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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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THE

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Entires.

EUROPE, America, and a large portion of the world possess numerous collectors of Entires, and it is left to our insular proclivities to ignore their delights in common with other matters of similar importance, such as protective tariffs! We may find out in time that it is our own fault if we fail to appreciate the advantages that others are enabled to see, and (in either instance, great and small) a little consideration of the pros and cons, anyhow, can do no harm.

The limited number of devotees to Entires in this country seem, again in insular fashion, to be always more ready to proclaim the hardships of their condition rather than to endeavour to better it by practical effort. Æsop's waggoner would never have emerged from the mud by his pious invocations to Jupiter alone, and we cannot help thinking that by putting their shoulder to the wheel the collectors of Entires would make some kind of progress.

Example is always better than precept, hence the Royal Philatelic Society is endeavouring to revive the interest in this truly undeservedly neglected branch of Philately. The Society is going to form a permanent reference collection, and has already, owing to the munificent donations of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other donors, made a highly auspicious commencement. The fact that the Royal Philatelic Society considers it necessary to make a collection of Envelopes and Cards should be sufficient to induce emulation in other quarters. The causes for the neglect of Entires may be briefly epitomized as follows: (1) The superabundance of all classes of stamps; (2) the bulk and varying sizes of Entires and the consequent difficulties of transmission and arrangement; (3) the enormous number of varieties and the rarity of many specimens. As to the first and last difficulties, it may be pointed out that in these days of specializing, limited or unlimited, all scientific or advanced collectors limit their area. This would equally apply to Entires, though larger groups could be taken, in view of the

relatively few Envelopes and Cards as compared with adhesives. As to the second point. Since Entire collecting has become unfashionable the cost of postal transit has been greatly cheapened. Cards and Envelopes can be now readily transmitted by post at a very small expense. The question of arrangement is one that is difficult to decide. After giving some consideration to the question, we are inclined to the opinion that until the collection is fairly complete it should be kept in cardboard boxes with card indices of the different countries and issues. When the Entires of a country are fairly complete we think that they should be mounted in loose-leaf albums—not too large—on the *Einsteck System*, i.e. inserted at the bottom, underneath narrow linen bands affixed horizontally to the pages. The great bulk of the Cards and Envelopes approximate sufficiently in size to allow of a fairly symmetrical arrangement. The writing should be on loose slips likewise inserted, and by this system every specimen is easily capable of reclassification. In the case of Wrappers special leaves could be inserted, as also with regard to the large United States issues and Registration Envelopes generally. These two branches have undoubtedly tended to discourage collectors, but we may point out that one is no more bound to collect all the unphilatelic varieties of knife, size, and paper of the U.S. Envelopes than he is to take every type variety of the adhesives of New South Wales or every variation of the paper in those of the Transvaal. In our view such differences as "amber" or "Manilla" paper, shape of flap, or design of patte, can, like perforations, be practically disregarded unless they denote separate issues or especial printings. Touching the Registered Envelopes a good deal may be said. They are ugly, cumbersome, of various and inordinate sizes, and the differences, which are frequently simply that of slight variations of the instructions on the reverse side of the cover, are a vanity and vexation of spirit to the soul of the most patient Philatelist! The question raised of recent date as to "what is a postage stamp" in discussing the collectability of Unpaid Letter stamps or Officials applies forcibly to Registered Envelopes. The first British issue was lettered "Registration only," and the subsequent ones all bear the word "Registration," but not postage. The fact is that they do not pay postage; they are simply insurance receipts and, in our opinion, not postage "stamps" at all, as they have, if used alone, no franking power. We think therefore that "they never would be missed," and that a collection of Entires would be equally complete without them. We venture to suggest therefore that by due consideration of these and other difficulties in the way, and the means of their obviation, collectors of Entires might do something to restore them to the position they undoubtedly occupy as integral portions of the postal issues of any country.

The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

By J. N. MARSDEN.



