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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Editor:

M. P. CASTLE

HON. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

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THE

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VOL. XVI. JANUARY, 1907. No. 181.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London. Portrait of the President: A Reference Collection.

WE have now the pleasure, as announced in our December issue, of presenting our readers with the portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, *first* President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The photograph from which this very successful reproduction has been made, executed by the London Stereoscopic Company by the photo-mezzo process, was taken by Messrs. W. and D. Downey shortly before His Royal Highness left this country last year for his memorable tour in India, and it may therefore be taken as granted that it represents, and in an especially pleasing manner, the latest likeness of our Royal President. Our grateful acknowledgments are due to His Royal Highness for his gracious permission to publish this portrait, for which we have also the special permission of Messrs. Downey, who possess the copyright of this photograph.

The reception of the news that the London Philatelic Society had received the grant to use the prefix Royal has been received with a chorus of universal approval, some of the comments of our Continental contemporaries being of an especially congratulatory nature. It now therefore but remains to the members of the Society to show that they intend to show their appreciation of the Royal favour by a steadfast endeavour to develop the welfare of Philately in every way possible.

Amongst the suggestions to this end that we ventured to make in our last issue was one for the formation of a general reference collection—stamps, forgeries, reprints, etc.—that should be available to the members of the Society both for the purposes of expertizing and reference. We are glad to be able to announce that the Council have received the proposition with favour, and

that steps will shortly be taken to place the formation of the Society's postage stamp collection upon a satisfactory basis. The Earl of Crawford, the Vice-President of the Society, and other prominent members have already promised to contribute towards the collection, and we trust that ere long, under the management of a small sub-committee, we shall see the foundations laid of what will assuredly in the future be one of the greatest possessions of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Meanwhile, it would be gratifying if members and others who approved the scheme and are willing to support it by contributions would communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Society (at 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.). The united efforts of all the members of the London Society, coupled with the help that we feel sure would be tendered by our friends in the stamp trade, should speedily place the success of the undertaking beyond doubt. In contributing toward this reference collection it should be borne in mind that it is one that will practically be for the guidance and benefit of all connected with Philately, and we therefore feel assured that assistance will be forthcoming from all quarters.

Notes on Proclamations bearing on the Post Office.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
(VICE-PRESIDENT).

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON OCTOBER 18, 1906.



IN 1893 Mr. Herbert Joyce, C.B., of H.M. Post Office, printed a valuable and interesting History of the Post Office; and all that I profess to do is to lay before you this evening some of the original from which he must have obtained his information, dealing mainly with the first three chapters of his book.

I fear that my paper this evening is but a dull one, but it has the merit of being short, and will probably be of more interest in print than when listened to. It is merely an amplification of what has been known for long, taken from the actual existing proclamations.

For the last twenty years or so I have been collecting material for what may be called the ground-floor or basement of our early national history—for such, I think, may be termed the expression of the King's will to his subjects—Government by Proclamation.

While in use the proclamations had all the authority of and were the law of the land.

In the early days (till about 1640) there were no newspapers in the country, and the only means of disseminating the law was by distribution of the broadside sheets to certain centres of the different counties, there to be pasted on the church doors or on the market cross or town house.

These sheets existed primarily in manuscript, prepared on the King's instructions by the Secretary of State, received the sign manual, were sealed by the Chancellor with the Great Seal, and were then set up in type by the King's printers in limited numbers.

A bundle was handed to a King's messenger or rider, with a way bill of directions as to his route, where and how many copies he was to deliver. This was riding post on service of the King.

It will readily be understood that these posters or broadside proclamations cannot have been preserved in their original form in any large number. Few were printed at first—these sent out as loose sheets of paper, pasted on walls, handed from one to another, the destruction must have been very great, and the life of a copy very short. Indeed, of a large proportion of the earlier ones, single copies only are known, and even to modern times originals are rarely to be met with.

Fortunately for us the passion for collecting has always been well developed. We have had book lovers from early times; these are the general collectors. Some few, however, such as Humphry Dyson, Thomasson, and Bagford, *specialized* in the ephemeral literature of their day; and to their collections we are indebted at the present day.

H. Dyson made up a volume, now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, of the proclamations of Edward VI, of which no other copies are known. He made four duplicate volumes of those of Queen Elizabeth. These are now respectively in the British Museum, Bodleian, Queen's College, Oxford, and Society of Antiquaries.

To Thomasson we owe almost all that is known of the tracts and pamphlets issued in the time of the Commonwealth, and Bagford was an indefatigable collector of tracts, broadsides, etc., at a later period.

The collections of Thomasson and Bagford are preserved in the British Museum.

Our member, Mr. Stuart Dudley, made an interesting show of old postal documents at the late exhibition, and it occurred to me to look through my proclamations for such as bore on the post. I am thus able to bring before you to-night fifteen of these originals, comprising twenty-five sheets or folios, and I have also drawn up a list in chronological order of all such postal proclamations that are known to the Scottish Union. There are only fifty-two in all, ranging from the reign of Philip and Mary till Queen Anne.

For an idea of their scarcity I give a list of known copies:—

Proclamations.	Copies known in print.
7	none
15	1
9	2
4	3
2	4
5	5
2	6
2	7
1	8
2	9
1	10
1	11
1	15

The forty-five proclamations known in print make fifty-nine sheets, and there are in all 167 copies remaining to us.

List of Proclamations concerning the Post.

Philip and Mary.

[*By the King and Queen.*] Ordnounces devised by the King and Queenes Maiesties for thordre of the Postes and Hacquenymen betweene London and Dover.

Dover, Canterbury, Sythingbourne, Rochester, Dartford, and London are ordained to be Ordonary Postes.

Only copy known in MS. Society of Antiquaries.

26 *Elizabeth.* 14 *January*, 1583–4.

[By the Privy Council.] Orders set down and allowed by the Lordes of her Maiesties prive Counsell, and appoynted to be put in Print for the Postes betweene London and the borders of Scotland.

London: C. Barker [1583–4]. One folio Gothic letter.

Four copies known. British Museum, Bodleian, Queen's College, Oxford, Society of Antiquaries.

The post riders had to have a commission appointing them, which was not transferable. He had to pay 1½d. a mile. Any one riding without commission paid 2d. a mile.

Postmaster to keep a register of commissioned riders, and also of horses. If the riders come "too thicke" he may take up horses on hire.

No man shall ride without a guide to blow a horn when entering a town, and also three times in each mile. Posts are to ride in summer (25th March to 29th September) seven miles an hour, the rest of the year five miles, so that from London to Berwick shall take forty-two hours and sixty respectively.

Only Queen's affairs properly signed to be sent post.

Any man carrying packets without leave to be imprisoned.

26 *Elizabeth.* 22 *January*, 1583–4.

[By the Master of the Postes.] Articles set down by . . . Thomas Randolph, Esquier, Master and Controller General, &c., for the Postes from London to Scotland.

London: Ch. Barker, 22 January, 1583–4. One folio Gothic letter.

Three copies known. British Museum, Bodleian, Queen's College, Oxford.

Every postmaster three horses ready, three leather bags lined with cotton, and three horns to blow by the way. Every post to proceed within fifteen minutes of his arrival.

He shall also have four horses and two horns always ready for those who would ride post. No packet is to be forwarded except by a servant of the post. No post to ride without a horn, and the guide is to carry the "male," provided it weighs less than 40 lb.

No private letters to be delivered before the Queen's packet is handed over, and no post rider is to open, break up, or "imbessill" any private packet.

The postmaster is responsible for the faults of his servants.

27 *Elizabeth.* 29 *January*, 1584–5.

[By the Privy Council.] Orders . . . agreed and set down by . . . the Privy Council and Thomas Randolph . . . concerning the Postes established in Kent. . . .

London: Barker, 1584. One folio Gothic letter.

Three copies known. British Museum, Bodleian, Queen's College.

Every master shall have six horses ready, two for the packet, the others for affairs, with three horns, etc.

Books as to user to be kept.

All strangers of any nation entering or leaving the realm shall take horses at 2s. 6d. a stage, or "by Journey" two pence the mile. Englishmen to pay the accustomed price (1½d. a mile).

The through posts of the merchants of Flanders and France, are to take horses from stage to stage.

The same rule as to speed as before.

33 *Elizabeth.* 26 *April*, 1591.

By the Queene. (No general title.)

London: C. Barker, 1591. One folio Gothic letter.

Five copies known. British Museum, Bodleian, Queen's College, Society of Antiquaries, Privy Council.

The effect of these orders was to put right certain abuses which had arisen in the working of the posts.

Directs that no person to carry letters out of the kingdom except under authority. All "mails, bouquets, and other carriages are to be searched."

This was probably a measure of protection against the companies of merchants of Flanders and France, who claimed the right of running their own letters by means of their own servants.

38 *Elizabeth.* 11/20 *April*, 1596.

[By the Privy Council.] Letters . . . for the furnishing of horses in all towns where Posts are established directed to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, etc. . . . The Lord-Lieut. of the Shire and his deputies to see to obedience.

London: Dep. of C. Barker, 1596. One folio Gothic letter.

Five copies known. British Museum, Bodleian, Queen's College, Society of Antiquaries, Privy Council Office.

Orders that ten or twenty able horses shall be ready at each stage, ready for post. To be there six days by six days, to be paid for at post rates.

Also lists of all persons owning horses fit for posting are to be kept.

Defaulters are to be reported to Mr. John Stanhope, Master of the Posts.

1 *James I.* 8 *April*, 1603.

[By the Privy Council.] To all Mayors, Sheriffes . . . etc., and to all other King's officers and subjects.

No place of printing but London: Barker, 1603. One folio Gothic letter.

One copy known. Queen's College, Oxford.

This was for the King's journey to England, and to provide well-furnished horses and carriages with good guides in the numbers to be signified by Rowland White, Court Postmaster, and Thomas Mylles, Paymaster of the Posts.

This to apply to all towns through which the King is to pass on his journey south.

1 *James I.* [? *May*], 1603.

By the King. Orders for the thorow Posts and Carriers riding in Post in our Affairs.

London: R. Barker, 1603. Two folios Gothic letter.

Three editions were made of this Proclamation :—

(*a*) Three copies known. British Museum, Society of Antiquaries. Barker.

(*b*) Two copies known. British Museum, Queen's College.

(*c*) One copy known. Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

All places where posts are laid for the Packet shall have the benefit of letting horses to all riding post.

If carriers come in to fare for their provision of horses, the constable is to seize for them others.

None shall ride on special commission without a signed pass. The charge for each horse is 2½d. a mile, beside the "guide's groats."

Payments to be made in advance.

A horse shall not be loaded with more than 30 lb. (of mails). Seven miles in summer (April to September), or six miles in winter.

1 *James I.* [ ] 1608.

By the King. Orders for the Posts of our Realms and for all men to observe and obey in the speedy carriage of Packets directed for Our affaires.

London : R. Barker, 1608. One folio Gothic letter.

Two editions were printed of these orders :—

(*a*) Two copies known. British Museum. Barker.

(*b*) Two copies known. British Museum, Queen's College.

Repeals most of the former orders. The horns to be sounded now four times in every mile.

Careful register to be kept of the dates and time of arrival and dispatch of all matter relative to His Majesty's affairs. All others are "to passe as bye letters."

Speed to be seven and five miles, summer or winter.

The posts and their attendants to be free from all prests and attendances at assizes, sessions, inquests, and musters.

Scottish. James VI. 5 *May*, 1603.

By the Privie Council of Scotland. Anent the riding Post to England.

Edinburgh: ? ? 1603.

No copy known. It is recorded in the Register of the Pr. C. (vi. 567) at Edinburgh.

7 James I. 15 *May*, 1609.

By the King. Forbidding the carriage of letters in and out of the Realme.
London: R. Barker, 1609. One folio Roman letter.
Three copies known. British Museum, Queen's College. Barker.

Although orders are that no one should carry posts in and out of the realm except under authority, yet it is being done by divers disavowed persons.

The Lord Treasurer of England and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give knowledge of this to all merchants and others.

Suspected persons are to be searched and apprehended.

1 *James I.* 1608.

By the King. Orders for the Postes of our Realmes, and for all men to observe and obey. . . .
London: Robert Barker, 1608. One folio Gothic letter.
Only one copy known. Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

This proclamation is a repetition of that issued in 1603 "(according to the necessities of the times) renewed and published in our name. . . ."

7 James I. 15 *May*, 1609.

By the King. Orders to be observed within our County of Kent.
London: R. Barker, 1609. One folio Roman letter.
One copy known. Queen's College, Oxford.

Orders issued for the security of the State by preventing intelligence among the disaffected and for H.M. Service.

This proclamation was reissued in 1621, q.v.

13 *James I.* (. . .) 1615.

By the King. Orders for the Postes of our Realmes and for all men to observe and obey. . . .
London: R. Barker, 1615. One folio Gothic letter.
One copy known. Society of Antiquaries.

This would seem to be one of the class of Stock Proclamations, or one that was issued annually usually early in April. It refers to the orders issued by Queen Elizabeth, and continued by James.

There are no changes in the regulations set forth.

13 *James I.* 27 *Jan.*, 1615–16.

[*By the Privy Council.*] Against unauthorised carrying of foreign letters.
London: R. Barker, 1615–6. One folio Roman letter.
One copy known. Queen's College, Oxford.

Cites the proclamation of 15 May, 1609. There are still difficulties from unauthorised persons carrying letters abroad.

Matthew de Quester, the King's Foreign Postmaster, is to search for and apprehend any such offenders, and bring them before the Privy Council.

16 *James I.* 6 *Feb.*, 1618–19.

[By the King.] Letters to restrain carrying of Packets by Shippers. . . .
London: Norton and Bill, 1618. One folio Roman letter.
One copy known. Society of Antiquaries.

Again reference to Proclamation 15 May, 1609.

The "Letters" are addressed to "Our loving friends the Searchers" of the ports of London, Gravesend, Dover, and other ports and all others concerned.

All letters found are to be sent to Matthew de Quester for delivery.

Ireland. 16 *James I.* 9 *Feb.*, 1618–19.

By the Lord Deputy and Council. (Appointing a Deputy for Ireland.)
London: Norton and Bill, 1618. One folio Roman letter.
One copy known. Society of Antiquaries.

Recites that on 5 July, 1605,* the King granted by Letters Patent the office of Postmaster-General to John Lord Stanhope of Harrington. Also that He by Proclamation 15 May, 1609, warned against the using of dissavowed messengers. And Lord Stanhope, the P.M.G., being anxious to have a duly authorised person in Ireland, the king appoints as Deputy to Lord Stanhope Melchior Van Pelken, resident in Dublin.

In this year M. de Quester was appointed Foreign Postmaster, but no copy of the proclamation has survived.

(7 *James I.* 15 *May*, 1609.)
18 *James I.* 1621.

By the King. A textual reprint of the proclamation of 15 May, 1609, q.v.
London: Norton and Bill, 1621. One folio Roman letter.
Two copies known. Public Record Office. Barker.

21 *James I.* 19 *December*, 1623.

By the King. Quieting Matthew de Quester and his son as Foreign Postmasters.
(No place or printer's name.) Two folios Gothic letter.
Three copies known. Privy Council, Public Record Office, Society of Antiquaries.

This was a writ of the Privy Seal, confirming to Matthew de Quester the office of Foreign Postmaster, and also to his son.

States that Lord Stanhope's grant is for the *inland* posts.

1 *Charles I.* 14 *January*, 1625–6.

[By the Privy Council.] Concerning the Foreign Posts.
(No place or date.) One folio Roman letter.
Two copies known. Public Record Office, Society of Antiquaries.

Lord Stanhope had appointed Henry Billingsley as a messenger for the

* The proclamation here referred to has not been found at the present time in print.



AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. & D. DOWNEY.

Company of Merchant Adventurers to carry foreign letters to and from London.

This order is to forbid Billingsley to meddle with the transporting of letters until the case at law between him and Matthew de Quester, Postmaster for Foreign Service, is settled and determined.

2 *Charles I.* 15 *August*, 1626.

[By the Privy Council.] Concerning the Foreign Posts. (Billingsley.)
London: Norton and Bill, 1626. One folio Roman letter.
Two copies known. Public Record Office, Society of Antiquaries.

Following on from the last. It has become known that Billingsley still takes letters by means of his servants, though ordered not to meddle with the foreign posts.

He excuses himself that the order of the Privy Council of date 14 January last was made against himself personally, not against his servants!

Orders are now issued against him, and also against Thomas Albertus, George Robins, William Ellam, William Scape, late servants and agents of the said Billingsley.

2 *Charles I.* 22 *November*, 1626.

[*By the Privy Council.*] On the ForeignPosts.
No printed copy exists.

The effect of this order was to permit the Merchant Adventurers and other companies of merchants to send their letters and dispatches by messengers of their own.

(*To be continued.*)

The New South Wales Plates for the New "Oceania."

MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG was kind enough at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society to bring the plates of the Sydneys and Laureates of New South Wales as so far built up for the purposes of illustrating the types in the forthcoming work on the Australian stamps. These plates are, in most instances, made up almost entirely of unused stamps, and will assuredly make illustrations of unsurpassable beauty. To attain this result recourse to almost all the leading European collectors has been necessary, and Mr. Hausburg especially named the following, among others, who have lent stamps from their collection: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Crawford, Sir W. B. Avery, Messrs. M. P. Castle, Harvey Clarke, E. Cooper, H. J. Duveen, Stanley Gibbons Ltd., L. L. R. Hausburg, P. Mirabaud, W. H. Peckitt, and W. T. Wilson.

Some idea of the magnitude of this book may be gathered from the statement that in the case of the "Sydney" plates there are 170 stamps,

of which there are 123 unused or practically unused, or counting the 1d., Plate I, of which a proof-sheet is in the Tapling Collection, 195 stamps, of which 148 are unused. In the case of the "Laureated" plates the reprints of the 6d., re-engraved, and the 8d. and Registered, can be again used, but that of the 2d., with Stars in the corners, is so worn, and in addition has been touched up, that it is of little use for plating. At present the Committee have only 15 unused out of 50 required to make up this plate. Altogether, not counting the latter, there are 275 stamps, of which 208 are unused.

Mr. Hausburg also stated that he had made rough notes of the total number of stamps plated, and found that rather more than 1200 Sydneys had been examined, and counting pairs, strips, and blocks as singles about 1000 Laureateds. The number of the latter is smaller, because in several cases the Committee has been greatly assisted with part sheets and blocks of different sizes, and these have been counted as singles.

In the course of his further remarks, Mr. Hausburg called attention to the fact that there are several stamps catalogued of which no copies exist in the collections hitherto seen, especially in the case of the long Fiscal stamps of New South Wales surcharged "POSTAGE," as follows :—

Perf. 11½, 12.

5s., green and violet ; black surcharge.
10s., carmine „ „ (bluish paper).

Perf. 10.

10s., carmine and violet ; black surcharge (bluish paper).
20s. „ „ „ (white „).

Perf. 11½, 12 *compound with* 10.

10s., carmine and violet ; black surcharge (bluish paper).
20s. „ „ „ (white „).

The following plate numbers are still required to complete the illustrations, and the Publication Committee will be grateful for the loan of them, in either unused or very fine used condition.

Sydneys.

1d.,	Plate II	Nos. 5, 6, 25.
2d.	„ I	1.
2d.	„ III	5.
2d.	„ IV	3, 21.
2d.	„ V	9, 19, 21.
3d.		4, 5, 20, 24.

Laureateds.

1d.,	Plate I	29.
2d.	„ I	7, 13, 15, 16, 20, 28, 29, 30, 34, 36, 37, 43, 44, 49.
	„ I (retouched),	10, 49, 50.
2d.	„ II (stars in corners).	All except 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13.
6d.	„ I	2, 3, **8**, **9**, 11, 12, **14**, 15, 16, **17**, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, **25** used.

The numbers in heavy type denote that there are fine used copies of these numbers, and that unused only are required.

Philatelic Notes.

GREAT BRITAIN: INVERTED LETTERS.

THE *Monthly Journal*, in its last issue, reported the discovery (believed by it to be unique) of an inverted angle letter in the one penny imperforate of Great Britain. The writer of this, however, also formerly possessed a specimen, but cannot recollect what the inverted letter was, and Mr. A. W. Chambers showed at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society a 1d., imperf., with lettering "Q B," the former of which was inverted. On the same value, watermark large crown, perforated 14, Mr. Chambers also showed a specimen lettered "S I," the former letter being also inverted. The letters "S" and "Q" are obviously more likely to occur than the "G" mentioned by the *Monthly Journal*, but they all seem to be remarkably few and far between.

REPRINTS OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF LUXEMBURG.

THESE fine old stamps have unfortunately suffered the fate of many others, and have fallen among reprinters.

In the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* (November, 1906, pp. 337–41) is an article entitled "Aus Luxemburg. Gefährliche Neudrucke und Ungefährliche Restbestände," the gist of which has been translated by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, and which, with due acknowledgments, we reproduce to warn our readers from being taken in by these evidently dangerous reprints.

"The 10 c. and 1 sgr., first issue, are catalogued, unused, 30s. and 25s. each,* so are worth the trouble of imitating. It seems that one plate of each value was only imperfectly defaced, and although they were almost entirely subsequently destroyed by rust, some one has managed to unearth them and get impressions off them. The plates contained 200 stamps, but in the case of the 1 sgr. only a pair and a single could be printed from, whilst in that of the 10 c. matters were little better, 13 stamps only yielding satisfactory impressions, in blocks of 5, 3, 2, 1, 1, and 1. Not only were these plates unearthed, but the finder, who claims to have sunk £600 in his investigations, succeeded in finding 103 sheets of the original paper watermarked 'W,' and now states that he has made the following quantity of reprints: 10 c., 6004; 1 sgr., 3574.

"With reference to this statement, however, our contemporary goes on to say it has learnt that 25,000 of the reprints have been offered to a dealer for £2000. The paper would, however, be sufficient to make 20,600 stamps only, if the quantity stated is accurate. The reprints are so beautifully done that they are even closer to the originals than the Swedish reprints. They are on original paper from the original plates, the shades being carefully matched."

* Some of the shades of the 1 sgr. are so rare that their value must be enormously beyond our contemporary's figures.—ED.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that at the meeting of 7 February, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton will give a display of the stamps of Denmark, with notes.

At the meeting of 21 February, Mr. E. D Bacon will read a paper on the Ionian Islands stamps.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I to XV 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.

A NEW SET OF NEW ZEALAND COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

THE following announcement has appeared in several London papers, and has been presumably communicated through the usual official channels :—

"The New Zealand Government has just issued a new set of commemorative postage stamps in order to mark the opening of the International Exhibition at Christchurch. The only denominations at present on sale are halfpenny emerald green, penny vermilion, and threepenny, a chocolate centre, with ultramarine border. The stamps are not procurable outside the exhibition building, and are sold at not more than 5s. worth at a time. The International Exhibition was opened by Lord Plunket at Christchurch on 1 November. The contracts for the buildings amounted to £88,000, and fittings, etc., have brought the total up to over £90,000. The floor space available for exhibition is 476,500 square feet. The finest show in the exhibition is made by Canada, which exhibits all the various manufactured goods of the Dominion. Only one foreign country exhibits, namely, Hawaii. It is thought that the preferential tariff in favour of British goods has deterred foreign countries from exhibiting. The attendance for the first six days of the opening reached 115,000. The Government of New Zealand is financing the undertaking."

The issue of these stamps is only one more link in the chain of evidence that denotes the uses to which the New Zealand Government consider their postal issues are capable of!

THE LE ROY D'ETIOLLES AUCTION.

THE third sale of this important stock, as mentioned in our last issue, comprised only stamps of Great Britain and its colonies, and was marked by all the features of success that attended those held previously, the total sales amounting to nearly £4000. The demand for our own stamps seems to have been fully as keen as that for the French Colonials, and in many cases prices were attained that were beyond those of the London market. The lots included an enormous accumulation of used English stamps, a large proportion of which were acquired by the leading London dealers, and will shortly rejoice the hearts of many of our collectors of British stamps. The next sale, on 24 to 30 January, is confined to European stamps, as to the ready sale of which no apprehensions need be entertained.

THE LATE MR. W. H. MULOCK.

WE regret to read in *The Times* of 9 January the death of Mr. Mulock, whose connexion with the postal service has rendered his name familiar to many philatelists, and especially so to the older school of collectors.

"Many postal officials, both past and present, will learn with regret of the death of Mr. William Henry Mulock, for many years director of the confidential inquiry branch at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Mr. Mulock, who died on Sunday in his eighty-first year, entered the Post Office as far back as 1844. He was an energetic public servant, and to his efforts was chiefly due the introduction in 1881 of the system of insurance for letters and parcels, which has worked so well. He was also instrumental in perfecting the registered letter scheme, and served on the Joint Inland Revenue Committee, which recommended the use of the present fugitive colours of postage stamps. A man of exceptional kindness of heart and sunny temper, he won the affection of all who came into contact with him. His retirement at the close of 1891 was marked by an unusual demonstration of affectionate regret."—*The Times*, 9 January, 1907.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

THE Philatelic Society of India announce an Exhibition of Postage, Fiscal, and Telegraph stamps to be held in connexion with Her Excellency Lady Minto's fête for Calcutta charities on the Maidan, Calcutta, from 27 January to 6 February, 1907. The Committee state their "regret that owing to the short notice received for organizing the Exhibition, it has been found impossible to plan out a scheme of classes with apportioned medals as on previous occasions. Had more time been available the elaborate arrangements usually obtaining would have been possible, and in addition some of the magnificent exhibits shown recently at London and Milan could probably have been secured for Calcutta. As it is Sir David Masson has telegraphed from Lahore his hearty approval and his intention to show Kashmir, Kabul, and Sirmoor, upon all of which countries he is an authority,

and there is little doubt but that the permission of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall will be given for the exhibition of their Indian collection. Other strong exhibits have already been promised." We sincerely trust that the Exhibition may eventuate in a distinct success, and that a handsome surplus may result for the charitable ends proposed.

NEW PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AT BRIGHTON AND CARDIFF.

WE are pleased to announce the formation of two fresh philatelic societies at Brighton and Cardiff, whose success we cordially desire. The former is a branch of the Junior Philatelic Society, the first meeting having been held at 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, on Saturday, 8 December, 1906, when an inaugural address was given by the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, Mr. F. J. Melville, and the election of officers for the ensuing season also took place. On Thursday, 6 December, 1906, Mr. Melville further gave a lantern lecture on "Postage Stamps with Stories" at Brighton Public Library. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. J. Corner-Spokes, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, to whom all applications for membership should be made.

The formation of the Cardiff Society, as announced in the *Western Daily Mail*, is the result of a meeting of the leading philatelists in Cardiff and district held at the Cardiff Town Hall on 16 November for the purpose of forming a society to reunite Welsh philatelists, encourage junior collectors, and generally to promote the study and development of Philately in the district. Mr. E. P. Crowther occupied the chair *pro tem.*, and moved that a society, to be called the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, be formed. This was unanimously agreed on. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. G. Bowden, it was resolved that Mr. Walter Scott, who was described as the oldest collector in the world, be asked to become President of the Society. The Committee were requested to frame rules and make arrangements for the first general meeting.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Society:—President: Mr. Walter Scott. Vice-Presidents: Alderman W. J. Trounce and Dr. De Vere Hunt. Chairman: Mr. E. Philpot Crowther. Hon. Secretary: Mr. W. A. Jutsom. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. V. E. Brukewich. Assistant Secretary: Mr. H. Perkins. Committee: Mr. C. M. Berkeley, Mr. T. Edwards, and Mr. W. G. Bowden. President of Junior Section: Mr. G. G. Loughen. Organizing Secretary of Junior Section: Mr. Percy Norman.

At a subsequent meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, Mr. E. Philpot Crowther in the chair, there were present a large number of members from Cardiff, Caerphilly, Pontypridd, and Penarth, and arrangements were made for the formation of a junior branch and an Organizing President and Secretary appointed with a view of getting as many youngsters as possible to join.

Reviews.

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE. PART I.*



OUR notice of this Catalogue is, owing to the pressure of other matter, somewhat belated, but we do not think our readers will suffer materially thereby, as there is but little of novelty to call for comment. The principal new feature is the list of Fiji, which has been rewritten by the aid of the fine collection of that country now being formed by Mr. C. J. Phillips. We have been privileged to inspect this collection, and we can testify ably to the marvellous wealth of specimens of even the rarest stamps and the great philatelic ability displayed by its owner in working out the knotty problem of the scarce and interesting "V.R." surcharges. Fiji is a country that has been distinctly understudied, and we feel confident will amply reward Mr. Phillips for his researches.

A few of the other countries have been rearranged, notably Hong Kong, and there is the usual goodly addition of new issues; but otherwise the Catalogue presents and preserves its general features of excellence and reliability.

We notice that the publishers decline to include the variety of the chalky paper now appearing in our British and Colonial issues. We fail to see either justice or expediency herein: the Portuguese stamps on this paper are duly acknowledged, and in the case of Transvaal such a variety of papers is chronicled that their differentiation can only be effected by the greatest experts. *Per contra* about 130 New Zealand Fiscal stamps, "used postally," are included. Consistency is a virtue even in the editing a stamp catalogue!

PAUL KOHL'S REFORM CATALOGUE.†

This is as yet another milestone on the highroad of easy Philately, and as such is to be cordially welcomed in the interests of the general collector, for whom this Catalogue is avowedly written. It naturally ignores all but the most salient differences, and by adhering to it closely the new-found philatelic votary who does not wish to plunge into scientific Philately can make a straightforward and simple collection of the stamps of most countries oblivious of the *minutiæ* that presumably trouble the soul of the ardent philatelist.

The drawing of the line between the wants of the general collector and the specialist is assuredly a difficult task, nor are we quite at one with Herr Kohl, e.g. in Ceylon he includes the two sets of the 1861 issue with clean-cut and rough perforations, which is essentially a specialist's differentiation.

On the other hand, in the large square issue of New South Wales, 1861, the perforations 12 and 12½–13 are grouped together, whereas in this case the colours of the perforated 12 issue are mainly entirely different from those that

* *Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire*, 1906–7. 391 Strand, London, W.C.

† *Kohl's Illustrated Reform Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1907. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Saxony.

succeeded them. In Griqualand there are listed and illustrated seventeen types of the "G," which surely is going further than is necessary; we should have suggested simply two varieties, "large G" and "small G." The list of Austrian perforations seems to us also rather alarming for a young collector!

Simplified as is the *Reform Catalogue*, it occupies no less than 800 pages, so the reformed philatelist will find ample scope for his energies! It remains for us but to say that, despite the cases, such as we have indicated, where it is hard to draw the line, the Catalogue is a remarkably clear, concise, well-illustrated and edited work that should fulfil a most useful function in the stamp world, and even add to the well-established reputation of Herr Kohl as an enterprising and able philatelic editor.

GILBERT AND KOHLER'S BRITISH FISCAL CATALOGUE.*

The demands upon our available space for matters affecting postage stamps are so great that despite the attraction that Fiscal stamps undoubtedly possess we are compelled to exclude their discussion. In the case of this work there are, however, several of the issues which were allowed to do and have done postal duty, and we feel assured that many British postage stamp collectors may like to have a copy of this Catalogue. We do not feel competent to criticize a work of this nature, but as far as we can judge the list of British Fiscal stamps—extending to nearly 150 pages—seems clearly and concisely set out, while the book is excellently illustrated and printed. We feel sure, therefore, that the numerous collectors of British Fiscal stamps will welcome Messrs. Gilbert and Kohler's handy little Catalogue, which, we should add, mentions the selling value of nearly every variety.

* *Illustrated Catalogue of the Fiscal Stamps of Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland*, 1906-7. Gilbert and Kohler, 51 Rue le Peletier, Paris.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British East Africa and Uganda.—We understand the 3 rupees, on multiple CA (?) chalky paper, has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

3 rupees, colour ?; multiple CA (?) wmk; chalky paper.

British Honduras.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 1 cent King's Head stamp on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

1 c., green; multiple wmk.; chalky paper.

Grenada.—The Postage Due stamps of this colony also have commenced to appear

on multiple watermarked paper.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Postage Due.

2d., black; multiple; first paper.

INDIA.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 1 anna, King's Head, bearing the inscription, "INDIA POSTAGE AND REVENUE."

This stamp with the official overprint is expected shortly.

No other values will appear with postage and revenue inscription.

Adhesive.

1 anna, carmine; Star wmk.; perf. 14.

Jhind.—Mr. A. H. Stamford writes us:—

"In going through my Indian Native State Service stamps, King's Heads, I find I have had two valnes of the Jhind Service Issue (the 3 pies and 1 rupee) since the end of March or early in April last. One of these, I believe, has only very recently been noted, and the other (the 1 rupee value) I have not seen chronicled anywhere, though the stamps were certainly issued as far back as March last."

Officials.

3 pies, blue-grey; King's Head.
1 rupee, carmine and green ,,

JAMAICA.—The *M. J.* chronicles two more values of the Queen's Head types with the multiple CA watermark and unsurfaced paper.

Adhesives.

6d., orange; multiple CA; first paper.
1s., brown ,, ,,

LAGOS.—The 5s. value on multiple, chalky paper, is announced in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

5s., green and blue; multiple; second issue.

MONTSERRAT.—The 2d. value on the multiple watermarked, chalky paper, is announced by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2d., brown and grey black; multiple wmk.; chalky paper.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ½d., Great Britain, King's Head, surcharged in three lines in black, "MOROCCO AGENCIES, 5 CENTIMOS," and inform us that they have received the other values listed below:—

Adhesives.

Great Britain stamps.

5 centimos on ½d., yellow-green
10 ,, on 1d., carmine
15 ,, on 1½d., purple and green
20 ,, on 2d., green and scarlet
25 ,, on 2½d., ultramarine
50 ,, on 5d., purple and ultramarine
1 peseta on 10d., purple and scarlet
3 pesetas on 2s. 6d., lilac
6 ,, on 5s., carmine

NEW ZEALAND.—The new Exhibition stamps have reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and these friends have sent us a set.

Adhesives.

½d., emerald; design Maori Canoe. "Te Arawa."
1d., vermilion; design Native Carvers. "Maori Art."
3d., blue and brown; design "Landing of Captain Cook."
6d., green and rose; design "Annexation of New Zealand."

Wmk. NZ and Star; perf. 14, badly done.

NORTH BORNEO.—The Colonial Stamp Market has received the $5 (unsurcharged) in what is presumed to be a new shade, as it is stated to be in a much deeper and somewhat brighter shade of violet than any previously seen.

Adhesive.

$5, deep violet, instead of dull violet.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—Another value, the 3d., has appeared on the multiple, ordinary paper, according to *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

3d., orange and green; multiple; first paper.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Maney Lake has shown the *Australian Philatelist* two specimens of the current 2s. 6d. The lettering of the value of one is bigger than the other, and it is believed that the former is the more recent issue.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., deep lilac; altered type of lettering; wmk., Crown and S A.

TRINIDAD.—The 5s., lilac and mauve on single C A paper, and, we understand, also chalk surfaced, is in the hands of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Early last year we chronicled this stamp on multiple, chalky paper, but perhaps this was a mistake.

Adhesive.

5s., lilac and mauve; single C A; chalk surfaced.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the 3d. value has turned up, casually, watermarked Crown and A, perf. 11.

We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* of some new stationery, a repetition of the 1904 postal card, 1d., blue on cream, except that the two lines of inscriptions have been changed; also the surcharge in violet of the 2d., 1891, carmine on white, which now reads 1½d.; finally a new issue of the 1902, blue, on grey

letter card, which has been changed into ultramarine on greenish.

Adhesive.

3d., brown; watermark Crown and A, Victorian type; perf. 11.

Post Cards.

1d., blue on cream, 75 × 123 mm.
1½d. on 2d., violet on carmine, 89 × 140 mm.

Letter Card.

2d., ultramarine on greenish grey, 93 × 150 mm.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—It is reported in the *P. J. G. B.* that the 40 heller stamp without shiny bars has made its appearance. Though catalogued, it has only lately been issued.

Adhesive.

40 heller; purple; without shiny bars.

GERMANY.—Owing to the suppression of the 2 pf., grey, post cards, the Administration has allowed holders of quantities to return them to be converted into 3 pf. cards. The change is effected by barring out the 2 pf. stamp and printing the 3 pf. at its side in brown. The word "Postkarte" is also barred, and "Drucksache" in Gothic letters substituted.

The authorities have also used up their own stock by impressing a 3 pf. stamp, but leaving the 2 pf. stamp untouched, to form a card of 3+2—5 pf.

A new watermark is being introduced for the post cards—"6 D R III" in lozenges. The "6" stands for 1906, and "III" is the factory number.—*M. C.*

MONACO.—We notice some more stationery listed in the *M. C.*, but there is doubt about the colours given.

Envelope.

10 centimes, red on greenish.

Post Card.

10 + 10 centimes, red on greenish.

Letter Card.

10 centimes, red on greenish.

SERVIA.—The 5 paras Postage Due stamp on granite paper, perf. 11½, instead of 13 × 13½, is listed by the *M. J.*

Postage Due.

5 paras, magenta; granite paper; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The colour of the 500 reis of the new set of postals is given as violet and black by *Mekeel's Weekly*. Some new stationery is added by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

500 reis, violet and black. Portrait of Campos Salles.

Envelope.

200 reis, Prussian blue; embossed design.

Post Cards.

40 + 40 reis, vermilion.
50 reis, dark green.
100 ,, carmine-red.

CHILI.—The *M. C.* chronicles on Continental authority an envelope of 2 c. similar to the 5 c. envelope described on p. 247, Vol. XV. and because of the similarity predicts a short life for it.

Envelope.

2 centavos, grey.

COSTA RICA.—Some new post cards, with profile of Columbus, are listed by the *M. C.*

Post Cards.

2 centimos, red on cream.
4 ,, lilac on white.

PANAMA.—Mr. J. M. Bartels writes us as follows:—

"I take pleasure in submitting to you a set of the new Panama stamps, complete except the 1 c. issued some time ago These were placed on sale 20 November. The 2 c. stamp, surcharged 'Canal Zone,' is a new issue, reading down instead of up. This surcharge reading this way is to be permanent. The first printing was a mistake, and is now obsolete.

"There is no 2 centimos stamp needed in Panama, and probably this stamp will not be issued without the surcharge. The 8 c. stamp is likewise issued for sale in the Canal Zone district, but will not be needed in Panama."

Adhesives.

½ c. de Balboa, with red, white, blue, and green flag in centre; orange frame.
2 c, carmine and black, with "Canal Zone"; surcharge reading *downwards*.
2½ c., red, arms in centre.
5 c., blue and black, portrait of Justo Arosemena.
8 c, purple ,, ,, Manuel J. Hurtado.
10 c., violet ,, ,, José de Obaldia.
25 c., brown ,, ,, Tomás Herrera.
50 c., black ,, ,, José de Fabrega.

Perf. 12; no wmk.

PARAGUAY.—From various sources we gather that colour changes have been made in some of the Official stamps dated 1904.

It is also reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1 peso of the 1904 ordinary issue so long expected, has made its appearance.

Adhesive.

Oblong design with view of Government buildings in centre. Dated "Ano 1904." Perf. 11½.

1 peso, pale rose; centre black.

Officials.

1 c., olive.
2 c., grey-green.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ELOBEY, ANNOBON Y CORISCO.—The 1905 set has furnished us with some surcharged varieties. The following description is taken from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

Adhesives.

Issue of 1905, surcharged "1906—[ornament] 25 cénts," within a rectangular frame.

10 c. on 1 c., red; surcharge black.
15 c. on 2 c., violet ,, red.
25 c. on 3 c., black ,, red.
50 c. on 4 c., red ,, black.

On 1 January, 1907, a new set is to be issued, comprising the following sixteen values, the same as in the 1905 set, but in different colours, and presumably dated "1907."

Adhesives.

1 c., dark violet.
2 c., black.
3 c., red.
4 c., light green.
5 c., green.
10 c., violet.
15 c., rose.
25 c., orange.
50 c., blue.
75 c., brick-red.
1 p., dark sepia.
2 p., carmine.
3 p., black-brown.
4 p., bronze-green.
5 p., dark rose.
10 p., red.

FERNANDO POO.—The new issue, to appear on 1 January, 1907, is described by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives. Dated "1907."

1 c., indigo.
2 c., red.
3 c., dark violet.
4 c., black.
5 c., dark orange.
10 c., red.
15 c., bronze-green.
25 c., black-brown.
50 c., green.
75 c., carmine.
1 p., blue.
2 p., brick-red.
3 p., rose.
4 p., violet.
5 p., dark sepia.
10 p., chestnut.

HAYTI.—Some stationery is added by the *M. C.* to the new sets lately chronicled.

The design bearing the Arms or the President's effigy.

Post Cards.

1 c. de g., blue on bluish.
1+1 c. ,, ,, ,,
2 c. de p., red ,,
2+2 c. ,, ,, ,,

Letter Card.

5 c. de p., blue on white.

MOROCCO.—*German Post Offices.*—The 25 c. on watermarked paper is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

25 c. on 20 pf., blue; watermarked paper.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* thus describes the new Special Delivery stamp:—

The design is a postman running on a plain with mountain in the distance; above in three lines "Philippine Islands, United States of America, Special Delivery," below, in the same number of lines, "Centavos. Secures immediate delivery at any post office in the Philippine Islands"; numerals of value in lower corners. Large oblong on watermarked paper.

Special Delivery.

20 centavos, light blue.

RIO DE ORO.—The new set, to be issued on 1 January, 1907, is described by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives. Dated "1907."

1 c., dark rose.
2 c., bronze-green.
3 c., dark chestnut.
4 c., carmine.
5 c., dark sepia.
10 c., brick-red.
15 c., blue.
25 c., light green.
50 c., violet-brown.
75 c., red-brown.
1 p., dark orange.
2 p., violet.
3 p., green.
4 p., light blue.
5 p., red.
10 p., dark green.

SIAM.—Some more provisional cards, surcharged in black, are listed by the *M. C.*

Post Cards.

5 atts (on 4 a.) carmine (1887 & 1900 types)
5+5 ,, (,, 4+4 a.) ,, (,, ,,)

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.

C.S.A.R. TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg desires to invoke the help of British and Colonial philatelists with a view to the official preparation of a standard catalogue which shall be a reference catalogue not merely of stamps issued, with their varieties, errors, etc., but of prices current. The Society represents the feeling and is confident of the co-operation of all the Philatelic Societies of South Africa.

We South African collectors are grievously disappointed by the recently issued Part I of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. We have looked to this as practically our only reference catalogue, but only up to a certain point, i.e. as a catalogue of issued stamps. But even in this particular the collectors of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony dispute its completeness. These colonies recently issued series of stamps surcharged C.S.A.R. for the use of their Government railways. Stanley Gibbons contemptuously dismiss these surcharged stamps with the remark that such stamps have been issued. But they are as truly Official as any of the British Officials; they were recognized by the postal authorities here and at Bloemfontein; they were circulated all over South Africa and, we believe, over-sea; they do not come under the head of "Locals" or "Government Locals," much less of Railway Parcel or Letter Fee stamps, with which they have nothing in common. They are listed by some dealers and priced by other dealers as Transvaal and O.R.C. "Officials"; a set of C.S.A.R. Transvaals is said to have been sold for £6. 10s., unused. If Messrs. Stanley Gibbons do not quote them, is it uncharitable to conclude that they are but small holders of these stamps? Do they refuse to deal in them? If not, why not? We South Africans, who are convinced of their genuinely Official and postal character, cannot but feel that these stamps are prejudiced by the stigma thus put upon them by the firm that principally caters for British and Colonial collectors.

Against this strange omission let us place Stanley Gibbons' inordinately long and detailed list of the Pietersburg stamps. But no South African collector of repute touches these things or accepts them as other than a merely local (and speculative) issue. In South Africa no copy has been known to have gone through a post, although several can be had postmarked.

To pass from particulars to a more general indictment, it appears from statistics that have been compiled from the latest Stanley Gibbons that only some 58 per cent of South African stamps (British) are priced unused, and less than 51 per cent used. While it must be admitted that there is a small percentage of stamps of the highest rarity for which a market quotation cannot reasonably be expected, still it must be claimed that some 45 per cent of South Africans, taking a rough average between used and unused, are not priced. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, supposed to be the leading British dealers, must possess at least a large proportion of these, and they are at least as competent as any other dealer to quote a price.

While the Johannesburg Society calls attention to these examples of inconsistency and caprice, to these faults of omission and commission, it wishes to disclaim any hostility to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the merits of whose publications up to a certain point it warmly recognizes.

But it feels that an effort should be made at once to secure the preparation of a standard catalogue.

It cannot doubt that this would be a boon to those who, living at a distance from philatelic centres, have to depend on lists provided by outsiders. It cannot doubt that such a work, appearing under official auspices, would appeal to philatelists throughout the world, and prove a huge commercial success.

If this letter does no more than stir up philatelic opinion in Britain and the Colonies, it will achieve its object.

In order to sound and elicit such opinion copies have been sent to the *London Philatelist*, the *Philatelic Record*, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, *Ewen's Weekly*, *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*, and to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

Failing the publication of an official catalogue, it has been suggested that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons might meet collectors halfway by adding a third and a fourth column to their lists (in Part I to begin with), in which would appear an average market price, used and unused, of such stamps as are not in

stock. But, after all, dealers are but human, and it would be better far in the true interests of Philately that the work should be compiled by some society or body independent of the stamp trade as has recently been done in France.

Trusting you will be able to find space for this in your well-read journal, and with the thanks of our Society in anticipation,

I am, yours faithfully,

J. GLASSER,

Hon. Secretary, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, Transvaal.

JOHANNESBURG, 26 *November*, 1906.

[We insert this letter with pleasure, as the advent of a catalogue that will satisfy every one is greatly to be desired—if not to be expected. Referring to the final paragraph of the above, the difficulties of publishing a catalogue by collectors or societies are apparently more fully appreciated here than in South Africa, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, in default thereof, plainly state that they price only what they have in stock. As to the relative merits of the C.S.A.R. surcharged Transvaals or the Pietersburg locals, opinions may naturally vary, and probably the true philatelic status of both is not yet determined.—ED.]

CURRENT ISSUES OF BRITISH GUIANA.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In your October number a letter signed by me appears with a headline "Current Issues of Barbados" instead of "British Guiana."

This mistake has, no doubt, been made by the printers; but I mention this, as it may be misleading to some of your readers, though the currency indicated "cents" suggests an error. Yours faithfully,

A. D. FERGUSON.

GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA,
24 *November*, 1906.

CHRONOLOGY OF BRITISH STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I regret to say that in the column of "plates defaced" in Appendix II of my paper, "A Chronological View of British Postal Issues" (page 260 of the *L.P.* for November), there are several mistakes. The corrected figures are: 1866, 3; 1868, 17; 1869, 12; 1870, 7; 1872, 8; 1873, 7; 1874, 6; 1875, 9; and 1880, 33. These figures make the total correct, viz. 151.

The following are corrections and improvements for the early date list:—

1d., pl. 72 . .	30. 5.64†
„ „ 78 . .	13. 5.64
„ „ 83 . .	16. 5.64
„ „ 86 . .	2. 5.64
„ „ 90 . .	27. 4.64
„ „ 93 . .	13. 6.64†
„ „ 133 . .	18.12.69
„ „ 158 . .	11. 7.72
„ „ 192 . .	21. 4.76
„ „ 212 . .	10. 7.78
2½d., pl. 3, on white	12.11.75
4d., pl. 10 . .	1. 8.68
„ „ 11 . .	11. 3.69
9d., spray . .	? 10.67
10d., pl. 1 . .	1. 7.67*

Yours faithfully,

C. F. DENDY MARSHALL.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1906–7.

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.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).	
T. W. HALL.	T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.	F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES.	R. B. YARDLEY.

THE third meeting of the season 1906–7 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 15 November, 1906, at 7 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, Robert Reid, Leslie Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, H. A. Slade, J. C. Sidebotham, G. E. Petty, H. M. Hansen, Douglas Ellis, C. Neville Biggs, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard, Thos. Wm. Hall, and W. Schwabacher.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The business of the evening consisted of a display by Mr. Robert M. Reid of the European portion of his collection.

Few members reading the announcement of the display in the notice convening the meeting can have anticipated the great treat in store for them, and although only a small portion of the collection was shown, the time at the disposal of the meeting for the careful examination that the stamps deserved was too short.

The great feature of the collection is that it is confined to unused stamps for the most part in the very finest condition, comprising all the issues of the various countries and

States shown from the earliest dates down to the present time, with all the leading varieties and nearly the whole of the standard varieties.

The collection of stamps of the German States, which was practically complete, was especially admired, and each section of the display was examined with the greatest interest.

Amongst the many rare stamps shown in unused condition, a 3 lire Tuscany, a blue Naples trinacria, a pair of the first Russian (imperforate), stamps, the error "tretio" of Sweden, and a fine page containing all the Swiss Cantonal stamps, were particularly noticeable.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. F. Reichenheim, the best thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Reid for his most interesting display, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1906–7 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 6 December, 1906, at 7 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, B. D. Knox, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, T. Maycock, E. D. Bacon, Jas. Robt. Laing, J. Bonhote, T. Wickham Jones, Thos. Wm. Hall, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, and J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by Mr. Castle, and the minutes of the meeting held on 15 November, 1906, were read and signed as correct. The Secretary reported the presentation to the Society of the work on the stamps of the Canal Zone Panama from Mr. Topham, and the Honorary Librarian was instructed to acknowledge the gift in the usual way.

A letter was read from Mr. Stanley B. Baxter tendering his resignation as a member of the Society, and the same was accepted with regret.

A letter was read from Mr. Dorning Beckton relative to the offering for sale of forged stamps, and the same was referred to the Council for further consideration. A letter was read from Mr. Biggs expressing regret for his absence in consequence of indisposition.

Mr. Bacon produced for the inspection of members two envelopes or prints of stamps on envelopes marked "postage paid" in red and black.

These stamps had been forwarded by Mr. Gibb, of Montreal, and Mr. Bacon was requested to convey the thanks of the members to that gentleman.

Mr. Thomas Arnold Wise, proposed by Mr. F. H. Melland and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, was, after ballot, duly elected a member of the Society.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from the Home Office, dated 28 November, announcing that His Majesty the King had been graciously pleased to direct that this Society should henceforth be styled "The Royal Philatelic Society, London," and such communication was directed to be brought before the meeting of the members to be held on 20 December, 1906, in order that the matter might be suitably dealt with.

Colonel Bonhote then gave a display of the stamps of Switzerland, with notes, and among other things showed two retouches of the 6 rappen Zurich stamp, and called special attention to the uncatalogued variety in the 10 rappen yellow (Rayon III). Colonel Bonhote's display included not only all the Cantonal stamps and the earlier Federal issues, but a very complete set of the coloured thread issue of 1854, showing the different printings and a very large variety of shades all carefully classified.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and carried unanimously, and after Colonel Bonhote had responded, the proceedings terminated.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1906–7 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 20 December, 1906, at 7 p.m.

Members present: J. Bonhote, H. M. Hansen, B. D. Knox, E. A. Elliott, A. C. Emerson, T. Maycock, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle (chairman), J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, R. Frentzel, C. Stuart Dudley, H. Quare, T. Wickham Jones, William Nordheimer, L. W. Fulcher, Thos. Wm. Hall, Franz Reichenheim, and Leslie L. R. Hausburg.

In the absence of the Vice-President the chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle (Honorary Vice-President).

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was postponed until the next meeting.

The Honorary Secretary reported the receipt of a number of letters from members explaining their inability to attend this evening chiefly owing to ill-health, and much sympathy was expressed for the Honorary Treasurer in his continued illness.

The letter from the Home Office intimating that His Majesty the King had graciously signified His pleasure that the Society be styled "The Royal Philatelic Society, London," was then read by the Honorary Secretary, who explained the steps taken on the initiative of Lord Crawford to obtain this honour, and the decision of the Council in regard to the alteration proposed to be made in the constitution of the Society, with the object of securing registration as a corporate body. A short statement of the principal changes in the regulations of the Society that were considered desirable, including a provision for the admission of junior members as associates, was also given by the Honorary Secretary, with the information that the matter was now before the Board of Trade for the purpose of obtaining a licence for incorporation, and that as soon as the necessary formalities had been completed a circular fully dealing with the subject would be sent out to all the members.

Mr. M. P. Castle, after expressing the satis-

faction felt by the members with the honour that had been conferred on the Society, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Colonel Bonhote and carried by acclamation :—

"That the dutiful thanks of the Society be tendered to the President for the great interest evinced by His Royal Highness in the Society and its affairs, and for his support and assistance in the application relating to the change in its title ; and that His Royal Highness be respectfully desired, if he shall so deem fit, to express to His Majesty the King the humble gratitude of the members for the gracious signification of His pleasure that the Society be styled 'The Royal Philatelic Society, London.'"

It was also resolved—

"That the cordial thanks of the Society be voted to the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, K.T., for his valuable services in initiating and carrying to a successful conclusion the application that has resulted in the gracious permission of His Majesty the King for the use of the prefix 'Royal' in the name of the Society."

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then explained the progress made in regard to the publication of Mr. Basset Hull's Australian work, and requested information from members as to any uncatalogued varieties for consideration of the committee in completing the reference lists of the stamps of New South Wales. He also produced photographs showing the reconstructed plates of the Sydney Views and the laureated issues as prepared for illustration. These were inspected with great interest, and a comparison with the plates in *Oceania* showed the great advance made, most of the stamps used for the new illustrations being unused or only very lightly postmarked, so that it will be possible for collectors to "plate" their stamps without difficulty.

Particulars were given of those stamps, copies of which are still required for completing the plates, and members possessing these were requested to lend them to Mr. Hausburg, so that he might have them photographed for completing the illustrations.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his explanation, and for producing the photographs for inspection by members attending the meeting.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

ON 22 November a meeting was held for the inspection of the 234 auction lots sent in by members, and on 29 November they were sold for very fair prices.

At these meetings Messrs. A. E. Johnson, M.A., W. C. Smart, and A. Lupi were unanimously elected members, and Mrs. Lake, Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, W. H. M. Marsden, H. J. Shelton, G. A. Baynton, F. C. Henderson, and H. Barnwell were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

6 DECEMBER.—Paper, "Barbados"; Mr. W. Pimm.—Mr. F. J. Peplow was elected a member. Mr. Pimm then gave his paper on "The Stamps of Barbados," and illustrated it by means of his fine collection, which, for the purpose of comparison of shades, was supplemented by the collections of Messrs. C. A. Stephenson, P. T. Deakin, and the Society. Nearly all the rarities were shown used and unused, while some of the mint blocks of the early issues were greatly admired.

On 24 January, 1907, Mr. W. E. Lincoln will give a paper on "Philatelic Monuments to War," and a display of war stamps, etc.

G. JOHNSON, B.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

308 BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.

The Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

THE fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, 2nd inst.

The President (Mr. R. Maclachlan) in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. R. M. Jonas, who has left for China, was received with regret, as he was a most active member, and acted as joint honorary secretary.

Mr. H. J. Bignold exhibited his collection of Colonial stamps (King's Head), and he clearly proved that, apart from the pleasure of collecting, it is possible with discretion to make this hobby a profitable one.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 20 November, 1906.

Present : Messrs. F. Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, W. T. Standen, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. Simpson, K. Wiehen, A. G. Wane, F. J. Melville, H. Wills, M. Weinberg, P. R. Stevens, A. H. Giles, J. A. Leon, E. Bounds, F. Read, D. Thomson, J. Lincoln, P. Ashley, Harvey Clarke, C. J. Daun, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

The President took the chair at 7 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 October, 1906, were read and signed as correct.

The following were elected as ordinary members of the Society :—Messrs. H. C. French, Jules Bernichon, Dr. Kalckhoff, R. Friedl, E. Vicenz, Hilmer Djurling, Dr. E. F. Marx, N. Thornton, R. P. Thornton, Stanley Moon, W. P. Barnsdall, E. W. Arnold, and Partridge Smith, J.P.

The President congratulated the Society on the fact that so many distinguished foreign philatelists had consented to join as members.

Donations of books and periodicals for the library were received from the President, from Messrs. Senf, and from the Swedish Philatelic Society, and of stamps for the Society's collection from the Honorary Secretary.

Thanks to the donors were duly passed.

An invitation from the Hamburg Society that the Herts Philatelic Society should become its corresponding Society was read, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to accept the same, and to express gratification at the honour accorded.

Mr. Harvey Clarke then exhibited his collection of the stamps of New South Wales. This collection, which is so well known, and which obtained such high honours at the International Exhibition, was carefully inspected by the members, who greatly appreciated the opportunity of examining a collection so splendidly specialized.

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Simpson proposed and Mr. Ashley seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke for his great courtesy. This was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

The meeting terminated at 8.50 p.m.

N.B.—The temporary address of the Honorary Secretary from 29 November will be 72 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.

A GENERAL meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 11 December, 1906, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, W. T. Standen, W. A. Boyes, W. Simpson, R. Frentzel, J. C. Sidebotham, H. L. Hayman, F. Reichenheim, R. Reid, J. E. Lincoln, S. Chapman, A. H. L. Giles, P. R. Stevens, M. Z. Kuttner, P. Ashley, H. Wills, E. Bounds, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 20 November, 1906, were read and signed as correct.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld and Hans Müller were elected ordinary members of the Society.

A letter from Mr. A. Passer offering the new Bosnian issues to members at face value was read, and Mr. Passer was thanked for his courtesy.

The Vice-President made some remarks on the dinner and smoking concert lately held, and deplored the poor support received from the general body of members residing near London.

The Honorary Secretary explained that Sir William Avery, who had arranged to give a display of Colonials that evening, was unavoidably prevented from fulfilling his engagement through his absence in Paris. The Vice-President and Mr. T. W. Hall had, however, very kindly undertaken to fill the breach at short notice by exhibiting their collections of New Zealand (early issues to 1872) and Surinam respectively.

The displays were then given (Mr. Hall's being displayed and ably explained by Mr. Hall, jun.), and at their conclusion Mr. Robt. Reid proposed and Mr. Boyes seconded a vote of thanks to the Vice-President, and Mr. Kuttner proposed and Mr. Simpson seconded a similar vote of thanks to Mr. Hall and Mr. Hall, jun.

These votes were carried with acclamation, and were suitably responded to, and a most enjoyable meeting was brought to a termination at 8.15 p.m.

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

72 WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W., 12 December, 1906.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).

THE opening meeting of the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society was held at 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, on Saturday, 8 December, 1906, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Fred J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, gave an inaugural address, and a very interesting display of the stamps of Hayti. In this was included an unused set of the unissued values—1 c., 3 c., 7 c., and 20 c. of the palm type, used together on an original envelope.

Mr. H. Clark also gave a most interesting display of stamps of various countries. This display included a fine unused copy of the 1d., Mauritius, "Post Paid," Seebeck proofs, and U.S.A., 1869, 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c., unused. This gentleman also showed some blocks of U.S.A., 1900, Buffalo Commemoration, with margins bearing curious marks, which called forth from Mr. Melville some interesting reminiscences of his visit to the States at the beginning of the year, when he visited the official printing works and saw the plates of the current U.S.A. stamps being made. Each separate portion of the design is done by a separate workman, so that no particular man will be able to make a false die of the whole stamp, thus making counterfeiting much more difficult than it would be if done all by one man. The marginal marks were accounted for because each workman who handles the plate scratches his initials upon it.

The meeting concluded with the election of a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. Mead, H. Clark, and J. Ireland, in addition to the Chairman and Secretary.

The next meeting will be held at the same address on 3 January, 1908, at 7 o'clock, when a chairman will be elected for the branch. It has been decided to hold the ordinary meetings on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

J. CORNER-SPOKES,
Honorary Local Secretary.

22 DENMARK TERRACE, BRIGHTON.

THE second meeting of the above was held on 3 January, 1907, when the chair was taken by Mr. H. Clark, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Miss M. Dunkley and Messrs. R. O. Girling, T. Smith, J. Markwick, H. H. Scott, and J. W. Gillespie were elected members.

Mr. J. W. Gillespie, F.R.P.S.L., then gave a most interesting display of the stamps of Holland, his very fine collection being greatly appreciated by all present.

The Chairman enumerated the advantages of membership of the Junior Philatelic Society, and a short discussion followed, in which Mr. Gilbert H. Type, a visitor, took a prominent part.

Mr. Clark then gave a very interesting display, his mint blocks of British Officials being extra fine.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Clark and Gillespie.

The next meeting is on 17 January, at 7.30, and on 7 February there will be a discussion on "Albums."

A library is being formed, and donations will be gratefully accepted.

J. CORNER-SPOKES,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 12 November, 1906, at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an excellent attendance of members; also present one visitor, and three visiting members of the "Junior Branch." The following new ordinary and corresponding members were unanimously elected members of the Society: Messrs. A. W. Charles, Leith; C. Hartree, London; G. Goubault, Jamaica; Miss Rees, Swanbridge.

The display of the evening, "West Indies," was given by J. L. Sievwright, Esq., Dundee, when his especially fine collection (the greater portion in superb mint condition) was laid out for the inspection of members. The collection contained amongst other choice stamps the following:—

Antigua, No. 1, mint pair; Bahamas, C C, 12½, rose-lake, 4d., perf. 14, deep and pale rose, 4d., and C A, 4, rose, all mint.

Barbados, 1873, 5s., mint, and fine used.

Dominica, 1882, Provisional ½d. in black on half 1d., mint pair.

Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint, and fine used.

Nevis, 1861, 6d. and 1s.; 1867, 4d. and 1s., mint, and used; litho., 4d., 6d., and 1s., mint and fine, used.

1883, Provisionals, and 6d., green, mint.

St. Christopher, C C, 2½d. and 4d.

C A, 1d., lilac-rose, all mint.

St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., shades; 1864, fine range of shades in 4d. 6d. and 1s., mint; 1884, 1s., mint, and used.

St. Vincent, 1886, 1s., slate-grey, simple and compound perfs., mint; 1869, 4d. and 1s., indigo, and 1s., brown, all mint; 1875, 1s., claret, and 1880, 5s., both mint; 1881, 1d. on 6d., 4d., ult., mint.

Tobago, 1884, 6d., stone, and 1886, Provisional ½d. on 6d., orange-brown. Strip of three showing wide space on one stamp.

Trinidad, litho. blue, fine impression, and thin paper later; 1859, fine imperf., 6d., on piece; 1863, 6d., emerald-green, mint; C C, 12½, 4d., bright violet (pair), 6d., deep green, and 1s., red-lilac, in pairs, all mint; 1869 and 1894, 5s., on blued paper.

Virgin Islands, 1867, perf. 15, 6d., rose on white and toned paper, both mint.

The greatest interest was evinced by the members, and a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Sievwright for his kindness in coming to give this display.

The Secretary reported that the September, October, and November packets were all in circulation with good sales to date. The November packet went out on 1st inst., value £407. 5s. 9d.

The Society Syllabus for 1906–7 can be had on application to the Hon. Secretary,

R. W. FINDLATER

30 BUCKINGHAM TERRACE, EDINBURGH,
November, 1906.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 10 December, 1906, at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, at 8.15 p.m. From 7.30 to 8.15 p.m. an opportunity was given members for the exchange of duplicates. The President (Mr. John Walker) took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on Monday, 12 November, 1906, were read and confirmed. The following new ordinary members were proposed and duly elected:—Miss Stewart, Colonel Corker, W. D. Fleming, all of Edinburgh. The Honorary Secretary reported that the September, October, and November packets were in circulation with good sales to date. The December packet was sent out on the 3rd inst. The display of the evening was undertaken by Mr. Jas. Pursell, Leith, who gave an interesting exhibition of British Colonials. The most noticeable features in this collection were Great Britain, in very choice condition, a great portion being mint; Canada, in particularly fine condition, while Cape of Good Hope was particularly strong in choice mint, and used copies of the triangular issues in singles, blocks, and shades. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pursell for his interesting display.

R. W. FINDLATER, *Hon. Secretary.*

30 BUCKINGHAM TERRACE, EDINBURGH,
12 December, 1906.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

Hon. Sec.—FRANK CHALMERS, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

THE monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on 5th inst. Mr. John Walker presided over an attendance of about thirty members.

A general exchange of duplicates took place between 7 and 7.30, and was actively taken advantage of. Seven new members were admitted, making the membership eighty-three.

The Hon. Secretary reported the sales from the Monthly Exchange Packets in circulation, including the January packet sent out on 2nd inst., the sales from the January packet already amounting to £2. 11s. 3d.

The members then had an opportunity of examining a very interesting display of the postage stamps of Lagos, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, St. Helena, Seychelles, and Northern and Southern Nigeria from the extensive and well-known collection of Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., Rochdale, composed entirely of superb used specimens. The display was especially strong in the high values of Southern Nigeria and Lagos and the very scarce inverted surcharges of Seychelles, and was much appreciated.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in sending the display was awarded, and, in moving it, the President referred in appreciative terms to the encouragement and assistance ungrudgingly given by Mr. Heginbottom to junior societies throughout the country.

Visiting members to the next meeting of the parent society were appointed.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive the names of collectors at a distance desiring to join the Exchange Branch. Subscription, 2s.

THE monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 1 December. Mr. John Walker, the President, presided over an attendance of close on thirty members. Seventeen new members were admitted. After an interchange of duplicates, a general display of the collection of members took place, and showed that Philately had a surprisingly strong hold in Edinburgh, many of the collections being very valuable and of special interest to collectors.

Mr. Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, the Hon. Secretary, reported that the Prize Fund now amounted to a substantial sum, and in order to stimulate and extend the operations of the Society, prizes are to be offered for competition during the session.

The proceedings of the Society are markedly enthusiastic and the meetings most enjoyable, and everything points to a very successful session for this young Society, which has already the large membership of seventy-six.

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 4 and 5 December, 1906.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.,* mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., used	3	17	6
Ditto, "R. H. OFFICIAL," ½d. and 1d., pair of each,* mint	3	0	0
Roumania, 1858, 27 paras, cut round, on piece	14	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	4	15	0
Ceylon, 9d., brown, perf. 13, slight defect	3	0	0
India Service, 1883–99, 1 a., plum, inverted overprint	2	10	0
Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., blue	6	5	0
Natal, One Penny on 6d., rose, quadruple surcharge	3	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Orange River Colony, ½d. on 3d., blue, an entire sheet showing the various types and including 16 with double surcharge, 240	4	17	6
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1*, mint	5	0	0
Transvaal, 1875, 1d., orange-red, fine roulette*	2	7	6
Ditto, 1877, "V. R. TRANSVAAL," in red on 3d., lilac, on pelure paper	10	5	0
Ditto, 1s., green, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 1d., red, on hard surfaced paper, fine roulette	2	8	0
Ditto, 3d., mauve on green, wide roulette	5	10	0
Bahamas, 1863, CC, perf. 12½, 1s., green,* mint	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 4d., rose on bleute,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 1878, perf. 15, litho, 4d., orange,* mint	3	7	6
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue, early, cartridge paper	2	6	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., No. 13, roulettes cut	3	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 peso, deep green, thinned	2	8	0
Colombian Republic, 1862, 1 peso, lilac on bluish	3	5	0
New South Wales, 1850–51, Sydney Views, 1d., scarlet-lake, Plate 2	3	5	0
Ditto, 2d., dark blue, Plate 1, earliest state of the plate. A fine copy, but has very small tear and crease, on entire original	3	7	6
Ditto, another, fine early copy, on ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, Plate 3, on piece	2	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue, cut into	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1867, serrated perf., 2d., green	2	10	0
An old collection in Lallier album, 1432	31	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 29 and 30 November, 1906.

Great Britain, the "V. R.," 1d., black, with trial cancellation, tiny defect at side	3	12	6
Ditto, I. R. Official, 1884, 5s., rose,* with guarantee	5	5	0
Ditto, I. R. Official, 1884, 10s., cobalt,* mint	16	0	0
Ditto, O. W. Official, 1902, Queen, 10d., block of 4, used on piece	8	0	0
Ditto, R. H. Official, ½d., green, and 1d., red, both mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2d.,* mint	3	10	0
Ceylon. 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863, CC, 2d., emerald, pair,* mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, CC, 2s., blue, block of 4,* ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, CC, 2s., deep blue, ditto, ditto	3	7	6
India Service, 1866, 2 annas, black on purple,* mint	2	0	0
B. C. Africa, 1895, no wmk., £1, orange,* mint	3	3	0
B. E. Africa, 1890, set of 3, all,* ditto	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Somaliland, Service, O.H.M.S., CC, single, 1 rupee, green, a mint pair	8	10	0
B. S. Africa, 1891, set of 4 Provisionals,* mint	4	4	0
Cape, triangulars, 1855, 1s., deep green,* ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair,* ditto	6	17	6
Ditto, woodblock, 4d., deep blue	6	10	0
Ditto, 1863–4, De La Rue, 1d., brown-red, pair,* mint	2	8	0
Griqualand, large G in red on ½d., a vertical strip of 9, mint, showing the various types	2	8	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on blued, early, medium	4	17	6
Barbados, 1d. on left half 5s.	4	0	0
Canada, 1859, 10 c., black-brown*	6	0	0
Grenada, 1881, broad star, 4d., blue,* mint	2	6	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	2	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s., dull mauve,* little stained	6	17	6
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d.*	2	17	6
Tobago, 1879, CC, 5s., grey* £2 4s. and	2	6	0
Ditto, 1880, CC, 6d., stone,* mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	6	0
Turk's Islands, 4d. on 1s., lilac, Gibbons' Type 16*	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, on laid	2	12	6
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	2	8	0

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Sale of 6 and 7 December, 1906.

Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4,* mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., ditto, reprint,* ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair*	3	17	6
Ditto, 1854–7, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, pair,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., blue, pair,* mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Cross, 10s., grey-green,* ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, 1867-83, ditto, £1, brown-lilac,* ditto	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £5, orange on blue	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £5, orange on white,* mint	5	7	6
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown,* ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, ditto,* little creased	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, pair of "V.R.'s"*	13	10	0
Ditto, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, pair	8	10	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., block of 4, on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.,* mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d.,* ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, Government Parcels, 1891, 1d., lilac, the variety with surcharge inverted, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 5d.,* mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s., green and red,* mint	5	15	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s., used, on piece	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, King, 5d.,* mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, on piece	4	0	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine	2	10	0
Bechuanaland, 1886, ½d., black, the error "RITISH,"* mint	4	4	0
British Somaliland, 1895, O.H.M.S., single CA, the rare 2 annas, mint	2	15	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., medium blue	3	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., worn plate, "PENOE"	3	5	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single CA, £1,* mint	4	17	6
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose*	2	2	0
Grenada, 1883, ½d. on half 1d., pair*	2	12	6
Victoria, 1857–63, no wmk., rouletted, 1d., strip of 3	2	4	0
Collections, 1200 (Colonials)	28	0	0

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Sale of 20 and 21 December, 1906.

Great Britain, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine, heavy cancellation	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto*	3	12	6
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," 1902, Queen, 10d.,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, "R. H. OFFICIAL," ½d. and 1d.,* ditto	2	2	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf., small margins	2	8	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto*	2	4	0
China, October, 1897, $1, $2, and $5,* mint	3	10	0
Sungei Ujong, error, Unjog, Gibbons' No. 47, heavy postmark	3	12	6
Lagos, 1904, King, 2s. 6d.,* mint	2	0	0
Transvaal, 1875, pelure, wide roulette, 1d., orange-red	2	10	0
Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine	2	2	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d.,* mint	2	14	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1d., orange, rouletted	2	6	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.
Sale of 13 and 14 December, 1906.

Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., brown,* creased	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perf.*	5	17	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, perf.,* mint	2	7	6
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 rs. 50 c., lilac-rose,* mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1883–4, 24 c., purple-brown,* ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, Service, 2s., blue, imperf.,* ditto	1	6	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 2 c., blue-green,* ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine,* ditto	4	4	0
Straits Settlements, first issue, complete*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1868, perf. 12½, 96 c.*	2	12	0
British East Africa, first issue, set of 3,* mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1891, Provisional, hand-stamped in dull violet, "½ Anna" A.D., on 2 a., vermilion	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, "1 Anna" A.B. on 4 a., brown	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, value and initials in MS., ½ a. on 2 a., vermilion	3	5	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 Provisionals*	4	4	0
Gambia, first issue, 4d. and 6d.,* mint	2	7	6
Ditto, CC, 4d. and 6d., imperf.,* mint	2	0	0
Gold Coast, 1d., blue, CA*	2	12	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 5s., blue*	3	7	6
Northern Nigeria, first issue, complete,* mint £3 2s. 6d. and	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in pairs,* ditto	6	5	0
Sierra Leone, 1872–3, 3d., saffron-yellow*	2	4	0
Ditto, CA, 4d., blue*	5	0	0
Ditto, CC, ½d., on 1½d., lilac, pair*	6	0	0
Zanzibar on Indian, blue surcharge, ½ a., green	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Columbia, perf. 14, 10 c., lake,* mint	2	12	6
Ditto, perf. 12½, ditto*	2	2	0
Ditto, perf. 14, 50 c., violet, block of 4*	2	6	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen"	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 2d., *scarlet-vermilion*, badly creased	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion	2	2	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, strip of 3	4	12	6
Barbados, 5s., dull rose,* mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s.	2	14	0
Ditto, ½d. on 4d., brown, in red and in black,* mint	7	5	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre,* with gum	2	10	0
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, $2, $3, $4, and $5, green,* mint	5	0	0
Grenada, small Star, 6d., vermilion, pair,* ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, broad Star, 4d., blue, pair,* ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 4d. on 2s., upright "D,"* ditto	3	15	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue,* ditto	3	15	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, litho,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, ditto,* ditto	4	17	6
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* ditto	3	12	6
St. Lucia, 1863, 4d., indigo, block of 6,* ditto	2	6	0
St. Vincent, 6d., green, imperf., pair*	2	18	0
Ditto, 6d., blue-green, perf., block of 4,* mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo,* ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown,* ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, 1877, Star, 4d., deep blue,* ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, 1878, clean cut perfs., about 15, 6d., pale yellow-green,* mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red,* ditto	8	15	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d.*	3	12	6
Ditto, ½ on ditto, pair,* mint	2	8	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d.,* ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1883–4, perf. 12, 4d., ultramarine,* mint	2	2	0
Tobago, £1, mauve,* ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., stone, CA,* ditto	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho, late impression, 1d., grey-blue, short right side*	11	0	0
Turk's Islands, 1881, Provisionals, 2½ on 6d., black, Type 6,* mint	1	3	0
Ditto, 4 on 6d., black, Types 15 and 17, both*, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 6,* with gum	2	14	0
Turk's Islands, another fine unused specimen, with short fraction bar in ½	2	18	0
Ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 10*	3	7	6
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16,* but unevenly perforated	2	16	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose*	2	17	6
Collections 3553 (Colonials) £78, and 8128 (Foreign only)	65	0	0

* * *

Sale of 3 and 4 January, 1907.

Great Britain, "I. R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 1s., scarlet and green, pair	1	18	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," ditto, 10d.,* mint	1	18	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," ditto, 1s.,* ditto	3	3	0
Morocco Agencies, blue surcharge, 1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine, an unused block of 4, mint, one without serif to "g"	3	7	6
Ditto, error of overprint, inverted "V" for "A," the set of 8 complete in mint horizontal pairs with side margins	13	10	0
Ditto, 1900, varieties with broad top to "M," the set of 8 complete in mint horizontal pairs	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, varieties with "n" and "c" of "Agen-cies" joined, the set of 8 complete in mint horizontal pairs	1	16	0
French Congo, 1900, surcharged "Valeur 15" on 30 c., cinnamon on drab	1	18	0
Italy, surcharged "estero," 10 c., orange, variety, left upper corner not altered	2	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, Provisional, surcharged in MS., 1 anna, "A.B." on 4 annas, brown, used on piece	2	8	0
British Somaliland, first printing, 2 a., lilac, entire unused sheets of 240, mint, including the "BRITSH" and all other errors and varieties £2 5s. and	2	10	0
Natal, first issue, 1d., rose	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., green, tall caps, heavy obliteration	1	12	0
Transvaal, 1877, surcharged "V.R. TRANSVAAL," 6d., blue, variety with wider spacing, a superb specimen, used on piece, with an unused Griqualand, 6d., lilac, with large "G" in red	15	0	0

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Transvaal, 1887 (October), surcharged "V. R. Transvaal," 6d., blue on blue, with wide roulette, thinned at back	2	0	0
Ditto, 1895–6, 1s., green, sheet of 60,* mint	15	0	0
Uganda, 1896, set of 7 complete, up to and including the 5 rupees, showing the variety, small "o" in "POSTAGE," in unused horizontal pairs	11	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 rupees, black, variety, tall narrow "v" in "FIVE"*	3	0	0
Zanzibar, on Indian, varieties, inverted "q" for "b" and small second "z," ½ a., 1 a., 1½ a., 2 a., 2½ a., 3 a., 4 a., 6 a., 8 a., dull mauve, 8 a., aniline mauve, 12 a. and 1 rupee, slate, all *, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1 a., plum, error "Zanzidar"	3	5	0
Ditto, 2 a., ultramarine, error, double overprint,* mint	2	0	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green,* with gum	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1863, perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve	2	4	0
Victoria, 1854, 2d., brown-lilac, strip of 3, one defective	5	0	0
Collection, 1222	13	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.
Sale of 5 January, 1907.

	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland, 5s., green, with "Protectorate," mint*	1	14	0
British Somaliland, first printing, 2 as., sheet of 240, all errors,* mint	2	10	0
Great Britain, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.,* mint	1	16	0
Mauritius, 2 rs. 50 c. on 5s., lilac, block of 18,* ditto	1	18	0
Tasmania, 1867, pin-perf., 1s., vermilion	1	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.
Sale of 11 January, 1907.

* Unused.

	£	s.	d.
Morocco Agencies, single CA, 50 c., block of 4,* mint	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1867, 2s., red-brown	3	2	6
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.,* mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1s., brown, Pl. 14,* mint	3	3	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," King, 5d.,* mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 piastre on 2d., fine, used on piece, with registered postmark dated Beyrout, July 3rd, '06	4	10	0
Maldives, 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 15 c., and 25 c., all*, mint	2	0	0
Labuan, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, No. 25	3	10	0
B. C. Africa, 1895, £1, orange,* mint	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, 1 anna in manuscript on 4 annas, brown, used, perf. on all sides	2	0	0
British Somaliland, King, single, 2 annas, used	2	10	0
Ditto, King, single, 8 a., a mint block of 4	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, mint	2	15	0
British South Africa, 1897, perf. 15, Waterlow issue, £2, rose, mint	2	15	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d. and 5s., both*, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., block of 4,* ditto	3	7	6
Mauritius, 1859, 1d., red,* with gum	5	0	0
Orange River, V.R.I., level stops, 1d., lilac, rare variety, with V. and R. close together, used on entire, with two other varieties	2	12	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single, £1, violet and green, mint	1	10	0
Ditto, King, single, £1, violet and green, very fine, postally used	3	15	0
Tobago, November, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., on piece	2	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVI. FEBRUARY, 1907. No. 182.

Monsieur L. F. Hanciau.

WE are officially informed by the Berlin Philatelic Society that the Lindenberg Medal for the year has been bestowed upon Monsieur Louis François Hanciau, "Editor of the former *Timbre-Poste* and author of most of the well-known and highly-esteemed philatelic monographs and catalogues issued by the firm of J. B. Moens, of Brussels."

No more fitting or deserving recipient for this honour could be conceived than Monsieur Hanciau, who for many years past has been known to be one of the ablest Philatelists living, but who was always content to veil his own talents under the name of that of his late firm. We very heartily congratulate our old friend upon this recognition of his great ability and philatelic services, and we earnestly trust that his well-earned rest (M. Hanciau is in his seventy-second year) may be prolonged for many years to come.

The articles now appearing in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly* prove, however, that M. Hanciau is still in full preservation of the great abilities that have for so many years been evinced in his philatelic career, and that even in his later years the word "rest" to him conveys no idea of retirement from his interest in stamps.

Many as are the works that have emanated from the Belgian author's pen, we hold that none has transcended in importance the superb catalogues (notably the later editions) issued by M. Moens. In their accuracy, proper classification, and clear arrangement of major and minor varieties is presented an example of what a catalogue should really be. There have been many catalogues before and since, but not one that can approach "Moens'" in its simplicity *and its adaptability to all classes of collectors.*

Very much is being written in stamp journals and discussed in philatelic societies as to what should be collected by the general collector and

what should be left to the specialist, while all sorts of impossible schemes are being aired by people who look at things entirely from their own point of view. The Royal Philatelic Society has been approached in every possible way to induce it, or some of its members, to publish catalogues or monographs with every variety listed and priced for the benefit of collectors, but has hitherto wisely abstained from attempting the impossible. The leading dealers who publish the existing catalogues have also been bombarded with all kinds of suggestions—most of them entirely impracticable—to publish an "ideal" catalogue. If we venture to make one more of these voluntary tenderers of advice our opinion may be summed up in one word. Take Moens' latest Catalogue as an absolute guide, bring it up to date on exactly the same lines, and you will have a catalogue that will suffice for all the needs of the general collector, the scientific Philatelist, and the advanced specialist.

Notes on Proclamations bearing on the Post Office.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
(VICE-PRESIDENT).

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON OCTOBER 18, 1906.

(*Continued from page* 9.)

3 *Charles I.* 24 *October*, 1627.

[By Privy Council.] On the Foreign Posts.

London: Morton and Bill, 1627. One folio Roman letter.

Two copies known. Public Record Office and Society of Antiquaries.

By this the privilege of sending letters by private messenger, granted by 22 November, 1626, is revoked, and the Merchant Adventurers only may send their own letters, and then solely to Hamburg and Delft.

The messenger may take no other letters, and may not wear any badge or sign of a postmaster.

All other letters are to be sent through Matthew de Quester.

In times of war or danger the messengers of the Merchant Adventurers are to be approved of by the Secretary of State, and letters are not to be sent without his sanction.

3 *Charles I.* 20 *January*, 1627–8.

By the King. Confirming Matthew de Quester as Foreign Postmaster.

London: Norton and Bill. One folio Gothic letter.

One copy known. Public Record Office.

Cites the Proclamation James I., 27 January, 1615–6. Granting letters patent to M. de Quester as Postmaster for foreign posts.

Notwithstanding the orders of Elizabeth and James, his privileges have been infringed upon.

No one is to collect or forward letters to foreign parts except Matthew de Quester or his servants.

The Lord Chamberlain, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Secretaries of State are to see that notice is duly given to the merchants.

Searchers and officers of the Customs are to arrest all persons unauthorised carrying packets of letters out of or into the country.

8 *Charles I.* 19 *July*, 1632.

By the King. Concerning the Postmaster of England for Foreign Parts.

London: R. Barker, and Assigns of Bill, 1632. One folio Gothic letter.

Five copies known. British Museum, Public Record Office, Privy Council, Society of Antiquaries, Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

After rehearsing the duties of the office, states that the son of Matthew de Quester having died, William Frizell and Thomas Witherings were appointed by him as his deputies. The King confirms them in the office, and prohibits all other persons from transmitting any packets or letters out of or into the kingdom.

This proclamation is reprinted at length in Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. xix. 385.

2 *Charles I.* 31 *July*, 1635.

By the King. For settling the Letter Office of England and Scotland.

London: Barker and Assigns Bill, 1635. Two folios Gothic letter.

Six copies known. British Museum, Public Record Office, Privy Council, Queen's College, Society of Antiquaries, Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

T. Witherings has been ordered to settle posts as follow:—

Edinburgh and London there and back in six days, taking and receiving to and from any post town on the road, with bye posts to and from Lincoln and Hull.

The charge, 2d. under 80 miles; 4d. between 80 and 140; 6d. over 140 miles; the Borders and Scotland, 8d.

Two or more letters in a packet to be charged accordingly, and paid for on delivery.

A post to Holyhead and Ireland in six days, there and back; another to Plymouth and Exeter, also six days, there and back.

These posts are to commence on 29 September next.

Others are promised to Oxford, Bristol, Colchester, and Norwich.

Horses to be paid 2½d. a mile.

People may send private messengers, or by common known carriers, or by a friend (? if using the post horses ?).

Printed in Rymer, xix. 649.

2 *Charles I.* *No date, but before November*, 1635.

Declaration by T. Witherings. (This is a poster.)

London: E. P. for T. Withering, 1635. One folio Roman letter.

One copy known. British Museum (Harl., 5954.1).

This is an advertisement to the public on the Running Post to Dublin (or at least Holyhead), if the winds serve. Begins 8 p.m. Tuesday next, and weekly at that hour. Answers returned on Monday night.

Takes letters for St. Albans, Dunstable, Brickhill, Stony Stratford, Daventry, Coventry, Tamworth, Litchfield, Stafford, Stone, Nantwych, Chester, Flint, Rutland, Aber Conway, Beaumaris, and Holyhead.

Office at Thomas Witherings, Sherborne Lane, near Lombard Street. 2d., single letter under 80 miles; 4d. to 140 miles; 6d. over 140; Ireland, 9d. single letter, or 2s. 6d. per ounce. Same rates from Dublin.

13 *Charles I.* 13 *April*, 1637.

Confirming an agreement made between Witherings and Mons. Denoveau, Postmaster to the French king, and signed at Calais, 11 May, 1636. . . .

That all letters from England to France shall pass by Dover, Calais, Bulleyn, Abbeville, and Amiens.

No copy of this proclamation is known to have survived in print.

13 *Charles I.* 22 *June*, 1637.

By the King. Concerning the Carrying . . . of letters.
London: Barker and Bill, 1637. Three folios Gothic letter.
Two copies known. Public Record Office, Privy Council Office.

Commences with notice of the agreement with France citing the last noted and missing proclamation.

In continuation declares that no letters are to leave the country by way of Rye and Deipe (Dieppe), or by any than the messengers of Witherings.

No person save the common carriers is to collect or carry letters.

Rates are 2d., single; 4d., double letters; or 9d. the ounce to 80 miles; up to 140, 4d., 8d., or 9d. the ounce. Above 140, 6d., 12d., or 12d. the ounce.

For Ireland 9d., or 2s. 6d. the ounce.

The mayors of all post towns and all justices are to assist Witherings in carrying out these orders.

In 1637.

Lord Stanhope surrendered his Patent of Postmaster-General to the King, and His Majesty appointed Witherings to the vacant post, thus combining in one the offices of the Postmaster-General, Inland and Foreign.

I have not found any proclamation making this appointment, but it certainly must have existed.

16 *Charles I.* 6 *August*, 1640.

By the King. Sequestrating the Office of Postmaster-General and also of the Letter Office into the hands of Philip Burlamachi of London. . . .
London: Barker and Bill, 1640. One folio Gothic letter.
Two copies known. British Museum and Bibl. Lindes. (Shown.)

Witherings having committed some misdemeanours, the King suspends him from his office during pleasure, and appoints Phillip Burlamachi, a merchant of London, to fill post.

Notices of this were set up on the Old Exchange, and other places. But Witherings posted up copies of the former proclamations, and consequently this declares the former ones to be null and void.

Commonwealth. 30 *March*, 1653.

[By Council of State.] Confirming the Inland Postmaster.

No place or date. One folio Roman and Italian letter.

One copy known. British Museum.

Edmund Prideaux, Attorney-General, is appointed to act for the Internal Post, with the assistance of the postmasters.

This was in answer to a Petition, 24 March, 1652, from the postmasters of most of the towns, praying for confirmation in their employment.

Commonwealth. 2 *September*, 1654.

Ordinance. Touching the Office of Postage of Letters.

Appoints John Manley, of London, to be Postmaster-General for postage and carriage of all letters and packets to and from all persons.

Speed to be seven miles per hour in summer and five in winter.

This belongs to J. E. Hodgkin, Esq., and is noted in his *Rariora*, iii. 39. I have not seen it.

Commonwealth. 21 *August*, 1655.

Orders for the furtherance of our service as well for our packets and letters as for riding in post—England, Scotland, and Ireland.

One copy known. British Museum. . . . [E. 1064 (57).]

12 *Charles II.* 16 *January*, 1660–1.

By the King. For quieting the Postmaster-General.

London: J. Bill, 1660. Two folios Gothic letter.

Fifteen copies known. British Museum (four copies), Bodleian, Public Record Office, Dalkeith Palace, Advocates' Library, Queen's College (two copies), Public Record Office, Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin, Society of Antiquaries, and Bibliotheca Lindesiana. (Exhibited to-night.)

States that Henry Bishop was appointed P.M.G. by Letters Patent (for a term of seven years, on a rent of £21,000 a year).

Since the secret carriage of letters diminishes the revenue and encourages sedition, no person is to carry them without due licence from Bishop.

He and his servants are exempt from juries, inquests, etc.

All mayors to aid him and to search for unauthorised letters and packets in the "males and bougets" of carriers.

Note.—1250 copies were printed, costing £15; 66 writs in the Crown Office, £22; messengers, £50; making a total of £87.

15 *Charles II.* 25 *May*, 1663.

By the King. For encouragement of the Postmaster-General. . . .

London: Bill and Barker, 1663. Three folios Gothic letter.

Seven copies known. British Museum (two), Public Record Office, Queen's College (two), Guildhall, Society of Antiquaries, Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

Bishop has resigned his office, and Daniel O'Neale is appointed P.M.G. All the usual privileges are granted to him and his servants.

But all postmasters and servants are to obtain from the Ordinary (the Bishop) a certificate that they are conformable to the discipline of the Church of England.

No postmaster is to open a letter except under warrant from a Secretary of State.

15 *Charles II.* ? 1663 ?

A broadside or advertisement printed by Daniel O'Neile, H.M. Postmaster-General. Giving the names of the postmasters and stages between Northampton and Sheafield, in Yorkshire, with the times occupied in transit.

One copy known. Public Record Office.

Probably there were many of these advertisements for different parts of the country, but no other has survived.

19 *Charles II.* 26 *July*, 1667.

By the King. For Quieting the Postmaster-General.

London : Bill and Barker. Two folios Gothic letter.

Eleven copies known. British Museum (two), Public Record Office, Privy Council, Dalkeith Palace, Queen's College (two), Guildhall (two), and Bibl. Lindes (two). (Exhibited to-night.)

Daniel O'Neile died in July, 1665, but his lease did not expire till this year.

The King appointed Henry Lord Arlington, under the great seal, with all the privileges as in the past.

The rent to be paid to the Crown is now £43,000 a year.

21 *Charles II.* 21 *June*, 1669.

By the King. Enforcing the law as to the Post Office.

Savoy: Bill and Barker, 1669. Two folios Gothic letter.

Seven copies known. British Museum (two), Privy Council, Public Record Office, Queen's College (two), Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

In 1660 an Act of Parliament was passed settling the profits of the Post Office on H.R.H. James Duke of York.

Yet certain persons handle letters without authority, and thereby defraud the Revenue. . . . The Act is now codified. No post to be carried except by licence of the Postmaster-General.

No carrier, shipmaster, purser, etc., to carry letters except relating to their goods, and to be delivered *with* the goods. Shipmasters only to carry letters to the nearest stage office.

Correspondences will be established by 29th September next between all considerable market towns and the nearest post stages.

A map is to be printed so that all may know how to address their letters.

No individual is to let horses for posting, unless the Postmaster-General fails to supply them in half an hour.

26 Charles II. 22 December, 1674.

[By Privy Council, Scotland.] Concerning Foot Posts.
Edinburgh: A. Anderson, 1674. One folio Roman letter.
One copy known. Register House (Edinburgh).

On 3 January John Graham, of Inchbraikie, was appointed Postmaster-General for Scotland, succeeding his father Patrick Graham.

In 1669 he had established a foot post to Inverness, and the authorised postage charges were:—Under forty miles, single, 2s., Scots; double, 4s., Scots; per ounce, 5s. Under sixty miles, single, 3s.; double, 6s.; ounce, 7s. 6d. Eighty miles or more, 4s.; double, 8s.; ounce, 10s.; and so on.

These rates are to continue all over the kingdom. No one is to carry letters on any roads where his posts are established on pain of apprehension and fines.

35 *Charles II.* 25 *August*, 1683.

By the King. For Regulating the General Post Office.
London: Bill and Barker. Three folios Gothic letter.
Ten copies known. British Museum (two), Public Record Office, Privy Council, Dalkeith Palace, Bodleian, Trinity College, Dublin, Guildhall (two), Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

This is practically a repetition of the proclamation of 21 June, 1669, rehearsing the settlement of the Revenue on James Duke of York and the several regulations, etc.

1 *James II.* 7 *September*, 1685.

By the King. Enforcing the execution of the Acts regulating the Post Office. . . .
London: Bill and Barker, 1685. Two folios Gothic letter.
Nine copies known. British Museum (two), Privy Council, Bodleian, Dalkeith Palace, Queen's College, Trinity College, Dublin, Guildhall (two), Bibl. Lindes. (Shown this evening.)

On the death of Charles II., James got the Parliament to pass an Act settling the Revenue of the Post Office on the Crown.

This proclamation practically repeats that of 25 August, 1683, adding the effect of the new Act of Parliament.

1 *James II.* 7 *September*, 1685.

By the King. Quieting the Postmaster-General.
London: Bill and Barker, 1685. One folio Gothic letter.
Eight copies known. British Museum, Privy Council, Public Record Office, Bodleian, Queen's College, Guildhall, Society of Antiquaries, Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

Recites the proclamations of Charles II, 1660–1, stating the privileges of the Postmaster-General and his servants, also exempting them from the billeting of officers and soldiers, and confirming the same as regards all in the employ of the Post Office.

(*To be continued.*)

A Note on the Types of Check-letters employed from 1840 to 1864.

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL, B.A.

UNTIL lately it has been generally accepted as a fact that stamps which were perforated by Archer with his third machine can only be distinguished in a used state, as they were identical in all respects with the general issue.

A block of penny stamps, perf. 16, has recently been submitted to me, with regard to which the owner claims that they are Archer's, because the check-letters are small; also quoting a weighty authority to that effect.

In *British Isles* we are told that commencing with Plate 132, which was put to press in February, 1852, the lettering in lower angles is larger than previously and of a different type, and in speaking of the next plate they mention some letters as being "of old small type," and others "of new large type."

Most people know that, as a general rule, the early stamps had very small letters, whereas in later ones they were usually considerably larger. I fancy an impression is abroad, in which I must confess I shared until to-day, that two definite founts of type were used, and a jump from one to the other took place in 1852. I have been carefully examining the lettering in my used collection, which, as may be remembered by those members who have seen it, offers considerable facilities for an investigation of this kind, and find that the facts are far from being in strict correspondence with this impression.

Even if it were correct, however, I think the claim of these stamps to be indubitable "Archers" is extremely slender.

Plate 131 was put to press in January and defaced in November, 1852. Probably it was printed from up to the last, as eleven months was by no means a long life. In January, 1854, official perforation commenced. Can it be certain that no sheets were used which were fourteen months old? *British Isles* on page 31 states: "The plates which were at press during the issue were Nos. 152," etc. It is true that the previous plates had been defaced, but is it not quite possible that perforation was applied to impressions in stock from earlier plates? There would always be a considerable quantity of sheets in reserve at any given moment, and, when the adoption of perforation was finally decided upon, it would all be submitted to that process.

About ten years ago there was a reissue of a "control-letter" of the half-penny value, which had been dormant for considerably more than fourteen months. Such a thing happens easily if, when a pile of sheets is getting low, another lot is dumped down on the top of the remainder, which then appears at some future time like a Jack-in-the-box.

The foregoing considerations are, I think, sufficient to show that it is impossible to identify positively perforated stamps as being Archer's unless they are used and have a dated postmark. Even then, two postmarks are better than one, as sometimes mistakes creep in. I have a penny, perf. 16, postmarked Manchester, 1845; in this case I happen to know from the type of postmark it is a mistake for 1854, but an error of this kind is not always so easily detected.

The following description of the letterings on a few stamps from my collections will rather upset the ideas of the good people who are dominated by the two-alphabet theory.

1. 1d., Die I; s.c., p. 16. Used, 28.9.54. F medium, J very small.
2. 1d., imperf. Used, 30.3.53. F J both larger than the last.
3. 1d., imperf. No date. H large, J still larger.
4. 1d., imperf. No date. N very large, A small (I think before 1852).
5. 1d., Die I; s.c., p. 14. Used, 8.6.55. D F medium sized (considerably smaller than later stamps).
6. 1d., Die II; s.c., p. 16. Used, 3.10.55. G G small.
7. 1d., black. Used, 28.1.41. G G same size as last.
8. 1d., red, imperf. No date. G F; G much larger than Nos. 6 and 7.
9. 1d., rose. Used, 9.9.62. G F; G same size as No. 7.

Nos. 10 to 14 exhibit five different types of D, as follows:—

10. 1d., imperf. Unused. Very small.
11. 1d., Die I; s.c., p. 16. Medium.
12. As last, but D much wider.
13. 1d., Die II; l.c., p. 14, brick-red. Unused. D very large.
14. 1d., carmine. Used, 15.8.60. D smaller than last, i.e. between 12 and 13.

Consequently, instead of two alphabets there seem to be any number. Another curious point I have observed is that they vary on unsevered stamps side by side. One would have pictured the engraver taking up a punch and "dabbing" impressions on one stamp after another as he went along a row. But a careful examination of the block I have spoken of is sufficient to show that this did not take place. In N K and N L the N's are different; P J, P K, and P L, have three different types of P; and Q J, and Q K, and Q L, all show varying types of Q. I am at a loss to imagine how this could occur, unless each punch was only good for one blow. It presents a great contrast to the wonderful regularity of the letters in the "plate-number" series.

Philatelic Notes.

SWITZERLAND ISSUE 1855-62, *WITH SILK THREAD.*

AN excellent display of the Swiss stamps, inclusive of a full and well-arranged series of this interesting issue, was made before the Royal Philatelic Society on 6 December by Colonel Bonhote, as described in the minutes of that meeting in our last number. Among other members present who followed the laudable custom of bringing their own stamps of the country under discussion was Mr. J. R. Laing, who showed a number of interesting dates on specimens of the issue which we have been privileged to examine and compare. The following among those lent to us by Mr. Laing will be found to have dates differing from those given in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, which assigns the corresponding dates as 1859–62. It will be seen that these specimens vary considerably ante-date their issue, while a number of other stamps also submitted by Mr. Laing were found to be confirmatory of the accepted periods of origin as regards the Munich and first Berne issues.

	Dates.
Black thread.	
1 fr., lilac . .	28 January, 1856; 27 February, 1856; and 15 January, 1858.
20 r., orange (? very dark green) . .	29 January, 1855.
Red thread.	
40 r., pale green	28 January, 1856.
40 r. pale green	14 April, 1858.
40 r., pale bluish green . . .	15 June, 1858.
40 r., yellow-green	15 January, 1859.
Blue thread.	
15 r., pink	15 June, 1858.
20 r., orange	27 February, 1856.

BRITISH GUIANA, 2 *c.*, *ROSE*, 1851.

WE have received the initial copy of the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, dated December last, issued under the auspices of the Demerara Society; and we very cordially welcome and wish all success to this latest development of colonial Philately. The first number certainly reflects all credit on its authors, being of an eminently readable nature and embracing one or two articles of much interest. The stamps of British Guiana loom so largely in importance among British Colonials that we are glad to be able to reproduce from our new contemporary some fresh facts with regard to the history of the second rarest stamp of that very rare series issued between 1850 and 1856, which embrace the two rarest British Colonial stamps—the 1 cent, red, of 1856, and the 2 cents, rose, of 1850. Mr. F. P.

Luigi Josa relates the history of the first known specimen of the latter with a degree of novelty and interest that will commend itself to all students of our West Indian stamps, and which we gladly reproduce with all acknowledgments.

"The story of the 'find' of *the circular two cents, rose, stamp of 1851* of British Guiana has appeared in many magazines and in various languages —with more or less accuracy—but this is the first authentic account by the finder himself.

"On Easter Day, 1896, Christ Church, Demerara, was financially in a bad way. We were overdrawn at our bankers to the tune of £100 odd. We had an instalment of the mortgage on our chief school due, of £175, and other claims, and we were making efforts to raise some money, and our comparatively poor people gave an Easter offering of a little over £75. An old coloured lady, Miss Preston by name, sent me two stamps—4 *cents, deep blue* (lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in 1852), and these I sold for $33 60; and on Easter Monday I wended my way to Miss Preston to thank her for the gift, and whilst there I inquired whether she had any more of these valuable stamps, especially as buyers were in search of the circular stamps of 1851, and for the 2 *cents, rose*, they were offering over £100. Miss Preston said she had given all her stamps away, but she brought out an old basket filled with old receipts and bills; and I searched, when lo! and behold, there tumbled out of the basket an envelope addressed—

MISS ROSE, BLANKENBURG

this being the name of one of our plantations on the West Coast of Demerara. This envelope contained two stamps—an unsevered pair, cut to shape—and they were the very stamps that buyers had been in search of, and for which there were standing advertisements. The lady, Miss Rose, to whom it was addressed, was present in the room, who was also a member of my church. On hearing that the two stamps were worth a lot of money, she literally danced with joy, and said 'Thank God! I am at last able to give something worth while.' Both the old ladies, although they owned their house and land, were comparatively poor; and so I took my churchwarden, the late F. A. R. Winter, to thank them again and to persuade them to receive a portion of whatever they might fetch. 'Not a penny, sir, not a penny, sir. These stamps were reserved for my dear old church.'

