux éditeurs de journaux ou écrits périodiques pour déchet de maculature.'

"Vu la loi du 11 Mai 1868, sur la presse, et notamment l'article 3, qui réduit le droit de timbre, fixé par l'article 6 du Décret du 17 Février 1892, à cinq centimes dans les Départements de la Seine et de Seine et Oise, et à deux centimes partout ailleurs :—

"Notre conseil d'Etat entendu,

"Avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit :

"Article 1. Les timbres mobiles dont l'emploi est autorisé par l'article 29 de la loi du 31 Juillet 1867, pour le payement des droits de cinq centimes et de deux centimes établis par l'article 3 de la loi du 11 Mai 1868 sur les journaux et écrits périodiques, seront conformes aux modèles annexés au présent décret. Ils pourront être employés comme signes d'affranchissements des taxes postales, conformément aux dispositions des règlements en vigueur.

"Article 2. Les timbres seront apposés par les soins des éditeurs de journaux et écrits périodiques, et collés à droite et à l'angle supérieur de la dernière colonne de la première page du journal, de manières qu'ils soient oblitérés par l'impression de quatre lignes au moins de l'article inséré dans cette colonne.

"La feuille devra être imprimée et pliée de facon que le timbre mobile se trouve sur le pli extérieur, ou tout au moins sur le revers de ce pli, de telle sorte que ce timbre puisse être vu sans déplier le journal ni enlever les bandes.

"Article 3. Les éditeurs de journaux ou écrits périodiques qui voudront employer des timbres mobiles devront en faire la déclaration 15 jours à l'avance au bureau du timbre du lieu de la publication de leur journal ou écrit.

"Cette déclaration fera connaître le titre du journal, le nom du gérant et de l'imprimeur, le chiffre moyen du tirage par numéro et le nombre, par chaque catégorie, des timbres nécessaires pour ce tirage.

"Les éditeurs qui voudront cesser de faire usage des timbres mobiles devront également en faire la déclaration dans le même délai.

"Article 4. Les timbres mobiles ne seront vendus que par feuille entière contenant cent un timbres. Les ventes auront lieu au bureau qui aura reçu la déclaration ; elles seront mentionnées par le receveur sur un état spécial qu'il conservera, et sur un carnet que les éditeurs représenteront à toute requisition des agents de l'administration.

"Article 5. Le prix des timbres sera payé comptant, chaque feuille de Cent Un timbres sera comptée pour Cent timbres seulement. Cette dernière disposition est applicable à la comptabilité tout en nature qu'en numéraire.

"Article 6. Notre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat du Département des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret, qui sera inséré au bulletin des lois.

"FAIT au Palais des Tuileries, le 19 Décembre 1868.

"(signé) NAPOLEON.

"Par l'Empereur:
Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat du
Département des Finances
"(signé) P. MAGNE."

Translation:—

"Imperial Decree concerning the issue of adhesive stamps, which may be used for the payment of Revenue Taxes of 5 and 2 centimes respectively imposed on Newspapers and Periodicals according to Article 3 of the Law of 11 May, 1868:

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the will of the nation, Emperor of France.

"To all whom it may concern

"In consequence of the report of our Minister of Finance and in pursuance of Article 29 of the Law of the 31st July, 1867, as follows:—

"'The payment of the Revenue Tax imposed on Newspapers and Periodicals may be stated by adhesive stamps affixed on the papers destined for their publication. The different Inland Revenue Offices are charged with the sale of those stamps; a By-Law will be published containing the rules and regulations how to use those stamps and how to account for the abatement accorded for waste-paper, following Article 7 of the Law of 17 February, 1852.'

"Of Article 7 of the Law of 17 February, 1852, as follows:—

"'An abatement of 1 per cent. is accorded to the editors of Newspapers and Periodicals for the loss on waste-paper.'

"Of the Law of 11 May, 1868, and specially Article 3, of which the Revenue Tax, established by Article 6 of the Decree of 17 February, 1852, is reduced to 5 centimes in the Departments 'Seine' and 'Seine et Oise,' and to 2 centimes in all the other Departments.

"With the consent of our Cabinet Council we decree and command as follows:—

"Article 1. The adhesive stamps, which are authorized by Article 29 of the Law of 31 July, 1867, to be used for the payment of Revenue Taxes of 5 and 2 centimes respectively on Newspapers and Periodicals according to the Law of 11 May, 1868, shall be those which are attached to this decree. They may also be used for payment of postage fees, according to the postage regulations in force at present.

"Article 2. The editors are bound to fix the stamps near the right top corner of the first page of the journal so that the stamp is obliterated by at least four lines of print of the last column of the first page. The page must be printed and folded in such a way that the stamp is visible on the outside and without opening the journal or undoing the wrapper.

"Article 3. The editors of Newspapers and Periodicals who wish to use

these adhesive stamps shall apply for them in writing to the Inland Revenue Office of the district in which the journal is published, a fortnight in advance, stating the name of the journal, the names of the editor and the printer, the average number of specimens of each number printed, and the number of stamps required of each value. In case the editor wishes to stop the use of the stamps he has to give a fortnight's notice.

"Article 4. The adhesive stamps shall be sold in sheets of 101 stamps. The stamps will be sold by those offices where the application has been made, and a special account against them has to be kept by the controller, and they are bound to keep a list of all the editors of their district and their purchases, and to produce it when ordered by the authorities.

"Article 5. The stamps must be paid for in cash. Each sheet of 101 stamps is counted as if containing 100 stamps only. This latter provision applies to book-keeping whether in kind or in specie.

"Article 6. Our Minister of Finance is made responsible for the execution of this Decree, which shall be published in the Official Journal and included in the collection of Laws.

"GIVEN in the Palace of the Tuileries, 19 December, 1868.

"(Signed) NAPOLEON.

"Countersigned,

"The Minister of Finance,

"P. MAGNE."

The above-mentioned by-law was published in the *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes*, No. 7, of January, 1869, under the heading of "Instruction No. 6," signed by the Postmaster-General, Ed. Vandal. The paragraphs which interest us run as follows:—

"Instruction No. 6.

"1re Division. 3me Bureau.

"Journaux et écrits périodiques. Affranchissement au moyen des timbres mobiles de l'administration de l'enrégistrement, en vertu du Décret du 19 Décembre 1868, rendu pour l'exécution de la loi du 31 Juillet 1867.

"L'article 29 de la loi de finances du 31 Juillet 1867 a permis d'acquitter le droit de timbre établi sur les journaux et écrits périodiques par l'apposition de timbres mobiles. .....

....

"Aux termes de l'article 1er de ce Décret, les timbres mobiles représentant les droits de timbre de 2 et de 5 centimes pourront être employés comme signes d'affranchissement des taxes postales, conformément aux dispositions des règlements en vigueur.

"Ils pourront, par conséquent, servir à affranchir les journaux dont le port est de 2 ou de 4 centimes, selon qu'ils sont destinés pour l'intérieur du Département où ils sont publiés, et pour les Départements limitrophes, ou bien pour les autres Départements. (Article 1er et 3me de la loi Juin 1856.)