N my last article I omitted to list under the varieties (1), without figure of value, the 5 reis, yellow. Recently several fresh varieties have appeared, not only of Portugal, but of many of the colonies. Among them are the 80 reis without figure of value and the 25 reis imperf. For some time Portuguese collectors have refused to take such rubbish, the consequence being that they are not being offered in Lisbon, but are being sent abroad as great rarities. I have no doubt that the following were really issued without value, in error: The 2½ reis in Lisbon, the 5 reis in Caldas da Rainha, the 15 reis in Lisbon, the 25 reis in Lisbon and Oporto, the 50 reis, dark blue, and the 130 reis in Lisbon; but as most of them have since been offered in comparative abundance, the innocent must suffer with the guilty, and I am reluctantly forced to admit that henceforward all such varieties should not be admitted into collections except as printers' waste. Some time ago a sheet was offered which purported to be an error of colour, namely, the 5 reis in the colour of the 25. There was not the slightest doubt that a sheet of the 25 reis without value had had the 5's applied by hand fraudulently. I have seen, too, the 2½ reis, with figures inverted, applied by hand.

Under issue XXII, 1886, D. Luiz, I said that previous to 1886 no stamp can be found perf. 11½, but the statement now needs correction. Since this was written several values of the issue X, D. Luiz, October, 1870, have been found bearing this perforation. The first one I saw was a 25 reis, and was very much puzzled over it, until I discovered a 5 reis on part of the original envelope; these have been succeeded by discoveries of the 50, 80, and 240 reis, all of which I have seen. There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of this perforation, and one can only surmise that some sheets were given out for perforation owing to stress of work at the Mint. The distance between the lines of perforation does not admit of their being manipulated from ordinary stamps, and the perforations cannot be unofficial, as no imperf. sheets were ever issued except in error, these being very rare and confined to the low values. It is also certain that at this date there were no machines of this gauge at the Mint.

They should come in after the thick horizontally ribbed paper set on page 234, Vol. XII.

Thick paper, perf. 11½.

5 reis (var. 1), black.
25 „ (var. 2), rose-carmine.
50 „ (var. 1), yellow-green.
80 „ (var. 1), orange.
240 „ lilac.

The 25 reis is the commonest, and of the others I know of two specimens of each.

In the Government Gazette (*Diario do Governo*) of the 26th August, 1909, a decree dated the 19th August was published to the effect that a new issue bearing the effigy of Don Manuel would be issued on the 1st January, 1910, and before these lines are in print the stamps will doubtless be in collectors' hands. The following is the list :—

ISSUE XXXV. DON MANUEL, 1ST JANUARY, 1910.

Perf.?		Paper?		
2½	reis, violet.	80	reis,	dark violet.
5	„ black.	100	„	bistre on green.
10	„ green.	200	„	green on rose.
15	„ reddish grey.	300	„	black on blue.
20	„ red.	500	„	head dark brown, frame sepia.
25	„ dark brown.	1000	„	head black, frame blue.
50	„ blue.			
75	„ bistre.			

The present issue are available for postage until the 30th June, 1910.

The current 2½ and 25 reis are being issued in sheets of twenty-eight, presumably in order to restrict the production in anticipation of the new issue.

There are other adhesive stamps of Portugal which, to make this series of articles complete, should be noticed.

THE GENEVA CROSS SOCIETY.

The Official Gazette of the 17th August, 1889, published a decree authorizing the above Society in Portugal to use for its official correspondence a special stamp, which, being well known, needs no further description. It, as well as all the other private stamps, bears no value, and serves to frank letters, circulars, pamphlets, etc., irrespective of weight.

At first it was printed in carmine-red and black on thickish paper, perforated 12½, in sheets of twenty-eight stamps. At the beginning of 1909 a fresh printing was used where the paper is thinner, the colour vermilion-red and black, and the perforation 11½.

THE CIVIL RIFLE CLUB.

A decree of the 16th July, 1894, authorized this Club to use its own stamps for official correspondence, but the first stamp was not used till 1899. For no other apparent reason than as making varieties for stamp collectors—for the stamps are on sale whenever they have been superseded by a new issue—the colours are changed for use on the 1st of July in each year. They are in sheets of thirty. The following are the varieties :—

1899.	Centre red,	frame green,	ordinary paper, perf. 11½.
1900.	Centre green,	frame brown	„ „
1901.	Centre orange,	frame blue	„ „
1902.	Centre pale yellow,	frame red	„ „
1903.	Centre orange,	frame green	„ „
1904.	Centre red,	frame grey-brown	„ „
1905.	Centre blue,	frame chocolate	„ „