"I had two offers—one from Mr. Dorman for $1,000, and the other from the Hon. E. C. Luard for $1,005, or £209. 7s. 6d. The President of our Philatelic Society, which did not exist then, the Hon. B. Howell Jones, was furious when he heard that we were selling them for so small a mite; however, the Church was in need of funds, and the sale was completed. Mr. Luard sold the stamps to the great stamp merchants, Stanley Gibbons, for £500. The rest is hearsay, but on fairly good authority I understand Messrs. Stanley Gibbons sold them for £750. Then I heard they changed hands again for £1000, and the history of that pair of stamps is now shadowy. *On dit* they have changed hands again for £1500!

"Both those ladies have now gone beyond the Veil, and I then understood the meaning of the words, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

Occasional Notes.

DEATHS OF MR. WM. THORNE AND MR. R. R. BOGERT.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of one of our oldest friends in New York, Mr. William Thorne, who passed away on 19 January last after a painful illness.

Mr. Thorne was for very many years one of the most prominent collectors in America, and has been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society since 1892, whose members will deeply regret the loss of so well-known a Philatelist.

Mr. Thorne was one of the founders of the Philatelic Society of New York and an ex-President of the Collectors' Club of New York.

Mr. William Thorne came of an old and wealthy New York family, and in his earlier years was engaged in the leather trade; but he retired a millionaire many years ago, and took up postage-stamp collecting as his hobby. He was at first a general collector, with a special inclination for the stamps of his own country and of Australia.

Some eight years ago Mr. Thorne disposed of his general collection, and ceased collecting for a time; but about 1900 he commenced to specialize various countries, and to form a collection of all stamps of the twentieth century in mint blocks of four.

We also have to record with regret the death of Mr. R. R. Bogert, who was one of the oldest dealers in America. The writer had business relations with Mr. Bogert in the seventies, and like all others who came into contact with him, could testify to his sterling integrity and philatelic ability. Mr. Bogert founded the well-known firm of Bogert & Durbin, and his name will always be associated with the important work on the U.S. Envelopes, of which he was joint editor.

We are indebted to Mr. C. J. Phillips, who was well acquainted both with Mr. Thorne and Mr. Bogert, for some of the information in this note.

AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The cosmopolitan character of the Royal Philatelic Society may be judged from a list of the names of its members, while from the list following, compiled by *Mekeel's Weekly*, it will be seen that no less than twenty-one of the Fellows of the Society hail from the United States, and include the owners of some of the leading collections of the world. Our American brethren are very welcome, and we can but hope, under the present auspicious circumstances of the Royal Philatelic Society, to see their number considerably increased.

The Royal Philatelic Society has many members in the United States and Canada, and these include some of the best-known and wealthiest collectors of those countries. Among these is H. J. Duveen, of New York,

who has the finest general collection of postage stamps in the United States. Another American F.R.P.S. is G. H. Worthington, of Cleveland, whose collection is second in value only to that of Mr. Duveen. Another is H. J. Crocker, of San Francisco, whose collection of Hawaiian stamps has won the highest honours in International exhibitions of recent years. Still another is C. A. Howes, of Boston, whose collections of Korean and Chinese Treaty Port stamps are the finest in the world. The finest collection of French stamps ever gotten together has been made possible by the energy of M. H. Lombard, of Boston, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society. It was awarded a medal at an exhibition at Paris. Senator E. R. Ackerman, of New Jersey, a F.R.P.S., has the finest known collection of the stamps of Norway and Sweden.

Among the other members of the Royal Philatelic Society who live in America are: New York—J. M. Andreini, P. F. Bruner, H. Clotz, C. B. Corwin, Gordon Ireland, W. Thorne,* J. O. Hobby. Portland—F. O. Conant. Flemington, N. J.—H. E. Deats. Chicago—Alexander Holland. Cleveland—C. L. Pack. Springfield, Mass.—W. C. Stone. Washington, D.C.—George L. Toppan. Wisconsin—N. H. Withee.

MOORE v. *EWEN.*

THIS important case, which has formed the centre of philatelic interest during the present month, has been happily terminated in favour of the defendant. Mr. H. L. Ewen is to be heartily congratulated upon his bold stand in defence of the interests alike of the trade and the collector. The increasing danger of forgeries, notably as to surcharging, has been regarded by us all with considerable feelings of apprehension, and it is therefore most satisfactory that a severe check should have been given to this reckless sale of spurious surcharges to the unwary. The example set by Mr. Ewen is one that is most worthy of following, and if the detection of the false C.S.A.R. Transvaal overprints could be followed by that of the falsely surcharged Great Britain Official stamps, a crying evil would be remedied. We cannot but feel that Mr. Ewen has been at great expense and inconvenience in fighting the battle of the general philatelic public, and we trust that some fitting occasion may present itself when Mr. Ewen may receive the congratulations of stamp collectors and dealers upon his successful crusade against the enemies of Philately. We append a summary of the last day's proceedings from the *Daily Telegraph* of 12 February:—

"After a trial lasting four and a half days, in the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the action for alleged libel, brought by Mr. John Stuart Lowden against Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen and others, resulted in a verdict for the defendants. Mr. Lowden, in 1905, was in business as a stamp dealer in Villiers Street, Strand, under the name of F. Moore & Co., and he had on sale a number of Transvaal and Orange River Colony stamps 'surcharged' with the letters C.S.A.R., signifying that they had been bought for the use of the Central South African Railway. Mr. Ewen, as editor of a publication known as *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*,

* Since deceased.

made adverse comments as to the genuineness of certain of the stamps sold by Mr. Lowden, who brought the present action for libel. Defendant pleaded justification, and that what he wrote was fair comment. A good deal of interest in the case to the public, as well as to stamp collectors, has centred round evidence about forged 'surcharges' and postmarks, and the enhanced value of stamps bearing a 'surcharge.' The printers of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* were also joined as defendants.

"Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., Mr. Gerald Hohler, K.C., and Mr. W. S. M. Knight (instructed by Mr. T. P. Haseldine) represented the plaintiff; while Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., and Mr. Compton Smith (instructed by Messrs. Hicklin, Washington, and Passmore) appeared for the defendants.

"In summing up, his lordship said the jury had to consider whether or not the substantial allegations made by the defendant were established to their complete satisfaction. The statement of the plaintiff was that the defendant acted entirely maliciously towards him, and with an idea of ruining his business. There was another question which the jury would have to consider. If they found in favour of the plaintiff, he would certainly be entitled to substantial damages. Defendant had asserted, not only through his counsel, but by the evidence which he had called, that the statements which he made were true, and that he was justified in making them. It was a very unfortunate thing, his lordship continued, that there should be people who, when the face value of a stamp was a few pence, would give those ridiculous prices of which they had been told, because there was some 'surcharge' on it. Speaking generally, the letters O.H.M.S. or C.S.A.R. were letters that could be printed on all sorts of stamps. Unfortunately the craze of collectors was such that four, five, six, and ten times the face value of those stamps was given, because of the 'surcharges' on them. Therefore it would pay anybody in the market to get surcharged stamps, and it was the more important that honest people, not malicious people, should inform the public of the true state of affairs.

"After a consideration lasting about three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, stating that the stamps in the case bore forged marks, and that the article by Mr. Ewen was fair comment.

"Mr. Compton Smith: I assume that the jury have found that the justification is proved.

"His Lordship: The jury have said what they find. I think it is judgment for the defendants, and it is quite sufficient.

"Judgment, with costs, was entered accordingly."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE INDIAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the Fête Committee of the Philatelic Society of India was held at Mr. Hoffmann's residence, Chowringhi, on Tuesday, 22 January, 1907, at 6.30 p.m. There was a full attendance.

Mr. Corfield gave an account of the result of the Committee's invitation to philatelists, both in India and England, to send in exhibits, and announced that it had exceeded all expectations, and that a display of a very high calibre was assured.

The stamps received or promised are from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, of Weybridge; Professor O. V. Müller, of Bombay; Sir David Masson, of Lahore; the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; and Messrs. Berthoud, Burrup, Corfield, Crosse, Hoffmann, Gordon-Jones, Goodwin Norman, and J. O'B. Saunders, from among local collectors; and it is expected that the change of date and place of the Exhibition will lead to other well-known members of the Philatelic Society of India reconsidering their refusal to take part in the undertaking.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' exhibit will deservedly attract the widest interest. The following letter from Mr. Tilleard was read at the meeting:—

"10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

"*January* 4, 1907.

"DEAR MR. CORFIELD,

"The Prince of Wales has desired me to reply to your letter to Sir Arthur Bigge (the Private Secretary) of the 13th ultimo.

"His Royal Highness is much interested to hear of the proposed exhibition of stamps, and more especially as it is to form part of the attractions of Lady Minto's Fête for the benefit of Calcutta charities.

"Unfortunately, time does not admit of the preparation of an exhibit worthy of the occasion, and the absence of His Royal Highness from London makes it somewhat difficult for me to do much in the two or three days that I have had at my disposal. I trust that what I am able to send will prove of sufficient interest, and I only regret that I could not have had longer notice.

"I am instructed by the Prince of Wales to request you to be good enough to convey to your Society the best wishes of His Royal Highness for the success of the Exhibition.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"J. A. TILLEARD."

A long deliberation ensued upon the unexpected circumstances in which the meeting found itself placed. When the invitation from the fête management was accepted it was not anticipated that, owing to the short notice given, more than sufficient stamps for a somewhat restricted display would be forthcoming, but the contrary has proved the case, and some of the leading collections of the world have reached, or are on their way to, Calcutta. The accommodation provided on the Maidan is quite inadequate for the housing and proper display of the stamps, and the Committee unanimously decided that it had no other course open but to most reluctantly withdraw its acceptance of the official invitation to exhibit during the fête, and to request permission to hold an exhibition later on in some public building for the benefit of the same cause. No date has yet been fixed, but the suggestion was thrown out that the postponed display should be made during the visit to Calcutta of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AS was to be anticipated, the honour conferred upon the London Philatelic Society has been highly appreciated wherever stamp collectors are gathered together, and the comments in the American papers are especially gratifying. From among a number we select a paragraph that appeared in *Mekeel's Weekly* of 12 January :—

"A royal triumph has been gained by Philately. The stamp papers now arriving from England teem with editorial felicitations because of the recognition by King Edward of Philately, through his gracious grant of permission for the use of the appellation 'Royal' by the Philatelic Society, London, which henceforth will be known as the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The bestowal of this honourable prerogative naturally has aroused the liveliest satisfaction in Great Britain, where the lasting significance of the compliment to Philately is best understood ; but philatelists everywhere will rejoice over the crowning of Philately as a pursuit tacitly favoured by the monarch of a mighty kingdom. Small wonder it is that philatelists who have laboured for the elevation of Philately to a position commensurate with its merits, to the plane occupied by other pursuits esteemed as established lines of intellectual endeavour and as worthy the serious attention and thought of the substantially minded, are now congratulating themselves over the honour done Philately.

"It is needless to say that the royal action spoken of will have an effect that will be highly beneficial to Philately in Great Britain and colonies ; and indirectly, on stamp collecting the world over. In brief, the recognition that has been accorded the London Society is tantamount to a personal extension of favour from the highest court that at once places Philately in a commanding position and assures to it a permanency that could be established perhaps in no other way. It takes on an accretion of dignity and interest through the kingly will."

Reviews.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.*

IN forwarding us the seventh edition of this Catalogue, which is issued entirely for the benefit of the less advanced collector, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following interesting information :—

"The following statistics, compiled from the Catalogue, may not be uninteresting. The figures comprise only standard varieties of postage stamps, and do not include post cards, letter cards, stamped envelopes or wrappers. The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 20,496, of which 6153 are apportioned to the British Empire,

* *The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.* Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich.

and 14,343 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4361, Asia 3856, Africa 4469, America 4688, the West Indies 1637, and Oceania 1485."

These figures denote that, regardless of minor varieties, the general or principal variety collector has ample scope for his energies, and Messrs. Whitfield King's Catalogue will be found to be an excellent guide for him in the formation of his collection. Several new features are presented, and this work can be safely recommended to all general collectors.

MESSRS. SENF'S CATALOGUE.*

A feature that is of great value in Messrs. Senf's publication is the inclusion of Post Cards and Envelopes which are practically excluded from current Catalogues. The collection of entires has unfortunately greatly fallen off, notably in this country, and it is therefore fortunate that some one should still continue to collate these varieties, which after all are on the same plane of postal importance as the adhesives. How voluminous are the varieties may be gathered from the fact that nearly five hundred pages of the Catalogue are occupied with their classification. The adhesive issues claim no less than one thousand one hundred pages, and the aggregate makes a book whose increasing obesity, as we have on previous occasions surmised, will inevitably lead to an ultimate division into volumes. Messrs. Senf's Catalogue has been so long before the public that no comment of ours is needed to recommend it to our readers, beyond our assurance of its general excellence and reliability.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE.†

The sixty-sixth edition bespeaks the long life of Messrs. Scott's Catalogue, and its old age has by no means impaired its vigour! We have frequently called attention in these pages to the commendable system adopted by this firm in its enumeration of the varieties and sub-varieties of stamps, and we have recognized that "Scott's" more nearly approaches our ideal of arrangement—elsewhere referred to in this issue—than any other. We note with pleasure that our views are shared by Major E. B. Evans, the editor of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,* who in a recent issue of that publication, writes: "Our own personal opinion, expressed already in these pages, is that what is really wanted is a classified catalogue, distinguishing plainly the principal from the minor varieties, but at the same time including the latter, so that the collector who has advanced beyond the beginner stage may know what to look for and what varieties are best worth preserving. For in our experience, collectors of all classes are anxious to ascertain the relative rarity and value of minor varieties, even though they may not collect them; they may be very glad of a simplified catalogue for collecting by, but they will want a catalogue of quite a different sort for purposes of pricing their duplicates, and the catalogue to suit them best will be one that combines the simplified and the specialized in one."

* *Senf Brothers' Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1907. Leipsic.

† *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1907. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., New York. W. T. Wilson, 292 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MR. PAUL KOHL'S CATALOGUE.*

This is the seventh edition of Herr Kohl's Catalogue of all varieties, and of course distinct from the more simplified one recently reviewed in the *London Philatelist.* We have in previous instances referred in the highest terms of praise to the Chemnitz firm's Catalogue, and our encomiums are again as fully deserved on the present occasion, the present edition having been thoroughly brought up to date, and presenting many minor but valuable improvements over the last edition. The illustrations, though not larger than in other Catalogues, are certainly superior, in our judgment, while the general system, as regards clearness of classification and the addition of foot-notes, is hardly capable of improvement, even the subordination of the minor varieties and shades being fairly indicated by being lettered *a*, *b*, *c*, etc.

* *Paul Kohl's Illustrated Catalogue and Handbook of Postage Stamps.* Chemnitz.

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.

ANTIGUA.—The *M. J.*, on Continental authority, reports the ½d. and 2½d. of the issue of 1903 as appearing, each in single colours, and on the multiple Crown A watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

½d., grey-green; multiple wmk.
2½d., ultramarine ,,

BRITISH GUIANA.—Mr. A. D. Ferguson informs us that the 60 c. on chalk-surfaced paper was issued on 3 January last.

Adhesive.

60 c., green and rosine; multiple; chalky paper.

The *M. J.*, on Continental authority, announces the following values of the current type, in new colours, with the multiple watermark.

Adhesives.

2 c., rose.
4 c., light brown and violet.
5 c., ultramarine.
6 c., grey and black.
12 c., ochre and lilac.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Some additions to the King's Head series are made by the *M. J.*

The three lower values are stated to be in Type 15, and the three higher in Type 14; all have the multiple watermark.

Adhesives.

10 c., lilac and emerald-green.
25 c. ,, orange-brown.
50 c., grey-green and carmine.
$1 ,, ,, ,,
$2 ,, ,, ultramarine.
$5 ,, ,, black.

BRUNEI.—The following description of a new set in course of preparation is given in the *M. J.*:—

The design shows a view with a native boat in the foreground, printed in the first colour given in the list, in a frame (of the second colour) bearing the name at top, "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" at sides, and value in words at foot and in numerals in the corners.

These stamps have the multiple Crown and C A watermark, perf. 14.

Adhesives.

1 c., grey-black and light green.
2 c. ,, ,, brick-red.
3 c. ,, ,, brown.
4 c. ,, ,, lilac.
5 c. ,, ,, blue.
8 c. ,, ,, yellow.
10 c. ,, ,, dark green.
25 c., light blue and light brown.
30 c., violet and black.
50 c., green and dark brown.
$1, orange-red and grey.

CYPRUS.—A new post card is listed in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Post Card.

10 para, orange; single and reply.

GRENADA.—The 3d. value of the Postage Due set on multiple watermarked paper is listed by the *Philatelic Record*, and *Ewen's Weekly* announces the 3d. postal on the new paper and chalk surfaced.

Adhesive.

3d., lilac and orange; multiple; chalky paper.

Postage Due.

3d., black; multiple; first paper.

HONG KONG.—The 4 c. and 10 c. on white paper, with multiple watermark, are listed by the *M. J.*

Adhesives.

4 c., red on white; multiple watermark.
10 c., ultramarine ,, ,,

INDIA.—*Indore.*—The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the ¼ anna, orange, with the "Service" overprint.

Official.

¼ anna, orange, with "Service" in black.

MALTA.—The 1d. value, in all-carmine colour, is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine; multiple watermark.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—The set of adhesives chronicled on page 17 and some stationery are now before us, and we find the surcharge on the 2s. 6d. and 5s. adhesives is larger than on the lower values.

The warrant is dated 22 November, 1906, and the stamps were sent to Tangier on 7 December, 1906.

Registered Envelope.

30 centimos on 3d., brown.

Post Cards.

5 centimos, green on buff.
10 ,, carmine ,,

Wrappers.

5 centimos, green on buff.
10 ,, carmine ,,

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We are told that the 10d., watermarked Crown and A, perf. 11 all round, has been seen.

Adhesive.

10d., violet; Crown and A; perf. 11.

NEW ZEALAND.—We read in the *M. J.* that the 2½d. stamp has appeared, perf. 14.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue; perf. 14.

QUEENSLAND.—From illustrations given in the *P. J. G. B.*, it would appear that the 2d. value has been redrawn.

Our contemporary points out that the front of the crown is higher and touches the oval frame line; the curl at the back of the head is shorter; the coil of the hair touches the frame; the chin recedes more and has a much "weaker" appearance; the ear is smaller; the point of the bust touches the frame line of the oval; and the shading on the face and neck is heavier.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The *M. J.* has received the 5 c. on chalky paper, and the 8 c., ultramarine on white, on unsurfaced paper. We have heard of and chronicled the latter stamp on chalky paper; perhaps this was a mistake.

Adhesives.

5 c., lilac; multiple; chalky paper.
8 c., ultramarine on white; unsurfaced paper; multiple watermark.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the new 20 öre and 100 öre stamps with portrait of King Frederick VIII.

Adhesives.

20 öre, blue; watermark Crown; perf. 13.
100 ,, brown ,, ,, ,,

HOLLAND.—A set of three stamps has reached us which we understand may be used for postage, and were issued at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and sold by the Post Office at double face value, the extra amount realized going to the funds of the society.

The design is almost too complicated to describe, so we content ourselves with merely giving the values and colours.

Adhesives.

1 cent, rose-red; no watermark; perf. 12½.
3 cents, sage-green ,, ,,
5 ,, slate-violet ,, ,,

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—We are told in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the design of the 1000 reis and 2000 reis postals is a beautiful Liberty

Head instead of "Arms," as previously reported.

Adhesives.

1000 reis, scarlet.
2000 ,, green.

GUATEMALA.—A new value, a 12½ cent., is added to the current bicoloured set by *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The necessity for this stamp is explained by the fact that printed matter has to be franked at the rate of 12½ c. per 15 grams or ½ oz.

Another new stamp of the value of 25 c. is expected, as the 1903 provisionals ought soon to be used up.

The design of the new 12½ c. stamp apparently represents, we are told, the signing of some important document, and is inscribed "PROCERES INDEPENDENCIA."

Adhesive.

12½ c., blue and black.

HONDURAS.—The 1 c., 6 c., and 10 c. values of a new set are listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

We are told that the new set is practically the same as that of the 1903 issue, except that the central portrait is changed and the date is altered to 1907.

Adhesives.

1 c., green.
6 c., purple.
10 c., brown.

PANAMA.—The new 2 centesimos stamp, *without* the "CANAL ZONE" overprint, has come to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

It has been stated that probably it would not be issued without the overprint.

Our Ipswich friends inform us that the new 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. have all received the "CANAL ZONE" overprint.

Adhesives.

2 c., carmine and black, without "CANAL ZONE" overprint.
1 c., green and black, with "CANAL ZONE" overprint.
5 c., blue and black, with "CANAL ZONE" overprint.
10 c., violet and black, with "CANAL ZONE" overprint.

SALVADOR.—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us that the Official set has now been completed, and contains the same values as the postage set.

A 6 centavos value is added to the set of postage stamps by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

Adhesive.

6 centavos, rose and black.

UNITED STATES.—Messrs. J. M. Bartels and Co. wrote us under date of 18 January, 1907, as follows :—

"We are enclosing, with our compliments, a pair of the current 2 c. stamp, imperf., with the information that some sheets of these stamps were placed on sale at the Washington Post Office at the request of purchasers, who will use them in automatic stamp-affixing machines. They will be sold in sheets of 400 only, and the right is reserved by the Post Office Department to discontinue the issue of imperforate stamps, if at any time it appears necessary or advisable."

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* of 2 February states that the 1 cent also has appeared imperforate.

Adhesives.

1 cent, green ; current issue ; imperforate.
2 cents, carmine ,, ,,

URUGUAY.—A new 5 centesimos stamp of the Arms type has appeared, and *Mekeel's Weekly* considers it of local design and execution.

We are told that the inscription reads "REPUBLICA ORIENTAL" in a straight line at the top, "DEL URUGUAY" in a curved line below, while "5 CENTESIMOS 5" appears in another curved line below the central opening. The Arms of the Republic form the central figure.

Adhesive.

5 centesimos, blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

LAS PALMAS, GRAND CANARY ISLANDS. —In reference to the shortage of stamps in this island, Lord Crawford informs us that a supply from Teneriffe being unobtainable, all letters for Spain, Spanish colonies, and inter-island postage had to be taken to the alcalde (or mayor) of Las Palmas, the postage paid, and the envelope was then marked "No hay Sellos," and stamped with the official seal "Alcaldia Constitucional De Las Palmas, Gran Canaria."

Letters for England, sent from the principal hotel in Las Palmas, were refused altogether by the Post Office and by the mayor, and could only be sent off by personal delivery to the ship's post box on the British mail steamer.

SURINAM.—Other values, 15, 20, 30, 50 c., 1 and 2½ g., of the new set are reported by *Ewen's Weekly*.

TUNIS.—The following stationery, with same design as the adhesives, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Letter Cards.

10 c., rose on green.
15 c., violet-grey on green.

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.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Knowing your interest for many years in the Departmental stamps of this State, I am taking the liberty of writing you in the hope that you may be able to help me clear up the doubt respecting the lettering of one of them. I refer to C.T. I have long thought this to be probably an error for G.T. (Goolwa Tramway). It will readily be seen that this would be an error which could most easily occur, from the picking up of a C for a G from the fount of type. However, not being able to sight a copy of the stamp, it is necessarily only a theory. I understand that you know the whereabouts of one or perhaps two copies, and what I desire to ask is that you will be good enough to let me know what the postmarks (if any) are on the copy or copies. If, as I suspect, the stamp is an error for G.T., the postmark should be from somewhere in the Tramway district, and if so, it will most conclusively prove that it is not "Commissioner of Titles."

It is quite possible that the postmark may be the well-known one with number only, but as I have a record of most of these, I could, I think, identify it. For instance the cancellation stamp for the township of Goolwa itself bore the number 71. It may, of course, be that there is nothing legible in the way of postmark, or the stamps may be unused, and then I am afraid the matter must remain unsettled.

If the stamps were really used by the Lands Titles Department, the lettering would stand for Commissioners—not Commissioner—of Titles, for under the Act there were three (3) such persons, known as the "Lands Titles Commissioners," but that such a stamp was ever used I doubt very much. I have consulted the present head of the department—himself a very old servant—and he considers it most unlikely that any special stamps were ever used by the Commissioners. They were not officers of the Government, but outside business men who met as a Board when necessary to decide certain matters which the Lands Titles Act at that time (there have been no Commissioners for many years) left to their decision. They did not control the department, and simply received a fee when called together. Mr. W. J. Brind, the manager of the South Australian Company, to cite an instance, was one of the Commissioners.

The department being provided with stamps any correspondence by the Board (which in the nature of things must have been very limited, most likely none) would surely be posted by the department and franked with the Departmental stamps. Granted for the moment that the Commissioners did use specially lettered stamps, it is surely remarkable that the only value known should be 1s., for which value, in the light of the foregoing facts, there could scarcely be any need.

It would appear from the *Handbook of S.A.* that the meaning at present adopted for this lettering was fixed by the Rev. P. E. Raynor—I do not know on what grounds. The only evidence which I know of appearing to support this meaning is the fact that the Postmaster-General's report for 1867 notes the issue (amongst others) to "Lands Titles Commissioner" of £55. 13s. 4d. worth of stamps. While this might at first glance appear to be confirmatory, it is really not so, for in the details there are no 1s. stamps listed, but there are 3380 2d. and 1100 6d., and so the only reference to Commissioner of Titles shows a large use of 2d. and 6d., but no 1s. (the only value known with this surcharge). In the next report—for 1868 (the first year of issue of Departmentals)—the term is simply "Land Titles," and the value of stamps is nearly the same, viz. £62. 4s. (including 2630 2d., 347 4d., 1244 6d., and 68 1s.). Now, all these values are known surcharged in red L.T., and it appears evident that the stamps listed in each year are those for the general use of the Lands Titles Department; but why the term "Commissioner" was used in the 1867 report I am at a loss to know. Unfortunately for the record of Departmentals, no further reports were published.

I have gone into this matter at some length

in order that you may see the grounds for the opinion held.

I have just written Messrs. Gibbons suggesting that they should make a number of small alterations in their list of Departmentals in their Catalogue (Part 1) to accord with the exact official meanings of the letterings. I have not, however, suggested any alteration to C.T. pending further information.

Mr. Blockey and myself hope to publish shortly a priced catalogue with notes regarding these stamps, and I have for some years now been collecting information for a full history of them, together with the later Officials of this State, and hope some day to get it completed. I should therefore be much interested in reaching a definite conclusion *re* the C.T. surcharge, and trust I have not troubled you too much.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. WELFARE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, ADELAIDE,
5 *November*, 1906.

[We shall be very glad to hear from any of our readers who can assist Mr. Welfare in the desired direction.—ED.]

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1906-7.

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. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 3 January, 1907, at 7 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, J. A. Tilleard, E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, A. W. Chambers, Douglas Ellis, J. C. Sidebotham, Edward J. Nankivell, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Thos. Wm. Hall, W. Schwabacher.

The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, Honorary Vice-President, and the minutes of the meetings held on 6 and 20 December, 1906, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported that a New Year's card of greeting had been received from the Swedish Philatelic Society. Mr. M. P. Castle moved a resolution that the meetings be held at 6.30 p.m. instead of 7 p.m. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Hall, and Mr. Oldfield then moved an amendment that the hour be 6 p.m. instead of 6.30 p.m., which amendment was seconded by Mr. Nankivell. Mr. Chambers then moved that a circular be sent to the London and country members of the Society explaining that it was desired to increase the average attendance at the meetings, and for this purpose to ascertain which of the following hours would be most convenient for members generally to attend, viz.: 6 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7 p.m., 7.30 p.m., or 8 p.m., and with a post card for reply accompanying each circular. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Reichenheim. The resolution and the first amendment were thereupon withdrawn, and the second amendment was then put as a substantive resolution and carried unanimously. Mr. Hall then read a paper on the "Danish West Indian Stamps," illustrated by a display of his own collection, and distinguishing and classifying the various printings of the cents issue. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. D. Ellis, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Castle, was unanimously carried, and after Mr. Hall had suitably responded the proceedings terminated.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 17 January, 1907, at 7 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, M. H. Horsley, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Baron Percy de Worms, R. B. Yardley, B. D. Knox, Jas. Robt. Laing, T. Maycock, H. M. Hansen, F. Ransom, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, William Nordheimer, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, and one visitor.

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Honorary Vice-President the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Honorary Secretary reported the death of Major Mumby, a member of the Society, the announcement being received with much regret.

The Honorary Secretary then informed the meeting of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, placing at the disposal of the Society the sum of £273. 5s. 2., the balance of the Exhibition funds, to be held in trust for use for future exhibitions or other general philatelic purposes, at the discretion of the Council of the

Society, subject to any liabilities that may attach to the fund. It was directed that the resolution of the Exhibition Committee should be entered on the minutes as a record of the terms on which the fund is to be held.

Mr. Maurice Jonas and Mr. Harry Reginald Calvert, both proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary; Mr. Donald Christopher Gray, proposed by Dr. H. A. James and seconded by the Honorary Secretary; and Mr. George Bargate Bainbridge, proposed by Mr. M. H. Horsley and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, were, after ballot, duly elected members of the Society.

Mr. M. H. Horsley then read a paper on the stamps of Canada, giving a general review of the history of the stamps and descriptions of the various issues, with a chronological list of approximate dates for the numerous shades in the "cents" issues, as ascertained from a comparison of a large number of stamps with dated postmarks. He also described and called attention to certain well-defined marks existing on the designs of some of the earlier stamps, and invited information from collectors as to their meaning and object. The paper was accompanied by a display of Mr. Horsley's fine and complete collection of the stamps under consideration, in which all the issues were very fully represented by numbers of stamps, both unused and used. The collection was examined with great interest by the members present, and the systematic arrangement, particularly as regards the numerous shades, was much admired.

On the motion of Baron P. de Worms, seconded by Mr. Yardley, and after remarks by Mr. Ransom and Mr. Bacon in support, the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Horsley for the display of his stamps, and for his interesting paper, which, with his consent, will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The following is a copy of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition, 1906, referred to above: "It was unanimously resolved that the balance of £273. 5s. 2d., as shown in the accounts submitted by the Treasurer, together with any interest that may have accrued or may hereafter accrue thereon, be handed over to the Council of the Philatelic Society, London, to be held as a separate account by the Council, or Governing Body, for the time being, of the Society or its successors howsoever constituted, and upon trust, to apply the capital or income, or such portion or portions thereof as they may from time to time see fit, for the purposes of any future International Philatelic Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, or its successors, or for such other purposes for the general benefit of Philately as the Council or Governing Body may from time to time deem wise or expedient."

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—G. JOHNSON, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

3 January, 1907.—Lantern display, Mr. J. A. Margorchis.

Messrs. C. S. Baynton, A. D. Oubridge, and J. K. King were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. H. L. Hayman, L. L. R. Hausburg, F. J. Peplow, H. Barnwell, and Mrs. Lake were accorded hearty votes of thanks for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. C. T. Reed and F. J. Crick were thanked for sending periodicals.

Mr. J. A. Margorchis then gave his lantern display by means of the aphengescope, minor varieties and ordinary types, forgeries and originals being shown side by side for comparison.

Our next auction is on 7 March at the Acorn Hotel. Lots must reach the Hon. Secretary by 10 February.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—H.E. SIR F. M. HODGSON, K.C.M.G.

President—HON. B. HOWELL JONES.

Committee.

LUKE M. HILL, C.E.
REV. CANON JOSA.
E. A. V. ABRAHAM.
W. A. ABRAHAM.
L. D. CLEARE.
A. D. FERGUSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

A MEETING of the Society was held on the 12th at the residence of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Carmichael Street.

Present: Messrs. W. A. Abraham, A. B. Anderson, A. D. Ferguson, J. H. Field, F. P. Stubbs, etc.

After the usual ballot Messrs. W. B. Gray and M. A. D'Almada were declared duly elected members of the Society.

A letter was read from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. offering a complete set of six volumes of their Catalogue for the library. The offer was accepted with thanks.

The publication *India and Ceylon*, with supplement and plates, was laid on the table, a presentation to the library from the London Philatelic Society. The Hon. Secretary intimated that at the last committee meeting a resolution of thanks to the premier Society for their handsome and valuable gift was proposed by Mr. J. A. Pope, B.A., and seconded by Mr. Luke M. Hill, C.E. This resolution was unanimously endorsed by the meeting.

It was decided on the proposition of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. W. A. Abraham, that corresponding members

should be admitted to the Society, such members to be elected in the usual way.

The further business of the meeting relative to the forthcoming Exhibition was postponed until next meeting owing to the small attendance.

Mr. W. A. Abraham exhibited an interesting collection of mint blocks of British Colonies, mounted in two albums. This collection, which contained many valuable blocks, was considered the finest collection of blocks ever exhibited before the Society.

The Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—T. F. NEWTON, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

A SPECIAL meeting of the above Society was held at No. 1 William Street, on Wednesday, 16 January.

In the unavoidable absence of the President the chair was taken by Mr. H. J. Bignold.

After the business of the evening had been disposed of, Mr. G. Oyston gave a paper on "Stamps of Canada." He pointed out that this country was comparatively an easy one, as there were no watermarks or varieties of perforation, and being an artist he considered them as a whole the most artistic of any country. The paper was most instructive and interesting, and much appreciated by the members present.

THE fortnightly meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday, 30 January, 1907. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. J. Dukes was voted to take the chair.

The principal item of the evening's programme was a display of the stamps of Jamaica and Barbados, kindly lent by Mr. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale. These were very much admired for the general excellence of the specimens; especial interest was taken in a complete set of six of the rare Barbados provisional 1d. on 5s., rose.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom was proposed and seconded, and the members expressed their appreciation of the good work Mr. Heginbottom is achieving in advancing the cause of Philately throughout the country.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A GENERAL meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 15 January, 1907, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman, R. Frentzel, W. Simpson, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, C. H. Garnett, A. H. L. Giles, J. A. W. Reade, H. G. Watson, J. E. Booth, J. A. Leon, B. W. H. Poole, A. G. Wane, J. C. Sidebotham, K. Wiehen, D. Thomson, E. Bounds, P. R. Stevens, M. Z. Kuttner, and H. A. Slade.

The Vice-President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 11 December, 1906, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. A. G. Rawlinson was duly elected a life member, and Messrs. W. T. Wilson, F. G. Biggs, and H. A. Fulcher ordinary members of the Society.

Mr. Bradbury presented some interesting forgeries to the Society's collection.

Mr. T. C. North's collection of the stamps of Cyprus was then exhibited by the Vice-President, who read some notes on the subject giving valuable information as to the different issues, etc.

At the conclusion of the display hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mr. North for affording the members an opportunity of inspecting so complete and highly specialized a collection, and to the Vice-President for compiling notes to illustrate the display. Both these votes were carried with acclamation, and further thanks were tendered to Mr. North for his kind offer to submit his collection of Morocco Agencies at a later date.

Exchange and discussion followed, and the meeting terminated at 8.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
72 WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W., 17 January, 1907.

Junior Philatelic Society.
BRIGHTON BRANCH.

A SUCCESSFUL meeting of the above branch was held at 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, on 17 January, 1907, when the attendance was a good increase on the last time.

Mr. H. Clark took the chair, but on Mr. W. Mead being unanimously elected Chairman of the branch, it was relinquished to the latter gentleman, who said a few well-chosen words, in which he thanked the members for doing him the honour of electing him as their Chairman.

The Secretary having read the minutes, Messrs. G. C. Stephens, William Alfred Streete, and Gilbert H. Type were unanimously elected members of the branch.

The Secretary announced that a library was being formed for the branch, and all donations will be most gratefully received by him.

Mr. J. Ireland then gave a most interesting display of his fine collection of Great Britain and Colonies, and received a well-deserved vote of thanks, proposed by the Secretary and seconded by Mr. William A. Streete, and unanimously carried.

The next meeting is on 7 February, when a discussion will take place on the interesting subject of albums.

Intending members should apply as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary, J. Corner-Spokes, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, so that they may be elected at the next meeting.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

Hon. Sec.—FRANK CHALMERS, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

THE monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of Saturday, 2 February, when nearly thirty members were present. Mr. Walker, the President, in the chair. From 7 to 7.30 there was an active interchange of duplicates, during which the Hon. Secretary paid to members present their sales from the November packet. The minutes of the meeting held on 5 January last were read and approved. Mr. C. P. Rogers and Mr. T. C. Henderson were elected members, making the total membership eighty-five. The Secretary reported the sales from the packets in circulation, which were considered very satisfactory. He also reported that Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, Rochdale, had very kindly offered two displays for next session, and that Mr. Leicester Paine had been good enough to promise to send for the March meeting his unique exhibit in the London Philatelic Exhibition. Both offers were cordially accepted. He also stated that the senior Society had kindly allowed the members of the junior Society access to their library, and gifts to the library from Mr. John Humphries were intimated. Visiting members to the next meeting of the senior Society were then appointed. The display of the evening was provided by Mr. Ernest Humphries, who read some notes on the "Postage Stamps of Cape Colony and British East Africa," and exhibited a very fine collection of the stamps of these Colonies and of Nigeria, the collection being especially strong in blocks of triangular Capes, the scarce issues of British East Africa, and the high values of Southern Nigeria. Mr. Humphries was awarded a hearty vote of thanks for the display, which was much appreciated and admired.

Further donations to the Prize Fund were intimated.

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 15 and 16 January, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., oct., pair, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	3	5	0
India, "Service", 1867–73, ½ a., blue, Die II, block of four, mint	10	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, no wmk., £25, blue-green, unused copy with nearly full gum	28	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood-blocks, 1d., scarlet, a pair, one has two small tears, and the other is torn into on one side, used on entire original with a 4d., blue, with defective corner and very oxidized	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, a trifle thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red, error; no margins and repaired in left corner, but a fair copy of this great rarity	19	10	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 4d., slate-blue, pair*	2	4	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint	2	7	6
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.", 6d., carmine; a pair; one is the error without figure of value, mint	7	15	0
Ditto, a similar pair, but used, on entire original	7	0	0
Ditto, 5s., green, without stop after "V", mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 2½d., blue, a block of four, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., carmine, an entire pane of sixty stamps,* showing all the varieties of type	32	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, mint £4 and	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, telegraphically used	3	10	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.", 6d., lilac and green, a block of four, with *inverted* overprint, mint.	2	5	0
Zululand, £5, black and purple on red	3	5	0
United States, 1861, 10 c., green, *première gravure*, unused, but marginal edge at left	3	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
United States, 1869, 90 c., mint	2	15	0
Nevis, 1883, ½d., in black, on half of 1d., lilac, a pair, unused, no gum	6	5	0
St. Lucia, CA, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	10	0
St. Vincent, no wmk., 1d., rose, compound perfs.	6	5	0
Ditto, 4d., yellow, strip of three	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.,* part gum	10	0	0
New Zealand, 1863-6, wmk. Star, perf., 2d., blue, Plate 11 retouched, with a normal copy for comparison	3	3	0
Ditto, 1871, wmk. Star, perf. 10 × 12½, 2d., vermilion, a pair, one is retouched	3	17	6
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 2d., green*	2	0	0
Collection, 4380, foreign only	30	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 24 and 25 January, 1907.

Great Britain, £5, vert. strip of four, "Specimen"	5	0	0
Ditto, 1883, "3d.", in carmine, on 3d., lilac; and "6d.", in carmine, on 6d., lilac, both imperforate, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1901, 1s., mint	3	0	0
Austria, 1867, 15 kr., printed both sides	2	2	0
Austrian Italy, first issue, 5 c., yellow-buff, mint	2	15	0
France, 1872–5, error, 15 c., bistre on rose*	3	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r.*	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 24 c., purple-brown,* rubbed	2	10	0
Ditto, 10 c. on 36 c., blue*	2	10	0
China, Amoy, "HALF CENT" in blue, on 4 c., brown	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, "POSTAGE DUE," the rare type, on 1 c., rose	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, provisional, handstamped in dull violet, "1 ANNA A.B.", on 4 a., brown	7	15	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue,* but torn	3	0	0
Nyassa, 1901, 10 r., black and green; 150 r., black and orange-brown; and 300 r., black and green, all with centres inverted, mint	2	14	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.", 5s., slate, block of four, mint	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, Large Star, 1s., black, rough perf., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., pair	10	5	0
Fiji, 6d., carmine-rose, with Roman "V.R."*	2	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 2, pair	6	15	0
Queensland, first issue, 2d., imperf., pinhole	2	12	6
Ditto, Small Star, clean cut, 15 × 14, 2d., blue*	2	8	0
Collections: 5579, £42; 2432, (Colonials, mostly *), £38; 867 (Europeans, mostly *), £36; 879 (Foreign countries)	35	0	0

Sale of 7 and 8 February, 1907.

Levant, King's Head, "1 PIASTRE" on 2d., mint	11	10	0
Afghanistan, 1288, abasi, black, an unused unsevered strip of the five types	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar unused strip, but with plain inner circle	2	0	0
Ditto, 1289, 6 shahi, black on wove paper*	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, black, an unused unsevered strip of the five types	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar unused strip	2	2	0
Ditto, 1292, abasi, purple, an unused unsevered strip of the five types	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar unused strip, but deeper shade	2	12	0
Ditto, 1293, value in tablet, 1 rupee, black, cut square	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, abasi, yellow-brown*	1	14	0
Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, imperf., rubbed	2	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., *pin perf.*, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, King's Head, single CA, 1 r. 50 c., strip of five*	2	16	0
Ditto, "Service," King, 25 c., pale brown, block of eight, mint	3	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R." in red, 1s., green	2	5	0
Transvaal, 1s., green, overprint inverted, fine roulette	3	17	6
Fiji, 1875, Gothic "V.R.", 2d. on 6d., rose, error, "2d." and "V.R." (inverted "A" for "V"), twice printed, an excessively rare stamp, fine, but postmark, as usual, penetrates through	14	0	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure paper, 2d., lilac-blue, imperf.*	2	4	0
Tasmania, £1, yellow and green, mint	4	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 17 and 18 January, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, 6d., Plate VI, imperf.*	2	2	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue, heavy cancellation	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown	9	15	0
Ditto, 1861, 2d., clean cut perfs., pair, mint	2	8	0
India, "Service," 1866, small, watermarked, 8 a., defective	2	0	0
Bechuanaland, 1888, 2d., in green, on 2d., lilac, creased	4	15	0
Ditto, 1889, "Protectorate Fourpence" on ½d., surcharge inverted, Gibbons' No. 67*a*	6	0	0
British South Africa, April, 1896, "One Penny" on 3d., and "THREE PENCE" on 5s., used together on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, "One Penny" on 4s., used on piece	1	12	0
Cape Triangulars, 1s., yellow-green, pair	2	6	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, pair	2	2	0
Ditto, 1861, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, a block of four on piece, margins rather irregular	34	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, a pair, margins on three sides, one stamp a little cut	9	5	0
Ditto, 1863, De La Rue, 1d., carmine-red, block of four	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pair, used	5	17	6
Cape of Good Hope, the "THE. EE PENCE" on 4d.	2	8	0
Lagos, 1904, King, single CA, 2s. 6d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto	7	7	0
Canada, 1852, 6d., greenish purple*	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., greenish black*	14	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple	2	8	0
Tasmania, 1855, 1d., Star,* defective	2	0	0
Ditto, 1892, £1, green and yellow	2	10	0

Sale of 31 January and 1 February, 1907.

Cyprus, 1903, King, single, 6, 9, 18, and 45 piastres, all used	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6, 9, 18, and 45 piastres, all mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9 piastres, a mint horizontal pair	2	2	0
Ditto, 1903, King, single, 18 piastres, a mint block of four	2	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	9	0
Ditto, ditto, mint	4	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown,* creased	3	12	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s.,* part gum	3	3	0
Iceland, Official, 1873, 14 × 13½, 4s., green, mint	3	0	0
Spain, 1865, imperf., 12 cuartos, inverted frame	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, 9d., lilac-brown	3	3	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perf., 8d., yellow-brown*	10	15	0
Ditto, ditto, clean cut perf., 1s. 9d., green, mint	2	4	0
British East Africa, 1891, manuscript surcharge, ½ a. on 2 a., red	3	17	6
Ditto, 1891, manuscript surcharge, 1 a. on 4 a., brown	5	0	0
Gold Coast, 1891, 20s., green and red, mint	7	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1872, no wmk, 12½, 6d. on white, mint	2	8	0
Barbados, 1870, Large Star, rough perf., 1s., black*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1871, Small Star, ditto, ditto, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1872, ditto, clean cut, 6d., orange-vermilion, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 11 × 14, ½d., green, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1873, Large Star, clean cut, ½d., blue-green, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., rose*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose, mint	2	10	0
Brazil, 1844, 600 r. on yellowish, torn	2	8	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, cut corners	3	15	0
Grenada, 1881, broad-pointed Star, 2½ and 4d., mint.	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., ditto	2	8	0
Nevis, 4d., litho, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, litho, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, mint	3	3	0
St. Kitts, CA, 4d., blue, mint £2 5s. and	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, Star, 1s., rose-red, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1875, 1s., claret*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d. on 6d., yellow-green, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	7	10	0
Ditto, 1883, CA, 14, 4d., bright blue, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, CA, 12, 4d., ultramarine, mint	2	8	0
Tobago, 1880, CC, 6d., stone, mint	2	8	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., pale blue	2	17	6
Ditto, 1860, clean cut perf., 4d., brown-lilac, mint	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Trinidad, "O.S.", 1894, set of seven, mint	4	4	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, perf. 15, 6d., rose	3	3	0
Ditto, another, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., rose-carmine, double-lined frame, mint	2	4	0
Victoria, 1860, 6d., orange	4	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 14 January, 1907.

Great Britain, 2½d., lilac-rose, "L.H.F.L."	1	11	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	1	12	0
British Somaliland, set of seventeen, including two varieties of the 2 a., lilac,* mint	10	10	0
Cyprus, "HALFPENNY" on 1d., red, 18 mm., Plate 218,* ditto	1	9	0
Ditto, ditto, surcharged three times,* ditto	2	0	0
Great Britain, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	2	12	6
Monaco, 1885, 5 fc.,* mint	1	14	0
Newfoundland, 4d., carmine-verm.	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., yellow,* mint	1	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, 1892, 5d. on 4d., double surcharge	1	0	0
Spain (Madrid), 3 c., bronze, cut at top	3	15	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., imperf.*	1	10	0

Sale of 28 January, 1907.

Brazil, 1844, 300 reis	2	10	0
Gibraltar, first issue, 6d., pair, mint	1	1	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	1	14	0

Sale of 2 February, 1907.

British Central Africa, £10, brown	1	10	0
Ditto, 1895, no wmk., 2s. 6d., mauve, mint pair	1	1	0
French Colonies, Tahiti, 1882, 25 c. on 40 c. (S. G., 1 A)*	2	0	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d., King, perf., trimmed	1	10	0
Lagos, 1905, King, 5s., block of four, mint	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., pair, ditto	1	0	0
Leeward Islands, Sexagenary, 5s., ditto	1	10	0
Niger Coast, 1d. on half 2d. (S. G. No. 48), ditto	1	6	0
Sierra Leone, King, single C A, £1	1	8	0

THE

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Exit Labuan!

THE stamps of Labuan, as announced in the new-issue columns of the philatelic Press, are a thing of the past, and a country passes away whose issues have hitherto been unhonoured and unsung. It may, however, be that, as "nothing but good is said of the dead," so, in process of time, a rehabilitation will take place that will restore Labuan to some degree of the estimation that was justly extended to its early issues. This process will perforce include the condonation of the many unnecessary issues of later years; and the beauty of many of the recent stamps, may well, as in other walks of life, be readily accepted as a cover for the absence of other virtues! True, however, to its latter-day reputation, Labuan has expired in a blaze of pyrotechnic Philately by the issue of all its twelve values surcharged with the word "Brunei" for the Sultanate of that name, which had apparently got on very well hitherto without stamps. The number of each of these overprinted varieties is given (see *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*), and one value has been neatly overprinted in black—on two hundred copies only. Practically the whole of these surcharged stamps have been secured by one or two dealers, and the prices are already of manifold face value.* Proceedings like these, which spell speculation and not Philately, are harmful to the best interests of collecting, as the profit is to the individual and the loss to the general community.

The early issues of Labuan were well esteemed by collectors a quarter of a century since, and rapidly attained to a considerable degree of rarity. The first issue of May, 1879, with the watermark C A and Crown—possibly provisionally issued thus, was superseded within seven or eight months by the set with C C and Crown, and the 2 c. and 12 c. of the former became and remain really scarce stamps.

* The set of twelve varieties, face value four or five shillings, is now advertised by Mr. H. L. Ewen at £10 complete, with the announcement that there are no more surcharged stamps of any sort at Brunei.

During the years following the necessity for 6 c. and 8 c. values led to the issue of several surcharges, those with the overprinted numerals having always been stamps that were difficult to procure. The writer well remembers that in those days he had to subject a well-known dealer to the cruel ordeal of receiving a reminder post card every day until he supplied all the varieties of the figure 8 on the 12 c., carmine, which he ultimately did at 2s. 6d. a stamp—to the satisfaction of both parties! In 1883 the colours of the issue were all changed and the required 8 c. issued; while in 1886, falling into line with the other British colonies, the watermark reverted (in this instance) to C A and Crown.

The unsullied record of Labuan may be said to have ended at this period. In 1891 came a lot of surcharges, all normal and reversed, and in 1892 the current set were issued on unwatermarked paper, for no apparent reason; the market was flooded with such quantities of these stamps that they have never since attained any value. In 1893 another retrograde change was made—the stamps being now lithographed instead of engraved as hitherto—and 1894 saw the beginning of the series of the well-known (and it must be avowed) beautiful stamps that have since produced—with the occasional and inevitable surcharges—some four score varieties for the delectation of the gentle collector. This record—like that of its neighbour, North Borneo—is a bad one; but as it is never too late to mend, let us hope that the latter colony, now a British Protectorate, may follow Labuan's fate, and that both may thus have a chance of regaining the appreciation and estimation that was worthily accorded to their issues during the first few years of their philatelic existence.

The Stamps of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

BY E. D. BACON.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON 21 FEBRUARY, 1907.



THE Ionian Islands are situated to the north-west and west of Greece, at the foot of the Adriatic Sea. The group includes the seven islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura or Leucadia, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxò, with a number of islets.

The Treaty of Paris, signed 9 November, 1815, agreed to revive the Ionian Republic, which had ceased to exist in 1807, when the islands were annexed to France. The republic was placed under the exclusive protection of Great Britain, but Austria was allowed equal rights of commercial advantages with the protecting country.

The formal installation of the new Constitution, under the title of the United States of the Ionian Islands, took place on 1 January, 1818, and the islands were ceded to Greece on 1 June, 1864.

In July, 1857, a "*Law establishing a new Tariff for the postage of letters,*

in lieu of the present rates,"* of which the following is a copy, was passed by the legislature :—

"PREAMBLE.

"Whereas the Postal Tariffs in most European countries have undergone changes, and have been considerably reduced ;—
and whereas the people of these States wish to enjoy similar advantages ;—
therefore, by the authority of His Highness the President, and the Most Illustrious the Senate, with the concurrence and consent of the Most Noble the Legislative Assembly, of the United States of the Ionian Islands, in this First Session of the Eleventh Parliament, and with the approval of His Excellency, the Lord High Commissioner, of the Protecting SOVEREIGN, it is decreed and enacted as follows :

"Art. 1. The present Tariff for the postage of letters, as established by Act VII of the 1st Session of the Eighth Parliament, is abolished, and a new Tariff, based on the scale of postal rates hereunder prescribed, shall be substituted in its stead.

"Art. 2. A postage stamp, in conformity with the new rates, shall be established by Government for the convenience of the public.

"Art. 3. All letters not pre-paid, shall be charged double postage. The person receiving letters with a postage-stamp of less value than the postage due, shall pay the difference.

"The provisions of the present Article shall be applicable also to the person posting letters for Foreign Countries.

"Art. 4. This Law shall be in force, one month after the publication of the Notice to be issued on this subject by the General Post Office.

Tariff.

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight . .	1d.
For letter weighing more than half an ounce, and not exceeding one	2d.
For a letter weighing more than one ounce, and not exceeding two	4d.
For every additional ounce, the postage shall be doubled.	

"Art. 5. The present Law shall be printed, published and transmitted to the proper Authorities, for due execution.

"CORFU, 27th *July*, 1857."

I have been unable to find out exactly when this Act was brought into use, in accordance with the terms of Article 4, but it must have been in the early part of 1858, if it was not before the end of 1857. My authority for making this statement is that in the official Blue Books of the Islands for 1857, 1858, and 1859 the postal revenue for the respective years is given as £2454 0 2, £1125 4 11, and £1123 5 2 ; and against the reduced amount of 1858 is appended the note: "This falling off in the Revenue is to be attributed to a reduction in the Post Office Tariff made by Act No. 13, 1st Session, 11th Par^{t}." It must, therefore, have been determined to bring the

* Known as Act No. 13 of the First Session of the Eleventh Parliament.

Act into operation without waiting for a supply of postage stamps, which it will be seen further on were not even ordered before June, 1858.

The Act referred to in Article 1 was passed on 21 May, 1845, and I give a copy of the table of the rates then in force :—

TARIFF OF POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

	Postage of Letters or Packets.			
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	Above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Between the Ionian Islands and between the Ionian Islands and the opposite continental ports of the Epirus and Greece	0 2	0 4	0 8	1 4 for every oz. above 3 oz. 4d. will be charged.
Between the Ionian Islands and Great Britain or her colonies, besides the British and colonial postage ; and between the Ionian Islands and foreign countries in general, besides the foreign postage	0 3	0 6	1 0	2 0 for every oz. above 3 oz. 6d. will be charged.

Both these Acts only deal with the postal rates on letters that were forwarded (1) between the islands or between the islands and the ports of the Epirus and Greece ; and (2) the local charges on letters that were sent to Great Britain and colonies or to foreign countries, such charges being in addition to the outside rates of postage in force for letters dispatched to these several parts of the world.

A comparison between the tariff of the two Acts shows that a reduction of one-half was made in that of 1857 in the postage on the first class of letters, and of no less than two-thirds on those of the second class.

Besides the reduction in the rates, the Act of 1857 provided for the introduction of postage stamps. Some time, however, seems to have elapsed before steps were taken to provide the stamps. At any rate, it was not until 8 June of the next year that Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. submitted the following estimate :—

"Estimate for preparing Dies, Plates, &c., for the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

"If a plain paper and one with the figures 1 & 2 is adopted there would be no charge for paper moulds.

"For engraving a steel die from any design which may be determined on, hardening and taking it up on a steel roller, hardening that, and then

transferring to a steel plate containing 120 postage stamps exactly £85 0 0.

"For strong paper, plain and watermarked as above, together with printing and gumming in sheets of 120 each, 9d. per thousand stamps.

"And they can be printed in Red, Blue, or any other colour which may be desired.

"London—69 Fleet St., E.C.

"*June 8th*, 1858."

This estimate was sent to Mr. James Hunter, of London, who forwarded it to Sir G. F. Bowen, the Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, who sent the following reply, which was immediately communicated to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.:—

"CORFU, *June 28th*, 1858.

"MY DEAR HUNTER,

"I have received and laid before the Lord High Commissioner your letter of the 11th inst. enclosing a letter and estimate (both dated the 8th inst.) from Messrs. Perkins and Co.

"I am directed to order the Postage stamps required by the Ionian Government in accordance with Messrs. Perkins' estimate. 1st, the paper to be adopted is that with the figures 1 and 2 as a watermark as proposed by Messrs. Perkins and Co. in their estimate.

"2. The *penny* stamps are to be *red*, and the *twopenny* stamps *blue*. The denominations (1d. and 2d.) are *not* to be placed upon them, as the colour will be a sufficient distinction.

"3. The device is to be simply a Queen's head with the Greek words IONIKON KPATOΣ on a garter (if that be the proper term) round it, as, for example, in the New South Wales stamp herewith returned. No other words or devices whatsoever are to be employed.

"4. The Lord High Commissioner hopes that great care will be taken to make the Queen's head as perfect as possible as a work of art, in short, as like as possible to the Queen's heads on the English postage stamps.

"5. It is desirable that fifty *thousand* stamps of each colour shall be sent out as soon as ready. Experience will soon show in what numbers and proportion they will be required afterwards.

"6. The stamps are to be sent out addressed to the Secretary of the Lord High Commissioner, by the Liverpool steamers, or whatsoever may be from time to time the readiest means of communication with the Ionian Islands.

"Pray transmit this letter to Messrs. Perkins and Co. and let me know when we may expect the first batch of stamps.

"Believe me, &c. &c.

"JAMES HUNTER, Esq." (*Signed*) "GEO. F. BOWEN."

To this letter Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. replied to Mr. Hunter:—

"SIR, "LONDON, *July 10th*, 1858.

"We have the honour of herewith returning you the letter of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands of the 28th ultimo, and beg

to say that the order therein contained for 1d. and 2d. postage stamps shall be put in hand immediately and completed, and the stamps forwarded within 3 months from the present time. "We are, &c. &c.

(*Signed*) "PERKINS BACON AND CO.

"J. HUNTER, Esq."

This was followed in October by the note :—

"Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. present their compliments to Mr. Hunter and will feel obliged by his informing them if there is any opportunity of forwarding a small case containing the postage stamps for the Ionian Government, as they are now ready for shipment, and Messrs. P. B. & Co. can find no vessel advertised for those Islands.

"69 Fleet St., E.C.,
"*Oct. 27th*, 1858."

The stamps were eventually forwarded by the printers on 3 November, 1858, and were addressed to Sir G. F. Bowen at Corfu. They consisted of :—

416 sheets, 120 each	49,920	1d., red.
1 sheet	80	
416 sheets, 120 each	49,920	2d., blue.
1 sheet	80	

In the month of January, 1859, Sir G. F. Bowen wrote again to Mr. Hunter :—

"PALACE, CORFU,
"MY DEAR HUNTER, *22nd January*, 1859.

"With reference to our former correspondence about postage stamps for the Ionian Islands. I am directed by the Lord High Commissioner to state that we require a halfpenny stamp also, which is to be exactly of the same size and pattern as those already sent, only *yellow ;* pray have the same numbers of yellow stamps sent out as soon as possible, as you have already sent out red. "I am, &c. &c.

"JAS. HUNTER, Esq." (*Signed*) "G. F. BOWEN."

This letter was at once communicated to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., who sent the following reply to Mr. Hunter :—

"LONDON, 69 FLEET STREET, E.C.,
"DEAR SIR, *February 7th*, 1859.

"On putting the plates to press for printing the Postage Stamps ordered by Sir G. F. Bowen for the Ionian Government, we are stopped by the nature of the stamp itself, it being for a halfpenny, as we never had an order for such a denomination before, and consequently have no paper moulds with such a watermark.

"In preparing the One Penny and Twopenny stamps already done, as we had paper moulds on hand with the figures '1' and '2' upon them, we waived the right to make a charge for paper moulds; but in the present instance the order must be printed upon paper without a watermark, or we must have moulds made on purpose, which will cost £7 7 0.

"As the yellow colour will indicate the denomination and the plain paper will also indicate a difference from that with the figures '1' and '2' in it, we should think new moulds to be unnecessary, but do not feel justified in settling the question ourselves.

"Will you therefore have the kindness to say whether we had better carry out the instructions, as if not what other course you think we should pursue.

"We are, &c. &c.

(*Signed*) "PERKINS BACON AND CO.

"JAS. HUNTER, Esq."

I have found no reply to this letter, but very probably Mr. Hunter instructed Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. verbally to print the Halfpenny stamps on unwatermarked paper as they suggested, for we know that this course was followed. The correspondence closes with the following letter from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to Mr. Hunter:—

"LONDON, 69 FLEET STREET, E.C.,

"DEAR SIR, *March 7th*, 1859.

"On the other side we beg to hand you invoice of 50,000 halfpenny yellow postage stamps amounting to £2 19 5 for the Ionian Government and enclose Bill of Lading of the same, which we did not obtain until this morning, although the steamer left on the 5th.

"We are obliged by your letter of the inst.,* and will have the moulds made for the halfpenny stamps so as to be ready for the next order.

"We are, &c. &c.

(*Signed*) "PERKINS BACON AND CO.

"JAS. HUNTER, Esq."

The yellow stamps, like the consignment of the red and blue, were addressed to Sir G. F. Bowen at Corfu, and consisted, in the same way, of 416 entire sheets and a part sheet of eighty stamps.

All three coloured stamps were printed from one and the same steel plate, which contained 120 specimens in ten horizontal rows of twelve. The red stamp was printed upon paper watermarked with a double-lined numeral "1"; for the blue value paper watermarked with a double-lined numeral "2" was used; while the yellow stamp was printed on unwatermarked paper. The paper watermarked "1" and "2" was the same as that Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. supplied for the New South Wales One Penny and Two Pence stamps issued in January, 1856, the plates of which were of the same size as that of the Ionian Islands stamp. Like all hand-made paper, it varies a good deal in substance, and the same remark applies to the unwatermarked paper used for the yellow stamp.

A specimen of the blue stamp was described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April, 1879, as having been found with watermarked double-lined numeral "one"; but this has since been admitted to have been due to a mistake, and no such variety is known to exist.

* No date is given in the letter-book copy, and I have been unable to find the letter referred to.

Paper moulds for sheets of paper watermarked with "½" repeated 120 times, in ten horizontal rows of twelve, were made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in readiness for a second supply of the yellow stamps, had a further lot been wanted, and I have seen a sample sheet of such paper. Through an omission the moulds were not charged for until March, 1862.

I have not been successful in finding any notice which shows the exact date the stamps were issued in the islands for postal use. Monsieur Natalis Rondot in the *Magasin Pittoresque* of July, 1864, gives the date of issue as 15 May, 1859, and this date has since been adopted in Moens' and other catalogues. The supplies of all the three stamps must have arrived in the islands by the date named, and I see no reason to doubt that the information given by Monsieur Rondot is correct.

The question as to why a Halfpenny value was necessary is more difficult to determine. A reference to the Postal Acts of 1845 and 1857 shows that there was no postal rate for letters under One Penny. I can only conjecture that a Halfpenny stamp was required either to prepay newspapers sent between the islands and between the islands and the Epirus and Greece, or that some reduction was intended to be made in the postal rates, which was not after all carried out.

It is quite evident from Sir G. F. Bowen's letter of 28 June, 1858, and from the watermarked numerals on the stamps, that the red stamp was intended to be issued as a One Penny value and the blue stamp as Two Pence, no doubt in order to correspond with the colours of the Great Britain stamps of the same values then in use. From some inadvertence or other unknown reason the values of the two stamps were reversed when they were issued for postal use in the islands, and the red stamp did duty for Two Pence, and the blue was sold at One Penny.

No further supply of any of the three values was ever sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., as the quantity forwarded in 1858 and 1859 was sufficient to last down to June, 1864, when the islands were united with Greece.

The surplus stock of the three stamps was afterwards disposed of to a stamp dealer, and these remainders have led some collectors to imagine that the stamps had been reprinted—an entirely mistaken idea.

And here in the usual course my story would end; but before concluding I must refer to one of the most extraordinary philatelic articles that I have ever read. This article appeared in *Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* of June, 1897, with the title "Etude sur les timbres-poste des Iles Ioniennes," and is signed "Philomark." A translation of the article was published in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of August, 1897, and in the *Philatelic Record and Stamp News* of October, 1897. The writer says, amongst other things, that three plates were used for printing the stamps, each consisting of 150 labels. That the first printing was composed of 300,000 stamps, divided as follows:—

180,000	stamps of	½d., or 1 obole,	orange.
75,000	„	1d. „ 2 oboli,	light blue.
45,000	„	2d. „ 4 „	carmine.

He then proceeds to say that on 15 October, 1861, a fresh printing was made, consisting of:—

450,000 stamps of 1 obole, orange.
120,000 „ 2 oboli, dark blue.
30,000 „ 4 „ vermilion.

And he adds: "It is also to be noted that in the two printings the stamp of 1 obole was printed on paper without watermark, with the exception of about 150 to 200 sheets, or about 25,000 stamps, which were printed on paper with watermark 2, which was used for the stamps of 2 oboli."

And further on he remarks: "Nowadays the stamps of the Ionian Islands are found under three different aspects—unused, obliterated by pen-mark, and obliterated by the post. There exist among the two first numerous reprints, which are easily distinguished from the original stamps by the shade, which is dull in the reprints; moreover, the stamp of 1 obole is pale yellow, in place of orange."

There is not a word of truth in any of these statements, with the exception of the one which says that the stamps are found "unused, obliterated by pen-mark, and obliterated by the post."

It is the first time, so far as my experience goes, of a writer giving figures and other information of an entirely fictitious nature in a philatelic article which purports to make known the actual numbers printed of the set of stamps he is discussing. No words of condemnation can surely be too strong to characterize conduct so grossly mischievous and misleading.

Note on the Deficiency of Stamps in the Grand Canary Island, January-February, 1907.

COMMUNICATED BY THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T., FROM LAS PALMAS, GRAND CANARY, FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

DURING the month of November, 1906, a mysterious disease declared itself in the island of Teneriffe, which has since been reported as bubonic plague, cholera, or typhus fever, but even at this date the authorities have declined to specify its nature.

In consequence, all the other islands of the Canary group have placed Teneriffe in rigid quarantine since November last year.

At all times there is a certain amount of inter-island jealousy, and this has been much accentuated during the last three weeks or so, to such an extent that Teneriffe newspapers have stated that the illness is raging here in Grand Canary, and that fifty deaths a day are happening at Las Palmas—utterly false. In consequence, and in retaliation, we have been placed in quarantine as regards Teneriffe. Postal communication, however, has not been interrupted, the mails and letters being treated by fumigation causing only a slight delay in delivery.

When it became evident to the authorities here that the stocks of stamps were likely to run short, the usual request for a supply was made to the

head office at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe (the capital of the group of islands), and the answer was sent back that the stamps could not be sent without a proper receipt being given personally by some one to be sent from here. That would mean fifteen days' quarantine over at Santa Cruz, after which the official sent would receive the stamps and give his receipt; then, on his return here, another fifteen days' quarantine before they could be got to the post offices. Application was therefore made direct to Spain, and a supply is expected to arrive shortly.

On 22 January the post offices refused to accept letters without stamps, and every one had to take them to the office of the Alcalde (or Mayor) of Las Palmas, and pay the postal dues in cash; the letters were endorsed to show that no stamps were available, and franked with the official seal of the Alcalde, and then forwarded in the usual manner, *but only so* for inter-island postage, or for Spain, or for her colonies—the letters for England, sent by those staying in the principal hotel here, were refused altogether by the post office and by the Mayor, and could only be sent off by personal delivery to the ship post-box on the British mail steamer.

From this it would appear that the provisional franking is only permitted within Spanish possessions, and that it is of no avail for foreign use.

Also that there has been, and still exists, a genuine necessity for such action.

Through the kindness of H.B.M. Vice-Consul, I have obtained an official declaration of the case from the Alcalde of Las Palmas, which I enclose with a certified translation.

This note was written on 3 January, 1907. The following is a translation of the official declaration referred to:—

TRANSLATION.

Don Ambrosio Hurtado de Mendoza, Alcalde of Las Palmas.

I certify that since the middle of this month there was a scarcity in the stamp sale offices of this city of various kinds of postage stamps, and that on the twenty-second (day of this month) all stocks were exhausted; therefore, in order that correspondence should circulate, this municipality places on all envelopes of letters this note: "There are no stamps," in accordance with provisions made for this case in the postal regulations.

The reason for the lack of said stamps in the sale office is, as reported by the under manager of stamp duty, that the chief office established in Santa Cruz of Teneriffe has not remitted them, as ships that come from there do not receive cargo for this port on account of the sanitary state of the above-mentioned town.

At the request of the British Vice-Consul, I issue the present certificate in Las Palmas this twenty-eighth day of January, 1907.

(Signed)

AMBROSIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA.

SEAL

Notes on Proclamations bearing on the Post Office.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
(VICE-PRESIDENT).

(*Continued from page* 37.)

1 *William and Mary.* 19 *July*, 1689.

[Privy Council, Scotland.] Anent the Roup of the Post.

Edinburgh: in manuscript only.

No printed copy known. Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (MS.).

John Graham's death causes a vacancy in the office of Postmaster-General.

It will be rouped [put up to auction] on Wednesday next at three p.m. The conditions of the roup are in the hands of the Clerk of the Council.

1 *William and Mary.* 29 *November*, 1689.

[By Privy Council, Scotland.] For regulating the Post Office.

Edinburgh: heir of A. Anderson, 1689. One folio Roman letter.

Five copies known. Advocates' Library (two), Signet Library, Resister House (all in Edinburgh), Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited.)

John Blair, apothecary, Edinburgh, was made Postmaster-General on 14 August last for seven years.

He is to appoint a general letter office in Edinburgh to send letters from Edinburgh to Dumfries, Glasgow, Ayr, Dundee, Kelso, Jedburgh, Perth, and Stirling at 2s. 8d., Scots, single, and 4s. double letter. The same to Hamilton.

Also between Edinburgh and Carlisle, Port Patrick, Aberdeen, and Dunkeld, 3s., single; 6s., double letter.

Between Edinburgh and Kirkcudbright, Inverness, and other places beyond Aberdeen, 4s. and 8s., and so on.

On bye roads 1s. for bringing the letter to the Post Office.

This is without prejudice to the postmasters between Edinburgh and Berwick, who were established before the grant to the late John Grahame.

1 *William and Mary.* 30 *November*, 1689.

By the King (JAMES II). Concerning Posts in Ireland.

Dublin: A. Crook, 1689. One folio Gothic letter.

Nine copies known. British Museum (two), Ormonde Collection, Public Record Office, Dublin (five copies), Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

Complaint has been made of abuses in riding post in opening letters and mails and quartering of soldiers. No postmaster is obliged to furnish horses except on a warrant signed by the Duke of Tyrconnell or a secretary if leaving Dublin—if coming *to* Dublin on an order from a governor showing the person is bearing dispatches.

All persons riding post to pay 3d. a mile per horse, to keep the road and leave the horse at the end of the post. No post mails to be opened. No soldiers to be quartered on a postmaster unless he keeps an inn. His forage is not to be pressed.

This, of course, was issued by a "*Stuart king in exile.*"

2 *William and Mary.* 19 *August*, 1690.

[Privy Council, Scotland.] Against such as Rob the Pacquets. . . .
Edinburgh: heir of A. Anderson. One folio Roman letter.
One copy known. Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

James Seton, youngest son of Viscount Kingstoune, and John Seton, brother to Sir George Seton, of Garletown, did on Saturday last, 16 August, rob the post boy of Cockburnspath, between the Almshouse and Hedderwick Muire, as he was riding to Haddingtoun, and carried away the Pacquet to Garletoun. When seized they escaped. They are to be arrested and a reward will be paid.

3 *William and Mary.* 28 *February*, 1690–1.

Lords Justices of Ireland. For the Protection of the Post.
Dublin: A. Crook (1690). Two folios Gothic letter.
Two copies known. British Museum, Public Record Office, Dublin.

Rehearses all the privileges which appertain to the postmasters and to their servants.

4 *William and Mary.* 15 *August*, 1692.

[By Privy Council of Scotland.] For discovering who robbed the Pacquet.
Edinburgh: heirs of A. Anderson, 1692. One folio Roman letter.
Four copies known. Advocates' (two), Signet Library, and Bibl. Lindes. (Exhibited to-night.)

Although by the Scottish law the penalty for robbing the pacquet is death, yet it has been done. On Saturday last, the 13th, two persons fell on the post-boy from Haddington to Edinburgh, near Jock's Lodge, at ten p.m. They took away the mail and the sorrel nag the boy was riding.

£50 for their discovery and £100 for their apprehension, or either of them.

£50 and pardon to the first accomplice who shall confess before 22 August.

13 *William.* 23 *July*, 1701.

[By the Treasurer of Scotland.] For Rouping the Inland Mail.
Edinburgh: heirs of A. Anderson, 1701. One folio Roman letter.
One copy only known. Edinburgh Town Council.

States that the Tack (lease) of the Inland Letter Office to George Clark, of Edinburgh, expires on 29 September next.

It will be rouped (set up to auction) on Friday, 1 August, between ten and twelve a.m., in the Exchequer House.

1 *Anne.* 4 *August*, 1702.

[By Privy Council of Scotland.] Anent the Post Office.
Edinburgh: heirs of A. Anderson, 1702. One folio Roman letter.
Two copies known. Signet and Advocates' Libraries.

The Postmaster-General has complained about unauthorised runners of letters.

No common carriers or others are to carry letters except as to their goods. Magistrates are to settle the question within six hours.

Post runners are to have ready passage at all ferries, paying at Dundee 6d., or with a horse 10d.

8 *Anne.* 30 *August*, 1709.

By the . . . Governor of Ireland. Against stopping the mails.
From the Dublin Gazette.
No printed copy known.

The deputy postmaster has complained. Ordered that no person is to open the Queen's mails or post bags, or take hence any post letters till they are duly delivered into the post offices.

10 *Anne.* 23 *June*, 1711.

By the Queen. Enforcing the Act . . . for the Post Office.
London: Assigns, Thewcomb and Hills, 1711. One folio Gothic letter.
Two copies known. British Museum, Public Record Office.

From 1 June last there is one General Post Office, whence letters may be sent into any part of the kingdom, to North America, West Indies, or other dominions, or to any other kingdom.

Letters may also be received there. No persons are to receive or deliver letters for pay (except goods by carrier and ship letters), or to let horses for post, on pain of £5 per offence and £100 a week.

Postmasters are to find horses within half an hour at most. All letters and packets brought from abroad by any shipmaster are to be handed over to the post, who will pay him 1d. each.

It may also be of interest to note that there are certain notes (not proclamations) on postal affairs in the Public Record Office of the reign of Charles II. They are:—

State Papers, Domestic:—

Vol. 239. A form for noting the arrival and departure of the male between London and Dover for Calais.

Vol. 263. A list of towns with post offices.

Vol. 275. Advertisement of the post between London and Newmarket.

Vol. 319 (1672). Letters patent to Frenchmen for transporting mails through France, with list of places and changes.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are informed that at the meeting of 4 April, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. J. Duveen, who had promised a display of the stamps of Spain, Mr. M. P. Castle (Hon. Vice-President) will read some notes on the 1861 provisional issue of Cape of Good Hope (Wood Blocks) with a display of the stamps. At the meeting of 18 April Mr. J. C. Sidebotham will give a display of a portion of his collection.

MINUTES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

IT is of very hopeful augury for the welfare of Philately that the societies should have of late years evinced such vigour and life. We gladly welcome the later additions to the ranks, and will not fail in our humble efforts to support the important development of philatelic life. With one or two exceptions these societies have no official organ, and we have therefore gladly inserted their programmes and minutes. A perusal of our pages, however, during the winter season, will show how considerable a portion of our space is devoted hereto, and we venture to remind our friends, the respective hon. secretaries of these societies, that even the most benevolent printer will not work free of charge, and that the extra expense involved in printing these minutes amounts annually to a considerable sum. Under these circumstances we are convinced that our friends will not take offence if we ask them in return to support the *London Philatelist* by subscribing either collectively or individually to this journal, and to kindly notify the same to Mr. A. C. Emerson, 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

The following is an approximate list of the Philatelic Societies whose minutes we have been in the habit of publishing during the present and preceding seasons:—

Birmingham, Boston, British Guiana, Collectors' Club, Enterprise (now City of London), Herne Bay, Herts, India, Johannesburg, London Junior, Kent and Sussex, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, New Zealand, Scottish, Sheffield, Suburban Ex Club, South Australian, Victoria.

THE INDIAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION ABANDONED.

A MEETING of the Fête Committee of the Philatelic Society of India was held at Mr. Hoffmann's residence, Chowringhi, on Friday, 15 February, 1907, at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. Corfield (Honorary Secretary) laid upon the table copies of correspondence between the Society and Colonel Crooke Lawless since the withdrawal of the Committee on the 22nd ult. from the arrangements made for holding an Exhibition on the Maidan.

It was pointed out that, when deciding upon its course of action, the meeting should bear in mind that the stamps received for exhibition were sent in expressly for the Minto Fête and the Minto Fête only, and that one of the English exhibits was urgently required back in London for a special purpose.

As a sidelight upon the Philatelic Society of India's most reasonable reluctance to exhibit on the Maidan, comment was made upon the very early disappearance of the excellent display of the Photographic Society of India from the Fête grounds. This was occasioned by a mishap of the kind feared by the Philatelic Society. Had the stamps been suddenly called upon to stand the treatment necessarily accorded the photographs, serious loss must have occurred. Photographs can be replaced, provided the negative is intact, but stamps are not dependent on negatives—their value is in themselves.

After some discussion, the meeting resolved upon the immediate return of all exhibits, with an expression of thanks, to their owners and the consequent abandonment of the Exhibition. It also instructed the Honorary Secretary to bring up for consideration at the annual meeting of the Philatelic Society of India, to be held on the 8th prox., a proposal to hold a Philatelic Exhibition in Calcutta during the cold season of 1907–8.—*Communicated.*

THE ERARD LE ROY D'ETIOLLES AUCTION.

THE fourth and fifth sales followed the same successful course as their predecessors, and have brought the total realized up to £19,500. These two auctions consisted principally of a large further accumulation of the French Colonial stamps and those of the European countries, which latter notably maintained the high level of prices hitherto secured by Mr. Le Roy d'Etiolles' stock, and once more demonstrated that the value of this fine class of stamps has not in any way fallen of late years.

The sixth sale taking place in the third week of this month consists of British Colonials, principally West Indians and Australians, and though including no great rarities is represented by many valuable and interesting lots.

A GERMAN APPRECIATION OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

IT was to be expected that from Germany, which embraces so wide a circle of stamp collectors and so many first-class Philatelists, the congratulation on the honour conferred on the London Society would be as emphatic and hearty as from any quarter of the globe. The comments in the German philatelic Press are, without exception, of a highly pleasing nature, nor do our Teutonic *confrères* fail to appreciate the important status conferred upon Philately in every country by the grant of the London Society's new title.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, which is edited and contributed to by some of the very ablest of German philatelic writers, devotes its leading article to us, and is as liberal in its recognition of the aims and achievements

of the Royal Philatelic Society as it is in its congratulations on the honour conferred. Our contemporary concludes a highly laudatory account of the past work of the Society, and a most kindly reference to all its principal workers in the following words, which we can assure our brother Philatelists in Germany will be heartily appreciated in this country :—

"This Society, which is the oldest of all existing philatelic bodies, and which can look back upon so glorious a past, has now received an ideal recognition of its efficiency. We are convinced that it will not rest upon its laurels, and that, as promised in the *London Philatelist*, it will endeavour, by further exertions, to render itself worthy of the royal recognition. We wish the Royal Philatelic Society all happiness and success with all our hearts. May it continue in its career to its own honour and that of Philately."

Review.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL.*

MR. PERCY BISHOP, the editor of this little Annual, has wisely recommenced the index to philatelic literature for the year, which commendable feature, instituted in 1905, fell last year into desuetude. A philatelic index is always useful, and this alone will well repay the purchaser of the volume, as it contains references to all the important articles in the leading stamp magazines of Great Britain and the United States during the past year. Another feature that has been extended in the present edition is the list of Philatelic Societies, which now includes those of the British colonies and America. A simplified list of the new issues of the year is also given. In these features—that of a philatelic year book—Mr. Bishop's Annual will be found of considerable value to the collector, and we wish it a successful career.

Among the other articles is an excellent one on the College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge, which is very ably written—largely from the study of the stamps themselves in his own collection—by Mr. L. Savournin, whose untimely and unexpected decease has since been deeply deplored by all his friends, and whose loss to Philately is fully recognized by every one.

* *The Stamp Collector's Annual and Year Book of Philately.* C. Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australian Commonwealth.—The publishers of the *Australian Philatelist* have noticed accidentally that the ½d. Postage Dues (New South Wales type) are now being printed on Crown and A paper, but cannot say when they came into use.

Postage Due.

½d., green (N.S.W. type); wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12 × 11.

Barbados.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 2d. stamp, surcharged in red, in four lines :—

Kingston
Relief
Fund
1d.

We understand that the postal value of this stamp is 1d., though sold to the public for 2d., the other penny going to the Kingston Relief Fund.

Provisional.

1d., in red, on 2d., blue-black and orange; wmk. Crown and CA.

British New Guinea.—"This colony having been incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia, it became necessary to alter the title, and as a result it is now known as Papua.

"The stamps have been surcharged 'Papua,' and the postmarks also suitably altered. We have so far seen the 2d. value, and have heard of the 4d."—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Papua.

Adhesives.

Overprinted approximately as above, "Papua," just under the old title, on the sky.
2d., violet and black.
4d., brown ,,

Issued 10.1.07 or earlier.

Egypt.—Some new Official stamps and a new post card are reported in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Officials.

Chalk-surfaced paper, overprinted "O.H.H.S." in block capitals in one line, with Arabic equivalent beneath.

1 mill., brown.
2 ,, green.
3 ,, orange.
5 ,, rose.
1 p., blue.

Post Card.

"2 milliemes 2," with Arabic equivalent below, in black, on 3 m., brown-violet, single and reply.

Mekeel's Weekly states that the figure "2" is not repeated, and that only the letter "M" is a capital.

Gibraltar.—We understand from the *S. C. F.* that the current 2½d. stamps show differences in the setting of the value of inscription. In the second type the size of the numerals of lettering is slightly larger than in the first, the difference being most marked in the fraction "½."

Ewen's Weekly reports the 2d. value on the new watermarked paper, with chalk surface.

Adhesive.

2d., green and carmine; multiple, chalky.

Gold Coast.—*Gibbons Weekly* adds the ½d., purple and green, to the set of King's Heads on multiple CA paper, and *Ewen's Weekly* the 1d., rose on white.

Adhesives.

½d., purple and green; multiple, second paper (?).
1d., rose on white ,, first paper.

Hong Kong.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the 8 cents on the multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

8 c., mauve and black; multiple, second issue.

INDIA.—*Indore.*—The 1 anna, green, for ordinary use is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

These friends write to say that, in a large consignment of stamps from this State, they found one sheet of 80 of the ½ anna, Service, wholly imperforate.

Adhesive.

1 anna, green; perf. 14 × 13½.

Official.

½ anna, lake; imperf.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists the ½d. and 2½d. stamps, printed all in one colour, and on multiple watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

½d., green; with multiple wmk.
2½d., blue ,, ,,

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows: "We are officially informed that the entire stock of Morocco Agencies Stamps which were withdrawn on 31 December last is to be destroyed."

NEW ZEALAND.—A set of Officials is announced in *Ewen's Weekly*, but, so far, only the 1d. value has been seen.

This bears a vertical overprint "Official," in black.

The ½d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. values are, it is believed, overprinted in the same manner.

Official.

1d., rose; wmk. N Z and Star; perf. 14.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 6d., green, with thick "Postage," on Crown A paper, perf. 12, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

6d., green; Crown A; perf. 12.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new set of stamps under this heading.

They are Labuan stamps overprinted "Straits Settlements."

Adhesives.

(i.) *Overprinted "Straits Settlements," in two lines, in red.*

1 c., violet and black.
2 c., green ,,
3 c., brown ,,
4 c. on 12 c., yellow and black.
4 c. on 18 c., brown and black.
8 c., vermilion and black.
25 c., blue and green.
50 c., lilac and purple.
$1, orange and brown.

(ii.) *Same, but in black.*

4 c. on 16 c., brown and green.

(iii.) *"Straits Settlements" in one line, in red.*

10 c., slate and brown.

SUDAN.—A new 4 mill. stamp has reached the *Philatelic Record*, and *Ewen's Weekly* reports a new post card.

Adhesive.

4 m., pale blue and brown; wmk. multiple Star and Crescent.

Post Card.

3 mill., brown-violet; overprinted "O.S.G.S.", in black.

TRANSVAAL.—The 10s. stamp on the multiple watermarked paper is reported to the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

10s., black and purple on red; new wmk.

TRINIDAD.—The 2d. Postage Due on multiple, first paper, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Postage Due.

2d., black; multiple, first paper.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—*Italian Post Offices.*—*Ewen's Weekly* reports some new post cards.

Post Cards. Overprinted "La Canea."

7½ + 7½ c., brown-rose on rose.
10 c. ,, ,, white.
10 + 10 c. ,, ,, green.

DENMARK.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the new 5, 10, and 50 öre stamps with portrait of King Frederick VIII.

Adhesives.

5 öre, green; wmk. Crown; perf. 13.
10 ,, carmine ,, ,,
50 ,, claret ,, ,,

FRANCE.—The 5 centimes of the Sower type is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

The first supply is in booklets containing forty stamps, sold for 2 fc. 5 c. per book.

Adhesive.

5 centimes, green; Sower type.

HUNGARY.—The 12 filler is added to the set of current stamps, perf. 15, by *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

12 filler, violet; perf. 15.

LEVANT.—*German Post Offices.*—The *Ewen's Weekly* list of stamps, issued on the watermarked paper, contains three values that we have not yet chronicled.

Adhesives.

20 paras on 10 pf., rose; on watermarked paper.
1¼ piastre on 25 pf., orange and black on yellow; on watermarked paper.
5 piastres on 1 mark, carmine; on watermarked paper.

SWITZERLAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 10 c., vermilion, perf.

11½, on the new watermarked paper, and with coloured threads. This was chronicled last year, and has, we presume, only lately been issued.

We read in the *M. J.* that the 15 c. and 3 fcs. (redrawn type) on the new paper have come to hand. The 15 c. is stated to have coloured threads in the paper.

Adhesives.

15 c., purple; new watermark; perf. 11½.
3 fcs., brown; new watermark (redrawn type); perf. 11½.

WURTEMBERG.—To the sets on the paper watermarked with Cross and Rings *Ewen's Weekly* adds the following:—

Official Adhesives. Wmk. Cross and Rings.

(i.) "*Portopflichtige Dienst-sache.*"

2 pf., grey.
3 pf., brown.
5 pf., green.
10 pf., rose.
25 pf., orange.

(ii.) "*Amtlicher Verkehr.*"

2, 5, 20 pf. (already reported).
3 pf., brown.
10 pf., rose.
25 pf., orange.
40 pf., carmine and black.
1 mk., violet.

The 30 and 50 pf. of the latter set are still required to complete it.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The *M. J.* tells us that the 5000 reis postal has the same emblematic head as the 1000 and 2000 reis, and that the remaining Postage Dues have appeared.

A reply post card is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

5000 reis, carmine.

Postage Dues.

20 reis, violet-mauve.
500 ,, deep violet.
1000 ,, orange-vermilion.
2000 ,, green.

Post Card.

100+100 reis, vermilion.

CHILI.—The *P. J. G. B.* states that the current 2 c. and 5 c. stamps have been seen overprinted with the words "Marina Official," in red.

It is presumed that these are Official stamps for use in the naval department, but no authoritative information on this point is at present available.

HONDURAS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that, in addition to those we chronicled on page 50, there are 50 c. and 1 peso stamps of the 1907 issue.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* adds the 2 c., 5 c., and 20 c. to the list.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, red-brown; dated 1907.
5 ,, blue ,,
20 ,, cobalt-blue ,,
50 c., claret ,,
1 peso, orange ,,

PANAMA.—From various sources we gather that the 8 c., purple and black, has been overprinted "Canal Zone," in black, reading downward.

Adhesive.

8 c., purple and black; overprinted "Canal Zone" in black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—*Japanese Post Offices.*—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 1½ sen, purple, overprinted as usual, for use here.

Adhesive.

1½ sen, purple.

CUBA.—A new value has appeared, and is chronicled by the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

It is reported by our contemporary that the design is a large-sized portrait of Major-General Antonio Maceo, name above, value below. The features show the African origin of the general, who lost his life in the War of Independence.

Adhesive.

50 cents, black and grey.

FRENCH COLONIES.—*Dahomey.*—Information reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. to the effect that the new set is now complete. The designs and colours are exactly the same as those for Mauritania, with the addition of a 15 c. value of the same type as the 1 c. to 10 c. with portrait of General Faidherbe. There is also a new set of Postage Due stamps of the same colours and designs as those of Senegal recently issued, denominations 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 30 c., 50 c., 60 c., and 1 franc. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also announce the following novelties:—

French Guinea.—A new set for this colony, designs and colours same as for Dahomey, the pictorial issue of 1904 being withdrawn.

Réunion.—There is a new set of stamps of entirely new designs, values 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 35 c., 40 c., 50 c., 75 c., 1, 2, and 5 francs; also a set of Postage Dues, values 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 30 c., 50 c., 60 c., and 1 franc.

Ivory Coast.—New set of Postage Dues, same design as Dahomey, Mauritania, etc

Upper Senegal Niger. — New set of postage stamps, same values, colours, and designs as those of Dahomey, etc.

GERMAN POST OFFICES ABROAD.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives a list of the stamps issued on the watermarked paper, and of these the following have not yet appeared in our chronicle.

East Africa.

15 heller, ultramarine.
45 ,, black and violet.

South-West Africa.

10 pf., carmine.

China.

½ dollar on 1 mark, carmine.

Morocco.

5 c. on 5 pf., green.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1906-7.

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. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1906–7 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 7 February, 1907, at 7 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, J. C. Sidebotham, Louis E. Bradbury, T. Maycock, F. Ransom, D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. Bonhote, H. M. Hansen, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on 17 January, 1907, were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from Mr. Castle and from Mr. Biggs, explaining their absence on the grounds of illness. The resignation of Mr. G. B. T. Nicholl was received and accepted with regret.

A letter was read from Mr. Ferguson, the Secretary of the British Guiana Society, acknowledging the presentation made to his Society of this Society's work on India and Ceylon.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Transvaal Society generally upon the pricing of the stamps of the South African Colonies and suggesting that steps should be taken to compile a collector's catalogue.

The following ladies and gentlemen were after ballot declared duly elected members of the Society :—

Miss Augusta Cassels proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Ernest William Wetherell, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

Mr. Frederick Gerhartz, proposed by Mr. W. M. Gray, seconded by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

Mr. William Matthews, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mrs. Thomasina Prittie George, proposed by Lt.-Col. St. Leger Burrowes, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Graham Francis Rotherham, proposed by Lt.-Col. St. Leger Burrowes, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Albert Léon Adutt, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mr. William Waite Sanderson, proposed by Mr. G. B. Bainbridge, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

The Honorary Secretary read the result of the inquiries made of the members generally as to the most convenient hour at which the meetings should be held, and as a result Mr. H. R. Oldfield moved, Mr. Hall seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that the meetings should in future be held at 6 p.m.

A letter was read from Mr. Morley presenting the Society with bound volumes Nos. 3 to 6 of his journal, and the Honorary Librarian was requested to acknowledge the gift in the usual way.

Mr. Bacon then read the following letter which he had received from Mr. W. T. Wilson, and sent round the stamps and photographs therein referred to for the inspection of members :—

"292 BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
"22 *January*, 1907.

"DEAR MR. BACON,

"You will probably be interested to see the Mexican plate herewith of the ½ r., and also the photographs. By comparing the

latter you will see the great difference there is in the sizes of the stamps, probably caused by the stretching of the paper. In the original sheet at the lower right corner, you will see a pair of the long head, that has a distinctive flaw below, corresponding with the same in the sheet; and the same can be traced in the photograph of the long head appearing faintly through 'Apam.' Of course there are other distinctive features, which show that they are impressions from the same plate. And you will observe that in the long-shaped stamp the paper has shrunk horizontally about a quarter of an inch. Although I have not been able to prove the vertical height of the sheet, you will see by comparing the 6th stamp down on the right to the 9th that there is a large extension of the paper.

"If you would like to show this at the Society's meeting please do.

"Yours faithfully, W. T. WILSON."

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton then read notes upon the stamps of Denmark, illustrating the same with a display from his collection, and at the conclusion of the display the Honorary Secretary submitted for the inspection of members specimens of the stamps of Denmark belonging to His Royal Highness the President. A vote of thanks to Mr. Dorning Beckton was moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Hanson, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Bacon, in which he thanked Mr. Beckton for coming so long a distance to read his notes, the resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. Beckton responded, and the proceedings afterwards terminated.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1906–7 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 21 February, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. Stuart Dudley, A. W. Chambers, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, D. C. Gray, F. Ransom, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, Edward J. Nankivell.

The chair was taken by the Honorary Vice-President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 7th February were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Howes, the President and on behalf of the Boston Philatelic Society, conveying the congratulations of that Society upon the honour conferred upon The Philatelic Society, London, in having the addition of the word "Royal" to its title, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to send a suitable acknowledgment.

A letter was also read from the Earl of Crawford, K.T., enclosing a note for the Society on a provisional circulation of mails occurring in the island of Las Palmas, Grand Canary, together with two copies of the "Official Declaration" of the Alcalde relative thereto and one of the envelopes containing the surcharge referred to in the Declaration and notes.

These notes were read with considerable interest, and will hereafter be published in the *London Philatelist*, and the Honorary Secretary was unanimously requested to convey to the Earl of Crawford the thanks of the members present.

The attention of members was called to the recent deaths of the following members of the Society: Mr. W. Thorne and Lt. B. Oxehufwud, and also to the death of Mr. R. R. Bogert, one of the oldest stamp dealers in the United States of America.

The Honorary Secretary reported on behalf of the Council that all the work in connexion with the incorporation of the Society had now been completed and the memorandum and articles signed.

The members then proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen, who after ballot were declared duly elected members of the Society:—

Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt, proposed by Mr. G. L. Toppan, seconded by Mr. C. A. Howes.

Mr. John Read Burton, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Dr. E. Barclay-Smith, proposed by Dr. J. N. Keynes, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. William Brinton Price, proposed by Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B., seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Harry Scott Bridgwater, proposed by Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B., seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Bacon then produced a specimen of the new overprinted Canadian stamp intended to frank postal matter of the 1 cent value which had been forwarded by Mr. Lachlan Gibb for inspection.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then read an interesting paper on the Ionian Islands stamps, illustrated by some specimens, at the conclusion of which a cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. C. N. Biggs, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 11th Jan., 1907, at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an average attendance of members. The Hon. Secretary reported the return of the October, 1906, packet from circulation with fair sales. The November, December, January, and February packets still in circulation with excellent sales to date. Mr. J. M. Weir gave an interesting display of his fine specialized collections of Gambia and Lagos. The collection of Gambia was especially strong, containing many fine blocks and shades of the earlier issues in mint condition, while the greatest care had been taken in selecting only finest used copies. The collection was practically complete, and contained many uncatalogued varieties. The Hon. Secretary's collection of Seychelles was also on view. R. W. FINDLATER, *Hon. Sec.*

Correspondence.

BRITISH STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR LEVANT, ETC.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—In view of the recent issues of British stamps overprinted "Levant" and "Morocco Agencies," is it not high time the former (consisting of twenty-four varieties) were removed root and branch from our own country in the albums and catalogues, where they have always been a standing anomaly, and dignified with a heading of their own?

There is no *practical* difference between the two sets from a collector's point of view, except that in the first the name is printed on one stamp and the altered currency on another, while in the other you get both together.

If people talk in a superior way about the sales of the "Levants" being credited to the Home Post Office (are they?) and those of the others going to Gibraltar P.O., my reply is, that is a very minor matter as far as we are concerned. The point is, they are used abroad; and I feel quite sure the question would never have arisen if "Levant" had been printed on the stamps from the commencement. There is no doubt they were put under Great Britain owing to the absence of any territorial designation.

Yours faithfully,

C. F. DENDY MARSHALL.

CHINTHURST LODGE, GUILDFORD,
18 *February*, 1907.

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 12 and 13 February, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1854–7, 2d., blue, Small Crown, 16*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1867–78, 10s., grey, Cross, pair	2	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d., lilac, corner pair, with control letter "N" altered to "O," mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, 5s., rose on *bleuté*, strip of 3	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902–3, 2½d., blue, pair, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, singles, ditto £4 7s. 6d. and	4	10	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1902, 1d., 2d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., pair of each, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902, 1s., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	3	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d.	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	5	0	0
Naples, Arms, ½ T., little defective	5	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr.,* small margins	2	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, small defects	3	17	6
Tuscany, 60 crazie, fair	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1863–7, CC, 2d., yellow-green	2	17	6
India, 1854, ½ a., red (9½ arches),* no gum	8	5	0
Ditto, 1856–64, 2 a., green, mint	2	17	6
Philippine Islands, 1854, 10 c., rose,* no gum	2	12	6
Ditto, 1869–74, 1 real, mauve, with "Habilitado"	2	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland, Protectorate, 1888, 5s., green	2	6	0
B. S. Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1896, One Penny on 3d.	2	6	0
Liberia, 1892, 8c., black and brown, with inverted centre	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, $5, black and carmine, ditto, mint	3	12	6
Natal, 1869, "POSTAGE" in tall caps, 3d., blue, clean-cut perf. 14–16*	3	17	6
Nyassa, 1901, 10, 150, and 300 reis, all with centres inverted,	2	8	0
Orange River Colony, 1882, ½d. on 5s., pair, one with inverted surcharge*	2	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1904, £1, lilac and green, mint	4	0	0
Barbados, 1d., on right half of 5s.	3	10	0
Leeward Islands, 1897, Sexagenary issue, ½d. to 5s., mint	2	10	0
Nevis, 1883, C A, 6d., green, mint	3	3	0
St. Lucia, 1863, Half-penny, emerald, and 6d., indigo, mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., no perf. at top	5	10	0
Tobago, 1879, £1, mauve*	6	10	0
Turk's Islands, 4 on 1d., red, Type 15,* no gum	2	0	0
Argentine Republic, 1899–1900, 1 peso, inverted centre	20	0	0
New South Wales, 1851–3, Laureated, no wmk., 1d., red on bluish, the error "Wale," unused, and with original gum, has two small discoloured patches at right	9	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Queensland, 1869–79, Q and Crown, 1s., violet, perf. 13, little off centre *	4	2	6
South Australia, 1856–9, imperf., 2d., pale red,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 1887–95, perf. 11½, £10, bronze, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, £15, silver, ditto	9	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue *	3	3	0
Ditto, 1864–70, oblique roulette, 2d., yellow-green	2	2	0
Collections, 3037, £24; and 5416	18	10	0

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Sale of 27 February, 1907.

Great Britain, 1854–7, Small Crown, 1d., blue *	2	15	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d.	2	7	6
Dittto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," 1902, ½d., green, block of four, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet, ditto, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	4	7	6
India, Scinde, 1851, sets of three £2 and	2	2	0
British East Africa, 1881, "½ anna, A.D." in MS., on 2 a., red	3	7	6
British South Africa, 1890, 1d. to £10 complete, the specimen card issued by the printers, with an imperf. copy of each value	2	12	6
Gambia, 1906, Halfpenny on 2s. 6d., purple on yellow, a vertical pair, one is the error "PFNNY"	3	0	0
Niger Coast, 1, in red, on half of 2d., green, mint	2	0	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, ½d. to 10s. complete, ditto	3	3	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion,* no perf. at top	8	0	0
Collections, Lallier, 1656, £32; and Imperial, 4271	46	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.
Sale of 22 February, 1907.

Great Britain, 1d., black, wmk. inverted, unused, horizontal strip of 10 and block of 6, used	2	10	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, imperf., an unused block of 10, slightly creased	2	18	0
Ditto, 1891, £1, green, strip of 3, mint	3	6	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d., deep brown on orange, pair, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, Levant, King's Head provisional, "1 Piastre" on 2d., green and scarlet, 2 fine specimens, on piece of original, postmarked Beyrout	10	0	0
Russia, 1868–71, vertically laid paper, 5 k., black and lilac, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 k., 3 k., 10 k. (corner torn), 20 k., and 30 k.*	2	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., vert. lines*	2	0	0
Zanzibar, on Indian 2½ a., "Zanibar," mint	2	17	6

* * *

Sale of 7 and 8 March, 1907.