"L'administration de l'enrégistrement a fait imprimer des timbres mobiles dont la couleur diffère, suivant qu'ils représentent le droit de timbre seul ou les taxes postales adjoutées au droit de timbre.

"Les timbres mobiles imprimés *en violet* ne representent que le droit de timbre. (2 ou 5 centimes.)

"Les timbres mobiles imprimés *en bleu* représentent le droit de timbre plus la taxe postale de 2 centimes.

"Les timbres mobiles imprimés *en rouge* représentent le droit de timbre, plus la taxe postale de 4 centimes."

.....

Translation :—

"Instruction No. 6.

"1st Division. 3rd Department.

"Newspapers and Periodicals. Payment of postage by means of Inland Revenue stamps in pursuance of the Decree of 19 December, 1868, issued for the execution of the Law of 31 July, 1867.

"The Article 29 of the Law of 31 July, 1867, allows the payment of taxes imposed on Newspapers and Periodicals by means of adhesive stamps.

.....

"In pursuance of Article 1 of the above-mentioned Decree, the adhesive stamps representing a revenue tax of 2 and 5 centimes respectively, may be used for the payment of postage according to the present Post Office regulations. They may therefore be used for paying postage for Newspapers, etc., for which the postage amounts to 2 centimes, if they are destined for the district where the paper is published and for the adjoining ones, or to 4 centimes, if sent to any other district. (Articles 1 and 3 of the Law of 25 June, 1856.)

"The Inland Revenue Office has ordered adhesive stamps to be printed in different colours, according as they represent the amount of revenue tax only, or the amount of revenue tax and postage together.

"The adhesive stamps printed *in violet* represent only the amount of the revenue tax of 2 or 5 centimes respectively, according to their face value.

"The adhesive stamps printed *in blue* represent the amount of revenue tax, as indicated by their face value, plus a postage fee of 2 centimes.

"The adhesive stamps printed *in red* represent the amount of the revenue tax, as indicated by their face value, plus a postage fee of 4 centimes."

.....

We learn from these instructions that the Journal stamps of 2 c. and 5 c., printed in violet, are revenue stamps only, and only represent their face value; but that the 2 c. and 5 c., blue, being revenue and postage stamps, represent a value of 4 c. and 7 c. respectively, and that the 2 c. and 5 c., red, being also revenue and postage stamps, represent a value of 6 c. and 9 c. respectively.

I am quite certain that it has never happened anywhere else that a stamp was sold for revenue or postage purposes at a higher price and had a higher value than indicated on its face.

The design of the Newspaper stamps, specimens of which were attached to the decree of 19 December, 1868, is for the two values in the three different colours the same: in the centre is the Imperial Eagle on a horizontally lined square, surrounded by the chain of the order of the Legion d'honneur and surmounted by the imperial crown. This centre-piece is in an eight-cornered fancy frame, and this frame is surrounded again by another rectangle frame

of two thin lines. On the top of the fancy frame are the words "TIMBRE IMPERIAL," and on the bottom the word "JOURNAUX," printed on a horizontally lined band. In each of the top corners, just outside the inner frame, there is a corn ear, and in the lower corners the value, on the left side reading "2 C," on the right side "C 2"; the size of the stamp is 36 × 25 mm. Paper is white wove and all the values exist imperforated and perforated 13½, and were very probably issued imperforated and perforated at the same period.*

As specimen stamps were attached to the above-mentioned decree, dated 19 December, 1868, this date is usually taken as the date of issue for those stamps; but I find in the contemporary journal, *Le Timbrophile*, of 30 December, 1869, a notice published by Mr. H. Boyer, a Post Office official, at Marennes, stating that "the Journal stamps were in use since 1 January, 1869."

The same authority also states that a 5 c. Journal stamp was not issued then (December, 1869), and no 5 c. has ever been issued with the exception of the 5 c., violet, perforated, which, as mentioned above, is only a fiscal stamp, and was issued in a very small quantity only.

We therefore have to register the following stamps:—

A. Issued stamps.

1. Fiscal stamps only.

2 c., lilac; imperforated and perforated 13½.

5 c. „ perforated 13½ (only very few issued).

2. Fiscal and Postage stamps together.

Face value 2 c. (+2 c. postage), blue
„ „ 2 c. (+4 c. „), rose } imperforated and perforated 13½.

B. Prepared, but never issued.

5 c., lilac
5 c., blue
5 c., rose } imperforated.

5 c., blue
5 c., rose } perforated 13½.

When the revenue tax on Newspapers, etc., was abolished by a decree of the Provisional Government (Gouvernment de la Défense Nationale) on 6 September, 1870, many Journal stamps remained in the hands of the editors, and, to protect the latter from a loss, the Postmaster-General, Mr. G. Rampont, issued "Instruction No. 37," published in the *Bulletin Mensuel de l'Administration des Postes*, No. 27, of September, 1870; the principal part of which reads as follows:—

.....

"Jusqu'à nouvel ordre, en vertu d'une décision de M. le Ministre des finances en date du 7 Septembre, la perception des droits de poste sur les journaux continuera à être effectuée par l'administration de l'enrégistrement et à être constatée au moyen des timbres rouge et bleu de cette Administration."..... .....

.....

* F. Marconnet (*Les Vignettes Postales de la France*) gives as the date of issue of the perforated Newspaper stamps February, 1869; Yvert et Telliers' *Catalogue des Timbres de France*, etc. (1904), January, 1869.

Translation :—

....

In pursuance of a decision of the Minister of Finance, dated 7 September a.c., the payment of postage for Newspapers, etc., may, until further notice, be stated by the blue and red Revenue (Newspaper) stamps. .....

.....

There is no doubt that the full value originally paid for the blue and red Newspaper stamps (4 c. and 6 c.) was available for postage after the issue of the above Instruction, and I am of the opinion that the 2 c., lilac, was unintentionally omitted in Instruction No. 37, as many specimens are known, affixed in the usual way to Newspapers, issued after the abolishment of the Newspaper Tax, and even obliterated by date stamp,* and a later Instruction (No. 51, of March, 1872) does not mention any special stamp or value, but simply says :—

....

"Des journaux affranchis au moyen du timbre de l'enrégistrement doivent être reçus jusqu'à complet épuisement des approvisionnements des éditeurs."....

Translation :—

.....

"The payment of postage fees for Newspapers by means of Inland Revenue stamps is accepted until the stocks of such stamps in the hands of the editors are exhausted."..... .....

Besides the Newspaper stamps, also current Postage stamps were admitted to defray the postage for Newspapers, etc. From 1870 and up to 1880 stamps used for this purpose were mostly affixed to the paper before it was printed, and were obliterated by the print. This way of obliterating was allowed for the purpose not to lose time in obliterating the stamps by a handstamp at the Post Offices, and to enable the newspaper offices to post their papers "at the very last minute" (en dernière limite d'heure).