1905. Centre blue, frame chocolate, chalk surfaced paper, perf. 11½.
1906. Centre buff, frame ultramarine, ordinary paper, perf. 11½.
1907. Centre yellow, frame brown, chalk surfaced paper, perf. 11½.
1908. Centre blue, frame red, chalk surfaced paper, perf. 11½.
1909. Centre pale green, frame dark blue, chalk surfaced paper, perf. 11½.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The decree authorizing the use of the stamps is dated the 1st July, 1903. The design was designed by or under the direction of a former President of the Society, Senhor Luciano Cordeiro, and they are printed by a private company, the "Lithographia A Editora." They are in sheets of forty-two and perf. 11½. The first stamps were in red, blue, and black, with a background of horizontal red lines. On the 6th of March, 1909, the Society began to use a stamp of the same design, but the red lines are substituted by a solid yellow background.

THE SOCIETY FOR ASSISTING CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS.

This Society is under the direct patronage of Queen Dona Amelia, who takes a great interest in all charitable work. Two stamps have been prepared for official use, one for letters and the other for printed matter, but although they can be purchased, I cannot discover that they have ever been employed for postal use, so they come under the same category as our own Hospital stamps.

The Royal Philatelic Society's Collection.

By M. P. CASTLE.



I AM glad to be able to notify that satisfactory progress has been made in this important matter since the publication of the announcements in the last number of the *London Philatelist*. The first meeting of the Collection Committee was held at 4 Southampton Row on January 6, nearly all the members being present, and the general principles on which the collection is to be formed and mounted were discussed. It was decided that as far as possible all the adhesives should be mounted in books with movable leaves, but in all cases a wise discretion was left to the respective sub-committees, as the circumstances attending the growth of each class will necessarily largely vary. For instance, the question of conserving the Entires was left entirely to that sub-committee, and it is probably one requiring a good deal of consideration (the matter is referred to elsewhere in the present number).

The sub-committees were appointed as follows. The Chairman and Secretary being, moreover, ex-officio members of each section, which practically means that in the fortunate event of large acquisitions, each sub-committee would be automatically expanded to five members.

British Colonies.

L. L. R. Hausburg. C. J. Daun.
J. A. Tilleard. Baron Anthony de Worms.

Europe (including Great Britain).

C. F. Dendy Marshall. F. Reichenheim.
D. C. Gray.

America.

H. R. Oldfield. S. Chapman.
T. W. Hall.

The Rest of the World.

R. B. Yardley. Baron Percy de Worms.
F. J. Peplow.

Entires.

L. W. Fulcher. M. P. Castle.
Major E. B. Evans.

The large collection of forgeries, reprints, etc., that has already accumulated will be sorted out and divided among the five sub-committees to be mounted with their respective countries. The somewhat onerous task of classifying these for future subdivision was kindly undertaken by Barons Anthony and Percy de Worms.

I am glad to be able to announce the following additions to the collection since the last notification thereof in the *London Philatelist*:—

Presentations to the Committee.

H.R.H. The President.

A collection of Entires numbering from 1350 to 1400 pieces, mostly unused, and including duplicates and triplicates of some of the modern issues.

A fine lot, Mauritius especially, includes the 1s. yellow envelope Entire, unused. Ceylon pence envelopes, etc. etc.

J. A. Tilleard.

An album of Entires, used and unused, from 650 to 700 pieces; all arranged, and a fine lot.

G. B. Bainbridge.

About 450 loose Entires of the world, mostly unused; a very useful lot.

F. H. Melland.

Rhodesia, set up to 10s. Set of Belgian Congo up to 5 francs. All unused.

H. L'Estrange Ewen.

A quantity of Somaliland Service stamps and Sudan Army Official stamps; all unused.

C. E. McNaughtan.

A fine collection of South Australian stamps, used and unused, nearly 300 specimens.

HUMPHREY BENNETT.

A fine parcel of unused Orange River Colony and other stamps, all unused; a very nice lot.

G. L. TOPPAN.

A set of current U.S.A. stamps, unused, mostly in pairs or blocks, perf. and imperf.

C. E. TANNANT.

Set of Chinese Commemorative stamps lately issued, unused.