Great Britain, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s. rose *	4	8	0
Austria, 1883, perf. 12, 13, 2 kr., bistre, 3 kr., blue-green, 5 kr., carmine, and 10 kr., ultramarine, all mint	2	0	0
Brunei, on Labuan, 1 c., 3 c., 8 c., 2 c. on 3 c., 2 c. on 8 c., 4 c. on 12 c., 5 c. on 16 c., 10 c. on 16 c., 25 c. on 16 c., 30 c. on 16 c., 15 c. on 16 c., and 1 dollar on 8 c., the complete set, all mint	2	4	0
Cape, triangulars, 1d., brick-red on blue, block of 4	2	12	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, rouletted, pair	9	0	0
Natal, 1869, "POSTAGE," with a stop, 3d., blue, perf. 14, unused, No. 52	2	12	0
Ditto, 1870, curved overprint, "POSTAGE," in black, 1s., green, also letter from the late Mr. Ehrenbach pronouncing it genuine	6	2	6
Northern Nigeria, first issue, set of 9, complete, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., green and blue, and 10s., green and brown, both mint	2	6	0
Transvaal, 1877, surcharged "V.R. (slanting) Tranvsaal," 6d., blue on blue, error, overprint inverted, little torn	5	10	0
Zanzibar, 3 a., orange, error, "Zanzidar," mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 6 a., bistre, error, "Zanibar," mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 2½ a., green, error, "Zanibar," mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 2½ a., red, on 1½, sepia, an unused block of 9, mint, containing the errors "Zanzidar," "Zapzibar" ("p" with tail broken off for "n"), and the variety with large letter "b"	7	0	0
Ditto, another unused block of 9, mint, containing the error "Zanzidar" (inverted "p")	5	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	7	0	0
Newfoundland, Seal, 5 c., brown, blocks of 4, mint, £5 15s. and	5	17	6
Barbados, 1871, Star, rough perf., 6d., orange-vermilion, mint	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1866, compound perf., 1d., rose-red *	25	0	0
Trinidad, 1863, perf., 1s., bright mauve	2	12	6
New Zealand, 1862, 2d., deep blue, serrated perf.	3	0	0
Victoria, 1861, double-lined figure 1., 1d., green *	2	0	0
Collections, 1269 (Colonials), £24; and 824 (Colonials *)	16	10	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 14 and 15 February, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Morocco Agencies, King, single C A, 50 c., block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887, £1, green, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 piastre on 2d., green, the provisional, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used, on piece of entire, postmarked Beyrout, 3 Jy '06	5	5	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., green	2	4	0
India, 1855, 4 a., wmk.*	4	5	0
Bechuanaland, 1886, ½d., black, the error "ritish," mint	4	15	0
B. C. Africa, 1891, £2, rose, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 1896, C C, £1, blue, ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £25, green, "Specimen"	2	2	0
B. E. Africa, May, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	10	0
B. S. Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1896, One Penny on 3d., ditto	2	8	0
Cape, triangular, 1855, 6d., slate-lilac on blued*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1863-4, De La Rue, 1d., blood-red, pair, mint	2	12	6
Lagos, 1874, C C, 12½, 1s., long value, mint	2	0	0
Northern Nigeria, Queen, 10s., mint	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1d., lilac, with "I" of "V.R.I." omitted, strip of 3, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 2½d., blue, raised stops, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1872, no wmk., 12½, 6d., on white, mint	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., verm.	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, Pl. 3, 1st retouch, 2d., blue, pair, creased	3	10	0
Collection, 4825	55	0	0

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Sale of 28 February and 1 March, 1907.

Cyprus, 1903, King, single, set of 30 paras to 45 piastres, mint	2	17	6
Gibraltar, July. 1889, 25 on 2d., the errors broken "N" and short "1," 25 c. on 2½d., the error short "1," all mint	2	12	6
Great Britain, 1855-7, 4d., carmine, Small Garter,* short tear	3	8	6
Ditto, 1867-83, Anchor, £1, brown, lilac on blued	2	6	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., on blued,* creased	3	10	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1s., brown, Pl. 14,* slight crease	2	17	

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1887, 1s., green, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 piastre on 2d., used, on piece postmarked Beyrout, 3 Ju., '06	4	7	6
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	4	5	0
Ceylon, 1861, 1s. 9d., green, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1863, 5d., purple-brown, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 1868, C C, 14 × 12½, 2 c., brown*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 32 c., grey, mint	2	12	6
Hong Kong, 1863-71, 18 c., lilac*	2	4	0
India, Jhind, 1885, curved surcharge, 8 a., dull mauve, mint	2	4	0
Straits Settlements, 1883, 4 c., in black, on 5 c., blue, mint	2	8	0
Bahamas, 1861, rough perf., 4d., rose, mint	3	7	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	6	10	0
St. Vincent, 1861, imperf., 1d., rose-red, pair, mint	3	0	0
Turk's Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1s. lilac, Gibbons' Type 6, mint	3	0	0

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 11 February, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 1844, 600 reis, tiny tear	3	15	0
B. Bechuanaland, with "Protectorate" only, 2s. 6d., green, mint	1	0	0
B. C. Africa, 1895, no wmk., 2s. 6d., mauve, pair, mint	1	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., olive, ditto, ditto	1	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £10, vermilion	3	0	0
Ditto, 1897, C C, £10, yellow	3	0	0
British Somaliland, 1905, King, (O.H.M.S.), 1 r., mint	2	10	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue	2	5	0
Great Britain, 1854-7, Small Crown, 14, 2d., blue*	4	4	0
Ditto, "I. R. OFFICIAL," King, 2½d., blue, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green and scarlet, ditto	7	0	0

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Sale of 25 February, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Somaliland, King, 1905, O.H.M.S., 1 r., mint	2	0	0
Cape, triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red*	1	0	0
Cyprus, King, single C A, 6, 9, 18, and 45 p., mint	2	12	6
Morocco Agencies, ditto, ditto, 50 c., 1 and 2 p., ditto	1	10	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fc.*	1	11	0
New Zealand, Niué, Gibbons' No. 26, mint	2	5	0
St. Lucia, 1883-6, 1s., red-brown, ditto	1	3	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVI. APRIL, 1907. No. 184.

A Shaky Issue.

THE terrible calamity that recently overtook the town of Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, is fresh in our memories, and in common with all classes of the community the sympathies and commiseration of stamp collectors have been extended to the unfortunate sufferers by such an overwhelming catastrophe. The charity of the British people has been successfully invoked in aid of the inhabitants of Kingston, and large sums of money have rolled in to their relief. Among the many sources of charitable contribution has been one from the neighbouring island of Barbados, the foundation of which was due to the issue of a penny postage stamp of the current set surcharged "KINGSTON RELIEF FUND," and retailed at twopence, the increment going to the benefit of the sufferers. However benevolent the intentions of the promoters of this scheme, we cannot deem it a satisfactory way of raising money, as it palpably lowers the prestige of the issuing postal authorities without resulting in the raising of any considerable amount of money. The system of surcharging stamps for any particular event, whether of celebration of an anniversary or for charitable purposes, is liable to abuse, and assuredly finds no favour in philatelic circles. In the present case the surcharging seems to have been so mismanaged that we feel fully justified in designating it by the epithet that heads this article. The facts relating to the appearance of this issue are succinctly related in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of 13 April, from whose columns we reproduce, with due acknowledgment, the following account, premising that the twelve surcharges comprising the setting present differences between the relative positions of the letters, etc.:—

"There have been three printings, so far as we know of. The first was bought up by speculators, some of whom sent supplies to the London auctions. A correspondent tells us they were not sold in full panes, but does not give us exact details.

"In order to check the speculation and rob the speculators of their spoils, the Barbados authorities ordered a second printing like the first. It is of this that we now have a number of sheets. The second printing was issued

in panes of sixty, with all margins removed, but the printing was done from a setting of twelve surcharges, five impressions being necessary to complete each pane. (The setting was in two rows of six and the sixty stamps of the pane are in ten rows of six.)

"This second printing included one pane of sixty with the overprint inverted, which was secured by a speculator who held out for 20s. apiece, much to the outward indignation and inward jealousy of the rest of the speculative element in Bridgetown. In order to spoil the success of this deal, some one in authority seems to have ordered a third printing of 6000 stamps, *all to have inverted overprint.* Accordingly, 100 panes of sixty have been printed from the same type as before with the surcharge upside down, surely one of the most remarkable proceedings ever countenanced by a British Colonial Post Office. These were sold at the General Post Office, Barbados, on or about the 18th March, and naturally created something of a sensation. Our Bridgetown agent writes that he 'succeeded in getting' a few, from which we infer they were all speedily bought up."

The results achieved by this incursion of the Barbados Post Office into the realms of charity savour more of comic opera than of the official history of a Colonial Government Department! The only issue, as apparently at first intended, of 6000 stamps would have only resulted in the modest gain of £25 towards the relief fund, though doubtless a second supply would have been contemplated had there been a general demand. It seems, however, that the entire first printing was bought up by a speculator, and in the second printing, thus rendered necessary, another astute speculator discovered a sheet with inverted overprint, for which he claimed a big price, and that then, in sheer spite, the authorities actually made a third printing in which they purposely inverted the surcharge in order to spoil the market for the aforesaid speculator! The result is that, while the Kingston Relief Fund may be some £50 richer, a sum many times greater has gone to enrich the pockets of some enterprising individuals in the West Indies, while a new issue has been created which merits the contempt alike of all those who collect stamps and those who consider that the duty of a Post Office is to issue stamps for postal purposes alone. In the end the Barbados Post Office has enriched private individuals to a considerable extent by this ill-considered issue, and resembles some of the old charitable institutions where nineteen-twentieths of the receipts were swallowed up in administrative expenses, and the poor sufferers were fain to be content with the remaining twentieth.

The whole business in the eyes of Philatelists presents but a sorry aspect, and again emphasizes the opinions expressed by the leading stamp journals whenever colonial or other Governments have turned their postal issues to other uses than that for which they were created. The view adopted by nearly all the leading Powers of the world is that a postage stamp is issued wholly and solely for the purposes of supplying the public with a means of prepayment of their letters, and that any deviation from this principle is not to be for an instant tolerated. It is a lesson that has yet to be learnt by some of the lesser Governments, prominent among whom are unfortunately some of our colonial possessions beyond the seas!

Notes on the Stamps of Canada.

BY M. H. HORSLEY.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 17 January, 1907.



OF all our colonies there are none possessing greater potentialities than Canada. Larger than the United States, yet with a population smaller than Greater London, its resources are as immense as they are undeveloped, and its future may be all, and more, than the most daring prophet of to-day foretells.

There are some countries whose recent history can be seen depicted in its stamps, but the philatelic history of Canada tells us nothing beyond the fact of the incorporation of the Dominion of Canada in May, 1867. This was formed by the fusion of Ontario and Quebec, the two provinces of Canada, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. British Columbia was added on 20 July, 1871, and Prince Edward Island on 1 July, 1873, after which dates, their separate issues of stamps ceased.

I am perhaps not strictly accurate in saying that this is all we learn, for the 10d., blue, bears the portrait of the discoverer of Canada, Jacques Cartier. From the Society's work on Canada I gathered the following :—

A catalogue of stamps in the Berlin Museum gives it as Sebastian Cabot, but as the same catalogue goes on to describe the portrait on the 6d. stamp as that of Lord Elgin, it is probably equally incorrect in the former case as in the latter. The portrait is identical with existing portraits of Jacques Cartier, and totally unlike Sebastian Cabot.

I hope you will agree with me when I say that we miss part of the educational value of Philately, if we fail to combine with our specialization in the stamps of a country, some attempt to gain a general knowledge of its history. In this respect Canada is peculiarly interesting, and unites some of the most dramatic episodes of our national career, with some of the most acute problems of Constitutional Government which we have had to face in the past, and she may be described as the pivot round which the fiscal controversy will revolve in the future.

Every schoolboy knows of the death of Wolfe at the moment of victory on the plains of Quebec. But it is only a student, who has knowledge of the part which Sir Guy Carleton played in retaining Canada for us during the time of the American Revolution, and only one whose reading has carried him a little out of the ordinary who would be able to recall the dying words of Canada's great statesman, Lord Durham—"Canada will one day do justice to my memory."

In introducing my subject to you I am afraid I have rather exceeded the bounds of license, but if Canada's history is full of interest, her stamps are none the less so. Each one has his favourite country, but I feel sure no one will deny the beauty of design, colour, and finish of these stamps up to quite a recent date, even if we admit the undesirability of the Jubilee issue.

It is not a country with intricate diversity of watermark or irritating variations of perforation, and when once the comparatively simple varieties of paper of the pence issue have been mastered, the worst difficulties that present themselves are those of shade, which a little care and help from others more experienced soon remedies.

The extreme scarcity of fine unused specimens of many of the pence issues places Canada beyond the reach of those who are not prepared to invest fairly considerable sums, but with the exception of one stamp, it is possible with a moderate expenditure to get together a collection of used Canadians which will always prove attractive and interesting.

Now to deal more particularly with the various issues. The Society's work on Canada goes very fully into these up to 1888, and to this I am indebted for part of my information. In many respects, therefore, I can only hope to recall facts to the minds of most of you, and possibly to suggest one or two points which doubtless have occurred to some of you, but which, so far as I am aware, have not been more or less publicly discussed.

1st Issue—Probably 5 April, 1851.

Values—3d., 6d., and 12d.

Paper—Thin white, laid horizontally in the 3d., and vertically in the 6d. and 12d.

Shades—Two in the 6d., purple and purple-black.

A minor variety of the 3d. exists in this and the following issue, called by those who seek for it a "double strike," occurring usually under one or both of the figures of value, caused, I presume, by some slight movement of paper or plate during printing, or by uneven pressure during the process of preparation. About 1510 copies of the 12d., black, were issued.

2nd Issue—In 1852. Printed like the last issue by Rawson Wright, Hatch and Edson.

Values—3d. and 6d.

The Society's publication states that whilst the 12d. of this issue is not listed, used copies are known. How far such copies are genuine must be left to the experts to decide, but the better opinion appears to be that the 12d. on wove paper was never issued.

Paper—White woven, varying considerably from stout to pelure. Ribbed, very thick spongy paper and thick hard paper.

Shades—The 3d. exists in three distinct shades—vermilion, orange-vermilion, and orange-brown (deep and pale). The 6d. in at least four shades.

3rd Issue.

Values—10d., blue, issued 1 April, or perhaps August, 1855.
7½d., green „ 2 June, 1857.
½d., rose „ 18 July, 1857.

Paper—White wove, varying to pelure in the case of the 10d., and found ribbed in the ½d., rose. The sizes of the oval of both the 10d. and 7½d. vary, and the cause of this may be put down to shrinkage of the paper.

These two stamps would be issued to pay the postage to England, which in 1856 was 10d. or 7½d., depending upon which route the letter was sent. The ½d., rose, was issued, I believe, to pay postage on letters delivered in the same town, and newspapers.

The so-called provisionals of this stamp (according to the Society's publication) which have been chronicled, surcharged in black with a numeral 1 and another with 8d. stg., are supposed to be a notification of insufficient postage, applied after posting.

Owing to the increased demand for postage and to facilitate matters, perforations were adopted in 1857, and the

4th Issue appeared in January, 1858 (the month has sometimes been given as November).

Values—½d., 3d., and 6d.

Paper—Wove.

Perforations—12.

Shades—The 6d. appears in two distinct shades.

Varieties—In addition to the 3d., vermilion, being found on ribbed paper, the Society's publication catalogues a 6d., dull purple, on laid paper, perforated 12, and the 3d., vermilion, perforated 13.

The 7½d., green, and 10d., blue, perforated, were at that time reputed to exist in a well-known Paris collection. My friends in Canada, whom I have consulted on these two points, consider the perforation varieties just mentioned to be private ones, and they unhesitatingly say that the 7½d. and 10d. never existed perforated.

The 6d. sterling, 7½ cy. (currency), and 10d. sterling, 8d. cy., were always a matter of difficulty to me, but I find there is a very simple explanation.

A well-known collector writes me from Montreal as follows:—

"The entires with 12d. on which I had, if I remember right, were generally stamped 20 c. in red on the wrapper, and the reply from New York generally had two 10 cents or four 5 cents, proving that 20 cents was the rate the 12d. was reckoned at. There were therefore five Canadian shillings of 20 cents each to the dollar, or a ratio on the old Canadian currency of five to four."

A very simple arithmetical process is all that is necessary. To turn sterling into currency you multiply by five and divide by four, and for currency into sterling you adopt the reverse — multiply the currency value by four and divide by five.

The 5th and last issue of the old type appeared on 1 July, 1859, with the values altered from pence to cents, the only exception being the 2 cent, rose, on 1 August five years later.

Although I have never read anything authoritative on the subject, I am strongly of opinion that the plates of the old pence issue were adapted for this one.

The values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cents, and the shades innumerable

The extra line in outer oval variety of five cent is well known, and I have no doubt the ribbed paper varieties exist. Nor can there be any doubt about their existence imperforate. Owing to the time at my disposal, I propose to curtail as much as possible by leaving out a detailed statement of the various values and shades, which are fully described in the Standard Catalogue, in subsequent issues.

The first issue of the Dominion of Canada was made in April, 1868, and still continues to be a beautiful stamp. The paper varies in substance, and well-known varieties are 1 c. and 3 c. on laid paper. The ½ cent, black, usually catalogued in the next issue belongs to this, and is known on blue or bluish paper. I do not think the orange shade of the 1 cent exists on laid paper.

The shades of the 15 cent are a difficulty, but as nearly all of them were on sale at Canadian post offices till about the year 1900, it is almost impossible now to separate the printings.

The second Dominion issue has varying dates—

1 cent and 3 cent, 1870.
2 cent and 6 cent, 1872, and
10 cent, lilac-rose, 1874.

The third issue was the large-sized 5 c., slate-green, on 1 October, 1875, and reduced in March or May, 1876.

Two shades of the 15 cent were printed in January, 1877, and in 1880, and have been described as a grey-violet and slate shade respectively. This may be considered the fourth Dominion issue.

The fifth issue was the small ½ cent in July, 1882.

The sixth issue in 1888 consisted of three values, 2, 5, and 10 cents, the 6 cents, red-brown, not coming till 1890. I should divide the 20 cents, 50 cents, and 8 cent shades into two if not three issues of the following dates :—

20 c. and 50 c., 17 April, 1893.
8 cent, blue-grey, July, 1893.
8 „ slate-blue, October of the same year.
8 „ slate, 1895.

The purple shade of this value was printed November, 1897.

Before leaving this interesting series, I should like to remark that in my opinion, which I have had confirmed by several most competent authorities, the various imperforated copies which I show you, some used and some unused, are absolutely genuine varieties.

Imperforated copies of various values were sold over the Post-office counter in Montreal about the years 1891–3, at their face value, and have been good for postage whenever people cared to use them. The quantities in this condition are, I believe, extremely small.

Stamps of the issues from 1868–90 are stated to be found on paper slightly ribbed. The most that can be said of this paper is that it is rough machined, and it cannot be considered as regular ribbed paper.

The succeeding issues are so modern and so accurately described that to go into them in detail would serve no good purpose, and only be a weariness to the flesh.

The following dates of issue are, I believe, correct:—

June,	1897	Jubilee set.
November,	1897	½ c., Maple Leaf.
December,	1897	1, 2, 5, 6, 8 „
January,	1898	3, 10 „
June,	1898	1, 3, Figures.
August,	1898	½, 2, 6, 8 „
November,	1898	10 „
August,	1899	5 „
December,	1898	2 c., Map.
July,	1899	2 c., Surcharged.
August,	1899	2 c., rose-carmine.
January,	1899	Splits.
January,	1901	20 c.
December,	1902	7 c.
July,	1903	1, 2, 5, 7, 10, King.
	1904	20 „

You will find in the Society's publications of 1899 full particulars of the map stamp and the ideas which prompted its issue, also the origin of the words, "Behold a vaster Empire than has been," taken, I believe, from a poem of Sir Lewis Morris.

There are some minor varieties of this stamp, which I show you in my collection.

The maple leaf issue was altered to figures in lower corners "on account of dissatisfaction expressed by the French-speaking inhabitants of the rural districts of the Dominion at the scarcity of the inscriptions on the stamps, their grievance being that the value is in one language only—English—which they are unable to understand."

The history of the "splits" is as follows:—

The postmaster at Port Hood, finding he had run out of two cent stamps, cut the three cent stamp and surcharged them one and two. This, the postmaster states, was for one day only, and about three hundred stamps were cut. You will observe one on the original envelope, dated 5 January, 1899, and posted at Port Hood, on my sheets. As this was absolutely unauthorized, I scarcely think it should be recognized, though it has been chronicled in our Journal!

Amongst the other issues a 2 cent, brown, error of the Registration stamp, has been mentioned. Such copies, I believe, are merely the result of oxidation.

Some of the colours of the trial copies are extremely fine, and they form a pretty addition to any collection of this colony.

Perhaps the most interesting speculation about the earlier issues is as to

what was the object of certain well-defined marks which exist on nearly all the early values.

12*d.*, *Black.*—There is a distinct mark across the inner white circle between the C of Canada and the Crown on the left. It is also seen in "trial" copies, and in these surcharged "specimen."

½, *Rose.*—Has a distinct coloured dot at the point of the bust, which runs throughout the imperforated and perforated copies, and is too marked to be considered as mere shading. Exists in "trial" copies also.

The 7½, green, has a distinct line in the lower right-hand 7 of 7½d. cy.

10*d.*, *Blue.*—A mark across the outer white circle between the O and S of Postage.

In the 3d. and 6d. values I have not been able to find anything sufficiently distinctive to comment upon as in the other values.

Of the 1859 issue, the dot at the point of the bust does not always appear on the 1 cent.

In the 5 cents, a dot often appears in the C of Cents, but the position varies, and it may possibly be only a printer's guide.

10 *Cents.*—Shows a line in the upper part of the lower right-hand figure.

12½ *Cents.*—You will find a large coloured dot between the C and A of Canada on the inside of inner white circle. Some copies are found without it, and it may be nothing more than a printer's guide dot.

17½ *Cents.*—Precisely the same line is found between the O and S of Postage as in the 10d., blue.

This seems to lend support to the theory I suggested previously, that the old pence plates were adapted or recut for the cent issue.

"Secret marks" may perhaps be too strong a term to apply to such eccentricities in designs which are otherwise perfectly carried out in every detail, and it would be extremely interesting to have the views of other members who may have noted the points.

I may say in conclusion that it was not without considerable hesitancy that I acceded to Mr. Hausburg's request to present a paper on Canada to the members of the Society, many of whom are, philatelically (to coin a word) speaking, old enough to be my grandfather. In now handing over to you the sheets for your inspection, I am conscious that my method of mounting the first two volumes is open to criticism. I can only say that the work amused me, but I have found life too short to carry it to a completion. There are stamps, too, which from the point of condition might be left out, but remain, sometimes to make the symmetry of a sheet, sometimes because I find it hard to "quit." I only hope for your tender and generous consideration.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are informed that at the meeting of 2 May Mr. E. J. Nankivell will read a paper on the first issue of China and give a display of sheets.

At the meeting of 16 May Mr. H. J. Duveen will give a display of the stamps of Spain.

AN HONOUR FOR M. MAHÉ.

M. PIERRE MAHÉ, whose lifelong devotion to Philately is as well recognized on this side of the Channel as on the other, has been the recipient of an honour as well deserved by him as it will be well received by all of his friends. At the recently held Congrès des Sociétés Savantes M. Mahé was promoted to the distinction of an Officer de l'Instruction Publique. We tender our hearty congratulations to our old philatelic friend, coupled with the earnest wish, in which we are confident that all our readers will unite, that M. Mahé may be spared for many years to enjoy the honour conferred upon him.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

WE are desired by members of the above important Association who are also Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, to call attention to the following list of nominations for the Executive of the American Philatelic Association, this list being, in the opinion of those capable of judging, the strongest list of candidates ever submitted to the votes of American philatelists.

President, John N. Luff, New York; Vice-Presidents, C. A. Howes, L. L. Green, Edward de Z. Kelley, Mass.; Secretary, Dr. Holland A. Davis, Col.; Treasurer, H. G. Smith, Minn.; International Secretary, L. Harald Kjellstedt, Pa.; Directors-at-Large, F. R. Cornwall, Mo., H. J. Crocker, Cal.

Three of the above—Messrs. Howes, Kjellstedt, and Crocker—are Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The New England Branch of the American Philatelic Association supports these nominations as follows, and from our own knowledge of the philatelic capabilities of the majority of the names submitted, we cordially wish success to all the competitors:—

"We feel very much pleased in presenting Mr. John N. Luff, that 'Prince of Philatelists,' as a candidate for your suffrages. The Association will be honoured in his election to this position, and we feel sure that you will feel it a privilege to accord him your support. Associated with Mr. Luff are three Boston men as Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Howes, Green, and Kelley. Space does not permit us to refer to the great work these gentlemen have done in the name of Philately. Suffice it to say that they are collectors who have lent dignity to Philately, and their splendid work deserves recogni-

tion. Dr. Holland A. Davis, our nominee for Secretary, is particularly well qualified, as his recent labours in connexion with the organization of the United States Revenue Society will attest. Mr. H. G. Smith, as Treasurer, has been a tried and true official of the Association, and in the administration of its financial affairs changes should be made only as an actual necessity. We present Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt, an accomplished linguist, for International Secretary, believing he will make an ideal officer. His position as American representative of the Swedish Philatelic Society and wide foreign acquaintanceship will render his services invaluable, and we feel very fortunate in presenting his candidacy. For Directors-at-Large Mr. F. R. Cornwall, an active representative of St. Louis Philately, and Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of California, whose collection of Hawaiians is world-famed, completes this, the strongest ticket ever named for American philatelic honours."

A WARNING FROM M. PIERRE MAHÉ.

WE have received the following warning from M. P. Mahé, and trust that the publicity given may frustrate the mischief intended. "You will oblige me by publishing in your Journal this notice, which is of interest to the commerce of stamps in general, as also to the security of collectors in putting them on their guard against the nefarious transactions of certain people. One of my confrères has just shown me a certificate of authenticity made up of several pieces, imitating (not without cleverness) my writing and my signature. Although this imitation is only approximate, an examination is certainly necessary in order to discern the difference. The paper used is a sheet with my address, cleverly washed (*sic*), but, on the contrary, entirely discoloured. It is extremely probable that this falsification is not the only one of its kind already in circulation. Before dealing with this miscreant (of whose name I am aware) as he deserves, I think it advisable to warn the philatelic public in the future not to accept as good any certificate of genuineness emanating from me until I have been able to verify it anew after inspection of the stamp it purports to represent."

THE LE ROY D'ETIOLLES AUCTION.

THE sixth sale of these stamps consisted entirely of English Colonial stamps, including those of Africa, the West Indies, and Australia, and was in all respects as successful as its predecessors. The total amount realized was nearly £4000, making the grand total so far over £23,000. The British Guiana, Trinidad, and Australian stamps fetched especially good prices, but in the case of Mauritius and New South Wales the collections of Le Roy d'Etiolles had been previously disposed of.

The seventh sale, commencing on the 22nd of this month, comprises the European stamps, which are strongly represented, including the 27, 54, 81, and 108 p. of Roumania, and a strong lot of the Italian States and of Switzerland.

The eighth sale takes place in the week commencing 23 May, and consists mainly of the stamps of the South American countries, the United

States, the Philippines, and the Hawaiian Islands. Apropos of these sales, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* has appropriately issued a special Paris number in which the genial portrait of M. Jules Bernichon is admirably depicted. This special number with a very artistic title-page of *la Semeuse* is entirely devoted to philatelic affairs, stamps and personalities of the French Republic, and it will be found bright and attractive, especial credit being given to M. C. H. Howes for an able review of the way in which the national history of France is interwoven with its postal issues.

CAPE STAMPS: THE VERNON ROBERTS COLLECTION AND THE COX SALE.

THIS well-known collection, which has been the object of envious and admiring gazes at many philatelic exhibitions, has suffered the fate of many other fine collections, and has been disposed of by Mr. Vernon Roberts —doubtless with great reluctance. The fortunate purchaser is Mr. W. H. Peckitt, who has already made very large sales therefrom. The popularity of Cape stamps is at high-water mark at the present moment, the supply of really fine copies being considerably below the demand. As evidence of this, at the recent sale by Messrs. Plumridge and Co. of the collection of the late Mr. H. C. Cox, the Cape stamps, which were well represented, attained very high prices, those indicated by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue being frequently far surpassed. The finds of sheets of certain impressions of the old triangular stamps have indeed quite altered the relative value of some of the older issues, and the lists of Cape stamps—notably in unused condition—require many and important modifications.

Mr. Roberts' collection was of great extent, the "wood blocks" alone numbering 200 specimens (a number which could, however, have been considerably reduced with no loss to the collection by judicious weeding out of inferior copies). Among this issue were such gems as the 4d., red, error in a block of four, a block of four of the 1d., red, unused, some superb copies of the 4d., blue, in mint condition, and about half a dozen fine errors of both values. In fact Mr. Vernon Roberts' stamps included practically all the rarities with the exception, in unused condition, of the errors, the 4d., dark blue wood block, and the 5s. watermarked CA and Crown.

DEATH OF M. ALBERT THUMIN.

WE learn with sincere regret of the unexpected death of M. Albert Thumin at the early age of thirty-five. The loss of M. Thumin, who was seized with a cardiac attack and expired in a few minutes, will be severely felt by his brother, with whom he has been associated so many years in business. The firm of Thumin frères has been established for nearly a quarter of a century in Paris, and has acquired an honoured and respected name with all their clients (ourselves included), many of whom reside in this country. In common with all who were acquainted with M. Albert Thumin, we tender our sincere sympathy to his brother, M. Joseph, in his sad bereavement.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

It will be seen, from an interesting letter in our correspondence column, in which an answer is given to an inquiry as to an official South Australian surcharge, that the Earl of Crawford has returned from his winter cruise. We are very glad to learn that the Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society has benefited in every way by his sojourn in warmer climates, and are confident that his presence again at the meetings of the Society will afford much gratification to his fellow-members.

Review.

THE STAMPS OF PORTUGAL.*

AMONG the more interesting European countries will be found the stamps of Portugal, a fact well evidenced by the amount of attention they have received by Philatelists. In this Journal during the past years will be found a long series of articles hereon by Messrs. J. N. Marsden, the late Robert Ehrenbach, and M. P. Castle, and we are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Marsden has promised to write a continuation of his able and interesting articles on the Portuguese stamps. The forenamed writers have, however, now another competitor in the field, Mr. R. B. Yardley having written a series of articles in the *Philatelic Record* which have been republished in book form, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded to us by the author. Mr. R. B. Yardley's reputation as a Philatelist and as a prominent member of the Royal Society needs no vindication at our hands; suffice it to say that the Handbook in question bears throughout the evidence of Mr. Yardley's intimate knowledge of these stamps, his thorough acquaintance with all that has been written thereon, and his keen faculty of analysis and deduction. Mr. Yardley is, in truth, one of that class of philatelists—the best—who collect nothing that they do not study!

A very important and valuable feature of this Handbook is that of its illustrations, consisting of thirty greatly enlarged photographic reproductions of the varying dies of the two first issues. These are admirably rendered, and indicate clearly to any one the salient differences of type. These photographs were produced entirely by Mr. Yardley himself, and he is to be highly congratulated upon the result, which, in our opinion, has not been surpassed in excellence by any existing philatelic photographic reproductions.

The author gives a careful résumé of all the important articles that have hitherto appeared on the two issues in question (a large proportion of which appeared in the *London Philatelist*), and beyond this, although he modestly disclaims any important additions to existing knowledge hereon, it will be seen that on several important points the information materially advances the history of these interesting issues.

* *The Postage Stamps of Portugal* (*Reigns of Dona Maria II and Dom Pedro V*), by R. B. Yardley. *Philatelic Record* Handbooks.

In the Dona Maria issue Mr. Yardley illustrates the two dies of the 5 reis (so long disputed by many collectors, but in which we were always firm believers), and these enlarged representations are absolutely convincing as to the existence of the two types. Mr. Yardley has also discovered the existence of the 50 reis on thin paper (in two specimens), a variety that has hitherto (although looked for) escaped the notice of collectors.

In the Dom Pedro issue with the straight hair will be found illustrations of six types and a sub-variety, the existence of the sixth type having long been a subject of contention by students of the Portuguese stamps.

The question of Reprints is exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Yardley, and his notes on those of the Dom Pedro issue, with curly hair, are of especial interest, as he argues—and on strong grounds—that the 5 reis, bistre-brown and "deep grey-brown," or *brun-noir*, and the 25 reis, blue, Die III, are all Reprints. The relative commonness of these three stamps, even in large blocks or panes, and their entire absence obliterated, had naturally attracted the attention of collectors, and we had considered them as probably remainders—the paper and appearance of the printing being allied to the accepted shades and widely differing from the other known Reprints. Mr. Yardley's analysis of our knowledge hereon, however, now clearly establishes a case against their originality, which can only be broken down by the production of undoubtedly used specimens.

Mr. Yardley's history of these two issues will be found to be replete with interest and philatelic study, and will be a welcome and valuable aid to every collector who finds his delight in these fine old stamps.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Antigua.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 1s. stamp is now on chalky paper. *Adhesive.*

1s., purple and ultramarine; wmk. Crown, CC; chalky paper.

British Guiana.—The 72 c. stamp on chalky paper has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. *Adhesive.*

72 cents, lilac and brown; multiple (?); chalky paper.

Cayman Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: The 6d. and 1s. stamps are now printed in two colours, the former green and carmine, the latter violet and green; two new values have also been added, 4d. brown and blue, 5s. vermilion and green. All these are of the same King's head design as the last issue, and in each case the name and value is in the second colour mentioned. All these stamps were issued on 14 March.

Adhesives.

4d., brown and blue; multiple CA; first paper.
6d., green and carmine ,, ,,
1s., violet and green ,, ,,
5s., vermilion and green ,, ,,

HONG KONG.—The *M.C.* reports the issue of the 12 cents stamp on C.A.C. paper.

Adhesive.

12 c., green and marone on yellow; multiple; chalky paper.

INDIA.—The *M.C.* chronicles the 1 anna of the new type with the official overprint.

Official.

1 anna, carmine, new type with "On H. S. M." overprint.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 8d. value is added to the set perf. 14, by the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

8d., Prussian blue; single NZ and Star; perf. 14.

PAPUA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that in addition to the 2d. and 4d. values already chronicled, he has received the 2½d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. stamps with the overprint "PAPUA."

Adhesives.

2½d., ultramarine and black.
6d., myrtle-green ,, ,,
1s., orange ,, ,,
2s. 6d., brown ,, ,,

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The 2½d. stamp printed in ultramarine on white is listed by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine on white; multiple; first paper.

SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.—The event of last week was the arrival of the Solomon Islands stamps. They came in a letter franked with New South Wales stamps, which confirms our own cable information to the effect that the stamps are only for local use. The values and colours are as follows:—

Adhesives.

No wmk.; perf. 11. Oblong design, inscribed "British Solomon Islands—Protectorate" in two lines, at top. Palm trees, hills and war canoe in centre; value and "Postage" at foot. Printed at Sydney, in sheets of 60, 10 rows of 6, with marginal plate-number 1, except the 6d. value which has plate-number 2.

½d., bright ultramarine.
1d., rose-carmine.
2d., dark dull blue.
2½d., orange-yellow.
5d., emerald-green.
6d., chocolate-brown.
1s., deep violet.

Ewen's Weekly.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 2½d. and 5d. stamps on the Crown and A paper are reported by the *M.J.*

Adhesives.

2½d., deep blue, on Crown and A paper.
5d., brown-purple ,, ,,

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Some provisional post cards are reported in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Post Cards.

Queen's Head Labuan reply Post Cards as issued in 1893. Overprinted "Straits Settlements Postage" in two lines in red just over the stamps, "Labuan" at the top of the stamp having two red lines through it. There are also two red lines across "Labuan" over the Royal Arms, and "Straits" at left and "Settlements" at right, also in red. 1 c. + 1 c., violet.
3 c. + 3 c., green.

3 cents on 4 c., green, Queen's Head, already surcharged with the new value in 1892.

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* announces the 2d., and £1 on Crown A paper, perf. 11, and the *Philatelic Record* the 2d. Postage Due on the new paper.

Adhesives.

2d., violet; Crown and A; perf. 11.
£1, carmine ,, ,,

Postage Due.

2d., brown and blue; Crown A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—The *M.J.* chronicles the 35 heller with the large perforations 9, 9½.

The *M.C.* states that a rise in the postal rates has led to the selling of the 10 heller letter cards at 11 heller, and of the 3 heller bands at 4 heller. In the case of the 10 heller letter cards, the change is indicated by the Austrian Arms, and "11 h.," printed at the left of the card.

Adhesive.

35 h., green; perf. 9, 9½.

CRETE.—*Austrian Post Offices.*—The new 25 heller stamp, with numerals in colour, and with overprint, Gibbons' type 53 in black, is reported in the *M.J.*

Adhesive. 25 c., ultramarine.

HOLLAND.—Sets of three De Ruyter commemorative stamps have come to hand from Messrs. W. T. Wilson and Whitfield King and Co.

Small oblong in shape, with portrait at left and date 1607–1907, and at right a representation of a naval battle. Name of the Admiral at foot, M. A. De Ruyter.

The permanent 6½ c. Postage Due is announced in the *M.C.*

Adhesives.

½ c., blue; no wmk.; perf. 12 × 12½
1 c., lilac ,, ,,
2½ c., red ,, ,,

Postage Due.

6½ cents, blue, centre red.

HUNGARY.—Two more values, perf. 15, are announced in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

35 heller, red-lilac; perf. 15
50 ,, lake ,,

ITALY.—The *M.C.* reports a 10 c. post card, with the stamp of the type of the new 10 c. adhesive.

In *Mekeel's Weekly* we read, "The double card of 15 c. formerly printed with 7½ c. on each part, has been changed, and now appears with a 5 c. green stamp in the first part, and 10 c. rose on the second part."

Post Cards.

10 c., brown-rose on white; new type.
5 c. + 10 c., green and rose on grey.

LEVANT.—*Austrian Post Offices.*—The *M.J.* notes some more stamps without the shiny bars, and the 10 paras in a new shade.

Adhesives.

10 paras, black and yellowish green; without shiny bars.
20 paras, black and rose; without shiny bars.
1 pi. ,, ultramarine ,, ,,
2 ,, ,, grey-blue ,, ,,

NORWAY.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that a new 30 öre stamp of the same design as the rest of the current set has appeared.

Adhesive. 30 öre, slate-grey.

SWITZERLAND.—Col. John Bonhote informs us that our chronicle on page 76 is not correct.

The type of the 3 frs. has not been redrawn; it is on the new watermark paper, and is perf. 11½ × 11.

The *M.J.* informs us that the 3 c. has appeared on the paper with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

3 c., dull brown; new wmk.; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Some new wrappers are announced in *Ewen's Weekly*, but the designs are not given.

Wrappers.

½ c., carmine.
1 c., dark blue.
2 c., lilac-brown.
4 c., green.

BRAZIL.—Additions to the set of new envelopes are made by the *M.C.*

Envelopes.

300 reis, dark brown.
400 ,, dark olive.
700 ,, red-brown.

PANAMA.—*Canal Zone.*—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports a 2 c., carmine, Panama post card in map design, with overprint in black reading up in two lines, "CANAL ZONE." In the centre of the stamp is the overprint "1 CT."

Post Card. "1 ct." on 2 c., Panama card.

PARAGUAY.—Some novelties are reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* and the *M.J.*

Adhesive. 1 c., carmine.

Official. 10 c., deep violet; dated 1904.

PERU.—The 5 c. value of a new set is described by *Mekeel's Weekly* as follows:—

"It is the same large size of the recent issues of Peru, and is in two colours, and finely engraved and printed, evidently the work of the American Bank Note Co., New York. The central picture is a copy of an Equestrian Statue, spirited and well drawn, while the frame is striking in its simplicity and artistic beauty. 'UNION—POSTAL UNIVERSAL—PERU,' is printed in a tablet at the top, the second and third lines being slightly curved. Figures of value appear at either side in small shield-shaped tablets, while '5 CENTAVOS 5' forms the bottom of the frame. The frame is printed in deep blue, and the centre in black."

Two provisionals are also chronicled.

Adhesive. 5 c., deep blue and black.

Provisionals.

"Un centavo" in red on 12 c., blue and black (1905, Monument).
"Dos centavos" in violet on the same.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

EGYPT.—The new 4 mils. stamp should be added to the set of Officials listed on page 75.

The 1 p. and 2 p. Postage Dues on chalky paper are announced in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Official. 4 m., orange-brown.

Postage Dues.

1 pi., ultramarine; chalky paper.
2 ,, orange ,,

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.—The following stationery is reported by *Ewen's Weekly.*

(*With names Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Guinée, Haut-Sénégal et Niger, Mauritanie and Sénégal*). Stamps similar in design to those of adhesives.

Post Cards.

5 c., green.
10 c., rose on green.
5 + 5 c., green on bluish.
10 + 10 c., rose on bluish.

Letter Cards.

10 c., rose on grey.
25 c., blue on rose.

Envelopes.

5 c., green.
10 c., rose on green.
25 c., blue on rose.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.—Dr. Diena tells us that the stamps of Benadir have been overprinted with values in Italian currency, in *black*, as shown in the list given below; also that the current series of Postage Due stamps of Italy, 5 c. to 10 l., has been overprinted with the words "Somalia Italiana—Meridionale," in two lines, in *black*, for use in this colony.—*M.J.*

"C. 2" on 1 besa, brown.
"C. 5" on 2 ,, green.
"C. 10" on 1 anna, rose.
"C. 15" on 2 ,, brown.
"C. 25" on 2½ ,, blue.
"C. 50" on 5 ,, yellow-orange.
"1 LIRA" on 10 ,, lilac.

Postage Due Stamps.

5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 c., orange and magenta.
1, 2, 5, 10 l., blue ,,

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—A whole series in the design of 1894, and in new colours, is chronicled by the *M.J.*

Adhesives.

2½ reis, grey.
10 ,, yellow-green.
15 ,, green.
25 ,, carmine.
50 ,, brown.
75 ,, lilac.
100 ,, blue on *blue*.
115 ,, brown on *rose*.
130 ,, ,, *straw*.
200 ,, lilac on *rose*.
400 ,, blue on *straw*.
500 ,, black on *blue*.
700 ,, violet on *straw*.

SPANISH GUINEA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of the new set, dated 1907.

The stamps bear an up-to-date portrait of the King facing to the right, with inscriptions the same as the 1903 and 1905 sets.

Adhesives.

1 centimo, dark green.
2 ,, blue.
3 ,, purple.
4 ,, emerald-green.
5 ,, rose-lake.
10 ,, orange.
15 ,, chocolate.
25 ,, blue.
50 ,, black-brown.
75 ,, blue-green.
1 peseta, red.
2 ,, dark brown.
3 ,, olive.
4 ,, lake.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, purple.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1906-7.

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.

E. D. BACON. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 7 March, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield. A. W. Chambers, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, A. de Worms, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, John G. Tolhurst.

The chair was taken by Mr. Hausburg, and the minutes of the meeting held on 21 February, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported that he had just heard of the death of Mr. W. Armistead, which took place in August, 1906, and the intimation was received by the members present with much regret. A letter was also read from the Austrian Philatelic Society conveying congratulations of the members of this Society in respect of the honour recently conferred upon it, and the Honorary Secretary was directed to acknowledge the same in the usual way.

A letter was read from the Syndic of the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, relative to the establishment in such museum of a philatelic department, and requesting the support of the members of this Society.

A report was received from the Honorary Secretary that the Society had now been formally incorporated and the certificate obtained, and that it was necessary for members to apply and to sign a form of adhesion in order to obtain the benefits of membership of the Incorporated Society.

The members then proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen, who after ballot were declared duly elected members of the Society :—

Mr. Frank Jukes Peplow, proposed by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Robert Morton Richmond Milne, proposed by Baron A. de Worms, seconded by Baron P. de Worms.

Captain James Richard Plomer Clarke, proposed by Dr. H. A. James, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. John Henry Clapp, proposed by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, seconded by Mr. H. E. Deats.

Mr. Gerald Coles, proposed by Mr R. B. Yardley, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. R. Mabson, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

A discussion was then opened by Mr. Oldfield upon the best method of illustrating papers read before the Society, in the course of which he proposed that the writers of papers to be read before the Society and which required illustration in order that they might be properly understood should be requested to select and arrange such stamps as they might deem suitable and mount them on sheets the same size as those of the pages of the Journal, giving at the same time short written descriptions ; that these stamps and the descriptions should be sent in to the Society shortly before the paper was read in order that reproductions might be made to illustrate the paper on publication, and that a sufficient additional number of illustrations should then be procured to enable one copy to be given to each member attending the meeting. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Hausburg, Tilleard, Chambers, Fulcher, and Hall joined, Mr. Tilleard moved and Mr. Yardley seconded, a resolution to the following effect, and the same resolution was agreed to :—

'That this meeting recommends to the consideration of the Council the desirability of making arrangements for securing the proper illustration of papers for the purpose of reference at the meetings at which the papers are read, and for subsequent publication in the Journal of the Society."

Mr. Yardley then proposed, and Mr. Hall seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Oldfield, who responded.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1906–7 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 21 March, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present : M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Thos. Wm. Hall, Robert Reid, R. B. Yardley, R. Frentzel, E. W. Wetherell, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, A. C. Emerson, J. Read Burton, C. Stuart Dudley, W. Schwabacher, Baron A. de Worms, C. Neville Biggs, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, (Miss) Cassels.

The chair having been taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. G. F. Jackson, stating his desire to resign his membership, was read, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

On a ballot being taken for election to membership, the following were declared duly elected members of the Society, viz :—

Mr. John Cecil Rix and the Rev. David James Stather Hunt, both proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell and seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, and Mr. Herbert William Baron, proposed by Mr. A. H. Stamford and seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

The Honorary Secretary having explained the arrangements made for continuing the accounts up to the 31st inst., the end of the financial year of the Society, and for handing over the balance of cash at that date, together with the other assets, to the Incorporated Society, it was resolved that Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. T. Maycock should act as Auditors to audit the Treasurer's accounts for the year.

The chief business of the evening consisted of a display of stamps from the collection of the President. These comprised the very complete collection of Hong Kong shown by His Royal Highness at the Exhibition last year, in which practically the whole of the issues are represented, both unused and used, and a collection of the stamps of Kashmir, presented to His Royal Highness by the Maharajah of that State. This collection is arranged in sections consisting of single copies, unused and used, pairs and blocks, copies on entire originals, entire sheets, proofs from defaced plates, and examples of the chief forgeries.

Apart from the stamps themselves, the large album in which they are mounted was an object of general admiration, the covers being very beautiful examples of native art in chiselled silverwork, and all the pages being illustrated with numerous designs by native artists.

A few choice unused early Mauritius stamps, recently acquired by His Royal Highness, were also shown, comprising a pair and a single copy of the 1d., Post Paid, in mint condition, and a very fine unused example of the "large fillet."

All the stamps were examined with great interest by those privileged to inspect them, and on the motion of the Honorary Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Wetherell, the dutiful and cordial thanks of the Society were voted to His Royal Highness the President for so kindly sending his stamps for inspection by members attending the meeting.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1906–7 (being the first ordinary meeting of the Incorporated Society) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 4 April, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present : M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, Thos. Wm. Hall, T. Maycock, A. C. Emerson, W. Schwabacher, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, H. Scott

Bridgwater, D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, F. J. Peplow, C. Neville Biggs, A. de Worms, J. Bonhote, E. W. Wetherell, C. McNaughtan, Rudolph Frentzel, F. Ransom, L. W. Fulcher, J. A. Tilleard, A. Léon Adutt, J. Read Burton.

The chair was taken by the Honorary Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 21 March, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The members proceeded to consider the election of Captain Joseph Seymour Summers, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Lancelot Edey Hall, proposed by Mr. Thomas W. Hall, seconded by the Honorary Secretary, who after ballot were respectively duly elected member and associate of the Society.

Mr. Castle then read a paper upon the 1861 provisional issue of the Cape of Good Hope (so-called "wood blocks"), illustrated by a magnificent and complete display of the 1d. and 4d. stamps, showing the different shades and states of plate and the errors and retouches. At the conclusion of the paper, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, and attention was especially called to the wonderful collection of "wood blocks" which Mr. Castle had got together. The resolution was unanimously carried, and Mr. Castle having responded, the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

24 January.—Paper: Philatelic Monuments to War; Mr. W. E. Lincoln.

Miss V. S. Westoby, Messrs. R. H. Murray, W. S. Jackson, A. Turner, and Colonel Robinson were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. Baylis, Henderson, Fisher, Barnwell, and Margoschis were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. W. E. Lincoln's paper on "Philatelic Monuments to War" was read to the members, and together with the display of War Stamps was greatly appreciated.

7 February.—Display with Notes: Italian States on Originals; Mr. A. P. Walker.

Mr. A. P. Walker gave a very interesting display of his collection of Italian States on the original envelopes. With the exception of a few extreme rarities, he showed in profusion all the stamps of these interesting States, and all in superb condition, many in blocks and strips. In the troubled times of war and revolution many were used outside their proper limits, which were carefully explained by special maps. The letters and envelopes are all dated, and form a collection which ought never to be broken up.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A general meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 19 February, 1907, at 6.40 p.m.

Present: Messrs. W. T. Standen, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, F. Read, R. P. Thornton, H. A. Fulcher, L. Magnee, E. Bounds, K. Wiehen, A. H. L. Giles, M. Weinberg, S. Chapman, H. J. Bignold, B. W. H. Poole, C. Nissen, F. J. Melville, M. Simons, H. Griebert, D. Thomson, M. P. Castle, C. J. Phillips, H. A. Slade, and three visitors.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-President, Mr. Sidebotham was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 15 January, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Hamilton A. Rice and Frank H. Melland, J.P., were elected ordinary members of the Society.

A notification from the Dresden Society that the Herts Philatelic Society had been nominated as their Corresponding Society was received. The invitation was accepted, and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to inform Dr. Kloss, the Honorary President, that the members greatly appreciated the honour conferred upon them.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from the Vice-President, who was prevented through illness from attending, and was instructed to inform Mr. Hayman that the members present greatly regretted his absence and hoped for his speedy recovery. This was put in the form of a resolution, carried *nem. con.*, and entered on the minutes.

A donation of stamps from Mr. Melland for the Society's collections, and of the *Stamp Collector* from Mr. Wiehen for the Library, were received and acknowledged with thanks.

A show of hands was demanded on the question of the attendance of ladies at the annual dinner in May, and the meeting seemed in favour of the innovation, though no definite decision was arrived at.

The attendance prize (a collection of Montenegrin stamps presented by the Vice-President) was drawn by Mr. Harvey.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. C. J. Phillips exhibited his collection of the stamps of Fiji, and accompanied the display with explanatory and descriptive notes. Those who have not had the good fortune to examine this collection can have but little idea as to its completeness and detail; in addition to a bewildering array of the greatest rarities, the descriptive notes, original documents, proofs, photographs, etc., make this one of the most interesting and instructive collections in existence. As was to be expected, members were greatly impressed with the philatelic treat offered to them, and Mr. Castle, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks, ably voiced their appreciation. Mr. Phillips,

in responding, expressed his pleasure at attending a meeting of a society of which he had been an honorary member from the date of its inception, and promised to bring part of his well-known collection of forgeries and reprints before the Society at a future date. Discussions, etc., followed.

A GENERAL meeting was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 19 March, 1907, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman, J. C. Sidebotham, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, W. Simpson, W. H. Eastwood, A. H. L. Giles, K. Wiehen, J. E. Lincoln, S. Chapman, E. Bounds, F. G. Biggs, M. Z. Kuttner, A. G. Wane, M. Simons, and H. A. Slade. The Vice-President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 19 February, 1907, were read and signed as correct. Messrs. W. Moore and W. H. Eastwood were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The Vice-President presented a collection of Danish proofs and forgeries to the permanent collections, and Dr. Webster and Mr. Neck philatelic literature to the library.

The question of the annual dinner was discussed, and it was resolved that arrangements for the same should be entrusted to a Dinner Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Hon. Secretary, with a proviso that tickets should not exceed 7s. 6d. each.

Mr. H. J. Duncan was down for a display of Mauritius, but in his unavoidable absence Mr. Dorning Beckton very kindly volunteered to send his well-known collection of the stamps of Denmark and Iceland to fill the breach. These were displayed, and the notes on the subject compiled by him were read by the Vice-President as the sheets were handed round.

The collection is a highly specialized one, containing all the great rarities in splendid condition, and is arranged in the comprehensive and instructive manner that is peculiar to Mr. Beckton. The members greatly appreciated the opportunity offered to them, and at the conclusion of the display Mr. Wane proposed and Mr. Boyes seconded a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton for his courtesy, which was carried *nem. con.*

A GENERAL meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 16 April, 1907, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. F. Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, J. C. Sidebotham, W. G. Cool, L. E. Bradbury, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, W. A. Boyes, W. Simpson, E. Bounds, B. T. K. Smith, W. Schwabacher, F. J. Melville, P. Wilmot Wilkinson, G. Becucci, W. H. Eastwood, A. H. L. Giles, A. G. Wane, T. F. Stafford, J. E. Lincoln, S. Chapman, F. G. Biggs, H. Wills, T. H. Harvey, M. Simons, M. Weinberg, G. B. Duerst, and H. A. Slade.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 19 March, 1907, were read and signed.

The dates for the annual meeting and the annual dinner were fixed for 14 May and 4 June respectively. The latter to be held at the Café Monico.

At the conclusion of formal business, the President introduced Mr. Duerst, who exhibited his collection of the stamps of Roumania. This collection, which worthily gained a medal at the London Exhibition, is a fine example of the perfection to which the specialist who knows his subject thoroughly, and who has opportunities for obtaining all varieties, may attain. Mr. Duerst's Roumania is not only a complete country from a philatelic point of view, but the notes with which he explained the many variations of printings, perfs., etc., were extremely lucid and interesting to the members. Altogether it was a most instructive and pleasant evening, and the acclamation that welcomed the vote of thanks proposed by the President, and seconded by the Vice-President, was well merited.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
NINE FIELDS, ST. ALBANS, 18 *April*, 1907.

Junior Philatelic Society, Brighton.

THE Committee wish to draw the attention of local stamp collectors to the special meeting of the branch held at 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, on 18 April, at 8 o'clock, preceded by a general sale and exchange at 7.30. Mrs. H. Clark gave a paper on "By-Paths of Philately," accompanied by a display, the lady coming from a distance for the purpose of giving her paper. Collectors are reminded that members of the Society have a great many advantages not enjoyed by philatelists who are not members. They are allowed the free use of the Society's library, and have, in addition, the privilege of an extensive discount scheme with most of the principal dealers, and are entitled to philatelic journals at reduced rates. They may, if they wish, use the London Junior Philatelic Society Exchange packets, and the formation of one for Brighton members only is now under consideration. They are also entitled to have any doubtful stamps they may possess examined and pronounced upon by the Expert Committee or the Honorary Counterfeit Detector, all free of charge, and before deciding whether to join or not are cordially invited to attend a meeting as a visitor.

The next meetings are 2 and 16 May.

J. CORNER-SPOKES, *Hon. Sec.*
22 DENMARK TERRACE, BRIGHTON.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE proceedings of this Society were recently varied by a very interesting social function, which took place in the Carlton Hotel,

Edinburgh, on 18 February last, when the dinner of the Society was held, Mr. John Walker, the Hon. President, being in the chair. Mr. A. Henderson, Vice-President, acted as croupier. A special feature was the artistic menu card, which, enclosed in an envelope with the crest of the Society embossed thereon, was presented to each member on arrival, and formed an interesting souvenir of what proved a most enjoyable evening. At the top right-hand corner of the card was a neatly ornamented frame in which was affixed a specimen of the postage stamps of each member's favourite country, the colour of the stamp contrasting very effectively with the surrounding scroll-work in black. At the top left-hand corner the crest of the Society in gold also provided an added note of colour materially enhancing the general effect. After justice had been done to the excellent repast provided in the Carlton's best style, the President intimated apologies of absence, and gave an account of the history of the Society, which was listened to with much interest by the members present, few if any of whom had been present at the foundation of the Society, and few of whom knew that it owed its existence to the enthusiasm of the German colony in Edinburgh, when the Society was started in 1893. At that time the membership was small, being only eight to ten, but from small beginnings the Society has gone on steadily increasing the sphere of its operations and its membership, until now, fourteen years after its birth, the membership has swelled to close upon the century, or, if the Junior Branch be included, nearly 200, and includes many well-known Scottish and English collectors. The toast of the evening, "Success to the Scottish Philatelic Society," was proposed from the chair and supported by Dr. Ballantyne, and enthusiastically pledged. R. W. FINDLATER, *Hon. Sec.*

30 BUCKINGHAM TERRACE, EDINBURGH.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

Hon. Sec.—FRANK CHALMERS, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of Saturday, March 2nd. Mr. James, Vice-President, presided over an attendance of twenty-six members. After half an hour devoted to general exchange of duplicates, Mr. W. D. D. Small gave some very interesting notes on "British Penny Reds," illustrated by an exceedingly well arranged display, showing the different watermarks, papers, shades, and perforations. Mr. R. M. Stewart read a paper on "King's Heads," accompanied by an attractive display of the numerous Colonial issues since the commencement of His Majesty's reign. Mr. J. Arnott Hamilton then gave an account of the postage stamps of the Hawaiian Islands, and provided a carefully mounted display of the issues descriptive of the history of these islands. Mr. Edward Nightingale added to the interest of the evening by contributing some notes regarding the stamps of Sudan, also accompanied by a display of the stamps of that country. The unique and valuable exhibit of old British stamps shown by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, the well-known Secretary of the Travellers' Club, in the recent London Philatelic Exhibition, was on view, and was examined with keen interest. It contains superb used strips of eighteen intense black and ten worn plate of the penny value, and twelve twopenny blue (no white lines), and as these are the largest known, Mr. Paine has been offered large sums for them. The Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Paine the thanks of the Society for his kindness in sending the exhibit. The members named were also thanked for their interesting and instructive contributions to one of the most enthusiastic and enjoyable meetings of the session.

The Chairman read a memorandum with reference to the prize competitions formerly announced. Prizes of substantial amount will be offered for (*a*) the best mounted collection not exceeding one hundred stamps of any country, and (*b*) the best sheets sent in during the session to the Exchange Branch; and in Class (*a*) separate prizes will be awarded to competitors under sixteen and to those over sixteen. Members of senior societies are not eligible. The collections in Class (*a*) must be sent in to the Secretary by May 4th, when the awards will be announced. The awards will be made in Class (*a*) by the office-bearers of the senior Society, and in Class (*b*) by the Secretary of the Exchange Branch.

The Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—T. F. NEWTON, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

A MEETING of the Herne Bay Philatelic Society was held on Wednesday, 20 March, at 1 William Street.

There was a good attendance of members, R. Maclachlan, Esq., J.P., being in the chair.

A discussion took place on "How to arouse Local Interest in the Society."

A resolution was carried "That ladies and gentlemen residing in the district should be invited to special meetings to be enabled to view the various displays exhibited by the Society, and also to belong to the Exchange Section."

A display was then given of Mr. H. J. Bignold's collection of line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. The cancellations on 1d., black, 1841, drew most attention, as amongst them were included fine examples of blue, yellow, and white Maltese crosses.

The proceedings were terminated by a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bignold.

Correspondence.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—I have but lately returned to England, or I should have written to you earlier in response to your request appended to the letter of Mr. J. H. Welfare, which appears on pp. 51–2 of the February number.

I think that there can be no doubt but that Mr. Welfare has made out his contention, that the surcharge C.T. on the 1s. stamp (Handbook No. 434, or 35) is an error or misprint for G.T. (Goolwa Tramway).

I gather from the Handbook that three copies of this stamp are known; one of these is in my collection, but I don't know where the others are to be found.

My copy has on it a clear and clean postmark "*Goolwa Ju. 24. 72.*", thus supplying the evidence asked for by Mr. Welfare, and which he claims to be conclusive, and I am pleased to be able to congratulate him on his keen foresight.

Faithfully yours, etc.,

CRAWFORD, V.P., R.P.S.L.

15 *April*, 1907.

BRITISH STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR LEVANT, ETC.

SIR,—Referring to Mr. Dendy Marshall's letter in your March issue, we beg to point out that in all the seven editions of our catalogue which have appeared to date, the stamps of "British Levant" and "Morocco Agencies" have been listed separately, and not under Great Britain, notwithstanding that all the British Post Offices in the Turkish Empire and Morocco are under the direct control of the British Postmaster-General. The Gibraltar Post Office ceased to control those in Morocco on 31 December, 1906. The accompanying copy of a letter we recently received in reply to an inquiry addressed to the G.P.O., London, will be of interest.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

30 *March*, 1907.

COPY.

Registered No. 122719.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.
15 *March*, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to inform you that Postmasters at British Postal Agencies in Morocco are under the authority of the Postmaster General.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR G. FERARD
for the Secretary.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO.

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 12 and 13 March, 1907.

	* Unused. £	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, brown-lilac, crowns, "Specimen"	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and scarlet, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d. ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	3	3	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1s., green and scarlet, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5d., used	2	4	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," 1902, ½d., green, and 1d., scarlet, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 P on 2d.	4	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, corners partly cut	5	0	0
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, ½d., vermilion, with double inverted small overprint, a pair, mint, unchronicled	8	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1880, 3 on 3d., lilac-rose, a strip of 4, right-hand stamp is without surcharge, fair	4	4	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, medium	3	0	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., blue, an entire pane, including one with figure of value omitted, and one without stop after "V," mint	2	12	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, violet and green, mint, £3 and	3	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Zululand, £5, black and purple on red	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 1866, no wmk., 4d., blue, block of 6	2	5	0
Turk's Islands, 2½ on 1s., lilac, type 6 *	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine-red, on laid	2	0	0
Ditto, 1851–3, no wmk., 1d., red on blue, "WALE"	2	0	0
Collections, 8276, £19; and 3450	17	0	0

* * *

Sale of 26 and 27 March, 1907.

Austrian Italy, 1850, thick paper, 5 centes., red, Type B, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 30 centes., brown, a ditto, ditto,	9	0	0
Ditto, 45 centes., blue, a ditto, ditto	19	0	0
Bergedorf, 1861, 3 sch., black on rose, unused, cut rather close and a little thinned	7	15	0
Belgium, 1849, 10 c., brown, a strip of 7 from corner of sheet, with full margins, unused, without gum, one small tear	17	0	0
Ditto, 1850, wmk. with frame, 10 c., brown, block of 12, mint, with side margin	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, a block of 8, ditto, ditto	50	0	0
France, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, the error with 10 c. *se tenant*, mint	12	5	0
Great Britain, 1855–7, 2d., blue, wmk. Small Crown, perf. 14, unused, with gum	8	0	0
Ditto, 1884, 5d., green, the variety with antique instead of block figure and stroke instead of dot under "d," mint	17	0	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902, 1s., mint	5	0	0
Malta, 1885, 4d., brown, imperf., pair, used	7	10	0
Naples, ½ T., Arms	13	0	0
Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 ditto	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 81 ditto	250	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 ditto, thinned	25	0	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c., black and red £17 and	17	10	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 R., vert. lines, Type 4	8	8	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, on blue *	4	5	0
Ditto, 2 soldi, on blue	4	12	6
Ditto, 60 crazie, on ditto	10	5	0
Ditto, 3 lire, poor colour	36	0	0
India, 1855, ½ a., red, pair *	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single, slight tear	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½ a., blue, entire sheet of 96	16	0	0
Straits Settlements, Selangor, 1891, two cents on 24 c., green, an entire pane, showing the various types	7	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Central Africa, £1 blue and black, a pair, mint	6	10	0
Cape, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet, pair, cracked	10	10	0
Gambia, 1874, imperf., wmk. C C, 4d., brown, an entire uncut sheet	31	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 1s., green, block of 4*	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	6	10	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, pair, mint	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy *	6	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early impression, small margins	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, early, medium	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on yellowish, early, "PENOE"	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, medium, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, large fillet, 2d., dark blue, small tear	9	0	0
Natal, 1862, wmk. Star, imperf., 3d., blue, a fine unused block of 20	20	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, cut a little close	50	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-ver.,* close top and bottom	26	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* thinned	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, apparently *	20	0	0
Ditto, 1s., purple *	19	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., orange, cut round	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 c., green, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, ditto	6	0	0
Peru, ½ peso, rose-red, on piece	7	0	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney Views, 1d., carmine-red on yellowish, Plate 1, a pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, on laid, Plate 2, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on greyish, pair	8	0	0
New Zealand, pelure paper, 2d., lilac-blue,* no gum	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green,* ditto	13	0	0
South Australia, 1856–9, imperf., Colonial print, 1d., yellow-green, pair	3	3	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow, a pair, unused, with gum, and very fine, but roulettes at top and bottom are somewhat clipped	20	0	0
Ditto, 1867–70, perf. × roulette, 6d., Prussian blue,* mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., blue on yellow.	5	17	6
Ditto, 1870–1, 10 × 11½, 6d., Prussian blue, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, 1902, perf. 11½, 8d., blue, "Eignt"	13	10	0
Victoria, 1857–63, no wmk., perf. 12, 1d., yellow-green, an unused vertical pair	13	10	0
Ditto, 1860, laid paper, 3d., deep blue, unused and fine, with part gum, a little browned	16	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 1st issue, 1s., grey-brown, rouletted, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., gold-bronze	6	0	0
Ditto, 1879, 2d., mauve, error,* no gum	14	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.
Sale of 21 and 22 March, 1907.

Great Britain, 1883, Anchor, 10s.,* but perforated with initials	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, and Cross, 10s., grey-green	2	8	0
Ceylon, King's Head, single wmk., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 6 c., 12 c., 15 c., 25 c., 30 c., 75 c., 1 r. 50 c., and 2 r. 25 c., a block of 4 of each, showing control No.	7	5	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue, cut into	2	0	0
Southern Nigeria, single wmk., 5s., block of 4, mint	2	6	0
Zanzibar, 2½ a., green, error, "ZANIBAR," mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 6 a., bistre, ditto, ditto*	2	6	0
St. Lucia, 1d. on 4d., brown, inverted surcharge	2	4	0

* * *

Sale of 4 and 5 April, 1907.

Great Britain, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	2	2	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d.	2	0	0
Cyprus, 30 paras on 1d., red, Plate No. 220, error, twice surcharged, once inverted, used	2	10	0
Ceylon, 9d., imperf., heavy obliteration	2	2	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, perforated, clean cut	3	15	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d., rose, rough perf.,* also used	2	2	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto,* off centre	3	5	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose	2	7	6
Ditto, 5 c. on 15 c., olive-green, "Revenue" omitted	2	0	0
India, 1856-64, 2 a., yellow-green*	2	4	0
Ditto, Service, 4 annas, Gibbons' 517	3	5	0
Jhind, 1st issue, 8 a., dull mauve,	2	6	0
Labuan, 12 c., carmine, C A, sideways*	3	15	0
Ditto, "8" on 12 c., carmine	2	4	0
Perak, 1st issue, overprinted with Crescent, Star, and "P" in an oval, 2 c., brown	2	0	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, surcharged on stamps of Great Britain, ½ a. on 1d., 1 a. on 2d., and 4 a. on 5d., all mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1891, provisional, surcharged in MS., ½ Anna (A.B.) on 2 a., vermilion	2	10	0
Ditto, 1895, on Company's stamps, the set of 16 complete, including provisional (10 with the 3, 4, and 5 rupees unused)	7	17	

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Somaliland, 1st issue, 3 rupees, brown and green, error, overprint inverted, in mint state with margin	4	12	6
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1896, "One Penny" on 3d., ditto	2	8	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., red, pinhole	2	16	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, on entire	2	2	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto	2	14	0
Griqualand, the collection of 92 stamps, in which practically all the stamps of the first printing on the six different values are complete, of which 11 are unused, the second printing is represented by 21 varieties, and the later issues include double and inverted overprints	11	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	3	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue	4	7	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., medium state of plate	4	4	0
Natal, 1st issue, 6d., green, on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., blue, cut to shape	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff, 21 × 28mm., on piece	2	14	0
Ditto, 1869, Postage 12¾mm., 1s., green	3	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d., on 2s., Type A, mint	2	14	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, creased	3	5	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 6d., ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto, cut close	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, no margins	5	15	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, small margins	6	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	10	10	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., grapes	2	0	0
Ditto, $1, green, 1888-9, mint	2	5	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green, thinned at back	2	4	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star*	6	12	6
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., on piece	2	4	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d.	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho, medium state	2	4	0
Ditto, set of 7, "O S," mint	5	0	0
Turk's Islands, 2½ on 1s., blue, Type 2, ditto	9	5	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, ditto, 16*	3	0	0
Fiji, 2d., in black on 3d., green, gothic V.R.	2	10	0
Ditto, 2d., ditto, on 6d., rose, ditto	3	12	6
New South Wales, laureated, 2d., "WAEES"	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., thick paper, 6d., brown, serrated perf., thinned	3	7	6
Tasmania, 1892-9, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	0	0
Victoria, 1858-61, 2s., green, rouletted two sides	2	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 14 and 15 March, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown, with Valparaiso postmark	2	6	0
Russian Levant, 1860, 6 kop., unused, small nick at bottom	2	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 2 kop., brown and blue, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 20 kop., blue and red, used	5	10	0
Ditto, two copies of same on piece of entire	8	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown	7	5	0
British Somaliland, Queen, O.H.M.S., ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee; Service, Queen, 1 rupee, King, 8a.; O.H.M.S., King, ½ a., 1. a., 2 a., 8., and the 1 rupee, all mint	6	15	0
Cape, triangulars, 1855, 6d., lilac, mint, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red	3	5	0
Mauritius, 1854, 4d. on 4d. *	2	2	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single, £1, violet	2	15	0
British Guaina, 1860–75, 1 c., brown, thin paper, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, ditto	2	18	0
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, green, ditto	2	2	0
Canada, 12d., black, repaired	8	0	0
St. Kitts, 1882, C A, 4d., blue, mint	2	6	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perf., 6d., green, mint	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, pair	2	10	0
South Australia, £10, bronze, mint	4	15	0
Collections, 4860, £33; and 2222.	29	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO

Sale of 9 and 11 March, 1907.

Ceylon, King, single C A, R1.50 and R2.25, mint	1	11	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 kop., blue and red, S. G. 6	1	13	0
Zanzibar, 1904, S. G. Nos. 205–9, blocks of 4, mint	2	5	0
British Somaliland, 1905, King, "O.H.MS." 8 a., no stop after "M," mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 a., single C A, no stop after "M"	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., block of 4, mint	9	9	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue, retouched plate, cut close	1	3	0
Cyprus, King, single C A, 6, 9, 18, and 45 p., mint	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1903, complete set, in mint blocks of 4 of each	11	11	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Morocco Agencies, King, single C A, 50 c., block of 4, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto. 50 c. and 2 p., blocks of 4 each, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto,. ditto, 50 c., 1 p., and 2 p., ditto, ditto	4	10	0
New South Wales, 1860, no wmk., perf. 12½, registered, 6d., mint	2	15	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½ on half 1d., bright blue	1	8	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., first printing, 6d., bright carmine, block of 9, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lilac, "I." omitted, S. G. No. 130*	1	4	0
South Australia, 1902, £1, blue, S. G. No. 303, mint	1	18	0
Transvaal, 1879, 1d. in red on 6d., S. G. No. 292	1	6	0

* * *

Sale of 16 March, 1907.

Cape, woodblock, 1d., brick-red	2	2	0
Great Britain "O. W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d.	1	18	0
India, Postal Fiscal, S. G. No. 516, mint	1	15	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., pair on piece	1	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., on original	1	12	0
Niger Coast, 1d. on half of 2d., mint	1	12	0
St. Lucia, 1s., orange, S. G. No. 29, mint	1	9	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales	2	10	0
Tonga, 1d. to 1s., "C. F. B." *	2	0	0
Trinidad, 5s., "O S," mint	1	13	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr.	1	4	0

* * *

Sale of 23 and 25 March, 1907.

Natal, officials, set complete, mint	6	0	0
Morocco Agencies, King, single C A, 50 c. and 2 p., sheets of 42 of each, mint	27	0	0
Great Britain, 1855, Small Garter, on blue, 4d., pale carmine,* creased	3	15	0
Ditto, Army Official, Type 2, 6d., lilac	1	8	0
Hong Kong, C C, 18 c., lilac *	1	10	0
Italy (Eritrea), 1903, 1 c., brown, overprint inverted, block of 4	1	4	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., red	1	18	0
Oldenburg, 1861, 2 gr., red *	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., yellow *	1	8	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales	2	4	0
Transvaal, 6d., blue on rose, Gibbons' 190*	1	18	0
Ditto, 1d., bright red, ditto, 114	1	13	0
Ditto, 1d., ditto, ditto, 155	2	5	0
Ditto, 3d., deep lilac, ditto, 160, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 6d., blue, ditto, 170	2	10	0
Ditto, 3d., lilac, ditto, 104	2	2	0
United States, 1890–3, 2 c., carmine-lake, on laid	3	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVI. MAY, 1907. No. 185.

The Reward of Virtue.

AT a comparatively early period in the seventies, when we were being gradually absorbed into the vortex of active Philatelic life, we became conscious that the leading Philatelists of that day shared their enthusiasm and interest very largely between two important groups of stamps—those of Europe and those of the British Colonies. It was recognized that the securing of the former in fine unused condition presented in many cases as much or more difficulty than the latter. The formation of a fine European collection was in fact, from the earliest days, held to be one of the most desirable of philatelic objects, and the stamps themselves hold a very high place in the esteem of all the pioneers of Philately. The old order however changeth, and a new school of later years has sprung up "who knew not these," who hankered but after the issues of our Colonial Empire, and despised what were after all "only Europeans." Despite a few notable exceptions to the contrary, the great bulk of collectors in this country favoured their own Colonial stamps, and the dealers—notably one great firm—a few years since made the great mistake of imagining that a temporary slackness in demand for European stamps *in this country* indicated a fall in value of from 20 to 40 per cent in a standard catalogue. The issue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue with these reductions in price soon pricked the bubble. The quotations for the lowered prices were eagerly sought, and the result was a speedy depletion of stocks on this side of the Channel and their removal across that unstable body of water.

The facts are—(1) that the European stamps are and have formed the staple demand of the collector on the Continent and outside this country; (2) that the number of these collectors is legion; (3) that their confidence in the European issues is unbounded; (4) that the enormous demand has made these stamps continuously scarcer; and (5) that having regard to the remarkable purity and genuineness of the European stamps this confidence and this demand are ever increasing and permanent features.

That no real fall in the value of European stamps ever took place was abundantly proved by the unaltered catalogues of the leading continental firms, supported by the demand for the stamps. It has, however, remained for the Le Roy d'Etiolles sale to give the last blow to this fiction. If the remarkable quantity of stamps disposed of by M. Bernichon in the nine separate auction sales in Paris has astonished the world, the still more remarkable high level of prices attained has caused an even greater sensation. The English and French Colonial stamps both obtained, as was to be expected from their numerous supporters, solid and substantial prices, but it was hardly anticipated, in some quarters, that the European stamps would reach the same high level.

The final sales of the European sections have, however, now been held, and the results are such as even the most sanguine collector of these fine old issues could hardly have expected. The German and Italian States, the Swiss, French, Roumanian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Finnish, Russian, and the stamps of many other countries not only changed hands at full (continental) catalogue prices, but in many cases enormously exceeded them, and the effect of this sale will inevitably be to place the European stamps among the consols of Philately. This is a result that is eminently satisfactory, as it will encourage that enormous class of collectors who affect the stamps of Europe, and it deservedly sets the seal of approbation upon a group of stamps that, for variety and interest, are second to none, and that, for purity of issue and freedom from speculative taint, are certainly the first in the world of Philately.

The Two Shillings Stamps (1854 and 1864) of Victoria.

BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON 1 NOVEMBER, 1906.



NO one who has given any attention to the stamps of Australia and New Zealand will disagree with the statement that there is less known about the stamps of Victoria than those of almost any other British colony. For this reason they are all the more interesting to collect and study.

For a long time it has been known that the first 6d. and 2s. stamps, as well as the "TOO LATE" and "REGISTERED," were engraved separately, by hand, on blocks of boxwood, so that there are different types which can be plated by means of overlapping pairs, in the same way as the Sydney Views and others.

It is not perhaps so well known that the 6d. has what appear to be secret marks (probably as a safeguard against forgery), consisting of the letters "G P O" in the lined background near the neck of the portrait of the Queen, "G P" being in front of and "O" behind the neck. These letters do not appear on the 2s., but the first printing of this value has another peculiarity. The unwatermarked paper which was used for it was first printed all

over with rectangular shaped patches of yellow of the same size as the stamps, and quite solid with the exception of a space to fit the words "TWO SHILLINGS," and an irregular shaped hole in the centre where the head of the Queen appeared. You will see an almost complete sheet of this paper in the collection. Sometimes the coloured portion does not quite coincide with the impression of the stamp, and in such cases you can see a part of the yellow colour beyond.

On this occasion the 2s. value will be dealt with. As far as I know, Mr. M. P. Castle is the only other collector who has made any attempt to sort out the types, but he was not so fortunate as I have been in finding pairs. The great scarcity of pairs and strips has made the task a very long one, and I have been seven years getting the necessary number together.

In April, 1854, the Government of Victoria asked for tenders for "a 'TWO SHILLING' Postage Stamp Plate, and a supply of 1,000,000, impressions therefrom" (*Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 80, article by Mr. David Hill). Three tenders were received, namely—from Mr. Samuel Calvert, from Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, and from Messrs. Tulloch and Brown. That of Mr. Calvert was accepted, and he undertook to print 200,000 impressions from a plate of fifty, made up of engravings on boxwood. The woodblocks were finished by the 13th July, but, as will be seen later, the plate contained only twenty-five engravings arranged in five rows of five, instead of fifty as specified in the contract. The stamps were on sale by the 25th August, 1854 (not 1858, as given in some catalogues).

This value was not much used, and by the end of 1858 only 102,750 had been issued. These were probably all imperforate, with the exception of a few rouletted with a single wheel by Calvert himself in 1857. As the stock was considered too large, about 654,000 were destroyed, and the remainder, about 243,250, were probably perforated "12" early in 1859, and issued between then and 1864. (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VI, p. 131, article by Mr. David Hill). Towards the end of 1864 a fresh supply was required, and Mr. F. W. Robinson, the Government printer, made up a new plate, but of a different shape. There were thirty impressions in two panes of fifteen, made up partly from Calvert's woodblocks and partly from electrotypes.

Although I was able to complete the plating of the 2s., blue, long before the 2s., green, it is better to deal with the latter first, as it is the earlier printing. The 2s., blue, had been plated chiefly by means of the flaws and defects of the blocks, but this method was not possible with the 2s, green. Probably most of these flaws had been caused during the ten years the blocks were out of use. Under these circumstances a new method had to be adopted for the 2s., green, and the peculiarities in the engraving of each type had to be studied. I soon found that instead of fifty there were only twenty-five types, arranged in five rows of five. You will see from the sheet of the paper used for this stamp, that two impressions from the plate had to be printed side by side and as close together as possible, in order to fit in with the yellow patches, and this arrangement is confirmed by several pairs which join up the two panes in the reconstructed sheet of fifty.

For a long time, in fact up till early last year, it seemed quite hopeless ever to complete the plate of the 2s., green. I had got together a number of

horizontal pairs and several strips of three and four, but had never seen a single vertical pair. You all have heard, most likely, the tale of the existence in Australia of a frame containing half a sheet of the 6d., orange, "beaded oval." Mr. C. B. Donne told me when in Melbourne last year that there was a frame with stamps in the Public Library, and after a good deal of trouble it was found in the vaults. The frame contained an old Post Office notice surrounded with a design made up of the stamps current in the year 1862, among others the 2d. "Emblems," perforated, the 3d., blue, and 6d., black, "beaded oval," the "1s." octagonal, the 1d. "netted corners," and the 2s., green, perforated. By good luck there was a vertical strip of five of the latter, as well as a horizontal strip of three. After a little explanation the Librarian, with the consent of the Council, very kindly gave permission for a photograph of this portion of the frame to be taken, and with the help of this it was possible to place the horizontal rows in the correct order.

As is always the case, there were many disappointments before the positions of all the types were fixed. I spent nearly two hours one day examining the unused strip of three in the Tapling collection, and nearly went blind in the attempt to identify the types. On returning home I found a strip of three sent by my friend, Mr. Lane Joynt, which proved to contain the same three types!

Next with regard to the second printing—the 2s., blue, on green paper, watermarked "2." As has been before mentioned, more than half, in fact nearly two-thirds of the first printing had been destroyed, and towards the end of 1864 a fresh supply was required. Accordingly Mr. F. W. Robinson, the Government printer, made up a new plate, but instead of the former arrangement—twenty-five impressions in five rows of five—the new plate was in two panes of fifteen, each pane consisting of five rows of three (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VI, p. 132). Mr. David Hill wrote in March, 1903, that he had been informed that this plate was made up partly of Calvert's woodblocks and partly of electrotypes, and that the left pane and the lower two rows of the right pane were woodblocks, while the upper three rows of the right pane were electros. This mixture of woodblocks with electrotypes was the cause of a great deal of extra work, as it meant that besides sorting out the different types it was necessary to distinguish between the woodblock and electro of the same type. However, I finally made out that there were eighteen different woodblocks and twelve electros, instead of twenty-one woodblocks and nine electros. In the case of the right-hand pane, the top row alone contains woodblocks, while the remaining four rows are electros, and these latter form a block of twelve which are from an electro of the corresponding block in the left pane.

Fortunately in every case it is possible to distinguish between the woodblock and the electro of the same type, as there is always a flaw of some kind in the latter which does not occur in the former. In certain cases the electros have breaks in the outer lines at the sides, and spots of colour on the margins. I could think of no explanation of this until after the plating was completed. The origin of these defects was then evident. In order to have a level and solid plate to print from, the electros had to be mounted on a block of some kind to make them the same height as the woodblocks,

and the heads of the nails or screws used to fasten them down damaged the outlines of the adjacent stamps. These marks appear on and between the stamps of the upper and lower rows of the block of twelve, which is just what might be expected.

Having completed the plating of both stamps, it was most interesting to compare the arrangement of the types in the two plates, and this was purposely not done until they were quite finished. The left-hand pane of the blue stamp, which consists entirely of woodblocks, is with one exception exactly the same, both as regards the types and their order among themselves, as the three right-hand vertical rows of the 2s., green. No. 22 of the latter instead of No. 23, probably as the latter was not in such good condition, was used for the left-hand bottom corner stamp of the 2s., blue, plate.

The three other woodblocks of the latter plate, namely, the top row of the right-hand pane, are Nos. 2, 16, 17 on the 2s., green, plate respectively.

The paper for the 2s., blue, was supplied by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and was watermarked 2, there being 120 watermarks on the sheet in ten rows of twelve, divided into four panes; so that each sheet of paper received four impressions from the block of thirty stamps. The paper was cut in two before printing, and each half sheet was again cut in two after printing. Specimens are sometimes found with apparently no watermark, but the paper is otherwise the same, and the absence of the watermark is due to carelessness in placing the sheet in the press, with the result that some of the impressions come between or outside the watermarks. These stamps were at first perforated 11½, 12, and afterwards 12½, 13, by a machine which came into use towards the end of 1864. The former perforation is very much the scarcer.

There are, perhaps, three noticeable "plate" varieties, due, as is usually the case, to want of care on the part of the engraver.

(1) Unfinished loops in the upper corners. No. 9 on the 2s., green, and Nos. 8 and 11 on the 2s., blue, plate.

(2) "P." for "R" in the lower right-hand corner. No. 14 on the 2s., green, and Nos. 14 and 17 on the 2s., blue, plate.

(3) Comma "," in front of the word "FLORIN." No. 19 on the 2s., green, and Nos. 20 and 23 on the 2s., blue, plate.

There are also several marked varieties due to injuries to the woodblocks and electros; but these defects do not often appear on the green stamps, though in one or two cases, such as the damaged "ONE," No. 15 on the 2s., green, and No. 15 and 18 on the 2s., blue, plate, this damage was done during the printing of the green stamp.

In conclusion, I should like to express my sincere thanks to the many collectors and dealers who have lent specimens from their collections, and have helped to get the stamps together.

Note.—For this article the plate of the 2s., blue, only has been reproduced. At present all the types of the 2s., green, has not been found in an unused condition.

PECULIARITIES OF THE TYPES OF THE 2S., BLUE ON GREEN.

There are many other variations peculiar to each type, which occur chiefly in the bands of hair across the face, and the scroll-work at the four corners.

The stamps are numbered from left to right, beginning from the top left-hand corner. The small inner loops at either end of the word "VICTORIA" in the upper label will be called the "left" and "right loop" respectively.

No. 1 (woodblock). The right loop is not closed, and there is a white spot between "A" and "M" of "STAMP."

No. 2 (woodblock). The right loop is not closed, and there is a thin short white line between the "O" of "POSTAGE" and chin.

No. 3 (woodblock). There is a large and a small white spot in the background just in front of the point of the neck; a small white spot in the background above the head and under the "C" of "VICTORIA"; and a vertical break in the scroll work extending up to the "O" of "FLORIN" in the upper right-hand corner. In most copies of this type a portion of the design has been cut off from the upper part of the right-hand side, so that the top of the stamp is narrower than the bottom.

No. 4 (woodblock). The upper left-hand corner of the block appears to have been cracked, and there is a small white spot in the background just above the "O" of "TWO."

No. 5 (woodblock). The *outer* right loop is not closed, and there is a white spot just under the "G" of "POSTAGE." The lower left corner of the outer frame of the stamp is rounded off.

No. 6 (woodblock). The right loop is not closed; there is a short white line, like a hair, starting from the chin, and a small white spot in the background behind the neck just below the hair. There is a break across the lower part of the left leg of the "A" of "STAMP." (This does not come out well in the illustration.)

No. 7 (woodblock). There is a slight indentation in the outer frame under the last "S" of "SHILLINGS" and generally a small white spot just under the "GS" of that word.

No. 8 (woodblock). Neither of the loops are closed, and there is a white spot in the background under the nose.

No. 9 (woodblock). The right loop is not closed, and there is a small white line over the third pearl above the "HI" of "SHILLINGS."

No. 10 (electro of No. 7). The same peculiarities as the corresponding woodblock, and in addition a white line or break across the outer frame at the lower left corner, and a mark (part of a screw head) in the right-hand margin about 3 mm. from the top of the stamp. (In the illustration the former distinguishing mark has been almost entirely removed by the perforating machine, but in every case either one or the other is visible.)

No. 11 (electro of No. 8). The same peculiarities as the corresponding woodblock and a break in the frame 3 mm. from the top in the right-hand side.

No. 12 (electro of No. 9). There is the same white mark above the third pearl as in the woodblock, but the whole of the upper right-hand corner of the design has been damaged including the loop, the "A" of "VICTORIA" and the scroll work.

No. 13 (woodblock). The curved ornament in front of the word "FLORIN" in the upper right-hand corner is very broad; the centre pearl, above the "I" of "SHILLINGS" is very minute, and the small "R" above the "S" of "SHILLINGS" is vertical.

No. 14 (woodblock). There is a white spot in the background behind the neck and parallel with the "P" of "STAMP." The small "R" above the "S" of "SHILLINGS" is really "P."

No. 15 (woodblock). The lower parts of the letters of the word "ONE" in the upper left corner have disappeared.

No. 16 (electro of No. 13). Similar to the corresponding woodblock, but the top of the "A" of "STAMP" has been damaged and broken off.

No. 17 (electro of No. 14). Similar to the corresponding woodblock, with the addition of a white line extending from just above the ear to the curved ornament in front of the word "FLORIN."

No. 18 (electro of No. 15). Similar to the corresponding woodblock, but the lower right-hand corner of the frame has been damaged, and there is a nick in the outer line just above the last "S" of "SHILLINGS."

No. 19 (woodblock). The right loop is not closed, and is more like a hook. There is a small white spot just above the third pearl over the "HI" of "SHILLINGS," and sometimes a white line in the background above the third and fourth pearls.

No. 20 (woodblock). The left-hand loop appears to be flatter than usual, and the curved ornament in front of the word "FLORIN" is unevenly engraved, so that it is rather like a comma. There is sometimes an indentation in the outside of the frame under the "TW" of "TWO."

No. 21 (woodblock). There is a white spot between the upper and lower limbs of the "G" of "POSTAGE," so that the opening sometimes appears closed up, and there is a coloured dot in the centre of the first pearl above the "SH" of "SHILLINGS."

No. 22 (electro of No. 19). The same peculiarities as the corresponding woodblock, but the right-hand top corner of the frame is damaged.

No. 23 (electro of No. 20). The same peculiarities as the corresponding woodblock, but there is a nick in the frame at the lower left corner and another above the loop in the left upper corner.

No. 24 (electro of No. 21). The same peculiarities as the corresponding woodblock, but the right-hand arm of the "T" of "POSTAGE" is damaged; there is a white mark in the top part of the frame at the right-hand corner; the left-hand top corner is sometimes rounded off, and there is sometimes a blotch in the background above the "S" of "STAMP."

No. 25 (woodblock). The short horizontal curved line under the "IC" of "VICTORIA" is curled up at both ends. There is generally an extra coloured line on the margin on the left-hand side of the stamp, and the lower line of the frame is very heavily printed. (This is a feature of all the stamps of the bottom row.)

No. 26 (woodblock). There are no white dots under the word "ONE" above the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 27 (woodblock). There is a white spot in the line of the frame about 6 mm. from the top of the stamp on the right-hand side, and there is sometimes a curved white flaw extending from the "P" of "STAMP" nearly down to the small "R" above the last "S" of "SHILLINGS."

No. 28 (electro of No. 25). The same peculiarities as the corresponding woodblock, but there is a break in the outer frame, caused by a screw head, just below the "P" of "STAMP."

No. 29 (electro of No. 26). The same peculiarities as the corresponding woodblock, but the lower parts of the outer frame of the stamp on both sides are damaged by the screw heads.

No. 30 (electro of No. 27). There is the same white spot in the frame on the right-hand side as in the woodblock, but this part of the stamp is so heavily printed that the spot is often blotted out. The lower right-hand corner is always very much blurred, and the last "S" of "SHILLINGS" is often not visible. The outline on the left-hand side near the "P" of "POSTAGE" is broken.

The Formation of an Official Reference Collection of the Royal Philatelic Society.



IN the December number of the *London Philatelist*, among other possible or probable steps to be taken consequent upon the grant of the new title to the London Society, we adumbrated the formation of a Collection of Stamps for the purposes of reference of its members. We are now privileged to announce that this important departure has been decided upon, and that active steps will at once be taken to lay the foundation of what will undoubtedly at some distant date form the most important and valuable asset of the Royal Philatelic Society.

This matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the Council held on 17 January, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and report to the Council, and this Committee has now presented its report, which has been adopted. The recommendation was that the formation of a Reference Collection was eminently desirable, and that it should consist of stamps, reprints, forgeries, proofs, essays, photographs, and other objects of value for reference purposes. The Sub-Committee further advised (*inter alia*) that Philatelists generally and the trade be invited to make donations of stamps, that a sum of money should be voted out of the Society's funds, and that all gifts should be acknowledged in the *London Philatelist*.

A permanent Sub-Committee has now been appointed, consisting of Messrs. M. P. Castle, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, and H. R. Oldfield, the



Two Shillings. Blue on green paper; 1864. Left-hand pane, all wood blocks. Right-hand pane, top row wood blocks; lower four rows, electros of corresponding stamps in left pane.

latter gentleman acting as hon. secretary, and the Committee has entered upon its labours.

The greatest danger that threatens Philately is that of forgeries, and it is only by increasing the facilities for comparison and examination that this danger can be safely coped with. The formation of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, a precedent since followed by other societies, has greatly assisted in the battle against the forgers, but the experience gained by members of these bodies is that their task is becoming increasingly difficult, and without ample means of comparison with other stamps, forgeries, reprints, and photographs would be absolutely impossible.

The Expert Committee of the Royal Society have been very fortunate in having hitherto at their disposal the vast resources of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Mr. W. H. Peckitt. The former firm, in addition to their large stock, are the possessors of a remarkably fine collection of reprints and forgeries, which have been of the greatest assistance, while the greatest rarities alike from Messrs. Gibbons' and Mr. Peckitt's stocks have been frequently available. These advantages are duly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by the Expert Committee, and—we are convinced—also by all the members of the Royal Philatelic Society. The position of the Royal Society is, however, now that of a permanent and abiding institution, whose duty it is to consider not only the present, but the future. The advantages now enjoyed by the Expert Committee will undoubtedly some day pass away, and the Society of that period would be practically shorn of one of its most important functions and duties. It seems therefore beyond argument that the formation of a really fine and comprehensive Reference Collection which shall be the property of the Society for all time is an imperative duty, demanded alike in the interests of its members and of all other collectors and dealers in this country.

This collection, when made, would form a bulwark against the assaults of the forgers both for purposes of expertising and comparison; and from our own point of view we see no reason why non-members of the Royal Society should not equally share these advantages—subject, of course, to reasonable restrictions. We therefore think the Sub-Committee are well advised in making their appeal for support as wide as possible, and we trust that such a response will be made that the foundation will forthwith be well and truly laid of a collection that will ultimately be of inestimable value to Philately in this country.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Committee have already received promises of support from some leading collectors and dealers, and we hope to be able shortly to publish the first list of the donors and their donations. We should add that all communications as to this Reference Collection should be addressed to Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13 Walbrook, London, E.C.

Philatelic Notes.

ST. VINCENT, 1 sh., SLATE-GREY, OF 1866.

BY E. D. BACON.

It will be seen from the minutes of the Royal Philatelic Society, published in the present number, that at the meeting held on 18 April Mr. R. B. Yardley exhibited a block of four of the above stamps perforated 11 to 12½ on all four sides.

As Mr. Yardley pointed out, the stamp with this variety of perforation was listed in the Society's work on the *Stamps of the West Indies*, published in 1891, but in the year 1895, when Lieut. F. H. Napier and I wrote our *Handbook of the Stamps of St. Vincent*, we were unable to trace a specimen and were led thereby to doubt its existence. Since then the variety has been omitted from all the dealers' catalogues and price lists.

I have examined Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s records again, and I think I can explain in what way the variety occurred.

A reference to the St. Vincent Handbook, Appendix D, shows that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. forwarded the first lot of one shilling stamps to the colony on 28 July, 1866, and this was followed by another parcel on 27 February, 1869. The former consignment consisted of five hundred sheets and the latter of three hundred sheets, and the colour given in the printers' books for both these supplies, as the list shows, is "purple," although as a matter of fact we know the first consisted of the slate-grey stamps and the second contained the one shilling indigo.

I have more than once pointed out that in printing supplies of the early colonial stamps Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. frequently printed more than the exact number of sheets required to complete a particular order, and that these surplus sheets were kept on hand in readiness for any subsequent demand.

Turning next to the perforating book of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. kept by Miss Stewart,* I find the following: "July 17, 1866. 500 sheets, St. Vincent 1s., purple"; "February 18, 1869, 300 sheets, St. Vincent 1s." (No colour given.) These entries show that Miss Stewart only perforated the exact number of sheets required for each of these two consignments.

Now I think what occurred was this. When the supply of the one shilling slate-grey stamps was printed in July, 1866, probably more than five hundred sheets were struck off, but only the five hundred sheets ordered were perforated at that time. When a fresh consignment was wanted in February, 1869, the few sheets left over from 1866 (for there could not have been many) were included with those of the new printing, which was made in indigo. The one shilling indigo is only known perforated 11 to 12½ on all the four sides, and any sheets of the slate-grey stamps perforated at the same time as that lot would naturally have the same perforation.

If my surmise is correct, it accounts in a measure for both the supplies being called "purple" in Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s books, and for the omission of the colour of the second lot by Miss Stewart.

* Vide *Handbook of the Stamps of Grenada*, pp. 21, 22. By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier.

REPRINTING OF THE MODENA STAMPS OF 1859.

WE learn by a circular from M. A. E. Fiecchi, of Milan—a Philatelist well known to many collectors in this country—that "having come into possession of the original steel die which was used for the 1859 issue of Modena, he has made a reprint of the series." These reprints differ from the originals by the paper, which is thicker, and by the inscriptions of value, which are in entirely different type from that of the originals. This has been done, as explained by M. Fiecchi, in order to avoid any possible confusion with the originals. Collectors of Italian stamps have, therefore, nothing to fear, but it is a question at least open to discussion if Philately is at all a gainer by such class of reprints. In the present case it is only the matrix die that has been used—without the inscription of value in the lower label—and it is exactly in this legend with its varieties of printing and orthography, that collectors have always found their interest. In fact, these "re-impressions" can hardly be correctly deemed reprints, as the stamp as issued is only partially reproduced. We can but wonder that the Italian Government should permit such a thing being done; in our opinion, a die that has once served for postal purposes should be the inalienable property of the issuing Government. In the present case the dies have fallen into honourable hands and no harm will accrue, but it might have been easily otherwise.

We should add that the series is to be obtained exclusively from M. E. Constantino, 22 Corso Vittoria Emanuele, Milan, at 1s. per single series or in much reduced prices per thousand sets.

Occasional Notes.

THE DINNER OF THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THIS important social event will be held on 4 June, and, as on former occasions, will present features of exceptional interest. We are informed that the attendance will be a large one, including that of several distinguished guests. Early application for tickets is therefore requisite—to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

INCORRIGIBLE NEW ZEALAND.

THIS epithet is none of our invention, but the title to an article dealing with the recent New Zealand Exhibition series of stamps that appeared in a recent number of the *Australian Philatelist*. We have on previous occasions expressed our views upon the curious uses to which the New Zealand authorities devote their postal issues, and there is no need to emphasize our former criticisms, which, as will be seen from the following quotation, are more than borne out by local opinion in Australia:—

"Time after time we have felt it necessary to take the New Zealand postal authorities to task for their pettifogging methods, but we think the last is the most flagrant of all.

"When an Exhibition Commemoration series was mooted we questioned the wisdom of such a procedure. We were led to believe that the stamps would be on sale at all the post offices in New Zealand during the continuance of the Exhibition, viz. from November to April—five months. We now learn that the issue was limited to 300,000 of each value; that the stamps could only be purchased at the Exhibition; that no one could purchase more than five shillings' worth at a time; that the supply of ½d. and 1d. values is sold out, and that the authorities do not intend to print any more. What amazed us most of all is that the Berne Postal Bureau sanctioned their use at all. We were informed *sub rosa* about six months ago that the issue was to be limited to 500,000 of each value, but we scouted the idea and never thought anything more about it.

"What has Philately come to if collectors allow themselves to be exploited in such fashion? The New Zealand authorities always disclaim any thought of such a procedure, but they do it all the same. Theirs is a short-sighted policy. They may cause a flutter in philatelic circles, but they bring their stamps and their country into contempt.

"New Zealand philatelists are standing very much in their own light in not protesting more vigorously, and in not using their influence in an endeavour to induce the postal authorities to mend their ways."

THE PROPOSED UNIFORM AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

THIS long-anticipated desideratum—at least on the part of collectors—would seem to have been advanced a step by the announcement made in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* to the following effect:—

"A board of postal experts is to investigate the matter of providing a uniform stamp for the Commonwealth. Consideration will also be given to the subject at the conference of State Deputies. Though Mr. Chapman is hopeful that a solution may be found, he recognizes the serious obstacles created by the book-keeping sections of the Constitution. If there was but one stamp struck on an average basis, some States would lose. Another difficulty is that the Postal Union provides colours for different values. A suggestion that has been offered is that the stamps should be uniform, except that a space should be reserved for the name of each State. . . .

"It has been arranged by the Postmaster-General that when the conference of States Deputies meets in Melbourne next month it shall deal with the practicability of issuing uniform stamps throughout Australasia. The book-keeping system has blocked the reform hitherto."

Chaos has so long reigned supreme in the Australian issues that it will be welcome news indeed to hear that Australia is to have one set of stamps for the whole continent! We trust that the dignity of such an important issue will be considered, and that "pink terraces," kangaroos, emus, and other "wildfowl" will be conspicuous by their absence. The portrait of His Gracious Majesty engraved on steel, and not overburdened with inscriptions, would constitute a handsome and acceptable design to all collectors in this country.

The term "book-keeping system" referred to in the foregoing paragraph is lucidly explained by the *Australian Philatelist* in its April number, whose explanation we adopt with due acknowledgments:—

"Each State Post Office keeps its own accounts, as before Federation, taking credit for its income and debiting itself with expenditure incurred; any balance remaining over goes into the Commonwealth exchequer. According to the 'Braddon' clause of the Federal Constitution, the Commonwealth Government must return to each State three-fourths of the moneys received from it. This clause was to remain in force for five years, or until some other method had been devised after that period of apportioning the revenue equitably, but up to the present the difficulties in the way have not been overcome. It will be seen, therefore, that if stamps purchased say in New South Wales were sent over to Victoria in payment of an account (which could be done if the stamps were uniform) and used on letters there, New South Wales postal revenue would benefit to the detriment of Victoria, and so on with the other States. We fancy, however, that this practice would benefit the smaller States rather than the larger ones, which could easily afford to lose the small amount that would be affected thereby. It must come some day, and the authorities may as well open their eyes to the fact."

SUSPENSION OF THE "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY."