Since 1880 postage stamps used on printed matter are obliterated by postmarks in the same way as on letters, but the payment of postage on any printed matter sent away in a great quantity to places in France was always, and is still, allowed to be made in cash over the counter, and is marked on each packet by differently shaped handstamps containing the word "IMPRIMES" (printed matter) or "JOURNAUX" (journals) and the letters "P.P." (port payé: postage paid) and the name of the town in the outer and the date in the inner circle.

The Law of 6 April, 1878, introduced for the first time ½ centime rates for each 25 gr. or fraction thereof over and above the first 25 gr. for Newspapers published in the Departments "Seine" and "Seine et Oise" and sent within the district of publication, and for each 25 gr. or fraction thereof over and above the first 50 gr. for Newspapers published in other Departments and sent within the district of publication or the adjoining ones. This Law was altered by the Law of 16 April, 1895, fixing the ½ c. rate for each 25 gr. or fraction thereof over and above the first 50 gr. for political and non-political Periodicals wherever published in France and sent within the

* Vide *Le Collectionneur de Timbre-Poste*, No. 159, of January, 1894, p. 13.

district of publication or the adjoining ones. The last Law is still in force. As there did not or does not exist a ½ c. coin, any odd ½ c. payable on each lot posted at the same time had and has still to be paid in full, and as there did not or does not exist any stamp in value of ½ c. the payment of postage amounting to, say, 1½ c. or 2½ c., etc, on a number of single packets posted at the same time was, and is still, in most cases, made in cash over the counter and marked by one of the above-mentioned handstamps on each packet. Article No. 244 de l'Instruction Générale, dated August, 1884, ordered, however, that the payment of ½ c. should be stated either by writing or stamping the words "½ Centime en plus" (½ Centime more) on the stamp or wrapper of each of the respective packets, and nearly all the large Offices were provided with such a handstamp (vide Illustration No. 1), and some Post Offices still use it (vide Illustration No. 2) to state the payment of ½ c., if any, "on a number of Newspapers under the same wrapper and destined for places in France." *

Once more special Newspaper stamps were prepared in France in March, 1902, to be ready in case Parliament approved of the reduction of postage from 1 c. to ½ c. for Newspapers and Periodicals not exceeding 50 gr. within the limits of two contiguous districts.† These stamps were the 1 c., grey, and 3 c., orange-red, in the Type Blanc of 4 December, 1900, surcharged "½" in black (vide Illustrations Nos. 3 and 4).

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, AND SUPPORTED BY NUMEROUS PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE CONTINENT, AND ELSEWHERE.



THE Executive Committee have much pleasure in intimating that Mr. P. Mahé and Mr. J. N. Luff have consented to act as Judges at the Exhibition as representing respectively the collectors in France and the United States of America, so that the full list of the Judges will now be: Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Dr. Diena, Major Evans, Dr. Kloss, Mr. J. Luff, Mr. P. Mahé, Lieut. Napier, R.N., and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.

The preliminary arrangements for the Dealers' Stalls at the Exhibition have now been completed. They will be fifteen in number—ten of them situate in an Annexe leading out of the Main Hall, and the remaining five on the first floor, where numerous interesting exhibits will be placed, and where the lecture and committee rooms are situate.

The Committee have decided to offer these stalls by private auction at upset prices varying from £15 to £65 each. Bids will only be received from firms of stamp dealers and publishers and others concerned with Philately, to whom a copy of the catalogue has been supplied by the Committee. Intending bidders who may be unable to be present at the

* Vide Article No. 331 de l'Instruction Générale de 1899 sur le Service des Postes.

† Vide *Journal Officiel*, 8 March, 1902.

auction by themselves or by their representatives, may communicate their instructions to either of the Hon. Secretaries, and the same will be treated as in strict confidence. Such instructions can, of course, be to bid up to a certain amount for any particular stall, and if that is not obtained, for some one or more alternatively of those remaining.

The Committee will in each case arrange for the name of the occupier of the Stall to be prominently displayed, and will also provide a counter with glass case and lifting flap, shelves at the rear of the stall, and two chairs.

The auction will take place towards the end of February, and descriptive catalogues, containing plans showing the position and dimensions of each stall, will be ready before Christmas, and can be obtained on application to either of the Hon. Secretaries, 13 Walbrook, E. C.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Asst. Hon. Sec.*

Occasional Notes.

A REMINDER AS TO THE REMOVAL OF THE "LONDON PHILATELIST."

WE beg again to remind our readers that the office of the Philatelic Society, London, and also that of the *London Philatelist*, has been for the past fifteen months at 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, London, E.C., as we find that letters, and more particularly the philatelic journals, catalogues, etc., are still being sent to the old address at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1906.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1906, and following parts.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I. to XIV. bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed, "MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C."

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

PHILATELY FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
BOROUGH OF STAMFORD.

WE are pleased to give publicity to the following letter, and also to accede to the request therein contained :—

"PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY, STAMFORD,
"*2nd December*, 1905.

"DEAR SIR,—A Public Free Library, under the Management of a Committee appointed by the Town Council, and supported by public rate, is in course of erection in this Borough, and will shortly be opened for the use of the inhabitants.

"Many publishers of newspapers, magazines, and books very generously assist the Free Library movement by sending weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual papers and periodicals for the use of readers.

"The Committee would be greatly indebted to you and very grateful if you could kindly present a copy of each issue of *London Philatelist* as published, or any books, directories, and other publications for the reading-room, reference library, or lending library. The income from the penny rate is only £137 a year, so that the amount available for the purchase of papers, magazines, and books, after payment of necessary working expenses, will be very limited.

"The Committee are anxious to begin with a good supply of all kinds of literature, and I shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know whether you can make the above contribution; if so, I shall be pleased to receive it at my address, as below, at your early convenience; also cover or case for same, if any.

"Yours faithfully,
"HERBERT HART, *Chairman of Library Committee.*
"*Barnhill House, Stamford.*"

THE PERMANENCY OF COLOUR ON THE CHALKY PAPER.

THE following interesting letter was sent to the President to be read at a recent meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society. It is a reply to Mr. Percy C. Bishop (life member), who inquired of Messrs. De La Rue as to the truth of the report that lead entered largely into the composition of the new chalk-surfaced paper, which in the course of time would have the effect of turning the stamp black. The reply, which is autographed by Sir Thomas De La Rue, Bart., is of a reassuring nature.

[COPY OF LETTER.]

"110 BUNHILL ROW, E.C.,
"1 *December*, 1905.

"PERCY B. BISHOP, Esq.,
"Longleat, Thames Ditton.

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, we beg to inform you that there is no lead whatever in the preparation of the postage paper, and that, therefore, there is no danger of the paper going black.

"Yours faithfully,
"THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO., LTD.
"(Signed) THOMAS DE LA RUE, *Director.*"

VIRGIN ISLANDS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE are desired to give publicity to the following notice, which is of a more satisfactory character to collectors than those that have appeared latterly:—

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Governor of the Leeward Islands to make the following announcement with reference to their circular of March last:

"It has been decided to return all the Virgin Islands postage stamps of the obsolete issue of 1899, of which the plates have been destroyed, to the Colony, where they will remain on sale at face value.