M. P. CASTLE.

U.S., about	150
Hawaii, Liberia, etc., unused, about	100
South and Central America, about	250
Japan and Oriental countries, unused, about	100
Envelopes and post cards, about	100
	700

The Collection Committee tenders its most grateful acknowledgment to His Royal Highness the President of the Royal Philatelic Society for his splendid and opportune gift. The collection of Entires presented by the Prince of Wales is one of considerable magnitude, as it to a large extent represents the envelopes and post cards of all the British Colonies. There has not been time for an extended examination, but the Committee were enabled to see some of the finer things, such as the Ceylon envelopes and cards, the Entires including some of the extremely rare "Brindisi" surcharges. The Mauritius "one shilling" entire envelope is undoubtedly the gem of the collection, and is one of the rarest "stamps" in the world. I doubt if there are as many copies known as there are of each of the "Post Office." His Royal Highness's gift is simply invaluable, and I firmly hope that such an illustrious example will be followed by the general support of the Fellows and Members of the Royal Society.

The Vice-President the Earl of Crawford, who has already donated a large collection of colonial and other adhesive stamps, and his consistent support of the Committee is assured.

As Hon. Vice-President I am making up two general collections of Europeans and Colonials, which I shall hope to present to the Committee at a later stage. Meanwhile, I have given all the other duplicates I possess.

Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the Hon. Secretary, has given us a fine collection of Entires, being in some countries practically complete, and including many rare post cards, and he has promised to contribute colonial adhesives.

The members of the Council have mostly either made contributions or have promised them.

I venture therefore to ask my brother members to fall into line and to support the Society's Collection. I am sure that in the future if the Royal Society is to do work worthy of its reputation, either in expertizing or in publications, that a *good general reference collection is absolutely necessary*, and I make an earnest appeal to Philatelists of all grades to contribute—however little—in building up such a collection.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1910 becomes due and payable on January 1.

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. E. McNAUGHTAN,
4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

At the meeting of February 3, Mr. T. W. Hall will give a Display of Venezuela and read a short paper on the Early Issues.

Mr. R. B. Yardley's Display of Azores, etc., is postponed until May 5.

On February 17 there will be a display of Entires by Mr. B. W. Warhurst and Members.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I to XVIII 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, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

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

THE SECOND PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON, 1910.

WE are informed that, in addition to the Societies published in the last number of this Journal, the following Societies have informed the Executive Committee of the names of their Delegates:—

Bath Philatelic Society.—Mr. B. D. Pope.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.—Messrs. R. Hollick, G. Johnson, T. W. Peck, and W. Pimm.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.—Mr. Henry Alsop.

City of London Philatelic Society.—Messrs. J. R. Burton, W. B. Edwards, and J. A. Leon.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.—Messrs. P. F. Evans and A. B. Kay.

Herts Philatelic Society.—Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, Chas. J. Phillips, and W. T. Standen.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society.—Dr. T. S. Adair and Mr. Charles Greenwood.

Hull and East Riding Philatelic Association.—Messrs. R. W. Dewing, A. R. Hebblethwaite, and H. Immencamp.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.—Messrs. J. C. Rix and E. G. Stone-Wigg.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.—Messrs. I. J. Bernstein, J. J. Darlow, and J. S. Higgins, jun.

The Executive Committee hopes that the other Philatelic Societies of Great Britain and Ireland will soon appoint their Delegates, and inform the Hon. Secretary of the Congress (Mr. H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans, Herts) of their names and addresses.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

"*THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.*"

THE demise of this old-established journal was deeply regretted by all of its contemporaries, but it has now been resuscitated by Mr. C. H. Mekeel—that is to say that the name has been revived, though whether the contents will be in line with the character of the *first* "Philatelic Journal of America" remains to be seen. The first number is a very full one, and contains a variety of articles, mostly on American philatelic matters, including portraits of the Editor and the several landed properties of the Mekeel family. The several articles are, however, bright and interesting, and we wish all success to our new contemporary.

THE SEYBOLD COLLECTION.

WE learn from the American philatelic journals that this collection has now been disposed of unbroken. The *Syracuse Herald* of December 13 gives the following particulars of the sale, and we were glad to learn that this peculiarly interesting collection, which consisted entirely (we believe) of stamps used upon letters, will not be dispersed.