IT is with much regret that we have read the announcement made by its publishers that this well-known journal is to be discontinued. The *American Journal of Philately* has had a long and honoured career: its pages have been always occupied by articles of sound philatelic merit—never marred by personalities; it has been edited and contributed to by some of the very ablest of American philatelic writers; and its discontinuance leaves a void that will not be easily filled. It will, indeed, not be to the credit of the large number of American collectors if this "aching void" is left unfilled, and in a country where one association alone can boast over a thousand members it will assuredly be a stigma on American Philately if it cannot support and maintain one first-class journal. *Mekeel's Weekly* makes the following generous comments upon its contemporary's decease:—

"The *American Journal of Philately* has suspended publication. The December number just at hand contains an announcement from its publishers stating that this step has been decided upon because of inability to give the journal the attention that it needs and lack of interest in the literary field that has been cultivated. We regret very much that we are compelled to make this announcement. For many years the journal has been a welcome visitor, and its passing will remove another of our American philatelic publications which are at the present time altogether too few. The publishers expect that the *Monthly Circular* will offer a satisfactory means of keeping thoroughly in touch with their customers, which renders the publication of the journal all the more unnecessary."

DEATH OF DR. SEYMOUR BURROWES.

WE have to record with great regret the sudden and unlooked-for decease of Mr. W. Seymour Burrowes, M.R.C.S., J.P., which occurred at Brighton on May 8th. Dr. Burrowes was the son of the late Sir J. Cordy Burrowes, whose name was so long associated with public life in Brighton, and following in his father's footsteps, held a prominent position in his native town, and his unexpected decease will be mourned by a large circle of friends. Dr. Seymour Burrowes held the office of Vice-President of the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society during the whole period of its existence, and was one of the most regular and assiduous of attendants. He had been a steady and consistent collector for nearly thirty years, and was the possessor of an extensive general collection in which he had always taken the greatest interest.

THE STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

WE are desired to call attention to the objects of this Association, prominent among which are the following laudable aims:—

"To collect debts for members, and to assist in the recovery of stamps belonging to members from persons wrongfully in possession of them. To assist members in appeals against legal decisions adverse to the general interests of the trade. To give and receive advice respecting, and circulate cautions against, the numerous frauds and deceptions which are continually being perpetrated upon stamp dealers and collectors, and to concert and promote measures for their protection. A black list of defaulters and others who are considered of doubtful character is circulated amongst members at regular intervals. Special warnings are also sent out when necessary. To take notice, and action if deemed necessary, in the event of the trade being misrepresented in the public press or elsewhere, and generally to deal with any subject affecting the general interests of the trade." Application for full information is invited to the Secretary, Mr. J. S. S. Telfer, at the registered offices of the Association, 63, 64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

THE LEICESTER PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have pleasure in announcing that, under the auspices of the Leicester Philatelic Society, an exhibition of stamps will be held in that town on November 1st and 2nd. We shall give further particulars in our next issue, but meanwhile all particulars will be forwarded to intending exhibitors on application to the Secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14 Church Avenue, Glenfield Road, Leicester.

Reviews.

THE LOOSE-LEAF POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

THERE are numerous albums already in the field whose principal feature consists of movable leaves, several of which have been commented upon in these columns. We have, however, now another competitor in the field, which embraces this feature on an entirely new system. This album is the production of Messrs. John Walker and Co., Limited, of Farringdon House, Warwick Lane, E.C., a firm largely engaged in the production of all classes of commercial books, but which has not hitherto been associated with philatelic albums. Although new-comers, Messrs. Walker and Co. will be found to be serious competitors in the field, as their Loose-leaf Albums are remarkably simple in their construction, and are hence admirably adapted to the requirements of collectors.

The principle of Messrs. Walker's "Loose-leaf" system consists of three steel rings fastened on to a metal plate at the back of the album, which rings



are, by the action of a lever, detachable in the centre, leaving the page open where it is required to be removed. The illustrations given herewith will more readily enable our readers to understand this novel and ingenious system. The action of the lever is at once instantaneous and absolutely simple either for opening or closing the book, and in our opinion as regards this point Messrs. Walker's system is simpler and quicker than any removable-leaved album we have yet seen. The only possible point to be urged against it is that the steel rings are rather prominent to the eye; but they are not unsightly, and their users would probably, after a short time, not even notice this novel feature. We have thoroughly tested the working of these albums, and we can conscientiously affirm that for simplicity of action in the removal of the leaves they are superior to any other that we have ever used.

These albums contain either 50 or 60 leaves with quadrillé background and border in neutral grey, either with or without protection sheets of thin

paper, and they are supplied in three sizes, viz. $7 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; $10 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

The middle size is perhaps the most convenient, though we think that this would be improved by being an inch wider, but doubtless Messrs. Walker will supply the sizes most favoured by collectors. We should add that these albums are substantially bound in half red morocco, are throughout of excellent workmanship and finish, and we can confidently recommend them to our readers as thoroughly practical, simple, and convenient albums for postage stamps.

GERMAN COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.*

The German collector cannot complain that his Government in extending its colonial empire has been unmindful of the claims of Philatelists, for the evidence of Messrs. Senf's excellent catalogue of these stamps is entirely the other way. The German colonies are all of modern origin—within two decades—and are not yet of an imposing character as regards their volume of trade or population, but they have managed to issue enough stamps to fill a fifty-page catalogue of double columns. The modern collector of Germany and its colonies has therefore already quite enough to employ his philatelic energies, and in view of the complexity of some of the surcharges in some issues, the reprints in others, and the study of the obliterations, a carefully compiled handbook should be of great service to the collector. All these points have been thoroughly marshalled into order under Messrs. Senf's experienced hand, with the result that the collector of the German Colonial issues now has a thoroughly reliable and succinct guide to all the issues. Illustrations of all types, surcharges, and postmarks are given, and the work abounds in instructive notes on the various issues.

REPRINTS, BY PAUL OHRT.

We have received from the author, Herr Paul Ohrt, Volume I of his elaborate work on Reprints, from Afghanistan to Hamburg, which we hope to review on a future occasion, when we have thoroughly mastered the contents of so important a book.

* *Special Catalogue of the German Colonial Postage Stamps.* Messrs. Senf Bros., Leipsic, 1907.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Antigua.—We understand from Mr. J. R. Burton that the 2½d., ultramarine and black, Arms type, on single Crown CC paper, has appeared with chalky surface.

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine and black; CC; Arms type; chalk surfaced.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 5d., Postage Due, of the completed type, perf. 12 × 11.

Postage Due.

5d., green; completed type; Crown and "N S W"; perf. 12 × 11.

Bahamas.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 2½d., blue, King's Head, on multiple, first paper.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue; King's Head; multiple; first paper.

British Central Africa.—We read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the 6d. stamp is now printed on the multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

6d., brown-orange and grey; multiple; second paper.

Gibraltar.—The *M.J.* announces the 4s. value on multiple watermarked paper, but does not state whether it is chalky or not.

Adhesive.

4s., lilac and green; multiple wmk.

Gold Coast.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles some novelties on multiple, first paper.

Adhesives.

2½d., ultramarine; multiple; first paper.
6d., lilac and violet ,, ,,

Grenada.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the 2s. value on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

2s., green and ultramarine; multiple; second paper.

India.—*Nabha.*—The 12 annas, King's Head, with "Service" overprint, is listed in the *M.J.*

Official. 12 annas, purple on red

Jamaica.—The 5d., Arms type, on multiple, chalky paper, is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

5d., yellow and black; multiple; chalky paper.

New Zealand.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the 1½d., on Cowan paper, perf. 14, is about to be issued, and that the 6d., rose, current type, *but in reduced size*, perf. 14, has appeared.

Adhesives.

1½d., pale chestnut; pictorial; wmk. N Z and Star, perf. 14.
6d., rose; pictorial; reduced size, wmk. N Z and Star, perf. 14.

Northern Nigeria.—The first of the chalkies, the 1d. value, has reached the *M.J.*

Adhesive.

1d., lilac and carmine; multiple; second paper.

Papua.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the ½d. and 1d. values of British New Guinea stamps with the new overprint "Papua."

Adhesives.

½d., green and black.
1d., lake-red and ,,

St. Vincent.—The *Colonial Stamp Market* chronicles the following novelty:—

Adhesive.

Pictorial design, figures of Peace and Justice (inscribed below "Pax et Justitia"). Same size as King's Head stamps, but line-engraved like the Grenada stamps in the De La Rue style.
1d., carmine; wmk. Crown C A; multiple, ordinary paper. Issued 26.4.07.

Mr. H. W. Garrard has kindly sent us a copy of this stamp.

Sierra Leone.—The ½d. value, in all green colour, multiple, first paper, is reported in the *M.C.*

Adhesive.

½d., green; multiple; first paper.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* lists the 2s. 6d., large postage, on the Crown A paper.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., mauve; Crown A paper.

TRINIDAD.—The 1d., carmine, has been chronicled on multiple, chalky paper, and now we hear of it in *Ewen's Weekly* as appearing on the ordinary paper.

Adhesive.

1d., all rose; multiple; first paper

The £1 value has come to hand printed on multiple C A paper.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

£1, green and carmine; multiple wmk.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The 4d. stamp, on Crown A paper, perf. 12½, is noted by the *P.J.G.B.*

Adhesive.

4d., brown; Crown A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—*Italian Post Offices.*—To the set overprinted "La Canea" *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 10 c. of the new type.

Adhesive.

10 c., rose; new design.

DENMARK.—The 25 öre stamp, with portrait of King Frederick VIII, reaches us from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The *M.C.* reports some new stationery.

Adhesive.

25 öre, sepia; wmk. Crown; perf. 12½.

Letter Card.

5 öre, green on white (Frederick VIII).

Post Cards.

5 öre, green on white (Frederick VIII).
10+10 öre, red on buff (Christian IX).

HOLLAND.—The *M.C.* remarks that the centre of the new Postage Due stamp, listed on page 96, should be described as *black* and not red.

HUNGARY.—Another value is added to the set perf. 15, by the *M.J.*

Adhesive.

2 kro., grey-blue; perf. 15.

ICELAND.—A provisional card has reached the *M.C.* It is stated that the original stamp is almost effaced by the overprint, which consists of a solid rectangle of colour, with the numeral "3" left in blank in the centre.

Post Card.

3 aur. on 5 a., green and grey; claret surcharge.

LUXEMBURG.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us specimens of the 12½, 20, and 25 c. values of the new issue; all are perf. 11½×11.

Adhesives.

12½ c., slate-green; no wmk.; perf. 11½×11.
20 c., orange ,, ,,
25 c., blue ,, ,,

MONACO.—The chronicle of some stationery on page 18, the *M.C.* states, is not quite correct; it should be:

Post Card.

10+10 centimes, rose on pale blue.

Letter Card.

10 c., rose on grey.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—An envelope, with a portrait of San Martin, is reported in the *M.C.*

Envelope.

5 centavos, carmine-red on grey.

BRAZIL.—A further assortment of stationery is listed by the *M.C.*

Letter Cards.

200 reis, grey on white.
300 ,, brown-grey on white.

Wrappers.

20 reis, green on yellow.
40 ,, orange on ,,
60 ,, brown on ,,

ECUADOR.—A letter card, with stamp of the type of the 5 centavos adhesive of 1899, is listed by the *M.C.*

Letter Card.

5 centavos, lilac on greenish blue.

MEXICO.—The *M.C.* chronicles some stationery, all on yellowish paper.

Post Cards.

1+1 centavo, lilac.
2 centavos, dark green.
2+2 ,, ,, ,,

Letter Card.

2+2 centavos, dark green.

NICARAGUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 5 c. blue of 1905 surcharged "Vale 20 ɔ" in black vertically, with the "c" inverted. This is probably the stamp chronicled on page 225, vol xv.

Provisional. 20 ɔ on 5 c. blue of 1905.

PERU.—Another value of the new set, the 2 c., is described in *Mekeel's Weekly* as follows:—

The stamp is of large size like the 5 c., the portrait being in a small circle at the top of the stamp. There are figures of value in each corner, the word "CENTAVOS" being printed at the bottom. The bulk of the space

below the portrait is taken by the words "UNION — POSTALE UNIVERSAL — PERU." The portrait is the same as that on the 1 c. value of the twentieth century set of 1901.

Adhesive. 2 c., vermilion and violet.

UNITED STATES.—The new Jamestown stamps, 1 c. and 2 c., are out, and *Mekeel's Weekly* describes them as follows :—

"The stamps are a small oblong like the Pan-American set, though all in one colour. The 1 cent has a portrait of Capt. John Smith, with the usual information as to date of birth and death, while the 2 c. shows the landing of the English at Jamestown in 1607. Both values have 'COMMEMORATIVE SERIES, 1907,' and 'FOUNDING OF JAMESTOWN, 1607,' as a part of the descriptive legends."

Adhesives.

1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.

URUGUAY.—It is reported in the *M.C.* that the current 1 centesimo stamp has had its colour changed from green to blue.

Adhesive.

1 centesimo, blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—The 10 c. stamp has been re-engraved. The most prominent difference between this and the earlier printing is the addition of a little white ball at the end of the straight projections at either end of the curved tablet containing the word "CUBA."

Like the 1 c. and 2 c. re-engraved type, the colour of the new 10 c. stamp is somewhat lighter and brighter than the Bureau print.—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

EGYPT.—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us that the new 4 mill. Postage Due, lately chronicled, is on chalky paper.

MOROCCO.—*German Post Offices.*—The 6 p. 25 c. on 5 marks, on the new watermarked paper, is announced in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

6 p. 25 c. on 5 marks, black and lake; on watermarked paper.

MOZAMBIQUE CO.—To the list of new stamps given on page 98, *Gibbons Weekly* adds the following.

Adhesives.

5 reis, pale orange.
20 ditto, lilac.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1906-7.

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.

E. D. BACON.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).	
T. W. HALL.	T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.	F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES.	R. B. YARDLEY.

The thirteenth meeting of the season 1906-7 (being the second ordinary meeting of the Incorporated Society) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18 April, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford (Vice-President), M. P. Castle, J. C. Sidebotham, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, R. B. Yardley, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, J. Read Burton, A. Cassels, Maurice Jonas, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and the minutes of the meeting held on 4 April, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The Vice-President referred to a letter from Mr. Welfare which appeared in the *London Philatelist* of February, 1907, relative to the South Australian 1s. departmental stamp, surcharged "C.T.," which had been supposed to be a contraction for the words "Commissioners of Titles," and to Mr. Welfare's suggestion that the letters "C.T." were probably an error for "G.T." (Goolwa Tramway), and that if the postmark on any of these stamps was from some place in the neighbourhood of the tramway, this suggestion would probably turn out to be the correct explanation of the letters. The Vice-President produced the specimens of this stamp which were in his own collection, and showed that his copy of the "G.T." error was postmarked "Goolwa," thereby confirming the explanation offered by Mr. Welfare.

Mr. Yardley then showed to the members a block of 4 stamps of the 1s. value of St. Vincent, slate colour, and perforated vertically and horizontally 11½, 12. This variety is mentioned in the Society's work on the

stamps of the West Indies, but no specimen of it was known to Messrs. Bacon and Napier when they wrote the handbook of the stamps of St. Vincent, and they expressed their doubt as to its existence. The block of 4 shown by Mr. Yardley were perforated by the "B" machine of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and were in fine condition and with full gum.

Mr. Castle produced for the inspection of members, three specimens of the old penny, red, stamp of Great Britain, imperforate, lettered respectively "J.A." "J. A." and "S.E." These stamps had been unofficially separated in broad wavy cuts.

Mr. Sidebotham then gave a display of a portion of his collection, including amongst others, the stamps of the following countries, all of which were in fine condition: Argentine, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon (including copies of the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s., imperforate), Austria, Austrian Italy, Levant, Egypt, the old French Colonies, Hamburg, Prussia, Saxony (including a magnificent copy of 3 pfennige, and the ½. n.g., the rare error in blue), Cyprus (including the 1d. red plates 184, 193, and 196), and other British Colonies.

A very hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Castle, who expressed his pleasure at seeing once again a general collection of stamps including a very large number of countries, nearly all the specimens being in very fine condition, and the whole collection displaying great taste and philatelic knowledge. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Fulcher, and carried unanimously. Mr. Sidebotham, in returning thanks, mentioned that his collection stopped at the end of the year 1896, and that it included countries other than those shown, but all the stamps had not yet been arranged.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

THE fourth meeting of the above was held at 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton, on 7 February, the Chairman in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary announced the receipt of donations to the library from the following: Mr. H. Clark, Mr. G. C. Stephens, Mr. J. Ireland, Messrs. Margoschis Bros., Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Messrs. Bright & Son, and the Junior Philatelic Society of London. The Chairman then proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to these gentlemen for their very great kindness in presenting books to the library; this being seconded by the Honorary Secretary and unanimously carried.

The next item on the programme was a discussion on "Albums," which was opened by Mr. J. Ireland, the meeting finally deciding unanimously that Messrs. Whitfield King & Co's. "Paragon" albums were the best and cheapest albums on the market.

The interest and success of the evening was very greatly due to Mr. William A. Streete, who brought a selection of albums and an old book of forgeries which he possessed, but which had not seen daylight for many years, and in which he found a fine 1d. Sydney View, which had been put in there as a forgery. He also showed two very fine old Ceylon forgeries, in which even the Perkins Bacon "Star" watermark had been most faithfully and carefully imitated.

Philatelic Society of India.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday, 8 March, 1907. Mr. Larmour took the chair at 6.15 p.m., and there was a fair attendance of members.

The audited accounts for the year 1906 were presented showing a prosperous financial position.

The subject of a Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Calcutta about the middle of December next was discussed and decided upon, and an Exhibition Committee, consisting of those present, was formed with power to add to their number, Mr. Gordon Jones acting as Secretary.

It was announced that the Society's Indian Handbook is passing through the press, and would be issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., shortly.

The following honorary officers were appointed for the remaining months of 1907:—

Honorary President: Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. President: The Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E., Lahore. Vice-Presidents: The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Mr. Wilmot Corfield, Calcutta; Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge; the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta; and Mr. E. W. Wetherell, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Bangalore. Hon. Secretary: Mr. W. Corfield, 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. Hon. Treasurers: The Punjab Banking Co, Ltd., Lahore. Librarian: Mr. Th. Hoffmann. Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. B. Gordon Jones. Council: The above (*ex-officio*) and Lieut.-Col. W. Barratt, D.S.O., I.C.S., Peshawar; Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Calcutta; Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S., Chanda; Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., Nasik; Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., Calcutta; Professor O. V. Müller, Bombay; and Lieut. A. E. Stewart, Baluchistan.

The Hon. Secretary was directed to call a meeting early in November for the discussion of certain suggested alterations in the constitution of the Society and the election of officers for 1908–9.

Correspondence.

HISTORICAL PHILATELY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I have thought the state of England in the early days of travel might be vividly brought home to philatelists by your printing some of the notices and proclamations *re* robberies of the mails and postbags. These are curious, and would, I believe, interest your readers, and would also, as Major Evans has suggested to me, form a fitting supplement to Lord Crawford's proclamations.

One might be reproduced in old style, perhaps.

Yours truly,
W. V. MORTEN, R.P.S.,
President-Elect Leeds Society.

THE DRIVE, ROUNDHAY, LEEDS,
9 *May*, 1907.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—On reading an account in *Ewen's Weekly* of the difference between the three dies of the 1896 issue of this country (as recorded by Mr. Poole), I at once started an examination of a large number of all the values in this issue, including sheets, panes, and large blocks, and found obvious signs that in the third die the plates had been largely retouched. I was therefore surprised to see in Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* that the editor of that journal does not consider this is so.

I have found the following differences clearly marked in all the stamps I have examined :—

In Dies I and II.	*In Die III.*
1. The left-hand springbok: the shading at the top of the left hind leg (inside) is light, and does not go right to the top.	1. The shading is much darker, and goes right to the top.
2. The lion's body is shaded in parts.	2. The lion's body is shaded almost all over.
3. There is a little shading to the right of the lion's mouth.	3. This shading is absent, but there is a line of shading on both sides of the nostrils which is absent in Dies I and II.
4. There is no shading between the eye and the nose in either springbok.	4. A line of shading between the eye and nose in both springboks.
5. The second line under the scroll beneath the word "FREEDOM" does not go all the way (at left).	5. The second line goes all the way.

There are one or two minor differences, and also there are one or two things I have noticed which appear sometimes, but not regularly, and are, I think, due to worn plates, e.g. the fourth, or right-hand oar in the third boat; in some this is complete, in others entirely missing, and in others it is only half or partially visible.

I venture to think that if any one looks carefully at their stamps of this issue they will find the differences I have named clearly marked.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FRANK H. MELLAND.

M'PIKA, NORTH-EAST RHODESIA,
23 *March*, 1907.

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 9 and 10 April, 1907.

	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, partially reconstructed sheet of 142		16	10	0
Ditto, 1854-7, small crown, perf. 14., 1d., die 2, block of 6*		3	15	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 1d., rose-red, a unique collection, comprising all varieties of plate numbers,	* Unused.	£	s.	d.
shades and minor varieties, and including an exhaustive series of all known varieties of town and other postmarks, elaborately arranged and mounted on specially made cards in large case, and with full and detailed list forming a practically complete history of the cancellations of this period, *many thousand*		50	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr.,* small margins	3	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1868, 96 c., perf. 12½*	3	17	6
British South Africa, 1896, one penny on 4s., grey, the variety with one bar only over value, mint	2	6	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902-4, £1, violet and green, mint	3	15	0
Zululand, 1894-6, ½d. to £5, complete	5	10	0
Ditto, Postal Fiscals, £1, green, postally used	8	0	0
Nevis, 1882, C A, 2½d., brown, block of 6, mint	3	5	0
Virgin Islands, ½d., green, the error "HALFPENNY" (2), and 4d., brown, the error "PENCF," used on entire original	3	2	6
Fiji, 1879–1900, 5s., black and brown-red, an entire *imperf.* sheet, showing defective centring of head, postmarked, 50	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, an entire sheet, perforated, showing defective inking of plate, ditto, 50	7	10	0
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., red-brown	2	2	0
Collections: about 10,000, £75; 3,400, £57; and 3,022, foreign only	43	0	0

* * *

Sale of 23 and 24 April, 1907.

Great Britain, 1882-3, anchor, £1, brown-lilac on bleuté	2	12	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885–90, 10s., blue, pair	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green, pair, slightly cracked	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 1s, green and scarlet, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., carmine	15	0	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., purple, 2nd type, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., green and scarlet, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5d., purple and blue, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," 1903, Type 2, 2½d., blue*	2	17	6
Roumania, 1859, 5 paras, black on white, *used*	4	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	2	12	0
India, 1854, the ½ a. lion and palm essay in black	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, the same in red struck direct from the die	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. red, the variety with pointed bust, unused, no gum	2	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
India, ditto, an entire sheet of reprints of the 4 a. red and blue, with wide spacing	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, a similar sheet of the narrow spacing	3	17	6
Ditto, Service, 1867–73, ½ a. blue, die 2, a block of 4, mint	11	10	0
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 2s., green, mint	3	0	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £25, blue-green, mint	19	5	0
British East Africa, 1 anna, T.E.C.R. in MS. on 3 a., mint	2	10	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, ditto	4	7	6
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, woodblocks, 1d. scarlet, 2 pairs, used together on entire original, one is superb but the other is somewhat damaged by a crease and both are very lightly cancelled and of a magnificent colour	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. blue, lightly cancelled, on entire original	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on entire original but a little close at bottom	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, lightly cancelled, on entire original but not very large margins	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, ½d. on 3d., blue, an entire sheet showing all the types, including 16 with double surcharge, 240	3	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, lilac and green, mint	3	10	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 2½ a., "Zanibar," ditto	2	5	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., scarlet, unused, a little close at right and minute tear of about 1 mm. only in one corner	21	10	0
Ditto, 6d., orange*	3	0	0
Grenada, 1891, 1d. on 8d., brown, the variety without stop after "D," with normal type *se tenant*, mint	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1871–4, wmk. Star, 1s., violet-rose*	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1863–6, wmk. Star, perf., 2d., blue, plate 2, retouched, with a normal copy for comparison	3	12	6
Ditto, 1871, wmk. Star, perf., 10 × 12½, 2d., vermilion, a pair, one is retouched	4	17	6
Collection: 2745	20	0	0

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Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 18 and 19 April, 1907.

Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	3	0	0
Canada, 1858, perf. 12, 6d., grey-lilac	4	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 3d., on laid	3	3	0
Austrian Mercury, yellow	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Tuscany, 60 crazie, defective	5	5	0
Italy, "ESTERO," 10 c., left upper corner not altered*	2	16	0
Spain, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, on piece	7	10	0
Hawaii, 1865, "INTERISLAND," 5 c., blue, mint	2	10	0

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Sale of 2 and 3 May, 1907.

Great Britain, £5, orange, strip of 4, "Specimen"	2	12	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., brown-lilac, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL" King, 6d., pair, type S.G. 051	2	6	0
France, 1870–3, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche* pair*	3	3	0
Montenegro, 1905, commemorative issue, 5 h., *black* overprint	2	5	0
Roumania Moldavia, 108 paras, cut to shape	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., deep yellow-brown, torn	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1/9, green* full gum	3	5	0
B.C. Africa, 1897, £10, yellow	4	15	0
Cape triangulars, De La Rue, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald*	3	10	0
Natal, 1869, "POSTAGE" in tall caps., 3d., clean-cut perf.*	2	4	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 1s., dull lilac, block of 4, two each types *a* and *d**	2	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 2s., dull lilac	2	4	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," 6d., dull blue, with inverted overprint	2	4	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., grey-lilac, off centre*	4	4	0
Barbados, 1873, 6d., ver., imperf. pair*	2	0	0
Trinidad, "O.S." 5s., dull lake, mint	3	3	0
Brazil, 1844, 600 reis, no margins	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, plate 2, 1d., pair	2	0	0
Ditto, 1854–6, 5d., green, imperf.	2	12	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., yellow	4	0	0
Western Australia, 1861, 14–16, not so clean cut, 4d.*	4	8	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 11 and 12 April, 1907.

Belgium, 1851, wmk. LL., without frame, 10 c., fine, 20 c. (defect), and 40 c., all*	3	5	0
Cyprus, 1880, ½d., plate 19, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1881, error, 80 paras on 1d., plate 216	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 30 paras on 1d., plate 216, two surcharges, one inverted, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, another, plate 220, ditto, ditto, ditto	4	0	0
Great Britain, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C."	2	8	0
Great Britain, 1865, Emblems, 6d., plate 6, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1867, Spray, 6d., plate 8, imperf. on piece	3	12	6
Ditto, 2s., deep blue, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 2s., pale blue, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., brown, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used £2 10s. od. and	2	12	0
Ditto, Anchor on white, 5s., rose, plate 4, pair	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, on blued, £1 brown-lilac	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, on white, £5, mint	5	12	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	4	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue	4	17	6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., brown, plate 14*	3	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	3	5	0
The collection of Foreign Postmarks :—			
The first portion, Constantinople postmarks, including a very fine series of the early ½d. and 1d. plate numbers, 5s., rose; pl. 1, a strip of four, pl. 2 (2), pl. 4, including blocks, pairs, strips, etc., 386	21	0	0
The second portion, Maltese postmarks, including many rare plate numbers, pair of the 9d. small letters, 2½d., rose and blue, all the plate numbers, many pairs, strips, etc., 955	26	0	0
The third portion, remainder of the collection, various foreign postmarks, 1438	111	0	0
The collection of British, with various curious varieties of postmark, green, blue, red, and other coloured postmarks, etc., 837	60	0	0
Roumania, Nov. 1858, 80 paras, red on bluish wove, mint	26	0	0
Hong Kong, C C, 18 c., lilac, mint	3	0	0
India, 1856, 2 a., yellow-green	3	15	0
Ditto, 1866, tall "Postage" on 6 a., pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, "Service," 2 a., purple, pair, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, long stamp, 2 a., purple	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 a., purple	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 a., purple, repaired	7	10	0
Straits Settlements, Johore, 1891, "TWO CENST" on 24 c., mint	3	5	0
British Central Africa, 1891, £2, rose, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1895, £1, orange, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1896, £1, blue, ditto	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, another set, used	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape triangulars, 1853, on blued, 4d., blue, pair*	3	17	6
Ditto, 1855, on white, 1d., rose-red, block of 4*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, used	3	12	6
Ditto, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue on entire	3	10	0
Ditto, 1863, De La Rue, 1d., carmine-red, block of 5, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, mint. £3 12s. 6d. and	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	9	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1874–80, Threepence on 4d., the error "TH.EE"	2	14	0
Ditto, Three Pence on 4d., the error "Three Pench," used	2	12	0
Ditto, 1882, C C, One Half Penny on 3d., claret	1	17	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, 6d., Gibbons' No 168, mint	3	10	0
Zululand, 1894, £5, black on red	5	0	0
Canada, 12d., black	49	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green*	5	5	0
Ditto, 6d., perf.*	4	17	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., deep violet	11	0	0

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Sale of 25 and 26 April, 1907.

Gibraltar, 1886, set of 7, all mint	2	17	6
Ditto, Morocco Agencies, King, single C A, 50 c., block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s.*	3	12	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1 p. on 2d., King, used	3	15	0
Turkey, 1863, thick paper, 20 paras, yellow, the variety with signature reversed, Gibbons' No. 12*a*, unused	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20 paras, used copy of same variety, on entire	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20 paras, a mint *tête-bêche* pair of same variety	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20 paras, used *tête-bêche* pair of same variety, on part entire	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 piastre, slate-purple, the same variety, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 piastre, purple, the same variety, used	15	10	0
Ditto, unpaid, first type, 5 piastres brown, proof on very thick paper	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1862, no wmk., 6d., deep brown, block of four, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, 1867, 9d., deep brown, mint block of four	2	6	0
Ditto, 1cd., orange, mint block of four	2	0	0
Ditto, 2s., deep blue, mint block of four	2	15	0
Ditto, 1872, C C 14 × 12½, 4 c., grey, unused	3	5	0
India, Service, 2 a., black on purple, strip of 3, mint	4	4	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. in MS. on 2 a., vermilion	3	0	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½ in blue, on half 1d., red	2	10	0
Orange River Colony, 1881, 1d. on 5s., block of 32, mint	4	4	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single, £1	4	4	0
Transvaal, 1877, V.R. in red, on 3d., lilac	3	12	6
Antigua, 1882, C A, 4d., blue, mint, block of 26	9	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, close on sides	4	4	0

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 6 and 8 April, 1907.

British Guiana, 1875, Official, 8 c., rose (S.G. 510)	1	8	0
Great Britain, collection of 584 stamps	3	10	0
Northern Nigeria, 10s., green and brown, mint £1 15s. and	1	19	0
United States of America, 1847, imperf., 10 c.*	1	10	0
Ditto, Newspaper stamp, $36, brown-red, mint	2	5	0

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Sale of 20 and 22 April, 1907.

British Central Africa, C C, £10, vermilion	1	0	0
Hong Kong, King, single C A, $10	1	4	0
St. Lucia, 1s., orange, S.G. 29, ditto	1	7	0
St. Vincent, 1860, 14 to 16, 6d., deep green	1	3	0
Southern Nigeria, King, multiple, 1st paper, £1, mint	1	6	0
Tonga, 1893, "G.F.B.," set complete*	2	5	0
Afghanistan, 1875, shahi, black, S G. 109*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1875–6, ½ r., S.G. 28*	2	7	6
British Honduras, C C, 14, 6d., rose*	1	8	0
Ceylon, rough perf., 8d., yellow-brown*	2	12	6
Ditto, 5 c. on 4 c., rose, S.G. 141, a block of four, mint	2	10	0
Fiji, 1874, 3d., yellow-green	3	0	0
Labuan, C A, sideways, 12 c., carmine	3	0	0
Lagos, King, single C A, 2s. 6d.,	1	19	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto	1	0	0
Sierra Leone, ditto, ditto, £1, pair, ditto	2	10	0
Victoria, 1857, 2d., lilac, rouletted, pair	2	5	0

THE

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Philatelic Season 1906-1907.

ONCE more the now Royal Philatelic Society of London is indebted to its Hon. Sec., Mr. J. A. Tilleard, for a graphic and accurate review of the principal philatelic events of the expiring season, and our readers are enabled — thanks to Mr. Tilleard's very able report—to study current philatelic history as in a literary cinematograph.

It will be seen that the present aspect of Philately is highly satisfactory, and that there is every hope to anticipate a brilliant future. The great feature of the season has been the grant of the title of Royal to the London Philatelic Society, an event fraught with the highest importance and interest to the stamp collecting world, and one whose full bearing upon Philately can only be demonstrated by the lapse of time. There should be no reason now why the Royal Philatelic Society should not follow the example of other bodies honoured by similar titles by expanding into a position of commanding influence and power. We anticipate the day when in point of the number of its members, its philatelic possessions, and its wealth, the Royal Society will be able to foster and encourage in many obvious ways the stamp collectors of this country, and, in fact, maintain a position similar to that held by the Royal Horticultural and other similar societies.

Among the other gratifying features of Mr. Tilleard's Report is that relating to the increased attendances of the Royal Society. This is undoubtedly largely due to the more convenient hour of meeting now adopted. The holding of the Society's meeting at 6 p.m., thus not only giving more time to the sittings, but allowing members to leave in good time for their homes or their evening meal, is so obvious an improvement that one can only wonder it has not been adopted long since.

We trust that a determined effort will be made next session to provide a varied and interesting programme, and that there may be an attendance even

largely in excess of that of this season. This very important matter of providing the philatelic *pabulum* for the year has been hitherto left in the hands of one or two members who have worked indefatigably. It would, however, be possibly advisable to strengthen their hands by the constitution of a sub-committee, who should be asked to commence their labours immediately after the last meeting of the season, and to report to the Society or the Council before the commencement of each season.

The difficulty in the formation of these sub-committees has hitherto been that the willing horse has always been loaded, but now that the Society is likely to largely increase its numbers, there should be an infusion of new blood that could be advantageously used in the formation of the committees that are so largely responsible for the carrying on of the Society.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1906-7.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.



THE season of 1906–7, although a somewhat quiet one from a purely philatelic point of view, will, I venture to think, ever be memorable in the annals of the Society as marking the commencement of a new era in its history and affairs, and its final establishment as a permanent institution.

The honour conferred on the Society on the 28th November last by the grant of permission to use the prefix "Royal" as a part of its title, and to be known for the future as "The Royal Philatelic Society, London," is a subject of congratulation, not only for the added dignity entitling the Society to rank with other learned bodies enjoying a similar privilege, but for the implied recognition of the scientific and intellectual nature of the pursuit and study of Philately. It has indeed been so accepted by Philatelists throughout the world, the numerous letters of congratulation received from the leading British, Colonial and Foreign Societies, acknowledging the reflected glory shed upon Philately from the position attained by, what they are good enough to call, the "Premier" Society.

In view of the change of title it was felt by the Council that it was desirable to secure for the Society a legal and permanent status, and for this purpose steps were taken to attain a certificate of incorporation. To attain this end an application was made to the Board of Trade for a licence to register the Society as a company not formed for profit. The Companies Acts enable this course to be adopted where it is proved to the Board that the association proposed to be registered is formed for the purpose of promoting "art," "science," or "other useful object," and that it is the intention of the association to apply its profits and income in promoting its objects, and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to the members. The Board of Trade being

satisfied that the objects of the Society came within one of the definitions mentioned, and having approved of the memorandum and articles of association submitted for their consideration, granted the necessary licence on the 25th February in the present year, directing the Society to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name. The registration was completed shortly afterwards, a certificate of incorporation being issued on the 1st March last.

The memorandum of association, which may be called the deed of constitution of the Society, defines the objects for which the Society is established, and contains the various provisions required by law to be included in similar documents.

It is sufficient to quote the first of the authorized objects, viz.: "To promote, encourage, and contribute to the advancement of the Science and Practice of Philately in all its branches." The remainder consist of details of various specific means by which this comprehensive object may be attained, concluding with a general power to do such other lawful acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the specified objects.

Under the powers of the memorandum of association the Incorporated Society has taken over all the property of the old Society, and is now entitled for all purposes to act in the corporate name.

The articles of association take the place of the statutes, and in settling these the Council have been careful to preserve the main features of the old regulations for the conduct of the business of the Society, making only such alterations as were necessary in view of the change of constitution, with such additions as appeared desirable as improvements on the previous statutes.

Amongst the clauses relating to the admission of members is a provision that the first 350 have the right to become "Fellows" of the Society, those joining after the total membership shall amount to that number being termed "ordinary members," and future vacancies arising in the number of "Fellows" are to be filled up by the Council by selection from the ordinary members. The rights and obligations of members have also been somewhat more fully established. The entrance fee, payable on election, has been reduced to £1 1s., and the provisions as to disqualification for membership arising from connexion with trading transactions have been placed on a more definite and satisfactory basis.

An important addition has been made in providing for the admission, as "associates," of persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, with the right on attaining their majority of becoming full members, thus carrying out the suggestion of Mr. Hausburg for the admission of junior members, that was in contemplation shortly before the incorporation of the Society.

There has hardly been time for this innovation to bear fruit, and up to the present only one associate has been elected; but it is anticipated that in the coming year many of the younger generation of Philatelists will take advantage of the opportunity offered to them, to the mutual advantage of themselves and of the Society, of which it is hoped they may in due course become useful and active members.

The Council, as the governing body of the Society, have been invested with somewhat larger powers. Their position and duties have been more

fully defined than was the case under the old regulations, and a change has been made in the mode of election of officers and Council, which, under the old system, was not altogether satisfactory owing to the want of opportunity of nomination of candidates except by members present in person at the annual general meeting.

Under the new regulations all members of the Council, except the President, retire from office at each annual general meeting. They are all eligible for re-election, and are deemed to offer themselves for re-election unless notice is given before the 20th May in any year of their intention to resign. At any time before the same date it is competent to any member to nominate one candidate for any office, or any number of members not exceeding nine as candidates for ordinary membership of the Council, so that all members, wherever resident, have now an opportunity of taking part in the election of officers and Council should they see fit to do so.

In other respects there is practically no change, and it will be seen that matters have been so arranged that there is no break in the continuity and associations of the Society, and the fusion of the old body with the incorporated body has been carried into effect without any interference with the business or work of the Society.

His Royal Highness the President has taken a great personal interest in all that has been done. By his own desire he has been consulted throughout the negotiations, and has given valuable assistance in the steps taken for securing for the Society the privileges that have been granted. The memorandum and articles of association were, before their completion, submitted to the President at his request, and have been approved by His Royal Highness, to whom our grateful thanks are due for all that he has done in the interests of the Society.

If the small body of Philatelists who were present on the 10th April, 1869, and then laid the foundations of the Philatelic Society, London, looked forward, as I have no doubt they did, to the possibility of the Society attaining to the position and dignity at which it has now arrived, they could not but feel satisfied that their aspirations have been fulfilled. The rate of progress may have been slow, but it has been continuous, as the Society, mindful of what is expected of it in the philatelic world, has always acted upon the principle so aptly expressed by the Latin precept, *Festina lente.*

It is a far cry to the year 1869, and there can now be but few survivors of those who were present at the birth of the Society. We are, however, proud and thankful still to be able to call one of the most prominent of the original founders a fellow member, and all will join with me in assuring him of our earnest hope that his name may be retained on our roll of membership for many years to come. I allude, of course, to His Honour Judge Philbrick, who for many years was our President, and to whom is due so much of the early success achieved by the Society.

The meetings during the past season have been held fortnightly from October to the present month. Sixteen meetings in all have been held, and the number of members attending has averaged eighteen for each meeting, a slight increase upon the average for the preceding year. The number is not so large as it should be, but it is hoped that it may be exceeded in the

coming season, as it is believed that many of the recently elected members will become regular attendants.

It was found that seven o'clock p.m., the hour fixed for the meetings last year and adhered to up to the middle of February last, was somewhat inconvenient. The views of all members resident in the United Kingdom and likely to be able to be present at the meetings were invited, with the result that a large majority were in favour of a somewhat earlier hour, and the time was accordingly fixed at 6 p.m., an hour that has so far met with general approval amongst the members who are most regular in their attendance.

At ten of the meetings papers or notes have been read, all accompanied by displays of the stamps or other subjects dealt with, while displays alone have also been given on four evenings, and one meeting has been devoted to a discussion of a proposition by Mr. Oldfield on the question of the illustration of papers read at the meetings of the Society.

The papers have consisted of one on "Royal Proclamations" concerning the Post Office, by the Vice-President; notes on the types of the 2s. (1854–64) of "Victoria," and explanatory notes as to the forthcoming work on the stamps of the "Australian Commonwealth," both by Mr. Hausburg; a paper on the stamps of "Canada," by Mr. M. H. Horsley; on "Danish West Indian" stamps, by Mr. T. W. Hall; notes on the stamps of "Switzerland," by Colonel Bonhote; a paper on the stamps of the "Ionian Islands," by Mr. E. D. Bacon; notes on the stamps of "Denmark," by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton; notes on the so-called "Woodblocks" of the "Cape of Good Hope," by Mr. M. P. Castle; and a paper on the first issues of "China," by Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

The following have been responsible for displays, viz.: H.R.H. the President, the stamps of "Hong Kong" and "Kashmir"; Mr. R. M. Reid, who showed unused European stamps; Mr. Sidebotham, a selection from his general collection; and Mr. Duveen, unused stamps of "Spain."

I am glad to be able to report a considerable increase in the number of members elected during the past year, and that the hopes I ventured to express in my last report that the loss of members there recorded might be speedily regained have been more than satisfied.

Forty-one new members have been elected, viz.: Mrs. W. E. George, Miss Cassels, Captain J. S. Summers, Captain J. R. P. Clarke, the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, and Messrs. R. M. Mann, H. A. Slade, T. A. Wise, M. Jonas, H. R. Calvert, D. C. Gray, G. B. Bainbridge, E. W. Wetherell, F. Gerhartz, W. Matthews, G. F. Rotherham, A. L. Adutt, W. W. Sanderson, H. Kjellstedt, J. R. Burton, E. Barclay-Smith, W. B. Price, H. S. Bridgwater, F. J. Peplow, R. M. R. Milne, J. H. Clapp, G. Coles, R. Mabson, J. C. Rix, H. W. Baron, W. H. Tarrant, O. Andreen, J. Park, H. Djurling, S. Keyser, W. Denison Roebuck, J. S. Higgins, jun., J. Walker, jun., A. Crawford, T. W. Riggall, and A. H. Weber. Amongst these we are pleased to welcome the President and one of the principal officers of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

In addition, Mr. L. E. Hall, a son of Mr. T. W. Hall, has been admitted, under the new rules, as the first associate of the Society.

On the other hand, we have lost the following six members through death:

Mr. W. Armistead, Mr. R. Ehrenbach, Major C. J. Everett Mumby, Lieutenant B. Oxehfvud, Mr. E. H. Roebuck, and Mr. W. Thorne.

Mr. Armistead had been a member for nearly fifteen years, and the announcement of his death, as well as that of Major Mumby who joined the Society about fourteen years ago, was received with much regret.

Mr. W. Thorne, a very old collector, was one of the most prominent Philatelists in the United States of America, and his death is a distinct loss to Philately.

Lieutenant Oxehfvud was a Swedish officer, who joined the Society in 1893. Although he was never present at any of our meetings, he always took the greatest interest in our affairs, and was in constant correspondence with myself as Honorary Secretary.

The sudden death of Mr. R. Ehrenbach in August last was a great shock to his numerous friends. From the time of joining our ranks in 1892 he was one of the most regular attendants at our meetings, and speedily became a leading member of the Society, being elected to a seat on the Council in 1894, a position that he retained to the last. From his wide knowledge of stamps, he was able to render valuable assistance to the Expert Committee, of which he became a member in the season 1902–3, and his death at a comparatively early age is a great loss to the Society. Few collectors have ever been so universally known throughout all the quarters of the globe as Mr. R. Ehrenbach, and all who were privileged to make his personal acquaintance fell under the charm of his bright and genial nature. His name will always rank as one of the prominent Philatelists of the past twenty years, and the loss occasioned by his death is not confined to the Society, but is a loss to the world of Philately.

The resignations during the past season were nine in number, viz.: Messrs. J. M. Andreini, S. B. Baxter, J. H. Chapman, E. S. Davidson, H. Ferrier-Kerr, G. F. Jackson, A. W. Maclean, G. B. T. Nicholl, and F. N. Schiller.

Four names have been removed under the statutes, making with the deaths and resignations a total of nineteen to be deducted from the number of new members given above, the result showing a net increase of twenty-two in our membership, as compared with the number at the date of my last report.

The actual number now on the register of members is 229, but there are still twelve who have not yet signified their assent, as required by the articles of association, to be entered on the register. Several of these are resident in Australia, so that there has been barely time to hear from them, and as I have no doubt that at least seven out of the twelve will in due course come in, our actual number may be reckoned at 236 members and one associate.

The articles of association of the Society provide for the accounts for the year ending on the previous 31st March being submitted at the annual general meeting. This being so, there are of course no accounts of the Incorporated Society to be dealt with this evening, as we only commenced business under the new regime in April last; but the auditors will explain the accounts for the year prior to the incorporation, which, as I am pleased to be

able to report, will show that the improvement in finances recorded last year has been fully maintained, and that the Society is in a sound financial position.

The cash balance handed over to the Society by the Treasurer as on the 31st March last was upwards of *£300*, all outstanding liabilities to that date having been paid. Of this amount a sum of *£110* has been set aside as a separate fund representing the estimated value of commuted subscriptions paid by members still remaining on the books of the Society, and this fund, with the addition of future commuted subscriptions, will be dealt with under a scheme approved by the Council which, it is believed, will ensure the fund being always maintained at a sufficient amount to fully represent the value of all commuted subscriptions at any given time. It is satisfactory to find that even after deduction of this sum the cash balance at the disposal of the Society is largely in excess of the total cash balance available at the corresponding period of the previous year.

In connexion with the subject of the accounts, I should mention that a considerable sum of money has been placed in the hands of the Society, as trustees, by the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition held in London last year. It is gratifying to know that the Exhibition that was such a conspicuous philatelic success, was also successful from a financial point of view, and that on the settlement of the accounts there remained in the hands of the Committee a balance of *£273. 5s. 2d.* It was decided by the Committee to ask the Society to take charge of this balance, and to hold it as trustees to be used for the purposes of any future International Philatelic Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Society, or for such other purposes for the general benefit of Philately as the Council should consider expedient.

The Society has accepted the trust, and the money, with a small accumulation of interest, has been handed over to the Council. By their order it has been invested in the name of the Society in trust securities, and will be held as a separate fund to be devoted to the objects indicated as and when occasion arises and the Council may direct. The confidence in the Society evidenced by this graceful act of the Exhibition Committee will, I am sure, be highly appreciated by our members.

Our congratulations and thanks are due to the Honorary Librarian, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, on the practical completion of the arduous task undertaken by him in the classification and arrangement of the Society's Library. The accumulation of periodicals referred to in last year's report has been examined and sorted, and a list has been prepared of all the minor periodicals (mostly rather incomplete) contained in the Library, and the Card Catalogue, together with this list, comprises all the literature that the Society possesses, except the auction catalogues.

Further volumes to the number of 142 have been bound during the year, and very little more can now be done in this direction until the missing parts of periodicals have been acquired.

In addition to the above work, Mr. Fulcher has sorted and arranged, and has prepared a list of the duplicates of unbound periodicals, etc., a task of no light nature, as may be readily understood when I mention the fact that these

duplicates filled seventeen large sacks, which were sent from the Society's offices to the private residence of our energetic Librarian for sorting and classification.

The Council have held a large number of meetings during the past year, many being necessitated by the change in the constitution and for disposing of numerous questions relating to the affairs of the Society.

The vacancy in the Expert Committee caused by the death of Mr. Ehrenbach has been filled by the election of Mr. T. W. Hall, and the Committee have been fully occupied throughout such part of the season as is devoted to their work.

An important step has been taken in the decision to form an official reference collection of stamps and other objects of philatelic interest. When the matter was first discussed it was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, and L. W. Fulcher, for consideration and report. Their report was subsequently adopted, and these gentlemen, with Mr. Hausburg, have now been appointed a permanent committee to settle the details of the scheme and to take all necessary steps to carry it into effect, and also to manage and arrange the collection to be formed.

The assistance of members in the starting of the collection, which cannot fail to be of value and assistance to the Society, is cordially invited, and if all who are interested in the work are able to contribute a small portion of the duplicates owned by them, the collection should soon become valuable for the purposes of reference.

Although no work has been published by the Society since the appearance of Africa, Part III, towards the end of last season, considerable progress has been made with the preparations for the forthcoming volumes on the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth.

Some of the proposed illustrations for the part dealing with the stamps of New South Wales have been shown at a recent meeting, and the Committee entrusted with the publication are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts to make the illustrations as complete and perfect as possible. From what has been already seen, there can be no doubt that the illustrations of the numerous plates of the "Sydney Views" and "Laureated" issues will be very far in advance of those that were obtainable for *Oceania*, most of them being taken from unused stamps, or, where these were not available, from specimens with light cancellations.

I am sorry to see that complaints of delay in the publication have been made by some of our Australian friends. They may rest assured that there will be no delay, except such as may be rendered necessary by reason of the determination of the Committee that the work when issued shall be as perfect as it can be made. The complaints are happily confined to a few who have not given the assistance to the Committee that might have been expected of them, and the general body of Philatelists, who are looking forward to the publication, are satisfied that the work is in capable hands, and will be presented to the philatelic public at the earliest opportunity.

I should like here to call attention to one volume of importance that has appeared during the past year. Although not issued by the Society, it is deserving of record in this report as the work of one of our fellow members.

I refer to the *Philatelic Index*, by Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, containing an alphabetical list of the principal articles from some of the chief philatelic magazines in the English language down to the end of 1904. This work is generally recognized as one of considerable value for reference purposes, covering as it does the principal contents of about 120 volumes of the various magazines dealt with by the author.

Fearing to trespass too far on your patience, I have, in this my thirteenth annual report, confined my remarks to the doings and affairs of the Society in an eventful year, without touching on matters and events outside our immediate circle, and these are so fully dealt with in the philatelic journals, that any observations of mine would only be a recapitulation of what has already appeared in print.

I may, however, be excused for referring to the fact of an exhibition of the stamps of France having been recently organized by the Government of that country, as a striking instance of the progress of Philately, and of official recognition of the widespread interest attaching to the pursuit.

In conclusion, I would wish to express the sincere hope that the changes in our name and constitution may be the means of imparting renewed vitality to the life and work of the Society, and may act as an incentive to individual members to do all in their power to render it worthy of its distinguished title and important objects.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1907.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions . .	311	6	0
„ Entrance Fees . .	33	12	0
„ Sundry Receipts . .	35	7	7
	380	5	7
„ Sale of Society's Works .	65	4	0
„ Balance April 1st, 1906 .	142	1	8
	£587	11	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Rent, one year . .	53	15	0
„ Office Expenses . .	62	14	0
„ Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc. . . .	46	15	0
„ Paid for *London Philatelist*	54	0	0
„ Binding Books for Library	32	15	9
„ Sundry Payments . .	30	7	0
	280	6	9
„ Balance at Bank and in hand, March 31st, 1907	307	4	6
	£587	11	3

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors . .	2	0	0
„ Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	617	0	0
	£619	0	0

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By Cash at Bank and in hand	307	4	6
„ Subscriptions Due but not yet paid . .	36	15	0
„ Furniture, Pictures, Library, etc. . .	145	0	0
„ Stock of Society's Works	127	17	6
„ Sundry Debtors . .	2	3	0
	£619	0	0

List of Members and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.

Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher

E. D. Bacon
M. P. Castle, J.P. *(Hon. Vice-President.)*
T. W. Hall
L. L. R. Hausburg
T. Wickham Jones
C. E. McNaughtan
T. Maycock.
F. Reichenheim
R. B. Yardley

FELLOWS.

J. H. Abbott
E. R. Ackerman
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson
A. L. Adutt
Frank Allen
P. J. Anderson
O. Andreen
Rev. C. Atkinson, D.D.
Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
E. D. Bacon
G. B. Bainbridge
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith
W. Barnard
H. W. Baron
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Barratt,
A. R. Barrett [D.S.O.
G. B. Barrington
A. T. Bate
W. D. Beckton
W. Beckwith
Humphry Bennett
F. G. Bepler
E. Beveridge, LL.D.
C. N. Biggs
W. W. Blest
Col. John Bonhote
Louis E. Bradbury
F. Breitfuss
H. S. Bridgwater
P. F. Bruner
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess
M. Burnett
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes
J. R. Burton
Col. T. C. P. Calley
H. R. Calvert
Miss A. Cassels
M. P. Castle, J.P.
A. W. Chambers
W. L. Chew
C. D. Choremi
Major G. Churcher
J. H. Clapp
Sir Jas. R. Andrew Clark, Bart.
H. R. G. Clarke
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke
Chas. Cohen
G. Coles
F. O. Conant
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly
M. S. Cooke
Staff-Surgeon E. Cooper, R.N.
F. de Coppet
W. W. Corfield
W. Cowland
The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
A. Crawford
H. J. Crocker
R. Dalton.
C. J. Daun
H. F. Deane
H. E. Deats
Dr. E. Diena
H. Djurling
T. P. Dorman
C. Stuart Dudley
H. J. Duveen
E. A. Elliott
D. Ellis
A. C. Emerson
Major Evans
T. D. F. Evans
P. Fabri
A. D. Ferguson
O. Firth
W. S. Fiske
C. E. Fox
H. Fraenkel
R. Frentzel
L. W. Fulcher
W. Gaddum
Mrs. W. E. George
F. Gerhartz
L. Gibb
E. S. Gibbons
G. F. H. Gibson
J. W. Gillespie
O. Gillett
A. A. Good
D. C. Gray
W. M. Gray
H. Grey
T. W. Hall
Hans M. Hansen
L. L. R. Hansburg
E. Hawkins
J. E. Heginbottom
J. S. Higgins, jun.
F. C. Hill
J. O. Hobby
A. Holland
Rev. W. H. Holman
M. H. Horsley
F. E. Horton
C. A. Howes, S.B.
A. F. Basset Hull
Rev. D. J. S. Hunt
Capt L. T. R. Hutchinson,
Gordon Ireland [I.M.S.
Rev. H. A. James, D.D.
M. Jonas
T. Wickham Jones
J. E. Joselin
W. R. Joynt
Dr. F. Kalckhoff
Dr. J. N. Keynes
Consul S. Keyser
G. Kirchner
L. H. Kjellstedt
B. D. Knox
J. R. Laing
J. G. Langton
Baron R. Lehmann
E. Lentz
E. Levy
C. Lindenberg
P. J. Lloyd
B. Loewy
M. H. Lombard
W. A. R. Jex Long
H. H. Lyman
D. J. Macfie
R. R. Mabson
R. M. Manu
J. N. Marsden
C. F. D. Marshall, B.A.
Sir D. P. Masson
W. Matthews
T. Maycock
C. E. McNaughtan
F. H. Melland
R. F. Mertens
R. Meyer
Dr. G. Michelsen
R. M. R. Milne
J. B. Moens
W. V. Morten
Wm. Moser
Albert Naish
E. J. Nankivell
Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier
B. W. Neave
J. A. Nix
W. Nordheimer
H. R. Oldfield
J. S. O'Meara
C. L. Pack
H. G. Palliser
Prince Doria Pamphilj
Julian Park
A. D. Park
A. Passer
W. Patterson
W. E. Peebles
Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.
F. J. Peplow
G. E. Petty
Judge Philbrick, K.C.
W. Pimm
W. B. Price
H. Quare
F. Ransom
A. W. Rawcliffe
Rev. G. H. Raynor
Rev. P. E. Raynor
Franz Reichenheim
R. M. Reid
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld
W. R. Ricketts
F. R. Riggall, J.P.
J. C. Rix
Vernon Roberts
W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.
A. Rosenberg
G. F. Rotherham
G. B. Routledge
Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell
E. T. Sandars
W. W. Sanderson
Karl Schmidt
W. Schwabacher
Lieut. L. Schwarz
W. Scott
J. C. Sidebotham
H. A. Slade
J. E. Sparrow
A. H. Stamford
W. M. Steuart
Consul A. Steudell
C. Stewart-Wilson
W. C. Stone
Capt. J. S. Summers
W. H. Tarrant
Dr. R. S. Taylor
J. A. Tilleard
J. G. Tolhurst
G. L. Toppan
R. J. Torrie
C. J. Tyas
Rev. W. N. Usher
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales
J. Walker
J. Walker, jun.
A. J. Warren
Oscar Wassermann
A. H. Weber
Consul E. F. Weber
L. S. Wells
A. E. L. Westaway
E. W. Wetherell
H. J. White
Rev. F. J. Williams
A. H. Wilson
W. T. Wilson
H. Winckmann
T. A. Wise
N. H. Withee
Baron A. de Worms
Baron P. de Worms
G. H. Worthington
R. B. Yardley

The following members of the Society before incorporation are entitled to be added to the above list after compliance with the requirements of the Articles of Association of the Society.

A. Bagshawe
Henry Clotz
C. B. Corwen
Major C. F. Harrison
D. H. Hill
Philipp La Renotière
H. F. Lowe
W. R. Palmer
E. H. Selby
A. J. Taylor

ASSOCIATE.

L. E. Hall.

Philatelic Exhibition at Paris.



AN exhibition of stamps, very limited as to the number of its *exposants* but of considerable philatelic importance, was held in Paris from the 5th to the 12th of this month. The Exhibition was held in the Salon of the *Hôtel de la Chambre Syndicate des Agents de Change* in the Rue Ménars, under the patronage of the Minister of Public Works and the Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs.

The only exhibitors were M. de l'Argentière (who was the principal organizer of the affair), M. le Comte Durrieu and M. H. Kastler, MM. Jules Bernichon and J. Lemaire lending valuable assistance.

There was no competition, and consequently none of the heartburnings that attend on the unsuccessful, and as there was apparently practically no charge for admission there was a large attendance of the general public. The expenses of the Exhibition must have fallen upon the shoulders of the promoters, hence their *confrères* must feel a debt of gratitude to them for providing such a philatelic treat. There are also, in this country, collectors who "could easily fill an Exhibition"—to use an oft-quoted term—and the Paris example is one well worthy of imitation on this side of the Channel.

The collection of M. le Comte Durrieu, entitled by the exhibitor an "Historical Collection commenced forty years ago by the father of the present owner," is well known, and recognized here as the greatest collection extant of the French stamps. The collection is scientifically mounted ("*suivant la méthode anglaise*") according to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (to whom we are largely indebted for our account of the Exhibition), and everything relating to the history and production of the stamps is recorded upon M. Durrieu's sheets, thus in effect bearing out the title accorded to the collection. This collection is, indeed, superb, every issue being shown in unused condition in a profusion of blocks and specimens, accompanied by many entire sheets, including the *tête-bêche* specimens. Among the latter may be mentioned two of the 20 c., blue, imperforate, of the Empire, which has not hitherto been accepted as an issued variety. M. Durrieu's collection is undoubtedly one of *the* first six specialized collections of the world, and—with a knowledge of the other five—we can accord it no higher praise.

The collection of M. de l'Argentière, partly exposed at the recent London Exhibition, is also one of very great interest, extent, and variety, while M. Kastler has specialized in the later issues, taking them in panes and sheets, and the postal authorities contributed some interesting essays, etc. It is thus clear that as an exhibition of French stamps there was "nothing left to be desired," and our Parisian friends must have enjoyed a philatelic spectacle of the highest beauty and interest.

The Annual Dinner of the Herts Philatelic Society.

THE gastronomic fame of the Herts Philatelic has achieved a great reputation, and it is safe to say that their latest function, held at the Café Monico on 2 June, will in no way impair its reputation in this particular line. The chair and vice-chair were respectively occupied by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the President, and Mr. H. L. Hayman, the Vice-President of the Society, and there was a large and brilliant attendance inclusive of Sir Lauder Brunton; Sir Harry Johnston, the well-known African explorer; Mr. Alfred East, President of the Royal Society of British Artists; Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Baron A. de Worms, Major-General Mulcahy, Messrs. Percy Ashley, Harrison Hill, W. H. Peckitt, Frentzel A. Passer, Standing, J. S. Djurling, W. P. Barnsdall, Heath (of Perkins Bacon & Co.), J. A. Tilleard, S. J. Anderson, T. F. Fullard, M.A., Frederick Upton, and E. D. Bacon.*

The card of invitation bore a reproduction of a Mauritius Britannia stamp, and the menu an early New Zealand with the value omitted and in its place the inscription "H.P.S. 4 June, 1907." Both were engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and were artistic and handsome productions.

The President having given the Royal toasts, in which he called attention to the unabated interest in Philately displayed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, "The Guests" were proposed by the Vice-Chairman and felicitously responded for by Mr. Alfred East, who severely criticized the design of the current English penny stamps, and by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who concurred with Mr. East, and stated that "the postal authorities were greatly dissatisfied with our penny stamp."

Sir Harry Johnston made a humorous and witty speech in proposing "The Herts Philatelic Society," and evoked great merriment when, in speaking of the designs upon the Liberian stamps, he stated that he admired them very much, but could not congratulate their designer upon all of them, as "his selection of the chimpanzee for one of the stamps was not received as a happy idea: in fact, in the eyes of some mistaken folk the picture was regarded as so very like other inhabitants of the country that he had been very unfortunate in his design."

The President's health was ably proposed by Sir Lauder Brunton, and in replying Mr. Reichenheim paid a well-deserved eulogy to Mr. Slade, the Honorary Secretary, and announced that it was intended "to publish a Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society, in the form of a small journal, for the eight months during which we hold our meetings. This monthly report will contain the notice for the next meeting, the report of the last meeting, notices of the exchange section, library, etc. The first number,

* Among those who were unfortunately inevitably absent were Messrs. C. J. Phillips and M. P. Castle, and this journal is partly indebted to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for our report of the proceedings.

which will be issued at the beginning of October, will contain the annual report of the Society, and I hope that the later numbers will, with the help of my fellow members, be filled up with small articles or reports on philatelic matters."

Mr. Harrison Hill, as before, greatly enlivened the entertainment, and a most enjoyable evening was passed alike by members and guests.

Philatelic Notes.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL STAMPS: THE VARIETY "C.T."

In amplification of the interesting letter from the Earl of Crawford (see *London Philatelist*, 1907, p. 103), we are now enabled, through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society, to give an illustration of the above-mentioned variety. It will be remembered that



Mr. J. H. Welfare (see pp. 51–2 of this journal, 1907) contended that the letters C. T. probably represented an error of G. T., standing for Goolwa Tramways, and that Lord Crawford was fortunately able to confirm the assumption by the specimen in his collection herewith reproduced.

NOTE ON THE STAMPS OF CANADA.

We have the following interesting comments from Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, of New Jersey, U.S.A., whose superb collection of the British North America stamps was so much admired at the London Philatelic Exhibition of last year:*

"I have read with interest the Notes on the Stamps of Canada by M. H. Horsley, printed in the April number of the *London Philatelist*. Possibly I can add a little that will be of interest.

* Mr. Pack's Canada collection, which includes three pairs of Canada 12d., etc., was awarded a gold medal at the London Exhibition of 1906.

"The first stamps issued in 1857 are always described as coming on thin, white laid paper. I have in my collection two pairs on very thick, hard paper. This paper is very rare, and I have never seen but very few copies.

"The so-called 'double strike' of the 3d. is not only found on the laid paper, but occurs in the later issues on the wove and ribbed papers. I have these 'double strikes' in my collection on four varieties of paper.

"The 3d. of 1852 is usually mentioned on ribbed, very thick, spongy paper. In addition to this I have the 3d. on a very thick, hard, ribbed paper. The ½d. of 1857 comes not only on horizontally ribbed paper, but also on vertically ribbed paper. I have specimens of these, used and unused.

"The perforated 3d. of 1858 on ribbed paper is a scarce stamp even in used condition, but in unused condition I find it one of the great rarities of Canada.

"I have never heard of the 6d., perforated, on laid paper. It is catalogued in the Society's publication, but a copy, so far as I can learn, has never been seen in Canada or in the United States.

"I have never seen listed the interesting varieties of the 1 c. and 5 c. of 1859, which come on very thick paper. I have these used and unused. The 1 c. and 5 c. also exist in my collection on distinctly ribbed paper, unused. There is no doubt in my experience about the existence of those 1859 varieties imperforate. I have the 1 c. and 5 c. postmarked in 1860 and 1861 at Toronto and Prescott, Canada West. I also believe that these varieties were on sale at Kingston, Canada West, at about that time.

"I have also the 2 c. and 10 c. in undoubtedly early used condition.

"In regard to the first issue of the Dominion of Canada made in 1868, I do not believe that the 1 c., yellow, exists on laid paper. None of the large collectors of Canada or of this country have seen it, and I believe there is no real authority for listing it. I have the 1 c., yellow, of 1868, imperforate, and I also have a copy of the 15 c. on distinctly soft ribbed paper.

"I quite agree with Mr. Horsley in regard to the various imperforate copies of the issues of 1882 to 1895. There are a good many specimens of these stamps imperforate, and they were on sale at a Canadian Post Office.

"I trust that these few notes, dictated while looking over the pages of my collection, may prove of interest.

"I would like to add that after a very careful investigation I believe that the 12d., on wove paper, was issued, and that the stamp was on sale at the Post Office, in Hamilton, Canada West."

Occasional Notes.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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* 18 July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until 17 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 Royal 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 members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third Thursday* in each month (August and September excepted).

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, *and no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

NOTE.—Every care is taken of specimens sent for examination, but the Committee assumes no responsibility for loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given.

THE REFERENCE COLLECTION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

WE are glad to learn from Mr. H. R. Oldfield, the Hon. Secretary of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of the formation of the Reference Collection, that an auspicious commencement has been made.

Several contributions of importance have been received or promised, including one of great liberality and extent from the Earl of Crawford, the Vice-President of the Royal Society. These donations will all be carefully described and fully acknowledged in this journal, the list of which will appear before the inauguration of the new season. Meanwhile members are solicited to supplement the gifts already received, and the Committee hope to make the first list a very important one.

DEATH OF M. MARCONNET.

WE learn with deep regret of the premature decease—at the age of forty-five—of this well-known French Philatelist, which sad event took place at Nancy at the commencement of the present month. M. Marconnet's connexion with stamps had apparently ceased with the sale of his collection to M. Bernichon some four or five years since, but his brilliant philatelic attainments will enrol his name among the famous in Philately. M. Marconnet of later years had concentrated his energies upon the collection and study of the stamps of France and its colonies. His collection of these stamps was among the most important ever formed in France, while his authorship in 1897 of the *Vignettes Postales de la France et de ses Colonies* may be said to be the first serious and scientific attempt to classify the stamps of his country. M. Marconnet further contributed many philatelic papers of importance, notably to the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, was the founder of the *Société Amateurs français*, and in many ways impressed his brilliant individuality upon French Philately. His premature decease creates a distinct void, and will be lamented alike by his compatriots and his foreign contemporaries.

PROGRAMME OF THE LEICESTER PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition, as announced in our last issue, will be held on 1 and 2 November next at Leicester, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of that town, under the Presidency of Dr. R. Milbourne West, the judging being deputed to the able hands of Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, of Manchester. The prospectus states that in making his award, the judge will be requested to base the same upon the following qualifications:—Condition, 25; philatelic knowledge and research, 25; arrangement, 20; neatness, 15; completeness, 10; rarity, 5 points.

The Exhibition Secretary is Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14 Church Avenue, Glenfield Road, Leicester, who will afford all necessary information to intending exhibitors.

LEICESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

LIST OF CLASSES.

CLASS I. (Open.)—*The best collection of Great Britain or any one British Colony exceeding* 150 *stamps.*

1st. Gold Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. 2nd. Silver Medal given by Dr. R. Milbourne West. 3rd. Society's Diploma.

CLASS II. (Members of L.P.S. only.)—*The collection of any one British Colony exceeding* 100 *stamps.*

1st. Silver Medal given by the Leicester Philatelic Society. 2nd. Bronze Medal given by Dr. W. Mussen. 3rd. Society's Diploma.

CLASS III. (Open.)—*The best general collection consisting of not less than twenty-five countries.*

1st. Silver Medal given by D. Field, Esq. 2nd. Bronze Medal given by D. Field, Esq.

Neither of these Medals to be awarded to a competitor gaining an award in any other class in the Exhibition.

CLASS IV. (Collectors of Leicestershire.)—*The best collection in any one of Gibbons' Imperial, Century, or Ideal Albums.*

1st. Silver Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. 2nd. Album (*The Good Old Times*) given by Messrs. Ewens, Ltd.

CLASS V. (Members of L.P.S. only.)—*The special arrangements of Curiosities, and objects of interest, including Forgeries in connexion with Philately and the Postal Service, not exceeding twenty-five specimens.*

1st. Bronze Medal given by Leicester Philatelic Society. 3rd. Album (*Our Own Times*) given by Messrs. Ewens, Ltd.

CLASS VI. (Members of L.P.S. only.)—*The best collection of Montenegro or any other European country* (*Great Britain excluded*).

1st. Bronze Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. 2nd. Album No. 11 given by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. with Society's Diploma.

CLASS VII. (Members of L.P.S. only.)—*The best collection of Great Britain.* In album or on sheets.

1st. Album (leather bound) for Great Britain given by Messrs. Bright & Son with Society's Diploma. 2nd. Society's Diploma.

The best junior collection of Great Britain by any Member under twenty-one. Album for Great Britain given by Messrs. Bright & Son.

CLASS VIII. (Any collector in Leicestershire under sixteen.) No charge will be made for entries in this Class.—*The best junior collection under* 2000. In album or on sheets.

1st. Album No. 1 given by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. with Society's Diploma. 2nd. Society's Diploma.

THE LE ROY D'ETIOLLES AUCTION.

THE eighth sale of these stamps produced about £3700, making the total achieved over £31,000. This auction comprised the stamps of the American continent and other non-European or British Colonial countries, and it is satisfactory to note that a good level of prices was maintained, the varieties of such countries as Philippines, Hawaii, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Argentine, and United States finding willing purchasers at prices that represented on the average modern catalogue values. The next sale will conclude the dispersal of this remarkable accumulation of postage stamps.

THE STAMP ISSUES OF 1906.

THE totals of the new stamps issued during the past year, as figured up by M. René Adam in the *Revue Philatélique Française*, are as follows (minor varieties not being reckoned):—

Europe	142
Asia	68
Africa	179
America	162
Oceania	31
Total .	582

This again shows a diminution from last year, the totals for the years preceding being as under. It is therefore refreshing to find that the portentous fecundity that marked the years 1902–3 has dwindled away:—

1901	548
1902	1017
1903	1183
1904	766
1905	697

THE COX AUCTION SALE.

THE auctions of the now expiring season have been fully as numerous as in preceding years; but there has been a remarkable falling off in the quality of the character of the stamps—due doubtless to the fact of the gradual absorption of old collections. The sale of the stamps of the late Mr. Cox by Messrs. Plumridge & Co. formed, however, an exception to this rule, as that gentleman was a steady and consistent collector, who had in the course of years amassed a collection of considerable merit and extent. The vendors inform us that the total of the first sale on 11 and 12 April was £1456. 16s.; of the second sale, 9 and 10 May, £1114. 10s. 6d.; of the third sale (Mr. Cox's lots only), £469. 6s. 6d.; making a total of £3040. 13s.; and they add that this total was very considerably more than had been expected to be realized.

This is assuredly satisfactory, and confirms our previously expressed opinion of the remarkably firm tone of the stamp market during the present season.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Aitutaki. — The 2½d. stamp in a new shade is reported in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

2½d., dark blue, N Z Star; perf. 11.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 4d. Postage Due printed on Crown and A paper, perf. 12 × 11.

Postage Due.

4d., green; wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12 × 11.

British Central Africa. — Another value, the 1d., on multiple C A chalk-surfaced paper, is reported in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine and black; multiple; chalky paper.

British East Africa and Uganda.— Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 4 and 20 rupee stamps on multiple C A chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesives.

4 rupees, emerald and grey-black; multiple; chalky.
20 rupees, grey and grey-black; multiple; chalky.

Dominica.—The first stamp of the pictorial set on Crown C A, multiple, chalky paper, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1d, carmine and grey; multiple C A chalky paper.

Hong Kong.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 50 c. on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

50 c., grey-green and violet; multiple; chalky.

Morocco Agencies.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 10s., blue, English stamp overprinted 12 pesetas in black, like the set chronicled on page 17.

These friends send us the ½d., 1d, 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. stamps of Great Britain overprinted "Morocco Agencies" in two lines in black without the value in Spanish money. We understand this set is for use in the Parcel Post from Morocco to Great Britain.

Adhesives.

12 pesetas on 10s., blue, English stamp.
½d., green
1d., carmine
2d., green and scarlet
4d., brown and green
6d., purple
1s., scarlet and green
2s. 6d., lilac
} English stamps overprinted "Morocco Agencies."

Newfoundland. — The *Metropolitan Philatelist* tells us to expect a new 1 cent stamp shortly. The design, it is stated, consists of a superb portrait of King Edward in ermine robe, decorations, etc. "Newfoundland" above, value below.

Adhesive.

1 cent, green.

New Zealand.—It is stated in the *Australian Philatelist* that the ½d. postal is now coming in two distinctly new shades of green —one light yellow-green and the other very dark, deep green.

Adhesives.

½d., light yellow-green; perf. 14.
½d., dark, deep green ,,

Northern Nigeria. — *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 6d. value on the multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

6d., violet and lilac; multiple; second paper.

Queensland.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that they have found the 1d. stamp of 1899 perforated at top, black roulette on two sides, and plain roulette on the left side.

The *M. J.* referring to this discovery described the stamp as perf. 13 at top, plain

zigzag roulette at left, *black* zigzag roulette at right, and both the plain and the *black* roulette at bottom.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The ½d. on Crown and A paper is listed by the *Australian Philatelist.*

Our contemporary states that the watermark is rather indistinct, but the crown is a slightly different shape to the one previously used on the Crown and A paper. The perforation is comb-machine 12 × 11½.

Adhesive.

½d., green; Crown and A; perf. 12 × 11½.

TASMANIA.—The 4d. pictorial on the Crown and A paper in two perfs., viz. 12½ and 11, is announced in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesives.

4d., brown-orange; Crown and A; perf. 12½.
4d. ,, ,, ,, 11.

TRANSVAAL.—We read in the *S.C.F.* that the current issue of Transvaal stamps, viz. 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., are now printed on a very thick laid paper. The 3d. was issued on a very pale shade of yellowish green, but has now reverted to its original sage-green.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a 1s., green, *new design;* wmk. Crown WA.

We gather that the new stamp is somewhat similar in design to the 6d. issued late last year.

Adhesive.

1s., green; new design; wmk. Crown W A; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—A 12 heller stamp has been added to the current set, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen.

The *P.J.G.B.* reports the 1 h. and 10 h., perf. 9–9½, current set, without shiny bars.

Adhesives.

1 heller, purple; perf. 9–9½.
10 ,, rose ,, ,,
12 ,, violet ,, 13 × 12½.

CRETE.—*Italian Post Offices.*—The new 5 centesimi Italian stamp, overprinted "La Canea" in sans-serif caps, for use here, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

5 c., green; type of 1906; overprinted as above.

FRANCE.—The 30 cents. in the new Sower type has been issued, and we have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for sending us a copy.

Adhesive.

30 c., orange; perf. 14 × 13½.

HUNGARY.—The *P.J.G.B.* lists the 12 f. of the current type and wmk., perf. 12.

It is only lately that this stamp was chronicled perf. 15.

Adhesive.

12 f., lilac; current type and wmk.; perf. 12.

ICELAND.—New sets of stamps for this country reach us from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Profiles, side by side, of the late and present Kings of Denmark appear in the centre. "ISLAND" at top, "FRIMERKI" at each side, and value at foot.

The inscription on the Official set reads "PJONUSTU" on left, and "FRIMERKI" at right.

Officials.

3 aur, yellow, centre grey; perf. 12½–13.
4 ,, green ,, ,,
5 ,, deep orange ,, ,,
10 ,, blue ,, ,,
16 ,, carmine ,, ,,
20 ,, yellow-green ,, ,,
50 ,, violet ,, ,,

Adhesives.

3 aur, yellow-brown; wmk. Crown; perf. 12½–13.
4 ,, grey, carmine centre ,, ,,
5 ,, green ,, ,,
6 ,, grey ,, ,,
10 ,, carmine ,, ,,
16 ,, brown ,, ,,
20 ,, blue ,, ,,
25 ,, bistre-brown, green centre ,, ,,
40 ,, plum ,, ,,
50 ,, grey, plum centre ,, ,,
1 krona, blue, brown centre ,, ,,
2 ,, grey-brown, slate-green centre ,,
5 ,, yellow-brown, blue centre ,,

LUXEMBURG.—Some new stationery with stamp of the latest design is noted in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Post Cards.

5 + 5 c., green on yellow card.
10 + 10 c., red ,, ,,

SAN MARINO.—Three new stamps have appeared here, and a sample of the 1 c. reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

1 c., brown; perf. 12.
15 c., grey ,,

Express Delivery.

25 c., carmine; perf. 12.

AMERICA.

NICARAGUA.—Some provisional Official stamps are announced in *Ewen's Weekly* and the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Officials.

Official Stamps of the 1906 issue overprinted.

Vale 10 ɔ, in black, on 1 c., green, reading up.
Vale 20 cts ,, ,, ,, ,, down.
Vale $2·00 ,, ,, 2 c., rose ,, ,,
Vale 20 ɔ ,, ,, 1 c., green.
Vale 50 ɔ ,, ,, ,,

PERU.—The *Philatelic Record* lists the new set of stamps as at foot.

From various sources we gather that those marked * have already been issued.

Adhesives.

1 c. (Monument Bolognesi).
2 c.* (Portrait of Grau).
5 c.* (Statue).
10 c. (Exhibition Buildings).
20 c.* (School of Medicine).
50 c.* (General Post Office).
1 Sol (Hippodrome).
2 Sols (Monument of Christopher Columbus).

UNITED STATES.—Several friends have sent us copies of the 5 c. Jamestown stamps, and most of our correspondence from America during the past ten days has been franked with them.

A portrait of Pocahontas appears in the centre with name at foot, and the inscription is the same as on the 1 and 2 cents, but also giving Pocahontas' birth and death years 1595–1617.

Adhesive.

5 cents, dark blue; perf. 12.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—*German Post Offices.*—An addition to the set on watermarked paper is made by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

$1 on 2 marks, blue; watermarked paper.

DUTCH INDIES.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 10 c., design 1902–3, is now appearing in a dull blue shade instead of grey, and that in a few months special stamps are to be issued in Java and Madura. The Dutch Indies stamps sold at these offices will bear the surcharge "JAVA" or "MADURA."

The stamps in use in the other islands (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, etc.) will on the other hand remain as at present without overprint.

Adhesive.

10 c., dull blue; design of 1902–3.

REUNION.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that a Postal Packet stamp has been issued for this island, only one value having been seen thus far.

The stamp is of large size and is printed in two colours. The background consists of an engraved tint block, with the familiar head of Liberty in a circle at the top. "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS" appears on either side of the head within the circle. The overprint in the second colour reads: "ILE—DE LA—RÉUNION—COLIS POSTAUX—10 C" in five lines.

Postal Packet Adhesive.

10 c., light brown and black.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907–8.

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.

E. D. BACON. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1906–7 (being the third ordinary meeting of the Incorporated Society) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 2 May, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Edward J. Nankivell, Franz Reichenheim, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, T. W. Hall, J. G. Tolhurst, D. C. Gray, M. P. Castle, Lance E. Hall (Associate), Douglas Ellis, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. Stuart Dudley, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, H. Scot Bridgwater, A. Cassels, W. Schwabacher, two visitors.

The chair was taken by the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and the minutes of the meeting held on 18 April, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from Mr. McNaughtan and from Mr. Tilleard regretting unavoidable absence from the meeting.

A letter was read from Mr. M. H. Horsley enclosing two Canadian essays, with the opinions of Mr. Gibb of Montreal, of Colonel White, and of Mr. Bacon upon them, the

values being 3d. and 1s., of the Beaver design. These were inspected by the members together with three rough proofs also sent by Mr. Horsley, the design being that of the Queen's Head, but no information appeared to be obtainable as to the circumstances under which they had been prepared.

The members present then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were respectively declared duly elected fellows of the Society: Mr. William Henry Tarrant, Mr. Julian Park, Mr. Oscar Andreen, Mr. Hilmer Djurling.

Mr. Nankivell produced for the inspection of the members some specimens of albums, the leaves of which were mounted on a new system, enabling any leaf to be taken out and a fresh one inserted without disturbing the others, and a copy of one of these albums was presented by the makers, Messrs. John Walker and Co., Ltd., to the Society for the purposes of the official collection.

Mr. Nankivell read a short paper on "The first issue of the stamps of China," and gave a display of some sheets, and pointed out that these stamps were printed some of them twenty to the sheet with a narrow spacing between each stamp, and others twenty-five to the sheet, some with a wide spacing and some with a narrow spacing between each stamp.

Mr. M. P. Castle also submitted for the inspection of the members six proofs of various values of Mauritius stamps, being some of the first surface-printed specimens prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell was moved by Mr. Bacon, who questioned the status of the stamps, and asserted they were not a Government issue and were only used in one or two ports of China.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Oldfield and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nankivell, in responding, said that in his opinion these stamps were really of Government issue, and were printed at the Government works and under the Government authority.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1906–7 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 16 May, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, L. L. R. Hausburg, E. D. Bacon, Franz Reichenheim, R. Frentzel, E. W. Wetherell, R. B. Yardley, T. Maycock, Douglas Ellis, W. Lane Joynt, Lance E. Hall (Associate), F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, D. C. Gray, A. Cassels, T. W. Hall, M. P. Castle, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, H. M. Hansen, and one visitor.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from the Leicester Society announcing an Exhibition to be held at Leicester in November next, and copies of the prospectus were handed to members in attendance.

The following candidates for election were, after ballot, duly elected members of the Society, viz.—

Consul Sixten Keyser and Mr. Alfred Crawford, both proposed by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary; Mr. William Denison Roebuck, proposed by Mr. W. V. Morten, and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; Mr. John Steele Higgins, jun., proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, and seconded by Mr. G. F. H. Gibson; and Mr. John Walker, jun., proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. L. Hausburg showed a number of blocks of the 1 peso value of Colombian stamps of 1865, from which he had been able to reconstruct the entire plate. He explained that there were six types, five of which are repeated twice in each row of eleven, the eleventh stamp being of a different type.

The chief business on the agenda for the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of Spain, by Mr. H. J. Duveen, who was prevented from attending in person owing to his unavoidable absence on the Continent.

The collection, which was brought to the meeting and shown by Mr. J. E. Duveen on behalf of his father, consists almost entirely of unused stamps in the very finest condition, and contains practically all the greatest rarities in this state, amongst which a fine block of the 1 r. of 1855, with the error "2 rs." in the centre; the 12 c. of 1865, with inverted centre, both imperforate and perforated; the 25 mils. of 1867, with inverted centre (one of the rarest of European stamps); the 10 mils., brown, in a *tête-bêche* pair; and the error "5 c." in the sheet of the 10 c. of 1876, were particularly noticeable.

The stamps were examined with the greatest interest, and the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. H. J. Duveen, on the motion of the Earl of Crawford, seconded by Mr. Castle.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

4 APRIL.—Display: Victoria. Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.

Messrs. F. C. Henderson and H. L. Hayman were thanked for contributions to the permanent collection.

The display of the "Stamps of Victoria" was then commenced, but it was only found possible to get through the 1850–6 issues, owing to the interesting notes brought forward and the animated discussion they gave rise to. The various printings of the first two issues occupied some time, especially the spacing of the 1850 stamps and the plating of the Queen on throne issue, for which the superb plates, in all shades and printings, belonging to Mr. Hollick afforded splendid material for reference. Messrs.

Hollick and Stephenson showed nearly every variety in profusion of shade and in superb condition.

The subsequent issues will occupy two evenings of next session.

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2 MAY.—Annual dinner.

Twenty members sat down to dinner at the Acorn Hotel on 2 May, and spent a most enjoyable evening. After the tables had been cleared we enjoyed the hospitality of the President, who gave the toast of the King. Mr. T. B. Widdowson then proposed the toast of the "Birmingham Philatelic Society," which was responded to by the President and the Honorary Secretary.

For the remainder of the evening there was a very lively exchange of stamps, in which every one took part, and during which many nice copies changed ownership.

WILL members be sure to give early notice of the dates of their holidays, so that packets may not be delayed? Considering the finer weather the May packets are very good, the B packet alone reaching £1633 18s. 7d.—nearly up to the average for the winter months.

To save writing to each one personally, will all those who have promised stamps, or are sending any to the collection, kindly forward them as soon as possible, and in any case before 20 September, so that they may be credited with them in the Report, and so that the Wants List may be corrected up to that date, ready for publication? Advertisements should reach the Honorary Secretary by 6 September.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting was held on 11 March at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, there being a good attendance of members. The Secretary reported the return of the November packet with satisfactory sales. The other packets in circulation continued to show good sales, thus demonstrating the interest taken in this section of the work.

The President, Mr. John Walker, mentioned that the Society dinner, which took place on 18 February, 1907, and which was well attended, had been a great success, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. A vote of thanks was passed to the sub-committee in charge of the arrangements for the excellent manner in which they had performed their task.

The interest of the meeting centred in the display of Mr. R. Jameson Torrie of his collection of British Colonials, and the members had a great treat, as Mr. Torrie's collection contains many tit-bits. It is difficult in such a short report to give a proper indication of such a display, but the following are a few of the most interesting stamps:—

Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, used and unused, 8d., 9d., and 2s., imperf., and many of the rare surcharges; Cape of Good Hope, 1d. and 4d., Wood Blocks, four shades of each, and fine blocks of triangulars; also a splendid set of the De La Rue triangulars with full gum and in fine condition. In the Australians the outstanding feature was the "Sydney Views," of which Mr. Torrie has about fifty copies, including some on originals. The early Victorian and South and West Australians were also well represented. The West Indians were very complete, as were also the North American Colonies. Gibraltar was complete, including the various errors. Altogether the display was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Torrie for his display.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 8 April, 1907, at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with a good turn-out of members. The Hon. Secretary reported the sales of packets still in circulation; sales good to date.

Mr. A. J. Waller and Captain Morrison, both of Edinburgh, were unanimously elected members of the Society. The resignation of Mr. P. M. Macintyre, Edinburgh, was received with regret.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. John Humphries, who showed his fine collections of British East Africa, Cape of Good Hope (triangulars), and Newfoundland. The greatest interest was evinced in all three countries, Newfoundland, if anything, claiming the closest attention. This country was complete, and contained in almost every case mint blocks. Amongst other fine things the following claimed particular attention:—

Fine range of the vermilion of 1860.

Complete sheet of the 6d. value of 1861.

Block of 36 mint of 6 cents, 1868.

Block of 25 mint of 3 cents, brown, reissue of 1887.

Three types of 1897 issue, 1 cent and 3 cents.

Cabot issue, in mint blocks, and the ½ cent, mint, 2 and 3 cents, used, of the rare imperforates of 1897–1901.

The Cape of Good Hope triangulars contained many fine copies and shades.

British East Africa, almost complete, and contained the rare 1890–91 imperf. issue, also the 1895 issue complete.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Humphries for his interesting display and instructive paper. It was decided to hold an extra meeting of the Society on Monday, 13 May, 1907, at the usual hour.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.

THE fourth general meeting of members and associates was held on Monday, 21 January, at the Y.M.S.A., Cardiff.

Members present: Dr. Fiddian, Dr. De Vere Hunt, T. Edwards, S. Price Evans, J. Everett, G. R. Lougher, H. Perkins, E. Parry, E. J. Gray, Walter Scott, B. W. King, W. J. Trounce, V. E. Brukewich, and E. P. Crowther.

Associates: C. E. Clarke, D. E. Williams, P. Norman, F. A. Rietle, P. L. Barnes, H. Godfrey, W. H. Aylesbury, L. Gregson, F. W. Pipe.

Visitors: G. H. Clarke, C. Reddiozzini, and R. Pethrick.

The Chairman, Mr. E. Philpot-Crowther, presided, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Perkins, opened the proceedings by reading the minutes of the last general meeting, which were adopted and signed.

The Chairman read a letter from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. announcing donation of six consecutive volumes of their Catalogue to the Society's library.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Robinson & Son, Belvedere, Kent, announcing donation of a set of current mint French stamps to the Society's collection.

Mr. Walter Scott, the Society's first Hon. President (who was received with enthusiasm) then exhibited a fine mint specimen of "The Cardiff Penny Red," Plate 116, issued imperforate, and gave an exceedingly interesting description and history of this rarity. It appears from his story that on 18 January, 1870, there were four post offices in Cardiff—the General Post Office in Church Street and three sub-offices.

Mr. Scott, towards the evening of that day, required some stamps, so sent his office boy to the General Post Office in Church Street for three shillings' worth of penny stamps. The boy was so long on his errand that Mr. Scott found occasion to reprimand him for wasting time on the way. The lad replied that he had been delayed at the counter, where (he said) a number of people were kept waiting for stamps, owing to the officials having to send out for scissors to sever the stamps with. He went round himself to try and secure a few more, but was unsuccessful. He had, therefore, between thirty and forty copies of these. He posted a few to friends on letters, and sold the remainder, except one mint copy, to a firm of stamp dealers for double face value.

In those days collectors gave no heed to perfect condition. Such things as blocks, strips, pairs, full margins, gum, etc., were never considered then, and it was still customary to trim stamps to shape to fit the spaces in albums, this being the state of Philately in 1870. It is needless to say he (Mr. Scott) had not retained a pair for himself, nor even what modern philatelists would call a perfect specimen for himself, his copy not being cut so as to show full margins all round. He had often since regretted his 100 per cent. profit on that transaction, and had carefully sought for copies of the stamp since, but in vain.

Probably there are less than forty copies in existence, and therefore the "Cardiff Penny" should be one of the rarest stamps, and extremely valuable.

Mr. Scott also exhibited an imperforate pair of the Penny Red, Plate 146, mint. Great interest was shown in these two exhibits, and Mr. Scott's speech was enthusiastically applauded.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Perkins, exhibited a mint specimen of South Australian fourpenny, green, surcharged 2½d. in brown, *no bar* in fraction—an uncatalogued variety which was much admired.

Vice-President Dr. De Vere Hunt exhibited unused specimens of National Telephone Company stamps.

Vice-President Alderman Trounce exhibited a fine specimen of 4 rap. Zurich, which was greatly admired.

Mr. V. E. Brukewich exhibited a mint specimen of Cape halfpenny, green, surcharged "Z.A.R." for Vryburg.

Mr. B. W. King exhibited a very fine specimen of Transvaal one shilling, green, imperf., surcharged in black "V.R. Transvaal," *inverted*, S. Gibbons' 135.

Mr. T. Edwards exhibited and described an unusual specimen of United States Journal stamp in black instead of its normal colour, blue. He had been unable to get a satisfactory account of its origin; it was postally cancelled and undoubtedly engraved from original plate. This curious stamp provoked great interest and much interesting discussion.

The Chairman, Mr. E. Philpot-Crowther, exhibited a used specimen of Finland 10 mark, brown and rose, perforated with the 1895 perforation (14 × 13½)—an uncatalogued rarity which the Chairman said was not chronicled in the official list of the Helsingfors Frimarksamlareforening, and was alluded to by Mr. L. Hanciau as "possibly existent."

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his presence, interesting speech, and exhibition of the "Cardiff Penny"—a stamp particularly interesting to this Society.

Mr. J. Pryce Evans, of Swansea, seconded the motion in a humorous speech, in which he suggested that the Society should hold meetings occasionally in Swansea, and promised his support.

The meeting unanimously carried the motion with applause.

Stamps were kindly donated to the Society's collection by Mr. T. Edwards and Mr. H. Perkins.

Dr. Fiddian proposed votes of thanks to the members who had exhibited.

Mr. Walter Scott seconded in a kindly speech, and a vote was carried unanimously. All members present concurred in expressions of approval and enjoyment of a very pleasant evening.

The Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

THE fortnightly meeting was held at 1 William Street. There was a good attendance of members.

The chair was taken at 8.30 by the President.

The chief item on the programme was a display kindly lent by E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., of Rochdale, viz. Part 3 West Indies, treating of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, and Nevis. This proved a remarkably interesting group, and abounded in rare errors and surcharges. Special mention should be made of a fine copy of the rare error "One Penny" on 6d., green; also a fine pair of the 2½d., violet, showing the "c" in "Pence" inverted. The members have been much struck with the care and attention to detail which are shown in arranging the collection, every page of which reflects the love which Mr. Heginbottom must possess for the hobby.

The Herne Bay Society is fortunate in possessing in their President, Mr. Maclachan, a fine specimen of the much-travelled variety of stamp collectors, a type which always commands respect and attention. He was able to further add to the general interest of the meeting by supplementing the highly instructive notes of Mr. Heginbottom by relating a few of his experiences, philatelic and otherwise, in the various islands under discussion, all of which he had visited.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in sending the display.

Previous to the evening meeting the display was on view in Newton's Saloon, for ladies only, from 3 to 4 p.m.

The Scottish Philatelic Society, Junior Branch.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, 4 May, Mr. Walker, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were admitted honorary members of the Society:—Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., Hon. President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society; Baron A. de Worms, Mr. E. P. W. Redford, C.B., Secretary in Scotland for the Post Office; Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; Mr. Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society, London; Major E. B. Evans, editor of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal;* Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Member of Council, Royal Philatelic Society, London; Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and Mr. G. Herbert Dannatt.

Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, who gave an interesting account of the postage stamps of Argentine and Bolivia, urged the desirability of collectors not devoting their energies entirely to British colonials to the exclusion of foreign countries, many of which provided interesting fields for investigation at moderate cost. He also provided an attractive display of the stamps of the Republics referred to, including a wide range of shades and superb examples of the productions of the American Bank Note Company. He was awarded a hearty vote of thanks.

During the earlier stages of the meeting the office-bearers of the Senior Society had been adjudicating in an adjoining room upon the exhibits sent in by members in connexion with the prize competitions, and at this stage, amid applause, the results of the prize competitions were announced as follows:—For the best display by members over sixteen: 1, Mr. Percy Mercer (Newfoundland); 2, Mr. Ernest Humphries (British East Africa); 3, Mr. R. M. Stewart (Chili); and by members under sixteen:—1, Mr. J. Arnott (Hawaii); 2, Mr. H. B. Thomson; 3, Mr. A. F. P. Christison. Prizes for the best sheets sent in to the Exchange Branch during the session were also awarded to:—1, Mr. Percy Mercer; 2, Mr. R. M. Stewart; 3, Mr. W. D. D. Small. The next session begins in October.

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 23 and 24 May, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain V.R., 1d., black, trial obliteration	2	14	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7 complete	2	14	0
Saxony, 3 perf., red, torn	2	0	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, orange, mint	3	15	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 5 c., envelope, used as an adhesive	2	8	0
Afghanistan, 1288, Abasi black, strip of 5*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1289, Shahi, purple, defective*	4	4	0
Ditto, 1290–1, Shahi, purple, creased	3	14	0
Ditto, 1290–1, a complete reconstructed plate of the 15 types, comprising an unsevered strip of 5 of each of the ½ and 1 rupee black, and 5 fine cut square specimens of the Abasi black, all unused	7	0	0
Ditto, 1292, Abasi, purple, strip of 5*	3	17	6
Ditto, 1293, value in tablet, Shahi, black, on piece	2	5	0
Ditto, 1293, grey, an unused sheet of 24, comprising Sunar (12), Abasi (6), ½ rupee (3), and 1 rupee (3)	5	0	0
Ditto, 1295, green, an unused sheet of 40, comprising Sunar (30), Abasi (6), and two each of ½ and 1 rupee	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, grey, an unused sheet of 40, comprising Sunar (30), Abasi (6), and two each of ½ and 1 rupee	4	8	0
Ditto, 1295, skeleton type, Shahi, black, a horizontal pair used on entire envelope	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, a single specimen of this rarity, used	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green*	2	2	0
British East Africa, on Indian 2½ a., green, a mint vertical strip of 4, including the rare error "Eas" for "East," Gibbons' No. 88a.	4	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, mint	4	7	6
Gambia, 1874, imperf., C C, 6d., blue, pair, mint	3	3	0
Mauritius, post paid, 1*d. vermilion, early state of plate, but cut close*	2	0	0
Ditto, post paid, 2d., deep blue, unused, earliest state of plate, defective	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another unused specimen in the light blue shade, also defective	11	0	0
Zanzibar on Indian, 3 a., "Zanzidar," mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ a., "Zanzibar," mint	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, creased	6	10	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion* small margins	2	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, small margins	7	7	0
United States, 1847, 5 c., brown, block of 4,* creased	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., black, pair,* one creased. £4 15s. and	5	0	0
British Guiana, first issue, 4 c., orange, cut to shape but showing the whole of the outer line, used on piece	22	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue, creased	2	2	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, creased	5	12	6
St. Vincent, first issue, 6d., deep green, imperf., pair*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1871–2, 1s., rose,* oxidized	3	12	6
Ditto, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., pair, one torn	4	2	6
Ditto, 1881, 4d. on 1s.*	7	0	0
Hawaiian Islands, Interisland postage, 1863, 2 c., black on thin greyish paper, variety, "I" of "Inter" dropped, used	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	2	12	6
South Australia, 10d., in blue, on 9d., yellow, mint	2	8	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow*	5	5	0
Ditto, another specimen, used	2	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., black on red, with impression at back	2	14	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., golden bronze	3	3	0
Ditto, 1860, 4d., deep blue, rouletted, pair *	2	15	0
Collections: 4745, £44; and 927 (British N. America and West Indies)	23	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 7 and 8 May, 1907.

Spain, 1865, imperf., 12 c., inverted centre	3	7	6
Tuscany, 60 crazie, poor	2	12	0
Ceylon, 1872–80, 14×12½, 4 c., grey,* with gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 1880–90, 5 c on 15 c., "Revenue" omitted.	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1895, 5a., black and blue	2	2	0
British Somaliland, 2 a., violet, single wmk., mint	2	12	0
Ditto, 1 r., green, single wmk., pair, mint	5	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, mint	3	10	0
Nevis, 1883, ½d., in black, on half of 1d., lilac, pair,* no gum	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure, imperf., 1d., vermilion,* no gum	10	0	0
Western Australia, 1854, 1d., black, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale brown, block of 4,* no gum	2	6	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., brown on red	5	15	0
Collection, 2819	36	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 9 and 10 May, 1907.

France, 1849, 15 c., green*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., dull orange-vermilion*	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-red	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, strip of 3, centre *tête-bêche*, £3 12s. 6d. and	4	4	0
Ditto, 1862–71, 20 c., blue, pair, *tête-bêche*, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 c., carmine, strip of 4, (one) ditto	6	14	0
Ditto, 1870, 20 c., Type I * £2 6s. and	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., pale yellow, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1870–3, 10 c., bistre, *tête-bêche*, pair, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., bistre on rose, ditto, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., bistre, ditto, used	4	10	0
France, 1849, 20 c., blue, ditto, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used on entire	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., ditto, ditto, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., and 10 c., *se tenant*, ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., ultramarine, Type I, ditto	2	0	0
Benin, 1897, 75 c. in red, and same in black on 15 c., blue, both used on one piece	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 75 c. in black on 15 c., blue, mint	3	7	6
Congo, 1891, 5 c. in red, on 1 c., black on azure	3	12	0
Martinique, 1891–2, the error 95 c. on 25 c., *se tenant* with two of the normal stamps, strip of 3	1	19	0
Senegal, 1892, red surcharge, 75 c. on 15 c., blue, on piece	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 franc on 5 c., on piece	2	2	0
Gibraltar, 1886, ½d. to 1s., mint, set	3	5	0
Ditto, another set, used	3	5	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ gro., green, 3 copies on piece	2	12	6
Ceylon, 1857, 4d., rose, with good margins on all sides	12	10	0
Ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown	12	10	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown	6	15	0
Ditto, 1s., lilac, horizontal strip of 5, used on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green	2	8	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, showing next stamp on right	8	5	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* no gum	4	4	0
Lagos, 1s., orange, value 16½ mm., mint	3	3	0
Barbados, 1873, large star, clean cut, 6d., orange-vermilion, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, imperf., 6d., vermilion, pair, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, March, 1878, 1d. on left half of 5s., rose	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on left half of 5s., rose	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on right half of 5s., rose	4	12	6
British Guiana, 1889–90, $1, used	2	0	0
British Honduras, 1882, 6d., yellow, mint	2	10	0
Grenada, broad star, 2½d. and 4d.*	2	15	0
Ditto, "POSTAGE" diagonally on half 1d., Gibbons' 29, mint unsevered pair	3	10	0
Ditto, 1888, 4d. on 2s., upright "D", mint	4	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Grenada, 1889, Halfpenny on 2s., the double surcharge variety*	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, used copy of same	2	10	0
Ditto, 1891, ditto, 1d. on 2s., orange, variety no stop after "D", Gibbons' 51, mint	2	12	6
Montserrat, 1884, CA, 4d., blue, mint	3	7	6
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green*	3	5	0
St. Kitts, CA, 4d., blue, mint	2	17	6
St. Vincent, 11×15, 1d., rose-red, used	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose	7	15	0
Ditto, 1881, 4d. on 1s.	6	15	0
Trinidad, 1852, 1d., blue, litho, early	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale blue, litho, later	3	12	6
Ditto, 1860, 1d., slate, litho, late £2 10s. and	2	15	0
Ditto, 1863, no wmk., 11½–12, 1s., indigo*	4	15	0
Ditto, 1894, "O S", ½d. to 5s., mint	3	12	6
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, type 10, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac, type 16, mint	3	0	0
Tobago, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., orange	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., stone, CC, mint	2	7	0
Ditto, 1882, 6d., stone, CA*	4	2	6
United States of America, 1847, 5 c., block of 6*	3	15	0
Ditto, Executive, set complete, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, Justice, 90 c., mint	2	15	0
Ditto, State, 1 c. to 90 c.	2	14	0

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Sale of 16 May, 1907.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 2½d., blue, mint	2	4	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue, early*	2	12	6
Orange River Colony, 6d., carmine, mint pair, one with no figure of value	2	14	0
Zanzibar, 1895, blue surcharge, ½ anna, green, small second Z, variety, used	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 anna, plum £1 10s. & £2			

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 27 April, 1907.