"Applications for them should be addressed to the Postmaster, Virgin Islands.

"The Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.,
1*st December*, 1905."

PENNY POSTAGE EXTENSION TO EGYPT.

WE are officially informed by the Secretary to the Post Office that, in view of the special and exceptional relations which exist between the Government of the Khedive and His Majesty's Government, it has been arranged to extend the penny postage scheme to Egypt and the Sudan. On and after 15 December, letters posted in the United Kingdom for those countries need no longer be prepaid at the foreign postage rate of 2½d. the half-ounce. The letter postage to be prepaid will thenceforth be 1d. the half-ounce.

ROBBERIES OF REGISTERED MAIL BAGS.

EARLY in December several remarkably daring robberies of registered mail bags were effected at London post offices, attributed by the police to a notorious Continental gang of thieves, and among the sufferers were Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, though, as will be seen from the following particulars, that firm were very fortunately saved from ultimate loss. The mail bag at Southampton Street, Strand, was abstracted on Saturday, 2 December, and Messrs. Gibbons immediately advised every leading philatelic journal and stamp firm in Europe. However, the registered letters stolen on Saturday from Southampton Street have been returned to the Post Office in a remarkable manner. On the following Monday afternoon a man entered the post office in Museum Street, Bloomsbury, and walked up to the counter. None of the assistants were able to attend to him at the moment, and a few seconds later he had disappeared. It was found, however, that he had deposited on the counter a brown-paper parcel, which contained the thirty-nine letters stolen on Saturday. They had, of course, been opened, but the contents were apparently intact, and it appears that in this particular haul the thieves were singularly unfortunate. Thirty-five of the thirty-nine letters were posted by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., Limited Some contained

crossed cheques, one being for £1200, but in the majority were enclosed books or sheets of stamps, including several rare and valuable specimens. There was a 6d., purple, Canadian stamp of 1852, valued at £45; two similar ones, worth £20 each; a 9d. Ceylon, price £30; four early Tasmanian, worth altogether £106; a Zanzibar stamp, valued at £40; and a Shanghai, offered at £35. The total sum represented in the books and sheets was about £835.

Fortunately, as the theft was committed late on Saturday afternoon, when stamp dealers' premises were closed, it was impossible for the thieves to get rid of their booty, and on Sunday, as stated, Messrs. Gibbons sent a circular with a description of the missing goods to all members of the trade in the United Kingdom, and later to many on the Continent. No doubt, however, it would have been possible in a few months' time to realize on many of the stamps abroad; but apparently the gang did not think it worth while. So far as could be seen from a preliminary examination, the specimens were uninjured, although the thieves, disgusted perhaps at their ill-luck, had torn the covers off the books, and otherwise maltreated them.

It is admitted that the Southampton Street robbery was made possible by the fact that the official in charge of the letter bag left it in order to assist in something which was not part of his duty. In a large bag had been placed a quantity of ordinary letters, and four of the small green bags in which registered letters are conveyed to the sorting offices. It was while the official was assisting to clear the collecting-box outside, in order, no doubt, to hasten the despatch, that one of the green bags was abstracted. This, the work of a moment, was actually done inside the building, and it is highly probable that the process of making up the bag was watched by the gang on one or two previous occasions. In future it will not be left until it is sealed and placed in the van.

SIR JOHN HENNIKER HEATON, K.C.M.G.

WE have again this month to record a gratifying honour to a name well known in philatelic circles, and the universal verdict in our small world of stamps will be, "Better late than never." Sir J. Henniker Heaton has laboured assiduously for so many past years in the field of postal progress that his name might long ago have been added to those whom the King delighteth to honour. Universal Penny Postage looms as yet but hazily on the horizon, but we have Imperial Penny Postage, for which we are largely indebted to the indomitable pluck and perseverance of Sir J. Henniker Heaton. We heartily congratulate the new K.C.M.G. upon the honour conferred, and hope that he may be spared for many a year to come to continue his labours in the great field of Postal Reform.

Reviews.

MESSRS. SENF'S CATALOGUE.*



THIS Catalogue is indeed of the hardy annual type, and despite the severe competition of modern days still holds its own in the front rank, notably in Germany, where "Senf" or "Kohl" occupy analogous positions to those of "Gibbons" or "Bright" in this country—that is to say, they are either sworn by or sworn at, according to the humours of the gentle philatelist. The Catalogue, limited only to that of adhesive stamps, reveals a thousand pages of reading matter for the benefit of the collector, and its former general features of excellence are faithfully continued in the present edition. The subordination of minor varieties (*abart*) is logically carried out, as it should be, for the benefit of the "generalist," but in the depictment of the surcharges Messrs. Senf are somewhat behind the times. Surcharges, perhaps unfortunately, play a prominent rôle in the philatelic play, and their illustration in facsimile is practically a necessity in any Catalogue that aims at being really a guide to collectors. There are, moreover, some instances where a little improvement could be effected as regards the minor and major varieties. For instance, in New Zealand no notice at all is taken of any of the rouletted or perforated varieties other than the normal ones. It is well known that, in some cases, as the Star rouletted series, these stamps, if not of official, may be said to be of subofficial origin, and were rouletted at certain post offices; hence their total exclusion from a Catalogue is not warranted. They should either be classed as minor varieties or a footnote inserted calling attention to their existence—for the benefit of the specialist. On the other hand, over one hundred varieties of postal fiscals *are* listed, stamps which, with one or two exceptions, have really had no postal existence, but simply afford an unlimited field for deception by those who clean and spuriously postmark the fiscal stamps. They are, it is true, also catalogued by Stanley Gibbons, but the time has more than arrived when they should be *sifted* and the vast majority relegated to the limbo of Norwegian locals and Swiss hotel stamps. The lists of Greece, Victoria, and other Australian countries are also susceptible of improvement by condensation of the issues and greater simplicity of arrangement.

On the other hand, all praise must be awarded to Messrs. Senf for the manner in which their Catalogue has been brought fully abreast of the times with regard to the latest varieties of watermark and paper in our own colonial issues. It should, in fact, be stated that in every way the prestige and standing acquired during so many years since the work first appeared are fully maintained in the present edition.

* Gebrüder Senf's Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1906. Part I., Adhesive Stamps. F. Gebrüder Senf, Leipsic.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the London Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—The ½d. British Post Card, overprinted like the 1d., for use here, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Post Card.

½d., green, King's Head.

Bermuda.—It is announced in several quarters that the ¼d. value of the Arms type has appeared.

Adhesive.

¼d., violet and brown; wmk. ?

British East Africa and Uganda.—It is reported that the ½ anna has appeared on the new paper, second issue, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 4 annas of this issue.

Adhesives.

½ anna, green, CA multiple, chalky paper.
4 annas, black and grey-green ,, ,,

British Guiana.—We have received "specimen" copies of the 96 c. and of a 2 dollars 40 cents on the latest variety of paper. The first of the two is in Type 28, but in new colours, and the second is in the same design, but has the value, in *violet*, on a plain label below; it also originally had the word "REVENUE" only, in *violet*, at top, but has been overprinted "POSTAGE AND —REVENUE" in two lines, in *black*.—*M.J.*

96 c., black and red on *yellow: new wmk. and paper.*
$2.40, green, violet and black ,, ,,

Cayman Islands.—We gather from several sources that the 1d. value has been added to the list of stamps on multiple watermarked, first paper.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine; new wmk., first paper.

Grenada.—We are informed in the *M.C.* that the ½d. and 2d. stamps have appeared on the new multiple wmk. paper.

Der Philatelist illustrates a set showing the vessel of Columbus in sight of land in the centre—name at top, value at foot, and Postage and Revenue at sides.

Adhesives.

½d., green and purple; new wmk.
2d., brown and ,, ,,
½d., green, Ship type ,,
1d., carmine ,, ,,
2d., yellow ,, ,,
2½d., blue ,, ,,

Jamaica.—The ½d., Arms type, is announced by *Gibbons Weekly*, and the 5s., same type, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*, both being on the multiple paper, first issue.

Adhesives.

½d., green and black; Arms type; multiple wmk.; first issue.
5s., black and violet ,, ,,

Morocco Agencies.—The 1 and 2 peseta stamps on the second multiple paper have reached *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown CA multiple; chalk surfaced paper.
1 peseta, black and carmine.
(a) Variety, long-topped M in "Morocco."
2 pesetas, black and ultramarine.
(a) Variety, long-topped M in "Morocco."

In the chalk-surfaced printing, the "Agencies" variety, with hyphen, is corrected.

New South Wales.—We take the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:—

"The following values of the New South Wales stamps have just been issued on Crown and A paper, viz. ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. The remaining values will be put on sale as the old stocks run out.

"The improved appearance of the N.S.W. stamps is very marked; the paper is thicker, the colours are brighter, and the impressions more distinct, due, we believe, to greater pains being taken to produce a creditable article.

Adhesives.

½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., with Crown over A watermark.

The watermark consists of the Tudor or Imperial Crown over a single line letter.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—The set from ½d. up to 2s. 6d. on multiple CA paper, first issue, is listed by *Gibbons Weekly*.

We have previously chronicled the 1d. value and have therefore to add—

Adhesives.

½d., purple and green, multiple CA; first issue.
2d. ,, orange ,, ,,
2½d. ,, blue ,, ,,
5d. ,, brown ,, ,,
6d. ,, mauve ,, ,,
1s., green and black ,,
2s. 6d. ,, blue ,,

ST. VINCENT.—Another value on the new multiple paper, second issue, is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d., lilac and carmine, multiple paper; second issue.

SARAWAK.—An interesting discovery is reported by the *P.J.G.B.*, on the authority of the *West-End Philatelist*, *i.e.* the 2 cents of the 1895 issue, perf. 12½, in *green*, instead of Indian red.

SIERRA LEONE.—We read in the *Philatelic Record* that the 20s. value with multiple wmk. has now been issued, completing the set in this State.

Adhesive.

20s., purple on red; multiple wmk.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—The 1d. value on the multiple wmkd. second paper is coming, according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d, lilac and carmine, multiple wmk. second issue.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Other values on the multiple wmkd. paper have been seen and are chronicled by the *Philatelic Record* and by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

10 c., purple on yellow; new wmk.
$2, lilac and black ,, ,,

TASMANIA.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* that the Tasmanian, Victorian and Western Australian stamps printed and perforated in the Melbourne office, are likely to be met with, not only perf. 12½, but 11, and 12½ compound with 11.

The following, taken from the *M.J.*, are new to our list:—

Adhesives.

1d., carmine; Crown over A wmk.; perf. 12½.
2d., purple ,, ,, ,, 12½.

TRINIDAD.—The ½d., green, on the new paper, second issue, has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

½d., green; multiple wmk.; second issue.

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* adds the ½d. and 6d. values to the list of stamps with the Crown over A watermark.

Adhesives.

½d., green; wmk. Crown over A.
6d. ,, ,, ,,

Ewen's Weekly tells us that the 9d. and 5s. of the current set are coming in different shades.

Adhesives. Ordinary designs.

9d., brown-rose (formerly dull rose).
5s., carmine and blue (formerly red and blue).

The 5s. was probably issued several months ago.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* has received the penny value on Crown and A paper, Victorian variety.

Adhesive.

1d., rose; wmk. Crown over A.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of the new 1, 2, and 3 öre, with figure of value in centre, and Mr. Wilson also included the 5 öre King's Head stamp chronicled on page 54, the issue of which appears to have been delayed.

Adhesives.

1 öre, orange; new type, figure in centre.
2 ,, red ,, ,,
3 ,, grey ,, ,,

ROUMANIA.—Further changes in colours or perforations have been made.

All are on the unwatermarked paper, and are tinted pink on the back.

The *M. J.* lists the following:—

Adhesives.

3 bani, red-brown; *perf.* 13½.
5 ,, light green ,, 11½ × 13½.
10 ,, carmine ,, 11½.
1 leu, black and blue-green; *perf.* 11½.

RUSSIA.—The current 1 rouble stamp, on vertically laid paper, perf. 11½, has reached the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

1 r., brown and orange, vert. laid; perf. 11½.

TURKEY.—Additions to the list of new stationery are made by the *M. C.*

Bands. 20 paras, carmine on yellow.
1 piastre, blue.
Post Cards. 10, 10+10 paras, olive on rose.
20, 20+20 ,, carmine on rose.
Letter Card. 1 piastre, blue on rose.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The 10 reis on watermarked paper is listed by *Gibbons Weekly*, and the *M. C.* has the 300 reis Postage Due stamp on unwatermarked paper in a *grey-blue* shade.

Adhesive.

10 reis, scarlet and blue, watermarked; perf. 11 to 11½.

Postage Due.

300 r., *grey-blue*, unwatermarked; perf. 11 to 11½.

URUGUAY.—Referring to our chronicle on page 158, we have received from Mr. G. E. Petty the lithographed 25 c., pale brown, stamp, with the "OFICIAL" overprint in italic sans-serif capitals in black. The specimen received has two diamond-shaped holes punched out of it.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—The one cent of the new printing is now in active circulation. The difference in the new print consists in the label bearing the value, which now has the corners cut off: in the first issue the ends were square. *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Adhesive. 1 centavo, green; no wmk.

DUTCH INDIES.—A 1 gulden of the current series, but of larger size, has appeared.—*M.C.*

Adhesive. 1 gulden, dark violet; perf. 12½.

ERITREA.—We have received the 15 c. on 20 c. with the usual form of overprint (Type 91) for this Colony.—*M.J.*

Adhesive. 15 c. on 20 c. orange.

INDO-CHINA.—Referring to our chronicle on page 266, we now read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the provisional, Postage Dues, 5 c. on 40 c. and 30 c. on 60 c., have been seen.

PERSIA.—Some new Officials are announced by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Official Adhesives.

Provisionals of 1902 surcharged "Service" in French and Persian.