Ceylon, 4d., imperf., repaired	1	10	0
Cyprus, 1d., red, plate 174, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, plate 184, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 193, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 193, single, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 196, single, mint	3	7	6
Gambia, King, 1906, ½ on 2s. 6d., pair, one being the error "PFNNY". int	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C."	1	2	0
Orange River Colony, 6d., carmine, no stop after "V", mint	1	18	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d.*	1	9	0

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Sale of 4 and 6 May, 1907.

Natal, King, official, set of 6	1	16	0
Southern Nigeria, King, £1, multiple, first paper, mint	1	8	0
Gambia, King, ½d. on 2s. 6d., types 1 and 2, 1d. on 3s.	1	3	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	2	7	6
Orange River Colony, 1d., "i" omitted, mint	1	4	0
Nyassa, 1901, centre inverted, 150 r., mint	2	5	0
Queensland, 1860–1, clean cut, 14 to 16, 6d., deep green*	1	11	0

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Sale of 22 and 25 May, 1907.

Ceylon, 5 c. on 4 c., rose (S.G. 141 A), block of 4, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 2 c. on 4 c., ditto (ditto 173), ditto, ditto, surcharge inverted	1	12	0
Hawaii, 1853, 13 c., red, thick white paper*	1	0	0
Victoria, 1857, rouletted, 2d., lilac, pair	2	5	0
Ceylon, 1857, 4d., imperf., repaired	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., ditto, ditto	1	5	0
Hawaii, Interisland, 2 c., blue	2	0	0
Labuan, 4 c. on 50 c., maroon* double print	1	12	0

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Sale of 3 June, 1907.

British East Africa, 1897, 20 r., yellow-green, mint	1	9	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 r., lilac, ditto	3	3	0
Canada, 10d., blue	2	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	2	10	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 2½d., blue, mint	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1877, 1s., vermilion, 11 to 12½×15*	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., pale blue*	3	3	0

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Sale of 6 June, 1907.

British Somaliland, O.H.M.S., 1 r., green mint	2	2	0
Great Britain "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	1	12	0
St. Vincent, CA, 14, 4d., bright blue*	1	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVI. JULY, 1907. No. 187.

The Breitfuss Collection.

THE summer is supposed to be the slumbering time for stamp collectors. Nor did we anticipate, in so recently reading and writing our past season's history, that any further event of conspicuous importance would take place before the commencement of another year. The purchase of the Breitfuss Collection during the past month, however, is one more feature, and a very important one, of the already eventful session of 1906–7. In this issue of the *London Philatelist* are recorded two completed transactions in stamps—the auctions of the late M. Le Roy d'Etiolles and the sale of the St. Petersburg Collection, each total value being well over £30,000. The simultaneous record of two such enormous transactions is a remarkable one, and it speaks volumes for the stability and permanence of Philately that the dispersal of two such vast accumulations—probably representing in their resale price £120,000 to £150,000—can be so easily and rapidly effected. The demand for fine old stamps at the present juncture is unprecedented, and we believe that in two or three years, or less, all traces of these vast hoards will have disappeared.

M. Breitfuss is one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the Royal Philatelic Society, known by name to all, and the personal friend of many of us, who, knowing how sincerely attached he has always been to his stamps, can sympathize with him in the regret that he must feel in parting with such old friends. To his credit it will, however, remain that he was one of the very few who kept to his general collection (although for the most part largely specialized in addition) for nearly a lifetime. Many of us who were contemporaneous collectors with M. Breitfuss—a generation back—have through stress of varying circumstances been forced to abandon our old general collection. The advantages, however, are rather to those who, like M. Breitfuss, could hold on, as revealed in an inspection of some of his volumes, as has been our privilege. An uncut plate of the 4d. engraved Nevis was bought by M. Breitfuss from M. Moens in 1883 for twelve shillings, double that price being paid for the plate of the 6d. lithograph!

The old shilling St. Vincent values were all bought at three or four shillings apiece, and the rarest Turks Islands surcharges, in blocks, averaged but a few pence each!

Truly in stamps does everything come to him who knows how to wait; but he must possess his soul in patience during many years, and he will then reap an abundant harvest. It cannot be expected that the process of compound increase of value can be repeated to such an extent as revealed in the present case, but the chances are that many of us are even to-day entertaining philatelic angels unawares, and that the future may have many a pleasurable surprise for those collectors in the twentieth century whose motto (*à la* Marshal Macmahon) for their collections remains "J'y suis et j'y reste."

Notes on the 1861 Provisional Cape of Good Hope.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, on 4 April, 1907, by M. P. Castle, Hon. Vice-President.



OVER fifty years have elapsed since the first issue of Cape stamps, and their popularity among all classes of collectors remains undiminished. The reasons are not far to seek. The beautiful design of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., the quaint triangular shape of the stamp, the fact that they were printed both by the original engravers and by Messrs. De La Rue, their freedom from all taint of remainders or surcharges, and lastly, but not least, their inclusion of a primitive provisional issue with its two rare and attractive errors, are the palpable causes of this popularity.

My remarks on the present occasion are confined to this provisional issue, and I cannot pretend to add very much to the very full history of these stamps contained in the philatelic journals, and in *British Africa*, Part I. In fact Mr. E. D. Bacon, whose researches on the Cape stamps have been so extensive, says in the July number of the *London Philatelist* for 1893, upon the receipt of a further communication from the Cape Postmaster-General that this information, with other preceding, constituted all that we were ever likely to discover about this issue. What is the last word, however, on any issue is always difficult to decide, and although I have only quite recently taken up the Cape stamps, I find that there *are* certain points which are open to discussion, and which I trust will be a sufficient excuse for my notes in the present instance.

Considering that this provisional issue presents no type differences or (owing to its short existence) great varieties of paper or impression, it has received full treatment at the hands of Philatelists, and indeed has from the earliest times formed a subject of comment in the stamp collectors' papers, but the principal articles hereon all appeared of late years, and will be found to be as follows:—

London Philatelist, Vol. I, pp. 46–51. By E. D. Bacon.
„ „ pp. 183–5. By Emil Tamsen.
„ „ pp. 229–32. By E. D. Bacon.
„ „ pp. 258–9. By E. D. Bacon.
„ Vol. II, p. 136. By E. D. Bacon.
„ Vol. V, pp. 246–63. By Captain J. Norris Newman.
„ Vol. VI, pp. 10, 11. By M. P. Castle and G. Johnson.

British Africa, Part I. In this work of the Royal Philatelic Society the substance of the above articles will be found to be assimilated.

Early in 1861 the Cape postal authorities were apprehensive of a shortage of stamps pending the arrival of a further consignment from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and decided to make a provisional issue. Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of Cape Town, were entrusted with the work (as detailed in the official communication to Mr. E. D. Bacon), and they engraved two steel dies and reduplicated each sixty-four times for the 1d. and 4d. values respectively. Each sheet was composed of sixty-four stamps, arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps, forming eight squares, and by inadvertence a wrong stereotype was affixed to each plate, thus creating the well-known errors.

Messrs. Solomon & Co. evidently aimed at reproducing, as far as their limited local resources availed, a reproduction of the design of the then current triangular stamps. Every allowance must, of course, be made for the probable absence of first-class local engravers, and for the obvious haste in which this provisional issue was prepared, but it must be confessed that the Cape productions are of a vastly inferior quality, and this is a difference which can be estimated at its fullest by a comparison of the first state of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s die, as shown herewith, by proofs printed on card, and also by impressions of the plate taken before hardening, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., and specimens of the reprints of the woodblocks, which were, of course, the last state of that plate.

I take this opportunity of the juxtaposition of these widely varying stamps to call attention to the differences in the dies of the 1d. and 4d. woodblocks, which I think have not been previously described. Messrs. Solomon were naturally compelled to make a separate matrix die for each value in order to reduplicate them. Judging from the artistic merits of the two stamps, I should surmise that the engraver "first tried his prentice hand" upon the one penny, and in his second attempt, upon the fourpenny, improved in his work.

In the one penny the inscription "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" measures 28 mm. and on the 4d. 29½ mm.; the word "POSTAGE" in the one penny measures 17¼ mm. and in the fourpenny 18¾ mm. The remaining inscription denoting the value naturally also varies in length. In the one penny the head of the seated figure is only 1 mm. away from the apex of the triangle of the background, while in the fourpence this distance is 2 mm. In the one penny the left arm is squared up at the shoulder, and in the fourpence it

hangs down, presenting quite a different contour; the right foot (crossed over the left) in the fourpence is bold and well drawn, while in the one penny it is smaller and misshapen; the left foot is far larger in the one penny, being quite out of proportion, while in the fourpence it is less prominent and is shaded (as it should be artistically). The fluke of the anchor is longer in the fourpence than in the one penny, and in the latter value the folds of the dress behind the knees of the figure are represented by an elongated zigzag line, which is totally (and correctly) absent in the fourpence. The corner ornaments are thicker and bolder in the 1d. than in the 4d. The dress, face, and bust of the fourpence are carefully and fully shaded, while in the one penny this is but partially present, imbuing the former with a more finished and artistic appearance, and in fact the fourpence is, in almost every respect, the better executed design. These differences are most clearly shown in the Reprint which I now submit for the purposes of the comparison. The errors occur, in the case of the one penny plate, either in the forty-eighth or sixty-fourth electro, and in the 4d. in the sixty-fourth. This information was given by Mr. G. Johnson in a paper read before the Birmingham Philatelic Society on 7 January, 1897, and, with the diagrams showing the position of the errors, was reproduced in a note written by myself in the *London Philatelist* for that month. I also show an impression from the Reprint plate of the 1d. showing the vacant space caused by the removal of the two stamps. I should have, however, been less surprised had the two spaces subsequently removed been from the plate of the fourpenny in lieu of the one penny. In the higher value, as is well known, occurs the second variety of the damaged right-hand corner rectified by parallel white lines. I have, however, never heard of this variety in the Reprint, and a further examination of the entire sheets of Reprints still existing at the Cape might enlighten us upon this point. The case now presents totally conflicting evidence, to wit, the stamp with the redrawn angle is represented still to be in the plate, but it has, as far as I know, never been seen in the Reprint. There is another matter touching this particular variety, which, however, I refer to later on in connexion with the printings.

There are, further, some smaller varieties in the plate, doubtless caused by defective electrotypes, which I think have not hitherto been chronicled. Copies are found in the one penny with the left corner not pointed but square-ended, and measuring across about 1 mm., and also others with the right corner squared to about 1½ mm. diameter; in the latter instance the blank space connects with the centre ornament in the angle, and presents a "V"-shaped termination to the corner of the stamps.

In the fourpenny I have found two varieties, one with the "G" of "GOOD" elongated vertically above the white line of the lower frame, and another with a break or deflection in the outer frame beneath towards the left angle. I may say that all these varieties seem constant, as evidenced by their being found in the Reprints, and there are probably others due to hasty and imperfect reduplication from the matrix die. There are further numerous minor defects, principally consisting of incomplete outlines of the dies and apparent varieties such as the "PENCK," but these are, of course, caused by defective printing or overinking.

The shades of the impression of these provisionals vary considerably as we all know, and a consideration thereof invites some reflection. There can be no doubt that the issue was hastily improvised, and in view of the short time in which their existence was required, it is certain that the whole supply was printed off within a very short space of time. Captain J. Norris Newman in his article (see *London Philatelist*, Vol. VI, pp. 246–63) states that he had been informed by the foreman of Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. that the whole of these stamps were printed off in one day! The printing of 487 sheets in one day would not have been an impossible task for the local printers, but we should think it hardly likely to have been done. The foreman's statement, made twenty years after the occurrence had taken place, might very possibly be affected by lapse of memory. The consumption of stamps of the 1d. and 4d. together at that epoch was, I believe, about three thousand per diem, and there would have been no such desperate hurry to print twelve days' consumption at one time, even if the official figures are correct. Beyond this the marked differences in the impression and colours suggest different printings, and incontestably prove at least different mixings of the printing inks. This point is, however, of no great practical importance. Whether the total supply was printed on one day or on several, it is clear that the stamps must have been produced in batches marked by the use of differing inks. Beyond this, however, is the considerable variation to be noted in the impressions, more especially the fourpence. In some cases as to the latter it will be seen that the design shows all the fine shading which, as I have previously mentioned, characterizes the drawing of the figure, and in both values the impression can be divided into what would be probably designated early and late states of the plate, had we not evidence that the plate had such an ephemeral existence. The conclusion I hold is that owing to carelessness the plate was insufficiently wiped, and that some of the drying ink was allowed to coagulate upon the more prominent portions of the electros, thus preventing the finer portions of the design from coming in contact with the paper. The differences in the printings are certainly very clear, and no specialized collection of these stamps could omit to show and classify these differences of impression.

The shades of this issue are as follows :—

One Penny.

Red, approaching vermilion.
Rose-red, carmine.
Brick-red, of a pale tone.

Fourpence.

Blue, of a milky shade varying in depth.
Bright blue.
Greyish blue.
Dark blue.

The bright blue is quite distinct in my judgment, and does not present any trace of "milkiness"; the grey-blue is also, I consider, a true colour, and not due to oxidation, though, of course, exposure and climatic conditions

might occasionally affect even a normal shade of blue. The first-named colours, red for the one penny and milky blue for the fourpenny, are the most frequently occurring colours, and I believe were the first impressions from the electros. This is borne out by the fine impressions which are found in these colours. I have placed the shades in what I should think would be the order of printing. The brick-red one penny and the dark blue, as far as I have seen, are always of a "worn" appearance, and I should therefore place them last. The quantities printed of these two stamps must have been relatively small, as both are many times rarer than the normal shades.

With regard to the errors I have examined all the errors of colour in the following collections :—

British Museum,
Vernon Roberts,
Breitfuss,
M. P. Castle,
A Continental collector,
And in the stock of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and Mr. W. H. Peckitt,

and the following are the only shades that I can find or hear of:—

ERRORS.

One Penny.

Milky blue, two shades.
Bright blue, two shades.
Grey-blue.

Fourpence.

Red, two shades, one approaching vermilion.
Rose-red, pale to full.

The Retouched Corner 4d.

Milky blue.
Grey-blue.

It is assuredly very curious that this retouched corner stamp and the 1d. error should not have been (as far as I am aware) hitherto seen in the dark blue shade. This stamp is undoubtedly six times as rare as the normal milky blue fourpence, and (assuming that the official figures given by Mr. Bacon in *British Africa* are correct) there should on this basis have been printed 33 sheets of dark blue 4d., containing 2140 stamps, and, of course, 33 errors. This would make the dark blue error six times as rare as the pale blue, but even this assumption, judging by the number of copies of the errors known to have existed, would still leave it far from being one of the greatest rarities, while both it and the retouched corner are not known to exist at all! The evidence of the various writers on these stamps seems to tend to the belief that these errors were not removed until a period subsequent to their issue, and probably just preceding their being reprinted many years later. The total number of "woodblocks" printed, according to the official statements of the then Postmasters-General of the Colony, Messrs. E. W. Aitchison and S. R. French, as given to Mr. Bacon (see *British Africa*, Part I, p. 39), was: one penny, 24,660 (386 sheets); and fourpence, 12,840 (201

sheets). Mr. Bacon was himself disposed to doubt the accuracy of these figures, and only accepted them on the receipt of further and definite confirmation from the postal authorities of the Cape, and in 1897 (*London Philatelist*, Vol. VI, p. 10) I wrote that Captain Newman in his article (*London Philatelist*, Vol. V, pp. 246-63) stated "that there is nothing to prove what quantity was printed by Saul Soloman & Co., or actually delivered by them to the authorities," and instancing the large number of copies of these stamps known, I said I thought it clear that a far larger number of sheets must have been printed and issued. Captain Newman further says in the same article that "no strict official check was kept upon the printing of this first provisional, as the firm found all the paper and material themselves." There was thus no official check upon the quantities printed as in the ordinary case where an indent existed of the number of watermarked sheets supplied to the printer, and there is no evidence beyond the Postmaster's statement (see *London Philatelist*, Vol. I, p. 258) as to the total number printed.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

SURFACE PRINTING IN FUGITIVE INK.

THE *Colonial Office Journal* is a new monthly journal devoted to the current history of the British Dominions over the Seas, the initial number having made its appearance last month under the editorship of Messrs. W. H. Mercer, C.M.G., one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and R. V. Vernon, of the Colonial Office, the publishers being Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall, E.C.

Among the many interesting articles therein contained is one giving a full account of the manufacture of stamps. After giving a description of the several processes for producing postage stamps, our contemporary proceeds to describe the now generally adopted system of surface printing, and we reproduce the remarks hereon, which bespeak an intimate knowledge of the subject, calling especial attention to the closing paragraph, which foreshadows another general change in our colonial issues. The King's Head series promise to make a formidable group to collect, and amid the many changes that have already supervened there will undoubtedly be stamps that will one day be accounted rarities.

"By the surface process it is necessary to decide whether stamps shall be printed in singly or in doubly fugitive ink. This depends, for the reason stated below, on whether the stamps are intended for use for postage only, or also for revenue purposes, and are so likely to be cancelled by ordinary writing ink.

"The term 'singly fugitive' ink means that if any attempt is made to remove a cancellation which has been applied by means of ordinary cancelling ink the colour of the stamp will suffer. 'Doubly fugitive' ink is so sensitive that even if the stamp is cancelled with ordinary writing ink it was

thought, until recently, to be impossible to remove the mark without injuring the appearance of the stamp. The duel between the fraudulent cleaner of stamps and the manufacturer is, however, similar to that between projectile and armour plate, and as will be seen below it is now necessary to make the surface of the stamp still more sensitive to manipulation.

"The disadvantage of doubly fugitive ink is that it can only be obtained in three colours, i.e. green, purple, and black. The existing universal keyplate (one example of which is to be seen in the Sierra Leone stamps) is almost the size of the whole stamp, narrow strips at top and bottom being left for the duty and the name of the colony. It is, of course, unnecessary to print these strips in doubly fugitive ink, as they may easily escape cancellation altogether, but the body of the stamp must be printed in doubly fugitive ink. There are some objections to the use of black, so that only purple and green can in practice be used where the body of the stamp is of such extent as it is in the present universal keyplate.

"If the bodies of all the stamps of a series are in either purple or green, it is extremely difficult to prevent confusion, even if a certain number of stamps are printed in doubly fugitive colours on red, blue, green, or yellow paper. Printing on red and blue paper has, moreover, a very bad effect on the appearance of the stamp.

"There is another disadvantage in having the bodies of many stamps in the same colour, i.e. the possibility of fraudulent manipulation by substituting slips of high values for the low values.

"This difficulty will be overcome in new issues of stamps bearing the King's Head, as the manufacturers are preparing a new keyplate showing only a central oval containing the King's Head, and this will be used with overprint plates bearing not only the name of the colony and the duty, but also the words 'Postage and Revenue,' the whole of which will therefore be in one colour."

THE LE ROY D'ETIOLLES SALE.

WE have to thank M. Jules Bernichon for the final figures in connexion with this auction. The sales have been nine in number, each consisting of six consecutive days, or fifty-four days in all. The grand total of the sales amounts to 910,527 fr. 20 c., equivalent to £36,421 1s. 10d. (The figures are M. Bernichon's, and are doubtless mathematically correct, down to the last centime of the "20 c."!) The total number of lots was 12,688, and we understand that they were all sold.

It appears that the late M. Le Roy d'Etiolles, who was wont to deal by stealth and blush to find it fame, had practically invested all his fortune in stamps. To his children his wise foresight and patient hoarding up of his philatelic treasures (for such a stock could only be accumulated in a lifetime) will produce the most beneficial results, and we cordially congratulate all concerned upon this happy result.

To MM. Jules Bernichon and A. Coyette should be tendered the heartiest congratulations upon the masterful way in which they have manipulated this colossal accumulation, and we should think that during the present summer these two gentlemen would not require to look at a single stamp!

The French philatelic Press is unanimous in its verdict of approval of this sale, recognizing that it sets the seal of vigorous vitality and prospective prosperity upon stamp collecting in the Republic.

POSTAL UNION COLOURS OF THE ½D., 1D., AND 2½D. STAMPS.

FROM the *Colonial Office Journal*, elsewhere referred to, we have the following information, which is of an important nature to collectors, as many of our colonial issues have not yet been issued in conformity with the colours adopted by the Postal Union for the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. values, but which colours will be compulsory after 1 October next :—

"Before proceeding to the consecutive description of the processes of manufacture, the question of the colours of the stamps may be referred to. The Washington Convention recommended that every country in the Postal Union should adopt green, red, and blue colours for the respective values of ½d., 1d., and 2½d., and their equivalents in other currencies, and the Rome Convention has now made these colours compulsory from the 1st October of this year. The colours of the other values have, until now, been chosen in the main arbitrarily, the intention in each case being to make a series of stamps as distinctive as possible *inter se*. There would, however, be some practical advantages in formulating a universal colour scheme for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. Further reference may be made to this subject in a future article."

SALE OF THE BREITFUSS COLLECTION.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, have purchased this well-known collection—one of the oldest and most important in the world. It had been known among his more intimate friends that M. Breitfuss had considered the advisability of parting with his treasures, but the announcement will be received with general surprise.

The collection, as purchased, is contained in about seventy volumes, all closely packed, and we understand the price paid is well over £30,000—the record hitherto held for the Castle Collection being now passed. M. Breitfuss retains the adhesive stamps of Russia, Levant, Finland, Wenden, etc., of many of the South American Republics, the local stamps of Russia (which are very important), and all the entires—the latter, notably the envelopes, being of an exceptionally valuable nature. It can, therefore, be surmised that the total value of the collection would be over £40,000.

Mr. C. J. Phillips gives the following interesting notes hereon in the June issue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*:—

"Mr. F. Breitfuss was born on September 16th, 1851, and commenced collecting stamps while at school, about 1865. In December, 1873, Mr. Breitfuss moved to London, and remained there nearly two years. In 1874 he met Dr. Viner, who persuaded Mr. Breitfuss to join the London Philatelic Society. There he soon became friendly with the foremost collectors of the day, amongst whom he remembers especially Judge Philbrick, Victoriano de Ysasi, M. de Johannis, Sir Daniel Cooper, etc. etc. Mr. T. K. Tapling only joined the Society shortly before Mr. Breitfuss left London.

"In 1875 Mr. Breitfuss moved to Odessa and met a few collectors there and added to his already great collection. In 1877 he left Odessa and returned home to St. Petersburg, where he has lived ever since.

"During the thirty years that Mr. Breitfuss has lived in Russia he has never ceased collecting, and on several occasions he bought whole collections and added the cream of them to his own hoards.

"Amongst the most famous of these were the collections of Prince Galitzin-Ostermann, for which he gave £1500 in 1887, and the famous collection of the late Mr. Theodor Notthafft, director of the Russian-Chinese and International Banks, which he acquired for many thousands of pounds in 1898, two years after the death of Mr. Notthafft.

"The collection from the commencement has been made on the broadest lines of general collecting, and during the last few years Mr. Breitfuss has specialized in a great many countries, such as those with stamps that can be plated, e.g. British Guiana, 1862, Nevis, New South Wales (Sydneys and Laureated), Tasmania, Mauritius, etc. In Foreign Countries he had wonderful specialized collections of all Germany, France, Switzerland, etc."

THE BRUNEI SURCHARGES.

THE *Straits Times* of 14 May has the following amusing account (reproduced in *Ewen's Weekly*) of these recent surcharges under the heading of "A Unique Opportunity of Fortune Making"!

"Labuan may be monotonous and certainly Pedlingtonian, yet its denizens cannot complain of any lack of excitement during the last three months, as a tide of 'philatelomania' set in and still continues with unabating force day by day.

"Old and young, rich and poor, official and civilian, poet and peasant, mariner and mechanic, wholesaler and retailer, houseboy and schoolboy, are all carried with the current rushing hither and thither to secure the gilt-edged prizes in the shape of Labuan surcharged stamps of one and two cents; Labuan surcharged 'BRUNEI' stamps, and the now famous 1 cent, black, surcharged 'BRUNEI,' of which, it is said, only one hundred originally existed. Of these only as many as can be counted on one's finger-tips found their way into civilian hands. 'Bull' and 'Bear' operators have turned our main street, wharves, shops, places of public resort, and steamers' decks into a veritable Copthall Court.

"From matins to vespers, the cry is stamps and again stamps; should a steamer arrive from North and South, orders pour in by the picul, none of which can be executed in their entirety, very few even partially. The Post Office has long since sold out all the lower denominations, only the 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 remain in small quantities. The stamps now in private hands are held firmly, their owners, having already made a small fortune, can afford to hold and wait. The persons envied are the fortunate possessors of the 1 cent, 2 cent stamps, of which only 6000 and 4000 were respectively surcharged. Few of these, however, exist in Labuan; they were snapped up by outsiders before Labuanites became aware of their value as an investment. These stamps are now selling locally at $2 each; before many years have

elapsed they will be at $10, or more. A full set of Labuan stamps surcharged 'BRUNEI' have now reached $25 (face value $2.40). The above-mentioned 1 cent, black, surcharged stamp is not obtainable at any price; except a few sent out to dealers as feelers and possibly three or four in private hands. The rest were all acquired by officials before the public were aware of their existence.

"It is reported that three of these stamps go home by the present mail for sale by auction, the upset price being £10 sterling each.

"The greatest number of these stamps in any one individual's hands is held by a high personage at Singapore, who stands to clear, at present, considerably over £1000.

"Probably in the annals of Philately there has never been such a unique opportunity of making small fortunes as the present, yet nobody in Labuan, at least among the European element, had the foresight to profit by it. For instance, had one bought up the whole of 1 cent and 2 cent stamps, value $140, they might eventually have been sold for $80,000 to $100,000."

Truly a speculative issue!

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

FROM the second number of the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, which fully bears the promise of excellence contained in its initial venture, we learn that a successful Philatelic Exhibition was held in Demerara on 6 April.

The Exhibition, which was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Frederic M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.), was formally opened at 4 p.m. on Saturday, 6 April, 1906. The large number of visitors present included the Hon. B. Howell Jones (President); the Lord Bishop of Guiana; J. Wood Davis, F.R.; Hon. Robert Duff; T. A. Pope; A. Earnshaw; C. Wieting; W. A. Abraham; E. A. V. Abraham; A. W. Swain (Ag. Postmaster-General); Dr. Almeida; L. V. Vaughan; Geo. Allan; A. D. Ferguson; G. Ball Greene; Rev. Canon Josa; S. A. H. Culpeper; and many others, including a large number of ladies.

The Exhibition seems to have been a great success in every way, and reflects much credit upon the energetic members of the British Guiana Philatelic Society. The exhibits were of excellent quality and of considerable extent, including naturally a representative display of the West Indian stamps.

The stamps of British Guiana hold a high place in the estimation of Philatelists in this country, and it is therefore interesting to see what collectors have "out there." We therefore recapitulate the list of stamps of this colony as displayed, and we think it will be seen that the early Guianas that are rare here are at least equally so in the country of their origin.

EXHIBITS.

CLASS I.

DIVISION I. BRITISH GUIANA.

A. D. Ferguson, 1st Medal.

A very fine moderately specialized collection, the largest collection of one country shown in the Exhibition, containing many gems in excellent condition, amongst which may be noted:—

1850.—8 c., circular, on original letter sheets.

1852.—1 c., black on magenta, a superb strip of four in perfect condition with wide margins, on original letter sheet; 4 c., black on blue, well preserved.

1853 issue was well represented, including 1 c., vermilion, beautiful strip of four from margin of sheet, and block of eight, both these being on original letter sheet; 4 c., blue, several shades on originals.

1860 issue.—A very strong lot of all perforations in many shades, used and unused, including pairs and strips of several values, the numerous pages of this issue making an excellent show.

1863.—A nice lot of shades, used and unused, with the 15 perfs.

1876.—Cr. C C complete in singles, used and unused, with blocks of four unused, including that of the 96 c. in mint condition.

1878.—Provisional and Officials. A very good show, used and unused, with numerous strips and blocks.

A special feature in the exhibit being the blocks in mint condition showing the control numbers.

W. A. Abraham (tied), 2nd Medal.

Another very fine exhibit, making the competition in this section very keen. Among the stamps shown were 1852 1 c., black on magenta, two specimens, one being slightly imperfect, as was the 4 c., black on blue.

1856.—4 c., black on magenta.

1853.—Single specimens of all the Gibbons varieties.

1860 issue.—A very fine lot, the strongest section in the whole exhibit, including several shades, some values being shown in mint condition.

1863 issue has a number of shades of the 24 c., green, used and unused.

1878.—Provisionals complete, used and several unused.

E. A. V. Abraham (tied), 2nd Medal.

An excellent specialized collection. Among the chief features may be mentioned:—

1852.—4 c., black on blue, on original envelope, in perfect condition.

1853.—Complete, showing several shades.

1860.—Practically complete, very strong in shades, including 1 c., brown, 1 c., rose, 1 c., brown-red, and 4 c., blue, perf. 15.

1863.—Well represented in shades.

1878.—Provisional Officials complete.

SECTION III. 25 RARE AND SPECIAL STAMPS.

Hon. Robert Duff.

British Guiana, 1853, brown-red; 1860, 1 c., brown, perf. 12, thin paper; 1862, 1 c., black on rose, Type I, used; 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, pair on original.

J. T. Whitehead.

British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, pair, and 4 c., black and blue; 1853, 1 c., vermilion; 1860, 1 c., brown; 1862, 1 c., black and rose; 1876, Cr. C C, 96 c., olive-bistre; 1888–9, $1, green.

Class II.

General Collections.

L. V. Vaughan.

The most noticeable things in this collection were British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue (damaged); 1852, 1 c., magenta, and 4 c., deep blue, in fine state; 1853, fine postmarked specimens; 1856, 4 c., magenta; 1860, 1 c., rose, used and unused; 1 c., brown-red; and a variety of shades of all perforations; 1862, 1 c., rose, Type I; 1878–81, complete set of provisionals, used and unused, including the very rare 2 c. on 12 c. Official of 1876 with double surcharges; also the 1 c. and 2 c. Baldwin issue, without "Specimen." All other subsequent issues were shown very nearly complete, both used and unused.

Reviews.

HANDBOOK OF REPRINTS.*



THIS is the most important work issued, since Mr. E. D. Bacon's book, dealing with the complex and difficult question of Reprints. Needless to say, no one except a first-class Philatelist could tackle such a difficult subject; but in the hands of Captain Paul Ohrt, who has long been one of the foremost philatelic writers in Germany, the task has been, as far as Volume I goes, exceedingly well done, and this book will be found to be of the greatest value to all students of stamps. Captain Ohrt's list of Reprints in this initial volume extends only from Afghanistan to Hamburg, so that at least another volume will be issued; and as the first part extends to 125 pages of closely printed matter, it will be seen that, when finished, this work will be one of considerable extent and much importance.

It is unfortunate that so relatively few of our countrymen understand German, and that the use of Captain Ohrt's book will be more restricted here than on the Continent; hence we trust that both English and French editions may be published at a future date.

After a prefatory acknowledgment of the assistance received in the compilation of the book, Captain Ohrt gives a history of the previous work in the field of Reprints, especially acknowledging Mr. Bacon's book (issued in 1898), but calling attention to the fact that practically nothing had been yet written as regards the reprinting of Entires. Another chapter deals with the expressions Reprints (*Neudrücke*) and Imitations (*Nachdrücke*), the latter being reproductions in which there are deviations from or alterations of the original die. Chapter III deals with the origin of and causes—better expressed by the words *raison d'être*—for Reprints. Chapter IV is devoted to an analysis of the reasons for collecting and studying Reprints, and of the objections hitherto entertained by some collectors against this course. Chapter V embraces a description of the characteristic points of difference

* *Handbook of Reprints of Postage Stamps, Entires, and Essays, showing how to distinguish them,* by Captain Paul Ohrt, Dusseldorf.

between Reprints and Originals, and will be found to be of considerable interest and value to the student.

The German States are remarkably well handled, notably in the case of the reprintings of Hamburg, to which seventeen pages are devoted, with illustrations of the exact points of difference both in adhesives and envelopes. The Hamburg stamps have always been a stumbling-block to the inexperienced collector, but with Captain Ohrt's assistance the way should now be made clear. We notice in Bavaria that the much-debated question of the existence of the Reprint of the issues of 1867, 1868, and 1870 is accepted in the negative sense by Captain Ohrt, and that the only Reprints (the well-known ones) are those—impressed in sharp relief—printed for the Vienna Exhibition. As these are twenty times as rare as originals, they are not likely to cause collectors any especially anxious moments! The list of Bergedorf, with illustrations of the setting up of the original sheets, contains much of interest; while the issues for Germany's recently acquired colonial empire will be found to embrace more reprinted varieties than is generally suspected.

The numerous Reprints of Finland, notably of the Envelopes, are fully gone into by Captain Ohrt, as are the difficult *réimpressions* of France; while in the lists of the remaining countries, although it can hardly be assumed that the last word has been written, Captain Ohrt has epitomized and added to the present sum of knowledge.

There are extensive and interesting footnotes, the value of which, however, is much detracted from owing to their being placed at the end of each chapter and in small print. These should have been placed, owing to their importance, close to the "stamps" to which they refer, and have been put in large, clear type. We congratulate Captain Ohrt upon his excellent and valuable work, and shall welcome the appearance of the continuing volumes on this most important subject.

"ME AND MYN."*

Mr. S. R. Crockett is one of the most versatile and clever writers of the day; Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, are the acknowledged leading firm of stamp dealers in the world; while the merits and virtues of Philately are fortunately now universally recognized. *Me and Myn* is a production in which these three features are the factors, and it cannot be truthfully urged that the fame of the author, the publishers,† or that of Philately has acquired any additional lustre by the process. This book is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. It is certainly not fiction worthy of Mr. Crockett's reputation, and it is most assuredly not Philately.

It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Crockett to write without being amusing, and the dialogues and situations in *Me and Myn* will be found frequently to be entertaining and amusing; and at this period of the year, when light literature is to the fore, the book may well find a wide and appreciative circle of readers—but it will not be in the ranks of stamp collectors!

* *Me and Myn*, by S. R. Crockett. T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

† *Me and Myn* appeared recently in serial form in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Weekly Journal.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British East Africa and Uganda.—Another value, the 5 rupees, on the multiple chalky paper, is chronicled.

Adhesive.

5 r., carmine and black; multiple, chalky.

Gibraltar.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 2½d., King, lilac and black on blue, multiple, chalky paper, has been received by them.

Adhesive.

2½d., lilac and black on blue; multiple, chalky.

Gold Coast.—The ½d. stamp in green, on multiple, first paper, is listed by *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

½d., green; multiple, first paper.

Jamaica.—Mr. A. D. Park writes us under date 1 July: "While in Jamaica I secured the ½d. and 5d. stamps on multiple wmk. paper, with the errors 'SER. : ET', and now have the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 5d., single C A wmk., and ½d. and 5d., multiple.

"The 5d. on multiple is *orange* and black, while the same stamp single wmk. is *yellow* and black."

New South Wales.—The 9d. Commonwealth stamp on Crown and A paper, perf. 11, is reported in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

9d., brown and blue; Commonwealth, Crown and A; perf. 11.

Northern Nigeria.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 1s., green and black, has come to hand on the multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

1s., green and black; multiple, chalky.

St. Lucia.—A King Edward Registration envelope is chronicled in the *M.C.*

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue; size G.

St. Vincent.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 3d. value in the new Peace and Justice type.

Adhesive.

3d., violet, new type; perf. 14; multiple wmk., first paper.

Sierra Leone.—The 1d., all rose, on multiple first paper, comes to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1d., rose; multiple, first paper.

South Australia.—The 6d. value, large Postage, on Crown S A paper, perf. 12, has been received by the Colonial Stamp Market in a darker shade of green than before.

Adhesive.

6d., green (darker green); Crown SA; perf. 12.

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

"Dear Sir,—The Postmaster of Labuan having refused to give any information as to the number of Labuan stamps recently overprinted 'Straits Settlements,' we applied to the Postmaster-General of the Straits Settlements at Singapore, who has courteously given us the desired information, and we have pleasure in enclosing a copy of his letter just received, which we shall be glad if you will publish in due course.

"Yours faithfully,

"Whitfield King & Co."

[*Copy.*]

No. 584. General Post Office,
Singapore, 20*th June*, 1907.

Gentlemen,

With reference to the third paragraph of your letter No. 154689 of the 24th ultimo, I have

the honour to inform you that the number of Labuan stamps of each denomination which were overprinted "Straits Settlements" is as follows:—

6,000	1 cent	
4,000	2 cent	
10,000	3 cent	
28,800	8 cent	
41,700	10 cent	
46,200	25 cent	
42,600	50 cent	
45,800	$1	
48,400	18 cent	surcharged 4 cents.
28,200	16 cent	
25,700	12 cent	

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. C. GILL,
Ag. Postmaster-General,
Straits Settlements.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO.,
IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

SUDAN.—A new post card is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Post Card.

"2 mill., Soudan," etc., on 3 c., violet, of Egypt.

TASMANIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the current 1s., on V and Crown paper, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

1s., rose and green; V and Crown; perf. 11.

TRANSVAAL.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* announces the issue of the £1 stamp, on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

£1, violet and green; multiple, chalky.

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles a new type of halfpenny wrapper stamp, having a portrait of King Edward as the centre of the design, with the words "POSTAGE HALF-PENNY VICTORIA" in an oval.

Wrapper.

½d., emerald.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The 5d. value on Crown A paper, perf. 11, is reported in the *Australian Philatelist*.

Adhesive.

5d., yellow; Crown and A; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write to say that the current pictorial set now exists imperforate, and that they have received complete sets.

BULGARIA.—We are informed by the *Philatelisten Zeitung* that the 1 leva stamp has not only been slightly altered in shade, but also that the figures of value in the upper corners have been redrawn. The small projections at the top of the figures have been removed, the figures themselves being also slightly reduced in size.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

1 l., deep green and bright red.

FRANCE.—The 25 c. in the new Sower type has appeared in both dark blue and indigo shades, and specimens are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

These friends write: "The 25 c., indigo, appears to be already obsolete, as the same stamp in blue made its appearance a few days after the indigo one was put on sale."

Adhesives.

25 c., indigo, new Sower type; perf. 14 × 13½.
25 c., dark blue ,, ,, ,, ,,

LUXEMBURG.—*Ewen's Weekly*, on continental authority, informs us that Postage Due stamps have been issued here.

Postage Dues.

5 c.,	light green;	value black.
10 c.	,,	,,
12½ c.	,,	,,
20 c.	,,	,,
25 c.	,,	,,
50 c.	,,	,,
1 fr.	,,	,,

MONTENEGRO.—From various sources we gather that new sets of stamps have been issued for this country.

A portrait of the Prince appears on the stamps for ordinary use; the unpaid set bearing figures of value and inscriptions only.

Adhesives.

1 para, yellow.	50 para, violet.
2 pare, black.	1 kruna, rose.
5 para, green.	2 krune, green.
10 ,, rose.	5 kruna, brown.
25 ,, blue.	Perf. 12½.

Postage Due.

5 para, brown.	25 para, rose.
10 ,, violet.	50 ,, green.
	Perf. 12½.

Acknowledgment of Receipt.

25 paras, olive-brown; perf. 12½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 3 centavos stamp in a new colour is reported in the *M.J.*

Adhesive.

3 c., blue-green; perf. 11½, 12.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—It is stated in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the current set from ½ centavo to 1 peso is now printed on paper watermarked with alternate rows of crosses and circles.

HONDURAS.—The 2 centavos of the new set, dated 1907, comes to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. in two perfectly dis-

tinct shades, one lake and the other vermilion.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, lake; dated 1907.
2 ,, vermilion ,,

NICARAGUA.—Additional provisional Official stamps are chronicled in the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Officials.

Vale $1 on 2 c., red.
,, $3 on 2 c. ,,
,, $4 on 5 c., blue.

PARAGUAY.—The numerous colour changes of late are difficult to follow.

We have seen the following chronicled:—

Adhesives.

10 c., bright green; dated 1904.
20 c., yellow-brown ,,
1 peso, brown-orange and black; dated 1904.

Official.

1 peso, pale red and black; dated 1904.

PERU.—To the list of new stamps given on page 151 the *M.J.* adds the following:—

Adhesive.

4 centavos, olive-green.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS.—The 10 pf. on watermarked paper is listed by *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

10 pf., carmine; with wmk.

CHINA.—*Russian Post Offices.*—The 5 and 10 rouble stamps, issued last year, have received the overprint for use here.—*M.C.*

Adhesives.

5 roubles, blue and green; red surcharge.
10 ,, grey, scarlet, etc.; black ,,

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—The 3 pf. on watermarked paper is chronicled by *Mekeel's Weekly.*

3 pf., brown, on watermarked paper.

SIAM.—The *P.J.G.B.* reports that three Judicature Fee stamps of Siam have been surcharged "SIAM POSTAGE" in two lines at top, and "10 TICALS," 20, or 40 ticals, in two lines at foot.

Provisionals.

10 T. on 10 T., light green.
20 T. on 20 T. ,,
40 T. on 40 T. ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

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.

E. D. BACON. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1906-7, (being the Annual General Meeting of the Society) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 6 June, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, T. W. Hall, A. C. Emerson, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, J. Bonhote, Lance E. Hall (Associate), Hilmer Djurling, E. D. Bacon, Adolph Passer, T. Maycock, C. Stuart Dudley, D. C. Gray, F. J. Peplow, C. Neville Biggs, A. R. Barrett, R. B. Yardley, John Walker, jun., Rudolph Meyer, E. W. Wetherell.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 16 May, 1907, were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Mr. Castle regretting his absence on account of illness.

The Earl of Crawford reported that in response to a telegram sent by him on behalf of the Council and Fellows to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales with congratulations on his birthday, the following letter of acknowledgment had been received:—

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
"PALL MALL, S.W.
"3 *June*, 1907.

"DEAR LORD CRAWFORD,

"I am desired by the Prince of Wales to return you his sincerest thanks for your kind congratulations and good wishes on His Royal Highness's birthday.

"The Prince of Wales will be much obliged if you will be so kind as to thank the Council and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of London for the congratulations sent through you to their President.

"I am, yours very truly,
"(Signed) E. W. WALLINGTON."

The following candidates for election were proposed, and after ballot were declared duly elected members of the Society.

Mr. Frederick William Riggall, J.P., proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Adolph H. Weber, proposed by Mr. L. Harold Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan.

The Secretary presented his report on the work of the Society for the past year, and on the motion of the Earl of Crawford, seconded by Col. Bonhote, a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Tilleard for the report and for his services to the Society.

The Treasurer's accounts and balance-sheet of the Society were read, showing a balance of assets over liabilities amounting to £617, and the Auditors presented their report.

Upon the motion of Mr. T. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, it was resolved that the accounts as presented be received and adopted, and on the motion of Mr. Yardley, seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Honorary Treasurer and the Auditors.

Col. Bonhote then moved and Mr. Schwabacher seconded the appointment of Mr. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton as Honorary Auditors for the ensuing year, and these gentlemen were duly elected.

Mr. Adolph Passer moved, and Mr. Barrett seconded the re-election of the present officers of the Society and all the present members of the Council, and the officials and Council were re-elected accordingly.

Mr. Douglas Ellis moved and Mr. Meyer seconded a very cordial vote of thanks to the Vice-President, members of the Council, and to the officers for their services during the past year, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.

Session 1907-8.

President—DR. F. E. ACKERLEY.

Committee—

A. PHELPS. R. S. ARCHER, jun.
W. ROCKCLIFF. A. S. ALLENDER.

Hon. Exchange Secretary—J. BATE, 103 Allington Street, Aigburth, Liverpool.

Hon. Treasurer—

P. A. FLETCHER, Cliff House, Wallasey.

Hon. Secretary—J. H. M. SAVAGE, 56 Bebington Road, Higher Tranmere.

Meetings of the Society will be held on Mondays at 6 Colquitt Street, Liverpool, on the dates named below, at 7 p.m.

1907.		
Sept.	16.	Paper: "Norway." J. Bate. Display: Norway.
,,	30.	Paper: "Nonsensical part of Philately." C. T. Marshall. Display: Switzerland.
Oct.	14.	Paper: "Gambia." W. Rockliff Display: Gambia.
,,	28.	Paper: "How Postage Stamps are Produced." W. M. Mackay. Display: Belgium.
Nov.	11.	"U.S.A. part iii. 1870-89." A. W. Brown. Display: France.
,,	25.	Paper: "Bogus Stamps." J. H. M. Savage. Display: Straits Settlements.
Dec.	9.	Paper: "India." J. C. Cuthbertson. Display: India.
,,	23.	Paper: "Northern Nigeria." Miss Phelps. Display: Northern Nigeria.
1908		
Jan.	13.	Paper: "Mythology on Postage Stamp Designs." Dr. F. E. Ackerley. Display: Greece and Crete.
,,	27.	Paper: "Cayman Islands." N. Clissold. Display: Cayman Islands, Argentine.
Feb.	10.	Paper: "What shall I Collect?" Rev. W. C. Hudson, M.A. Display: South Australia.
,,	25.	Paper: "Denmark." P. A. Fletcher. Display: Denmark.
Mar.	9.	Paper: "The lighter side of Philately." A. S. Allender. Display: Italy.
,,	23.	Paper: "Sudan." H. Eaton. Display: Sudan and Egypt.
Apr.	6.	General Display.
,,	21.	(Tuesday) Annual Meeting.

Visitors, including ladies, are welcome.

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 4 and 5 June, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cyprus, 1880, 1d., plate 184, with Expert Committee's opinion	2	0	0
Ditto, 1903, 9, 18, and 45 piastres, mint	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1862, 3d., secret dot, block of 4, imperf., mint	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., violet, hair lines, block of 4, imperf., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, hair lines, pair, imperf., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, imperf., single copy, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, plate 9, block of 24, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1867–75, 3d., rose, plate 8, block of 4, imperf., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, plate 10, block of 21, mostly mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., violet, plate 9, block of 20, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., violet, plate 9, on blue "safety" paper, pair, imperf., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., green, plate 4, on blue "safety" paper, pair, imperf., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., green, plate 4, a block of 8, one damaged, rest mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf., mint	1	18	0
Ditto, 1867–78, wmk. cross, 5s., rose, plate 1, imperf., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., lilac-rose, on bleuté, pair, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, Army Official, 1903, 6d., purple, type 2, block of 4, mint	13	15	0
Ditto, R.H. Official, 1902, ½d., green, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet, ditto, ditto	1	12	6
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., green and carmine	3	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen, black and red, type 3, with vertical lines, on entire original	13	10	0
Ditto ditto, another, type 2	10	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, cut into at left	3	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 soldo, yellow, pair and a single, used, with a 1 qr. on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, 1854, Newspaper stamp, 2 soldi, black on white, entire sheet of 40	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1855–9, imperf., 4d. with a 5d. on piece	10	2	6
India, Gwalior, 1885, long inscription, 1 r., slate, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1886–98, 5 r., blue and violet*	2	18	0
British Central Africa, 1896, 5s., olive, pair, mint	2	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood-blocks, 1d., scarlet, a block of 3, used on entire original with a 1d., rose; one is slightly creased, but the remaining pair are superb, and the block is of a very fine deep colour and lightly cancelled	26	0	0
Ditto, a single copy, large margins	5	0	0
Ditto, another lightly cancelled	4	15	0
Ditto, another very small tear	4	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, ditto, another little cut into at left	2	15	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red, apparently unused, slightly repaired	3	10	0
Ditto, another, used and fine	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., light blue, a pair rather heavily cancelled	8	0	0
Ditto, a superb copy, on small piece of original, cancellation barely perceptible	6	5	0
Ditto, another, the rare variety with retouched corner, on entire original	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue, lightly cancelled	4	0	0
Ditto, another, slightly cut into at bottom	3	17	6
Ditto, 1863–4, triangular, 1d., brown-red, pair, mint	2	12	6
Gambia, 1880, C C, 1s., deep green, block of 4*	6	0	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., pair on entire	2	14	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, ½d. on 3d., blue, an entire sheet showing all the types, 17 with double surcharge, 240	4	7	6
Ditto, V.R.I., 1d., brown, error, a block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 6d., carmine, the rare error with figure of value omitted in centre, strip of 3, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange, error of colour, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 2nd printing, 2d., mauve, with inverted overprint, mint	1	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Orange River Colony, 2½d., blue, a block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., type A, mint	2	2	0
Transvaal, 1879, 6d., black, sheet of 60, mint	3	12	6
British Guiana, 1852, 1c., magenta, damaged	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, damaged	2	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., pink (No. 15 on plate), with full roulettes, repaired in corner	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another (No. 20), unused, cut close	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another (No. 20), used, no roulettes, and a little thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue (No. 2), roulettes cut at right	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another (No. 10), slightly thinned, and some few roulettes cut	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another (No. 12), (the rarest type), unused and unsigned, a little clipped and small nick at left	6	0	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney Views, 1d., rose-red, plate 1, and 2d., deep blue, plate 2, used together on entire original	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, plate 1	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, plate 2	3	0	0
Ditto, 1851–3, laureated, no wmk., 2d., full blue, re-engraved, a very fine unused block of 8, in mint condition, of the greatest rarity	40	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., deep blue	2	10	0
Victoria, 1858–61, imperf., 2s., green, on piece	2	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze*	5	5	0
Collection, 2840	32	0	0

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Sale of 18 and 19 June, 1907.

Belgium, 1875–81, 5 fcs., red-brown, block of four	2	2	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, small tear	3	0	0
British Somaliland, Service, 1903, "On H.M.S.," ½ a. to 1 rupee, and "Service," ½ a. to 1 rupee, and 1905, ½ a. to 1 rupee, (the 2 a. is the multiple wmk.), mint (a complete set of 15)	3	17	6
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 4s., grey, the variety with only one bar over value, mint	2	0	0
Cape triangulars, 6d., slate, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 1s., dark green, pair, mint	7	7	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, purple and green, mint	3	15	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine, mint	2	0	0
British Columbia, 1861, 2½d., imperf., mint	4	10	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., 6d., lilac* but oxidized	2	14	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho., mint	3	12	6
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., black on wove,* no gum	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, plate 1, 1d., carmine	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto 2, 1d., lake, pair	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto 2, 1d., carmine	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto 2, ditto, with hill unshaded	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, on laid, pair	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 2d., deep blue, pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, "Crevit" omitted	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pick and shovel ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., violet-blue	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, a strip of 4, cracked between two of the stamps, scarce in strips	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy	3	0	0
Ditto, laureated, 1d., carmine on bluish, pair, one "WALE"	2	0	0
Ditto, diadem, imperf., 1s., block of 6	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	3	10	0
South Australia, 1s., yellow, roulletted*	6	10	0
Collection, about 11,000	50	0	0
Ditto, 8276	21	0	0

* * *

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 13 and 14 June, 1807.

French Colonies, 1871–6, 4 c., grey*	3	0	0
Madagascar, 1896, surcharged with value in an oval, 15 c. on 2 c., red-brown on buff, mint, and 25 c. on 40 c., red on yellow, used	2	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf.	7	0	0
Ditto, "TEN CENTS" on 24 c., green*	2	18	0
Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 10 c., pale rose	2	0	0
Pahang, 1897 provls., surcharged in MS., 2 c. on half of 5 c., blue, and 3 c. on half of 5 c., blue, in an unsevered pair, and a single specimen of each, all mint	3	0	0
British East Africa, on Indian, 2½ a., green, two mint vertical strips of 4, in one the letter "T" of "EAST" is omitted	4	4	0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d., red, cut a little short on left, but the scarce variety showing flaw on plate	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	3	5	0
Northern Nigeria, 1st issue, 10s., green and brown, a block of 4, mint, with side margin	8	15	0
Orange River Colony, 2½d. on 3d., blue, the variety roman "I" and antique "2" in "½", mint, Gibbons' No. 147	3	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Zanzibar, on Indian, 3 a., orange, error "Zanzidar," mint, but minute tear at side	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ a., green, error "Zanibar," mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 a., bistre, error "Zanibar," mint	3	0	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., orange, error "HALH"*	2	4	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho., on piece	3	15	0
St. Lucia, 1892, ½d. on 3d., lilac and green, and 1d. on 4d., brown, both with inverted surcharges, and used on pieces	2	12	6
Trinidad, 1894, "O.S.," set of 7, mint	4	7	6
Turk's Islands, 1873-9, 1s., lilac, 2 perfs. clipped	4	0	0
Cook Islands, 1901, overprinted with a Crown, 1d., brown, block of 8	2	10	0
Collection, 8796	45	0	0
Ditto, 1011 (unused colonials)	28	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 30 and 31 May, 1907.

Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	2	17	6
Ditto, 1840, 2d. blue, two reconstructed plates supposed to be plates 1 and 2. Plate 1 contains 34 pairs, 13 strips of three, 3 of four, 1 of five, and 1 of six. Plate 2 contains 23 pairs, 9 strips of three, 2 of four, 5 of five, and 2 of six	64	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d. with secret dot, imperf.	2	2	0
Ditto, small letters, 1s., green, a partly reconstructed plate of 228 (12 short), including many dark green, and the following blocks: 6 of six, 1 of nine, 4 of four, 1 of twelve, and 1 of ten, with Malta postmark, and many other strips, also a copy of the K in circle variety	11	0	0
Ditto, 1867, spray, 6d., pale lilac, plate 6, block of 4, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1873, 2½d., lilac-rose, "L.H.F.L." thinned	2	6	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k., blue and red, pinholed	2	8	0
British Central Africa, 1891, £2, rose, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1896, £1, blue, C C, mint	2	10	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1853, on blued, 4d., pair*	2	0	0
Lagos, 1874, C C, 12½, 1s., long inscription, mint	2	14	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., bright red on bluish, medium state, cut into at bottom	2	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red on bluish, later state	2	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 1d., red, unused	4	15	0
Ditto, Sept., 1891, "TWO CENTS" on 4 c., Gibbons' 120*a*, mint	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, Sept, 1891, "TWO CENTS" on 38 c., variety surcharged twice, once inverted, mint	2	0	0
Zululand, 1894, £5, red	4	5	0
Canada, perf, 6d., purple-brown,* some perfs. clipped	3	15	0
U.S.A., Periodicals, 1895, no wmk., 1 c. to $100, some mint	2	12	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, plate 1, 1d., rose on yellowish	£2 2s. and £2		
Ditto, ditto, plate 2, 1d., bright red on white	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, plate 2, a vertical pair on piece, the lower stamp being the hill unshaded variety	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on white, a horizontal strip of three on entire, a little cut	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 1	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 2, Gibbons' No. 23	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 3, first retouch	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 3, grey-blue	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green on yellowish, on entire	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., ditto,* thinned	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green, strip of 4	8	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 1d., pair, one with no leaves right of "South"	2	15	0
Ditto, 1885-98, 10s., violet and carmine, "Postage" in black, on piece	2	2	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	2	15	0
Ditto, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue, a superb horizontal pair	14	15	0
South Australia, 1855, 1d., green, block of 4	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull carmine, pair, mint	3	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, a horizontal pair, superb colour, but with trace of crease	4	12	6
Ditto, plate 1, 4d., orange-yellow*	3	5	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., grey-lilac, fine background and border	2	8	0
Ditto, 1860, 6d., orange, deep colour	2	12	6
Ditto, 1868-81, 5s., lilac-blue and red*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue and red	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue and red, perf. 11½, the variety without blue line under crown*	2	17	6
Western Australia, 1d., black, block of 6	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., brown on red, the variety printed both sides	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., bronze	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d, grey, unused, a little cut, but with good margins on three sides	2	6	0

* Unused. £ s. d.

Western Australia, 1861, "not so clean cut," 1s., yellow-green* 5 10 0

Sale of 20 and 21 June, 1907.

France, 1849, 1 fc., vermilion,* with Expert Committee's certificate 10 15 0
Ditto, 1870–3, 25 c., blue, a mint *tête-bêche* horizontal pair, the right-hand stamp has three or four perfs. cut . . . 4 17 6
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, used . 2 8 0
Great Britain, 1862, 1s., green, pl. 2, hair lines variety,* no perfs. on right . . . 2 0 0
Ditto, 1 R. Official, 1884, 5s., rose, used with Registered postmark, tiny pinhole . . 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, another copy,* but damaged in one corner . . 2 17 6
Ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, Account Branch cancellation . . 4 7 6
Ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, mint . 6 15 0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green, with Account Branch cancellation 1 12 0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green, mint 10 15 0
Ditto, Army Official, King, 6d., type 2, unused, with full gum . 2 0 0
Ditto, Board of Education, King, 5d., used on piece . . 2 15 0
Ditto, Admiralty, type 2, 2½d., blue, unused, with gum . 2 12 6
Russia, 1858, perf. 15, with wmk., 20 k.* 2 7 0
Tuscany, 3 lire, damaged . . 6 10 0
Ceylon, 1855, blued paper, 6d.* . 3 3 0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown,* off centre . 2 15 0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue, on entire . . . 2 4 0
Lagos, King, single CA, 2s. 6d. . 2 2 0
Southern Nigeria, King, single CA, 20s., violet, mint . . . 3 3 0
Zululand, 1894, £5, black on red . 3 0 0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., defect at top 3 10 0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone* . . 2 2 0
Turks Islands, 4 on 1s., lilac, type 16* 2 0 0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate 1, pair . . . 2 8 0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 3, first retouch on laid . . . 2 6 0
New Zealand, 3d., brown-lilac* . 2 17 6
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow, mint . . . 4 10 0
Victoria, 1850, 3d., pale blue, type B, pair,* creased . . . 2 8 0
Ditto, 1852, 2d., reddish-brown . 2 0 0

Sale of 2 to 4 July, 1907.

Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, a reconstructed plate, complete but for two stamps, and including a number of very fine copies . . . 3 7 6
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., rose-red, the "O.P.P.C." error* . . 3 0 0

* Unused. £ s. d.

Great Britain, 1867–80, 2s., brown* 2 15 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used . . 2 6 0
Ditto, 1884, Crown, £1, brown,* creased . . . 3 3 0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine, mint . £5 and 8 0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue . 4 5 0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, King, 5s., carmine 11 11 0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint 2 2 0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1902, type 2, 6d., mint . . . 2 17 6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1883, plate 14, 1s., brown, mint . . . 2 15 0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s., mint 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, King, 5d. . . 3 3 0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1889, 4d. on ½d., vermilion, surcharge inverted, Gibbons' 67*a* . . 2 0 0
Northern Nigeria, Queen, 10s., pair 3 15 0
Dominica, CA, 1s., lilac-rose, ditto 3 12 0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-ver., small margins . . . 6 15 0
U.S.A., Justice, 90 c., violet, mint . 2 17 6

* * *

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 17 June, 1907.

Canada, 1852–7, 10d., blue* . . 2 5 0
Cape of Good Hope triangular, on white, 1d., red, block of 6, pen-marked . . . 1 0 0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., repaired . 1 15 0
Dominican Repub., 1902, centre inverted, set of 6, mint . . 1 7 0
Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 2½d., blue, mint . . . 2 7 6
Jamaica, Official, ½d., double sur., ditto 1 2 0
Sierra Leone, King, single CA, £1, pair, ditto . . . 1 16 0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1849, 4 c.* . 41 0 0
Tobago, 1879, CC, 5s., slate, mint 1 1 0

Sale of 24 June, 1907.

New Zealand, Niue, 1s., mint . 2 7 6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., pale blue* . 1 2 0
Tonga, Official, 1s., pair* . . 1 6 0

Sale of 27 June, 1907.

British Central Africa, CC, £1, blue 1 8 0
British Somaliland, "O.H.M.S.," 1r., green (S.G. 115), mint . . 3 3 0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., scarlet . 1 8 0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., repaired 2 2 0
Great Britain, 1873–80, orbs, plate 14, 2½d., block of 9, mint . 1 12 0
Ditto, "I.R." OFFICIAL," King, 5s., rose 12 10 0
St. Vincent. Collection of 241 . 18 0 0

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Uniform Postage Stamps for Australia.

HAVING regard to the alarming diversity during recent years of the Australian stamps, the following intimation, contained in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, will be very favourably received by collectors in this country :—

"The selection of several gentlemen, who will be asked to meet in committee to discuss the question of uniform postage stamps for the Commonwealth, has been made by the Postmaster-General, and the qualifications of several others who have been named are being examined. It is intended to bring in several experts in connection with the question of printing, engraving, precautions against forgery by watermarks, whether the paper is to be imported with adhesive matter on it, or is to have local treatment, and whether permanent or fugitive inks should be used. The financial part of the problem will also form an important subject for consideration. A representative of the Philatelic Society will be on the Committee. Experts who are not members of the Public Service will be paid for their services."

There is no section of Philately that has stronger supporters in this country than that comprised of the Australian stamps, nor could any more convincing testimony hereon be produced than the fact that, despite all the recent kaleidoscopic variations in the Australian issues (all equally hideous in their design), the long-established predilection for these stamps is as firmly established as ever in this country. The issue of a handsome uniform and *permanent* set of stamps would be an incalculable boon to all collectors of these stamps, and we wish for a speedy and successful issue to the labours of the proposed Committee.

We learn from the minutes of the Philatelic Society of Sydney that Mr. A. F. Basset Hull has been proposed by that Society as the philatelic representative on the intended Committee, and assuredly no more appropriate selection could have been made. At the meeting of that Society on 16 May

a letter to this effect was sent to the Hon. Austin Chapman, M.P., Postmaster-General at Sydney, and we are confident that the following reference to Mr. Basset Hull will be equally appreciated both in Australia and "at home":—

"I am directed by my Committee to add that Mr. Hull, who is a member of the New South Wales Public Service, has been a philatelist for many years, and has studied the subject theoretically and practically. He has written several works concerning the stamps of the various States, and is at the present moment editing an elaborate work on the stamps of Australia, about to be published by the Royal Philatelic Society of London. This is merely mentioned in order that you may see that Mr. Hull has a thorough grasp of the subject about to be considered, and the opinion of the members, as expressed last night, was that his inclusion would be a valuable acquisition to the Committee. He is in close touch with all the present methods of producing stamps, and in the course of his career has visited some of the leading stamp-printing works in England, and accumulated a mass of statistics and official information which, no doubt, would be placed at the disposal of the Committee."

Notes on the 1861 Provisional Cape of Good Hope.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, on 4 April, 1907, by M. P. Castle, Hon. Vice-President.

(*Continued from page* 165.)

I SHALL show later on that the official statements from the Cape were not always accurate, and I still adhere to the opinion I expressed ten years since that the number issued of these stamps must have considerably exceeded the official figures. I may briefly summarize my reasons for this opinion as follows:—

1. The fourpence is undeniably far commoner than the one penny, and judging by the number in collectors' hands, I should say there are at least three times as many of this value in existence as there are of the one penny. The figures hereon are:—

Number issued of the fourpence . .	12,840
Deduct, say one-sixth, for the dark blue .	2,140
	10,700
Number issued of the one penny . .	24,660

This should make the one penny twice and a half times as common as the fourpence in the normal shade, whereas the reverse is the case. The former would not, perhaps, as frequently cross the seas as the latter, but I do not think either of these Provisionals franked many letters abroad, as the speci-

mens I have, or have seen, all paid either local postage or that to a neighbouring colony. Let us look at the question now from the error point of view. The one penny error is not known in the dark blue, and deducting as before one-sixth of the quantity printed in this shade, this would leave 168 sheets, each with an error of colour. I do not think I am understating the figures when I express the doubt if more than 12½ per cent., one-eighth of this issue (or of any other in olden days), could have been preserved. If this assumption is correct, it would leave 33 known errors of the one penny, blue, and I can only say, judging from my experience as a collector since 1870, that such a degree of rarity as that implied by the above figures is not in any way borne out by the number of copies existing. If those figures are anywhere near correct, the Post Office Mauritius or the 81 p. Roumania should shrink into relatively small rarities in comparison. As a consequence the fourpenny red, error, would also be three and a half times as common as the one penny, blue, whereas in my experience it is distinctly rarer.

If, as seems probable, the whole of these woodblocks were printed with the errors contained therein, it opens the door to some other interesting points of discussion. The printers possibly found out the mistake after completion of the 1d. plate, and being evidently driven for time, probably decided not to delay the process by waiting for another die, and were thus compelled to substitute the surplus 1d. die on the 4d. plate. The fact that it was the last stamp on both plates seems to corroborate this—the first might have been done in the hurry to complete the plate, but it would be miraculous if the same mistake were to occur in the same position on the other plate. If the printers therefore knowingly put the 4d. plate error "in the corner," they would have been compelled to advise the postal authorities of their mistake. If not, it seems to me the accounts of the post offices would have gone wrong, unless the authorities intentionally recognized that a red stamp denoted one penny and a blue one fourpence. In the latter case the public could have bought a stamp labelled "FOURPENCE POSTAGE" for a penny, and could have clearly defrauded the Government to that extent. In any case, I may say that such a purchaser would have to-day an excellent investment for his money! Another and quite feasible suggestion is that in some cases the postmasters withdrew and destroyed the errors from the sheets before their issue to the public, and if so, this would account very considerably for their rarity. On this point it would be of interest to see the errors on original covers as showing in what places they were actually issued with the other stamps, but I fear that errors on original letters are like angels' visits—few and far between! As I have before said, I have not found the 4d. error in brick-red or the 1d. in dark blue, and as these impressions are both of an apparently later appearance, it may well be that they were the last struck off, that only a limited number of copies exist, and that the few errors thereof that ever existed have perished. It seems, however, fairly certain that they were printed, and we may yet see specimens. There is, however, yet another possibility that may account for the non-existence of these errors. It may be that in the earlier printings the printers and the postal authorities allowed the errors to circulate as well as the ordinary copies, but in the later printings either the one or the other—probably the printers—eliminated the errors.

Such a course seems to me as quite probable, and it would account for the non-existence of these shades, but not for that of the retouched corner. Only one electrotype of the fourpenny has been removed, hence this must have existed in the dark blue, except in the unlikely event of the damaged electro having been replaced by a new *cliché*. The occurrence of the error is only a matter of fifty-three to one, and of the two *combined* varieties on the 4d. plate only twenty-six to one, and the number of the copies of the dark blue extant must be many times that number. In leaving this part of the question, I can only say that I hope my conjectures and surmises hereon may lead to the shedding of further light on the question of the shades and quantities of these interesting errors.

2. As to the quantities of these provisional stamps that would be required. The number of 1d. and 4d. stamps forwarded by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. to the Cape, as given in the lists in *British Africa*, Part I, from the years 1855 to 1861 inclusive, amounts to an average of 1,059,000 per year, working out to about 88,250 per month, and about 2941 per day. According to this the total quantity of provisionals printed by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. would have sufficed merely for the requirements of twelve or thirteen days, and I believe, as I shall show later, that these stamps were in use for a considerably longer period than this.

3. The very marked difference in the character of the impression points to a greater use of the electrotype plates than that indicated by the official figures, and I am inclined to believe that the inferior character of some of the printings must have, in a certain measure, been the result of a far greater strain on the plates than the printing of 500 or 600 sheets, although, as previously stated, I would mainly attribute this to corroded ink being allowed to remain on the plates.

I will now consider the question as to the length of existence of these "Woodblocks." The then Postmaster-General at the Cape, replying to Mr. Bacon's queries (*London Philatelist*, Vol. I, p. 46), writes: "I have not been able to ascertain the exact dates of issue, but the stamps were urgently applied for, the one penny stamps on April 5th and the fourpence on the 8th April, 1861, and it is probable that they were issued within a few days of the latter date"; and Mr. S. F. French, the Postmaster-General who succeeded Mr. Aitchison, writes under date of 6th August, 1892, to Mr. Bacon (*London Philatelist*, Vol. I, p. 258): "In reply to question 1, the triangular 1d. (red) and 4d. (blue) postage stamps, known as woodblocks, were printed on the 10th and 12th April, 1861, respectively," and these dates are accepted in the Society's work on the British African stamps. I can, however, clearly prove that these dates are inaccurate by the dated specimens on original letters which I now submit, e.g.:—

1. 4d., blue (pair), postmarked Cape Town, Mar. 12, 1861.
2. 1d., red (block of four), postmarked Cradock, Mar. 19, 1861.
3. 4d., blue, postmarked Port Elizabeth, April 9, 1861.
4. 4d., grey-blue, postmarked Port Elizabeth, April 16, 1861.
5. 4d., blue, postmarked Victoria, April 20, 1861.
6. 4d., dark blue, postmarked April 29, 1861.
7. 4d., dark blue, four, postmark unfortunately severed, ALI—AP—18.

8. 1d., rose-red, in conjunction with a 4d. Perkins Bacon stamp, postmarked May 27, 1861.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 having been postmarked at Cradock and Port Elizabeth, must evidently have been issued at the Cape some days earlier than this (I am unable to say how long this transmission would require). It is also hardly likely that I possess the earliest dated copies, and it therefore seems probable that these provisionals were issued at quite the beginning of March, or nearly six weeks earlier than the date officially stated. The latest date—May 27—also deserves attention, the pair of 1d. Woodblocks, used, with the engraved 4d. This would indicate that the new supply had arrived, and was, at any rate, partially in use, but it shows that for nearly three months these provisionals were being used.* No doubt other dated specimens will now be forthcoming to corroborate and extend these dates, but as far as the evidence at present goes it seems to me that a period of three months is the most probable length of the use of these stamps.

From the Appendix (p. 49) in *British Africa*, Part I, of the list of stamps forwarded by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. to the Cape, it appears that the last supply sent out prior to the issue of the Woodblocks was dispatched on May 1, 1860, consisting of 1,200,000 of the 1d. and 1,440,000 4d., forming the largest consignment ever dispatched to the Cape by the firm. This supply was evidently exhausting itself quicker than had been anticipated, and the provisional stamps were made while awaiting the next consignment, consisting of 360,000 1d. and the like number of 4d. dispatched April 1, 1861.

I have to thank Messrs. Bullard & King, of the Natal line of steamers, for the following information in answer to my question as to the probable time required for conveyance by ship at that period :—

"We think, however, at the time to which you refer—1861—that you would be quite correct in stating that the time required for the conveyance of a steamer for the carrying of mails from London to Cape Town would be five to six weeks.

"With reference to your second query, we are sorry that we cannot give you definite information, but as the distance from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth is only 450 miles, we should think you would be safe in estimating the time occupied in delivering a packet in 1861 at about three days; but everything depended upon little coasters."

This would mean the middle of May before the stamps could be put into circulation, and even then, as shown by my specimen, they would probably be used in conjunction with the Woodblocks. Assuming, therefore, a three months' use for the Woodblocks at 2941 stamps per day (the rough average of consumption during preceding seven years), this would give a total of 264,900, or six times greater than the official figures.

One of the Postmaster's letters to Mr. Bacon alludes to the difficulty of finding the evidence in the books to reply to the questions, and we have seen that Messrs. Soloman & Co. were under no sort of supervision. I am there-

* Captain Norris Newman, in his forementioned article, alludes to the fact that these provisionals were known to be used as late as September, 1861, but I should imagine that these were isolated cases.

fore persuaded that supplies of these provisional stamps were sent to the postal authorities and were put into circulation forthwith, and that either no records thereof were taken or they had been lost. As the authorities are clearly wrong as to the dates of issue, on which they were very definite, it is equally possible that they are incorrect as to their quantities of stamps printed. I therefore contend that the last word has not yet been spoken either as to the dates of issue or quantities used of these provisional stamps, and I hope, either from Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. or the Cape postal officials, that some further information may be forthcoming.

As I stated at the commencement of these notes, the Cape stamps are such prime favourites that almost any scrap of fresh information is assured of a favourable reception at the hands of collectors, and I will therefore conclude my remarks by giving an approximate table of the relative rarity of these Woodblocks, unused, according to my experiences, beginning at the rarest.

1. Error 1d., blue, unused. Unknown. I have heard rumours of a block of 4d., blue, including the error, unused, but until I see it I shall be very incredulous.

2. Error 4d., red. As far as I know only one unused copy exists, which emanated from the Hughes-Hughes Collection, sold some fifteen years since, and now in the collection of a well-known philatelist. I believe £500 was paid for this stamp, but it is assuredly many times rarer than a Post Office Mauritius, and was cheap even at that figure, according to modern ideas!

3. The retouched corner of the 4d., blue, unused. I have never seen this.

4. The 4d., dark blue, unused. As far as I am aware there are two copies only in this country.

4d., grey-blue,	unused.
4d., bright blue	„
1d., brick-red	„
1d., carmine-red	„
1d., red	„
4d., blue (milky)	„

The used stamps may be ranked in much the same order, except that the 4d., red, in my opinion, is considerably rarer than the 1d., blue. Of course, if the dark blue error exists, an unused copy would head either list!

I can only say finally that I have written these notes necessarily at quite short notice, and that I only recommenced collecting Capes about Christmas twelvemonth. Given more time therefore, I think I could have made my remarks fuller and more interesting, but in any case the theme itself is one that will, I trust, ensure a favourable acceptance by my brother collectors.

Alleged Forgeries of Surcharges at Brighton.

IT has been common knowledge in stamp circles that many dangerous forgeries, notably of surcharges, have been in circulation during the past three or four years, emanating from Brighton. It will be seen from the reports following, for which we are indebted to the *Sussex Daily News*, that the Stamp Trade Protection Association (a body formed by the leading dealers) have undertaken the prosecution of this important case.

The Brighton newspapers and some of our philatelic contemporaries have associated Mr. M. P. Castle's name in the entire hearing of this case, as far as it has at present proceeded. Mr. Castle presided at the first hearing, at which only evidence of the arrest was tendered, but has since taken no part in the judicial proceedings.

Harold Treherne, twenty-one, was charged on a warrant, at Brighton Borough Bench, on 3 August, with attempting to obtain the sum of £45 by false pretences from Mr. T. C. Appleton on 24 July, the moneys of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited, with intent to cheat and defraud.

The magistrates on the Bench were Mr. M. P. Castle (in the chair), Mr. H. J. Infield, and Alderman Lowther.

Mr. E. M. Marx appeared to prosecute, and intimated that he was not in a position to go on with the case that day, and so only proposed to offer evidence of arrest, and then ask for a remand until Friday next, when he hoped to be able to complete the case before the magistrates. As the Bench were doubtless aware, there were certain stamps which acquired a great value through being surcharged. For instance, the 4 cent lilac Ceylon stamp, worth about 1d. or 2d. unsurcharged, was worth when surcharged in a particular way about £2, and particular copies of the 1d. red English, worth a few pence, became worth about 10s. when surcharged with the word "Cyprus." The Orange Free State stamps surcharged "V.R.I." and "E.R.I." were common enough, but in a few cases the stops had been omitted, and the stamps then acquired fancy values. The prisoner, it was alleged, forged a number of these surcharges and errors, and included them in a stamp collection which he offered to Mr. Appleton, dealer, of Harrogate, for £45. He was then negotiating in the name of Arnold. The letter prisoner wrote to Mr. Appleton, sending him a collection of 6000 varieties of stamps, stated that "to the best of his knowledge all the stamps were genuine, bar some of the early Japanese, which he thought were probably fakes." For some time past prisoner had been in the habit of buying from dealers stamps which lent themselves to that kind of manipulation. He had bought large quantities of the 4 cent Ceylon, and 1d. red English of particular plate numbers, and the trade had become suspicious. In the name of "West" prisoner was supplied by another dealer with certain

stamps which had been carefully marked with pin-pricks. Mr. Marx produced a number of 1d. red English stamps surcharged "Cyprus," and pointed out where they had been marked by the dealer, and explained that they were supplied to the prisoner in an unsurcharged condition. Other stamps surcharged included the Ceylon and the Negri Sembilan varieties.

Detective-Superintendent Wood was then called, and stated that about two o'clock on the previous day he went with Detective-Sergeants Cutler and Stevens to 8 Hollingbury Terrace, and saw prisoner, and told him he had a warrant for his arrest. Prisoner said, "What for?" and witness replied that prisoner had received letters at an address in London Road in the name of "A. West," and at Russell Square in the name of "G. Arnold," and had received a number of stamps at London Road in the name of "A. West," and sent some of them, with others, to Mr. Appleton, of Ben Rhydding, near Harrogate, in the name of "G. Arnold," of Russell Square. Prisoner replied, "Yes, I did; a collection of 6000, and I cannot get them back or any money for them." Witness said, "Between the time you received the stamps and sent them to Mr. Appleton, 'Cyprus' and other words were printed on fifteen of them to increase their value, and you are charged with attempting to obtain £45 from Mr. Appleton." Prisoner replied, "Oh, I haven't had any money from him." Nine stamps were found in prisoner's waistcoat pocket, and two letters, one addressed to "G. Arnold," and the other addressed to "H. Hordern," and a notebook containing stamps was also found on prisoner. Witness then said he would like to see what he had in the house, and prisoner handed him a key, and said, "You will find all you want in my room." Witness accompanied prisoner to the back room on the first floor, and, having unlocked the door, found the small printing press produced, and a large quantity of dies, blocks, stamps, and type, some of it set up, as produced. There were also some pieces of paper, on which the word "Cyprus" and other surcharges had been printed, also fifty-nine stamps with the word "Brunei" printed on them, some paper with the same word printed on it, and two stamps with the word "Cyprus" printed on them. When charged, prisoner replied, "That's not right."

Prisoner now said he had not received any money for the stamps, and that the fifteen stamps in question were thrown in with the collection he sent to Mr. Appleton. It contained some very valuable stamps, and was worth the £45 without the fifteen stamps in question. He was not guilty of the charge.

Prisoner was then remanded until Friday next, bail being allowed on prisoner's own recognizance in the sum of £50 and one surety in £50 or two in £25.

At the second hearing on 10 August Mr. E. M. Marx appeared to prosecute, and Mr. W. D. Peskett defended.

The magistrates on the Bench were Alderman Sendall (in the chair), Mr. Horton-Stephens, Alderman Lowther, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Mackintosh.

Mr. Marx, repeating the opening statement he made at the last hearing, explained that there are postal stamps which are surcharged by the offices issuing them for certain purposes, a fact which greatly increases their value.

Prisoner had been a dealer in stamps for some years, although only twenty-one, and, in consequence of his having placed orders for large quantities of stamps which lend themselves to surcharging, steps were taken to see if he really wanted them for a legitimate purpose, with the ultimate result that the present charge was brought against him.

Mr. William Boyd Kirkpatrick, stamp dealer and importer, of 157 Strand, London, said he had been in the stamp trade about fifteen years. He had had dealings with a Mr. West, of 130 London Road, Brighton, which began in December, 1905, and continued up to about a fortnight ago. There were a number of stamps which were worth much more surcharged than unsurcharged. Those sold to "West" were those which lent themselves to "surcharging," if a person wished to defraud. Similar stamps had been at some time surcharged by the authorities. He bought these stamps in large quantities, and only once or twice purchased stamps which could not be surcharged. In April, 1907, witness received an order from "West" for one hundred 4 cent Labuan stamps. This was a stamp which could be surcharged. The form of surcharge was the word "Brunei" in block letters at the top. This and the following orders aroused witness's suspicions, and, in consequence, he communicated with Mr. Appleton and Mr. Telfer. A meeting was held on 31 May at the offices of Mr. Hadlow, 12 Adam Street, Strand, at which witness, Mr. Hadlow, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Telfer were present. Certain stamps were then marked with secret marks—a pinhole in certain positions of the stamp. Mr. Telfer made a record of the marks, and witness and the others present signed it. More stamps were marked at a meeting on 26 June, and a record was kept in the same way. All these stamps had been ordered by "West," to whom witness posted them. When sent off, all the stamps were unused and unsurcharged. The first set sent comprised only 1d. red English stamps; the second set, in addition to three 1d. red English, stamps of Negri Sembilan (one of the Straits Settlements), Pahang, Ceylon, and the Orange Free State. Witness had examined the album produced, and recognized six 4 cent Ceylon lilac-rose stamps as being those which were marked in the way described. The price charged for these stamps was 4d. each. If genuinely surcharged, as they appeared to be in the book, they would be worth from 10s. to 25s. each. Witness also identified three 1d. red Cyprus stamps, which were supplied unsurcharged to "West" at 3d. or 4d. each. If genuinely surcharged, as they appeared to be in the album, they would be worth about £1 each. The overprinting was very well done, and was very likely to deceive.

Genuinely surcharged stamps were handed to the Bench to compare with the alleged forgeries, which Mr. Monk said were beautifully executed.

Continuing, witness said three of the Negri Sembilan stamps and one Pahang stamp in the album were also supplied by him to "West." The price charged for the Negri Sembilan stamps was 4d. The Pahang stamp was also sold for 4d., and, if surcharged, would be worth 5s. One of the Negri Sembilan stamps, if surcharged, would be worth several pounds. It was not known to exist in this state.

Witness also identified two Orange Free State stamps. They were not overprinted when he sent them out. He received 2s. each for them; sur-

charged they would be worth £1 each. Three stamps (produced) said to have been found on prisoner were also identified by witness, who supplied them in an unsurcharged condition. Witness had been carefully through the collection of stamps which he had received from Mr. Appleton, and, excluding the stamps supplied by witness, its value was £10.

Mr. Kirkpatrick corrected his statement that one of the Negri Sembilan surcharged stamps in the album was an unknown variety. In the interval he had ascertained that it was known.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peskett, witness said he was a member of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited. During the time "West" was dealing with him he received considerable sums of money from him. Questioned at some length he adhered to his estimate of £10 as being the value of the collection of stamps in the album produced. If he were selling it entire he would be satisfied with £2 profit; if he broke it up he should expect more. Possibly, in the latter case, he would get £20.

John Stanley Glasspool Telfer, Secretary of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited, whose offices are at 63 and 64 Chancery Lane, London, spoke as to attending the meetings mentioned by the last witness, when certain stamps were marked. Witness recorded the markings as they were made. He identified the fifteen stamps under discussion in this case, and contained in the album (produced), as being among those marked on those occasions. Detective-Superintendent Wood had handed to witness the stamps which were alleged to have been found on prisoner and at his house, and witness picked out three which were also marked at the two meetings. None of these stamps were surcharged when they were marked. Mr. Appleton had been negotiating with "Mr. Arnold," of Russell Square, Brighton, on behalf of the Protection Association, and on 26 July he handed witness the stamp album produced.

Mr. Marx asked if shortly after the arrest of the prisoner a quantity of blocks, dies, stamps, etc., was shown to witness.

Mr. Peskett objected to this question. The police, he said, got hold of these things in an illegal manner, and now wanted to use them to the prejudice of the prisoner. He contended that they ought not to benefit by something they did of an illegal nature. He protested against this continual searching of prisoners' houses without a search warrant when the warrant was only one of arrest.

The Chairman said that surely everything that would tend to the elucidation of the matter at issue was desirable. They had to avail themselves of all means of getting at the truth.

Mr. Peskett: Illegal or not.

Mr. Marx said there was nothing in the objection. The police were not obliged to wait for a search warrant if they thought it likely that things of this sort were likely to be discovered in anybody's house.

The magistrates decided to allow the question, but made a note of the objection.

Mr. Marx then repeated his question, and Mr. Telfer agreed that he had been shown a small printing machine, blocks, dies, plates, set-up type, proofs, and a quantity of forged stamps, which were alleged to have been found at

prisoner's house. The set-up type included the necessary letters for surcharging the Negri Sembilan and Ceylon stamps.

Cross-examined, witness said the Stamp Trade Protection Association had been in existence some years. There were five directors. He had neither a letter nor a resolution of the directors authorizing him to pay £45 for the collection of stamps in the album produced.

Mr. Peskett: How are we trying to get £45 from your Association?

Witness: Had it been necessary to pay the £45, we should have had to find it.

Replying to further questions, witness said he was unable to recall the terms of any resolution authorizing him to commence this prosecution, but promised to produce the minute book of the Association at the next hearing.

Re-examined, witness said he understood his instructions were to take any steps he thought necessary in the matter.

William Hadlow, stamp auctioneer and dealer, of Adam Street, Strand, London, spoke as to being present at the meetings when the stamps were marked. He identified the fifteen in the collection (produced) as among those so treated in addition to the three alleged to have been found on prisoner. None of these stamps were surcharged when he last saw them.

Francis Higby Oliver, partner in the firm of Bright & Sons, stamp dealers, of 164 Strand, London, gave similar evidence.

Thomas Charles Appleton, stamp dealer, carrying on business at Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire, said he first got into communication with "G. Arnold," of Russell Square, Brighton, a few months back, when the latter sent him some stamps on offer. He subsequently bought some stamps from "Arnold." On 24 July he received the collection of stamps in the album which had been referred to during the hearing. In negotiating with prisoner, he was acting on behalf of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited, and would have expected the Association to pay any expense he might be put to.

Cross-examined, witness said he would have paid £45 for the collection of stamps if it had been necessary for the prosecution in this case.

Mr. Peskett: Have you ever paid £45 for a collection?

Witness: I paid £3000 for a collection last year.

Re-examined, he said the collection was worth £12 at the outside.

Oswald Marsh, of 19 Borough High Street, London, stamp dealer, who had been called in as an independent expert, valued the collection at from £8 to £10. Were all the stamps what they professed to be, it would be worth £50 or £60.

Detective-Superintendent Wood repeated the evidence given at the former hearing as to the things found at prisoner's house and the statements made by him. When charged at the Town Hall, his reply was, "That is not right."

Detective-Sergeant Cutler spoke as to keeping observation on prisoner on 3 July. Accused called at Grand Parade for letters in the name of "Newman"; at Bond Street, at Preston Street, and then at another address. The following day prisoner called at London Road, in addition to the

addresses already mentioned, and the same thing happened the day after. On 30 July and 1 August he saw prisoner call at Russell Square.

Kate Boniface said she kept a newsagent's and stationer's shop on the London Road, and received letters for customers. Prisoner had been in the habit of calling for letters in the name of "A. West" for some months past.

Prisoner was then remanded on bail, as before.

At the third hearing on 15 August, the magistrates on the Bench were Alderman Sendall (in the chair), Mr. Beves, Mr. Chipperfield, and Alderman Colbourne.

Mr. Appleton, who carries on business as a stamp dealer at Ben Rhydding, in Yorkshire, said that in August, October, and November, 1905, he bought from a "J. Morton, 19 Cross Street, Hove," Ceylon stamps "surcharged 'On Service.'" He never saw "Morton." In April, 1906, he received a letter from "Morton" offering eight complete sets of mint Ceylon service stamps, in blocks of four, for £7 10s. Witness replied, offering to take four, and "Morton" forwarded the stamps with a guarantee that they were genuine. Shortly afterwards "Morton" offered him another set of four at the same price. Witness agreed to take them, and, on receiving them, sent a cheque for £3. 15s. Witness produced some of the latter batch of stamps. Had he not believed that they were genuine, both as regarded the stamp and the surcharge, he would not have bought them.

Replying to Mr. Peskett, witness said hardly any stamp dealer could give an expert opinion on every class of stamp. He had sold two or three of the stamps now alleged to be forgeries as genuine, and at that time believed them to be so. He had since learnt that the type and setting of the surcharges on the alleged forgeries were different from those which would be found on genuinely-surcharged stamps.

On this evidence prisoner was remanded on both charges, bail being allowed as before.

Indian Philatelic Exhibition.



THE Philatelic Society of India will hold an Exhibition of Postage, Fiscal, and Telegraph stamps, in Calcutta, during the ensuing cold season. The Committee of Management consisting of Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Mr. W. Corfield, Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., Mr. Th. Hoffmann, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Mr. F. A. Larmour, Mr. Goodwin Norman, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, with Mr. B. Gordon Jones, Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee. The Exhibition is open to all exhibitors, whether members of the Society or not. Adhesive stamps only will be admitted, also curiosities of philatelic interest. Admission will be free by cards through members. Applications to the Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee, or to the Honorary Secretary of the Society.

Stamps must be mounted on sheets measuring as nearly as possible 11 by 8¾. The sheets will be arranged in glazed frames measuring inside

2-11¾ by 1-11¾, and eight sheets of the measurements given can be placed in each frame. The Committee recommend that movable leaves of this size from albums be used. Collections of stamps in bound books will not be accepted. The Committee reserve the right to reject any stamps sent in for exhibition without giving a reason. Forgeries, unless shown as such, will disqualify an exhibit from competition. Notice from intending exhibitors of their intention to exhibit, and of the approximate number of sheets they will send in, must reach the Honorary Secretary before 15 November, and exhibits must be in the hands of the Committee before 1 December, 1907. The Committee will take every possible precaution for the safety of exhibits while under their charge, but cannot accept responsibility for theft or loss either in transit or while exhibits are in Calcutta. All exhibits will be returned immediately after the close of the Exhibition. Exhibitors sending exhibits by rail or post are requested to pack the sheets flat (not rolled up) in wooden cases, either tin-lined or securely covered with wax-cloth. All exhibits must be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee.

A Committee of Judges will be formed later. The Judges shall refuse an award in any class where there is no exhibit of sufficient merit to deserve one. Awards will in all cases be made on the following basis: Completeness, 50%; Condition, 20%; Rarity, 20%; Arrangement, 10%. No single competitor may win more than one medal in any class, nor more than four medals altogether (exclusive of special medals). The Committee earnestly solicit the co-operation of philatelists everywhere, in order that this Exhibition, the fourth of its kind held in Calcutta, may be a truly representative one and worthy of the Philatelic Society of India.

Members of the Society donating medals for competition will very kindly send early intimation of their intention of doing so. In addition to medals offered in the various classes, special medals will also be included, as desired by donors.

Section I. British Empire.

Class I.—Great Britain. 1 silver medal.

Class II.—British India. 1 silver medal; 1 bronze medal.

Class III.—Any three of the Indian "Convention" States. 1 silver medal; 1 bronze medal.

Class IV.—Any single State of the Indian "Feudatory" States (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor). 1 silver medal; 1 bronze medal.

Class V.—Any single European or Asiatic British Colony (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor). 1 silver medal; 1 bronze medal.

Class VI.—Any two Australasian Colonies. 1 silver medal; 2 bronze medals.

Class VII.—Any single American British Colony, excluding West Indies (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor). 1 silver medal; 1 bronze medal.

Class VIII.—Any three West Indian British Colonies. 1 silver medal.

Class IX.—Any two African British Colonies. 1 silver medal; 2 bronze medals.

Section II. Foreign Countries.

Class I.—Any single European Country or European Colony (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor). 3 silver medals; 3 bronze medals.

Class II.—Any single Asiatic Country (limited to two entries for any single exhibitor). 1 silver medal; 2 bronze medals.

Class III.—United States. 1 silver medal.

Class IV.—Any other Foreign Country not included in Classes I or II (limited to two entries for any single exhibitor). 1 silver medal; 2 bronze medals.

SECTION III. SPECIAL.

Class I.—Any twenty-five rarities of the British Empire, each stamp to be worth not less than £25. 1 silver medal; 1 bronze medal.

Class II.—Any twenty-five rarities of any Foreign Countries, each stamp to be worth not less than £25. 1 silver medal.

Class III.—Any twenty-five rarities of India or Native States. 1 silver medal.

SECTION IV. NON-POSTAL.

Class I.—Fiscals and Telegraphs of British India. 1 silver medal.

Class II.—Fiscals and Telegraphs of any other Country or Colony. 1 bronze medal.

Class III.—Any other special exhibit of any objects of "philatelic" interest. 1 bronze medal.

All communications relating to the Exhibition should be addressed: B. Gordon Jones, Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Philatelic Society of India, 7 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

FOR the information of our readers in the U.S.A. we have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt, C.E., of Scranton, Pa., the International Secretary on the Board of Directors of the American Philatelic Association, has kindly consented to act as the American representative of the London Society.

Mr. Kjellstedt will be happy to give full information and details, and to supply forms of application for membership, to any American Philatelists who may wish to join the Society.

A PROPOSED LITERATURE SOCIETY.

ON 1 August a number of Philatelists, who are specially interested in the literature of their subject, met to consider a proposal for the formation of a society, the objects of which should be to encourage and develop the study and collecting of philatelic literature. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Fred J. Melville, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

> That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable to form a society to promote the collection and study of literature relating to Philately; to compile, print, and publish works of value to the librarian and book collector; to assist in the interchange of duplicates; and generally to place upon record everything that may appertain to the history and bibliography of stamps and stamp collecting.

A further motion was also adopted :—

That steps be taken to form a society in accordance with the previous resolution by circularizing those likely to be interested in the subject.

It is hoped that the present endeavour may lead to the formation of a society which will be able to accomplish good work in a much-neglected branch of Philately, and which will have both the financial and operative support necessary to a prolonged existence. A general inaugural meeting will be held on Thursday, 19 September, and all those who are interested are requested to communicate with Mr. F. J. Peplow, 185 Barry Road, Dulwich, S.E., and they will receive due notice of place and time of meeting.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC CONVENTION.

AT the annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association at Denver, Colo., during the first day's session, 30 July, on the summit of Pikes Peak, the following officers were elected with a vote of about five to three :—President, John N. Luff, New York ; Vice-Presidents, C. A. Howes, L. L. Green, and Edw. de Z. Kelley, Mass. ; Secretary, Dr. Holland A. Davis, Colo. ; Treasurer, H. G. Smith, Minn. ; International Secretary, L. Harald Kjellstedt, Pa. ; Directors-at-Large, F. R. Cornwall, Mo., and H. J. Crocker, Cal.

Our sincere congratulations to President John N. Luff and his colleagues, of whom several are well-known members of the Royal Philatelic Society.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Itseems necessary to acquaint some of our readers that there are *two* designs of Postage Due stamps in use in Australia. In other words, the design formerly used by New South Wales is now in use (with "N.S.W." left out) in this state, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, but not in Victoria. The latter state still uses those of the design which was in existence prior to Federation. Why, we are at a loss to understand.

We have received the 1d. value (N.S.W. design) wmk. Crown and A, perf. 11.—*Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Due.

1d., green ; Crown and A ; perf. 11.

BARBADOS.—Specimens of the Nelson ½d., 2d., and 2½d. stamps on multiple CA wmk.

paper, unsurfaced, have been sent to us by Messrs Whitfield King and Co.

We understand that no other values of this issue will be printed on this paper.

Adhesives.

¼d., grey and black ; multiple, first paper.
2d., yellow and black ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine and black ,, ,,

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The 1 rupee is added to the set on multiple, chalk-surfaced paper by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, green ; multiple, second paper.

From the same source we gather that the currency having been changed from rupees of 16 annas to rupees of 100 cents, a new set of stamps and stationery has appeared comprising the following values :—

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown CA, multiple ; ordinary paper.
1 c., grey-brown.
3 c., grey-green.
6 c., red.
10 c., pale olive and lilac.
12 c., violet and lilac.
15 c., ultramarine.
25 c., black and green.
50 c., orange-brown and green.
75 c., light blue and grey-black.

Envelope. 6 c., carmine.

Post Cards. 3 c. and 3+3 c., green.
6 c. and 6+6 c., carmine.

The date of issue is uncertain ; the issue was at first announced for May or June, but the stamps are still unobtainable.

GIBRALTAR.—The 2½d., ultramarine on white, multiple, ordinary paper, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine on white ; multiple, first paper.

INDIA.—King's Head post cards are reported in the *M.C.*

Post Cards. 1 anna, carmine on buff.
1+1 anna ,, ,,

Nepal.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us specimens of the new stamps referred to elsewhere in this number.

Adhesives.

2 pice, brown, no wmk., perf. 13½.
4 ,, green , ,,
8 ,, carmine ,, ,,
16 ,, purple ,, ,,

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—The 1d., carmine, on multiple, first paper, has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive. 1d., carmine ; multiple, first paper.

MAURITIUS.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1 rupee on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, grey and carmine ; multiple, chalky paper.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have now to chronicle another variety of perforation, viz. 11½ single line instead of 12. It would appear that in the month of March the perforating machine, which gauges 12, broke down, and a new bed had to be made for it. During the time it was disabled the 11 machine had to be used for all those stamps requisitioned, but not in stock, which require to be perforated on the single cutters. The 3d., 5d., 10d., 5s., and 20s. have been seen on former occasions perf. 11 all round, so they need not be chronicled as new ; but since the former 12 machine has been reinstated we have found that it now gauges 11½, and we have also seen several values 11½ all round, as well as 11 with 11½ compound.—*Australian Philatelist.*

Messrs. Fred. Hagen, Ltd., write us under date of July 9th as follows :—

"Herewith you have a specimen of a new issue, to wit, the 2d. current New South Wales printed on paper bearing the Victorian type of Crown and A watermark. Owing to the increased demand for New South Wales stamps, the contract supply of paper from England ran short, with the result that 45,000 or 50,000 sheets, large enough to print four sheets of 120 stamps, had to be borrowed from the Melbourne printing office.

"Owing to the difference in size of the Victorian stamps as compared with those in New South Wales, the watermark is very badly centred in many cases, and for some reason or another the words 'Commonwealth of Australia' appear inverted on the two lowest lines of some sheets and not on others. As you are no doubt aware, most of the New South Wales stamps are printed 240 on a plate, the sheet being afterwards divided before being issued to the public. Under ordinary circumstances, the sheets would be divided between the two lines of words which appear on the margins of the Victorian sheets, and not on the stamps themselves.

"We cannot, at the present moment, say what values are likely to be issued on the Victorian paper; so far only the 2d. has appeared; the first supply was put on sale on Friday last at midday. We understand, however, that the 1d. has been printed, and it will probably be necessary to issue some other values before the fresh supply from England arrives."

Mr. H. L. White writes us under date June 15th :—

"In case you have not seen it before, I enclose a strip of three 1d., N.S.W., 1905 issue. A few sheets were by mistake printed on the gummed side of the paper. When the blunder was noticed the sheets were washed and reprinted on the proper side."

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—We have received the ½d. value on multiple, chalky paper, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

½d., purple and green; multiple, chalky paper.

PAPUA.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the second lot of stamps has now arrived in the colony, and proves to have a different type of surcharge.

Mr. W. H. Wilson sends us the ½d. and 4d. values. The overprint is similar to that on the first issue, but smaller.

Adhesives.

½d., green, with "Papua" in smaller type.
4d., brown ,, ,, ,, ,,

ST. LUCIA.—The ½d., green, on multiple, first paper (?) is reported in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

½d., green; multiple, first paper?

ST. VINCENT.—The ½d. and 2½d. values of the new Peace and Justice type are chronicled in the *M.C.*

Adhesives.

½d., green, new type; multiple, first paper.
2½d., blue ,, ,, ,,

SIERRA LEONE.—According to the *M.C.* the 2½d. stamp, ultramarine, has appeared.

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine; multiple, first paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 4 cents, carmine, is reported in several journals, probably from "Specimen" copies.

Adhesive.

4 cents, carmine; multiple, first paper.

TRANSVAAL.—A set of Postage Due stamps is described in *Ewen's Weekly* as follows:—

Postage Due adhesives. Inscribed "TRANSVAAL" at top, "POST OFFICE" at foot; in centre large figure of value with "POSTAGE" above and "DUE" below. Wmk. Crown CA multiple, ordinary paper.

½d., bluish-green. Value, black.
1d., scarlet ,,
2d., orange ,,
3d., pale blue ,,
5d., violet ,,
6d., red-brown ,,
1s., black. Value, carmine.

Gibbons Weekly gives the colour of the 2d., orange-brown, printed in one colour only.

TRINIDAD.—We read in *Gibbons Weekly* that the 4d., 5d., 8d. and 1s. Postage Due stamps have appeared on the multiple watermarked paper.

Postage Dues.

4d., black; multiple, first paper.
5d. ,, ,, ,,
8d. ,, ,, ,,
1s. ,, ,, ,,

EUROPE.

CRETE.—*Italian Post Offices.*—The new Italian card 5+10 Centesimi has been overprinted "La Canea" for use here, according to the *M.C.*

Post Card.

5+10 Centesimi, green and carmine.

DENMARK.—Additional stationery of the King Frederick VIII type is reported in the *M.C.*

Post Cards.

5+5 öre, green on white.
10 ,, red on buff.

ICELAND.—A post card was issued with the new set of Postals and Officials, listed on page 150, as announced in the *M.C.*

Post Card.