2 t., in blue, on 50 k., green.
2 t., in red, on 50 k. ,,
3 t., in blue, on 50 k. ,,
3 t., in red, on 50 k. ,,

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.—A long list of reply cards, all of the 1903 type, is given in *Mekeel's Weekly*, and the *M. C.* informs us that the 50 and 75 reis stamps in the new colours are now in use in the Azores and Madeira.

Adhesives.

For Azores and Madeira.

50 reis, ultramarine.
75 ,, drab on buff.

Letter Cards.

Angola, Cape Verd, Guinea, Mozambique, and St. Thomas and Prince.

25+25 reis, rose on cream.
50+50 ,, pale chocolate on pale blue.

Macao.

2+2 avos, green on cream.
4+4 ,, rose ,,
5+5 ,, pale chocolate on pale blue.
10+10 ,, dark blue ,,

India (Portuguese).

6+6 reis, green on cream.
1+1 tanga, rose ,,

Timor.

3+3 avos, green on cream.
5+5 ,, red ,,
10+10 ,, dark blue on pale blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1905-6.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Committee—

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
C. J. DAUN. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
R. EHRENBACH. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. W. HALL. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE third meeting of the season 1905-6 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Friday, 10 November, 1905, at 7-45 p.m.

Present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Robert Ehrenbach, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. W. Fulcher, Captain George F. Napier, A. R. Barrett, Rudolph Frentzel, W. Schwabacher, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. J. Daun, T. Maycock, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard, A. Bagshawe, C. Neville Biggs, Jas. Robt. Laing, F. N. Schiller, R. B. Yardley, E. D. Bacon, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, and the minutes of the meeting held on 27 October, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

The attention of the members was called to the honour conferred on Mr. W. B. Avery,

a member of the Society and formerly member of the Council, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to convey the congratulations of the members to Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.

The members then proceeded to the election of Mr. Charles Cohen, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, who after ballot was declared duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Hausburg then read a paper entitled "Philatelic Researches in Australia," prefacing the same by producing a specimen set of postal and fiscal stamps which through Mr. Hausburg had been presented as a donation to the Society by the Australian Government. In the course of his paper Mr. Hausburg showed pulls from the perforating machines of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria, and of the rouletting machines of South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria.

He also showed samples of the notched brass rule set up on edge used for rouletting stamps of South Australia and some of those of Victoria, the guillotine notched knives used for Tasmanian stamps, and the "rolling-pin" rouletter of the earlier Victorian issues.

Mr. Hausburg also explained and illustrated the classification and subdivision of the perforators of the no-watermark stamps of Queensland, and produced impressions of the surcharges of South Australian stamps, and of the dies of the 1d., 2d., and 3d. of the first issues of Victoria, and of the five designs for the octagonal 1s. (3 to 6 being incomplete), and of the plate of fifty stamps of the 2d. engraved by Thomas Ham, with the figure of the Queen on the throne.

After giving an explanation of the so-called impressed watermarked paper of Queensland, Mr. Hausburg's paper and illustrations concluded with a display of a few of the scarce stamps of Australia in magnificent condition.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1905–6 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Friday, 24 November, 1905, at 7.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, W. Schwabacher, F. Ransom, Herbert R. Oldfield, Thomas William Hall, H. M. Hansen, Franz Reichenheim, C. J. Daun, J. Bonhote, B. D. Knox, T. Maycock, E. D. Bacon, Robert Ehrenbach, L. W. Fulcher, J. A. Tilleard, A. R. Barrett, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and the minutes of the meeting held on 10 November, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., acknowledging the congratulatory message conveyed to him in accordance with the resolution of 10 November last.

Mr. Brownlow D. Knox then read the first portion of a paper on "The Malta Local Post and its Stamps." During his remarks he handed round a copy of the Malta Government *Gazette* for 16 November, 1860, which contained the official announcement of the service and public sale of stamps for 1 December of that year. Mr. Knox inclines, however, to the belief that some delay occurred, and a start was not actually made until a month later. The working of this local post proved unsatisfactory from the commencement, and, according to information received, continued so even as late as the nineties.

Dealing with the stone-coloured series of halfpenny stamps, Mr. Knox showed, by postmarked copies, that the printings of "golden yellow" and "brown orange" (Gibbons' Nos. 6*a* and 7) must be antedated nearly ten years. Similar evidence also induced Mr. Knox to consider that an issue of "yellow-buff," perf. 14, was made between the "buff" and the "yellow-buff" issues, perf. 12½ (Gibbons' Nos. 4 and 5). In conclusion, he passed round a few copies of the 1873 printing, which he regards as the rarest shade among Malta halfpennies. This view was confirmed by Mr. Ehrenbach, who added that a like shade was to be found in Indian 2 anna stamps.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Bacon, who cordially congratulated Mr. Knox on the contents of his paper; it was seconded by Mr. Tilleard, and after some remarks in support by Col. Bonhote, was unanimously carried. Mr. Knox suitably responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

Collectors' Club.

THE one hundred and twenty-fifth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, 9 October, 1905.

The resignations of A. E. Tuttle and Joseph H. Stebbins, jun., were received and accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $338.60, was approved as read. The report of the House Committee was read and received.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth meeting of the stockholders and ninth annual meeting of the Club was held at the Club Rooms on Wednesday evening, 11 October, 1905.

The reports of the officers and committees were read and accepted.

There being no other business before the meeting, the election of three Governors to serve until October, 1908, was in order, and the following nominations were made:—

J. C. Morgenthau, John N. Luff, E. A. Funke, H. E. Robinson, Geo. R. Tuttle.

Messrs. Rich and Herzog were appointed tellers, and the Chairman declared Messrs. Morgenthau, Luff, and Funke duly elected.

THE one hundred and twenty-sixth meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Wednesday evening, 11 October, 1905.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. John N. Luff; Vice-President, Mr. B. von Hodenberg; Treasurer, Mr. P. F. Bruner; Secretary, Mr. Albert Perrin. Committees were appointed by the President to serve during the ensuing year.

Mr. Rich was authorized to have the annual report and membership list printed.

An appropriation of $50 was voted to the Literary Committee.

THE 127th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club Rooms on Monday evening, 13 November, 1905. Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, Funke, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morganthau, Rich, Scott, and Perrin. The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of $689.91, was read and approved. It was moved, seconded, and carried that a General Stamp Meeting for the exhibition, discussion, sale and exchange of stamps be held at the Club Rooms on the fourth Saturday evening of each month, at which members and their friends are cordially invited to attend, and are requested to bring their collections and duplicates.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

THE twenty-sixth ordinary monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, 15 November, 1905, at the Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., and was well attended, twenty-two members having signed the roll.

In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. W. Westcott was elected to occupy the chair, and called the meeting to order at 6.30 p.m., when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly signed.

Ten new members were elected as follows: Messrs. H. Thorman, Leytonstone; E. A. Smart, Peckham; B. Bigg, Luton; H. Lee, New Cross; G. H. Arnold, Woolwich; H. V. Brand, Cricklewood; K. J. Mulder, Cricklewood; A. H. L. Giles, Fulham; D. H. Jackson, Stroud Green; and A. Barker, Cawnpore.

Votes of thanks were passed to the following members for donations to the Society's collection of Forgeries and Reprints:—Messrs. O. Marsh, F. A. Meggy, J. R. Burton, and C. H. Moulds.

The initial item on the programme was a display, with notes, of the stamps of Barbados, by Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale. The collecton was contained on twenty-seven cards, and formed a very fine exhibit, which was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated.

A general display by members of King's Head Colonials was the next item. Nearly every one present had sheets to display, and these, together with seventy-five cards sent by Mr. Heginbottom, made up a truly remarkable show of stamps. Evidently, members of the Enterprise have lost no time in securing the issues of the last two or three years. Every colony was well represented, either unused or used, and it was a matter of regret that more time could not be spent in examining the various selections shown. Votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. H. J. Bignold and the following gentlemen for their displays: Messrs. E. Heginbottom, J. R. Burton, C. H. Moulds, O. Marsh, A. A. Schofield, P. Farnan, and A. H. Harris.

The meeting was then treated to a display of the Society's collection of Reprints and Forgeries, accompanied with notes by the Hon. Counterfeit Detector, Mr. H. W. Westcott. This collection is growing rapidly, and is now a most useful asset of the Society. It may not be generally known that Mr. Westcott has power to loan any particular specimen for the purpose of comparison, and all members who are in doubt as to the genuineness of any of their stamps should take advantage of this concession.

Any information relating to the aims and conduct of the Society will be gladly furnished on application to the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer,

A. C. CONSTANTINIDES.

"WOODVIEW," ARCHWAY ROAD, HIGHGATE, N.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 21 November, 1905, at 7 p.m.

Present: Messrs. F. Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, T. H. Harvey, J. C. Sidebotham, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, A. Bagshawe, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, C. H. Garnett, M. Simons, A. H. L. Giles, R. Frentzel, S. Chapman, J. E. Lincoln, A. W. Maclean, F. W. Mellor, E. Bounds, D. Thomson, J. B. Neyroud, L. P. Walker, K. Wichen, A. G. Wane, H. Wills, W. Simpson, R. H. A. Deere, L. Magnee, A. R. Barrett, L. L. R. Hausburg, and H. A. Slade.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 17 October, 1905, were read and signed as correct.

Dr. Rayley Owen, E. A. Cooper, and F. Read were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Donations to the Permanent Collection by W. Golodnoff, and to the Forgery Collection by Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson and J. A. D. Reade, were received and acknowledged.

A resolution that the Herts Society should contribute a donation of £3 3s. to the funds of the International Philatelic Exhibition was passed.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to forward, on behalf of the members present, a letter of congratulation to Sir William Avery, Bart., on the honour recently conferred upon him by the King.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. Hausburg gave a display, accompanied with descriptive notes, of his collection of the stamps of Western Australia. The members

greatly appreciated the opportunity of inspecting so well known and so highly specialized a collection, that may well be described as "all prizes and no blanks"—replete with all the great rarities and lacking scarcely any variety.

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Boyes proposed, and Mr. Wane seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his courtesy. This, needless to say, was carried with acclamation, and suitably responded to.

Exchange and discussion followed, and an instructive and interesting meeting was brought to a close at 9 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
NINE FIELDS, ST. ALBANS, 25 *November*, 1905.

Leicester Philatelic Society.

President—DR. R. MILBOURNE WEST.
Meeting Place—Winn's Café, Market Place.
Hon. Sec.—J. H. W. GODDARD, Church Avenue, Glenfield Road.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, 6 December, at which there was a large attendance. The President took the chair. A paper was read by Mr. T. B. Widdowson on "Albums," and a large display of all makes (from small collecting books to the best blanks) was on view, copies being kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. W. T. Wilson, (Birmingham), Whitfield King (Ipswich), and others; he also showed an album folio made by himself, reducing to a minimum the friction between the several leaves, which is a great objection in many movable-leaf albums. The chief feature of the evening was a display of Bermuda, St. Kitts, Bahamas, Nevis, Montserrat, and Tobago, by Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale, which consisted of forty-two cards containing the stamps of these countries in the finest condition. The notes read, of his own writing, were particularly instructive and interesting, and greatly enjoyed by the members present. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, 3 January, 1906.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Session 1905-6.
President—HERBERT WOODS.
Vice-Presidents—W. GILL; J. H. M. SAVAGE.
Committee—
A. S. ALLENDER. C. S. MILNER.
J. HUGHES. A. PHELPS.
T. WHITWORTH.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. B. CROWTHER, 61 Bedford Street, Liverpool.
Hon. Sec. and Exchange Sec.—W. HALFPENNY, 28 Dacy Road, Liverpool.

Meetings of the Society will be held in the Angel Hotel, Dale Street, Liverpool, on the dates named below, at 7 p.m.

1906.		
Jan.	8.	Paper: Canada. G. Burrow. Display of Canada and Sweden.
,,	22.	Lantern Display: Minor Varieties. J. H. M. Savage.
Feb.	5.	Paper: Great Britain. J. J. Bernstein. Display of Great Britain.
,,	19.	Sale: Seychelles and British Guiana.
Mar.	5.	Paper: Sarawak. H. Woods. Display of Sarawak and Belgium.
,,	19.	Paper: Some Old Post Office Regulations. A. Phelps. Display of St. Vincent and Southern Nigeria.
Apl.	2.	Discussion: Specialism (opened by C. S. Milner) *v.* General (opened by J. A. Gordon). Display for special prize.
,,	23.	Annual Meeting.
May	7.	Display: King's Heads.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 9 and 10 November, 1905.

* Unused.

	£.	s.	d.
Great Britain, 10d., octagonal,* two pinholes	2	10	0
Cyprus, 30 paras on 1d., plate 217, block of four,* mint	3	17	6
Straits Settlements, 1879–82 provl., "Seven Cents" on 32 c., orange-red,* variety no stop after "Cents"	5	5	0
Natal, "POSTAGE." with a stop, 3d., blue, perf. 14*	2	10	0
Transvaal, 3d., mauve on buff, wide roulette	2	14	0
Virgin Islands, 4d. on 1s., block of four,* mint	2	15	0

Collections: 1150 (Colonials), £21; 2884, £13.