3 aur, yellow-brown (P.U.).

RUSSIA.—The *M.C.* on continental authority reports a newly issued variety, the 2 kop. stamp, *without background*. Vertically laid paper and perf. 14½.

Adhesive.

2 kop., green.

AMERICA.

ECUADOR.—We have been shown several values of a new series of stamps for this country. The designs are the same as those of the two sets for 1899 and 1901, with new portraits and changes in colours. The 5 c. has a portrait of "Urvina," the 10 c. one of "Garcia Moreno," and the 20 c. one of "Carrion."

Presumably the usual series of eight stamps has been issued, but as yet we have seen only the three values chronicled below. —*Mekeel's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

5 c., lake and black.
10 c., dark blue and black.
20 c., yellow-green and black.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us seven stamps, dated 1904, viz.:—

1 centavo, red; perf. 11½ to 12.
2 centavos ,, ,,
5 ,, orange ,,
10 ,, bright green ,,
20 ,, yellow-brown ,,
30 ,, grey ,,
1 peso, rose; black centre ,,

All but the 1 and 2 centavos have already been reported in our columns. Some time ago 1 c. and 2 c., *orange*, were chronicled, but the stamps to hand are not in this colour.

Gibbons Weekly reports a provisional 5 c., made by surcharging the 2 c., red, "Habilitado—En—5—Centavos," in four lines, in black.

Provisional.

5 c. on 2 c., red.

UNITED STATES.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a new post card, lately issued, as follows:—

"With portrait of McKinley in a new engraving. The card is of regulation size, and printed on the usual quality buff card, but the engraving is entirely different. The stamp is of small size, upright, with square corners and straight sides. The head of McKinley is printed within a circle, facing to the left. Around the circle is 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,' while below on ribbon is 'McKINLEY' and the dates '1843 AND 1901.' At the bottom, in two lines, is printed, 'POSTAGE—ONE CENT.' The stamp is in the upper right corner."

Post Card.

1 c., black on buff.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.—*Bolivar.*—We have received some more varieties of the hideous labels that began their career in 1903:—

10 p. (Type 26), deep blue on *salmon laid.*
10 p. ,, purple on *rose laid.*

Registration Stamp.

20 c. (Type A1), orange on *pale green laid.*

Too Late Stamp.

20 c. (Type B1), purple on *brown laid.*

All are imperforate.

Santander and Cucuta.—We regret to find that *Le J. des Ph.* chronicles a lot more of the rubbish which we listed last month, and we suppose we must copy the rest of the catalogue, though we strongly recommend our readers to avoid these pestilential varieties.

Stamps of Santander.

Medio Cvo., in *black*, on 50 c., mauve.
UN ,, in *blue*, on 1 p., black.
,, ,, in *black*, on 1 p., blue.
2 Cvs., in *red*, on 5 c., yellow-green.
2 Centavos, in *black*, on 5 c., blue-green.
2 ,, in *green*, on 10 c., rose.
2 ,, in *black*, on 20 c., green.
2 ,, in *blue*, on 5 p., rose.
2 ,, in *black*, on 10 p, carmine.
2 ,, in *green*, on 10 p., red.
Medio centavo, in *black*, on 50 c., red (Type 31).

Stamps of Cucuta.

Medio Cvo., in *red*, on 50 c., lilac.
UN ,, in *black*, on 1 c., black.
,, ,, in *blue*, on 1 p., yellow.
,, ,, ,, on 1 p., mauve.
2 Cvs. ,, on 5 c., green on *yellow.*
2 Centavos ,, on 10 c., brown
2 ,, in *black*, on 20 c., chocolate.

There are said also to be divers interesting errors, such as "Cantavos" or "Centavcs" for "Centavos," "N U" for "U N," overprint inverted, etc.—*M.J.*

URUGUAY.—*Gibbons Weekly* announces the issue of a 7 c. and 50 c. of the type chronicled on page 50.

Adhesives.

7 c., brown; perf. 11½.
50 c., rose; ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—We are shown a horizontal pair of the ½ guerche adorned with the "5 c/m" overprint, one stamp of which has the surcharge in the right upper and left lower corners, while the other has it in the left lower corner only.—*M.J.*

AFGHANISTAN.—A new stamp is listed in *Gibbons Weekly*, described as follows:—

"The design is engraved in *taille-douce*, and appears to be that of a gateway and flags. Value, 1 abasi; shape, an upright rectangle; colour, blue-green. It exists imperf., and also with a kind of zigzag roulette."

CHINA.—*Russian Post Offices.*—The *M.C.* reports some envelopes overprinted for use here.

Envelopes.

14 kopecs, blue on bluish; red overprint.
20 ,, ,, ,,

DUTCH INDIES.—*Gibbons Weekly* informs us that the 2½ gulden stamp may be found perf. 11, or 11½ × 11.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.—To the set of Postage Due stamps listed on page 98 must be added, we are told, the 60 c.

Postage Due.

60 c., orange and magenta.

KIAUTSCHOW.—Other values have made their appearance on the watermarked paper.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesives.

2 c., green; watermarked paper.
$\frac{1}{2}$, carmine ,, ,,

RIO DE ORO.—The *M.J.*, on continental authority, states that an interesting error has been found in the new issue, a 4 pesetas stamp existing in the middle of the sheet of the 3 pesetas.

Adhesive.

4 p., blue-green; *error.*

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street, on 7 May, the President (Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.) occupying the chair.

The Secretary's report, as also those of the Treasurer and Librarian, were read to the meeting and unanimously adopted. The session has been one of the most successful in the history of the Society, which was founded in May, 1890, and is the oldest in the provinces; and the all-round excellence of the displays and papers read (as duly reported in the philatelic press) transcended possibly anything given in previous years. The membership continues to increase, and there are nine new members awaiting election at the next meeting on 1 October.

The financial position of the Society is all that could be desired, a substantial and increased balance having been lodged at the bank. The Library has been largely augmented, and this now constitutes a valuable asset.

Exchange Section.—The Exchange Manager read his report, which showed that the percentage of sales has been most satisfactory. The total amount of these reached nearly £375.

Office-bearers elected for the year 1907–8 are as follows:—

Hon. President: M. P. Castle, J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society). President: W. V. Morten, The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds. Senior Vice-President: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds. Junior Vice-President: J. W. Duffield, 4 South View Terrace, Headingley, Leeds. Hon. Treasurer: J. H. Thackrah, 54 St. Michael's Road, Leeds. Hon. Secretaries: C. W. Harding, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds; P. M. Knight, 47 Boar Lane, Leeds. Hon. Librarian: F. A. Padgett, 6 Park Lane, Leeds. Hon. Auctioneer: J. E. Kitchen, Albion Place, Leeds. Exchange Manager: E. Egly, Arncliffe Road, West Park, Leeds.

An entrance fee of 2s. 6d. was hitherto payable by new members, but this has now been abolished, the subscription of 5s. per annum remaining the same as before.

The syllabus is now ready for the new session 1907–8. Some splendid displays have been arranged, which augurs well for another successful year. There will also be the occasional stamp auctions inaugurated last session.

For syllabus and rules apply to the Secretary.

CHAS. W. HARDING, *Hon. Sec.*

Correspondence.

NEPAL STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—A new issue of postage stamps for Nepal is in preparation. The design will be somewhat unique even in the present age of postal curiosities, the wording being entirely in native characters, so that the collector, unless he is acquainted with Devanagri, can only distinguish the different values by their colours; and, moreover, the equivalents of the words "postage" or "revenue" are absent. The stamp contains a double border, the inner one in black letter being a motto, which is the same on all the stamps, while the outer border in white letter contains at the top the name of the god whose image is portrayed in the centre; at the bottom "Goorka Sirkar"; and the denomination on either side in Devanagri.

In the centre of the stamp, amidst the eternal snows from whence flow the fertilizing streams to the green hills below, sits the god Siva Mahadeo, or Mahadiva as some spell it—the destroyer, "the supreme god"—with his three eyes to denote the three divisions of time—past, present, and future. In one hand he holds an antelope; in another, the trident to show the three great attributes of creating, preserving, and destroying, and that he is the Iswara or Supreme Lord. Another hand is held up in a forbidding attitude, and the fourth is stretched out in the act of solicitation. The necklace of skulls signifies the lapse and revolution of ages and the extinction and succession of the generations of mankind.

In the upper corners the sun and crescent moon are represented, the lower corners giving the year of issue of the stamps.

Four denominations are to be printed first, viz.—2 pice, brown; 4 pice, green; 8 pice, carmine; and 16 pice, purple (1 pice equals ½d. English).

The stamps are being engraved and printed from plate by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd,. to our order from the native sketch, the particulars of the god being corrected by reference to engravings in Coleman's *Mythology of the Hindus*, an authoritative work published in 1832. The work is produced in the usual style of that

well-known firm of stamp printers, on plain paper, the perforation by comb machine being 13½.

We think you will like to have these particulars. We should like to mention that we are not accepting orders for a less value than £10. [!—ED.]

Yours faithfully,
KEYMER, SON AND CO.

1 WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. E.C.,
29 *July*, 1907.

POSTAL HISTORY.

DEAR SIR,—I have thought your readers might be interested in my recent purchase of the following two pamphlets :—

A Discourse briefly shewing the true State and Title of the Comptroller or Postmaster General of England, the Lord Stanhope's Right to it and consequently to the Forraigne and Inland Letter Offices and incident thereunto, 1642, with autograph of Walter Yonge, the diarist, on the first page.

A history of the postmasters is given from 12 November, 37 Henry VIII, and it was written as a protest to Withering's attempt to appropriate a portion of Lord Stanhope's rights, and gives Lord Stanhope's petition, the King's instructions, the Attorney-General's report and that of the Parliamentary Committee appointed.

The other pamphlet is—

A Full and Cleare Answer to a False and Scandalous Paper entituled: the humble Remonstrance of the Grievances of all His Majestie's Posts of England, etc., 1642.

Mentions Jude was the first to carry letters between London and Plymouth in fourteen days. States Withering will do in five days and was the first to establish posts to all parts, whereas at the time the only post was the above. Withering established horse posts at sixpence per mile with a horse and guide, or threepence per mile without a guide. The pamphlet was evidently written on the appointment of Burlemache.

I should be glad to hear if any of your readers can give information regarding these and similar pamphlets.

Yours faithfully,
W. V. MORTEN, F.R.P.S.L.

THE DRIVE, ROUNDHAY, LEEDS,
22 *July*, 1907.

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. Martin, Ray, & Co., Philatelic Auctioneers, write to inform us of their Removal to 69 Fleet Street, as from August 15th, 1907. The new premises are situated almost opposite Anderton's Hotel, where the auctions of this firm have hitherto been held. These rooms, which are on a considerable scale, consist of the entire floor of the building, affording, in addition to private offices, the advantage of supplying a spacious and comfortable room in which the future auctions will be held.

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY & CO.

Sale of 8 July, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland, Protectorate only, 2s. 6d.*	1	4	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, defective	2	15	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., repaired	1	14	0
Ditto, 2s. ditto ditto	2	15	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red	2	7	6
Grenada, 1881, broad pointed star, 4d., blue, mint	1	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., ditto	1	3	0

Sale of 11 July, 1907.

British Central Africa, CC, £10, yellow	1	18	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	1	15	0
Samoa, collection of 120	4	0	0
Tonga, G.F.B., 8d., blue, pair*	1	0	0

Sale of 18 July, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d
British Central Africa, CC, £10, yellow	2	10	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., repaired	1	9	0
Morocco Agencies, King, single CA, 50 c., pair, mint	3	10	0
Pahang, 1897, 2 c. on half 5 c. (2), and 3 c. on ditto, ditto	1	17	6

Sale of 25 July, 1907.

British Somaliland, "O.H.M.S.," 1905, 8 a., block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 a., multiple CA, pair, mint	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r. (S.G. No. 115), ditto	1	18	0
Labuan, 1880, 6 in red on 16 c., blue, ditto	1	18	0
Sierra Leone, imperf., 6d., lilac on blue, ditto	1	3	0

Sale of 29 July, 1907.

Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., repaired	2	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 2½d., blue, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose	11	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVI. SEPTEMBER, 1907. No. 189.

Old Lamps for New!

NOT for the first time has the ancient legendary cry of "Old Lamps for New!" served to illustrate a philatelic argument, but we venture to think never more appropriately than in the present instance.

In *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of the 14th September—a paper frequently containing valuable information as to new issues—we read the following remarks under the title of the "Season 1907–1908," which, in the real interests of stamp collecting, we feel called upon to recite and refute:—

"Mr. Ewen has just returned from a tour through Belgium, Germany, and Russia and, from what he has seen there, is more than ever convinced that the backbone of Philately is general collecting on simplified lines. Specialism is a disease which kills off all but the most enthusiastic. Where specialism is prevalent, the social side of Philately ceases to be in evidence; clubs are failures because no member is interested in his fellow-members' collections. Exchanges are impossible, because a specialist in West Indies or West Africa has no use for other members' South American or Asiatic duplicates. Dealers suffer, because 'unpopular' countries mean stock locked up. Specialism more than anything leads to 'bloating' and speculation."

Our contemporary then recommends as a panacea for this frightful state of things:—

I. "A general collection on simplified lines." (This means one specimen only of each *type*, ignoring all watermarks, perforations, surcharges, or other varieties.)

II. "New issues specialized."

III. "Specialist collections of particular countries, issues or even single stamps, interspersed in the general collection, according to the fancy of the individual collector."

"So far as the average collector is concerned, the first of these three collections must be reduced to the uttermost limit—some 9000 varieties—or there would be no money left for the second and third collections."

The *motif* of this exordium is clearly contained in the last-quoted sentence, nor need we fall foul of Mr. Ewen for dressing his window with the goods that he has to sell. As, however, his remarks are likely to be widely read, we think it as well to present the other aspect of the case.

It is hardly needful to defend "Specialism" from the absurdly incorrect attacks made upon it. Specializing only becomes a "disease' when it is followed in an unhealthy manner, i.e. by the mere accumulation of redundant specimens with a view to ultimate pecuniary benefit. Specialism on scientific lines is the very foundation on which Philately has been built up, and without which stamp collecting would never have attained its present popularity and prestige. As a house is not built without the accumulation of brick or stone, so the inner history of an issue of stamps cannot be written without the accumulation of numerous specimens. It, however, by no means follows that because hundreds of the same stamp have been possessed and studied by a Philatelist who has rebuilt sheets and plates, every collector who specializes thereafter should follow on the same lines. He can and generally does "limit" his specialism to the dimensions requisite by modern knowledge and requirements. Neither dealers, collectors, nor societies "suffer" by specialism; on the contrary, all these classes benefit enormously by the formation and inspection of the scientific specialized collections, which to-day deservedly represent the high-water mark of Philately.

Now as to Classes II and III as suggested by Mr. Ewen, consisting of new issues in which he advocates specializing. There is much to be said in favour of collecting current issues—the stamps are easily obtainable at a slight increment over face value, thanks to Mr. Ewen and other enterprising importers; they are bright and pretty for the most part, and can be collected either in geographical groups or historical periods (such as the issues of the reign of His Majesty King Edward VII), and they undoubtedly help to popularize Philately.

The advantage, however, claimed for them that they are a desirable investment, and are likely to repay the purchaser far better than that in old issues, is undoubtedly the one most used to induce collectors to take up this form of specializing. It is on this point that we wish to utter a note of warning. New issues can be purchased at a slight increase over face value, hence—unless demonetized, which rarely happens—they are practically safe not to lose their value. As in financial affairs, safe investments are not expected to yield high interest, and in this case it is patent that this sound old rule applies. The modern issues are nowadays imported in thousands of specimens as against scores twenty years since, and even units or none in the earliest days of Philately. The knowledge of the commercial value of stamps is common all over the world, both inside and outside post offices, and anything that is "good" has the first call on the part of those who "know." As on the Stock Exchange, the public is generally called upon to absorb what the inner ring elects.

Collectors may rest assured that of the new issues sold during the past few years, not ten per cent will ultimately show any profit; they may be equally assured that these new issues are well sieved before being passed on, and that the sand falls through while the pebbles remain. Beyond this the prices asked for any variety of or deviation from a normal new issue seem to us far higher than varieties of old stamps that have stood the market for a generation.

We counsel collectors therefore to collect or specialize new issues if they so will, but not to accumulate with a view to ultimate profit, as they are assuredly rushing in where dealers fear to tread.

Notes on Ceylon.

BY BARON PERCY DE WORMS.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON MAY 4TH, 1906.

IN March, 1900, I had the pleasure of reading before a meeting of this Society some "Notes on Ceylon," which were published in the *London Philatelist* of July in the same year. This was my first effort in philatelic literature, but the comments made thereon by the Honorary Secretary in his Annual Report for 1899–1900, and by Mr. E. D. Bacon in his paper of March, 1901, were of so encouraging a nature as to induce me to attempt the further elucidation of some obscurities which still surround the stamps of Ceylon. I should not, however, have undertaken the task but for the publication of Mr. Bacon and Lieutenant Napier's work, *Grenada* and their "Papers on Perforations," which appeared in the *Monthly Journal* of September and November, 1903; these, in conjunction with *British India and Ceylon* and the aid of my brother's collection, have largely enabled me to compile the following notes.

From the commencement of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s contract in 1855 up to and including May 16th, 1860, every consignment of each value of stamps and envelopes consisted of 500 or some multiple thereof; in almost every case this necessitated a portion of a sheet of stamps being forwarded to make up the required number. By a remarkable coincidence, on the very day Miss Stewart started work, the standing order to ship a quarterly supply evidently commenced, for on and after August 17th, 1860, with the one exception of the 50,000 1d. envelopes sent on that date, every consignment of stamps and envelopes consisted of some multiple of 240. This system was clearly more convenient, as only complete sheets of stamps were sent; it also facilitated the keeping of accounts, because the face value of each denomination of stamps and envelopes amounted exactly to a certain number of pounds.

It is noticeable that from the commencement of the standing order to the end of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s contract the following reductions took place:—

1d., over 21 per cent.
2d., just 52 „ „
5d. „ 20 „ „
10d. „ 100 „ „
The 6d. was increased slightly.
„ 1s. „ „ 44 per cent.

No regular supply of the other values had been sent.

Since reading this paper before the then "Philatelic Society, London," I have added some notes on the dates and order of issue of certain shades of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printing. The conclusions, although uncertain, are, I believe, of sufficient interest for insertion in this paper.

The exact date on which each individual value of the Ceylon pence issues was first dispatched has in most instances been ascertained, but hardly any attempt has been made towards establishing the order in which the numerous shades were issued. Copies bearing dated postmarks are so rarely met with as to render proof of the correct order almost a matter of impossibility, but it may be of interest to point out those indications which help to determine the few dates still uncertain, as well as the chronological order in which the various shades most probably appeared.

For this purpose the letter sent by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to the Agent-General for the Crown Colonies on August 6th, 1858, is of very material assistance, as it unmistakably shows Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s intention of printing one value from each of the two designs in the same colour. (See *Grenada*, p. 133, or *London Philatelist*, March, 1901, p. 62.) This plan was adopted for all values except the 4d. and 10d., and consequently throughout all the pence issues, including those printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., corresponding values are found, not merely in the same colour, but in exactly the same shade, the exceptions arising when one of the corresponding values was printed more frequently than the other or its colour was entirely changed.

It may therefore be considered certain that, when the shades are identical, the corresponding values were printed at the same time.

The Imperforate Issue.

There are two distinct shades of the 2d. and 1s. 9d., viz. dark green and yellow-green; of the latter the dark green was certainly issued first, but as regards the 2d. the point is still undecided. The 1s. 9d. plate was completed on January 28th, 1859; the first and only supply was dispatched on February 7th following. All the 1s. 9d. must therefore have been printed during the intervening ten days, but this value exists in both dark green and yellow-green. These facts tend to show that the change of colour took place at the commencement of 1859. I have not seen the 2d. yellow-green dated before 1860, but have found the dark green postmarked "Galle, June 4th, 1858," and consequently believe that the 2d. dark green was issued before the yellow-green. It is by no means improbable that the 2d. dark green bore too great a resemblance to the 1d., especially at night, so the 2d. was changed to a lighter shade. The current ½d. of Great Britain affords a similar instance.

In addition to the 6d. on blued paper this value is found in the following shades, viz. violet-brown, dark violet-brown, deep purple-brown, and bistre. The two last vary considerably, and the paper of the violet-brown is more yellowish than that of the other shades. The 9d. is in the dark violet-brown shade.

I have seen the following dated postmarks:—

6d., violet-brown	Colombo, March 14th, 1859.
6d., dark violet-brown . . .	London, March 27th, 1860.
6d., deep purple-brown . . .	Colombo, June 11th, 1860.
6d., bistre	London, November 27th, 1860.
9d., dark violet-brown . . .	Colombo, October 29th, 1859.

It is barely possible that the violet-brown could have been included in the consignment of February 7th, 1859, so that this shade appears to have been issued before the 9d. was printed, as the plate for this value was only completed on January 26th, 1859. The violet-brown was therefore probably the first shade to be issued on white paper. The dark violet-brown is in the same shade as the 9d., and appears to be the second.

The 6d. is the only value of which no shade existing imperforate also exists perforated. This increases the difficulty of forming any conclusion with regard to the two remaining shades, but the fact of the deep purple-brown resembling the previous shades suggests that it preceded the bistre, which is more closely allied to the shade first perforated, viz. the dull deep brown.

The plate of the 1d. value appears to have had a defective design, which it seems was rectified, because the imperforate 1d. alone is found with the following defects, all of which are in colour:—

1. A large dot on the nose and another over the mouth and dots in the label containing the word "Postage."

2. Lines in the letters of the words "Ceylon" and "One."

3. In the left top corner the lower ornament has a line along its lowest section.

The "A" Machine Perforations.

In arranging the order of the various shades the three forms of perforation afford great assistance, and the following list shows the periods during which this machine produced these different classes of perforation. This list is only as far as regards Ceylon:—

A1 . . .	Middle August to middle October, 1860.
Intermediate .	Middle October, 1860, to beginning January, 1861.
A1 . . .	Beginning to end January, 1861.
Intermediate .	End January to end March, 1861.
A2 . . .	End March, 1861, to January 28th, 1862.

This summarizes the work of the machine during the continuance of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s contract. After its expiration the machine was employed for perforating a special lot in March and April, 1862, and again on September 25th, 1863, for perforating the 10d.

A2 . . .	Between March 27th and April 17th, 1862, and on September 25th, 1863.

My brother possesses the 1d. pale blue perforated A1. The 2d. dark green also exists "intermediate."

On page 25 of *Grenada*, the authors observe that no means exist of distinguishing between the stamps perforated A1 in 1860 and those perforated A1 in January, 1861, after the repairs to the machine. This, however, applies only to those values which can, and possibly do, exist with the A1 perforation of both 1860 and 1861, viz. the 1d., 2d., and 1s. The 5d. need not be considered, because none were perforated during 1861.

The authors have evidently not taken into consideration the possibility of other values existing with the A1 perforation of January, 1861. During this month "Miss Stewart perforated . . . 800 sheets of Ceylon stamps, which were got ready for the quarterly supply due to be sent out in February, and which actually left London on the first of that month." (See *Grenada*, p. 24.) Even if all the 1d., 2d., and 1s. stamps of this consignment were perforated A1 during the preceding January, it will be seen on referring to Appendix "C" of *British India and Ceylon* that the aggregate number of sheets of these three values was only 795; so that except in the unlikely event of exactly five more sheets of 1d., 2d., or 1s. having been perforated in January but not sent out at all, or only dispatched after the February consignment, at the least possible estimate five sheets of some other value or values, not being the 5d., must have existed with the A1 perforation of January, 1861.

Other values do so exist, viz. the 4d., dull rose, 8d., brown, and the 2s. These values were not perforated early enough to belong to the 1860 A1 period, and any stamp perforated after January, 1861, can only be "intermediate" or A2. It is therefore evident that these specimens in Mr. M. P. Castle's and my brother's collections were perforated in January, 1861.

Coming now to the date of issue of the 4d., rose-red, the fact of this shade existing "intermediate" proves that it was perforated, and therefore printed, before the end of March, 1861. Presuming this shade to have been included in the consignment of April 23rd, 1861, and the five subsequent occasions on which the 4d. was forwarded, it is easily calculated that the 4d., dull rose, would be $3\frac{1}{4}$ times as scarce as the 4d., rose-red. This being almost exactly their relative proportion, it is very probable that the 4d., rose-red, was sent out in April and issued about June, 1861.

The 6d., dull deep brown, and the 9d., dark violet-brown, being the only shades of these values found "intermediate," the first and second supplies must both have consisted of these shades only. The 6d., dull deep brown, also exists perforated A2, and the three other shades, which are identical in both 6d. and 9d., viz. warm deep brown, brown and grey-brown, have this class of perforation only. None of these can have been sent out before the third consignment on April 23rd, 1861. The consignment of 9d. sent on October 1st, 1862, and of 6d. and 9d. on January 24th, 1863, consisted of old stock, printed in an old shade before Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s contract had expired. This reduces the period during which the 6d., dull deep brown, perforated A2, and the three other shades of 6d. and 9d. can have been originally dispatched to one year, from April 23rd, 1861, to April 17th, 1862, inclusive.

During this period there were five dispatches, comprising four shades of 6d and three of 9d. The inference, therefore, is that the special lot (to which I shall refer later) printed after the expiration of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s contract, and sent out on April 17th, 1862, contained one distinct shade of 6d. and 9d. The inference has become almost a certainty since I have found the 6d., warm deep brown, postmarked "London, April 7th, 1862," and the 9d., brown, dated January 4th, 1862, thus showing that these shades were issued before the special lot was printed. The remaining shade, viz the grey-brown, is comparatively rare, thus further tending to confirm the inference that the special lot contained the 6d. and 9d., grey-brown.

I therefore place the shades perforated A2 in the following order:—

6d., dull deep brown.
6d. and 9d., warm deep brown.
„ brown.
„ grey-brown.

The 8d., brown and yellow-brown, were certainly issued in the order mentioned, but the date of issue of the yellow-brown, if chronicled, seems to have been lost sight of.

The first and second supplies of 8d. sent on November 17th, 1860, and February 1st, 1861, were perforated "intermediate" or A1 and were therefore the brown. This colour also exists with the A2 perforation, a variety which cannot have been sent before April 23rd, 1861, so the third supply may be taken as being the brown perforated A2. The fifth and last, sent on January 2nd, 1864, consisted of those discovered which (as I shall show later on) were certainly the yellow-brown. Going back to the fourth supply sent on July 19th, 1861, did this consist of the brown or yellow-brown?

If the last were the only consignment of the yellow-brown this shade would be five times as rare as the brown, or adding the one sheet discovered but not accounted for, four times as rare. Even the latter is certainly not their relative proportion, but if the fourth and fifth supplies were both yellow-brown the proportion of this colour to the brown, still adding the one sheet, would be as 2 to 3, which corresponds far more accurately with the proportion in which they are found.

The most probable date on which the 8d., yellow-brown, was sent out therefore appears to be July 19th, 1861. The discovery of a specimen used before February, 1864, if such exist, is necessary to decide the point, which is most interesting in view of the fact that nearly two and a half years elapsed between the fourth and fifth supplies.

The 8d., brown, is believed to be rarer perforated "intermediate" than A2, but there can only be an equality; if, however, the yellow-brown were sent out on July 19th, 1861, the brown perforated A2 must be the rarest variety of all, excepting this colour with the A1 perforation of January, 1861.

On January 28th, 1862, the contract for supplying together with the plates for printing the stamps of Ceylon were transferred from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. (See p. 54, *Monthly Journal*, September, 1903, and p. 62, *British India and Ceylon.*) It has never

yet been explained why the Agents-General for Crown Colonies wrote to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. two months after their contract had expired, viz. on March 24th, 1862, asking them to print the 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. values and giving them only three days' notice. (See p. 62, *British India and Ceylon.*) On referring to pages 63 and 64, it seems clear that the Agents-General had asked Messrs. De La Rue and Co. to print these values for the quarterly supply due in April, 1862, but probably owing to this firm being unable to complete the order in time, the necessary plates were handed back to the Agents-General for Crown Colonies, and Mr. Russell of that Office took the plates to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on March 27th, 1862, and returned with them after the printing of the five values had been completed ; these stamps were forwarded to the colony on April 17th, 1862. The plates being again sent to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. they then printed the same values on the "no watermark" paper, and these were forwarded on July 26th, 1862.

In tracing the origin of this special lot printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. I have come across a remarkable illustration, to quote from the Honorary Secretary's Annual Report for 1899–1900, of how rarely "has the final word been said on the stamps of any country," viz. a most interesting point with regard to the perforation of the 5d. Star watermark.

On pages 22 and 23 of *Grenada* the authors state that all the sheets of this value were perforated by Miss Stewart, during the clean-cut A1 period of 1860, and that the number of sheets then perforated was 422, which, excepting the "no watermark," proved sufficient for all orders till September, 1865, consequently this 5d. exists with the clean-cut perforation A1 only.

On referring to pages 62, 63, and 64 of *British India and Ceylon*, it will be seen that on March 27th, 1862, Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. printed, *inter alia*, 4800, i.e. 20 sheets, of Star watermark 5d. stamps.

It is obvious that these twenty sheets could not have been perforated either during the A1 period of 1860 or that of January 1861, and since they were forwarded to Ceylon on April 17th, 1862, they must have been perforated during the three weeks intervening between March 27th and that date. (See *Grenada*, page 22, and *British India and Ceylon*, Appendix "C," page lv.)

The question naturally arises as to how they can have been perforated clean-cut A1 by the machine which, in 1862, only perforated blind A2. The authors' remarks on page 28 of *Grenada* suggest a possible answer. They mention the existence of certain values of Barbados and Natal perforated A1 in combination with A2. Some values of Ceylon are also found similarly perforated, evidently owing to the use of greased paper. On page 29 they state that it would not be possible for one and the same sheet to be perforated A1 in both directions owing to this cause. As the 5d. is believed to exist with the clean-cut perforation A1 only, I at first supposed that the only manner in which these twenty sheets could have been perforated A1 was owing to their having received "the benefit of the greased paper experiment in both directions."

This, however, is not the correct solution of the question, but I am now able to supply the true one. The Tapling Collection contains an unused pair of 5d. Star watermark, perforated A1 vertically and A2 horizontally,

and my brother recently acquired a used pair which has A2 perforations only.

These pairs must both belong to the 1862 period; consequently these twenty sheets were perforated A2, not A1, and it is now necessary to add the 5d. to the list of values perforated A2.

It is much to be regretted that owing to the similarity of the perforation the 1d., 6d., 9d., and 1s, which were printed at the same time, cannot be distinguished with certainty from those printed and perforated on many previous occasions.

The total number of Star watermark 5d. forwarded to Ceylon was 100,800, i.e. 420 sheets, and two sheets from amongst those taken over from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on June 25th, 1862, by the Agents-General for Crown Colonies remained in their hands. The authors of *Grenada* appear to have calculated the total, viz. 422 sheets, said to have been perforated in 1860, from the lists of consignments given in *British India and Ceylon*, and Mr. Bacon's paper of March, 1901, and not from the book in which Miss Stewart entered the particulars of her daily work, since they include in this number the twenty sheets perforated between March 27th and April 17th, 1862. Twenty sheets should therefore be deducted from the total originally perforated by Miss Stewart in 1860, reducing the number to 402.

(*To be continued.*)

Alleged Forgeries of Surcharges at Brighton.

ANOTHER CHARGE: EXPERT EVIDENCE.

ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.

(*Continued from page* 192.)

AT the third hearing on 21 August, the same Counsel appearing, John Frederick Sinden, 19 Cross Street, Hove, attendant in mental cases, said he kept a tobacconist and confectioner's shop at the address named. He had received a number of letters at his shop addressed to "T. Morton," for which prisoner called.

Mr. Marsh, stamp dealer in the Borough, London, expressed the opinion that the surcharging on the Ceylon stamps which Mr. Appleton was said to have purchased from "Morton," was not done by the Government.

Replying to Mr. Marx, witness said the printing of the words "On Service" on a slip of paper which was said to have been found at prisoner's residence resembled the printing on the stamps which were alleged to be a forgery. An impression of the same words, which had been taken from type alleged to have been found "set up" at accused's house had the same characteristics.

William Percy Barnsdall, of 391 Strand, London, said he was a director of the Company of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., the stamp firm, and edited the catalogue published by the Company, which is accepted as the standard

catalogue. In his opinion the surcharges on the Ceylon stamps in question were forgeries. Witness also agreed with Mr. Marsh's evidence as to the resemblance between the printing on the stamps and the pieces of paper produced.

George Edwin Terry, 86 Rugby Road, a practical printer, with forty-five years' experience, gave evidence as to "pulling" a proof of the words "On Service" from the type alleged to have been found "set up" at prisoner's house. The impression had the same characteristics as that of the alleged forged stamps.

Detective-Superintendent Wood stated that the paper bearing impressions of the words "On Service" and the "set up" type alluded to were found at prisoner's house when he was arrested. Letters and post cards addressed to "J." or "T." "Morton" were also discovered among other documents.

This concluded the case for the prosecution on the second charge.

In accordance with a promise made at the first hearing, the minute-book of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, containing the resolution directing the present prosecution, was produced by Mr. John Henry Telfer, Chairman of the Company.

Mr. Marx then proceeded to open the third case, the Chairman stating that the Magistrates had decided to commit on the first two charges, and suggesting that it would be better to proceed on the understanding that Mr. Peskett should be granted an adjournment if he found it necessary.

The first witness called on the new charge was Harrison Percy Sharp, employed by Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, auctioneers, of 35 Old Jewry, who said that in October, 1906, he received for auction four English stamps, surcharged "O. W. Official," from a "Mr. R. Newman," of 29 Bristol Road, Brighton. They were catalogued in two lots. Witness produced letters showing that his firm had on earlier dates sold stamps for "A. West," "M. Melville," and "R. Newman," of Brighton. The stamp auction sales of witness's firm were well known among collectors. At all of them the genuineness of the stamps offered was guaranteed. The two lots of stamps sent up by "Mr. Newman" fetched £1 15s. Mr. Nissen purchased one lot for 15s. The proceeds of the sale, less commission, were afterwards forwarded to "Mr. Newman."

Mr. Nissen, stamp dealer, 7 Southampton Row, London, said he specialized in British stamps. He attended the auction sale conducted by Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper on 11 October, 1906, and purchased two unused Queen's head halfpenny stamps, one vermilion and one green, and surcharged "O. W. Official," for 15s. He purchased them without examining them, accepting Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper's general guarantee of genuineness. He had since discovered marked differences between the "overprint" on them and on genuinely surcharged stamps. The impression on a paper produced alleged to have been found at prisoner's house was similar to that on the alleged forged stamps.

Mr. Barnsdall, of Stanley Gibbons and Co., recalled, also expressed the view that the stamps purchased by Mr. Nissen were forgeries, and that the impression on the paper produced was similar to that on the stamps. The

value of the two stamps unsurcharged would be 1d.; surcharged they would be worth 15s. or 20s. each.

Henry King, 39 Hollingbury Park Avenue, retired baker, said he had received letters addressed to "R. Newman" at his premises in Bristol Road, which were called for by prisoner.

Detective-Superintendent Wood gave evidence as to finding a piece of paper bearing the impression "O. W. Official" at prisoner's residence. A letter was also found from Messrs. Douglas Cook and Co., addressed to "M. Melville," to the effect that a tenpenny "O. W. Official" stamp which had been sent to them for sale had been pronounced a forgery. Witness read the present charge to prisoner that morning, and in reply he said, "I don't know the man."

The Chairman said they had heard no evidence that made prisoner liable for the false representation in the present case.

Mr. Marx said the evidence sufficiently connected Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, as prisoner's innocent agents, with prisoner, as to make him liable for any representation made by them.

After repeated remands the story of these alleged stamp frauds was continued at the Brighton Borough Bench on 16 September.

The Magistrates on the Bench were Alderman Sendall (in the chair) and Alderman Colbourne, and the same Counsel were engaged.

The evidence given on the third charge at the last hearing was read over.

That of Mr. Harrison Percy Sharp, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, auctioneers, of London, was to the effect that in September, 1906, two stamps were received for sale from a "Mr. Newman," of Brighton. They were subsequently disposed of at a stamp auction sale, and the proceeds sent to "Mr. Newman."

Mr. Sharp now produced certain of the firm's books to show that copies of the firm's catalogues were posted to "Mr. Newman" before the sale, and at other dates to a "Mr. Melville." The catalogues contained the conditions of the sales, one of which was that Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper guaranteed the genuineness of the stamps submitted.

Detective-Superintendent Wood, recalled, proved finding catalogues and letters from Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, addressed to "Mr. Melville, 6 Cranbourne Street," at prisoner's address, 8 Hollingbury Terrace, when the arrest was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peskett, witness agreed that in a letter addressed to "Mr. Melville," dated 21 June, a stamp which had been sent up by "Melville" was pronounced genuine.

Alfred Everett, 6 Cranbourne Street, newsagent, said he had been in the habit of receiving at his shop letters addressed to "Mr. Melville" for prisoner.

Mr. Marx intimated that this concluded the case for the prosecution on the third charge.

Addressing the Bench for the defence, Mr. Peskett contended that no fraud had been proved against his client so far as this charge was concerned.

Mr. Marx, in reply, urged that prisoner was absolutely responsible for what Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, as his innocent agents, did in selling as genuine stamps which were afterwards pronounced not to be genuine.

The Magistrates retired to consider the point, and, on their return, the Chairman stated that the Magistrates had decided to commit for trial on the third as well as on the other charges.

Prisoner was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail was allowed as before, prisoner in £50, and two sureties of £25 each.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1907–8.

1907.		Subject.
Oct. 17.	The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (*Vice-President*).	Notes on the "Rainbow Series" (1839–40) of Great Britain, or Early Experiments of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Petch, with Display.
Nov. 7.	Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg .	Paper on the Stamps of British India, with Display.
Nov. 21.	Rev. H. A. James, D.D. .	Display of portion of Collection.
Dec. 5.	Mr. F. Reichenheim .	Paper on the Stamps of France, 1900–7, with Display.
Dec. 19.	Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).	Paper on the Engraved Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with Display.
1908.		
Jan. 2.	Mr. L. L R. Hausburg .	Paper on the First Issues ("Half-Length" series) of Victoria, with Display and Lantern Enlargements.
Jan. 16.	Mr. A. J. Warren . .	Paper on the Stamps of Holland and Colonies, with Display.
Feb. 6.	Mr. E. W. Wetherell .	Paper on the Stamps of Spain, with Display.
Feb. 20.	Mr. W. M. Gray . .	Display of the Stamps of Great Britain, with Notes.
Mar. 5.	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (*President*).	Display of the Stamps of Barbados and Grenada, with Notes.
Mar. 19.	Mr. C. J. Daun . .	Display of the Stamps of the Orange River Colony, with Notes.
April 2.	Mr. H. J. Duveen . .	Display of the Stamps of Oldenburg and Wurtemberg, with Notes.
April 23.	Mr. H. R. Oldfield (*Hon. Secretary "Collection" Committee*).	Display of portions of the Society's Collection. (Members are invited to bring donations.)
May 7.	Mr. T. W. Hall . .	Paper on the 1882–3 issues of the Argentine Republic, with Display.
May 21.	Mr. R. B. Yardley . .	Paper entitled "Suggestion for a new classification of the stamps of South Australia," with Display.
June 4	. . . . .	Annual General Meeting.

The first meeting will be held at 2 Cavendish Square, W., at 6 p.m., by the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford. All the other meetings will be held at the same hour in the Council Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

It will greatly add to the interest taken in the meetings if members would bring any stamps they may have of the country or countries under discussion.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,
Hon. Secretary "Programme" Committee.

Philatelic Notes.

NEW ZEALAND: ISSUE OF 1856.

WE are indebted to Mr. A. T. Bate, of New Zealand, for information as to a new variety of this issue on the soft or hard white unwatermarked paper. This discovery is that the 6d. *chestnut* with serrated perforation exists, Mr. Bate having seen an undoubted copy. This issue was (unofficially) pin-perforate, rouletted, and serrated-perforate in all four values, but the 6d. was not hitherto known in any of these series except in the normal deep brown. The chestnut colour in the imperforate series is of course well known, being however considerably scarcer than the brown shades.

THE CAPE WOODBLOCKS.

WITH reference to the dates of issue of these stamps, referred to in Mr. Castle's paper in the two preceding numbers of this journal and considerably antedated by him, we have now been shown a specimen which still further slightly antedates the issue. Messrs. Plumridge and Co. have entrusted to us a fourpence in the pale milky-blue shade, with the design clearly printed, dated March 9, 1861, and postmarked Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. This is only three days before Mr. Castle's earliest date, but we think it probable that other dates prior to this will be forthcoming now that attention has been called to the fact.

In the course of a criticism on Mr. Castle's paper in the *West-End Philatelist*, Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole passes the following well-deserved eulogium on these fine old stamps:—

"These issues are always in demand, and even the veriest tyro feels his collection is of little worth, until he has succeeded in obtaining his heart's desire—a Cape triangular. Although more than fifty summers have come and gone since these stamps made their first appearance, their popularity is as great to-day as it ever was. That this should be the case is hardly to be wondered at when we take into consideration their uncommon shape, the beauty of their design, and the richness of their colours.

"They are of perpetual interest to specialists, and probably few stamps have been so much sought after and carefully studied by the 'Great Moguls' of Philately as these.

"During the last twelve or eighteen months the general demand for Cape triangulars has been almost phenomenal, with the result that really fine copies, lightly cancelled, if used, and with full gum, if unused, with good margins all round, are becoming particularly hard to obtain."

Occasional Notes.

THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF BRITISH INDIA.

THIS important and superbly illustrated book has now been issued, and we must heartily congratulate both authors — Messrs. Hausburg, Stewart-Wilson, and Crofton—and publishers upon the production. We trust next month, having studied the work, to better inform our readers as to its contents, meanwhile referring would-be purchasers to the publishers, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

WE are indebted to *Mekeel's Weekly* for information as to the annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, and we are glad to note the very successful result of this old-established philatelic function.

"The twenty-second annual convention of the American Philatelic Association, held at Denver, July 30th to August 1st, inclusive, reached the zenith of success, measured by all those standards that enter into the philatelist's consideration. The attendance was large and representative, and the interest manifested in the transactions of the convention and the concerns of the association was intense and intelligent. Effective work was accomplished, and the legislative measures adopted were sensibly corrective and reflected the best thought of the members, who deliberated well before enforcing changes. In actual movement tending to improve the workings of the association, it is doubtful whether any recent convention can record so much progress.

"No legislation was offered on subjects that applied to Philately in its broadest sense, or entirely separated from association affairs, unless we deem a passing reference to the question of official philatelic badge or button an exception; nevertheless, the stamp theme was prominent. Stamps were shown informally in the way of collections and selected specimens; and the advertised occasion on the night of Monday, July 29th, when the collections of C. A. Howes, Chinese Treaty Ports; Ed. H. Hall, United States; D. T. Eaton, United States Entires; and Walter Clarke Bellows, Mexico, were exhibited in the course of the reception to the visiting delegates of the Denver Stamp Club, at the Albany Hotel parlours, was a veritable crush. The spacious parlours were thronged by collectors, their friends, and the public generally, and the spirit of philatelic enthusiasm ran high. After the exhibition, the complimentary ball was given by the hotel management.

"The seat of the convention next year is Columbus, the capital of Ohio, which has attained importance philatelically through the flourishing and energetic branch in that city.

THE PROPOSED UNIFORM AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

WE are glad to note that this much-to-be-desired consummation seems a step nearer by the report in the Australian daily papers, which state that the Expert Committee to consider the question has now been appointed, and will consist of the following gentlemen:—

Messrs. H. B. Templeton, Chief Clerk in the Central Postal Administration, who will represent the department, and particularly its financial interests; Mr. J. B. Cooke, stamp printer to the department in Adelaide; Mr. T. T. Patterson, of Queensland, an expert in engraving; Mr. Bernard Hall, of Melbourne, who will give attention to the artistic aspect; and Mr. Basset Hull, who will represent the philatelic interest; to report on the question of uniform postage stamps for the Commonwealth.

"Mr. Basset Hull's appointment is a graceful and well-deserved compliment alike to his abilities and to the due recognition of the influence of Philately," say the *Australian Philatelist* and we ourselves.

ANOTHER PHILATELIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE Swedish Philatelic Society of Stockholm have issued a small Bibliograph of the most important special books upon stamps of single countries, which will be found of practical use to those philatelists who have researches to make. Herr Rud. Kraussmann has successfully compiled this list, which will, however, be found ultimately capable of extension.

THE VOLUME OF BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE report of the Postmaster-General contains the following noteworthy figures showing the enormous total of the postal matter dealt with in this country. Nearly five thousand million of postal packets, it states, were delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1906–7, being an average for each person of just over one hundred and eleven. The details were:—

	Number.	Increase p.c. over 1905–6.	Average No. for each person.
Letters	2,804,400,000	3·6	64·1
Post cards	831,400,000	3·9	19·0
Halfpenny packets	933,200,000	4·7	21·3
Newspapers	189,100,000	2·0	4·3
Parcels	104,820,000	3·1	2·4
Total	4,862,920,000	3·8	111·1

The rate of increase in letters has risen by 0·5 this year. The number of post cards, although increasing, is increasing more and more slowly, the rate of increase being 3·9 per cent this year, as against 9 per cent in the preceding year, and 19·7 per cent in 1904–5. The growth in the popularity of pictorial post cards, which was generally supposed to militate against stamp collecting, apparently reached its climax two years ago, and the rate of increase appears to have returned to the normal.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF STAMPS IN LONDON.

THE Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society, meeting in the Society's new hall at 3 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., have decided to proceed with plans for an exhibition of stamps to be held in London in or about March next. We trust that the energetic efforts of the Juniors may lead to a successful issue.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australian Commonwealth.—The ½d. Postage Due on Crown and A paper, Victorian type, is reported in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Due.

½d., green; Crown and A paper, Victorian type.

Bahamas.—On page 207, Vol. XV, we chronicled, on the authority of *Gibbons Weekly*, the 4d., yellow, on multiple paper.

Our contemporary now states that the information was incorrect to a certain extent. Only a colour change had taken place, and this stamp is still issued on the single CA paper.

British Central Africa.—A third value, the 1s., on multiple, chalky paper, is announced in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

1s., blue and black; multiple, chalky.

British South Africa.—Referring to the issue of 1896-7, Mr. F. H. Melland writes us under date 20 July as follows:—

"To those chronicled in various philatelic papers I can add the following, 10s., Die IV (as well as Die III), which may be of interest to those collectors who are distinguishing between the two types of this issue."

Cyprus.—The 30 paras on multiple watermarked paper is chronicled in the *M.J.*

Adhesive.

30 paras, green and mauve; multiple wmk.

New South Wales.—The following additions to the set on Crown and A paper, Victorian type, are made in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesives.

1d., carmine;	wmk. Crown & A,	Victorian type.
2½d., steel-blue	,,	,,
6d., orange	,,	,,
1s., marone	,,	,,

Gibbons Weekly adds that the watermark is the right way up on the 1d., but is inverted on the 6d. and 1s.

New Zealand.—Information is given in the *Australian Philatelist* that the 3d. pictorial has been issued in reduced size like the 6d. The 1d. Postage Due, perf. 14, is noted in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

3d., bistre-brown; reduced size; wmk. NZ and Star; perf. 14.

Postage Due.

1d., red and yellow-green; perf. 14.

Queensland.—The *Australian Philatelist* announces the change of colours in the 3d. and 5d. stamps.

Adhesives.

3d.,	Queen's Head,	grey-brown; perf. 13.
5d.	,,	black-brown ,,

South Australia.—According to *Gibbons Weekly* it is doubtful whether the 2½d., 5d., and 2s. 6d. stamps on Crown over A paper have been issued as chronicled.

Southern Nigeria.—The *M.C.*, on continental authority, lists the following novelties, but we are told nothing about the paper and watermark.

Adhesives.

½ penny, grey-green.
1 ,, rose.
2½ pence, ultramarine.
3 ,, lilac and orange-brown.

Gibbons Weekly gives the paper as multiple, without chalk surface.

Tasmania.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 1s. stamp on the Crown and A paper.

Adhesive.

1s., carmine and green; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

BULGARIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us sets of three stamps issued on 28 August to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of Prince Ferdinand's reign, the portraits on the stamps being those of the ruler on his accession twenty years ago and at the present time.

Adhesives.

5 s., green ; no wmk. ; perf. 11½.
10 s., red-brown ,, ,,
25 s., blue ,, ,,

CRETE.—Two new stamps reach us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 25 lepta, blue and black, bears the portrait of the High Commissioner of Crete, M. A. Zaimis, and the 1 drachma, green and black, illustrates the debarkation of Prince George of Greece on his arrival at the island in December, 1898, and shows his reception on the quay at Suda by Admirals Pottier, Bettolo, Scrydloff, and Noel.

A new 10 lepta stamp for ordinary use, and a 10 and a 30 lepta for official use, are expected shortly.

Adhesives.

25 lepta, blue and black ; no wmk. ; perf. 14½.
1 drachma, green and black ,, ,,

FRANCE.—It is stated in the *M.C.*, on continental authority, that the 5 c. and 30 c., Sower type, are now appearing in a clarified moss-green colour for the former, while the latter is of a rather more vermilion shade.

ICELAND.—*Ewen's Weekly* adds an eighth value to the Official set, and also lists some stationery with stamps of the new design.

Official.

6 aur, dark grey.

Post Cards.

3+3 aur, yellow-brown.
5 aur and 5+5 aur, green.
8 aur and 8+8 aur, red-lilac.
10 aur and 10+10 aur, red.

Letter Cards.

4 aur, grey and red.
10 aur, red and grey.

Mr. W. T. Wilson writes us, under date 17 September : "For your guidance, a 6 aur, Iceland, Official, in the new type, has been announced in several papers. I have positive information from official sources that it has never been issued, nor is it likely to be."

LUXEMBURG.—The 15 c., 37½ c., and 50 c. stamps of the new design have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

15 c., orange-brown ; no wmk. ; perf. 11.
37½ c., green ,, ,,
50 c., brown ,, ,,

MONTENEGRO.—The *M.C.* chronicles the following stationery to accompany the new sets of Postals, Postage Dues, etc., listed on page 174.

Env. 10 para, carmine on white.
25 ,, blue ,, yellowish.
Bands. 5 ,, green on yellowish.
10 ,, carmine on yellow.
Post Cards. 5, 5+5 para, pale green on yellowish.
10, 10+10 para, carmine ,,
Letter Cards. 10 para, carmine on yellowish.
25 ,, blue ,, greyish.

NORWAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set of three new stamps with values in kroner bearing a portrait of King Haakon.

Adhesives.

1 krone, green ; no wmk. ; perf. 14½ × 13½.
1½ ,, ultramarine ; no wmk. ,,
2 ,, rose ,, ,,

RUSSIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports several unchronicled varieties.

Issue of 1868–71. *Horizontally laid paper.*
2 k., black and green ; *imperf.*
1 r., orange and brown ; *centre inverted.*

Issue 1890–2.
2 k., green ; *centre inverted.*
5 k., mauve ; *no background.*

Issue 1905.
25 k., black and dull green ; *background inverted.*

Issue 1906.
10 r., pale grey, scarlet and yellow ; *perf.* 11½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles several values of the 1899–1900 issue, imperforate vertically or horizontally. These are owing to a strike of compositors during the latter part of 1906. *La Compania Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco* at that time held the contract for the stamps, and owing to the difficulty of carrying on business during the strike, the checking of the completed sheets was not strictly performed.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Wmk. Sun. (*a*) *Imperf. horizontally.*
½ c., brown ; 2 c., indigo ; 5 c., carmine.
(*b*) *Imperf. vertically.*
2 c., indigo ; 5 c., carmine ; 6 c., black.

ECUADOR.—Several journals make additions to the new set reported on page 197.

Adhesives.

1 c., red, with portrait of President Roca.
2 c., light blue ,, ,, Dr. Noboa.
3 c., orange ,, ,, Gen. Robles.
50 c., purple ,, ,, Dr. Espinoza.
1 sucre, dark green ,, ,, Borrero.

All have the portraits in black, and are perforated 14 × 14½.

Gibbons Weekly reports four fiscal stamps overprinted "Bienio 1907–1907" for use as postals.

Postal Fiscals.

1 c., deep brown.
2 c., carmine.
5 c., green.
10 c., black.

NICARAGUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 c., red, of 1905, surcharged "Vale 10 c" in black, reading downwards.

These friends write: "These stamps are printed in sheets of fifty, half the sheet showing surcharges reading up, and the other half surcharges reading down. *There are also varieties of types of surcharge.*"

Adhesive.

Vale 10 c., in black, on 2 c., red, of 1905.

PARAGUAY.—*Gibbons Weekly* tells us that the colour of the 2 c. Official stamp is now vermilion.

Official.

2 c., vermilion, dated 1904.

URUGUAY.—The *P.J.G.B.* is informed that the current 1 cent., *blue*, listed on page 125, is merely a colour changeling.

The *M.J.* adds the 2 c., red, to the new set, of which the 5 c., 7 c., and 50 c. have previously been chronicled.

Adhesive.

2 c., red, new design.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—We read in *Gibbons Weekly* that a set of ordinary postage stamps has been seen with yet another overprint, consisting of a word in Arabic characters and a denomination in plain figures. The Postage Due set, overprinted "Taxe à Percevoir T", has also been similarly treated as regards denominations.

The overprint is violet.

AFGHANISTAN.—Two more values of the new type chronicled on page 198 are listed by *Gibbons Weekly*.

1 abasi, bright blue; imperf.
2 ,, deep ,, ,,

CHINA (*Japanese Post Offices in*).—It is stated in *Gibbons Weekly* that several Japanese stamps in use here have changed in shades.

Adhesives.

½ sen,	grey,	issue of 1900–2.
1 ,,	deep red-brown	,,
2 ,,	green	,,
5 ,,	orange-yellow	,,
10 ,,	dark blue	,,
15 ,,	violet	,,

INDO-CHINA.—We gather from *Gibbons Weekly* that a new set of stamps has appeared. The stamps are upright rectangular, and have varying pictures.

There will be two other types: one for the values from 1 c. to 15 c., and one for the values 20 c. to 50 c. A new series of Postage Due stamps is to be issued.

Adhesives.

75 c.,	orange and black;	new design.	
1 f.,	carmine ,,	,,	,,
2 fcs.,	green ,,	,,	,,
5 fcs.,	blue ,,	,,	,,
10 fcs.,	violet ,,	,,	,,

JAPAN.—The colour changes of stamps in China, noted above, will apply here also.

Adhesives.

½ sen,	grey,	issue of 1900–2.
1 ,,	dark red-brown	,,
2 ,,	green	,,
5 ,,	orange-yellow	,,
10 ,,	dark blue	,,
15 ,,	violet	,,

MOROCCO.—*German Post Offices.*—The 2 p. 50 c. on watermarked paper is chronicled in the *M.J.*

Adhesive.

2 p. 50 c. on 2 m., blue, with watermark.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

Patron—H.E. SIR F. M. HODGSON, K.C.M.G., etc.

A MEETING of the British Guiana Philatelic Society was held at the close of last season at the residence of Mr. A. D. Ferguson at Carmichael Street, City. The Hon. B. Howell Jones presided, and there were present Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Master McTurk, a visitor, and Messrs. W. A. Abraham, L. M. Hill, J. H. Field, B. Anderson, J. Williams, George Allan, E. A. V. Abraham, and Mr. Ferguson, Secretary.

Mr. Howell Jones read a letter from the Hon. N. Darnell Davis stating that when he was Postmaster-General, during a temporary shortage of stamps in 1876–7, he authorized the use of the bisected 2 cent stamps.

Mr. E. A. V. Abraham remarked that the use of the stamps was not officially authorized, and Mr. Ferguson observed that that statement bore out what he had written in a paper for the Society.

The Chairman, in presenting Master McTurk with an album which he had won at the recent Exhibition, congratulated him on his collection of stamps displayed at the Exhibition, and advised him to keep mounted stamps perfectly and systematically and not to include damaged stamps. He wished him greater success in future. Mr. Jones also presented Mr. W. A. Abraham with the certificate won for his display of stamps at the Exhibition.

Mr. Jones then exhibited the collection of stamps presented by the Post Office to the Museum, which he mounted. They were all modern issues and arranged systematically. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded him for the excellent manner in which he had executed the work, Mr. E. A. V. Abraham remarking that it would form an excellent collection for reference for philatelists.

Mr. George Allan exhibited a collection of British Guiana and West Indian stamps, mounted in two Paragon albums.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Chairman—W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
J. CORNER-SPOKES,
22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

Programme for Season 1907-8.

1907.
Oct. 24. Display: Sarawak. Fred J. Melville.
Nov. 14. Display: Cape of Good Hope. M. P. Castle.
,, 28. Display: Colombia and Brazil. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
Dec. 12. Paper and Display: "Cashmere." A. J. Sefi.
1908.
Jan. 9. Display: Mrs. Field.
Paper: "Queens and their Stamps." H. Clark.
Feb. 13. Paper and Display: J. Ireland.
,, 27. Display: W. Mead.
Mar. 12. Display: Great Britain, Line-Engraved. S. R. Turner.
Display: J. P. S. Forgery Collection. H. Lee.
,, 26.
Apr. 9. Paper: "World-Wide Philately." H. Clark.
,, 23.
May 14.
,, 28. Annual General Meeting.

NOTE.—The above is subject to revision. Extra meetings may be held.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

SYLLABUS, 1907-8.

1907.
Oct. 1. Reunion. Exchange and Auction, 8 p.m.; lots on view at 7 p.m.
,, 15. Cape Woodblocks. Paper and Display by the Hon. President.
,, 29. Great Britain, with Notes, by the President.
,, 31. Visit to the Bradford Society.
Nov. 5. Paper and Display by F. A. Padgett.
,, 14. Visit to the Huddersfield Society.
,, 19. Dominica, Gold Coast. Gambia. W. Martello Gray, F.R.P.S.L.
Dec. 3. Display by H. Wade.
,, 17. Display at Leeds by the Members of the Bradford Society.
1908.
Jan. 7. Canada. By J. W. Duffield and Michael Stephens.
,, 21. Chile. By W. Harrison Hutton. Auction. Lots on view at 7 p.m.
Feb. 4. French Colonies, with Notes, by H. Weydt.
,, 13. Visit to the Bradford Society.
,, 18. Display at Leeds by the Members of the Huddersfield Society.
Mar. 3. Uganda. By T. K. Skipwith.
,, 17. Holland. By W. K. Skipwith.
Apl. 7. Greece. By C. W. Harding.
,, 21. Display by G. Davis. Auction; lots on view at 7 p.m.
May 5. Malta and B. S. Africa. By W. G. Findlater.
,, 19. Leeward Islands Group. By T. S. Fraser.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Session 1907-8.

President—J. H. M. SAVAGE.

Vice-Presidents—
W. GILL. A. PHELPS.

Committee—
DR. ACKERLEY. C. S. MILNER.
W. F. H. HILL. W. ROCKLIFF.
W. WOODTHORPE.

Hon. Treasurer—R. JAMES.

Hon. Exchange Secretary—
F. W. CALLOWAY.

Hon. Librarian—J. G. CUTHBERTSON,
26 Exchange Street East.

Hon. Secretary—ARTHUR S. ALLENDER,
71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings of the Society will be held in the Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool, on the dates named below, at 7.30 p.m.

1907.
Sept. 23. Paper on "Crete," by W. Macdonald Mackay.
Display of Crete, Gibraltar.
Oct. 7. Notes on "English used Abroad," by J. J. Bernstein.
Display of English used Abroad, Norway.

1907.

Oct. 21. Public Evening. Lecture by A. S. Allender on "Secret marks of the Stamps of Europe." Illustrated with lantern slides.
General Display.

Nov. 4. Sale.
Display of Victoria.

,, 18. Paper on "Porto Rico," by J. Gordon.
Display of Porto Rico, Niger Coast.

Dec. 2. Paper on "British East Africa," by W. Woodthorpe.
Display of British East Africa, Bolivia.

,, 16. Notes on "College Stamps," by Dr. Ackerley.
Display of St. Helena, Hungary.

1908.

Jan. 6. Paper on "Sicily," by A. Phelps.
Display of Sicily, Hong Kong.

,, 20. Paper on "British Guiana," by W. Rockliff.
Display of British Guiana, Baden.

Feb. 3. Paper on "U.S.A. 1847–1869," by W. E. Whitnall.
Display of U.S.A. issues prior to 1870, Natal.

,, 17. Annual Dinner.

Mar. 2. Paper on "Egypt," by H. Eaton.
Display of Egypt, Transvaal.

,, 16. Sale.
Display of Italy.

,, 30. Public Evening. Lecture by the President on "The twelve rarest Stamps."
Display for Special Prize.

Apr. 13. Annual Meeting.

,, 27. Paper on "The Collecting of Cut Squares," by the Rev. Clark Hudson, M.A.
Display of Gems of our Collections (20 stamps).

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1907-8.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents—
J. H. ABBOTT. W. GRUNEWALD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. H. COOTE, Holmefield, Sale.

Hon. Librarian—G. L. CAMPBELL.

Hon. Secretary—G. FRED. H. GIBSON, Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.

Asst. Hon. Sec. and Comptroller—
J. STELFOX GEE.

Committee—
G. B. DUERST. W. W. MUNN. J. H. TAYLOR.

The Meetings are held at the Manchester Geographical Society's Rooms, Parsonage, every Friday evening, at 7.30.

1907.

Oct. 4. Display with Notes: Egypt. W. D. Beckton.

,, 11. General Display: Great Britain Mulready Envelopes. Notes by J. R. M. Albrecht.

1907.

Oct. 18. Lantern Exhibition. 8 p.m.

,, 25. General Display: Great Britain Envelopes. Notes by I. J. Bernstein.

Nov. 1. Display with Notes: U. S. Officials. W. W. Munn.

,, 8. General Display: Great Britain Registration Envelopes. Notes by J. S. Higgins, jun.

,, 15. Display with Notes: Sicily. J. H. Taylor.

,, 22. General Display: Great Britain Post Cards. Notes by G. F. H. Gibson.

,, 29. Paper: "The Surcharged Railway Stamps of Guatemala, 1886." J. R. M. Albrecht.

Dec. 6. General Display: Great Britain Wrappers, Letter Cards, etc. Notes by J. S. Gee.

,, 13. Paper: "Morocco Locals." G. B. Duerst.

1908.

Jan. 10. Display with Notes: Trinidad. R. B. Yardley.

,, 17. Elementary Discussion.

,, 24. Display with Notes: Cape of Good Hope. W. M. Gray (President Bradford Philatelic Society).

,, 31. Elementary Discussion.

Feb. 7. Display with Notes: Minor Varieties of Great Britain. J. S. Higgins, jun.

,, 14. Elementary Discussion.

,, 21. Paper: "Sweden." W. D. Beckton.

,, 28. Elementary Discussion.

Mar. 7. Paper: "The Universal Postal Union." I. J. Bernstein.

,, 14. Elementary Discussion.

,, 21. Paper: "Soudan." J. H. Abbott.

,, 28. Elementary Discussion.

Transvaal Philatelic Society.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1906-7.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is my pleasant duty, at the close of the first year of our Society's life, to place before you a brief résumé of our work.

Born on 8th May, 1906, at the Alexandra Tea-rooms, and at first cradled there, we had a sturdy infancy. Without any of the distempers incident to childhood, we grew rapidly to maturity; and now we are—what we are! And why?

It is idle to ignore the fact that this Society originated in a strong feeling that there was need of a society run on amateur lines, in whose policy and management no dealers should have a voice. But it is surely unnecessary to disclaim antagonism to the Johannesburg Society. Several of its members joined us on condition of amicable co-operation. A joint committee of the two Societies has so co-operated; three of the members of our executive are on that of the sister Society. Its outgoing Chairman made most kindly reference to us in the Annual Report read to his constituents last Tuesday.

For this we thank him, and assure him and his successor that we appreciate and reciprocate his good wishes.

I shall do my best to compress within a moderate compass a life-history so full of interest as ours has been.

Our abode was at first somewhat unsettled. From our birthplace we flitted in September to a temporary home in Mr. Draiby's office, and in January, thanks to Miss Finlay, migrated, finally we trust, to the admirable room in which we are assembled. We marked half-time by a charming dinner on Boxing Day, and I may add that the same evening was also the birthday of our permanent collection. The good-fellowship that reigned then was typical of the unbroken harmony that has marked our more strictly philatelic meetings.

Our honorary head or "Patron" is Sir H. E. McCullum, K.C.M.G., Governor of Natal. He will continue to hold office in spite of his removal to Ceylon—a promotion on which our Society heartily congratulates him. Our original executive, consisting of Mr. Hawley and myself (Vice-Presidents), and Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Draiby, Hand, and Ornstien (members of Committee), has varied but slightly during the year. Our Secretary, Mr. Fowler, stepped into the gap caused by the resignation, after a brief term of office, of Mr. R. T. Ford. To you who know, it is needless to say how efficiently Mr. Fowler has done his work. The Treasurer was, and is, Mr. Hand. To his watchful care we are indebted for the satisfactory balance sheet which will be submitted to you. At first we dispensed with a President, but on my appointment to that office, and Mr. Draiby's consequent appointment as joint Vice-President, Miss Finlay took his place on the Committee.

Our Constitution has also undergone an important alteration. Originally, dealers were admitted as associate members, without governing or voting power; but in October it was deemed advisable to close our ranks against "dealerism," and to confine membership to amateur collectors. Though this change entailed some slight loss in numbers, I am confident that it has been to the best interest of our Society.

Our members number twenty-three City, three Country. The average attendance has been good; visitors have been numerous. Our Committee has met frequently, and done its work well; the General Meeting has accepted its recommendations. The thrashing-out of routine and business detail "out of school" has made for the harmony of the Society and the interests of Philately. For the confidence reposed in us I thank you in the name of the Committee.

A vast amount of ground—mainly African, of course—has been covered in our twenty-one meetings. The quality of our exhibits has been high, as might be expected from the list of exhibitors:—Misses Finlay and Henderson; Messrs. A. J. Cohen, J. C. Hand, C. E. Hawley, G. C. Herbert, G. H. Hillary, Leo Mayer, M. Neuburger, A. J. Ornstien, and your humble servant. Mr. W. P. Cohen, of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, was kind enough to assist with his English at one of our most memorable evenings.

The papers read before the Society, several of them illustrated by elaborate drawings, displayed patient research, philatelic knowledge, and no small literary skill. I may mention Mr. A. J. Cohen's on "Stamps of Nigeria"; Mr. Hand's on "Fortunes in Stamps" and "Stamps and Collectors"; Mr. Hawley's on "Some Notes on the early Issues of Great Britain"; Mr. Ornstien's on "The Issues of Cape Colony and of St. Helena"; the President's on "Cheap Philately" and on "Sweet are the Uses of—Philately!" The last-named was reproduced in the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

Impromptu debates arising from our papers or exhibitions have been frequent, instructive, and well sustained.

So much for work achieved. I may add, very briefly, that three subjects in particular have engaged the attention of your Committee: a South African Exhibition, the establishment of a South African Journal of Philately, and the need of a Standard Catalogue. It is hoped that the work done in these various directions will bear fruit.

The Society's warmest thanks are due to all who have contributed to the success of the year's work. Special reference, however, must be made to Mr. C. E. Hawley, joint Vice-President. He presided over the birth of the Society; he gave it high ideals and acted up to them. Practically every movement within the Society for its own advantage or that of Philately at large owed its inspiration to him. Add to these the thoroughness and brilliance of his philatelic work, his silent and unobtrusive service rendered at all times, his generosity in giving us an outfit of official stationery, his foundation and endowment by a donation in kind of the Society's collection, and the care he has given to its effective display. He leaves us with the heartfelt regret of us all, and an equally heartfelt wish for his prosperity and speedy return. He has himself told me that his severance from the Society is one of the pangs of his life.

We owe much to our friend Mr. F. M. R. Draiby, another Vice-President, whom circumstances have compelled to leave us after playing an active part in our life. Our largest halt in our migration was made in his office, and were that his only service we should have cause to be grateful. But he served us well in every capacity, and we wish him, too, every possible success and a speedy return to our ranks.

Mr. Hand's share in the inception and organization of the Society. His kindness in granting the use of his office for Committee meetings, his generosity in printing our Constitution and By-laws, his work as Treasurer; these and many other services demand recognition from me.

To Miss Finlay we owe not only our meeting-place, but an infinity of labour cheerfully done. Miss Robertson, in our early days, did a very large amount of work of which the Society at large was little aware. To her and to Miss Henderson, who has also helped us, we tender our thanks.

I have already mentioned the Society's permanent collection. Mr. Hawley's contribution of more than 1700 stamps dwarfs all the others; but it is but just to mention grants in aid from Misses Finlay and Henderson, Messrs. Cohen, Ornstien, Draiby, and the President, and to thank the Committee for its gift of the handsome "Paragon" albums in which our collection is to find its resting-place. Gifts of books and periodical literature from Messrs. Cohen, Hawley, and Ornstien are gratefully acknowledged. I should like to add that our library has been enriched by several original papers read before the Society, and cheerfully deposited by their writers in our archives.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. Ornstien and Röder for kindly auditing the accounts embodied in the financial statement; and to the following, not in our roll of members:—The Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, for the privilege accorded to our members of inspecting the official collection of stamps of the Transvaal; and last, but not least, the Press of the Transvaal and the philatelic Press in Europe, for their courtesy in inserting reports of our meetings.

In conclusion, I thank you all, both officers and members, for hearty co-operation in the past. I am confident that my successor will find no falling off in that direction. That the memory of those who have gone from us may stimulate us to act up to the ideals they set, is the wish,

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Of your obedient servant,
T. HENDERSON,
President of the Transvaal Philatelic Society.

JOHANNESBURG, *May* 14, 1907.

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. Martin, Ray, and Co. opened the auction season with a sale on Thursday, 5 September, at their new Offices and Auction Rooms, 69 Fleet Street, E.C.

A somewhat novel experience occurred at this sale. Half-way through the sale, when the electric switches were turned on they would not light. Candles were speedily requisitioned, however, and the auction tables, dotted with these lights, presented a novel aspect. The decreased illumination did not, however, affect the bidding, which was brisk.

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, & CO.

Sale of 5 September, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland, 1888, green surcharge, 2d., lilac .	2	2	0
British South Africa, 1d. on. 3d.,* 1d. on 4s., used . . .	2	14	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., repaired	1	16	0
Ditto, 8d, brown, ditto, ditto .	1	12	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, ditto .	1	3	0
Mexico, 1892, 10 p., mint . .	1	18	0

Sale of 12 September, 1907.

British East Africa, 1895, 2½ a. on 4½ a., purple, pair, mint . .	1	4	0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblocks, 4d., pale blue £1 17 0 and	2	0	0
Ditto, triangular, 1s., emerald-green*	1	6	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue . .	1	12	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1d, dull carmine	1	2	0
Queensland, imperf., 6d., deep green	1	5	0
South Australia, 1856–9, imperf., 1d., yellow-green* . . .	2	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., hor. lines*	1	19	0
United States, 1851–60, 90 c.* .	1	8	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVI. OCTOBER, 1907. No. 190.

The Philatelic Season 1907–1908.

THERE seems every probability that the coming season will mark the continuity of the flourishing state of Philately that was so noticeable during last winter, and which was a frequent subject of comment in the *London Philatelist* and other stamp journals. The now numerous philatelic societies all seem to vie with each other in the early production of a programme of work for the forthcoming season, one and all thus evincing the most practical way of popularizing our pursuit. The Royal Philatelic Society has an important season's work in front of it, as set forth in our last number, commencing with a meeting at the house of the Vice-President, when the Earl of Crawford read an important paper upon the stamps of this country.

Another favourable augury may be drawn from the announcements of the proposed Stamp Exhibition at Leicester by the Society of that town, in London by the Junior Philatelic Society, and in Calcutta by the Philatelic Society of India.

Of the educational and popularizing tendency of stamp exhibitions there can be no manner of doubt, or likewise of the enormous amount of labour and expense involved in promoting them. The great London Exhibition of last year has left behind it a keen appreciation of its success and the attendant work in achieving this success, hence it is hardly likely that we shall see another international exhibition for a year or two. There is, however, no valid reason why smaller exhibitions should not be held at less distant dates. The relatively small exhibitions promoted by the London Society a few years since were highly appreciated, and we should be glad to see a recurrence of them. Only one group should be shown, as, for instance, West Indies, British North America, British Africa, United States, Italian States, Australia (in two or three divisions), France, etc., etc. The principal difficulty is that of a room suitable for exhibiting purposes that would be available at little expense. It is much to be regretted that there

is not a "philatelic building" in London that could be adapted alike for the purposes of the meetings of societies, the holding of exhibitions and of stamp auctions. Despite this difficulty we still hope that it may be overcome, and that ere long we shall be having a repetition of the charming little specialized exhibitions of a few years ago. The greatest advantage of these minor displays is that an excellent opportunity is afforded of studying the stamps of a particular group; the visitor is not overwhelmed by the amount of exhibits, hence is better able to "inwardly digest" it and is the more likely to be a better Philatelist for his visit. We commend the idea to all and several of our philatelic societies, and to the members of the stamp trade, all of whom would indubitably benefit thereby.

Notes on Ceylon.

BY BARON PERCY DE WORMS.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on May 4th, 1906.

(*Continued from page* 209.)

IT has hitherto been believed that only one printing of the values on the "no watermark" paper ever took place, and it is so stated on page 64 of *British India and Ceylon*. On page 55 of the *Monthly Journal* of September, 1903, the authors mention two printings of the 1d. value (apparently the first was perforated "barely 12" and the second "13"). I have endeavoured to discover why two printings should have been rendered necessary. The values with Star watermark most largely required were the 1d. and 2d.; these were forwarded regularly, both as to time and number, the 2d. till January 16th and the 1d. till April 17th, 1862. With the exception of a few 2d. sent out in August, 1864, a date which is not material, no later consignment of either value printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. was ever sent to Ceylon; the stock of 1d. and 2d. Star watermark must therefore have been exhausted about August, 1862. On June 25th of that year the Agents-General received the stock which Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. had discovered, but it contained no 1d. and practically no 2d. The "no watermark" stamps had been ordered from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. before the Agents-General heard of this discovery, but were not sent out until July 26th, 1862, one month after the stock had been taken over; consequently during this interval the Agents-General knew that no 1d. stamps were at their disposal, and though they had a quantity of 1d. envelopes, none were dispatched until 1868. It is therefore certain that a large number of 1d. stamps was required during the latter half of 1862 and the whole of 1863. For these reasons I think the Agents-General must have ordered a very large supply of the 1d. "no watermark," which would account for two printings and the two varieties of perforation of this value. The 2d. is taken into consideration because its place could only have been supplied by the ½d. and 1d. values, and judging from another paragraph on the above-mentioned page of

the *Monthly Journal*, it seems probable that exactly during this period, viz. 1862–3, no supply of the ½d. was printed.

It is, however, impossible to say exactly what proportion the two perforations of the 1d. bear to one another, though certainly the number with "13" perforation far exceeded that with the "barely 12." The only other 1d. stamp besides the "no watermark" which can have been issued before 1864, and that only late in 1863, is the 1d. "Crown and CC" perforated "barely 12"; so that, in any case, this very scarce variety and the two perforations of the 1d. "no watermark" must have sufficed for both 1d. and 2d. values during at least fifteen months.

In addition to the stamps of this issue watermarked with the paper-maker's name and date, I have seen the 6d. with "H" and part of "S," but have not found the 1d. perforated "barely 12" with watermark, though it may exist.

In my previous Notes, in referring to the "Crown and CC" issue, I wrote the following: "The earliest specimen on the first paper I have seen is a 6d. dated February, 1864." This specimen, which is in my brother's collection, must have left London at the latest in January of the same year. The earliest known date on which any "Crown and CC" stamp perforated 12½ was sent out is April 11th, 1864. Judging from the authors' remarks at the commencement of the third of their "Papers on Perforations," this specimen could only be perforated 13. It is perforated 13, and thereby affords a very remarkable confirmation of the date indicated by the authors as that about which the stamps watermarked "Crown and CC" were first perforated 12½, viz. early in 1864. The date of the 6d. watermarked "Crown and CC," perforated 13, must therefore be the latter half of 1863.

I was recently (February, 1906) told of the existence of an unchronicled variety, but having found it myself nearly a year previously, I have left the following account of its discovery in its original form.

I have endeavoured to determine the probability of other values besides the 6d. existing with "Crown and CC" watermark and the "1862" perforation "13," and have come to the conclusion that:—

The ½d. cannot, because the imperforate ½d. on white paper was not perforated before 1864, and this value on "Crown and CC" paper was certainly issued later.

The 1d. in all probability does not, for the following reasons. The "Crown and CC" 1d. perforated "barely 12" is only found in indigo, a shade quite distinct from that in which specimens with the usual 12½ perforation are generally found. My brother, however, possesses the few copies I know of, in what I may term the "barely 12 shade," but perforated 12½. This particular shade with either perforation is so scarce that it is almost certain to have been produced on one occasion only, and its existence with these two varieties of perforation seems to indicate the concurrent use of the "barely 12" and "12½" machines. If the latter were the "13" machine altered, it would be very improbable that the "Crown and CC" 1d. should also exist with the "13" perforation.

The 2d., 4d., 8d., 10d., and 2s. cannot, because the earliest were those sent on April 11th, 1864 (see *British India and Ceylon*, page 64); nor can the

5d. and 1s., because the supplies of the "Star watermark" were continuous until September 1st, 1865, and September 1st, 1866, respectively. The only values remaining unaccounted for are the 6d. and 9d.; of these the former has been found with "Crown and CC" watermark and "13" perforation.

As regards the 9d. Between January 16th, 1862, and September 29th, 1863, no 2d., 4d., 8d., or 10d. stamps, nor any envelopes, were sent out, and it was not until April, 1864, that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. first dispatched any one of these values (the supplies of the 2s. on Star watermark paper were practically continuous until the middle of 1864, so it need not be considered). Consequently during 1862–3 there must have been a great dearth of many values. The natural result would be to create an unusual demand for the other five values, viz. the 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. Now what actually took place was the following :—

The special lot of Star watermark which was printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and sent out on April 17th, 1862, consisted of these five values, which were again sent out on July 26th, on which date Messrs. De La Rue and Co. dispatched the "no watermark" set. Between these dates Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. found, and handed over to the Agents-General, a large stock of Star watermark stamps. This stock contained no 1d., comparatively few 6d. and 9d., but large numbers of 5d. and 1s. In consequence of this discovery the values *then* most required were only the 1d., 6d., and 9d. It is evidently owing to the fact of the Agents-General having ordered the "no watermark" set from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. before hearing of this discovery that this set comprises the 5d. and 1s. values. Now what again followed?

The 6d. and 9d. were the only values of which *all* taken over were forwarded to the colony, but they very soon became exhausted, as both disappear from the lists of consignments after January 24th, 1863.

Whilst discussing the necessity for the two printings of the "no watermark" 1d., I have already shown how the deficiency of this value was largely met. Now it is most remarkable that the two values so far discovered with the "Crown and CC" watermark and "1862" perforation should be the 1d. and 6d., but their existence can be accounted for on the assumption that the "no watermark" 1d. and 6d. only partly supplied the deficiency of these values until 1864, when the "Crown and CC" stamps with the usual 12½ perforation were first sent out. These reasons led me to infer that during the latter half of 1863 there was also a deficiency of the 9d. I therefore searched for the only value, besides the 6d., which appeared at all likely to exist with the "13" perforation.

My inference proved correct, for on March 16th, 1905, I found the 9d. with "Crown and CC" watermark and "13" perforation. The date of this variety, like the 6d., must be the latter half of 1863.

The values perforated by the "1862" machines are, of course, printed on the first "Crown and CC" paper. The shade of each differs, in the case of the 1d. considerably, and of the 6d. and 9d. slightly, from the same values with 12½ perforation.

I believe the Tapling Collection contains both 6d. and 9d. "Crown and CC" watermark, perforated "13," unused.

In *British India and Ceylon*, page 70, the 1d., 6d., and 9d. on "Crown and CC" paper, perforated 12½, are the only values printed from the Perkins Bacon plates to which the date 1863 is assigned. It is now clear that this date can apply to these values only when perforated by the "1862" machines.

Blocks or pairs with the "1862" perforations are extremely scarce. In the "Papers on Perforations," illustration No. 9 consists of a group of four "no watermark," perforated "barely 12," the authors observing, "We were unable to secure a block or even a pair for illustration." I do not know of a block, but my brother has this Ceylon 1d. in a strip of three, and also a pair, and I have seen two other pairs of this stamp; whilst of this value on the "Crown and CC" paper, perforated "barely 12," I have seen strips of four and of three, all used. The 6d. "Crown and CC," perforated "13," my brother has in a block of four unused and a block of twenty used, both of which are probably unique. I only know of the 9d. in single copies.

On page 55 of the *Monthly Journal*, September, 1903, the authors allude to the probability of the "1862" machines having been fully employed during the year 1863. There are further reasons confirming this theory. When their "Papers on Perforations" were written, the 9d. "Crown and CC" perforated "13" was unknown; this stamp must have given more work. There is, however, an additional and far stronger reason, viz. that 100 of the 348 sheets of Star watermark 10d., which had been handed over to the Agents-General imperforate, were returned to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for perforation. They perforated these with the "A" machine on September 25th, 1863, over a year and a half after the expiration of their contract. It is evident that some were immediately needed, because twenty-five sheets were forwarded four days later.

Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who since January, 1862, had been the contractors, could certainly have perforated these 100 sheets with their "barely 12" machine, or probably their "13" machine, and the fact that they perforated the remainder, excepting two sheets unaccounted for, in 1864, with their 12½ single-line machine, which was introduced late in 1863, I think clearly demonstrates that the "1862" machines were so fully employed during 1863 that the perforation of these 100 sheets could not then be undertaken by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

I am now able to give some indication partly accounting for most of those sheets which were taken over from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. by the Agents-General on June 25th, 1862, but are unaccounted for in the lists of consignments forwarded to the colony.

The number of these sheets is as follows:—

2d., 4d., 8d., and 2s.	1 sheet each.
5d. and 10d.	2 sheets each.
1s.	40 sheets.

The sheets of 6d. and 9d. were all sent to Ceylon.

No 1d. or 1s. 9d. were discovered.

All were perforated except the 10d., 348 sheets of which were found. Of these Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. perforated 100 sheets, and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. 246 sheets, leaving two sheets not accounted for.

It so happens that my brother has on two occasions, at an interval of several years, acquired a set of unused Ceylon stamps which beyond all doubt originally emanated from official sources. The set first acquired is mostly in pairs and the second entirely in blocks of four; both comprise all values except the 1s. 9d., and are identical in all but two instances, viz. (1) the first set contains a pair of 5d. Star watermark perforated A 1 in addition to the "no watermark," and (2) the 6d. in both sets have "Crown and CC" watermark, but in the first are perforated 12½ and in the second 13.

The following is a list of the two sets :—

Star wmk.; perf.	*No wmk.*	*Crown and CC first paper.*
2d. green.	1d. perf. 13.	6d. perf. 13.
4d. rose-red.	5d. „ „	6d. „ 12½.
8d. yellow-brown	1s. „ „	9d. „ „
2d. blue.		

The ½d. are imperforate on white paper.

The 10d. are Star watermark, imperforate.

On comparing these two sets with the sheets not accounted for, it will be seen that the values on Star watermark paper, perforated, are identical with those of which one sheet remained. The 10d., being imperforate, evidently formed part of the two remaining sheets of this value, which may or may not have been sent to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., but in any case were not perforated. No 1s. 9d. were discovered, and neither set includes this value; nor were any 1d. Star watermark found, and this value in each instance is the "no watermark." The last remaining 6d. and 9d. Star watermark were dispatched on January 24th, 1863; therefore none were available, and these values are on the "Crown and CC" paper.

The Agents-General took the whole stock of sheets discovered on the condition that they were all handed over to them, but that they should only be called upon to pay for them as each lot was sent out to the colony. This arrangement was adhered to (see page 63, *British India and Ceylon;* and pages 61 and 62, *London Philatelist*, March, 1901).

I therefore conclude that those sheets unaccounted for in the lists of consignments on and after October 1st, 1862, were not sent to the colony, and consequently not paid for, but were partly distributed officially.

The balance may have been destroyed or may still be in existence, but a fairly considerable number of Star watermark 1s., perforated, turned up unused some years ago, thus probably accounting for part of the forty remaining sheets of this value.

Since this paper was written, a third set, entirely in blocks of four, and also undoubtedly of official origin, has made its appearance. Although constituted quite differently, it has the following in common with the other two sets :—

Star wmk.; perf.	*No wmk.*
8d. yellow-brown.	1s. perf. 13.
1s. lilac (2).	

Also the 5d. Star watermark, perforated A 1.

The other blocks form a complete but mixed set of all values on either the first or second "Crown and CC" paper, perforated 12½, except the ½d. and 1d., which are imperforate; and there is also the 3d. imperforate.

The 5d. Star watermark are thus partly accounted for and it is significant that there should be two blocks of Star watermark 1s., of which value forty sheets remained.

A LIST SHOWING HOW THE "STAR" WATERMARK, PERFORATED STAMPS WERE DISPOSED OF DURING AND AFTER MESSRS. PERKINS BACON & Co.'s CONTRACT.

	1. From Nov. 17, 1860, to Jan. 16, 1862. Printed, perforated, and forwarded during the contract.	2. On April 17, 1862. Specially printed and perforated after the contract.	3. Handed over on June 25, 1862. Printed and perforated during the contract.	4. From Oct. 1, 1862 to Sept. 1, 1866. Number handed over, issued.	5. Total issued.	6. Not accounted for. Balance of number handed over.	7. Total perforated.
1d.	1,036,800	171,360	—	—	1,208,160	—	1,208,160
	4,320	*714*	—	—	*5,034*	—	*5,034*
2d.	86,400	—	7,200	6,960	93,360	240	93,600
	360	—	*30*	*29*	*389*	*1*	*390*
4d.	9,600	—	11,040	10,800	20,400	240	20,640
	40	—	*46*	*45*	*85*	*1*	*86*
5d.	28,800	4,800	67,680	67,200	100,800	480	101,280
	120	*20*	*282*	*280*	*420*	*2*	*422*
6d.	60,480	12,000	1,920	1,920	74,400	—	74,400
	252	*50*	*8*	*8*	*310*	—	*310*
8d.	4,800	—	1,200	960	5,760	*240*	6,000
	20	—	*5*	*4*	*24*	*1*	*25*
9d.	28,800	4,800	9,600	9,600	43,200	—	43,200
	120	*20*	*40*	*40*	*180*	—	*180*
10d.	—	—	83,520	83,040	83,040	480	83,520
	—	—	*348*	*346*	*346*	*2*	*348*
1s.	21,600	4,800	110,400	100,800	127,200	9,600	136,800
	90	*20*	*460*	*420*	*530*	*40*	*570*
2s.	4,320	—	4,800	4,560	8,880	240	9,120
	18	—	*20*	*19*	*37*	*1*	*38*

The figures in italics represent sheets.

The addition of columns 1, 2, and 4 makes column 5, and the further addition of column 6 makes column 7.

The subtraction of column 4 from column 3 makes column 6.

52,800, i.e. 220 sheets of 1d., actually sent on April 17th 1862, are included with those sent on January 16th, 1862, because they were merely the balance of the 172,800, i.e. 720 sheets, which should have been sent on that date.

The 83,520, i.e. 348 sheets of 10d., were handed over imperforate. Subsequently Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. perforated 24,000, i.e. 100 sheets, and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. 59,040, i.e. 246 sheets. The two sheets not accounted for appear to have remained imperforate.

Whilst dealing with the subject of the sheets not accounted for, I think it may be of interest to add a few remarks regarding the envelopes. Nearly all the 1d. envelopes discovered were forwarded on July 27th, 1868, but no trace of the other values has yet been found.

Unless the stock of 4d., 5d., 8d., 1s., 1s. 9d., and 2s. taken over by the Agents-General was issued, these values with both "B" and "C" flap ornaments must all have been dispatched on the single occasion on which these values were sent out, though they appear to have been issued at different dates.

It is somewhat remarkable that the consignments of the 2d. value ceased several months before any of the higher values were first sent out.

The existence of the 2d. with the "A" flap ornament is most probably accounted for by a few of these envelopes having become mixed in error with those usually employed.

The specimen in the Tapling Collection has the laid lines running from the right upper to the left lower corner of the envelope.

My brother possesses proofs of the 8d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. envelope stamps in the colours of issue on *wove* paper of ordinary thickness. These are different from the proofs described in my previous Notes, but the design of this 1s. is likewise not defective.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that at the meeting of November 7th Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg will read a paper on the "Stamps of British India" and give a display.

At the meeting of November 21st the Rev. H. A. James, D.D., will display a portion of his collection.

POSTAL UNION COLOURS AND INSCRIPTIONS ON STAMPS.

WE have received the second number of the *Colonial Office Journal*, which amply bears out the excellence and variety of its initial number. The interesting article on "Stamps" is continued, and therefrom we borrow, with due acknowledgment and appreciation of its interesting nature, the following paragraphs which indicate a number of changes in the now current British Colonial issues of postage stamps.

"A question that is often asked by philatelists is, why many of the colonies use ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps printed in colours other than prescribed by the Postal Union Convention of Washington. It has been raised as recently as April of this year in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. The answer may have been gathered from the last number of this journal, but it may be worth while to give it more explicitly:—

"Until recently it was thought wiser to print stamps of all values in doubly fugitive ink, and unless coloured paper is used (the artistic effect of which is not quite satisfactory, the resulting colour not being very clear), part of each stamp must then be printed either in purple, black, or green. The last-named colour suited the ½d. duty, but the only way in which the red and blue colours could be introduced in the other two values was on the labels at the top and bottom of each stamp, the body of which was printed in doubly fugitive purple. This is still done in a few cases, but the Rome Postal Union Convention has made it obligatory for the prescribed colours

to be followed as from 1st October, and the change will, we believe, be made as early as possible.

"Another point which is of considerable interest to stamp collectors will be found in the provision of the Rome Convention that stamps of all values which are valid for the prepayment of postage on correspondence sent from one country of the Postal Union to another must, as from 1st October, bear their values in Arabic numerals. This, if strictly carried out, will involve a new issue of stamps in all cases in which the values are expressed in words. The first colony to take definite action in this matter is Ceylon, where, however, the change will not take effect until March of next year, when five and six cents stamps of the new pattern may be expected. The expense of complying strictly with this regulation will be considerable and will fall heavily upon the smaller colonies, and the new plates will therefore only be made as opportunities occur."

REPLY-PAID COUPON STAMP.

Of the many postal reforms which have come into operation during the past few years, one of the most beneficial is the sale of the new Reply-paid Coupon stamp at 3d. each for enclosure to a correspondent, the addressee, on producing the coupon at any office within the Postal Union, being given a stamp of the value of 2½d. in exchange for postage of the reply letter. Stamp collectors are among the most voluminous correspondents, and have for years lamented the impossibility of prepaying a reply, and to them this innovation will be a great boon. The idea was adopted as an international scheme at the Postal Union Congress, held in Rome last year, at the suggestion of the British delegates.

The Indian Post Office have also made alterations in their postage rates. The letter rate will be a halfpenny for one tola, which is equivalent to two-fifths of an ounce, and a penny for ten tolas, weighing over a quarter of a pound. This postage alteration is unique, as it will be the cheapest letter post in the world.

DEATH OF HERR H. FRAENKEL.

It is with the deepest regret that we are called upon to announce the death of one of our oldest friends, Herr Heinrich Fraenkel of Berlin, who died in that city on the twentieth of last month, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. The announcement will come as a great shock to his many friends in this country, who can never have contemplated this premature cutting off of so useful and—to all appearances—so vigorous a life. Herr Amtsrichter A. D. Fraenkel, or (*anglice*) Judge Fraenkel, was very well known to many collectors and dealers in this country, and it is safe to say that every one who knew him became his friend. Possessed of a geniality and kindliness that would not be denied, Herr Fraenkel speedily acquired the esteem and affection of all with whom he came in contact, and those who were privileged to know him intimately will ever remember his amiable disposition and the charm of his kindly hospitality. Berlin, indeed, loses one of its brightest

and best citizens, and Philately one of its most assiduous and esteemed students.

Herr Fraenkel had been for the greater part of his all too short life a keen collector, nor had he parted (as far as we are aware) with any portion of the large and valuable general collection of stamps that he had been so many years engaged in amassing. The "entire" portion of his collection held a very important place, many of the countries being remarkably strongly represented. It is, however, perhaps as a collector of philatelic literature that Judge Fraenkel will be best remembered, his library of philatelic books and journals being one of the most extensive in the world.

Herr Fraenkel was an able writer, and during the many years that he collaborated in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* and other journals he contributed many articles and reviews, all marked by the knowledge and experience of a thorough Philatelist. Dr. Fraenkel was one of the most prominent members of the Berlin Philatelic Club, and with Judge Lindenburg (who in the forenamed journal bears an eloquent and pathetic testimony to the loss he and his comrades have sustained) may well be reckoned as one of the fathers of that important Society. His loss will be also deeply deplored by his fellow members of the Club, to whom and to his relations we tender our deep sympathies, coupled with the assurance that Philately has lost in Heinrich Fraenkel one of her most devoted and beloved disciples.

Reviews.

THE POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF INDIA.*

FOR some occult reason the stamps of our Indian Empire have never attained the meed of popularity that is their just due, and the appearance of this handsome and exhaustive work is therefore as welcome for this cause, as it is for its intrinsic merits, which at once proclaim it as one of the classics of Philately. It is difficult to understand why the Indian stamps should not have secured as many followers as some other colonial stamps; the stamps are straightforward, free from speculative surcharges or redundant issues; they embrace some of De La Rue's finest work, and lastly and not least they include a "native" issue that is replete with varieties, containing, moreover, one of the very rarest of all our imperial or colonial stamps—the 4 annas with inverted head.

The greatest interest in Mr. Hausburg's work will be found in this issue, in the study of which he has been patiently labouring for several years, with the gratifying and important philatelic results that lie before us. The inner knowledge of this issue has always been very limited, and a glance at the Royal Philatelic Society's *India and Ceylon* will demonstrate how little we

* *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of India.* Part I, "Postage Stamps," by L. L. R. Hausburg, Part II, "Telegraph Stamps," by C. Stewart-Wilson and C. F. S. Crofton. Published for the Philatelic Society of India by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

were at that time (1892) acquainted with the inner history of Capt. Thuillier's interesting issue of stamps, Mr. J. A. Tilleard's work in 1895 being, however, a valuable addition to our knowledge of the De La Rue issues. Mr. Hausburg has discovered varying states of the die of the ½, 1, and 4 annas, and explains how the different printings in 1854 and 1855 can be distinguished. Moreover, he has found out numerous and important retouches, and the chapter dealing with these varieties represents an amount of solid work, philatelic research, and important discovery that place this book among the classic works of Philately. Mr. Hausburg's lucid explanations are still further helped by the illustrations, which are both numerous and superlative in quality, nothing finer having yet been done in facsimile reproduction, including no less than twenty-three full-size plates, besides numerous others. Author and publishers alike deserve our grateful appreciation of such a lavish and successful outlay.

Chapter I, Section 1, commences with a history and complete rehabilitation of the Scinde stamps of 1852–4, which are now given the full status of a regular issue, although their use was confined to the Scinde district. Section 2 gives the result of Mr. Hausburg's labours on the locally printed stamps of 1854–5, and embraces some sixteen pages of exceedingly interesting and able philatelic matter, the whole history of these primitive-looking labels being presented. We learn herein that of the ½ anna value there were four transfers, the last one having the die retouched; of the 1 anna, three transfers, the two later ones being retouched, the second being the well-known "pointed bust" variety, the non-existence of the ½ anna, 9½ arches, as a postally used stamp being completely proved; of the 2 annas, there were no transfers or retouches, and of the 4 annas, three transfers of the wide-printed stamps (with the intersecting blue lines), the last being from the retouched die, and two transfers of the variety printed close together. An exhaustive reference list is given detailing all these varieties of retouches, which are, moreover, shown in the illustrations. All four values are listed with fine serrated perforation, and the 2 annas also with pin perforation. Both these varieties of the 2 annas are quoted as existing in the Tapling Collection, and we believe they came from the writer's collection in 1885, the stamps having been purchased by him in Paris under circumstances that seemed beyond suspicion. These perforations are naturally unofficial, but are as rare as they are interesting. We cordially recommend all our readers to carefully study this very interesting chapter as one that will amply repay every one who appreciates scientific Philately.

Mr. Hausburg has also largely reconstructed the settings of the surcharge of the 6 annas, Provisional (large type), and of the ½ anna, "Service Postage," on the Receipt or Draft stamp, both of them tasks of great difficulty.

In the De La Rue series the 2 annas, yellow-green (an old friend with collectors), is relegated to the limbo of essays, as is also the 6 annas 8 pies with "Service." The subsequent issues, as well as the surcharged and provisional issues, are all thoroughly dealt with, while throughout the entire work the hand of the able, patient, and indefatigable philatelist is unmistakable. We regret that our knowledge of the Telegraph stamps of India is too limited to enable us to properly appreciate the labour of Messrs.

Stewart-Wilson* and Crofton in this department, but we are convinced that in every respect their work is worthy of this important book, which we cordially recommend to all our friends as a philatelic work of the first importance.

HOW TO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS.†

The only possible cavil that there can be against Mr. Bertram Smith's book is that of the title—as we candidly confess that we have failed to see any particular instructions to the novice as to how he shall collect. As a matter of fact, every collector, despite bushels of advice, will meander along the philatelic path according to his own sweet will, and even if he strays from the direct route will probably the more enjoy his progress. Mr. Bertram Smith has, however, produced an eminently readable book that is calculated to arouse an interest in stamp collecting among the uninitiated, and to inspire the novice with renewed enthusiasm. This, we take it, is the object of the book, and the author may therefore be complimented on having fully succeeded in his task. The general scope of the book, which gives a concise history—general and postal—of every country, is well explained by the publishers, whose remarks we reproduce, while expressing our appreciation of a work that is well calculated to do good service in the cause of Philately.

"The author has dealt with every country in which there has been a stamp issue, and has arranged his matter in such a way that easy reference is possible. The historical aspect of stamp collecting has claimed his special attention, and the opening chapter on the 'First Postage Stamp and its Forerunners' will be found of great interest. Other chapters are devoted to 'Forgeries, Bogus Stamps, and Reprints,' 'Postal Stationery,' 'How Postage Stamps are Printed,' 'Stamp Collecting—Past and Present,' 'The Stamp Market,' as to which the author's knowledge and experience make him a trustworthy guide, and 'The Stamp Collector's Outfit.' At the end of the book is a List of Terms used in Philately, a full Bibliography of the subject, brought up to date, and an Index. The volume is illustrated with forty-eight plates, showing upwards of 770 different varieties, many interesting and rare specimens having been lent for the purpose by collectors."

THE STAMPS OF SARAWAK.‡

This is another of those readable and popularizing little works emanating from the energetic President of the Junior Philatelic Society, Mr. F. J. Melville. There is a commendable introductory chapter which gives a concise history of the unique position and romantic circumstances connected with the reigns of the Rajahs of Sarawak. It appears that the first issue, the 3 c. of 1869, was lithographed by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, as also presumably the second 3 c. of 1870–1, and both stamps are stated to exist engraved as well as lithographed. This is certainly an unlooked-for variety, as

* Mr. Stewart-Wilson rendered most valuable aid to the entire work in the production of official documents.

† *How to Collect Postage Stamps*, by Bertram T. K. Smith. George Bell and Sons, London, 1907.

‡ *The Postage Stamps of Sarawak*, by F. J. Melville. Chas. Nissen and Co., 7 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

if it had been intended to print from the engraved plate it would hardly have been necessary to take lithographs therefrom. Mr. Melville, however, quotes more than one copy of each, and it will be interesting to see if these stamps were in regular issue. The author is inclined to accept the verdict of later times, that the surcharged "TWO CENTS" on the 3 c. of 1871, which was for many years accepted without demur, is a forgery emanating from London.

The remaining issues with their small variations, the subsequent surcharges, and the later issues are all succinctly tabulated and commented upon. The work has, moreover, quite a number of excellent illustrations, altogether reflecting much credit upon its author, and presents us with a concise and reliable guide to the stamps of an interesting little country.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

ANTIGUA.—The *M. J.* reports the finding of the 1d., Type 1, in the old *scarlet* tint, with watermark Crown and C A, and perf. 12.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the ½d., green and black, and the 5s. value on CC, chalky paper.

Adhesives.

1d., *scarlet*, Type 1; C A; perf. 12.
½d., green and black, Arms type; CC; chalky.
5s., violet and green, King's Head ,, ,,

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—The 1d. Postage Due has been issued on Victorian paper.—*Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Due.

1d., green; Crown and A, Victorian type; perf. 11½ × 11.

BARBADOS.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 2d., Nelson, on the multiple watermarked paper, is found in two shades, bright yellow and buff or brownish yellow, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third in the darker shade.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly* that the six stamps listed on page 48 are found to be printed on multiple, chalky paper, whereas "Specimen" sets were on ordinary paper, the first supply having been returned to London to be destroyed, the reason being that "the surface was found to adhere insufficiently."

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—*Ewen's Weekly* illustrates a provisional "One Halfpenny" on 1d., carmine, stamp.

The surcharge is in two lines in black.

Provisional.

"One Halfpenny" on 1d., carmine; multiple, first paper.

CYPRUS.—The *Colonial Office Journal* reports that a 5 paras stamp will appear shortly, the order to print it having been received.

DOMINICA.—We have received the current ½d., grey-green, on multiple C A, chalky paper, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Ewen's Weekly also chronicles the 2d., 2½d., and 1s. values on the new paper.

Adhesives.

½d., grey-green; multiple, chalky.
2d., brown and green; multiple, chalky.
2½d., ultramarine and black; multiple, chalky.
1s., green and magenta; multiple, chalky.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The 1d., red, on multiple CA paper, wmk. *sideways*, is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

d., red; multiple wmk., *sideways*.

GRENADA.—The following announcement is made in the *Colonial Office Journal*:—

"It has been decided that the Grenada postage and revenue stamps for 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s., shall in future bear the colony's badge, instead of, as hitherto, the King's head, and they will be surface-printed with doubly fugitive inks, instead of copper-plated."

HONG KONG.—The *Colonial Office Journal* reports that this colony has ordered a supply of 6 cents stamps.

INDIA.—*Gwalior.*—*Gibbons Weekly* lists the ½ anna Indian stamp with the inscription "India Postage and Revenue" overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

½ anna, pea-green.

Nabha.—The *M. C.* chronicles the K. E. Registration envelope with the name and Arms overprinted in black. Size F.

Registration Envelope.

2 annas, blue.

MALAY STATES.—We understand from the *Colonial Office Journal* that the following stamps in new colours will shortly be issued:—

Adhesives.

3 c., rose.
8 c., blue.

MAURITIUS.—The 3 cents and 50 cents stamps on multiple, chalky paper may be expected shortly, according to the *Colonial Office Journal*.

Several corrections have been made in the Arms of Mauritius, necessitating a change in the existing issue of stamps in the early future.

MONTSERRAT.—A supply of 1d. and 5s. stamps on multiple, chalky paper has been sent out to this colony, states the *Colonial Office Journal*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The following additions to the set on Crown and A paper, Victorian type, are made in the *Australian Philatelist* and the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—

Adhesives.

½d., green; Crown and A, Victorian type; perf. 12 × 11½.
4d., red-brown; ditto ditto.
8d., lake; ditto ditto.
2s. 6d., green; ditto ditto.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 5s. current type with mixed perforations is noted by the *Australian Philatelist*.

The perforations at top and both sides are 14, but 11 at bottom.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—The *Colonial Office Journal* reports that future supplies of ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps will be printed in Postal Union colours.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The ½d. stamp on multiple, first paper has reached *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

½d., green; multiple, first paper.

PAPUA.—Further values bearing the smaller overprint "Papua" are announced in the *Australian Philatelist* and *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

1d., red and black, with overprint "Papua" in smaller type.
6d., green and black, ditto ditto.
1s., orange and black, ditto ditto.
2s. 6d., brown and black, ditto ditto.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the 1s. has been issued in a new shade, viz. deep bright mauve.

Adhesive.

1s., Queen's Head, deep bright mauve.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The 1d. and 2½d. stamps in Postal Union colours have been sent to the colony, indeed the latter has already been listed. The *Colonial Office Journal* informs us that when a further supply of ½d. stamps is wanted, the colour will be green.

Adhesive.

1d., rose.

ST. LUCIA.—The 1d. and 2½d. stamps in single colours have been ordered, states the *Colonial Office Journal*.

The ½d., green, has already been chronicled.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the newly issued 3d. value turns out to be on multiple, chalky paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—According to *Ewen's Weekly*, the 5 c., lilac, has appeared on multiple, ordinary paper.

Future supplies of the 3 c. and 4 c. stamps are to be printed in red and lilac colours respectively.

Adhesive.

5 c., lilac; multiple, first paper.

SUDAN.—The lately issued 4 mils. stamp has changed its colour to brown and red.

Ewen's Weekly announces a "Letter

Envelope." Stamp design of postage adhesive.

Adhesive.

4 mils., brown and red.

Letter Envelope.

1 piastre, blue.

TASMANIA.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* that the 8d. Queen's Head has been issued on Crown and A paper, in two perfs., 12½ and 11, and the 1s. on Crown and A paper, perf. 12½ at top, bottom, and right side, and 11 on left.

Adhesives.

8d., purple-brown ; Crown and A ; perf. 12½.
8d. ,, ,, ,, 11.
1s., rose and green ,, 12½ × 11.

TRANSVAAL.—Future supplies of the 2½d. stamp will be printed in all blue.—*Colonial Office Journal.*

VICTORIA.—The £1 value, on Crown A paper, perf. 11, has lately been chronicled, and the *Australian Philatelist* tells us that it has also been issued perf. 12½.

Adhesive.

£1, carmine ; Crown and A ; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—A provisional Letter Card is described in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

It is made from the 6 heller, orange, card, the stamp being cancelled with three broad red horizontal bars, 18 × 3 mm. each, and the 10 heller stamp printed at the left.

Letter Card.

10 h., red, on 6 h., orange on yellowish.

BELGIUM.—Mr. F. E. Wilson sends us the current 5 c. stamp showing the ornamentation which previously connected the upper part of the stamp with the Sunday label to be now missing, the upper portion forming a complete stamp without the Sunday label. The ornamentation is also missing at the bottom of the label.

The 1 c. and 2 c. are also to be issued in the same way.

DENMARK.—*Gibbons Weekly* gives an illustration of the 1 öre of a set of Newspaper stamps issued on 1 October. Figures of value appear in the centre with the inscription "AVISPORTO" at top and "MÆRKE" at bottom.

We are told that these stamps may on no account be used on letters.

Newspaper Stamps.

1 öre, olive ; wmk. Crown ; perf. 12½, 13.
5 ,, blue ,, ,, ,, ,,
7 ,, carmine ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, lilac ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, green ,, ,, ,, ,,
38 ,, orange ,, ,, ,, ,,
68 ,, brown ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 k., claret and blue ,, ,, ,,
5 k., yellow-green and rose ,, ,,
10 k., blue and stone ,, ,,

FRANCE.—It has been reported in several quarters that the latest 10 c. of the Sower type has been overprinted "F M," indicating "Franchise Militaire."

Military Frank Stamp.

10 c., vermilion.

LEVANT.—*British Post Offices.—Ewen's Weekly* informs us that the 4 piastres is now produced from the 10d. on chalky paper.

Adhesive.

4 piastres on 10d. ; chalk-surfaced.

LUXEMBURG.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us specimens of the new 1 to 6 cent. stamps.

The Arms of the country appear in the centre, with the inscription "GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG," and values at foot like the 1895 issue.

Adhesives.

1 c., pearl-grey ; perf. 12½.
2 c., grey-brown ,,
4 c., olive-bistre ,,
5 c., green ,,
6 c., mauve ,,

AMERICA.

NICARAGUA.—More provisionals are reported in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Provisionals.

20 c. on 2 c., red.
50 c on 2 c. ,,

PARAGUAY.—We have received the 60 centavos, brown, dated 1904, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

60 centavos, brown ; dated 1904 ; perf. 11½.

SALVADOR.—The following is taken from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—

The plates for a new series of postage stamps are being prepared in London, but it will be some time before they will be issued, presumably about the 1st of the year. Meanwhile the current set are being surcharged in black as follows, numeral and large dots obliterating the old values :—

1 centavo on 5 c., blue and black.
2 centavos on 6 c., rose ,,

The 1 and 2 c. stamps which have not been surcharged with new value are overprinted with the Anchor and Shield in rays device used in 1900. Surcharge black.

1 centavo, green and black.
2 centavos, rose ,,
3 ,, yellow ,,

Gibbons Weekly adds a 10 c. on 6 c., rose and black, and *Mekeel's Weekly* a 1 c. on 6 c., rose and black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

JAPAN.—Several journals chronicle a 6 sen of the current design, but differ as to colour.

Adhesive.

6 sen, purple-brown; perf. 12.

MARIANNA ISLANDS.—J. M. Bartels writes: "A very interesting issue of these islands has, by some strange oversight, entirely escaped the chroniclers of the philatelic press. Several denominations of the 1898 Philippines issue during 1899 were surcharged with rubber stamp 'MARIANAS ESPANOLES' in violet ink, the surcharge being placed vertically in an octagonal single-lined frame. The letters are small capitals, block type, and the surcharge is in two lines. The necessity of this surcharge is plainly evident. When the Philippines were acquired by the United States, all Spanish issues became obsolete. At that time the only stamps in use in the Marianna Islands were the regular Philippine stamps. For almost a year the islands remained in the possession of Spain before they became a German colony. As the stamps of the Philippines were obsolete and demonetized the Marianna Islands were left in a peculiar position.

"Communication with the home country was very infrequent, and it naturally took many months to secure new supplies. We therefore find that this surcharged issue was in use possibly about a year until the surcharged German stamps were employed. I have seen copies of the 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c. stamps of the Philippines 1898 issue which were thus surcharged used on mail to Manila. I have also seen the cover with the full cancellation. This is a large oval with the coat of arms in the centre, at bottom 'YSLAS MARIANAS,' and at top 'GOBIERNO P. M.' The date on back of the letter was the ordinary cancellation of the Manila military station, and dated December 11, '99. There is a prospect of getting the official decree concerning this issue. I understand that one is to be had in Manila."—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

MOROCCO.—*German Post Offices.*—The 1 p. 25 c. is added to the set on watermarked paper by the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

1 p. 25 c. on 1 m., carmine; with wmk.

SURINAM.—*Gibbons Weekly* is informed that four more values of the figure type are to be issued in December or January next.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive-green; perf. 11.
2 c., red-brown ,,
2½ c., deep green ,,
3 c., orange-yellow ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Scottish Philatelic Society, Junior Branch.

Session 1907-8.

President—MR. NORMAN M. BERRIE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
MR. FRANK CHALMERS,
24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Programme of Meetings.

1907.
Oct. 5. Annual General Meeting.
Nov. 2. Display (with notes): Iceland. President.
Dec. 7. Members' Night.

1908.
Jan. 4. Paper, Display, and Discussion: "The New Specialism." Mr. J. Mullo Weir.
Display: West Indies, No. 1. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Feb. 1. Paper and Display: India. Mr. John Walker, President S.P.S.
Display: Great Britain. Mr. J. J. Knowles.
Mar. 7. Lecture and Lantern Display. Mr. F. J. Melville, President Junior P.S., London.
Display: Ceylon. Baron de Worms.
Display. Mr. Leicester Paine.
April 4. Display: Sarawak. Mr. F. J. Melville.
Display: West Indies, No. 2. Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
Display. Mr. J. L. Sievwright.
May 2. Members' Night—
"Uruguay." Vice-President.
Display. Mr. G. L. Beattie.
Display. Assistant Secretary.
"Empire of Brazil." Librarian.
"Modern Egypt." Mr. R. M. Stewart.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held on July 25th at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. F. Jackson, occupied the chair, and there was a very large attendance both of senior and junior members.

The minutes of last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, the President proceeded to address the meeting.

It was proposed, seconded, and carried, that the Annual Report and Balance Sheet be taken as read and also be adopted.

The election of Office-bearers for the year 1907-8 resulted as follows :—

President, Mr. L. A. Chester ; Vice-President, Mr. N. C. Horwood ; Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Brettschneider ; Librarian, Mr. J. Williamson ; Committee, Messrs. W. R. Rundell, Rev. H. W. Lane, A. G. Kelson, and C. H. Edmondson.

The President having addressed the members, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers concluded the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906-7.

Your Committee, in accordance with the established practice, has much pleasure in presenting to you the Fifteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

During the year four new members were elected, two resigned, and two failed to renew, the number on the roll now being sixty-nine, comprising forty ordinary, twenty-eight corresponding, and one honorary.

The Junior Branch of the Society, which at the beginning promised to be very successful, has not fulfilled expectations of the Committee.

The number of junior members at the present time being only eight, and as it is the desire of the Committee to see this young branch grow, it would be advisable for all members of the parent Society to induce young people of both sexes to join.

The credit balance of the Society is £31. 11s. 7d.

Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year, at which the attendance was very satisfactory.

Eight committee meetings were held, the attendances being—Mr. Jackson, 8 ; Mr. Welsh, 7 ; Mr. Chester, 7 ; Mr. Horwood, 6 ; Mr. Rundell, 5 ; the Rev. Lane, 7 ; Mr. Williamson, 7 ; and the Secretary, 8.

Eleven exchange books of the value of £1598 were circulated—being an average of £145 per book—and eleven books of the value of £1397 were returned, from which stamps to the value of £328 were removed —averaging nearly £30 per book.

The South Australian Society also exchanged another book with our Society, the sales by our members amounting to £24. 7s., whereas from our book the South Australian Society bought stamps the value of £8. 16s. 5d., again showing our Society to be the largest buyers.

Your Society has taken steps to form an extended catalogue of the stamps of Victoria, and has recently appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of preparing a draft of same, and it is expected that the formation of this catalogue will advance the interest of philatelists in the stamps of Victoria.

To the Deputy Postmaster-General, Lieut.-Colonel Outtrim, I.S.O., and his successor, Mr. W. B. Crosbie, we tender the thanks of the Society for their unfailing courtesy in affording members, through Mr. Rundell, an early opportunity of viewing the latest issues of the Universal Postal Union.

To Messrs. Fred Hagen, Limited, Sydney ; Pemberton and Co., London ; and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, New York, the Society is indebted for contributions of their periodicals to the Library.

The Reference Collection begun two years ago has not progressed as satisfactorily as could be desired, and the Committee trusts that their members and also others will kindly contribute stamps to help the matter forward. With that purpose in view your Committee has issued a list of the stamps already contained in the collection, and any numbers not enumerated will be thankfully received.

The following list of stamps is required to complete the Society's Victorian collection. The numbers quoted are from Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for 1906-7—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23*a*, 23*b*, 23*c*, 23*d*, 23*e*, 23*f*, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 75*a*, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 82*a*, 83, 84, 85, 87, 87*a*, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 93*a*, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 100*a*, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 108*a*, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 127*a*, 128, 129, 130*a*, 131, 132, 133, 133*a*, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 177, 180, 181, 183, 187, 188, 189, 192, 193, 195*a*, 196, 197, 198, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 217, 218, 222, 223, 225, 226, 229, 234, 241, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 249*a*, 263, 264, 272*a*, 275, 276, 277, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 304, 305, 351, 361, 362, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 501, 502, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 526, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536.

Perforated "O. S."—9d., 2s., 5s. (V and Cr.), and all values of Cr. and A paper.

In conclusion, your Committee hopes that the Society will continue to prosper in the future as it has done in the past.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash from 1906	34	0	6
,, Subscriptions, Seniors	30	18	6
,, ,, Juniors	1	14	0
,, Sale of Exchange Sheets	0	19	1
,, Commission on Exchange Books	17	19	6
	£85	11	10

EXPENDITURE.

				£	s.	d.
By Rent				12	0	0
,, Commission to Exchange Superintendent				17	19	6
,, Subscriptions to Journals				10	13	0
,, Fire Insurance				0	5	8
,, Stationery, etc.				5	0	10
,, Sundries				0	18	0
,, Bank Charge				0	10	0
,, Cheque Book				1	0	0
,, Postages				5	13	3
Cash at Bank	7	12	0			
Cash in hand	21	13	3			
	29	5	3	29	5	3
,, owing on Exchange Books				2	6	4
				£85	11	10

LIABILITIES.

	£	s	d.
Capital Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	94	11	7
	£94	11	7

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand	29	5	3
,, owing to Exchange Branch	2	6	4
,, Furniture, etc.	12	0	0
,, Books in Library	50	0	0
,, Subscriptions due, but not paid	1	0	0
	£94	11	7

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) C. W. ELLIS, F.I.A.V.,
Hon. Auditor.

(Signed) W. BRETTSCHNEIDER,
Hon. Treasurer.

MELBOURNE, 10 *July*, 1907.

Correspondence.

A DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—There is a statement in the number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* to the effect that a standing offer of £25,000 has been made for my collection by a London dealer.

As this statement is entirely unauthorized, I should be extremely obliged if you would allow me to contradict it in your valuable paper. I should also add that there are several inaccuracies in the forementioned journal relating to my entries in the London Exhibition of last year.

Yours faithfully,

1 *October*, 1907. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

[We are very glad to find the announcement above-mentioned is incorrect, and trust that Mr. Hausburg will long hold and improve (if possible) his Australian collection.—ED.]

AN "UN REAL" DOMINICAN STAMP!

DEAR SIR,—We enclose copy of a letter which we have received from Santo Domingo, to which we have sent a reply to fit the occasion. Attached to the letter in question is a slip of yellow paper on which is a hand-struck impression of the "Un Real" Dominican Republic stamp of the type of 1865. As the impression appears to have been taken from the original die we shall be much obliged if you will insert a note in your next issue warning collectors against reprints of this stamp. Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING AND CO

2 *October*, 1907.

[COPY.]

SANTO DOMINGO, 5 *September*, 1907.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND CO,
IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

DEAR SIRS,—I attach hereto a rough print of the 1862 Santo Domingo "Un Real" stamp, of which I am in possession of the original cliché. I will be glad to know if you could have a quantity of these printed for me, and if you can arrange to get this done on papers of the proper colour, having the appearance of age, and using old ink. I should want probably a couple of dozen prints of each issue. What would your terms be? Very faithfully yours.

THE CAPE PROVISIONAL STAMPS (1861).

DEAR SIR,—Just a line in regard to the 1861 Provisional Cape of Good Hope.

I have a fine copy of the 4d., light blue, on cover, together with a 6d., lilac, Perkins Bacon.

The cover is cancelled "Villiersdorp, Ap. 26, 1861," in black, and has the receiving stamp in red, "Cape Town, Ap. 27, 1861," the stamps themselves being obliterated by the usual bars in black.

This cover fits in very well with those in your list. From the closeness of the two dates Villiersdorp cannot be far away from Cape Town, but I could not locate it on the map I have.

However, this cover adds another town, and, together with those listed by you, shows the wide distribution of the Provisionals throughout the colony. You made no special point of this in your article.

Another point that occurred to me on reading about the consumption of stamps is: Was the printing of 500 or 600 sheets on April 10th and 12th (your figures) any too large for the consumption after that date and, say, up to May 20th? It would appear not, particularly when the distribution through the colony is considered.

That would leave the earlier printings entirely unaccounted for, but you certainly prove them.

The absence of data might be accounted for thus: the authorities found themselves in a predicament (true or fancied), as they had contracted with Perkins Bacon and Co. for the printing of all the stamps in the colony for a certain time, and this special printing by Solomon constituted in a measure a breach of contract. All official data regarding same were therefore suppressed to avoid trouble, or rather none were kept. Possibly, also, somebody was responsible in the P.O. for the maintenance of the supplies of stamps, etc., and found himself in hot water when the supplies gave out. To avoid further reprimand and censure about the matter in the future no record was kept of the emergency issue, except the one item as quoted by you.

Of course these are surmises only and may be rather far-fetched, yet it might be advisable to look up the form of the contracts made by Perkins Bacon and Co.

I am sure that the cover No. 7 of your list is from Aliwal or Aliwal S., on Mossel Bay, to the east of Cape Town.

Hoping the above may prove of some interest to you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ADOLPH H. WEBER, F.R.P.S.L.

1540, LE ROY AVENUE, BERKELEY, CAL.,
15 *September*, 1907.

The Market.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 24 and 25 September, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., blue on *bleuté**	5	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., green and scarlet	4	2	6
Naples, ½ t., Arms, small tear	7	10	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen, black and red, Type 3, with vertical lines, on entire original	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Type 2	8	10	0
British Somaliland, "O.H.M.S.," 1905, 2 a., purple, single wmk., the rare variety without stop after "M," mint	3	0	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 4s., grey, the variety with one bar only across value	2	2	0
Cape triangulars, 6d., slate* £2 and	2	2	0
Ditto, woodblocks, 1d. £4 and	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue	4	10	0
Ditto, "THREE PENCE" on 4d., blue	2	10	0
Ditto, 1882, *CC*, One Halfpenny on 3d.	2	12	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 10s., mint	6	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, ½d. on 3d., blue, an entire sheet of 240, sixteen are with double surcharge	3	12	6
Ditto, 1900, "V.R.I.", 6d., carmine, the error without figure of value, with normal type *se tenant*, used on entire original	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, second printing, 6d., carmine, an entire pane of sixty, showing all the varieties of printing	27	0	0
St. Helena, 1884–94, wmk. CA, ½d., emerald, with *double* surcharge	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, purple and green, mint	3	15	0
Transvaal, 1872 (Dec.), 6d., ultramarine, block of four, mint	5	5	0
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d., brown-rose, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue,* part gum	2	7	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 10 c., lake	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, $1, green, mint	2	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, a little close one side	8	8	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion,* with part gum, small margins, bright colour	33	0	0
Ditto, another very similar copy,* but not quite so brilliant	15	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet, not very large margins, lightly cancelled*	3	15	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet, with part gum, splendid colour	40	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet,* with gum, large margins	6	10	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet,* not very large margins, splendid colour	38	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange,* part gum	9	0	0
Ditto, another, ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	9	0	0
United States, Carriers' stamp, New York, 1842, 3 c., black, used, on entire original	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., black on blue, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., black on greenish-blue glazed, ditto	1	10	0
Bahamas, CA, perf. 14, 4d., rose	3	3	0
Barbados, 1860, pin-perf. 12½, 1d., blue, on entire	3	15	0
Ditto, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., straight serif, pair	11	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., slanting serif, single	2	17	6
St. Lucia, postal fiscal, 1881, "Shilling Stamp," orange, the error "Shilding," mint	2	12	6
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, no perf. at top	8	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., magenta	4	17	6
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney Views, 1d., deep carmine, Plate 1, pair on entire original	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale carmine, on entire original	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another used with a 2d., indigo, Plate 2, on entire original	5	5	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 3, first retouch, on entire original	3	15	0
Collections: 4675, £26; 5277, £21; and 2503	18	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 26 and 27 September, 1907.

Great Britain, 1d., "V R", cut close	2	12	6
Gibraltar, first issue, set of seven complete*	2	10	0
France, 1870–3, 15 c., bistre, pair, *tête-bêche*, on entire	2	6	0
Afghanistan, 1290–1, shahi, black, sheet of sixty*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ r., ditto, strip of four*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1292, abasi, ditto*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, purple, strip of four, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1293, value in tablet, 1 r., purple, vertical pair, mint, Nos. 4 and 8 on plate	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another mint pair, Nos. 8 and 12 on plate	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, a single specimen*	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ½ r., black	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, green*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1294, ½ and 1 r., black*	2	8	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single, £1, mint	4	0	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R." (slanting), 6d., blue on blue, wide roulette	3	5	0
Zanzibar on Indian, 2½ a., "Zanibar," mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 a., "Zanzidar," ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	4	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	6	5	0
Leeward Islands, 1897, Jubilee 5s., mint	2	0	0
Tobago, 1880, 1d. on half 6d. in MS., two pairs fiscally used	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1855, litho, 1d., blue, intermediate state	2	18	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, plain edge left side	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, perfs. clipped	4	2	6
Collections: 793, £30; 4253, £26; and 1946	25	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 19 and 20 September, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, Cross, 10s., grey-green, pair	2	4	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1883, 1s., brown, Plate 14, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, Board of Trade, King, ½d., both shades, 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., and 1s., all mint	4	0	0
Cape woodblock, 4d., blue, on entire, 9 March, 1861	2	8	0
Natal, 1902–3, set ½d. to 30s., mint	3	12	6
Zululand, 5s., carmine, ditto	2	0	0

Sale of 3 and 4 October, 1907.

Gibraltar, first issue, 1s., brown	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓, ½, and 1 g., all * and part gum	2	17	6
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 kr., red-lilac	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 9d., lilac-brown, thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	3	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £1, orange, mint	2	16	0
Cape woodblock, 1d., deep rose, heavy postmark	2	8	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, thinned	2	4	0
Cape triangulars, De La Rue, 1d., carmine-red, pair, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, pair, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., bright lilac, ditto, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, ditto, ditto	6	12	6
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., imperf., pen-cancelled and damaged	2	0	0
Colombia, 1862, 10 c., 20 c., 50 c.,* and 1 peso	3	0	0
Tolima, 1883–4, 5 p., yellow, and 5 p., orange-red	3	3	0
Nevis, 1878, 4d., orange-yellow, mint	3	0	0
Victoria, 1854, litho, 2d., reconstructed plate of fifty	3	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, black-bronze	2	8	0

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 18 September, 1907.

Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, repaired	1	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	1	2	0
Cyprus, King, single CA, 9 p., pair, mint	1	0	0
French Colonies, Zanzibar, 1897, 2½ a. and 25 c., Stanley Gibbons' 249	1	18	0
South Australia, 1876–7, "O.S.," 8d., in black, on 9d., yellow-brown, Stanley Gibbons' 544	2	0	0
Spain, 1856, 4 c., error "Corrfos"	1	12	0
Trinidad, 1882, CA, ½d., lilac, pair, mint	1	10	0

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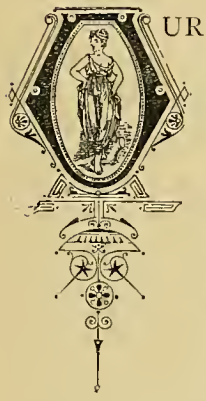
The Old Brigade.



OUR columns have during the past few months revealed the steady passing away of the "Old Brigade"—of the celebrated collections of the past. The recent sale of the Breitfuss stamps has now, as will be seen by the intimation on another page, been followed by the last of the remaining portion of the collection of that veteran philatelist, Dr. Legrand. The worthy Doctor's name has been prominently associated in almost every way with Philately from its earliest infancy. It was Dr. Legrand who first drew attention to the existence and importance of watermarks, and founded the first real school of scientific collecting. For the best part of fifty years Dr. Legrand has been one of the most prominent Philatelists of the world, and his passing away from the sphere of philatelic activity, as denoted by the sale of his last and best-loved country, will be universally noted with regret, coupled with the greatest respect for his lifelong devotion and services to the cause of Philately.

The remaining great collections of the past are dwindling away, but fortunately there yet remain several in France, America, and this country whose ownership will not change except through the hand of Death; and even when that sad consummation is achieved, there is hope that some of these magnificent accumulations may still be not lost to Philately, but may remain intact in national collections. The identity of a great collection is not easily lost, but in one case the ultimate fate of one celebrated collection has never yet been finally ascertained. M. Hanciau, the coadjutor of M. J. B. Moens, has recently stated in the *Monthly Journal* that he believes the once-renowned Rothschild Collection has never been sold, as has been stated, but that it reposes peacefully in some unsuspected corner in the library of the

Rothschild family. There has always been a doubt as to the fate or existence of this collection, and many years ago M. Hanciau expressed his present opinion thereon to the writer, but we had hardly imagined that the truth could be so strange! Now, however, that M. Hanciau has publicly made this statement, we feel that so careful a writer would not have made it without good grounds. We can but hope that M. Hanciau's surmise is right, and that this grand old collection may be yet brought to light for our delectation. It was formed in the old days, largely by M. Moens, and many of the fine old stamps were transferred in mint condition from the Belgian storehouse to M. Rothschild's albums; it is supposed to contain practically all the great rarities in Mauritius, Réunion, British Guiana, Hawaii, etc., and must be (or have been) a veritable treasure-house of those halcyon days of Philately. The collection would make a splendid philatelic exhibition of itself alone, and if, as we sincerely hope, it is still extant, we hope that it may eventually be exposed in London or Paris to the admiring gaze of all stamp lovers!

Notes on Ceylon.

By BARON PERCY DE WORMS.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on May 4th, 1906.

(*Continued from page* 230.)

THE exact dates of dispatch of the values on the "no watermark" paper and of the 2d., 4d., 8d., 10d., and 2s. on the "Crown and CC" paper are all known. (See p. 64, *British India and Ceylon.*) The dates still unknown are those of the first dispatch of the 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. on "Crown and CC" paper. It is interesting to note that these values and the "no watermark" are identical, but since the dates are known on which Messrs. De La Rue and Co. first dispatched each value, irrespective of the paper, it is not surprising that the dates on which the change to "Crown and CC" paper took place should be wanting in the cases of the 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. I think it is now possible to determine these dates fairly accurately.

On page 64, *British India and Ceylon*, it is said that the 1d. value "must have been sent earlier," i.e. earlier than April 11th, 1864. As regards the 1d. "Crown and CC" perforated "barely 12" such may have been the case, but the 1d. perforated 12½ can only have been sent a very short time before this date, because the 12½ machine was not used for perforating Ceylon stamps previous to 1864. (See p. 95, *Monthly Journal*, November, 1903.) "Early in 1864" may therefore be given as the date of the 1d. perforated 12½.

The last supply of 5d. Star watermark was sent on September 1st, 1865, and this value appears to have been issued soon after. I have seen the 5d., carmine-brown, postmarked "Galle, August 9th, 1866." The 6d. per-

forated 12½ was certainly issued early in 1864. My brother has it post-marked "Galle, June 9th, 1864."

The 9d. perforated 12½ was also, I believe, issued in 1864. In my former notes I showed the date of the 1s. value to be the end of 1866 or early in 1867.

In *British India and Ceylon* the "Crown and CC" issue is headed "Issue V, 1863–1866," and "Issue VI, 1867." As the second paper was only introduced about the end of 1866, it is quite certain that some of the shades on this paper must have been issued after 1867. The first paper was in use about three years and the second five years. As the numerous shades on these two papers were all issued at intervals during this short period of eight years, it is not surprising that certain varieties should be scarce even used, and of great rarity unused.

The best known is probably the 2d., yellow-green, of which I have seen four unused copies. As giving some indication of their rarity I have, during fully ten years, only met with the following numbers of the undermentioned stamps unused, viz. 1d., indigo, two; 5d., dark sage-green, six; 10d., vermilion, five on the first paper and three on the second. Whilst of the 2d., deep green, I know of only four copies, all used. The specimens in the Tapling Collection are included in the above.

The surface-printed ½d. perforated 12½ is described on pages 64 and 69 of *British India and Ceylon* as being printed on the "no watermark" paper. In my previous notes I wrote: "This stamp is printed on the same variety of paper as the imperforate ½d. of 1858." In their references thereto in the *Monthly Journal* of September and November, 1903, the authors clearly prove the correctness of this statement. The following quotation from page 55 definitely settles the point: "The thick unwatermarked paper of 1862 was used exclusively for the line-engraved stamps from the Perkins Bacon plates; in no instance did Messrs. De La Rue and Co. use it for their own surface-printed stamps." The only known instance of a stamp on the "no watermark" paper being perforated 12½ is the Trinidad 1d. The "end of 1862" is given on page 69 of the Society's work as the date of issue of the surface-printed ½d. perforated 12½, and "1863" on page 70 as that of the ½d. watermarked "Crown and CC." The authors have proved that the former was not issued before 1864, and as the ½d. "Crown and CC" certainly appeared after, it was probably one of the later values to be issued on this paper. There are no means available of determining the precise date, but that given on page 70 is necessarily too early.

I have seen a die proof of the ½d. in black on glazed card. I am inclined to believe that the plate of this value contained less than 240 impressions.

In my notes of March, 1900, I doubted the existence of the 10d. Star watermark perforated 12½ × 14. Mr. Bacon entirely agrees with my statement, and has never seen or heard of a specimen; nevertheless more positive evidence of its non-existence is still required. I believe from the following remarks the impossibility of its existence will be apparent. The first supply of 10d. perforated 12½ was sent out on August 16th, 1864, and the last on June 1st, 1866; when this supply had been sent, only two sheets remained, and these I have already partly accounted for; therefore no further un-

recorded supply of 10d. Star watermark can have been dispatched. Some sheets perforated by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. with their 12½ machine might have remained imperforate in one direction, but even presuming such to have been the case, they still required perforating 14 in the other direction. This process could not have been accomplished at Somerset House, because the Government only possessed "comb" machines; Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. did not possess a machine of this gauge until the end of 1895, and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. did not possess a single-line machine gauging 14 until about 1874, this date being seven to eight years after the last supply with 12½ perforation was sent out, and at least two years after the "pence" issues had been superseded by the "cents." There can therefore be no doubt that the 10d. perforated 12½ × 14 has never existed. I would call particular attention to the following sentence on page 97, *Monthly Journal*, November, 1903: "This system of perforation (12½ and 14 compound) must necessarily have been resorted to *after* the firm acquired the guillotine machine gauging 14."

The earliest date I have seen on a Ceylon stamp perforated 14 × 12½ is the 4 c. dated December 4th, 1879.

The 10d. Star watermark perforated 12½ is, I believe, the only instance of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. having perforated a stamp which they did not print. This stamp is not mentioned in the "Papers on Perforations."

In my former notes I expressed the belief that the values on the first "Crown and CC" paper had to be printed more or less on both top and bottom margins of the sheet. This view is further confirmed by the fact that marginal specimens are not very scarce, their proportion to the fully watermarked stamps being as 1 to 9. Marginal specimens can be recognized by the partial or total absence of watermark, and when printed close to the edge of the sheet are frequently left unperforated at the top or bottom as the case may be.

There can be little doubt that this unsuitable size of the sheets rendered the change of paper necessary, and it is noticeable that the stamps on the second paper are invariably perforated all round and never found unwatermarked.

Although I am doubtful whether the marginal stamps really exist absolutely without watermark, I refer to them as so existing, because the top or bottom margin of some sheets might have been wide enough to comprise a complete stamp, a row of which, if printed thereon, would be unwatermarked.

In most cases copies on the "Crown and CC" paper which have entirely escaped the watermark can be distinguished from those on the "no watermark" paper, either by their being of a different value, or if the same, by the perforation gauging 12½; but in the cases of the 1d. "no watermark" and "Crown and CC" perforated "barely 12," and of the 6d. and 9d. "no watermark" and "Crown and CC" perforated "13," the only distinguishing features would be the shade of colour and texture of paper.

These varieties can also be confused when found watermarked with letters. The "no watermark" have part of the name "T. H. Saunders," and the "Crown and CC" part of the words "Crown Colonies"; but the types of

the letters in the two papers are different, and thereby afford a distinction in those cases where a letter is common to both. The "no watermark" have serifs, the "Crown and CC" are block type; both are double-lined.

I have seen die proofs of the 1d. and 3d. of 1867–8 in black on glazed card.

The precise date on which the 3d. perforated 14 was issued is unknown, but I have seen it postmarked April 17th, 1868.

My brother has the 5d. on the first "Crown and CC" paper, imperforate, in dark sage-green, the shade being the same as the issued stamp.

I have seen die proofs of the 2 c., 4 c., 8 c., 16 c., 24 c., 36 c., 48 c., and 96 c. in black on glazed card.

I have also found the following dates :—

4 c., grey,	perforated	$12\frac{1}{2}$, June 1st, 1880.
8 c., yellow	„	$14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, September 14th, 1882.
5 c. on 32 c., grey	„	$14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ February 25th, 1885.

My brother has a block of four 64 c. perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ unused. This variety was not issued. This is the first time its existence has been mentioned in print. He also has the following: A vertical pair of the 10 c. on 64 c. perforated $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, imperforate between the stamps. The 24 c., purple-brown, perforated "barely 12." The 10 c. on 24 c. in figures, the surcharge being of the same type, but much smaller than that of this stamp as issued.

The 5 c. on 15 c. is found with a wide space between the "T" and "A" of "Postage"; this variety also exists inverted. The surcharge without the word "Revenue" exists with the "s" of "Cents" inverted. All copies without "Revenue" show an uninked impression of this word.

The 2 c. in figures without bar, on the 4 c., both lilac-rose and rose, is found with the "s" of "Cents" inverted.

The 1 r. 50 c., rose, is found on *bleuté* paper.

The 1 r. 12 c. on *bleuté* paper does exist surcharged "Service."

The "Postal Commission," Roman type, in black, on the 4 c., rose, is found with "s" of "Cents" inverted; this variety probably also exists on the 4 c., lilac-rose.

The postmark on the pair of fiscal 1d. in the Tapling Collection is forged.

It has been my endeavour to make these notes clear, concise, and correct; nevertheless I hope that any errors may be pointed out—sufficient already exist amongst the stamps of Ceylon, but can perhaps be avoided in their history.

Provisional Note on the History of the 1d. Stamp, Great Britain, May, 1840.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society by the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, on October 17th, 1907.

ABOUT eighteen months ago a remarkable "find" was made, drifted my way, and now is laid before the Society. A "find" of material of great interest, and which, I think, gives an insight to the train of thought and consequent line of action which culminated in the issue of the 1d. black stamp early in May, 1840.

Rowland Hill's proposal for penny postage had been for some time before Parliament and the public, and when the Government came to the decision that the principle should be adopted, it caused much excitement—the public being desirous of instant action, and intolerant of delay.

Time, therefore, became an element to be considered.

Although it would appear to us now to be a simple thing to order and obtain a stamp, an analysis of what was required in the way of detail leads to admiration of what was done in the short interval of time which elapsed before the public could have its new bantling. Practically speaking, the whole devolved upon Rowland Hill, and he was fortunate in gaining the cordial and intelligent assistance of the firm to whom the contract for supply was given.

In *Penny Postage* Mr. Hill originated a principle of political economy which, having been debated upon, became the subject of parliamentary inquiry full and searching. His views prevailed. It was adopted, and at once was to be translated into practice. Glance for a moment at what was wanted to make it feasible.

(1) *A Design.* Involving *shape* and *size*. In this he was helped by the action of the Treasury, who had offered a reward for the best design; but the study of some 3500 proposals sent in only taught him what to avoid.

The actual first idea of the stamp is a rough pen and water-colour sketch made by himself in 1839.

(2) *Material.* Involving examination, testing, and trials of many kinds of paper, the incorporation of chemicals in its substance, whether hand-made or machine, matters of safety in the form of water-mark, etc.

(3) *Reproduction.* The vast numbers which would be required must be practically identical. If not fraud would arise at once. But any departure from identity must be evidence of forgery. To consider letterpress, lithography, engraving.

(4) *Inks.* Involving the wide field of chemical nature—colour-permanency, cancellation, resistance to the cleaning-off of cancels (whether water-colours or oil), fugitive, etc.

(5) *Attachment.* Involving searches on adhesive matters—gums and cements, as it was then called.

(6) *Economy of Production.* Always dominant, with the Treasury as watch-dog for the country.

All these points had to be considered, and the means for effecting them found and matured within the space of a few months.

The "find" contains short lengths of a chain bearing on these different heads, which I have endeavoured to link together.

It has hitherto been assumed that the change from black to red in the colour of the 1d. stamp came about as the result of a failure of security against fraud, and that the trials of colour were instituted about August, 1840, and is illustrated in collections by the sets of penny stamps in varying colours which are commonly known as the Rainbow series.

I can no longer agree with this supposition. In fact, I believe that the issue of May, 1840, in black ink, was what we now call *provisional*, in so far as the colour was concerned.

The first experiments made were entirely in colour, of many shades and of varying ingredients, and that at a date far earlier than May—earlier than Plate 1 of the stamps was in existence. This I have to demonstrate to you this evening.

It will be borne in mind that the Rainbow series can be easily known by what has been called a waxed corner in the top right of the stamp, and that the lower corners are blanks. And I may here correct an error—the failure to print in the upper right corner is *not due* to *wax* or varnish, but to a deliberate clearing away of that portion of the design by the engraver.

That colour was used very early we already know. There are in existence what are known as engraver's trials of the first die; i.e. when the background had been laid down on the steel block, sufficient of it was removed from the centre of the stamp for the head to be worked upon by Mr. Charles Heath. In this state a roller was made and a small plate made, which was printed in several colours. I have two of these trials; but at Berlin they have many in the Postal Museum. Mr. Heath proceeded with his work, which was finally approved by the authorities.

Of course, the die was sacred and unsuitable for experiment, so to try it fairly a small plate of three stamps was made, ranged somewhat widely apart. I don't know the date of the approval of Die I, but this plate was probably made directly after that was obtained, and I am inclined to put the date as early as the beginning of January, 1840, possibly even earlier. As will be shown, colour was in the forefront of the experiments.

In the early part of *February* another plate was made, consisting of twelve stamps, similar to the pretty little plate we are familiar with which was made much later for the 2d. value. A great deal of colour work was done with it, but it would seem not to the satisfaction of Mr. Hill.

Meantime, Plates 1 and 2 were made for the issue. The paper had been chosen, the watermark designed, experiments had been made in various gums—all done except the finding of a suitable red ink; and the Government and the people were waiting. The privilege of franking had been withdrawn, and impatience ensued.

I firmly believe that the issue on the 1st May in black ink was provisional, and only because satisfactory red ink had not been found.

On the 1st of June colour trials began again, until on the 17th of September Rowland Hill reported to the Treasury that he had finished his experiments and was able to recommend the printing to be in a red oily ink of a fugitive nature. But even then the final selection of the particular tint or shade of red was not made until November—the outcome of months of experiment.

I place this note before the Society with diffidence, as I cannot hope to convince every one, and also because my belief is based on inference, and not on direct evidence.

I would therefore dwell on the title of my paper: "A *Provisional* Note on the History . . . ."—until such time as an authoritative statement may be made, and this, I have reason to hope, may not be greatly deferred.

P.S.—Since writing these notes I have learnt that I am probably wrong in thinking that black was a *provisional* colour. Nevertheless, I leave the note as I wrote it, and hope that I may be confuted soon.

Alleged Forgeries of Surcharges at Brighton.

THIS important case was further developed on the 23rd of last month, when Harold Treherne, having been sent for trial at the Quarter Sessions by the Brighton magistrates (see *London Philatelist*, pp. 209–10), appeared before the Deputy Recorder (Mr. W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.) on charges of "having by false pretences attempted to obtain from Thomas Charles Appleton the sum of £45, the moneys of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd, with intent to defraud, on or about 24th July last; also, by false pretences, obtaining from Thomas Charles Appleton the sum of £3. 15s., his moneys, with intent to defraud, on 30th April, 1906; and also, by false pretences, obtaining from Charles Nissen the sum of 15s., his moneys, with intent to defraud, on 11th October, 1906."

As in the previous hearings, Mr. E. E. Humphrys had been briefed for the prosecution and Mr. Rose Innes defended, prisoner pleading not guilty.

Mr. Humphrys opened the first indictment by telling the jury that the false pretences alleged were of a curious and ingenious nature, and had relation to stamps, in the collection of which a large trade was done.

William Boyd Kirkpatrick, a stamp dealer, at 157 Strand, London, said he had been in the trade fifteen years, and since early in December, 1905, had had dealings with a man named "West," the letters produced being

from him. He wrote from 130 London Road, Brighton, and gave witness, in May, an order for unsurcharged stamps. In reply, witness sent him, on 31st May, a number of old English penny red stamps, all marked in the presence of three witnesses. In June, witness sent more stamps to "West," again secretly marking them in the presence of others. They were all stamps that lent themselves to surcharge; and the difference in their value, surcharged or unsurcharged, was, in some cases, very considerable. There was a number of the marked stamps in the album produced, and they purported to be surcharged, although they had been sent out in an unsurcharged condition. They were worth much more surcharged than unsurcharged. He valued the collection in the album at about £10; but assuming the stamps were genuine, the value would have been between £40 and £50.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rose Innes, witness said he was a member of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, who were the prosecutors in this case. The £10 represented the value to a dealer; to a private collector the collection would be worth not more than £12 to £15.

In the course of Mr. Rose Innes' further cross-examination, the Deputy Recorder pointed out that "West," who was said to be the prisoner, wrote asking for stamps at so much off catalogue prices.

After the adjournment for luncheon, Mr. Rose Innes said he had during the adjournment had an opportunity of speaking to his client and a better opportunity of considering the evidence. Acting on his advice, prisoner now pleaded guilty. He was only twenty, nothing was previously known against him, and, acting behind him, as was very often the case where young people were concerned, were other and better-remunerated persons.

The Deputy Recorder: I think you may infer that.

Mr. Rose Innes added that the prosecutors naturally wished to protect the trade, and were anxious to get at those who had originated the fraud. They had intimated that, if information were given which would assist them in detecting these persons, they would not press the case against prisoner.

Mr. Humphrys, for the prosecution, quite appreciated the view taken by his friend. If they were right in what they thought, other persons ought to be before the Court, and whatever course the Court thought right to adopt, the prosecution was prepared to agree to.

By direction, the jury then returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was bound over to come up for judgment at the next Sessions, his mother becoming surety for his appearance.

The Deputy Recorder, in passing the sentence, said: "I am not going to pass judgment against you. Your case will go over until the next Sessions, when the Recorder will no doubt be sitting. The other two indictments can lie in the office. You will enter into your own recognizances and those of another person to come up for judgment at next Quarter Sessions to be held at this town. Then your case will be dealt with and consideration given to all the circumstances connected with it."

It is sincerely to be hoped, in the interests alike of Harold Treherne and the prosecutors, that further and important developments may take place before the next Sessions.

The Leicester Philatelic Exhibition.

THIS Exhibition, which we are pleased to announce has been a most gratifying success, was held at the Victoria Hall, Leicester, on the 1st and 2nd of this month. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. T. W. Peck, Vice-President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society; the chair being occupied by Dr. R. Milbourne West, President of the Leicester Philatelic Society. During the evening music was performed, and lectures were given by Mr. J. G. Boulton and Mr. T. B. Widdowson, with lantern illustrations.

On the following day Mr. W. E. Lincoln gave a lantern lecture entitled "Philatelic Monuments to War," illustrated by actual photographs from the collection of Mr. W. S. Lincoln.

The Victoria Hall was well adapted for the purposes of the Exhibition, the space being ample, though hardly affording sufficient light at one end of the rooms; and the visitors, who were very numerous, especially in the evenings, testified their appreciation of the spirited way in which the Exhibition had been carried out. This very successful enterprise undoubtedly reflects great credit upon the members of the Leicester Philatelic Society, and may well serve as an example worthy of emulation at the hands of other larger and older-established societies. The credit for this satisfactory result is largely due to the untiring labours of the Executive—Dr. R. Milbourne West, the President; Mr. P. V. Sansome, the Secretary; and the Committee of the Leicester Philatelic Society and the Exhibition Secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Goddard.

The stamps exhibited included some very fine things, notably in Class I, where Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg deservedly secured the Gold Medal for his superb collection of New Zealand. We append a list of the principal exhibits, regretting that our limited space prevents fuller mention of many of the collections displayed, which represented most praiseworthy philatelic work.

ENTRIES.

Class I. (Open.)

The Best Collection of Great Britain or any one British Colony exceeding 150 Stamps.

1st—Gold Medal, given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
2nd—Silver Medal, given by Dr. R. Milbourne West.
3rd—Society's Diploma.

Bennett, Humphrey, Northampton.

Sarawak.—A collection of Sarawak, showing the issues in singles and blocks of four, with shades in pairs as much as possible. Sheets are included to show the various printings of the stamps—varieties in blocks of

four or more—also a few colour originals and essays for a pence issue. All stamps are unused.

BAZETT, Mrs. E. C., Reading.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—Practically complete in the early issues. The typewritten issues being collected on the spot from the missionary who made them, their genuineness is without doubt.

BERNSTEIN, I. J., Manchester.

Malta.—A collection of Malta, beginning with the British stamps issued and used there, containing the 2½d., Pl. 2, $\frac{LH}{FL}$ error, the 1s. (K) D variety, 2s., brown, 10s., grey, etc., and with later issues up to date.

HEGINBOTTOM, J. E., Rochdale.

Barbados.—Complete collection, including rare (1d.) pin-perf. 12½, and six provisionals, including "Comma" variety, etc.

Ceylon.—Includes 4d., 8d., 2s., imperf.; 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs.; C C, 13, 6d. and 9d.; C C, 12½ × 14, 2 r. 50 c., 5 c. on 24 c., lilac; King's Heads complete, etc.

St. Vincent.—Includes 1d., no wmk., "A 1" perfs.; 1d., compound perfs. 11–12¼ × 14–16; also complete set early and other provisionals, with the 5s., Star.

Victoria.—Includes first 3d., rouletted; 2d., lilac, fine background; 1s., blue, 1857, rouletted; 6d., orange, serrated 19; 1d., yellow-green, wmk. Star, rouletted 7, of 1857 (Feb.); 2d., lilac, no wmk., rouletted 7, of 1858; 6d., orange, beaded oval; 5s., blue and yellow; 4d., rose, rouletted, 1863; 4d., imperf., 1862; 1d., green, wmk. double-lined "4," of 1861; 1d., green, wmk. "Sixpence"; 6d., grey-lilac, wmk. double-lined "1"; King £1 and £2, postally; Registration 1s., rouletted, etc. Fiscals postally used, etc.

TARRANT, W. H., Witney.

Cape of Good Hope.—This exhibit contains mint and unused specimens of most of the engraved triangular stamps, some fine woodblocks, mint specimens of nearly all the stamps of the regular issues from 1864, and good specimens of most of the provisionals and errors.

This exhibit was all in very fine condition, including among the woodblocks four 1d., red; two 4d., pale blue; three 4d., dark blue, one being on original and extremely fine. In the Perkins Bacon issues a very fine 4d. on blued, unused, and unused pairs of most of the shades of all the triangulars.

PAINE, Leicester A. B., Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent.

Great Britain.—Collection of Great Britain, mint and in used condition. Every stamp used is a picked copy, superb condition, and the unused absolutely mint.

Mr. Paine's stamps were remarkable for their very fine condition. Among them were Orb and Crowns unused, 10d. and 1s. (oct.); ½d., Plate 9; £1; 3d. on orange, block of four; I. R. £1, green; I. R. 1s., red and green (Queen's Head); I. R. 1s., green; 1d., Dickinson paper, block of four, etc.

WEST, Dr. R. Milbourne, Leicester.

Great Britain.—General collection with officials.

HAUSBURG, L. L. R., London.

New Zealand.—All unused, unless otherwise stated. The stamps of the first type are shown also. Practically complete unused.

London print: 1d., one copy with large margins; 2d. (three), *bleuté*, and 1s. *bleuté*, mint; half 1s. used as 6d. on original.

1856.—Colonial print on blue paper: 1s. mint; 1s. cut in half and used as 6d. on original.

1858.—No wmk., including 1s., blue-green, 1s, yellow-green.

No wmk., serrated: 1d., 6d., 1s., all used. Rouletted: 2d., unused; 1d., 6d., 1s., used. Pin-perf.: 1d., 6d., used. Perf. 13: 2d. (two), unused.

Various specimens of the pelure paper.

1862.—Wmk. Star, including 2d., first Colonial print; 3d., brown-lilac; 3d., lilac; 3d., mauve; 1d., double print, etc. The perforated stamps are divided up according to the perf.; those that were done at Dunedin gauging 13, and which are the earlier, and those done at Auckland, which gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{3}{4}$.

Perf. 13: 1d., orange, vermilion; 2d., deep blue; 3d., brown-lilac; 6d., black; 1s., dark green. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$: 1d., orange, vermilion; 2d., pale blue; 3d., brown-lilac (very rare perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$); 6d., red-brown; 1s., green, yellow-green; 4d., deep orange. Perf. 10 by $12\frac{1}{2}$: 2d., *blue* (uncatalogued).

1871.—1d., perf. 10 (mint pair). 10 by $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$: 6d., mint; 2d., Plate 2 retouched.

No wmk.: 1d., 2d., retouched singles. Wmk. N Z: 1d., brown. 2d., Lozenge wmk., sheet of paper showing complete wmk.

1882.—Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$: 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$d. 12 by 10: 1d., 2d., 3d., 1s. Perf. 12 by 11 (uncatalogued): 4d., pair mint. Perf. comb 12 by $11\frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and 10 on other: 4d., unused (uncatalogued).

PIMM, W., Birmingham.

St. Lucia.—A specialized collection.

1860 Issue.—All varieties, including used copy 6d., green.

1863 „ „ „ „ „ „ 4d. „

1864.—C C, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$: all varieties shown. Perf. 14, same issue: used and unused complete.

1881.—C C, provisionals: two copies green and five red.

1882–4.—C A, perf. 14: copies unused, and all shades of 4d.; unused and used copies of 1s., orange. Perf. 12: copies of 4d., yellow, shown.

CLASS III. (Open.)

The Best General Collection consisting of not less than 25 Countries.

1st—Silver Medal, given by D. Field, Esq.
2nd—Bronze Medal „ „

Neither of these Medals to be awarded to a competitor gaining an award in any other class in the Exhibition.

HEGINBOTTOM, J. E., Rochdale.

Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and other colonies.

BURTON, J. Read.

Chili.—A fully specialized collection, containing practically all the known varieties, both used and unused, with the exception of undoubted lithographs and the 10 c. watermarked "20," but including a fine lot of the imperforate stamps used on entire originals, and dated and other postmarks altering hitherto accepted dates of issue in numerous cases. A special study has been made of the Peruvian War Stamps. Full annotations point out several minor discoveries.

U.S.A.—A fully specialized collection of used and unused, containing many great rarities, and showing all the major varieties in many shades. A large number of essays and proofs are also included.

St. Helena.—A specialized collection, showing all the standard varieties used and unused, and including a copy of a hitherto unknown stamp, namely, the 4d., carmine, imperforate, with double surcharge.

A special exhibit shown by the Leeds Philatelic Society deservedly attracted much interest, including such fine stamps as—Great Britain: 1d., black, block of ten, mint; V.R. 1d., black, mint; Archer roulette, pair, mint; 2d., 16, S.C., mint; 4d., Small Garter, mint; 4d., Medium Garter, mint; 3d., secret dots, perforated, mint; 2½d., Plate 1, very deep blue, on entire; 8d., brown-lilac, perforated, mint; 8d., Plate 2, imperforate, mint; £1, error, Orbs, mint; 9d., hair lines, used; 10d., Plate 2, used (verified R.P.S.). 25 c. Parma, deep brown, mint. 12 c. on 16 c. Seychelles, double surcharge, mint. 2d. Newfoundland, scarlet-vermilion, used. Basle, on letter. 90 reis Brazil, pair, used. 5 shells (two), 15 shells (one) Uganda, used on piece; 15 shells Uganda, strip of three used on piece. 6d., green, Natal, used on piece.

The list of awards is as follows, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton kindly and—needless to say—very ably officiating as judge for the entire Exhibition :—

CLASS I.

Gold Medal—Hausburg, L. L. R., London.
Silver Medal—Bennett, Humphrey, Northampton.
Diploma I—Paine, Leicester A. B., Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent.
Special Diploma—Stephenson, C. A., Birmingham.

CLASS II.

Silver Medal—Widdowson, T. B., Leicester.
Bronze Medal—West, Dr. R. Milbourne, Leicester.
Diploma—Mussen, Dr. W., Leicester.

CLASS III.

Silver Medal—Burton, J. Read, London.
Bronze Medal—Heginbottom, J. E., Rochdale.

CLASS IV.

Silver Medal—Faulkes, A. H.
Album—Widdowson, T. B.

CLASS V.

Bronze Medal—Boulton, J. G.
Album—Goddard, J. W. H.

CLASS VI.

Bronze Medal—Widdowson, T. B.
Album with Diploma—Gadsby, W.

CLASS VII.

Album with Diploma—Edwards, T.
Diploma—Sansome, P. V.
Album—Biddle, W. H.

CLASS VIII.

Album with Diploma—Mussen, Miss.

Philatelic Notes.

CHANGES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STAMPS SINCE THE FEDERATION.

IT is now nearly seven years since the important fact of the Federation of the Australian Colonies was accomplished. Philatelists, and ourselves among the number, have not ceased to deplore the changes (for the worse) in the designs and manufacture of the stamps that were apparently necessitated by the new circumstances. The day when all these changes and all the several Australian Colonial issues shall be merged in one permanent set is still eagerly anticipated, but is not yet within hail! The changes in the designs during the past seven years are not, however, so numerous as some of us may have thought, and the *Australian Philatelist* renders good service in drawing up a list of the various alterations that have been effected. Our contemporary in its issue of 1 October writes:—

"It is worthy of note, that since the introduction of Federation on 1 January, 1901, few changes have taken place in the designs of Australian stamps. The following is a rough summary: New South Wales, new 9d. Commonwealth, and 2s. 6d., similar to 8d. Lyre Bird; Queensland, new 9d. Commonwealth; South Australia, new 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., and 1s., with thin and thick 'Postage,' but these are really an old design, and are printed from a key die; Tasmania, none; Victoria, reissue of old designs with 'Postage' added, and the £1 and £2 King's Head; West Australia, reissue of old designs of Victorian stamps adapted for West Australia, viz. 8d., 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s., also 2½d., 6d., 10d., and 1s., same design, first issued 1901.

"The following regulations have come into vogue since Federation, viz. all stamps to bear the word 'Postage'; all stamps to be printed in Australia; and all stamps to be printed on paper watermarked Crown over

A. The following stamps do not, so far, bear the word 'Postage': all Queensland except 9d.; South Australia, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d.; all Tasmania; West Australia, 2½d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. All the stamps are now printed in this country, except the Tasmania 10d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and the West Australia 2½d., 6d., and 1s., of which there were large stocks. All the New South Wales are now printed on Cr. and A paper except the 3d., 5d., 5s., and 10s. The only Queensland stamp on Cr. and A paper is the 9d., printed in Melbourne. Queensland must have had a huge stock of paper or a lengthy contract. The following have not yet appeared on Cr. and A paper: South Australia, 2½d., 5d., 8d., 10d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s.; Tasmania, ½d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 2s. 6d., 5s.; Victoria, 1½d., 2½d., 2s., 5s.; West Australia, 2½d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 10s., 20s.

"The following is a list of official dates of issue of Victorian stamps printed on Cr. and A paper:—

½d. 21/10/05.	4d. 15/ 1/06.	1s. 13/2/06.
1d. 16/ 7/05.	5d. 14/ 8/06.	£1 12/2/07.
2d. 13/ 9/05.	6d. 25/10/05.	£2 18/7/06."
3d. 11/11/05.	9d. 11/12/05.	

ANOTHER GREAT RARITY IN BRITISH GUIANA.

THERE is no colony in the British Empire that can boast of so many great rarities as British Guiana. The celebrated one cent, red, of 1856 stands unique; the 2 c. of 1850 is one of the four rarest stamps in the world; while the 4 c. on "sugar paper" and on glazed paper of 1856 are exceedingly rare. The 1850 issue boasts of a very rare stamp in the 4 c. on *pelure* paper, while the orange and primrose shades of the same stamp and the 8 c., green—in square-cut specimens—have all disappeared from ordinary philatelic circulation. In the interesting reminiscences of M. Pierre Mahé, now appearing in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, there is, however, a paragraph in the paper (which describes the several varieties of errors), entitled "Errors of Colour of Paper," which contains the following astounding announcement:—

"Using for printing a sheet of paper specially designed for a stamp of another value. One knows thus: Baden, 1851, figure in circle, 9 kr., black on green instead of pink; Colombia, 1892–7, Arms in a decorative rectangle, 20 c., brown on buff instead of blue; British Guiana, 1850, value in circle, 2 c., pale blue instead of pink. Only one copy of this error is known, and its price is inestimable."

This stamp has, to the best of our knowledge, never been heard of, but we have hope that our old friend M. P. Mahé will enlighten our ignorance. We should imagine this is a variety of the 12 c., blue, with the figure "1" omitted.

THE BRITISH NEW GUINEA 2S. 6D.

ONE of the most desirable Australian stamps is the British New Guinea 2s. 6d., although so recently in issue. The reasons for this are somewhat peculiar (writes a correspondent).

From official sources it appears that the first 2s. 6d. stamp was issued on 18 January, 1905, the total number printed for the territory being 15,660. The exact number issued "unsurcharged" was 2250, including those used for revenue purposes, the number of which is not mentioned. The remaining 13,410 were *all* surcharged "Papua," about January, 1907, this being the name by which the territory is officially known. The chief post office is at Port Moresby; but as the principal mining and banking business comes through Samarai, at the extreme east, and as the total number of the old issue sold there was only 354, it is fair to assume that not more than 1000 have actually been used postally in the whole territory.

The reasons for the rarity of this stamp, especially in unused condition, are that very little attention was given to it at the time of issue, and there being no money-order system then in operation, it was a difficult matter to remit small amounts to any British New Guinea post office. It had to be done by favour of some mercantile firm. Hence the dealers did not trouble about stocking this particular stamp when issued, and used copies were generally distributed by the recipients among private collectors.

The whole British New Guinea issue was suddenly surcharged, and it is not unreasonable to reckon that not more than about 100 copies exist in "mint" condition. Hence the fortunate possessors of this stamp, whether used or unused, have quite unwittingly secured a very good thing; for, no doubt, when once the facts are realized, the British New Guinea 2s. 6d. "without surcharge" will rise to a high figure in the stamp market.

It may here be mentioned that "Papua" was the original name of the island, and the natives are called "Papuans" to this day. When the British portion was taken over by the "Commonwealth" it was proclaimed "The Territory of Papua," and in due course the postal authorities had to surcharge the stamps. The change was not inspired by dealers or collectors, as has been insinuated. On the contrary, the Post Office officials at Melbourne, while courteous in affording information to recognized philatelists, are not of the sort to work in with them.

I might add that the German Possession in the island is named "Kaiser Wilhelm's Land," and the stamps in use are those of the "Karolinen" type, bearing the design of a North German Lloyd steamer.

DATE OF ISSUE OF THE CAPE PROVISIONALS.

IN the paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society by Mr. M. P. Castle on 4 May, 1907, and reproduced in this journal in July and August last, it was stated that the date hitherto assigned (on official information) for the issue of these provisional stamps was 10–12 April, 1861 (see page 184). Mr. Castle, however, antedated this issue, by specimens on the original, nearly one month, i.e. 12 March, 1861, and expressed his opinion that yet earlier dates would be forthcoming. In the September number of this journal (page 213) the date of issue is further set back to 9 March, 1861, for the fourpence value.

We have since received the following interesting communication from

a fellow-member of the Royal Society, Mr. W. M. Gray: "With reference to your excellent articles on 'Woodblocks' in the *London Philatelist* of July and August last, it may interest you to know that I have in my Cape collection an original letter dated Port Elizabeth, 9 March, 1861, with 4d. woodblock, and cover postmarked March 9, 1861. The letter is addressed to Grahamstown. It would therefore appear that these provisional stamps must have been prepared several days earlier than 9 March, as Port Elizabeth is nearly five hundred miles distant from Cape Town, and the stamps may—from a few words in the letter I have—have been in Port Elizabeth a few days before 9 March."

Mr. Gray writes subsequently that the time of transit involved from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town was four days, thus antedating the issue to 5 March.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt has also shown us a copy of the grey-blue fourpenny, with the retouched corner, on original cover, postmarked "Cape Town, 2 March, 1861" (within a large circle), again antedating Mr. Gray's specimen by three days, and the officially quoted date of issue by nearly six weeks. The real first date will probably ultimately be found to be early in February. Mr. Peckitt also informs us that he has seen the fourpence, dark blue, obliterated "Port Elizabeth, Nov. 5, 1861." This is several months later than any figures quoted in Mr. Castle's list, but of course may be a belated specimen, though it tends to support the argument that the dark blue was the last issued. The information already afforded on this question of the date of origin of these provisionals is quite interesting, and leads us to hope that other collectors may follow suit in extending our knowledge of the issue.

THE APPRECIATION OF SYDNEY VIEWS.

THE popularity of the Sydney Views has been a remarkable episode in stamp collecting. From the earliest days their quaint design and their then apparently innumerable varieties engaged the affection of collectors, and since then the discovery of all their history and mystery, and the finding of thousands of specimens, have neither affected their popularity nor their value. During the last two or three years, stimulated by the demand for them in Australia, these stamps have much risen in value—or rather the fine copies have—and as evidence of this a correspondent sends us a letter that he has quite recently received from a friend in Sydney to whom he had applied for assistance in collecting these early issues of New South Wales.

"I regret," writes the Australian correspondent, "having been unable to send you any Sydney Views, as you wished. The price of really good copies has risen so much here that it would be useless to forward any. I parted with about thirty fair copies last Christmas, and they are now worth twenty-five per cent more."

Mr. C. J. Phillips states, in a recent issue of the *Stamp Weekly*, that he has been looking into the relative rarity of "Sydneys," and that some time ago he prepared a list of used Sydney Views in his own stock and in the collections of four of his friends, examining in all 1145 of these stamps, with the result following:—

1d.	Sydney, Plate I,	yellowish paper	121
1d.	„ „ I,	bluish „	53
1d.	„ Plate II,	yellowish „	67
1d.	„ „ II,	bluish „	90
1d.	„ „ II,	laid „	47
2d.	„ Plate I		109
2d.	„ „ I,	re-engraved	44
2d.	„ „ II		144
2d.	„ „ III		94
2d.	„ „ III,	1st retouch	62
2d.	„ Plate III,	1st retouch on laid	52
2d.	„ „ III,	2nd „	86
2d.	„ „ III,	2nd „ on laid	21
3d.	„ on yellowish paper		68
3d.	„ on bluish „		68
3d.	„ on laid „		19
		Total	1145

"From this we can see at once that two varieties are far rarer than any of the other, viz. the 3d. on laid paper, and 2d., Plate III, second retouch (pearl in fan), also on laid paper. The next rarest are the 2d., Plate I, re-engraved, and 1d., Plate II, on laid. The 2d., Plate III, first retouch seems to be a far rarer stamp than is generally supposed."

We agree with Mr. Phillips that the three varieties occurring fewest times in the list are rarer than most of the Sydneys, but no reliable "relative list of rarity" is practicable that does not also take into consideration the impressions as to colour, state of die, and all varieties of the paper. These considerations apply with much force to the 1d., Plate II, and 2d., Plates I and II. Mr. Phillips's figures include the stamps in his own stock (from which the rarer varieties always go first), and in two of the collections examined plates were made which entirely alters the relative numbers kept. In Plates I and II of the 2d. there are great variations of the die with fine early-printed copies, which collectors gladly retain for their beauty, while in the three subsequent plates the shades are comparatively few and the wear of the die is unimportant. The 297 copies shown in Mr. Phillips's list of Plates I and II should be subdivided. Nor can these figures as against 225 copies for the other three plates of this value be accepted as a true relative list of rarity. Plate III, first retouch, in some colours is, however, undoubtedly one of the rarest of the Sydneys.

The whole subject is very interesting, and one that we had already taken in hand, having regard to the forthcoming work on Oceania.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

At the meeting of 5 December Mr. Franz Reichenheim will read a paper on the "Stamps of France, in the Sower Types and their different Retouches," with display and lantern enlargements.

On 19 December Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President) will read a paper on the "Engraved Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," with display of all issues of the colony.

SALE OF THE FRENCH COLLECTION OF DR. LEGRAND.

The veteran and respected doyen of the French school of Philately has apparently severed practically his last link with stamp collecting by the sale of his collection of the stamps of France and Colonies. It will be recollected that Dr. Legrand parted with his magnificent general collection a few years since, patriotically sacrificing his financial interests by refusing to sell his stamps out of his own country. The French collection, which has been acquired by M. Jules Bernichon, was remarkably fine, as was to be expected, containing many of the rarest specimens of the beautiful and interesting issues of France. We learn that the 1849 issue includes the 1 franc, vermilion, unused and used, the non-issued 25 c. on 30, presumably one of the very few "originals," the 1 franc *tête-bêche* unused—an exceedingly scarce variety this—and a very fine lot of all the other *têtes-bêches* of this and the succeeding issues. The Bordeaux issue is stated to be remarkably strong, including a pair of the rare 20 c. unused, and the Colonial issues include the Réunions and sheet of the original New Caledonian and all the numerous rare surcharges. Alsace is also included, inclusive of a specimen of the 5 c., unused, with *burélage* reversed, and the whole collection possesses that great interest and attraction that accrues by long formation.

Dr. Legrand purposes to devote himself in future solely to his extensive philatelic library, and on both shores alike of the Channel his fellow-collectors will wish him still many years of rest at the latter end of his busy and strenuous life.

MANCHURIA POSTAL SYSTEM.

One of the results of the titanic struggle between Russia and Japan has been the opening up and development of that scene of so many fierce battles—Manchuria. This vast region, whose very name has hitherto seemed outside the pale of civilization, is now under the control of the Chinese Imperial Government (spurred on probably by the astute Japanese), is being rapidly developed, and bids fair to become an important feature of the Chinese Empire. Among the important innovations that are being introduced will be that of the establishment of the Imperial Chinese Post, a special department of which has been created for Manchuria. We read in the daily press that "from Mukden the chief postal commissioner will direct a foreign

staff and supervise the work of the offices, whose number it is expected will ultimately be increased to about 150, located throughout the three eastern provinces. Japanese post offices are established in the southern Manchurian cities along their railway lines, and Russian post offices from Kwanchengtze northward at the principal cities." The Chinese stamps, of which there are already a large number of varieties, may therefore receive an important addition to delight the heart of collectors.

AN EXHIBITION AT MILAN.

THE Philatelic Society of Lombardy announces that an exhibition of the stamps of the following countries will be held at Milan on the 7th and 8th December next: Dominican Republic, Egypt, Montenegro, Portugal, Russia (Imperial issues), and Mexico. Intending exhibitors and all desiring information hereon are requested to apply to M. Leopoldo Rivola, corso Venezia 6, Milan.

DEATH OF MISS FERNLEY.

WE have to record with sincere regret the death of this lady, which occurred a short time since at the age of sixty-eight. Miss Fernley's name will hardly be recognized by the collector of to-day, but the older generation of philatelists still preserves a vivid recollection of a former happy hunting-ground for postage stamps. Miss Fernley for many years kept a shop in Seething Lane, E.C., which was devoted entirely to the sale of stamps, and was extensively frequented by all the prominent collectors and dealers of that day. We believe that Miss Fernley commenced her business about the year 1878, and she remained for many years in Seething Lane, subsequently removing to Great Tower Street, where she also carried on business for a number of years —in fact, up to a comparatively recent date. In later years, however, "times have changed, and she with them," and the volume of her transactions was reduced; but twenty-five or thirty years since Miss Fernley was always able to supply her customers with excellent and reasonably priced stamps. In those days the various colonial stamps coming in the City largely found their way in a steady diurnal stream to Seething Lane, and the rarest provisionals or surcharges might frequently be bought at prices that seem incredible to-day. The stamps were brought in by clerks, messengers, porters, or office-boys, promptly paid for, and generally sold within a day or so, and collectors would call in "at Miss Fernley's" almost every day to catch the latest arrival. Judge (then Mr.) Philbrick, the late Mr. T. K Tapling, Messrs. Bacon, Burnett, Williams, Castle, Ysasi—to name a few among the collectors of that day—were frequent callers, and spent many a pleasant hour on the little lady's premises. Miss Fernley was a delightful, simple, straightforward little person, absolutely incapable of selling (knowingly) a forged stamp or of charging an exorbitant price, and we do not believe she ever attained more than a modest competence by her labours in the philatelic field. She will, however, always be gratefully remembered by the collectors of the past generation as the cheerful purveyor of many of their most cherished possessions.

THE DERIVATION OF THE WORD "PHILATELY."

THE sponsorship for the christening of stamp collecting as Philately has always been attributed to Mons. Herpin, of Paris, but an entirely novel and interesting note as to the possible derivation of the word has been written by Mr. H. B. Phillips in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of 5 October, which we reproduce with due acknowledgments. It is, of course, possible that M. Herpin derived his idea from the same source as that mentioned by Mr. Phillips, but in any case the existence of a Society having such a similarity of name, one hundred and thirty four years ago is a very interesting fact, and seems to invest the word "philatelist" with a graceful antiquity.

"In the issue of the *Weekly* of August 31st, 1907, I note an article treating of the origin of the word 'Philately,' in which the writer reaches the conclusion that all writers have, that have come under my observation, that it is derived from two Greek words meaning 'loving or fond of' and 'tax.' I have reached other conclusions as to the origin of this term, and for the benefit of the class who term themselves philatelists, will give a brief account, which will, I hope, serve to shed some additional light upon the mooted question.

"There was founded in the year 1773, at Paris, a society the members of which termed themselves 'Philalethes or Seekers of Truth.' This Society was founded by Savalette de Langes, keeper of the Royal Treasury, within the Masonic Lodge of Amis Reunis as a side degree in Masonry. The word literally means 'Friends of Truth' but in their work the highest degree was termed 'Philalethes or Searcher after Truth,' and from the designation of this degree they became known as 'Philalethes or Seekers of Truth.'

"This Society had an eventful existence, and from the high rank and celebrity of many of its members became well known to the rank and file of intellectual life in Paris a century ago and less.

"When the business of searching for postal tax stamps began and the need of a new word to designate those who indulged in the pastime was felt, what more natural to the citizen of Paris who first used the word 'Philatelist' to call on his memory for the elements with which to compose it?

"Remembering the famous society of 'Philalethes' as searchers after Truth, by a slight variation he had it exact—'Philatelist,' a Searcher after that which taxes, in other words a Stamp Collector. I do not think there is any reasonable doubt but the word is thus derived."

STAMP EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE following information is contained in the prospectus issued by the Junior Philatelic Society. In conformity with the universally expressed desire of stamp collectors and stamp dealers, the Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society has arranged to hold a second and more important Exhibition of the Stamps of the British Colonies, in Caxton Hall (formerly known as Westminster Town Hall), Westminster, which is within easy reach of the Houses

of Parliament and all the great railway termini. The Exhibition will be opened on Thursday, 12 March, 1908, at 3.30 p.m., and on Friday, 13 March and Saturday, 14 March, at 10 o'clock each morning, and the display will remain open to the public until 10 o'clock each evening. (These times will be subject to alteration at the discretion of the Committee.) A limited number of stalls in the Central Hall has been set apart for the Stamp Trade, Publishers of Stamp Albums, Books, Periodicals relating wholly or in part to stamps, and other philatelic accessories. Applications for hire of stalls, which should in all cases be accompanied by cheque, to be made to the Hon. Secretary. No guarantee of special positions can be given, and applicants for stalls must accept the allotments of the Exhibition Committee. Allotments will be made in the order of receipt, so that the first applicants will have the choice of the best positions. Admission to the Exhibition will be free by ticket, and stall-holders will be permitted to print and circulate tickets of admission among their customers drawing special attention to the position and number of their stall. Applications for stalls and for other information should be made to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, Offices of the Stamp Exhibition, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

THE PHILATELIC LITERATURE SOCIETY.

A NEW Society under the above title has now been founded, and the first meeting of the Society was held on 29 October, at St. Bride's Institute, when Mr. E. D. Bacon was elected President. The Council is now formed as follows: *President*, E. D. Bacon; *Vice-President*, B. T. K. Smith; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, F. J. Peplow; *Members*, H. Clark, H. F. Johnson, F. J. Melville, H. E. Weston. The annual subscription of one guinea (Fr. 26.60; Mk. 21.60; $5.11) recommended by the Council was unanimously adopted. At another meeting held on 13 November, the statutes recommended by the Council were adopted. These statutes allow the admission of Philatelic Societies as members. The Society has decided that the first number of its quarterly publication, the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, shall be published in January.

Reviews.

NEW CATALOGUES.*

THE Catalogues for the new season come in with the falling leaves, and are almost as numerous! We have already received those of Messrs. Kohl and Yvert and Tellier, while Messrs. Senf, Gibbons, Scott, and Bright are all looming in the distance. The general excellence of all these several works leaves but little field of interest for the reviewer or novelty to note. Each Catalogue has its good points and its own followers, while one and all improve with each successive year.

* Kohl's *Reform Catalogue*, 1908; Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Germany. *Catalogue of Postage Stamps;* Yvert and Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France.

Herr Kohl's publication is the second edition of his excellent *Reform Catalogue*, which was issued for the general collector and excludes the minor varieties. The publisher has effected considerable improvements which will render this work still more applicable for the intended purpose. It is, indeed, remarkably simple and explicit, and with its aid the inexperienced can hardly go astray, although even the *Reform* varieties are a pretty comprehensive lot. We can confidently recommend Herr Kohl's Catalogue to all those who prefer "the simple life" in Philately.

Messrs. Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue also appeals rather to the general collector than the specialist, as the minor varieties are not exhaustively listed, except in the case of France and Colonies, which are more worked out. The Catalogue extends nevertheless to some seven hundred pages, and is excellently illustrated throughout; the type, paper, and general appearance leave nothing to be desired, and numerous and interesting notes are given explanatory either of the stamps listed or those minor varieties that are not included.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australian Commonwealth.—Three more Postage Dues have appeared on Victorian paper (Sydney print).—*Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Dues.

2d., green; Crown and A, Victorian type; perf. 11½ × 11.
4d., ditto, ditto, ditto.
6d., ditto, ditto, ditto.

British East Africa and Uganda.—Supplies of the new stamps chronicled on page 196, with the exception of the 1 c. and 75 c. (not yet issued), having reached *Ewen's Weekly*, the 3 c., 6 c., and 15 c. are found to be on ordinary paper, and the 10 c., 12 c., 25 c., and 50 c. on chalky paper.

Dominica.—The 3d. value is added by *Ewen's Weekly* to the set on multiple, chalk-surfaced paper.

Adhesive.

3d., black and lilac; multiple, chalky.

Mauritius.—We have received the 1 c., 6 c., and 15 c. on multiple, chalky paper from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 6 c. we chronicled last year, though probably the issue of this stamp has only lately taken place.

Adhesives.

1 c., black; multiple, chalky.
15 c., black and ultramarine on blue; multiple, chalky.

New South Wales.—We understand from the *M. J.* that the 10d. value has appeared on the Crown and A paper, *Victorian* type, and that the 20s., Type 44, watermarked Type 59, perf. 11, has been received.

Adhesives.

10d., violet; Crown and A, *Victorian* type; perf. 11 (12 × 11½?).
20s., bright blue; wmk. No. 59; perf. 11.

Queensland.—A supply of the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 lithographed stamps, chron-

icled last year on page 208, having reached *Gibbons Weekly*, it has been found that the 2s. 6d. and 10s. stamps are on Crown and A paper, perf. 12½, 13, and the 5s. and £1 on Q and Crown paper.

Adhesives.

2s. 6d., vermilion; Crown and A sideways; perf. 12½, 13.
10s., deep brown; ditto, ditto.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 10d. and 10s. with "POSTAGE" in thick letters.

Adhesives.

10d., buff; thick "POSTAGE"; Crown and SA.
10s., green ,, ,, ,, ,,

TASMANIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the issue of the 2d. pictorial in a new shade, mauve, and lists some varieties of perforations which we understand are new.

Adhesives.

2d. pictorial, mauve; Crown and A; perf. 12½.
2d. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 11.
1d. ,, carmine ,, ,, ,, 12½ compound with 11.
1d. pictorial, carmine; Crown and A; perf. 12½ compound with 12.
1s. Queen's Head, carmine and green; Crown and A; perf. 12½ compound with 12.

TRANSVAAL.—The set of Postage Dues chronicled on page 197 is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find the 2d. is wholly printed in orange colour.

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* lists the 3d., orange-brown, wmk. Crown and A, perf. 11.

Ewen's Weekly informs us that the 1½d., 2½d., and 2s. stamps are still issued on the old V and Crown paper, and that the 5s. value has appeared on the Crown and A paper, perf. 11.

Adhesives.

3d., orange-brown; Crown and A; perf. 11.
5s., carmine and blue ,, ,, ,,

WEST AUSTRALIA.—The 5s. stamp on Crown and A watermarked paper has been received by the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

5s., green; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* lists the 25 heller stamp with the perforation 9, 9½ and 12½, 13 compounded.

Adhesive.

25 heller, ultramarine; perf. 9 and compound.

BELGIUM.—We are informed that the 1 c. and 2 c., with no ornamentation between the stamp and the Sunday label, have appeared.

Gibbons Weekly reports the receipt of a consignment of 1 c. and 2 c. stamps *of the old design* of Sunday label attached to the stamp by ornamentation, but printed in new shades.

Adhesives.

1 c., slate-grey, *old design* (with ornamentation).
2 c., dull claret ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 c., slate-grey, *new* ,, (without ,,).
2 c., dull claret ,, ,, ,, ,,

BOSNIA.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 5 h. pictorial stamp has been issued in a new colour.

Adhesive.

5 heller, yellow-green.

CRETE.—*Austrian Post Offices.*—A new value, 15 centimes, mauve, is reported in several journals.

Adhesive.

15 centimes, mauve; 13×12½.

HOLLAND.—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Robert for first sight of the new Postage Due stamps, surcharged on the De Ruyter Commemorative stamps.

These stamps are frankly issued for the purpose of disposing of the remainders of the De Ruyter issue, which was, notwithstanding its low face value, a comparative failure, both as a work of art and a revenue producer.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

PORTZEGEL

1

CENT

Postage Due Adhesives. Overprinted approximately as above, in black.

½ c. on 1 c., lilac.
1 c. ,,
1½ c. ,,
2½ c. ,,
5 c. on 2½ c., red.
6½ c. ,,
7½ c. on ½ c., blue.
10 c. ,,
12½ c. ,,
15 c. on 2½ c., red.
25 c. on ½ c., blue
50 c. ,,
1 gld. ,,

Issued 4.11.07.

We have since received specimens of most of these stamps from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

HUNGARY.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports three of the Postage Due stamps perforated 15, instead of 11½, 12.

Postage Dues.

6 f., green and black; perf. 15.
10 f. ,, ,,
20 f. ,, ,,

LEVANT.—*Austrian Post Offices.*—Several journals report a 30 paras stamp issued for use here.

Adhesive.

30 paras, violet; figures in black in each corner; perf. 12½–13.

ROUMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly*, on continental authority, reports a new issue for 1907. New designs.

Adhesives.

1 ban, brown.
3 bani, red-brown.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, rose.
15 ,, mauve.
25 ,, blue.
40 ,, green.
50 ,, orange.
1 leu, brown and black.
2 lei, green.

WURTEMBERG.—*Gibbons Weekly*, on continental authority, states that sets of both the Municipal Service stamps and Official stamps bearing the overprint "1806–1906" have been found in an imperforate condition.

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—A new set of stamps is illustrated in *Gibbons Weekly*.

The 1 centavo bears a statue in the centre, the rest of the set has different portraits of celebrities.

Adhesives.

1 centimo, indigo and chestnut-brown; perf. 13½–14.
2 centimos, black and yellow-green; perf. 13½–14.
4 ,, indigo and carmine-red on toned; [perf. 13½–14.
5 ,, indigo and orange-buff ,, ,,
10 ,, black and blue ,, ,,
20 ,, slate and olive ,, ,,
25 ,, myrtle and lavender ,, ,,
50 ,, indigo-blue and reddish lilac ,, ,,
1 col., black and sienna ,, ,,
2 ,, myrtle and claret ,, ,,

ECUADOR.—*Gibbons Weekly* on continental authority reports that three of the latest Official stamps have been seen with the overprint in *violet* instead of *red*.

Officials.

1 c., red and black, violet overprint.
5 c., yellow ,, ,, ,,
10 c., red ,, ,, ,,

NICARAGUA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports another provisional, the 1 peso on 5 pesos, American print.

Ewen's Weekly states that the 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso of the Waterlow print are issued.

Provisional.

1 peso on 5 p., violet; American print.

PARAGUAY.—It is reported that the 20 c. dated 1904 has again changed its colour, and that 2, 5, 10, and 20 peso stamps in the design of the 1 peso have appeared.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* tells of a 5 centavos on 2 c., *slate-blue*.

Provisional.

5 c. on 2 centavos, *slate-blue*.

Adhesives.

20 c., pale green; dated 1904.
2 p., blue and black; type of 1 peso.
5 p., red and black ,, ,,
10 p., orange-brown and black; type of 1 peso.
20 p., olive-green and black ,, ,,

SALVADOR.—A new set is thus described in the *M. J.*:—

"A rather pleasing design, bearing a picture of the 'Palacio Nacional' in the centre, in *black*, with value on an engine-turned device (also in *black*) below, surrounded by a fancy frame in colour. The stamps are printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, on paper with a mottled surface on very *pale buff*, and apparently *chalky*. They are perf. 11½, and each is overprinted at the top with Type 81 in *black*."

Adhesives.

1 c., green and black.
2 c., rose-red ,,
3 c., pale yellow and black.
5 c., deep blue ,,
6 c., vermilion ,,
10 c., mauve ,,
12 c. ,, ,,
13 c., dark brown ,,
24 c., rose ,,
26 c., light brown ,,
50 c., orange-yellow ,,
100 c., light blue ,,

All no wmk.

The 2 c. is known with the shield omitted.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ASSOBLA.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly* that the adhesives of Spanish Guinea have been overprinted "Guinea Continental—Correos Assobla" in violet.

Adhesives.

1 c., rose.
2 c., dark violet.
3 c., black.
4 c., red.
5 c., dark green.
10 c., green.
15 c., violet.
25 c., carmine.
50 c., orange.
75 c., blue.
1 p., brown.
2 p. ,,
3 p., vermilion.
4 p., brown.
5 p., dark olive.
10 p., brown-red.

CHINA. — A new value, 16 cents, has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

16 cents, olive-green ; no wmk.; perf. 15.

CHINA.—*French Post Offices.*—We take the following from *Gibbons Weekly* :—

"Mr. Champion has very kindly forwarded us a set of stamps bearing an entirely new surcharge in *cents* and *piastres*. The second line of the overprint expresses the value in Chinese characters, and naturally varies on each value. *Overprint in black;* perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$."

Adhesives.

2 cents on 5 c., green.
4 ,, 10 c., carmine.
6 ,, 15 c., pale red.
8 ,, 20 c., brown-purple.
10 ,, 25 c., blue.
20 ,, 50 c., brown and lavender.
40 ,, 1 fc., lake and yellow-green.
2 pi. on 5 fc., deep blue and buff.

Russian Post Offices.—The *M. C.* rectifies a mistake in the chronicle of the high values.

The overprint on the 10 rouble stamp is not in black, but in dark blue.

CUBA.—It appears from the *M. C.* on continental authority that the envelopes are now issued in modified shades and on unwatermarked paper, the former "U.S., P.O.D." watermark being no doubt regarded as no longer appropriate for the independent island.

Envelopes.

1 centavo, clear green (formerly grey-green).
2 centavos, carmine (formerly pale carmine).
5 ,, brilliant dark blue (formerly dark blue).

EGYPT.—The issue of the 5 piastres with the Official surcharge is reported in several journals.

Official.

5 piastres, grey.

ERITREA.—The 25 centesimi Italian Express Letter stamp has been overprinted for use here.—*M. C.*

Express Letter.

25 centesimi, rose.

FRENCH COLONIES. — From various sources we gather that a 45 centimes stamp has appeared in the following parts :—

Anjouan, French Guiana, Gaboon, Grand Comore, Guadeloupe, Indian Settlements, Martinique, Mayotte, Moheli, New Caledonia, and Oceanic Settlements.

INDO-CHINA. — To the new set partly chronicled on page 218 *Ewen's Weekly* adds the following :—

Adhesives.

Designs of 1907. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
1 c., dark brown ; centre black.
2 c., brown ,,
4 c., blue ,,
5 c., green ,,
10 c., rose ,,
15 c., violet ,,
20 c. ,, ,,
25 c., blue ,,
30 c., brown ,,
35 c., olive-green ,,
40 c., brown ,,
45 c., orange ,,
50 c., carmine ,,

KIAUTSCHOU.—The 40 cents on watermarked paper is listed by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

40 c., carmine and black on rose; watermarked paper.

MOYEN CONGO.—The following chronicle of a new set of stamps is taken from *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives. Inscribed "Moyen Congo."

Design i., oblong. Tiger.
1 c., grey-brown ; background brown.
2 c., violet ,, ,,
4 c., blue ,, ,,
5 c., green ,, blue.
10 c., rose-red ,, ,,
20 c., light brown ,, ,,

Design ii., upright. Figure of native.
25 c., blue ; background grey-green.
30 c., red ,, ,,
35 c., chocolate ,, blue.
40 c., dull green ,, light brown.
45 c., violet ,, light red.
50 c., green ,, ,,
75 c., brown ,, blue.

Design iii., upright. Fern forest.
1 f., dark green ; background light lilac.
2 f., violet ,, pale green.
5 f., blue ,, rose.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

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.

E. D. Bacon. C. E. McNaughtan.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. Hall. T. Maycock.
L. L. R. Hausburg. F. Reichenheim.
T. Wickham Jones. R. B. Yardley.

The first meeting of the season 1907–8 was held at 2 Cavendish Square, by invitation of the Vice-President, on Thursday, 17 October, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg, Major E. B. Evans, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, H. G. Palliser, Franz Reichenheim, J. G. Tolhurst, John Walker, jun., W. Schwabacher, D. C. Gray, R. Meyer, C. F. Dendy Marshall, Harvey R. G. Clarke, E. Wetherell, J. C. Rix, E. J. Nankivell, J. R. Burton, Baron P. de Worms, Baron A. de Worms, R. Frentzel, Col. J. Bonhote, C. Stuart Dudley, W. T. Wilson, A. W. Chambers, C. N. Biggs, C. E. McNaughtan, M. P. Castle, and J. A. Tilleard. L. E. Hall (associate).

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting of the past season, as published in the *London Philatelist*, were taken as read.

Amongst the correspondence read by the Honorary Secretary was a letter from Mr. Kjellstedt, as International Secretary of the American Philatelic Association, calling attention to the work and privileges of membership of that body, and one from Mr. Lane Joynt as to the possibility of the Society obtaining and publishing photographic reproductions of the imprimatur sheets of the 1d. black English stamp, a suggestion which was referred to the Council for consideration.

A letter from Mr. W. V. Morten, sending correspondence with Dr. Perkins and Dr. Hugo Müller in reference to the so-called Perkins paper used for experiments with the early English stamps, and asking for further information from members interested, was also read.

Mr. M. P. Castle mentioned a communication he had received from Captain Paul Ohrt as to the publication by the Society of an English edition of the writer's work on Reprints, and this letter was also referred to the Council for consideration.

The Honorary Secretary reported the receipt of an intimation from Dr. Kalckhoff, of the death of Mr. H. Fraenkel on 20 September. The announcement was received with great regret, and the Honorary Secretary was directed to convey to Mr. Fraenkel's family, through Dr. Kalckhoff, the expression of the high esteem in which the late member was held by his fellow-members in the Society, and of their sincere sympathy with the members of his family in their bereavement.

The receipt from Mr. Harvey Clarke of a fine series of the early "Sydney View" stamps, and from His Royal Highness the President of a valuable selection of the first issues of the stamps of Afghanistan, was reported by the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Castle mentioned that several other contributions for the Society's collection had been received from other members, all of which would be suitably acknowledged in the *London Philatelist* in due course.

On the suggestion of Mr. Palliser, it was decided that a card containing the names of the Officers and Council of the Society, with the programme for the meetings of the current season, should be prepared and sent to the members at an early date.

A ballot was then taken for the following candidates, who were declared duly elected Members and Fellows of the Society:—

Mr. Frederick S. Cook, proposed by Mr. C. A. Howes, seconded by Mr. M. H. Lombard.

Mr. Alexander Julius Cohen, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Walter Philip Cohen, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Holland A. Davis, proposed by Mr. C. A. Howes, seconded by Mr. Julian Park.

Mr. William John Tatler, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Edwin Cheetham Wigglesworth, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Arthur Chilver, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. John Walker, jun.

Mr. Sidney Ughtred Sharpe, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Lawrence Lestock Mercer, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Archibald McKechnie, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan.

Mrs. A. H. Bridson, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. Thomas Catterall, jun., proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

Mr. John Dimsdale, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. James Thomas Chamberlain, proposed by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, seconded by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. L. G. Quackenbush, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan.

Mr. Lionel C. Ernst, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan.

Lieut. Reginald Charles Frances Schomberg, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Asst. Hon. Sec.

The Vice-President then read a paper entitled "A Provisional Note on the History of the 1d. Stamp of Great Britain, May, 1840." The paper is the result of an examination of a remarkable find of essays and other objects comprising a very complete collection, which Lord Crawford was fortunate enough to secure, illustrating the numerous experiments made in deciding on the questions of design, paper, method of reproduction, inks, gums, modes of obliteration, and other matters requiring consideration in the production of the first stamps to be employed for postal purposes.

As explained by the Vice-President, the first experiments were made in colour of many shades and varying ingredients, and one of the objects of the paper is to ventilate a suggestion as to the possibility of the issue in black having been "provisional" so far as concerns the colour, in the hope that some authoritative statement on the subject may, as there is reason to believe, be forthcoming at an early date.

The paper, which is full of valuable information that will be read with great interest when published in the *London Philatelist*, was illustrated by a display of the wonderful collection already referred to, together with other portions of Lord Crawford's well-known collection of proofs and essays of the stamps of Great Britain.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Major Evans, the very cordial thanks of the Society were voted to the Vice-President for his valuable paper, and for the very interesting display of the collections which members attending the meeting had been privileged to inspect.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President—Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
President—R. Hollick, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—
T. W. Peck, Esq. W. Pimm, Esq.
Committee—
Mr F. T. Collier. Mr. H. Grindall.
Mr. P. T. Deakin. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.
Official Address—
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

1907.
Oct. 3.—Annual General Business Meeting.

The officers and Committee were all re-elected, and Messrs. H. Barnwell and A. P. Walker were added to the Committee.

The following programme was approved:—

Oct.	17.	Display: Victoria. Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
,,	31.	Display: India, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Nov.	28.	Inspection of Auction Lots.
Dec.	5.	Auction at Acorn Hotel.
,,	12.	Paper: "Paper and Printing." Mr. T. B. Widdowson.
1908.		
Jan.	2.	Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis. [Collier.
,,	23.	Paper: "Argentine." Mr. F. T.
Feb.	6.	Display: Tasmania. Mr. W. Pimm.
,,	27.	Inspection of Auction Lots.
Mar.	5.	Auction at Acorn Hotel.
,,	19.	Paper: "Turkey." Mr. P. T. Deakin.
April	2.	Display: Victoria. Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
,,	30.	Annual Dinner.

The balance sheet showing a cash balance in hand of £88. 8s. 3d. was approved, as was the Report showing that 2802 varieties had been added to the Permanent Collection, making a total of 21,568.

Stamps to the value of £30,847. 13s. 3d. were circulated and £3013. 14s. 7d. sold during the past session.

The *Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal, and £5 was voted as a first grant to the Permanent Collection.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. F. C. Henderson, F. W. Meredith, W. A. Weymouth, Dr. J. N. Keynes, and Mrs. Lake for donations to the Permanent Collection, to Mr. C. T. Reed for periodicals, and to all publishers and auctioneers who had sent, during the past year, a full list of whom was ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

Messrs. C. Hartree, R. T. Bush, L. Dickinson, and C. L. Bagnall were elected members.

Of the 278 members, 207 are resident in the British Isles and 71 in the Colonies and abroad. Colonial and foreign collectors and dealers who are able to send regular supplies would find a ready market.

Oct. 17.—Display: Victoria. Messrs. R. Hollick and Stephenson.

This meeting was devoted to the issues of 1857–62, the previous issues having been fully dealt with last session. By means of copious notes and a splendid display of stamps this very interesting period was admirably illustrated. The overlapping of issues was explained very nicely by means of stamps arranged in both chronological and catalogue order; varieties of shade and perforation by means of dated copies. Mr. C. H. Garnett was elected a member.

Oct. 31.—Display: India, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements. Mr. B. B. Tilley.

Mr. B. B. Tilley gave a display with notes of his extremely fine collection of these countries. It comprises not only all the ordinary stamps, but most of the rare errors of printing and surcharge, and was greatly admired by the members.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE first meeting of the season 1907–8 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 15 October, 1907, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. F. Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, J. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, M. Simons, L. E. Bradbury, A. H. L. Giles, J. C. Sidebotham, W. A. Boyes, W. H. Eastwood, B. W. H. Poole, K. Wiehen, E. Bounds, F. Read, P. R. Stevens, J. E. Booth, J. E. Lincoln, J. A. Leon, A. G. Wane, D. Field, P. Ashley, E. W. Arnold, D. Thomson, M. Z. Kuttner, H. Wills, Baron Percy de Worms, Major E. Evans, M. P. Castle, and H. A. Slade.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 16 April, 1907, were read and signed as correct. The Rev. F. W. S. le Lièvre, C. P. Rogers, Consul Sixten Keyser, Th. Rosendahl, J. A. Tilleard, and Mrs. R. T. Thornton were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The death of Mr. George Gaffe (one of the original founders of the Society) was feelingly alluded to by the President, and a vote of condolence with his relatives was passed.

Donations of books to the library were received from the President, Dr. E. Webster, and Mr. C. D. Lord, and votes of thanks to the donors were passed.

Major Evans then read a paper on the benefits accruing to Philately from the establishment of philatelic societies, and congratulated the Herts Philatelic Society on its growth and prosperity.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Boyes proposed, and Mr. Sidebotham seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Major Evans. Carried with acclamation, and suitably responded to.

Mr. Castle then gave a display of his collection of the earlier issues of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with explanatory notes as the sheets were being passed round. Although the collection was only eighteen months old, all the great rarities were fully represented, and, needless to say, condition left nothing to be desired.

In a humorous and reminiscent speech, the Vice-President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for his courtesy in affording the members an opportunity of examining his treasures. This was ably seconded by Mr. Wane, and carried unanimously.

A most successful meeting terminated at 8.40 p.m.

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

NINE FIELDS, ST. ALBANS,
15 *October*, 1907.

The Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

Season 1907-8.

Hon. President—
SIR JOHN URE PRIMROSE, Bart.

Hon. Vice-President—
E. HEGINBOTTOM, Esq., B.A.

President—
J. WILSON PATERSON, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—
H. A. WISE, Esq. J. R. DONALDSON, Esq.

Hon. Exchange Secretary—
J. L. THOMAS, Esq.,
4 Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—
ROBT. BORLAND, Esq., Lochside, Milngavie.

The Meetings are held at 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on the below-mentioned dates, at 8 p.m.

1907.		
Sept.	4.	"Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Cayman Islands." E. Heginbottom, Esq.
,,	18.	General Display. Members.
Oct.	2.	"Barbados." E. Heginbottom.
,,	16.	Display with Notes. J. L. Thomas.
Nov.	6.	Paper. Dr. M. Calder.
,,	20.	"Dominica and Grenada." E. Heginbottom.
Dec.	4.	"Jamaica, Leewards, and Turks Islands." E. Heginbottom.
,,	18.	Display: "British Guiana," etc. D. H. M'Pherson.
1908.		
Jan.	8.	"Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitts." E. Heginbottom.
,,	22.	Junior Night.
Feb.	5.	"Tobago and St. Lucia." E. Heginbottom.
,,	19.	Display with Notes. Robt. Borland.
March	4.	"St. Vincent." E. Heginbottom.
,,	18.	Display: "Africans." J. R. Donaldson.
April	1.	"Trinidad and Virgin Islands." E. Heginbottom.
,,	15.	Annual General Meeting.