* * *

Sale of 23 and 24 November, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
Gwalior, on Indian, 1st issue, 4, 6, 8 a., and 1 r., all* mint	6	15	0
Labuan, CA sideways 2 c.,* with gum	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine,* ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 1880 provl., "8" in black on 12 c., carmine, original value obliterated with figure "8" sideways	3	10	0
Ditto, "6" in red on 16 c., blue,* a trifle thinned at back	5	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1868, perf. 12½, 96 c.,* mint	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Perak, surcharged "PERAK Two Cents" on 24 c., green, an entire unused pane of 60, mint, showing the different types of surcharges	4	5	0
Selangor, 1891, provisional, surcharged "SELANGOR Two Cents" on 24 c., green, an entire unused pane of 60, mint, showing the different types of surcharges	9	0	0
Mauritius, post paid, 1d., vermilion, early state of plate, tiny pinhole	6	10	0
Ditto, another fine early impression	5	5	0
Ditto, a very fine vertical pair	7	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, early state of plate	5	15	0
Ditto, another specimen	5	15	0
Ditto, another early impression	10	0	0
Ditto, another specimen	6	0	0
Ditto, 2d., bright blue, error "PENOE"	12	0	0
Ditto, another specimen	7	0	0
Large fillet, 2d., blue, slight thinning	12	0	0
Mauritius, 1876, provisional, "HALF PENNY" on 9d., dull purple, error, surcharge inverted*	4	15	0
Natal, first issue, 6d., green	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., blue, 32 × 35 mm.	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff, 24 × 30 mm.	7	10	0
Ditto, "POSTAGE" in tall caps, 1s., green	4	15	0
Ditto, 1870, 1s., green, curved, carmine surcharge, four perfs. missing	10	0	0
Zanzibar, on Indian, blue surcharge, ½ a., green, and 1 a., plum, both used together on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum, horizontal pair,* mint	6	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	5	5	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., carmine-vermilion	6	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, horizontal pair	8	10	0
Ditto, single specimen	4	12	6
Ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue, fine margins, but a trifle rubbed	7	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta	10	5	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., grapes, pinhole	4	0	0
Ditto, 1862, provisional, 2 c., black on yellow, pearls, roulettes on two sides	2	18	0
Ditto, 4 c., black on blue, pearl in heart, full roulettes	5	5	0
Ditto, another specimen with trefoil border	4	5	0
Ditto, another specimen with pearl in heart border, but no roulettes	3	10	0
Ditto, $1, green,* mint	2	12	0
Grenada, 4d., blue, wmk. broad-pointed Star, block of four,* mint	6	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nevis, 1867, 1d., red, entire unused sheet of twelve in mint state, with full margins	4	7	6
Ditto, 6d., litho	3	17	6
Ditto, litho, 1s., pale green, an entire unused sheet of twelve, mint, with full margins, including the rare variety cross on hill	11	0	0
Ditto, perf. 11½, 1d., bright red, an entire unused sheet of twelve, mint, with full margins	5	10	0
Ditto, 1883 provisional, "NEVIS ½d." in black on half 1d., lilac, an unused unsevered pair with side margin	10	10	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* mint	4	4	0
St. Vincent, 6d., imperf. pair*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1887, wmk. star, 4d., dark blue,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., pair,* with gum	14	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.,* mint	15	0	0
Turks Islands, 1893 provisional, ½d. on 4d., grey, unused, horizontal strip of 6, mint, with side margins	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., plate 2* £4 15s., and	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 1*	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d.,* gum stain	9	0	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, used	4	0	0
Collections: 1650, (unused Colonials), £80; and 6167	41	0	0

* * *

Sale of 7 and 8 December, 1905.

A fine collection of Zanzibar comprised in 376 lots:—

On Indian, blue surcharge, 1 a., plum, small second "z", pair	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single	3	0	0
Ditto, black surcharge, ½ a., "Zanzidar"	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, but with inverted "P" for "d"	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., "Zanzidar"	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "Zanibar"	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1½ a., "Zanzidar," inverted "P" for "d"	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., ultramarine, variety, twice surcharged, a mint vertical pair, the lower stamp has no dot to the letter "i"	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ a., "Zanzidar"	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, inverted "P" for "d"	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3 a., "Zanzidar"	3	12	6
Ditto, 5 rupees, violet and blue, twice surcharged, once inverted, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar specimen	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another mint specimen with "r" variety	3	0	0
Ditto, "r" of "Zanzibar" inverted	5	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
1895–6 provisionals, on Indian "2½," in red (Gibbons Type 2), on 1½ a., sepia :—			
The error "ZANIZBAR" in a horizontal strip of four	7	0	0
A single specimen of this scarce error	6	0	0
The error "ZANZIDAR" in a fine horizontal pair	7	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 16 and 17 November, 1905.

Cyprus, 30 paras on 1d., plate 217, pair* mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 30 paras on 1d., plate 220, error double surcharge*	2	6	0
Ditto, 30 paras on 1d., plate 220, same error, used	2	12	6
Gibraltar, 1st issue, sets complete, used £2 12s.	*2	14	0
Ditto, 1889, no value, carmine,* mint	13	0	0
Malta, 1885, 4d., brown, imperf. pair	8	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 6d., deep claret*	3	17	6
Ditto, 5 c. on 15 c., without "REVENUE"	2	2	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue	3	0	0
Seychelles, 1893, 15 c. on 16 c., pair surcharge inverted,* mint	2	2	0
Collections : 1,830 (colonials only), £18 ; 1,037 (colonials only)	17	10	0

* * *

Sale of 30 November, 1 and 4 December, 1905.

Great Britain, 1d., "V.R."*	6	7	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., on piece	3	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., 1850	4	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales	5	15	0
Ditto, 1853, ditto	5	0	0
Spain, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, postally used	7	5	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi,	4	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf.	8	10	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	4	5	0
Labuan, 1883, $1 in MS. on 16 c. blue,* mint	7	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 5s., blue,* mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown,* mint	9	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R." in red, on 3d., lilac	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, cracked	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pinholed	2	6	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, on entire	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	5	17	6
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	5	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-ver.*	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	8	10	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, some perf. cut	4	7	6

* Unused	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, 1854–5, 5d., green, imperf.*	6	0	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow,* mint	4	6	0
Victoria, 1850, no frame, orb Type A, 3d.,* part gum	7	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 28 and 29 November, 1905.

Great Britain, 1d. blacks, reconstructed sheet of 240, with red postmarks	4	7	6
Ditto, 10d., octagonal, pair,* full gum, one creased	3	3	0
Ditto, 1884–5, 5s., carmine,* mint	6	6	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., pair	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, "Govt. Parcels," 1883–6, 6d., green,* mint	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange-brown, plate 14, ditto	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1891–1901, 1s., green and scarlet,* ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902–4, 5d., ditto,* ditto	4	7	6
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," Type 2, 2d., ditto,* ditto	5	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., Type 3, horizontal lines	6	15	0
Tuscany, 60 c., thinned	4	12	6
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	5	5	0
Ditto, 10d., vermilion, ditto,* no gum	2	10	0
India, 4 a., blue and red, an unused vertical pair, 3 mm. spacing, from the corner of the sheet with margins and inscriptions ; of a very fine colour, but the paper is so white that they have probably been cleaned from gum-stain	14	5	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 2d., blue, early medium	5	0	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, mixed stops,* mint	4	2	6
Southern Nigeria, 1903–4, £1, violet and green,* mint	7	0	0
Transvaal, 1872 (December), thick paper, 6d., milky blue, pair,* no gum	3	7	6
Zanzibar, 1895, ½ a. and 1 a., with blue surcharge, on piece	4	10	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone,* mint	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut square	23	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., magenta	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., blue, No. 2, no roulettes	5	15	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	10	0
Collections : 1,263 (foreign only, mostly *), £80 ; 1,503 (Lallier's), £32 ; and 543, (Oppen's), £23.			