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 8 and 9 October, 1907.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused.			
Great Britain, 1d., "VR," close at left*	5	2	6
Great Britain, die proof of the 1d., Die I, lettered "Old Original, I," in black	2	0	0
Ditto, another, in light red	4	2	6
Ditto, another, in mustard	2	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, die proof of the 1d., Die I, bright green	3	5	0
Ditto, another, in yellow ochre	3	0	0
Ditto, another, in deep purple	4	0	0
Ditto, another, in scarlet	2	15	0
Ditto, another, in full blue	3	17	6
Ditto, 1854-7, die proof of the 1d., Die II, lettered "New, 3," in black	1	12	6
Ditto, another, in deep purple	3	17	6
Ditto, another, in claret	2	17	6
Ditto, another, in carmine-lake	2	15	0
Ditto, another, in rose-red	2	12	6
Ditto, another, in deep blue	3	3	0
Ditto, another, in dull blue	3	0	0
Ditto, another, in bright yellow-green	3	7	6
Ditto, another, in emerald	4	5	0
Ditto, reprint of the 1d., plate 66, with inverted Large Crown wmk., a corner block of 9, with plate number in black	19	0	0
Ditto, a similar lot	16	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, proofs, printed from a specially made plate of 6, on paper wmk. sideways, and used for official experiments as to the action of light on colour, with notes	14	0	0
Ditto, die proof of the 2d., Die II, lettered "New Die, 1, 34," in bright purple. This, and the following eight lots, although printed from Die II, are without white lines	4	0	0
Ditto, another, in bright mauve	4	0	0
Ditto, another, different shade, with inscriptions cut	4	5	0
Ditto, another, in bright carmine-red	4	0	0
Ditto, another, in bright brick-red	4	15	0
Ditto, another, in light brown-red	3	0	0
Ditto, another, in mustard	3	5	0
Ditto, another, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, another, in olive-green	4	10	0
Ditto, proof of the 2d., plate 9, in black on card, printed for the Paris Exhibition, 1867, a corner block of 9, with plate number	5	0	0
Ditto, 3d., carmine-rose, plate 3, with white dots, mint	24	0	0
Ditto, another, imperf., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-red, plate 4, hair lines, an imperf. block of 9, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1867–78, plate proofs of 5s. (plate 2), 10s., and £1 in black	4	5	0
Ditto, die proofs of the 5s., 10s., and £1	7	15	0
Ditto, die proof of the 5s. and plate proof of the 10s.	2	10	0
Ditto, 1870, die proof of the ½d. in black	2	2	0
Ditto, another, in bright purple	3	10	0
Ditto, another, in lake-red	2	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1870, die proof of the ½d., in salmon	3	5	0
Ditto, another, in cobalt	3	15	0
Ditto, another, in olive-green	4	0	0
Ditto, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C."*	8	0	0
Ditto, die proof of 1½d., lettered "35" in purple	4	15	0
Ditto, another, in mauve	3	10	0
Ditto, another, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, another, in lilac-rose	4	5	0
Ditto, another, in bright carmine	4	5	0
Ditto, another, in bright blue	4	10	0
Ditto, another, in mustard	4	0	0
Ditto, another, in olive-green	4	15	0
Ditto, another, in deep green	5	0	0
Ditto, 1873–80, die proofs of the 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s., in black, on card	7	5	0
Ditto, 1887–92, sixteen die proofs of the ½d. to 1s. values in black	13	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885–90, 5s., rose, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green, ditto	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5s., carmine, used	11	0	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., type 2, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., green and scarlet	3	7	6
The following are from one of the official collections of specimens from the imprimatur sheets, of which only seven were made. They are all imperforate and unused, and (unless otherwise mentioned) in fine condition.			
Great Britain, 1d., "VR," plate A	7	0	0
Ditto, 1855–7, wmk. Small Garter, 4d., deep carmine, plate 1, on blue	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, plate 1, on blue	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, plate 1, on blue	4	0	0
Ditto, 1858–79, wmk. Large Crown, 1d., rose-red, plates 71 to 225 complete, set of 150	66	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plates 7 to 15	5	10	0
Ditto, 1862, wmk. Emblems, 3d., rose, pl. 2, network spandrels	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., bistre, plate 3, hair lines	9	10	0
Ditto, 1865–7, 3d., rose, plate 5	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., bistre, ditto 5	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, ditto 5	4	5	0
Ditto, 1867–78, 6d., violet, plate 10	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, plate 2	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, plate 3	11	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose, plate 4	8	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867–78, £1, brown-lilac	5	10	0
Ditto, 1870, ½d., rose-red, plates 1 to 20.	7	10	0

Want of space prevents our reporting further on this very interesting sale.

Sale of 22 and 23 October, 1907.

France, 1849, 25 c., blue, *tête-bêche* pair on entire	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., vermilion, thinned	3	7	6
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines, type 5	8	15	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red, eight arches, pair*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., red and blue*.	5	0	0
Cape, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet £2 4s. and	2	12	0
Cape of Good Hope, Mafeking besieged, 1900, 6d. on 3d., brown on yellow, with inverted surcharge on piece of original	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a complete set of the nineteen varieties	9	10	0
Lagos, 1874, perf. 12½, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.*	3	12	6
Northern Nigeria, 1900, ½d. to 10s. complete, mint	3	0	0
Transvaal, 1869, German print, 6d., ultramarine, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 1876, pelure, fine roulette, 6d., blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1877 (October), V.R. Transvaal, imperf., 6d., blue on green, with inverted overprint,* damaged	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, wide roulette, 3d., mauve on buff	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, *V.R.* Transvaal, wide roulette, 3d., mauve on buff, no roulettes at left	4	15	0
Zululand, £5, purple and black on red	4	5	0
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d., mint	4	5	0
Canada, 12d., black, laid	43	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange,* no gum	11	10	0
Antigua, no wmk., rough perf., 6d., blue-green, strip of 3, mint	3	15	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., rough perfs., 4d., rose, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-lilac, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 1863, C C, 12½, 1s., green, ditto	5	10	0
Grenada, 1871, wmk. Large Star, perf. 14, 1s., mauve, the error "SHLLIING"	7	0	0
Nevis, 6d., lithographed, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, used	3	7	6
St. Lucia, C A, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	5	0
St. Vincent, 1s., brown, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 5s., rose, Star, ditto	8	12	6
Ditto, 1d. on half d., pair, ditto	11	10	0
Ditto, "One Penny" on 6d., ditto	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	8	15	0
Ditto, 1881, Star, 4d., bright blue,* part gum	3	17	6
Tobago, £1, mauve, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 1d. in MS. on half 6d., orange	3	3	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, mint	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, used, no perf. at left	7	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, cut square	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., indigo, cut round	4	4	0
Ditto, 1852, 4 c., blue	4	0	0
Ditto, 1860–75, perf. 15, 6 c., blue*	2	12	6
Ditto, Official, 1875, 12 c., lilac*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 24 c., green*	5	5	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic V.R., 2d. in black on 12 c. on 6d., rose, small defect	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Roman V.R., 12 c. on 6d.,* no gum	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d. in red on 6 c. on 3d., ditto	2	16	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	3	12	6
Collections: 3142, £37; 1787, £26. 10s.; and 1103	22	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 11 October, 1907.

Great Britain, £5, orange on blued	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on white,* creased	4	7	6
Ditto, 1881, 1d., lilac, set of 18 control letters from "B" to "S," all singles except "R" and "S," mint	2	0	0
Cyprus, King, single C A, set of 10 complete, ditto	2	10	0
Turkey, first issue, 1 p., *yellow*, error of colour	2	0	0
Afghanistan, 1293, Jelalabad and Peshawar issue, sunar, black*	4	4	0
Ceylon, King, single C A, 1 r. 50 c. and 2 r. 25 c., mint	2	0	0
Natal, 1875, "POSTAGE" on 6d., violet, twice surcharged.	2	2	0
Northern Nigeria, first issue, 10s., green and brown, mint	2	2	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 1d., *brown*, ditto	3	0	0
Cuba, October, 1902, 1 c. in carmine on 3 c., purple, block of 4, with inverted surcharges, mint	3	0	0

Sale of 24 and 25 October, 1907.

France, 1849, 1 fr., vermilion, thinned	3	0	0
Madagascar, 1896 provisionals, value in oval, 25 c. on 3 c., grey, and 25 c. on 4 c., plum on azure, Gibbons' Nos. M12 and M13	2	0	0
Benin, 1892, 75 c. in black on 15 c., blue	3	0	0

* Unused. £ s. d.

Djibouti, 1894–1902, 25 fr. and 50 fr., mint . . . 2 8 0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green*. 4 15 0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., red-lilac 2 8 0
Naples, ½ t., blue, cross . . 2 14 0
Monaco, first issue, 5 fr.* . . 2 0 0
Switzerland, Poste Locale, 2½, *without frame** . . . 5 0 0
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., pair* . 2 12 0
Japan, 1871, thin native laid paper, narrow vertical lines, a block of 32 of the yellow-green shade of the 500 mons . . 13 0 0
Ditto, 1871, thin native wove, block of 4 of the deep blue-green shade of the 500 mons* 2 0 0
Ditto, 1872, second type, an entire sheet of 40 of the 1 sen, blue, on thin native wove, mint 2 2 0
Ditto, ditto, a complete sheet of 40 of the 2 sen, red, on thin native wove, with gum . . 3 10 0
Ditto, 1874, 20 s., purple, on thin native wove, syll. 2, mint . 2 10 0
Grenada, 1888 provisional, 4d. on 2s., orange, variety with upright "d," mint . . . 4 0 0
St. Vincent, 1880, 1s., vermilion* . 5 15 0
Ditto, 1881, "One Penny" on 6d.* 2 0 0
Mexico, 1867, ½ r., blue, "Mexico" in Gothic type . . . 2 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., black on yellow, ditto, ditto . . . 2 12 6
Ditto, 1868, 12 c., *black on brown*, perf. . . . 2 2 0

A collection of 1287 British Colonials in plain album, containing many rare stamps, and of the catalogue value of about £600 . . . . .100 0 0

793 (all stuck down) . . 23 0 0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 17 and 18 October, 1907.

Great Britain, 2s., brown . . 2 4 0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue 3 12 6
Iceland, Official, 1873, 4 sk., green, 14 × 13½, mint . . . 2 15 0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k., blue and red . . . 4 10 0
Switzerland, Geneva, August, 1850, 5 c.,* tiny crack . . 2 12 6
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown . . 5 0 0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue . 2 4 0
Canada, Jubilee set, ½ c. to $5* . 3 0 0
Leeward Islands, 1897, Sexagenary set, ½d. to 5s., mint . 2 17 6
Newfoundland, 2d., orange, used, cracked at top . . . 2 8 0
New Zealand, Officials, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., mint . . 2 0 0

Sale of 31 October and 1 November, 1907.

* Unused. £ s. d.

Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, the so-called Royal Reprint, wmk. Large Crown, mint . . 2 10 0
Ditto, 1847, 1s., green, block of 14 . . . . . 2 15 0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s. . . . 3 3 0
Ditto, Board of Trade, King's stamps, perforated Crown and B.T., ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., all mint . . . 4 0 0
Curaçao, November, 1895, 2½ c. on 10 c., blue, type *b*, a block of 24, four copies having the surcharge inverted . . 2 12 6
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green . . 2 4 0
British Somaliland, 1905, O.H.M.S., King, single CA, 2 annas, the variety without stop after "M," mint 3 15 0
New Republic, Gibbons' No. 131, *tête-bêche* pair, mint . . 3 5 0
Barbados, 1873, Large Star variety, imperf., 6d., vermilion, used, with Expert Committee's certificate 2 8 0
Ditto, 1858, 1s., black, a block of 10, used . . . 2 6 0
Grenada, 1883, provisional, "Postage" diagonally on half stamp, Gibbons' No. 30, an unused unsevered pair . . . 2 15 0
U.S. America, 1851, 5 c., imperf.* 2 0 0
Collections: 4566, £16; and 1673, 10 10 0

* * *

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 14 October, 1907.

Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 4d., repaired 1 8 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, ditto 1 10 0
Great Britain, Queen, 10s., ultramarine, pair, mint . . 1 1 0
Ditto "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d. . 1 12 0
New South Wales, 1854–5, imperf., 5d., nick at side . . 1 12 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., orange . 1 10 0
Nyassa, centre inverted, 150 r.* . 1 14 0
Perak, $1, $2, $3, $5, and $25, the set 1 13 0

Sale of 19 October, 1907.

British South Africa, 8d. on 1s., brown, mint . . . 1 2 0
Gibraltar, 1866, first issue, 1s.,* with gum . . . 1 4 0
Morocco Agencies, King, single CA, 50 c. and 2 p., pair of each, mint . . . 2 10 0
British Levant, Queen, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., bleuté, ditto . . 1 0 0
India, 1854, 4 a., type *a*, showing blue line all round . . 1 5 0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k., blue and red . . . 2 15 0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVI. DECEMBER, 1907. No. 192.

The "London Philatelist" for 1908.

THE discussion of ourselves is not the most desirable of topics, nor has it ever formed the subject of more than a requisite passing allusion in the columns of this Journal. We wish, however, to make our readers acquainted with one or two of the changes that have been considered advisable in the future issues of the *London Philatelist*.

The Journal will in future be printed upon the thicker paper that was used until the commencement of last year, instead of that now used, which was adopted solely on account of the onerous postal rates that are payable by any journal that is not issued weekly. We can but hope that, in view of the enormous profit made by the Post Office in this country, this small boon of cheap postage may not be longer withheld from the important class of the monthly issues of literature. We have received from time to time complaints that the *London Philatelist* has been sometimes delivered in a crushed condition, and we trust that under the new conditions this grievance will be remedied.

The great increase in the number of philatelic societies is a gratifying evidence of the vitality of stamp collecting, and we feel that it is the duty of this Journal, as the organ of the Premier Society, to foster and encourage these bodies. We therefore purpose in future not only to notify upon the cover of the *London Philatelist* the names of the societies whose minutes are therein recorded, but to place a portion of our columns at their disposal for the purpose of inquiry or information on all matters of philatelic interest. The societies, therefore, who support this Journal, will practically have the same advantages as the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, whether as regards the cost of the subscription or the permanent record of their minutes.

The proceedings of the Royal Philatelic Society are—thanks to the labours of the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant Secretary—faithfully recorded in their minutes, but the necessary formality of an official *précis* cannot well go beyond the definite relation of the business of the meeting. Those who are in the habit of attending these meetings are aware that the

minutes fail to convey to absent members the minor details and incidents of the meeting. With this view of extending as much as possible to distant members the *impressions* of the meetings of the Society, we propose, under the title of "Notes on the Royal Philatelic Society," to give brief sketches of the Society's meetings. Needless to say that such accounts will portray purely the opinions of the writers, and in no way represent or supplant the regular minutes; and we may add that our proposal has the hearty approval of the Council.

The stamps that are exhibited will naturally form the main theme for our notes, but beyond this we hope to include items that will be of personal interest to members and their friends, current opinions upon matters affecting the Society, and, in a word, to faithfully endeavour to present the atmosphere and the impressions of the meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The Stamps of France in the "Sower" Types and their Different Retouches.

BY FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON 5 DECEMBER, 1907.



IN consequence of the general dissatisfaction with the "Droits de l'homme" design and the appearance of numerous caricatures dealing with the "Droits de la femme," the French Government decided by Decree of 16 October, 1902, to adopt Monsieur O. Roty's "Sower" taken from the current coins for a new series of postage stamps. As this design was already Government property, it could be adapted without any great expense, and the well-known engraver, Monsieur E. Mouchon, was instructed to make several essays of adaption, of which the following design was selected:—

It shows a female figure in old Roman attire, with long, open hair, and a Phrygian cap, walking over a newly ploughed field, and carrying a full bag under her left arm, out of which she sows corn with her right hand. In the background the horizon is marked by a horizontal line, over which the sun with eleven rays rises on the right-hand side. The inscription "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" is on the top, the value 15 c. in the lower left, and the word "POSTES," reading upwards, in the lower right corner of the stamp. The names "O. ROTY," the designer of the "Sower," and "E. MOUCHON," the engraver, are found in small letters on the lower margin of the stamp—the first one on the left, the other on the right-hand side of the stamp.

As the similarity in colour, especially by artificial light, of the 10 c. and 15 c. stamps of the previous issue not only led to confusion in selling the two values, but also facilitated the work of defrauders who cut out from unused 10 c. stamps the little shields bearing the numerals "10," and replaced them skilfully with those bearing the numerals "15" cut from used but slightly cancelled specimens, the Government adopted, after several colour

trials, a slate-green shade for the 15 c. stamps in the "Sower" design, and pushed forward the manufacture of this value, so that the new stamps were issued to the public on 2 April, 1903.

The other values followed in quick succession :—

25 c., blue (many shades), on 28 April, 1903.

10 c., rose-carmine (shades), on 6 May, 1903.

20 c., purple (many shades), on 29 June, 1903.

30 c., lilac (several shades), on 29 June, 1903.

Of this issue the following varieties may be mentioned :—

15 c., slate-green, exist on the usual paper, and on fairly thin and on fairly thick paper.

10 c., 15 c., and 30 c. are found imperforate all round.

In consequence of the reduction of the postage rate for inland letters from 15 c. to 10 c. for each 15 gr. ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) or fraction thereof on and after 16 April, 1906, the *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes et des Télégraphes* (No. 4, of April, 1906) published a decree of the Under Secretary of State for Post and Telegraph, dated 4 April, 1906, which contained besides other orders the decision that the 30 c. stamps should not be issued again as soon as the stock was exhausted.

The design contains two faults : firstly, judging from the fluttering of her long hair, the "Sower" seems to sow against the wind ; and secondly, the side of the figure exposed to the sun is shaded, whereas the other side screened from the sun appears bright and clear.

The design being subjected for this and other reasons to severe criticisms, Monsieur George Trouillot, the Under Secretary of State for Post and Telegraph, decided to alter it, and instructed Monsieur Mouchon to submit different modifications of the design, of which the following was adopted :—

The "Sower" is walking on a slight incline ; the small lines of the background, the sun, and the line marking the horizon have been removed. The background being quite plain and appearing much darker now, the inscriptions and the figure appear much whiter, and there protrudes in front of the left arm and level with the breast of the figure a white flaw, which looks like a dagger sticking in the "Sower's" breast, but is the mouth of the bag containing the corn. This flaw exists also on the previous design, but is hardly noticeable there on account of the lined background.

The alterations in the design were made by Monsieur Mouchon in a very simple way : On a secondary die all the lines in the background standing in relief were erased and only a few lines or parts of lines marking the incline under the feet of the "Sower" were left. This secondary die thus altered was then used as a new matrix. This new matrix was shortened about one millimetre in height to gain a little more space for the perforation.

Stamps in the new design were first printed in panes of fifty stamps, divided by a white margin into two blocks of twenty-five and without any millésime. To facilitate the control of the amount of paper used, and to be able to use the double sheets, which are large enough for three blocks of fifty stamps on each half-sheet, one block of fifty stamps was printed on the lower third part of the right half-sheet, then the sheet was turned round and another block printed on the upper third part of the left half-sheet. The

remaining unused part of the double sheet was cut off and destroyed. The single blocks of fifty stamps were then gummed and perforated, and to make up the number of one hundred and fifty stamps, usually contained in a sheet, three panes were pasted together before they were issued to the post offices.*

There may have been two reasons for the printing of these stamps in blocks of fifty: either there was not sufficient time to make more than fifty clichés, as those stamps should be issued to commemorate the reduction of postage for inland letters from 15 c. to 10 c. for each 15 gr. (½ oz.) or fraction thereof on and after 16 April, 1906, or it was decided that the design should be retouched before larger plates were made.

The stamps printed in blocks of fifty were issued at the post office of the Palais de Luxembourg (Chambre des Députés) on 13 April, and at other post offices on 16 April, 1906,† and the stamps printed ‡ in sheets of one hundred and fifty, arranged as usual, and containing the three millésimes, at several post offices on 17 May, 1906.

All the latter sheets contain stamps from a retouched die, and the principal alterations are that some shading lines of the hair, the cap, and the face were taken off, and these parts appear therefore very much whiter than in the first type. There are also some slight differences in the form of the lips, in the shading of the skirt and of the feet, and in the lines underneath the feet (Illustrations Nos. 1 and 2).

Stamps in both types are printed in vermilion, as near as possible to the shade of the 5 kr. stamp of Austria of 1867, which was chosen as a pattern, and there are only two slightly different shades noticeable, one a little lighter than the other. All the brownish red or dark red shades of the stamps of this issue are due to chemical action.

While these stamps were in preparation the Ministry fell, and the successor to Monsieur Trouillot, Monsieur Barthou, refused to adopt the lastly described type as a definite design, and Monsieur Mouchon was again instructed to alter it in conformity with the idea of the Under Secretary of State for the Fine Arts, Monsieur Dujardin Beaumetz.

The alteration was made by removing the remaining lines of the background which mark the incline underneath the feet of the "Sower" and the white flaw protruding in front of the left arm, and this was done by retouching again a secondary die of the first "Sower" type, from which the figures of value were also removed. A new impression of the altered die was then taken and on this impression the figures of value were re-engraved.

After a sufficient number of sheets of this Design No. III—the "Sower" walking on level ground (Illustration No. 3)—were printed in vermilion, the stamps were placed on sale at the post office in the Rue de Grenelle at midday of 28 July, 1906, but withdrawn about two hours later and the whole stock (several hundred thousands) destroyed later on.

Why? Because it was found that the figure of the "Sower" taken from the first design, shaded as it was, did not show off well enough from the dark,

* *Vide Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, 1906, p. 369.

† Quantities issued: 600,000 on 13–16 April, 1906; 200,000 on 26 April, 1906; 200,000 on 10 May, 1906.

‡ The first sheets of one hundred and fifty stamps bear the date of 26 April. *Vide Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, 1906, p. 369.


REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
10c
POSTES

1


REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
10c
POSTES

2


REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
10c
POSTES

3


REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
10c
POSTES

4


REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
10c
POSTES

5


REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
10c
POSTES

6


REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
35c
POSTES

7


REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
25c
POSTES

8


REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
5c
POSTES

9


REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
25c
POSTES

10


REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
30c
POSTES

11


REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
35c
POSTES

12

plain ground, and the lady appeared, according to the opinion of the officials, much too slight and thin, and Monsieur Mouchon was instructed to add a white line on the back part of the garment from the waist downwards, which he did, although he did not like the idea of it (Illustration No. 4).

But when the stamps were printed the officials were of the opinion that this line was not visible enough, and without consulting Monsieur Mouchon, a working engraver of the Stamp Department of the Government Printing Office was instructed to make this white line thicker (Illustration No. 5). These final retouches seem to have been made on the plates, as we find on the same sheets "slight" and "fat" Sowers, without and with the white line in different thickness; and I have so far not seen any sheets of the retouched "Sower" Design No. III on which all the retouches were alike.

Another variety I came across shows shading in loop form on the garment (Illustration No. 6), but I cannot say yet whether complete sheets of this variety exist or whether this variety appears on the same sheet together with stamps on which the shading of the garment is made in lines. The disappearance of the hair and of a part of the lower arm and many other minor varieties in the shading are, in my opinion, due to bad printing or to the more or less fluid state of the colour.

The first sheets from retouched plates were issued on or about 15 October, 1906.

A variety, 10 c., brick-red, may be mentioned which I have seen in Types II and III (thin and thick white line).

The above-mentioned Ministerial* Decree of 4 April, 1906, ordered the issue of postage stamps of 35 c. destined to pay postage and registration fee of inland letters not exceeding 15 gr. (½ oz.), and stamps of this value printed in lilac in the retouched "Sower" Design No. III were placed on sale at the post offices on 9 November, 1906.

The 35 c. stamps were, as the enlarged photos show (Illustration No. 7), undoubtedly drawn from the same matrix† as the 10 c. stamps in Design No. III (the "Sower" walking on flat ground). They exist also with the added white line in different thickness, and show the same irregularities resulting from bad printing, or from the more or less fluid state of the colour, as the 10 c. stamps in the retouched "Sower" Design No. III.

On 19 November, 1906, booklets containing one leaf of twenty stamps of 10 c. in the "Sower" Design No. III were issued at the price of 2.05 fr. each booklet. Some of the 10 c. stamps in these booklets show the added white line, mentioned above, in different thickness, and some do not show any trace of the white line.

5 c. stamps in the "Sower" design (the figure walking on level ground) printed in dark green came out in booklets containing forty stamps arranged in two leaves of two blocks of ten stamps each at the price of 2.05 fr. on 5 March, 1907, and in sheets of 150 in the usual arrangement on 19 March, 1907.

The shade of the last issued lot in this value is a little lighter than that of the previous ones.

* *Vide* p. 277.

† This matrix was, as I mentioned above, made by altering a secondary die of the previous issue, the "Sower" walking on an incline, from which the figures of value were also removed.

Although it was decided, as I mentioned before,* that no stamps of 30 c. should be issued, as soon as their stock was exhausted, a reissue of stamps of this value was authorized by Decree of the Under Secretary of State for Post and Telegraph, dated 16 February, 1907, and the stamps were issued in an orange-yellow colour and in the same type as the last-mentioned 5 c. stamps on 25 May, 1907.

One can also distinguish three different shades of this value.

The next value which was issued in the same design is that of 25 c., which was put on sale in three distinct shades of blue (light, medium, and dark blue) on 19 June, 1907, and of which two more shades have lately been issued; and the last value, issued at the end of November, 1907, is that of 35 c. in reddish lilac,† showing a much thicker figure than those issued on 9 November, 1906.

There is in my collection a stamp of 25 c. showing a very funny flaw, looking like seed falling from the right hand of the "Sower" (Illustration No. 8).

According to a notice in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* (Vol. VI, No. 2, of 14 September, 1907, p. 173), specimens of all the values in the "Sower" design on level ground, with the exception of the last-mentioned 35 c., with thick figures of value, exist imperforate all round, of which I have so far only been able to procure an imperforate pair of the 25 c.

The enlarged photos (Illustrations Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12) of the last four values (5 c., 25 c., 30 c., and 35 c., the latter with thick figures of value) show undoubtedly that they are all drawn from the same matrix, but it seems to me as if the design, although very similar to Design No. III, Type 3 (thick white line), has been altered again. The shading between the original contour of the figure and the added white line and some shading round the lower part of the right arm have disappeared, and these new retouches, which, as I have reason to believe, were made on the die at the Boulevard Brune and not by Monsieur Mouchon, and a much clearer print made the "Sower" appear much fuller and to stand out better from the dark plain ground, than on the 10 c. stamps in Design No. III and on the 35 c. stamps with thin figures of value.

To be quite complete I must mention the following "Franchise Militaire Stamps"‡ in the "Sower" designs.

Design No. I.

July, 1904 . . . 15 c., olive, surcharged "F.M." in black.§ This surcharge is found in dead black and in shiny black, and there exists the variety: No stop after "M."

July, 1906 . . . 10 c., rose, surcharged "F.M." in black. There exists the variety: No stop after "M."

Design No. III. Types 2 and 3.

August, 1907 . . . 10 c., vermilion, surcharged "F.M." in black.

Needless to say, all the stamps mentioned in this paper are printed on white wove paper and perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

* *Vide* p. 277.

† The first sheets bear the date of printing, 2509=25 September.

‡ *Vide* my article on "The Franchise Militaire Stamps," in Vol. XV, No. 170, of this Journal.

§ On and after 16 April, 1906, the value of this stamp was to be taken as 10 c. only. *Vide* my article on "The New French 10 c. Stamps," in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. III, No. 20.

I cannot conclude my paper without tendering my heartiest thanks to Monsieur E. Mouchon, who most kindly has given me valuable information about the origin of the different alterations and retouches which I have discovered and submitted to him in enlarged photos, and I quite understand that the artist, who was not allowed to follow his own ideas, and even could not prevent his design being altered by a working engraver, winds up his letter with the words:—

"J'ai éprouvé trop de crève-cœur à l'occasion de ce travail pour ne pas m'en souvenir sans tristesse."

("I experienced so much annoyance when executing this work, that I can only look back at it with great sorrow.")

SYNOPSIS.

Design No. I.

"Sower" with lined background, with line marking horizon and with rising sun.

2 April, 1903 . . . 15 c., slate-green (shades).
Varieties: *a.* On thin paper.
b. On thick paper.
c. Imperforate.

28 April, 1903 . . . 25 c., blue (many shades).

6 May, 1903 . . . 10 c., rose-carmine (shades).
Variety: Imperforate.

29 June, 1903 . . . 20 c., purple (many shades).
30 c., lilac (several shades).
Variety: Imperforate.

(Suppressed by Decree, dated 4 April, 1906.)

Design No. II.

"Sower" walking on an incline. Background quite plain.

13 April, 1906 . . . Type 1. (Shaded face and shaded arms, etc. Stamps printed in blocks of fifty without millésime.)
10 c., vermilion.

17 May, 1906 . . . Type 2. (Shading on the face, arms, etc., taken off. Stamps printed in the usual sheets with millésimes.)
10 c., vermilion.

Design No. III.

"Sower" walking on flat ground.

28 July, 1906 . . . Type 1. (Thin figure of "Sower.")
10 c., vermilion.

15 October, 1906 . . Type 2. (Figure improved by a thin white line, added by Monsieur Mouchon.)
10 c., vermilion.
Varieties: *a.* Imperforate (?).
b. 10 c., brick-red.

15 October, 1906 . . Type 3. (White line made thicker at the Government Printing Office.)
10 c., vermilion.
Varieties: *a.* Imperforate (?).
b. 10 c., brick-red.

Date? . . . . Type 4. (As Types 2 and 3, but shading of garments in loops.)
10 c., vermilion.

Design No. III.

Types 2 and 3.

9 November, 1906 . . 35 c. (thin figures of value), lilac (shades).
Variety: Imperforate.

Design No. IV.

Similar to Design III, Type 3, *but some shading round the lower part of the right arm and some shading between the original contour of the figure and the added white line taken off.*

5 March, 1907, in booklets
19 „ „ in sheets . } 5 c., dark green (four shades).
Variety: Imperforate (?).

25 May, 1907 . . . 30 c., orange (three shades).
Variety: Imperforate (?).

19 June, 1907 . . . 25 c., blue (five shades).
Variety: Imperforate.

End of November, 1907 . 35 c. (thick figures of value), reddish lilac.

FRANCHISE MILITAIRE STAMPS.

Design No. I.

"Sower" with lined background, with line marking the horizon and with rising sun.

July, 1904 . . . . 15 c., olive, surcharged "F.M." in dead black.
15 c. „ „ „ shiny „
Variety: No stop after "M."

July, 1906 . . . . 10 c., rose, surcharged "F.M." in black.
Variety: No stop after "M."

Design No. III.

"Sower" walking on flat ground.

Type 2. (Figure improved by a thin white line added by Monsieur Mouchon.)

August, 1907 . . . 10 c., vermilion, surcharged "F.M." in black.
Type 3. (White line made thicker at the Government Printing Office.)
10 c., vermilion, surcharged "F.M." in black.

The Australian Commonwealth Stamps.

AS our readers are aware, a Committee has been formed in Australia to consider the question of the future Australian stamps for the entire Commonwealth. Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, who held a seat as a Philatelist on this Board, was unavoidably prevented from attending at the deliberations which commenced at Melbourne on 10 October, and Mr. W. H. Hull, Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Society, represented him. Mr. Hull has forwarded to the *Australian Philatelist* an advance copy of the Report, which important announcement we reproduce with due acknowledgments to our contemporary, coupled with the pious aspiration that the excellent Report of the Commission may result in a speedy and satisfactory issue of stamps worthy of the great Australian Commonwealth.

The more important features of this important Report are as follows :—

1. *Uniformity of Issue.*

"'The Board advocates the desirability of securing at the earliest possible moment the issue of a Commonwealth series, and comments on the fact that the existing state of affairs is not only inconvenient and a source of irritation to the public, but also retards the realization of the true ideal of Federation.' It refers to the difficulties of the book-keeping system, and makes a suggestion whereby they may be overcome, and follows by recommending 'That the issue be uniform throughout the Commonwealth without distinction as to States.' In support of which it says that otherwise 'a distinctive mark will have to be placed on the stamps of each State, entailing the extra cost of printing 114 (instead of 19) different kinds of stamps.' 'As the new series would most likely not be ready for two years, and the book-keeping period may expire about the same time,' the difficulty in this connection would disappear.

2. *Character of Issue.*

"The Board considers that for the credit of a country of such high standing as that of the Commonwealth of Australia, it is essential to secure the best possible issue of stamps, and therefore recommends (*a*) 'That the character of the issue be the best of its kind that art, skill, machinery, and the latest appliances can produce'; (*b*) 'That all the stamps be printed from steel plates.' It refers to the greater cost of printing from steel plates as compared with electros, and points to the likelihood that the increased sale (of the better article) would pay for the difference.

"The Board gives other reasons in support of these recommendations; first, 'That other methods are unsatisfactory; second, that the only practical security against forgery is the fineness and excellence of the engraving and the finest printing, which can only be obtained by the use of steel plates; third, that a highly artistic issue will furnish an excellent, if not indeed the best, advertisement obtainable by the Commonwealth.'

"A very important paragraph reads as follows: 'While expressing neither

approval nor disapproval of the philatelic art, and while assuming that it is undesirable to *seek* revenue from stamp dealers and collectors, it must be admitted that Philately is a fact, and that the resultant advertisement and profits, though unsought, are none the less real ; thus apart from the advertisement which has an actual though not determinable money value, the returns from sales to philatelists, *provided the issue be of the finest character*, will, according to Mr. Hull's estimate, amount to probably £40,000 during the first year of issue and £20,000 annually thereafter. These figures, however, would be reduced by probably more than half the amount if the issue be of an inferior character, and the Board expresses the opinion that the use of the electroplate process would be false economy.'

4. *Denominations of Stamps.*

"The Board recommends that all the values now in use be issued in all the States, and that they shall be as follows:—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., and 40s.

5. *Competitive and other Designs.*

"The Board recommends that competitive designs be invited throughout the world, and that the several designs should contain—

1. A representation of the King's Head or figure.
2. A representation of the Queen's Head or figure.
3. (In lieu of 2) a representation of both the King and the Queen's Head on one of the larger designs.
4. Characteristic features of Australia.
5. An emblematical head or figure, for which the second size is especially adapted.

"In the designs submitted, the words 'Australia' and 'Postage,' as also the face value of the stamp (numbers to be shown in Arabic figures, or in both figures and letters), must appear ; and that designs be returnable within six months, a sum of £600 to be paid in prizes on a scale set forth, whether the designs be used or not.

9. *Watermarking.*

"The Board recommends that postage stamp paper be procured, lightly watermarked 'Commonwealth of Australia Postage Stamps,' repeated on the sheet in large letters in such a manner that a portion of a letter may fall on each stamp when printed.

10. *Perforations.*

"The Board recommends 'That the perforations should be done by machines of uniform gauges, say 12½ holes in length of two centimetres.'

11. *Forgery, Cancelling, Fugitive Inks, etc.*
(Is dealt with in a confidential report.)

12. *Printing.*

"The advantages of having all the stamps for the proposed new issue printed in one office under the supervision of an expert stamp printer are too obvious to need more than mention : greater efficiency, reduced cost of production, better and more uniform results, safety to the Department in supervision, etc.

"The Board therefore recommends: 'That with a view to secure the best class of work and to provide against variations in printing, and also to permit of better supervision, the postage stamp printing be done in one office under the supervision of an expert stamp printer.'

13. *Remaining Stocks, Master Dies, and Plates.*

"Since it has already been determined by the Department that the stamps issued to the public shall under no circumstances be demonetized, and therefore that remaining stocks cannot be sold to philatelists at less than their face value, as has been elsewhere, and as it would lead to confusion if there were concurrent issues of State and Commonwealth stamps, the Board recommends: 'That when the Commonwealth issues of postage stamps are available at all post offices, the remaining stocks of States issues be withdrawn from issue and be destroyed under the most careful supervision. All plates to be destroyed, and master dies to be effectively defaced or destroyed under similar supervision.'

14. *Postage Due Stamps.*

"For the purpose of securing uniformity, the Board recommends: 'That one issue of postage stamps be used for the whole Commonwealth, of design similar to the stamp used in Victoria, but each stamp to bear the name 'Australia' instead of that of any particular State."

The Brighton Forgeries.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.



AN important development in this case, which has been previously reported, and in which Harold Treherne is to appear for sentence at the next Quarter Sessions, is his further prosecution by the Inland Revenue Authorities, no less than thirteen summonses being issued by the authorities "for having in his possession, on 1 August last, dies for making fictitious stamps in contravention of Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884." The specific stamps were 6d. Western Australia, 2d. Western Australia, South Australia, ½ anna India, 4 anna India, 1 anna India, 6d. Victoria, 3d. Victoria, 1d. Victoria, Duttia, St. Christopher, Charkari, and Transvaal. The case was heard at Brighton on 11 December, the Magistrates present being Alderman Sendall (in the chair) and Mr. Bevis. Mr. Cecil Simpson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. D. Peskett defended. Defendant intimated that he would plead guilty to all the summonses. He added that the stamps were absolutely no good for postage; they were all obsolete.

In outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Simpson said the authorities had taken great trouble in order to find what stamps were available for postage at the present time. There were a great many States and Governments throughout the world that did not demonetize their old postage stamps, i.e. any stamps issued by such States were still available for postage.

The consequence was that if such a thing were possible, if any one had a postage stamp of one hundred years ago they could post it from those countries throughout the world. He observed that he should be able to call evidence, if necessary, to show the Bench undoubtedly that all these stamps were available for postage at the present time. There was some question with regard to one or two stamps. The postal authorities were very anxious to show they were available for postage, and, in consequence, a direction was given that all letters for a short time coming through the post from a particular country should be stopped and that the addressees should be asked to deliver over the envelopes. In those cases, too, as the authorities knew before, they found upon letters present stamps and other stamps in conjunction with them on the same envelopes. He mentioned this in answer to the remark rather unfortunately made by the defendant at the outset of the case. In a lucid statement he went on to point out that this case had nothing whatever to do with the case that had already been before that Court, and which was now *sub judice*. It appeared, Mr. Simpson said, that about two years ago defendant was employed as a clerk at an office in Ship Street, Brighton. Afterwards he took to having dies printed, and also found he could do perhaps better if he went in for having overprints. There were 447 dies altogether. He apparently traded under a great number of names and addresses, but ultimately fell into a trap laid by the Stamp Traders' Association. In consequence, a warrant was obtained, and when Detective-Superintendent Wood took him into custody, defendant said, "You will find all you want in my room." There all the materials were seized. "It is about the largest stamp factory—the largest haul—I have ever heard of in this country," declared Mr. Simpson. Coming to the question raised in the other case as to whether somebody else was behind defendant, Mr. Simpson said he had read a certain number of letters and a great number of bills, from which it appeared defendant was the man who had been ordering from certain zincographers in London these dies, and that the authorities had letters to him and bills which had been seized. These dies found in his possession were first of all obtained by him, and he not only had them made by zincographers in London, but he had letters in court showing that they warned him he was doing wrong. One firm, he said, refused to go on making them any more on that account. Therefore, he submitted, the whole blame for what happened subsequently rested upon defendant. This, he went on to assert, was a case of international importance. All the stamps they were dealing with that day were within the purview of the Postal Union. These proceedings were only reciprocal proceedings similar to proceedings which were being taken on Great Britain's behalf and on behalf of our Government by other nations on the Continent. He mentioned that about a week ago in Germany a number of dies were seized and persons were prosecuted there for a similar offence. In Turin, an attempt was made to prosecute for another offence, but the suspect escaped a short time ago. The English Government was bound not only to prosecute in a case of this description, but also to communicate to foreign Governments the result of the prosecution made. A good deal of delay had, he said, occurred in this case owing to the numerous inquiries which had been made in order to make

assurance doubly sure with regard to a great number of the dies, that these stamps if used on a postal packet at the present time could pass through the post, and would be accepted everywhere throughout the Postal Union. Nearly all the dies were out of date so far as the issue of stamps was concerned, but there were many of them in the hands of certain members of the public, and there were a great many being used, and came occasionally—in some cases of more value for stamp-collecting purposes—for postal purposes in this country. He thought it was evident that defendant had the dies in his possession not as curios, but for the purposes of printing stamps. The defendant was liable on conviction to a penalty of not exceeding £20 in respect of each summons. He submitted that it was a very serious case. The authorities, he mentioned incidentally, had only just received from the French Government information that certain stamps of French Colonies were still available for postal purposes, or proceedings might have been taken in respect of certain other dies found in defendant's possession. With regard to the intent, he said they found defendant had offered for sale certain stamps wholesale.

Mr. Peskett protested that defendant was not charged with doing that. He had pleaded guilty to the summonses only.

Resuming, Mr. Simpson, in impressing upon the Bench the importance of the case, urged them to bear in mind that he had not merely had the dies in his possession, but had them for a particular purpose.

Detective-Superintendent Wood gave evidence as to the seizure of the dies in a back room at Hollingbury Terrace, in the occupation of defendant. The key of the room was given him by defendant.

Mr. Timothy Dewhurst, an officer of the Inland Revenue, said that, acting on the instructions of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, he took possession of the whole of the property included in the seizure on 21 October.

Mr. Charles Laker, Superintendent of Stamping at Somerset House, said he had the prints (produced) made from dies.

Recalled, Detective-Superintendent Wood produced some type "V.R.I." and letters and papers referred to in Mr. Simpson's opening statement.

Mr. Dewhurst, recalled, produced some coloured inks included in the seizures.

Mr. Peskett objected to the introduction of this information in the case.

Mr. Simpson: This is to show for what purpose he had the dies.

Mr. Peskett submitted that it had nothing to do with the summonses before the Court.

Mr. Robert William Hatzwell, clerk in the Foreign and Colonial Department of the General Secretary's Office, General Post Office, said the dies enumerated in the summonses were capable of printing stamps now available for postal purposes. If letters came to this country bearing these stamps he would be inclined to let them go.

Under cross-examination, he said he had never heard of people collecting fictitious stamps as a hobby, but he had seen a catalogue of fictitious stamps.

Mr. Peskett observed that they were sold in India, adding, "Here is a catalogue."

Mr. William P. Barnsdall, editor of the *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue*,

described the prints declared to have been pulled from the dies in question as "exceedingly good representations."

Major Ed. B. Evans, Sydenham, described by the last witness as "one of the three finest philatelists on Indian stamps in the world," said impressions from the Duttia and Charkari dies were "good representations" of the stamps now in issue. They would not deceive him, but might be passed by a postal sorter.

For the defence, Mr. Peskett reminded the Bench of the charge already hanging over his client. He suggested that the prosecution were "simply fighting the shadow," and not the real people whom they would like to have in the defendants' box. Since the adjournment of the other case, the defendant had furnished every information in his power—"conclusive information, which is in the possession not only of the prosecution in the Sessions case, but also the Inland Revenue authorities." One of the most stinging things in that prosecution was the find of these dies. True, defendant was not charged actually with it in the Sessions case, but it would no doubt affect the matter when the case came on at the January Sessions. His friend must have known that defendant "was acting at the dictation of somebody else" to have started getting dies at the early age of fifteen.

Mr. Simpson (interposing): We do not feel satisfied of that—in fact, we feel satisfied to the contrary.

"At the age of fifteen it seems marvellous he had the knowledge of stamps as he appears to have had," retorted Mr. Peskett. The Inland Revenue Authorities, he went on to say, had waited five months before taking these proceedings, and surely they might have waited another month to see what course the Recorder adopted in the Sessions case. His client had undoubtedly suffered seriously. He was led away into this business by different men, and had since done all to assist in bringing the right persons to justice. Defendant had been out of work for six months. His mother was a widow with a very small income, and if a heavy fine were imposed, it simply meant that the defendant must go to prison. He appealed to the Bench to take a lenient view of the case. He protested against the way in which this case had been drawn out. His client told him that in almost every country "faked" stamps were issued, and he produced a catalogue "patronized by Royalty." Had the warrant been executed the day before, there would not have been a stamp found in defendant's possession. He simply got them for somebody else, and, unfortunately for him, they were seized. He had already raised the question whether they were seized legally or not. The defendant, he said, promised that it would not happen again. He had the chance of a decent situation, and he hoped the Bench would give him some little time to pay any fine they might impose. He thought four or five summonses would have been sufficient to meet the justice of the case.

Mr. Simpson replied that unless the Revenue Authorities had a round dozen of summonses it would not be sufficient to meet the gravity of the case. The authorities wanted to put before the Bench it was being done almost wholesale, and they certainly wanted to bring forward the considerable amount of the penalties to which defendant was liable.

In reply to the Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. T. P. Harker), Mr. Simpson said the authorities thought it would be far better for the case to be dealt with at

once as if no case was connected with it. He reminded Mr. Peskett that six months was the time limit in which the summonses could be brought. Hadn't they waited long enough?

Mr. Peskett: Too long for us.

Mr. Simpson: We have not been able to get half the information we wanted from foreign countries. If we had waited for it we could not bring any case before you.

The Bench fined defendant £15 and costs, or a month's imprisonment, on the first summons dealt with—with regard to the Transvaal stamp—and ordered him to pay the costs, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment; in each of the other cases, the sentences to run concurrently. The fine and costs altogether amounted to £23. 0s. 6d., and on the application of Mr. Peskett a fortnight was allowed for payment.

The plea of Treherne's counsel as to his youth may have had some effect on the sentence, as the infliction of a fine of £25 can hardly be regarded as an adequate punishment for an offence which was stated by counsel to be of "international importance."

There may, however, have been other reasons that influenced the Bench of magistrates, and in our opinion Treherne will be well advised if he assists the authorities by giving information as to others for whom he has been acting before he comes up for judgment in January.

Philatelic Notes.

THE PROVIDENCE ISSUE OF U.S.

AMONG the various stamps known as Postmasters' Stamps of the United States, are some of the greatest rarities, but those issued in Providence (Rhode Island) being relatively common are familiar to most collectors. The issue, as far back as 1846, consisted of but two values, printed on one plate, and having eleven varieties of the 5 c., and one of the 10 c. It appears from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that certain phases of the Providence Postmaster Stamps long were obscure, but through the researches of investigators the facts concerning the stamps have now been recorded. Our contemporary relates that "A valuable article has appeared in the Providence *Journal* for Sunday, 10 November, 1907, which has been forwarded to us by Mr. H. M. Mason. This account is of no ordinary kind and it embodies one feature of strong historical bearing: it is a facsimile reproduction from the Providence *Journal* of 24 August, 1846, of the original notice calling attention to the innovation of the Postmaster, Welcome B. Sayles, as follows: 'Post Office Stamps.—The Postmaster has issued postage stamps of the denominations of 5 cents and 10 cents for the payment of postage in advance. They are very convenient, and will save the trouble of making change at the Post Office, and will enable people to send prepaid letters at hours when the office is closed. To cover the expense of engraving and printing, these stamps are sold at five per cent. advance upon the regular rates of postage. They are for sale at the Post Office.'"

THE BRITISH NEW GUINEA 2s. 6d.

THIS note communicated to us, and inserted in this Journal last month (pp. 257-8), has been now corrected by our correspondent, who writes under date 11 November from Australia :—

"I regret that the 'Notes' I sent you on 5th ultimo were misleading in an important way.

"I now find that the bulk of the *un*surcharged B.N.G. 2s. 6d. were disposed of *in England*, by the Agent for the Territory of Papua.* This, of course, accounts for the great scarcity of copies of this stamp in Australia (though it does not explain the scarcity in England, which, perhaps, you can explain).

"It also proves that used copies (at all events in England) are, or should be, very much scarcer than *un*used. *Here* both used and unused are almost unobtainable.

"The fact remains that the whole *un*surcharged issue of 2s. 6d. was only 2250, as previously mentioned. The 2s. 6d. with thick surcharge is also very scarce. But the 4d., thick surcharge, is out of issue, there having been only 2970 issued."

Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen writes to us hereon, under date of 30 November :—

"In your November issue you have a note under the above heading, in the course of which it is stated—

> "'The whole British New Guinea issue was suddenly surcharged, and it is not unreasonable to reckon that not more than about 100 copies [of the 2s. 6d.] exist in mint condition.'

"This estimate is far too low, as in July, 1905, just after the stamp appeared, I purchased £40 worth face value, and subsequently purchased others, all of which, for all I know to the contrary, are still in existence in mint unused condition.

"The statement that the 'whole issue was suddenly surcharged' is also inaccurate; if such was the case, what stamps were on sale at the post offices whilst the stock went to the printers? This took some time, as the surcharging was done in Australia."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., of Ipswich, in a letter dated 23 November, also wrote :—

"We enclose a list showing the exact number of British New Guinea stamps surcharged 'Papua' in both types of surcharge, which we think may interest you; these figures have been supplied officially, so may be relied upon. We received a cablegram a few days ago informing us that the new issue is now on sale, but we have no particulars concerning them. It would therefore appear that all the surcharged stamps are exhausted."

LIST OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA POSTAGE STAMPS SURCHARGED "PAPUA."

Stamp.	Large Print.	Small Print.	Total.
½d.	11,040	18,150	29,190
1d.	12,960	35,100	48,060
2d.	29,610	40,560	70,170
2½d.	12,000	13,230	25,230
4d.	2,970	5,135	8,105
6d.	6,300	5,255	11,555
1s.	5,970	7,625	13,595
2s. 6d.	2,730	10,696	13,426

* My authority is the B.N.G. Chief Postmaster at Port Moresby.

NOTES ON THE EARLY "Q AND CROWN" PAPERS.

BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

As long ago as the year 1894 Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, p. 83, showed that certain values of the 1879 series of Queensland should be found on the Q and Crown paper which was used for the stamps printed from the Perkins Bacon plates.

Supplies of the 2d. were delivered on the 10th April, 1879, of the 1d. on the 15th May, of the 4d. on the 6th June, and of the 6d. some time towards the end of 1879. There is no record of the date of issue of the 1s., but it had arrived in England in August, 1880 (*Philatelic Record*, August, 1880). The new paper arrived about the middle of October, 1879, so that it might be expected that the 1d., 2d., 4d. would exist on the old paper, while the 6d. and 1s. should only be found on the new paper. Apparently this is exactly what happened. In the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, No. 209, Mr. J. Bornefeld has given an elaborate description of these stamps, but has forgotten to mention that he had never heard of a copy of the 4d. with the old watermark until he saw my collection. The explanation he gives for the discontinuance of the use of the old paper is that it was exhausted. This may or may not have been the case, but the fact remains that certain stamps, namely the large-sized 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 printed from the Bradbury-Wilkinson plates, none of which were issued until the 13th April, 1882, are to be found on the old Q and Crown paper. As a matter of fact I have never seen a copy of the 2s. on the new paper, and the 10s. is nearly always on the old paper. The only suggestion I can make for the discontinuance of the use of the old paper is that it was found to be unsuitable for printing from electrotypes, and when the Bradbury-Wilkinson steel plates arrived the remainder in hand was used up.

It may be of interest to give a list of the values which up to now have been found on the two papers.

Old Q and Crown Paper.

2s., blue.
2s. 6d., carmine-vermilion.
5s., rose.
10s., brown.
£1, deep green, green.

New Q and Crown Paper.

2s. 6d., vermilion, orange-vermilion.
5s., rose.
10s., brown.
£1, deep green.

In both cases the watermarks are sideways, and owing to the size of the stamps, two watermarks appear on every one. Mr. Basset Hull states that the perforation is invariably 12, but I have found copies of the 2s. 6d. and £1, both on the new Q and Crown paper, perf. 12½.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1908 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

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

C. NEVILLE BIGGS,
16 Pelham Crescent,
South Kensington, London, S.W.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that at the meeting of 2 January, 1908, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg will read a paper on the "First Issues ('Half-Length' Series) of Victoria," with display and lantern enlargements.

At the meeting of 16 January, Mr. A. J. Warren will read a paper on the "Stamps of Holland and Colonies," with display.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1908.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this Journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1908, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I to XVI 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.

DEATH OF CONSUL WEBER.

WE learn with much regret of the death of Consul Ed. F. Weber, the well-known collector of Hamburg, which occurred on 20 September. The information reaches us rather late through the channel of the minutes of the *Berlin Philatelisten Klub*, of which body Consul Weber had been a much-respected member almost from its foundation. Although less generally known in this country, Consul Weber had been for many years a

large buyer from several of our leading dealers, and his collection is known to be the oldest and most important in Germany. It contains many of the greatest rarities, including some exceptional "pieces on entire," which are so much appreciated abroad. Consul Weber was a man who occupied a high position; as a most ardent philatelist his loss will be widely deplored.

SWISS ART ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT appears that the new designs of the Swiss stamps have created general —and deserved—dissatisfaction. Dr. Manfred Schenker, of Winterthur, writing to us in the latter part of last month, kindly sent us specimens of the new issue, stating that "the stamps were considered so hideous as to have almost raised a revolution throughout Switzerland for their suppression, the daily papers teeming with complaints on the subject." The design of the 5 c. is a grotesque representation of William Tell's son suffering from swollen legs and hanging on to an enormous crossbow! The 10 c. is somewhat better, having a bust of Helvetia, but is but a meretricious imitation of the current German stamp. Neither of these designs is worthy of Switzerland; and the set that has been in use until now is enormously superior in every way, and one wonders why any change is necessary. The past record of the Swiss issues contains so much that appeals to collectors that we the more regret this backsliding, and confidently anticipate that these new-comers will have a very short existence.

THE TOTAL STAMP ISSUES OF THE WORLD.

WE are again indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for the following interesting statistics, compiled from their catalogue (1907). The figures comprise only standard varieties of postage stamps, and do not include post cards, letter cards, stamped envelopes, or wrappers.

The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 21,590, of which 6661 are apportioned to the British Empire, and 14,929 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4536, Asia 4091, Africa 4829, America 4838, the West Indies 1748, and Oceania 1548.

There is thus ample amusement for the collector who affects the "simple life" of Philately, and who is content to ignore the smaller varieties of perforation, watermark, shade, or paper that only the specialist appreciates!

PHILATELY (?) IN BRUNEI.

THIS Sultanate, hitherto unknown in the realms of Philately, has attained some prominence lately by postal issues that would probably have come under the ban of the S.S.S.S., had that really valuable society not been stifled by the rival jealousies of the stamp trade! Brigadier-General H. H. Bandholtz, a well-known American collector, during his recent travels, after visiting Labuan and Brunei, sent the following amusing description of his experiences to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"During an inspection trip which recently took me down into the

southern islands, I was so near Borneo that I stepped off at several ports, and I thought it might interest you to have a brief description of what I saw in the philatelic line. At Labuan, I found they were supplied with the Straits Settlements stamps up to include 30 c., and that they had any quantities of the 25 c., 50 c., and $1 Labuan surcharged 'Straits Settlements.' All the lower values had been gobbled up by speculators, of whom there are quite a few on the island. They maintain that they will sell none of them except at their own prices, and as they limited themselves to the lower values, it was not difficult for a few of them to buy up the entire lot.

"While at Labuan, I took a run over to Brunei, which necessitated a three hours' row in a small boat up the Brunei River in the tropical sun. Naturally, I stepped in at the post office to buy a set of stamps. The gentlemanly Chinaman in charge informed me in excellent English that the 1 c. and 5 c. values were exhausted, but that nevertheless he had some on hand that he would sell me, which he did at several times face value, selling them over the post office counter.

"The Labuan stamps surcharged 'Brunei' have met the same fate as the Labuan surcharged 'Straits Settlements.' They all came into the hands of the Labuan speculators, who are asking about $17, U.S. currency, per set.

"While here, I also picked up a few complete sets of the stamps issued by Brunei while it was still an independent sultanate, the denominations being ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and $1. These stamps, I believe, were originally issued as a speculation and were never recognized by the Postal Union. They were, however, I find, actually used in payment of postage from Brunei to Labuan and neighbouring places."

The "speculation" in Brunei stamps referred to by the General is not confined to Labuan, but is equally rife in London!

A PHILATELIC GULF STREAM.

THE remarkable currents of fashions in stamps that set in a few years ago seem, with the lapse of time, to have gained such force, volume, and regularity, that their action may now be better likened to the perennial flow of a Gulf Stream rather than to that of an ordinary current. We allude to the extraordinary rise in the Continental estimation of European stamps and the tenacity of the British race in preferring the stamps of their Empire. It is almost common knowledge that the best hunting-ground for Colonial stamps is within these islands, but for many years the issues of Great Britain and its Colonies were freely found on the Continent. This has all changed now; the dealers' stocks have been for years drifting across the Channel, and the Continental dealers, for the larger part, do not even stock or sell our Colonial issues.

The following excerpt from a private letter sent by one of the foremost foreign dealers to a collector in this country speaks for itself as to the truth of our remarks, and further bears out our frequent contention as to the great and increasing appreciation of the European issues:—

"I have no Colonials of the kind you desire. Old British Colonials have completely disappeared on German stamp markets, they must all have taken

their way to England years ago. I do buy them still whenever I chance to meet them very fine, but my principal business depends on old European stamps, which are getting scarce. They used to be found in England, but seem to have vanished there likewise. No more Europeans in England; no more British Colonials in Germany. So German dealers remain at home, and the English 'big pots' no longer hunt for bargains in Germany! *Tempora mutantur!*"

DEATH OF M. ARTHUR MAURY.

THIS sadly unlooked-for intelligence will come as a shock to all philatelists who were not even acquainted with the fact that M. Maury had been suffering from ill-health. The news will be received with much regret in this country, where the name of the celebrated French firm was universally known, many English collectors having, for a generation past, had transactions with the firm. M. Arthur Maury had also visited this country on more than one occasion, notably at the first Philatelic Exhibition in 1890, and had received so many English collectors at the Boulevard Montmartre that there was probably no Continental dealer with whom philatelists in this country were better acquainted. The firm of M. Maury was one of wide ramifications, a very large business being carried on in all classes of stamps, and it may be said to be the French prototype of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in this country. It is well known that M. Maury was largely aided in carrying on the business by his brother-in-law, M. G. Verrier, an able and courteous gentleman, who, assisted by a large staff, will doubtless efficiently conduct the affairs in the future.

M. Arthur Maury was born in Paris on 31 July, 1844, and his death occurred on 1st inst., in his sixty-fourth year. At the early age of sixteen he commenced stamp dealing in a minor way, subsequently establishing himself in the Rue Richelieu at Paris; but with the rapid growth of his transactions he moved to the Rue St. Lazare, where for many years English sojourners in Paris were accustomed to visit him. In 1891 the continued increase in his business necessitated the taking of far larger premises, and these were secured at No. 6 Boulevard Montmartre, an unrivalled site in the very heart of the boulevard life of the great city. The arrangements and installation of these premises are quite palatial, affording the most ample room for customers and employés, the result being that the business made enormous strides, and was undoubtedly the best-known and most widely respected firm of stamp dealers in France.

M. Maury, however, by no means confined his interest to business, but was an able philatelic writer. The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, which first appeared in 1864, bears throughout the impress of M. Maury's ability. His writings on the stamps of his country are too well known to require mention, the recently issued work by him, the *Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français*, being a large and valuable book—extending to some four hundred pages—which is the most important history of the French stamps that has ever appeared. M. Maury has also at various times during his long career written other works on philatelic subjects—in addition to the issues of his well-known Catalogue; while on the subject of Heraldry—so closely allied to Philately—

he was a great authority and his writings have had an extensive range. It is stated in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*—to which we are indebted for some of the facts recited—that M. Maury had almost finished an important book on the Arms and Heraldic Emblems existing on postage stamps. It is greatly to be regretted that he was not spared to complete this interesting work, which we anticipate will yet be presented to the philatelic world.

M. Maury had been the recipient of several decorations, notably those of *Officier d'Académie* in 1885 and *Officier de l'Instruction Publique* in 1900, and it is stated that had he been spared he would probably have received the cross of the *Légion d'Honneur*. A man of great integrity, of great ability, and of an amiable and kindly nature, M. Arthur Maury has passed away, assuredly not having lived in vain, but carrying with him to his resting-place the deep respect and appreciation of every one connected with the pursuit of stamp collecting in his own country and the wide world outside.

Reviews.

CAPTAIN OHRT'S BOOK ON REPRINTS.*



"A SPECIALIZED collection is undoubtedly incomplete without Reprints, as they are important items in postal history and are frequently the precursors of a new issue," writes Captain Ohrt in the preface to his work. In the modern vogue of collecting their inclusion is, in fact, absolutely indispensable: for verification of the real issues, and therefore to the advanced collectors, the expert, and the Philatelic Societies, any and all information hereon is most acceptable. Captain Ohrt is widely known as one of the very first Philatelists in Germany—assuredly excelled by none in the range of his knowledge and the scientific nature of his writings. It may be readily imagined that in putting his hand to this very important subject of Reprints Captain Ohrt has given us a work of the greatest utility and value. The entire question has been handled in all its *minutiæ* with characteristic Teutonic thoroughness, with the result that we have a work on Reprints that goes far beyond anything that has yet appeared. The present volume is only the first part, comprising the countries from Afghanistan to Hamburg, but consisting of 125 pages of close-printed matter. The author has extended his researches beyond the scope of previous works hereon, and now includes the cataloguing of Essays and Fancy Impressions, as well as that of Entires and "square-cut Entires" (*pace* Hamburg), the result being that information of great value to the collector is here imparted for the first time.

The Reprints of the British Empire are fortunately not numerous, and in the present volume include only those of British Guiana, India, British North Borneo, British East Africa, Canada (we were unaware that any

* *Reprints and their Identification*, by Captain P. Ohrt. Düsseldorf, 6 Rethel Strasse, 1907.

existed here except those of the envelopes), Cape, Great Britain, and Hyderabad, almost each of these being represented only by two or three specimens, none of which, except those last named, being of a dangerous nature.

In the case of the European countries the Reprints are far more numerous and important. The old Hanse Towns—Bergedorf, Bremen, Lübeck, and Hamburg—have all been extensively—and we may add shamefully—reprinted, Hamburg alone having probably produced more Reprints of all kinds than any other city in the world. In his history of the reproductions of the old German towns and States, Captain Ohrt is at his best. The list of Hamburg Reprints of various kinds, with their history, means of identification, illustrations, diagrams, and reference notes, extends to no less than eighteen pages, and may fittingly be cited as an example of the great and patient ability of the author and his scientific research of the most minute and extensive kind. The lists of France and Finland, in both of which countries the Reprints are numerous and dangerous, are as highly to be recommended as those of the German States. To the expert and the Philatelic Society this book will be of the greatest service, and we cordially congratulate the learned author upon a valuable contribution to philatelic literature, and one that will inevitably greatly enhance the well-deserved reputation of Captain Ohrt as a philatelist

The relative ignorance of the German language in this country is naturally a stumbling-block to the English student, but perhaps when the book is complete some enterprising publisher will issue an English translation. Should this occur the typographic work could be vastly improved by the use of more prominent and frequent headlines, and by the substitution of larger type, notably in the "footnotes" (which are now all placed together at the end of each country's list in minute type). Meanwhile we have a text-book which will be of the greatest assistance to all students of philately, and on the production of which we very cordially congratulate Captain Paul Ohrt.

THE PANAMA SURCHARGES.*

Judging by the number of the surcharges herein catalogued, Messrs. Randall and Bartels' Catalogue *must* have "filled a long-felt want of a check list of these complicated issues," as stated by the authors, who proclaim that a keen interest herein is taken by the United States collectors since their wresting of Panama from the Colombian Republic in 1903. From a philatelic aspect this change of suzerainty has assuredly been momentous! From 1878 to 1903 Panama contented itself with thirty-three postage stamps, only eight of which had surcharges. Since 1903 there have been one hundred and seventy-one stamps issued, all surcharges, except the current set, and many having at least twenty catalogued varieties of overprint. Some of these surcharges seem to have had no normal setting, and might well have been done by a maniac printer with an indiarubber die! There are no less than forty-two pages full of these varieties, and we can only be too devoutly thankful that their appreciation is confined to the other side of the Atlantic! Their collation by the authors must have been a difficult task, which is well carried out, but in our view is sadly wasted labour.

* Bartels' *Check List of the Postage Stamps of Panama*, compiled by W. W. Randall and J. M. Bartels. Boston, U.S.A., 1907.

THE STAMPS OF BREMEN.*

This is a small but interesting *brochure* of some twenty-four pages devoted to a description of the stamps of Bremen, giving a description of the different issues and their secret marks. The illustrations accompanying the text well serve to show the difference between the real stamps and their imitations, which are well known to be numerous, although there are no reprints. This useful list is probably the precursor of others to be issued by Mr. C. Mendel from the Librairie du Timbre-Poste at Paris.

NEW CATALOGUES, ETC.

The demands upon our space compel us to hold over notices of the new catalogues of Messrs. Bright and Son, Bernichon (*Catalogue Officiel* of the French Society), Whitfield King and Co, and Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Part II, as also Mr. Warren H. Colson's interesting work on *Postage Stamps and their Collection.*

* *The Stamps of Bremen*, Chas. Mendel, 118 Rue d'Arsus, Paris.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—*Gibbons Weekly* has been informed that the 6d. and 1s. values in the new colours have appeared on multiple, chalky paper, and Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the 5s. value surcharged "½d." in black.

Adhesives.

6d., olive and rose; multiple; chalky.
1s., violet and green ,, ,,
½d., in black, on 5s., vermilion and green; multiple, ordinary.

CYPRUS.—*Gibbons Weekly*, on continental authority, gives the colour of the new 5 paras stamp as yellow-brown and black.

Adhesive.

5 paras, yellow-brown and black; multiple watermark.

HONG KONG.—The colour of the new 6 c. stamp is given by *Ewen's Weekly*, on continental authority, as black-violet, head orange-red.

Adhesive.

6 c., black-violet and orange-red; multiple; first paper.

JAMAICA.—The 2½d. stamp of the Arms type, on multiple, chalky paper, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

2½d., ultramarine and black; multiple; chalky.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. — From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 40 centimos on 4d., Great Britain, chalky paper.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the 30 centimos on 3d. adhesive, and a reply post card.

Adhesives.

30 centimos on 3d., lilac on yellow; chalky (?).
40 ,, on 4d., green and brown; chalky.

Post Card.

10+10 on 1d.+1d., carmine.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 1s., purple-brown, exists on the Victorian paper, perf. 11; the 6d., on Crown and single-line A paper, is now appearing in an orange-red shade; the 1d. (carmine) plate is either showing signs of wear or has met with an accident, as the scroll ornament on the right side of the stamp in the top right corner of the upper half-sheet (under the black numbers) is missing; and that the 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 11 × 12, comb machine, overprinted "O.S.," has been found.

Ewen's Weekly reports the £1, blue, Crown and A, perf. 11 × 11½.

Adhesives.

1s., purple-brown, on Victorian paper; perf. 11.
6d., orange-red; Crown and single A; perf. 12 × 11½.
1d., carmine; defective plate; Crown and single A; perf. 12 × 11½.
£1, blue; Crown and A; perf. 11 × 11½.

Official.

2d., dark blue, Queen's Head, "O.S.," Small Crown; perf. 11 × 12.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 2d. Postage Due, in red and yellow-green, perf. 14, is listed in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Postage Due.

2d., red and yellow-green; perf. 14.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—The 4d. value is added by *Ewen's Weekly* to the set on multiple-watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

4d., olive-green and carmine; multiple; ordinary paper.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. — The *Australian Philatelist* tells us that it was a mistake to chronicle the 10s. stamp as having been issued with *thick* "POSTAGE." See page 266.

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 1s., orange-yellow, watermarked Crown and A, perf. 11, and the 2d., Postage Due, yellow-green and rosine, Crown and A, perf. 12½.

On page 96 we listed a 2d. Postage Due, *brown* and *blue*, Crown A, perf. 12½, probably a mistake.

Adhesive.

1s., orange-yellow; Crown and A; perf. 11.

Postage Due.

2d., yellow-green and rosine; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—The 72 heller, type of 1904, *without shiny bars*, is chronicled by *Gibbons Weekly*.

Mekeel's Weekly informs us that the cards are coming out in the revised form, giving the privilege of using the left half of the face in addition to the reverse for correspondence.

Adhesive.

72 heller, lilac-rose, type 1904, *without shiny bars*; perf. 12½, 13.

Post Cards.

10 h., rose on buff.
10 h. + 10 h., rose on buff.

Same for *Levant*, surcharged "20 Para 20."
Same for *Crete* „ "10 centimes."

We take the following from *Ewen's Weekly* of 14 December, 1907:—

"We are informed by Mr. A. D. Jenny that the new stamps are to be issued on 1.1.08. A public view is being held in the rooms of the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna (K.K. Hof u. Staatsdruckerei) from 2.12.07 till Christmas. The set is as follows:—

(i.) Lithographed; transfers from steel dies.

Design, 22 × 26 mm. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35 heller.

(ii.) Line-engraved.

Portrait, 22 × 31 mm. 50, 60 heller, 1 crown (one colour).
Portrait, 31 × 22 mm. 2, 5 crowns (two colours).
„ 31? × 31 mm. 10 crowns (three colours).

"We do not quite understand whether of the latter the size of the design or portrait is meant. All the stamps are to be perforated 14. The names of the portraits are given in Latin, either on the right or the left of the portrait.

Value.	Frame.	Portrait.	Position.
1 heller,	Octag.	Carolus VI.	Right.
2 „	Round	Maria Theresia	Left.
3 „	„	Josephus II.	„
5 „	Rect.	Franciscus Josephus I.	Right.
10 „	Rect.	Franciscus Josephus I.	Right.
25 „	Rect.	Franciscus Josephus I.	Right.
6 „	Ellipt.	Leopoldus II.	„
12 „	Hexag.	Franciscus I.	Left.
20 „	Oval.	Fernandus I.	„
30	Octag.	Franciscus Jos. I.	Left.
		1848	Right.
35 „	Obl.	Franciscus Jos. I.	„ (upper corner).
		1878	Left.

"The colours are as follows: 1 h., black; 2 h., dark lilac; 3 h., red-brown; 5 h., green; 6 h., yellow-brown; 10 h., light carmine; 12 h., vermilion; 20 h., dark brown; 25 h., dark blue; 30 h., dark olive-green; 35 h., dark slate-blue; 50 h., dark green; 60 h., lake; 1 kr., black-violet; 2 kr., dark olive, portrait dark carmine; 5 kr., dark violet, portrait dark olive-yellow; 10 kr., light brown, ornamentation in dark blue and background of bright golden yellow.

"Mr. Jenny informs us, under date of 2.12.07, that he had then seen the stamps and found them similar in execution to the new Bosnians. The 2 and 5 crowns are similar in size to the low values of the new Bosnians, whilst the 10 kronen is a large square. The designs of the higher values are as follows :—

Value.	Frame.	Portrait.
50 heller	Rect.	Franciscus Josephus I. in marshal's uniform.
60 heller	Rect.	Franciscus Josephus I. on horseback.
1 kr.	Rect.	Franciscus Josephus I. in uniform of Order of Golden Fleece.
2 kr.	Oval	Castle of Schönbrunn.
5 kr.	Oval	Imperial Palace (K.K. Hofburg.)
10 kr.	Square	Bust of Franciscus Josephus I.

"Mr. Jenny informs us that he also saw a proof of a 5 heller stamp for the Jubilee post cards, the design having the imperial Crown in the centre."

BULGARIA.—It is reported in *Gibbons Weekly* that copies of the new 25 stot. stamp chronicled on page 217, may be found entirely imperforate, or imperf. vertically and perf. 11½ horizontally.

CRETE.—The current 1 lepton stamp has been issued on slightly toned paper and in a new shade, yellow-brown—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

1 lepton, yellow-brown on toned.

FRANCE.—The 10 c. redrawn Sower type in a much brighter shade of red, and the 35 c. in a deeper shade of violet, and showing evidence of having been redrawn, have reached *Gibbons Weekly.*

The chief difference in the 35 c. lies, it is stated, in the figures of value, which are appreciably thicker.

The 20 c. is to hand from Mr. Franz Reichenheim.

Mekeel's Weekly notes the 10 c. post card with the new stamp with solid background.

Adhesives.

10 c., scarlet; redrawn; perf. 14 × 13½.
20 c., brown-purple.
35 c., deep violet; redrawn; perf. 14 × 13½.

Post Card.

10 c., red on greenish; solid background to stamp.

PORTUGAL.—*Der Philatelist* states that a new value, 80 reis (?), will be added to the current set.

SWITZERLAND.—The new 5 c. and 10 c. stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 5 c. shows a picture of Tell's son with the crossbow and pierced apple, and the 10 c. shows Helvetia with sabre in the right hand and olive-branch in the other.

We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that an envelope has appeared with the new 10 c. stamp.

Adhesives.

5 c., green; no wmk., granite paper; perf. 11½.
10 c., carmine ,, ,, ,,

Envelope.

10 c., rose; new design of 1907.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—It is reported in *Gibbons Weekly* that some values of the current set of postage stamps have been overprinted in black with the word "OFICIAL."

Officials.

1 c., green.
3 c. on 1 p., brown.
5 c., blue.
10 c., black and grey.
15 c. ,, purple.
20 c. ,, orange-brown.
50 c. ,, blue.
1 p., grey-black and brown.

COSTA RICA.—A new printing of the current 10 c. envelope has been made, the colour of the ink having been changed from yellow-brown to dull blue.—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

Envelope.

10 c., dull blue on white.

NICARAGUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set of Official stamps lately issued.

Fiscal stamps bearing the inscription "Impuesto De Instruccion Publica" have been surcharged

"10 cts.
CORREOS
1907
OFICIAL
10 CTS."

etc. in various coloured inks.

Officials.

10 c. on 2 centavos, orange; black surcharge.
35 c. on 1 centavo, indigo; red ,,
70 c. on 1 ,, ,, orange ,,
70 c. on 1 ,, ,, blue-black ,,
1 peso on 2 centavos, orange; green ,,
2 pesos on 2 ,, ,, brown ,,
3 ,, on 5 ,, brown; blue ,,
4 ,, on 5 ,, ,, green ,,
5 ,, on 5 ,, ,, ,, ,,

* Two shades of brown stamps are used for this value.

SALVADOR.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles a new set of Officials.

We are told that the design is the same as that of the regular issue, with the words "Franqueo Oficial" in scrolls below the building.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. F. S. Cook sends us the 2 cents envelope in the new type, with the stamp printed in carmine, and *Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that it has appeared in this colour on the following papers—blue, yellow, white, amber, and on Oriental buff.

Envelope.

2 c., carmine; new type.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—According to *Gibbons Weekly* the 2 c., no watermark, is coming in a distinctly different shade, it being *scarlet* instead of *crimson.*

Ewen's Weekly announces a change of colour in the 1 c. post card.

Adhesive.

2 c., *scarlet;* no watermark.

Post Card.

1 c., yellow-green (formerly red).

HAYTI.—On page 293, Vol. XV, we chronicled a set of four Postage Due stamps.

Specimens are now to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Mekeel's Weekly reports two provisionals, *red* surcharge, and *Gibbons Weekly* two more, also with *red* surcharge.

Provisionals.

1 c. on	5 c., dark blue of 1904 ;	*red* surcharge.
2 c. on	10 c., orange-brown	"
1 c. on	20 c., orange	"
2 c. on	50 c., brown-lake	"

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Information has reached *Gibbons Weekly* to the effect that the overprint "O.B." stands for "Official Business," and indicates that the stamps so overprinted are intended for official use.

To the list of these stamps given on page 210, Vol. XV, *Gibbons Weekly* adds the following varieties:—

Issue of 1902.

$1, grey-black; "O.B." in *blue.*

Issue of 1906.

Overprinted "O.B." in *green*, *yellow*, *blue*, *red*, and *black.*

2 c., green.
4 c , carmine-rose.
6 c., purple.
8 c., brown.
10 c., blue.
12 c., crimson-lake.
16 c., deep violet.
20 c., pale brown.
26 c., deep sepia.
30 c., olive-green.

Overprint in *blue.*

1 p., orange.
2 p., black.

Overprint in *red.*

1 p., orange.
2 p., black.
4 p., deep blue.
10 p., green.

Overprint in *black.*

1 p., orange.
4 p., deep blue.

Special Delivery; overprint in *red.*

20 c., blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

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.

E. D. BACON.	C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).	
T. W. HALL.	T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.	F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES.	R. B. YARDLEY.

THE second meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 7 November, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Franz Reichenheim, R. B. Yardley, E. D. Bacon, C. Stuart Dudley, W. Schwabacher, A. Chilver, A. J. Warren, L. W. Fulcher, J. Bonhote, B. D. Knox, F. Ransom, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, E. A. Elliot, T. W. Hall, A. R. Barrett, D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, C. Neville Biggs, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, and E. W. Wetherell. Lance E. Hall (associate).

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 17 October, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Clotz, of New York, resigning his membership on account of failing eyesight, and wishing the Society every success in the future, and such resignation was accepted with much regret.

A letter was read from the Vice-President of the Society, accompanied by the four plates used for the first comb perforating machines, marked "A," "A A," "B B," perf. 16, and "B B B," perf. 14 (Plate "A" being broken and patched), and also by a number of "bits," which were sewn on to wire gauze trays for placing watermarks on the paper, which plates and bits were presented to the Society by the Vice-President.

A very sincere vote of thanks was passed to the Earl of Crawford for his generous gift.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were duly declared Members and Fellows of the Society :—

Mr. Willy Ehrmann, proposed by Mr. W. Schwabacher, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Heatley Dickson, proposed by Mr. R. J. Torrie, seconded by Mr. G. B. Bainbridge.

A paper on the "Stamps of British India," accompanied by a display, was then read by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and the undermentioned original drawings, stamps, and essays, which had been sent by the President, were submitted for inspection, and were much appreciated by the members present :—

Original drawing in silver point of the "Lion and Palm," and of the essay for the 1 anna stamp (Queen's Head). A small collection of Scinde Dak stamps, including a pair of the white stamp, and specimens of some of the forgeries of these stamps. A series of essays in colour of the 4½ annas stamp of the 1882 to 1888 series, printed on various white and coloured papers, some unwatermarked and some with the Star (India) watermark, and the English Crown watermark. A similar series of the 12 annas (1888). And a number of essays of colour for the large 2 rupees stamp.

At the conclusion of the paper a vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg was proposed by Mr. Wetherell, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and carried unanimously.

The following are particulars of Mr. Hausburg's paper and display :—

Mr. Hausburg pointed out that the first stamps used in India, and indeed in Asia, were the so-called "Scinde Dak," introduced by Sir Bartle Frere in 1852, which were superseded by the general issue of stamps for India in 1854.

The latter were made in Calcutta, but owing to the bad ink employed the stones for the first ½ anna, known as that with the "9½ arches," were destroyed, and this stamp was never issued.

There were four transfers of the ½ anna in blue, which was the issued variety in May, July, and August, 1854, and in August, 1855, and the die was recut as far as the back hair, or "chignon," is concerned for the last of these.

By this means single stamps of this transfer can be distinguished from the others. The stamps issued in August, 1854, can be distinguished from those of the May and July transfers by the want of detail, owing to the die being worn in the case of the former.

The die of the 1 anna was also recut before the date of the variety known as the "pointed bust," and the "chignon" was redrawn for the second transfer, which was dated September, 1854.

The first transfer was in August, 1854, and that of the "pointed bust" probably in August, 1855.

There was also a recut of the die of the 4 annas, noticeable in the "chignon," by which single stamps of the first state (which always belong to the wide setting with the dividing lines) can be distinguished from those of the second state.

There were also retouches to the single stamps in the case of all these values. Sheets of all these stamps and of the 2 annas were shown, including the only one known of the 4 annas with the dividing lines, also the 4 annas with the inverted head, the 6 annas, "tall postage," with inverted surcharge, the 20 types of the same stamp, and panes of the two settings of the small "service," as well as essays, proofs, reprints, and forgeries.

THE third meeting of the season 1907–8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 21 November, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present : M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, John Walker, jun., B. D. Knox, D. C. Gray, W. Schwabacher, E. W. Wetherell, Franz Reichenheim, F. Ransom, J. A. Tilleard, A. J. Warren, Rev. Dr. H. A. James, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. W. Hall, E. D. Bacon, H. F. W. Deane, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, T. Maycock, A. Chilver, H. M. Hansen, and J. R. P. Clarke. Lance E. Hall (associate). Two visitors.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 7 November, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidate, who after ballot was declared to be a duly elected Member and Fellow of the Society :—

Mr. William Angus Hamilton, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Assistant Hon. Sec.

A display of the stamps comprised in a portion of his collection was then made by the Rev. H. A. James, D.D., comprising the British Colonies in Africa.

The collection was very strong in all countries, and especially in Mauritius, Natal, Transvaal, and Zanzibar. It contains nearly all the great rarities, and was noticeable for the fine condition of the stamps generally. It was inspected with considerable interest by the members present.

Mr. Yardley proposed, and Mr. Castle seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. James for his display, and the resolution being unanimously carried, Dr. James responded, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

City of London Philatelic Society.

(Late Enterprise Philatelic Society.)

President—W. B. EDWARDS, ESQ., B.SC.
Hon. Sec.—J. L. EASTWOOD, 169 Ferme Park Road, Crouch End, N.
Meeting Place—Mills' Restaurant, 14 Broad Street Place, E.C.
Annual Subscription—2s. 6d. (no entrance fee).

1907.

Oct. 16. President's Opening Address.
Display by Members: "Philatelic Novelties and Curiosities."

Nov. 20. Paper: "Albums and Arrangements." E. J. Nankivell, F.R.P.S.L.
Competitive Display: "Australia and Tasmania." (Limited to twenty-five stamps, total catalogue value not exceeding £7.)

Dec. 18. Paper and Display: "Chili." J. Read Burton.
Display with Notes: "British Bechuanaland, British Central, East, and South Africa, British Somaliland (Uganda), Mauritius (from 1854), Natal (from 1859), Zululand." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

1908.

Jan. 15. Display: "Mexico." R. Frentzel, F.R.N.S., F.R.P.S.L.
Display: "Switzerland and Italian States of Modena, Naples, Parma, Sicily, Tuscany," etc. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
Competitive Display: "Colonial stamps of one of the following countries, viz. France, Germany, Holland, Portugal, or Spain."

Feb. 19. Paper: "The Limitations of the Minor Variety." W. B. Edwards, B.SC. To be followed by a Discussion.
Display with Notes: "Cape of Good Hope, Grenada, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Orange River Colony." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

March 19. Paper: "The New Specialism." P. L. Pemberton.
Display with Notes: "Holland." D. H. Jackson.
Display of the Society's Collection of Forgeries.

April 16. Ten-Minute Papers by Members.
Competitive Display: Twenty-five stamps, each bearing a portrait of a different person.
Display with Notes: "Northern and Southern Nigeria, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, and Transvaal (from 1878)." J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

May 21. Annual General Meeting.

THE most successful meeting in the history of this Society took place on Wednesday, 20 November, the attendance being a record one and taxing even the accommodation provided at the spacious headquarters.

Punctually at 7 p.m. the President (Mr. W. B. Edwards) took the chair, and called for the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society—E. J. Nankivell, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., Tunbridge Wells; Captain Sterling, R.N., South Kensington; Mr. G. H. Dannatt, Blackheath; Mr. J. Hoffman, Bedford Park; Mr. M. J. Elsbury, Walthamstow; Mr. H. A. Stephenson, London, E.C.; and Mr. H. zur-Nedden, Highbury.

Mr. Meggy was voted the thanks of the Society for a donation to the library.

A very fine selection of recent issues of stamps was passed round for inspection, including a set of Transvaal "Postage Paid" (unused), and one of the new Cayman Islands provisionals.

The first item on the evening's programme was one by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the well-known writer on Philately.

His subject was "Stamp Albums and their Arrangement."

The address, or lecture as it really proved to be, was bright, interesting, and withal instructive in the highest degree.

Space will not allow of a detailed account, which alone could do justice to the entertaining address.

Many of those present, especially the younger members, must have gathered points which they will be able to utilize to advantage in the pursuit of their hobby.

Mr. Nankivell divided his address under two headings, dealing first with different kinds of albums, and secondly with the mode of arranging stamps.

A short discussion followed, and Mr. Nankivell kindly answered several queries raised by some of the members.

The President, in a few short sentences, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell for his very interesting address and for his trouble in coming to London for the purpose.

This was seconded by Mr J. Read Burton, F.R.P.S.L. (vice-President), and was carried with acclamation.

In reply Mr. Nankivell was good enough to express his very agreeable surprise at the number of members present, and to observe the apparent happy-family tone which seemed to pervade the meeting.

The last item on the programme was a competitive display of Australia and Tasmania (limited to 25 stamps of a total catalogue value not exceeding £7).

The display was a fine one and the judging a matter of some difficulty. The voting resulted as follows:—

1st, Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., 471 (winning the silver medal); 2nd, Mr. H. W. Westcott, 341.

The Hon. Secretary will be pleased to afford all information to prospective members on receipt of a post card.

The Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—T. F. NEWTON, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

THE third annual general meeting was held at Head-quarters, 8 Promenade Central, on Wednesday, 16 October, at 8.15 p.m.

Major P. F. Brine in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and passed. The following officers were elected: President, R. Maclachlan, Esq., J.P.; Vice-Presidents, H. J. Bignold, G. Dukes, G. Oyston; Hon. Counterfeit Detectors, H. J. Bignold (British and Colonial), C. Kräuter (Foreign); Hon. Treasurer and Comptroller Exchange Section, G. Dukes; Hon. Secretary and Librarian, T. F. Newton; Committee, Major P. F. Brine, Messrs. C. S. Greenhead, R.A.M., T. S. Harvey, T. Ridout.

THE fortnightly meeting was held at 8 Promenade Central, on Wednesday, 14 November, at 8.15 p.m.

The President, R. Maclachlan, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed.

A paper was then read by Mr. G. Dukes on "The Stamps of France," with display. Mr. Dukes, in the course of his remarks, proved France to be an ideal country with which to interest non-collectors, illustrating as it does a very critical period in the history of the nation. The display, which was mounted with very great neatness on specially toned paper, and the various sets well arranged, was greatly admired. The collection, although not showing any great rarities, was fairly complete in the general issues, and composed of remarkably fine and brilliant copies mostly used. Specimens of the Susse perfs. were shown, and also a very interesting letter sent from Paris by balloon post. There was also a wide range of shades and some very interesting minor varieties, a small collection of proofs and cancellations forming a fitting tail-piece to what cannot be described as any other than a very interesting collection.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed and seconded, terminating a very pleasant evening.

THE fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, 30 October, at 8 Promenade Central, there being a good attendance of members.

The President, R. Maclachlan, Esq., J.P., took the chair, and, after the minutes of the annual meeting were read by the Secretary, vacated it in favour of Vice-President G. Dukes, who called upon Mr. Christian Kräuter to give his paper on "British Stamps used Abroad." It was listened to with great interest, as some of our members have recently taken up this fascinating side-study of Philately. Mr. Kräuter illustrated his remarks with some fine specimens of the various postmarks he described, and at the conclusion of the paper he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by those present.

THE fortnightly meeting was held on Wednesday, 27 November, 1907, at 8 Promenade Central, R. Maclachlan Esq., J.P. (President), in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed.

A paper on Austria was given by Major P. F. Brine, a gentleman who has taken up Philately as a hobby only within the last twelve months, but becoming interested in the subject he confined his researches more particularly to Austria.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. C. Kräuter and seconded by Mr. Bignold and carried unanimously.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

THIS Society held its ordinary meetings on 15 October and 5 November at the Balcony Tea Rooms. Mr. G. R. Schuler presiding at both over a fairly large attendance of members and visitors. A vacancy having occurred on the Committee, owing to the resignation of Mr. Baury, Mr. Ansell was unanimously elected in his stead, and the Chairman congratulated the members upon their choice.

Among the interesting items of the evening was a paper read by Mr. W. P. Cohen, entitled "Why I Specialize," and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him.

An exhibition of the stamps of British Central Africa and those of Spain followed, and fine collections were displayed by Messrs. A. J. Cohen, T. Henderson, and W. P. Cohen.

The Chairman was asked to convene a meeting for the purpose of forming a Junior Philatelic Society, which meeting was held on 30 October at the Mariat Brothers' School, and at which a large number of enthusiastic boys and several members of this Society were present. Other meetings have been held since, the boys resolving that the Junior Society be formed as a branch of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg. A Board of Management has been elected, and Mr. D. Epstein, who is the Hon. Secretary, will be pleased to answer any questions concerning the Junior Society. His address is Post Office Box 4967.

It may also be stated that an honour has been conferred upon this Society by the Degree of Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society of London having been given to Mr. A. J. Cohen, Hon. Librarian, and Mr. W. P. Cohen, Hon. Treasurer of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

The next meeting, which takes place on 19 November at 8 p.m., at the Balcony

Tea Rooms, should prove a very interesting one. There will be an exhibition of the stamps of Straits Settlements, and Mr. M. P. Vallentine, who is well known to philatelists, has promised to read a paper. All taking an interest in Philately are cordially invited.

THERE was an exceptionally large attendance of members and visitors at this Society's meeting on 19 November, and a most pleasant and interesting evening was spent, Mr. C. R. Schuler presiding.

Among the novelties and rarities exhibited were the following: a block of four £5 stamps, V.R.I. surcharge, postally cancelled, shown by Mr. M. Neuburger. 5d. Postage Due, with inverted "p" in place of "d" after value (a recently discovered error), shown by Mr. A. J. Cohen. The further use and issue of this stamp has been discontinued. A 3d. New Zealand, redrawn type, shown by Mr. W. P. Cohen. An exhibition of the stamps of Straits Settlements took place, Messrs A. J. Cohen and T. Henderson exhibiting their fine collections. The very interesting paper read by Mr. M. P. Vallentine, entitled "How to Form a Collection," was much appreciated by those present, and declared to be most instructive and entertaining. The various points raised in it caused a great deal of vigorous and healthy discussion, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Vallentine.

The Chairman announced that the Committee had arranged the following syllabus for the ensuing three months:—

December 3rd, 1907, Exhibition of British South Africa and Paper on same by Mr. Ansell. December 17th, 1907, Exhibition of Tasmania, and Paper by A. J. Cohen entitled "The Humorous Side of Philately." January 7th, 1908, Bonus Drawing and Auction; Paper on Swaziland by Mr. Ansell. January 21st, 1908, Exhibition of Seychelles, and Exhibition by Mr. Neuburger of his magnificent collection of post cards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.; Discussion, "Whether such should be collected." February 4th, 1908, Competitive Exhibition; Paper by Mr. M. P. Vallentine. February 18th, 1908, Exhibition of Jamaica; also a Paper by Mr. T. Henderson.

This Society specially invites all those interested in Philately to attend its meetings.

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 5 and 6 November, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., mint	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., lilac,* nearly full gum	2	4	0
Ditto, 1855–7, wmk. small garter, 4d., carmine, on nearly white paper, strip of three,* the right-hand stamp has no perfs. at side	46	0	0
Ditto, wmk. medium garter, 4d., carmine on blue,* with gum, surface is defective in one or two small places, and reperforated on one side	2	2	0
Ditto, 1882–3, anchor, 5s., rose on bleuté,* thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on bleuté, not postally used	3	0	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.,* close at bottom	3	3	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs.	3	15	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, perf.,* no gum	2	0	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., mint, £2 6s. and	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British C. Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, imperf.,* no gum	2	12	6
Cape of Good Hope, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on bleuté, blocks of four, slight crease £2 and	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair,* part gum	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate,* no gum	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green,* ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair used	2	14	0
Ditto, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, fine margins	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dark blue, small margins	4	0	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 4d., slate-blue, pair, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, Mafeking, 1900, on Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1d. on ½d., vermilion, with *inverted* surcharge	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, set of nineteen varieties	9	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, 1d., Greek border	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ditto, pair	2	14	0
Ditto, 1899, 6 c., red, on 18 c., inverted surcharge, mint	2	6	0
Natal, 1859–60, no wmk., perf. 14, 1d., block of six, ditto	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sierra Leone, 1872, ditto, perf. 12½, 6d., bright violet on white,* no gum	2	15	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, mint	3	17	6
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R TRANSVAAL" in black, 1s., green, inverted overprint	3	17	6
Nova Scotia. 6d., blue-green,* no gum	4	0	0
U.S.A. Newspaper Stamps, 1879–85, 1 c. to $60*	10	0	0
Barbados, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., no perfs. at top	2	17	6
Nevis, 6d., litho, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green, thinned	2	0	0
St. Lucia, 1864, CC, 6d., lilac, block of twenty, mint	6	10	0
St. Vincent, 1871–8, star, 6d., pale yellow-green, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., rose-red,* part gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., claret, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1880, ditto, 5s., rose, ditto	9	5	0
Ditto, 1880–1, ½d., on half 6d., pair, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on half 6d., £2 15s. and	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, one penny on 6d., mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	8	0	0
Ditto, 1881, star, 1d., drab, mint,	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1883–4, CA, 4d., perf. 12, ditto, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 4d., ditto, ditto	3	0	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone, ditto	4	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue	4	12	6
Ditto, 1859–63, pin-perf. 14, 4d., brown-lilac, a pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, a strip of four, mint	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perf., 4d., brown-lilac, a strip of four, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, a pair, mint	3	5	0
Turk's Islands, 1s., lilac, no perf. at top	8	5	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., strip of three, one being "PENCF," mint	2	18	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., dark blue, cut square, on original, little torn	5	0	0
Ditto, another, cut round, on piece of original	3	15	0
Ditto, 1876, 96 c., drab, mint	2	2	0
British Honduras, 2 c. on 6d., perf. 12½, two pairs on piece of original	4	0	0
Ditto, 2 c. on 6d., perf. 14, double surcharge, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 50 c. on 1s., ditto	2	8	0
New South Wales (Sydneys), 2d., lilac-blue, plate 3	2	4	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red	2	0	0
South Australia, 1867–70, 10d., blue and yellow, printed both sides	2	18	0
Ditto, 1870–1, perf. 10 × 11½, 3d. on 4d., sky-blue*	3	5	0

Sale of 26 and 27 November, 1907.

Bavaria, 1874, imperf., 1 mark, pair*	3	15	0
Germany, China, 1900, hand-stamped 5, 10, 20, 30, and 80 pf., all with *inverted* overprint, used together on entire original	15	0	0
Great Britain, "O. W. OFFICIAL" King, 10d.	2	17	6
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902, 1s., scarlet and green	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5d.	3	0	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs., carmine and green, mint	2	2	0
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 annas, ditto	3	12	6
Cape triangulars, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on bleuté, block of five	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	2	14	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., fawn	2	7	6
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen"	2	12	6
Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., upright "d," mint	6	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–6, 1s., red-brown, ditto	2	2	0
Tobago, 1879, CC, £1, lilac	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d., red, plate 1, pair	4	4	0
New Zealand, 1858, no wmk., 1s., blue-green, serrated perf. top, right side	3	5	0
Victoria, 1857–63, no wmk., perf. 12, 1d., yellow-green, a vertical pair, mint	9	5	0
Ditto, a horizontal pair, paler shade,* with gum, but damaged	4	10	0
Ditto, a single copy,* but corner perf. missing	2	15	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 7 and 8 November, 1907.

Great Britain, £5, on white	2	0	0
Ditto, Dundee Essays, 5 specimens, comprising 1d., red (4) and 2d., red, printed on large piece of gummed paper, and dated "DUNDEE, 10th February, 1838"	2	15	0
Ditto, Army Official, King, 6d., Type 2, mint	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
German Empire, China, 1900, Tientsin provisionals, 5 pf., green, 10 pf., carmine, and 20 pf., blue, all mint	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s., strip of 5, on piece	2	12	6
Ditto, 10 c. on 36 c., blue, mint	2	5	0
Hong Kong, 1879, stamp specially surcharged for use on post card, "THREE" on 5 c. on 18 c., lilac, on entire unused post card, with Expert Committee's opinion that it is genuine	2	8	0
Gwalior, 1885, Hindi inscription, 13 to 14 mm., 2 a., blue, mint	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 a., mauve, ditto	1	11	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate, ditto	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 15 to 15½ mm., 4 a., green, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 a., bistre, ditto	2	4	0
Jhind, 1886, red overprint, 1 rupee, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1886–98, 2 and 3 rupees*	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 rupees*	3	15	0
Nabha, 1887–1900, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, mint	2	14	0
Puttialla, 1892–99, ditto, ditto	5	15	0
Portuguese Indies, 1883, provl., "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of 1872, used on back of envelope	2	10	0
British Central Africa, King, £10, grey and blue*	6	10	0
British East Africa, on Indian, 2½ annas, green, error "Eas," in a mint vertical strip of four, Gibbons' No 88*a*	3	5	0
Cape woodblock, 1d., *blue*, small cut	19	0	0
Do., 4d., blue £2 18s. and	3	17	6
Cape of Good Hope, 1893, "One Penny" on 2d., twice surcharged	3	15	0
Natal, 1875, "POSTAGE" (without stop), 1d., rose, error, overprint inverted*	5	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, 6d., blue, slight tear	2	12	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* full gum, creased	3	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1st issue, 6d., rose-red, block of four, mint	2	15	0
Collections: 1712 (British Colonials), £70: 3106	18	0	0
Great Britain, 1854–7, large crown, perf. 14, 1d., red, on blued paper, block of eight, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange £2 and	2	2	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, mint, complete set	3	3	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ⅓ sgr., green, *used*	2	0	0
Hong Kong, 96 c., yellow-brown*	4	0	0
India, 1st issue, ½, 1, and 2 a., pair of each*	2	2	0
Cape triangulars, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, block of four	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1855-8, white paper, 1d., rose-red, pair*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	7	15	0
Ditto, woodblock, 4d., blue, red postmark	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	11	0	0
Ditto, triangulars, 1863–4, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint	4	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, medium state of plate	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, small fillet, 2d., blue, worn plate*	4	8	0
Orange River Colony, British Occupation, surcharged "V.R.I.," 2½d. on 3d., blue, the scarce variety, Roman "I" and antique "2" in "½," mint horizontal pair	2	7	6
Canada, 1858, perf. 12, 6d., grey-lilac	3	3	0
St. Vincent, Star, mint	8	18	6
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., pair, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ½ on ditto, pair, used	2	17	6
Ditto, One Penny on 6d.	2	8	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.*	8	12	6
Trinidad, 10s., green and ultramarine, mint	2	0	0
Victoria, 1858–61, 2s., green, imperf., strip of three, one torn	2	12	0
Collections: 1960, £20 10s.; 4684, and mostly foreign	18	5	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 14 and 15 November, 1907.

Cyprus, 1903, Single C A, set 30 p. to 45 piastres, mint	2	10	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green, "Specimen," mint	2	15	0
Switzerland, Geneva, August, 1850, 5 c., black and red,* tear	3	3	0
Ceylon, 1903, single C A, set, 2 c. to 2 r. 25 c., mint	2	0	0
Hong Kong, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 c. to $10, ditto	2	15	0
British Somaliland, King, O.H.M.S., single C A, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., and 8 a., etc., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, ditto	2	10	0
New South Wales, 1851, bluish wove, 1d., red, pair*	2	2	0
West Australia, 1857, 2d., brown, on bright red	2	10	0

Sale of 28 and 29 November, 1907.

Great Britain, 1841, white paper, 1d., red-brown*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1858, ditto, imperf., large crown, 1d., rose-red, block of four, mint	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, cut close	3	3	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose, heavily cancelled	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, creased	3	0	0
Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fcs., mint	2	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rappen, Type V	5	5	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green *	3	0	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose *	5	5	0
Labuan, 1880, 8, in black, on 12 c., S. G. 13, mint	3	3	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1863–4, 1s., emerald, mint	4	12	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, on bluish, early state	3	12	6
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue *	3	7	6
Bahamas, 1859, imperf., thick paper, 1d.*	2	15	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c.*	4	15	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre *	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion *	3	12	6
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion *	8	0	0
Turk's Islands, 1s., lilac, mint	14	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine, pair	5	0	0
Collection: 4361	12	0	0

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 26 and 28 October, 1907.

Great Britain, Queen, 10s., ultramarine, pair, mint	1	0	0
New South Wales, 5d., green, imperf., nicked	1	1	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, raised stops, two, both mint	1	14	0
British Bechuanaland, 1893–5, 2d., brown, double overprint	1	5	0
British South Africa, 1891, 8d. on 1s., brown, mint	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 6d., blue, ditto	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. on 6d., ditto, ditto	1	3	0
Cape woodblock, 1d., scarlet, repaired	1	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto, ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto, ditto	1	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue	1	8	0
Collection: 4037	32	0	0

Sale 2 November, 1907.

Transvaal, "*V.R.*" 6d., blue, wide roulette	2	0	0

Sale of 9 and 11 November, 1907.

Ceylon, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 6d., brown,* repaired	1	0	0
Niger Coast, ½d., in violet, on 2d., S. G. 22, pair, mint	2	2	0
Transvaal, 1900, "V.R.I." 1d., double overprint	0	18	0
Victoria, 1860–2, perf. 12, 6d., orange, repaired	1	5	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, 2d., *green* surcharge	3	7	6
Ditto, 1893–5, 2d., double overprint	1	12	0
Ditto, £5, lilac and black	2	0	0
Ditto, £1, ditto	1	2	0
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 4s.	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 3d., mint	2	2	0
China, 1897, perf. 11–12, $5, green and rose *	1	17	0
French Zanzibar, 1897, 2½ a. and 25 a., S. G. 249	3	3	0
South Australia, 1856–9, imperf., 1d., yellow-green *	2	0	0
Spain, 1856, 4 c., "Corrfos"	1	0	0
Sudan, 1 m., Army Official, horizontal surcharge, pair, mint	2	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1849, 4 c.*	22	0	0
U.S.A., Justice, 30 c., violet *	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 c., ditto *	1	19	0

Sale of 16 November, 1907.

Naples, 1861, 50 gra., pale grey, on original	0	18	0
U.S.A., State, 90 c., green, mint	1	1	0
Collection: 5041 in Senf's Album.	10	15	0

Sale of 23 and 25 November, 1907.

Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., repaired	1	7	0
British Central Africa, £10, brown, on piece	1	8	0
British East Africa, 1890–1, imperf., 1 rupee, mint	1	0	0
Canada, 10d., blue *	2	2	0
Cape woodblock, 4d., blue			
£1 16s. and	1	18	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., thinned.	1	12	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs.	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., green*	1	5	0
Ditto, Admiralty, King, 2½d., pair, mint	1	9	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 5s.	11	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d.	1	14	0
Hong Kong, King, single CA, complete set of 15	1	16	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, 3 sgr., on original	1	5	0
Natal, 1870, double overprint, 1s., S. G., 59*a*	1	18	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose	1	10	0
St. Vincent, 1877, 11 to 12½ × 15, 1s., vermilion *	2	2	0
Ditto, 1883–4, CA, 14,4 a., bright blue *	1	2	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., pale blue * creased	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855, large star, 2d., green*	2	2	0