"The famous collection of postage stamps owned by John F. Seybold of this city, who died in August last, has been sold, the purchaser being John T. Coit, a prominent banker of New York city. The sale was a cash transaction and the purchase price was $26,000. Mr. Coit has for many years taken a strong interest in Philately, and he has been the owner of more than one fine collection in the past. The sale of the Seybold Collection will be regarded as an event of interest in the philatelic world. Since Mr. Seybold's death, Mr. Howe has received a large number of inquiries concerning its disposition, and several prominent dealers in the large cities have gone over it with a view to purchase. Not only from various sections of the United States, but from England, Germany, and Switzerland, letters have come from dealers and wealthy collectors asking for the conditions and terms of sale. It was Mr. Howe's intention to offer the collection at auction, through one of the large stamp-auction agencies, if he could not dispose of it advantageously in a single transaction ; but the private sale now effected, with satisfaction to both parties, makes that alternative unnecessary."

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT BUENOS AYRES.

We have received from the *Sociedad Filatélica Argentina* the programme of a Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Buenos Ayres in September of this year, under the hon. presidency of the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Marco Avellaneda, and Dr. Posse, the Postmaster-General. I note with pleasure that Dr. Jose Marco del Pont, the well-known collector so long resident in Paris, and an esteemed friend of mine in former days, is the President—and no better could be found, as Dr. Marco del Pont is at once an extremely able Philatelist and a charming personality.

Exhibitors are requested to communicate direct with the Argentine Philatelic Society not later than July 31 as to their probable exhibits. We hope to hear that some of the fine South American stamps in this country will be sent, and we tender our best wishes for the complete success of the Exhibition. The principal classes are as follows, there being others for postal marks prior to the use of postage stamps, entires, fiscals, private post cards (!), materials relating to the manufacture of stamps, and philatelic publications.

Class I.

General Collections of Postage Stamps.

Div. 1. Unused and used stamps.
Div. 2. Unused stamps.
Awards. 1 Grand Prize, 2 Gold, 4 Silver, and 4 Bronze Medals.

Class II.

General Collections of the Stamps of the Argentine Republic.

Awards. 1 Grand Prize, 2 Gold and 3 Silver Medals.

Class III.

Collections of Buenos Ayres Stamps.

Awards. 1 Gold and 2 Silver Medals.

Class IV.

Div. 1. General collections of America.
Div. 2. Collections of various American countries (in a group).
Div. 3. Collections of any one country of America.
Awards. 6 Gold, 6 Silver, and 4 Bronze Medals.

Class V.

Div. 1. General collections of Europe.
Div. 2. Collections of various European countries (in a group).
Div. 3. Collection of any one country of Europe.
Awards. 6 Gold, 6 Silver, and 4 Bronze Medals.

Class VI.

Div. 1. Collections of one or more continents, except America and Europe.
Div. 2. Collections of several countries from any continent except America and Europe.
Div. 3. Collections of any one country except those in America and Europe.
Awards. 6 Gold, 6 Silver, and 4 Bronze Medals.

Class VII.

Collections of Single Rare Stamps.

Awards. 1 Gold, 1 Silver, and 1 Bronze Medal.

THE RELATIVE CONDITION OF USED STAMPS.

WE have on previous occasions drawn attention to the increasing importance of the due consideration of the condition of used stamps, which are equally worthy of differentiation with those in unused condition. In the latter cases the variation of appraisement is marvellous: a specimen not fine will not be accounted worth half catalogue, while we have known instances where twice and thrice full catalogue has been paid, and in the case of unsevered specimens fully double again! As regards the old issues, the number of specimens of and collectors for unused stamps cannot be a tenth in numbers as against used copies. It may possibly not be even a hundredth; indeed, on the Continent as regards European stamps this is a likely ratio. Yet we note that in the vast majority of cases in catalogues, stock books, or collectors' exchange sheets that the enormous importance of the relative condition of used specimens is either ignored or very inadequately appraised. We are convinced that this is a feature calling for the attention alike of dealers and collectors, and we are glad to note some portents of a coming change. The book on United States stamps of Mr. Power—elsewhere described—now prices all the issues of the stamps of that country in "fine used" and "ordinary" condition, and this marks an important departure on behalf of the great firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited. With regard to the stamps of Great Britain, although not so divided in their Catalogue, they are fully differentiated in their stock books. Messrs. Bright and Co.'s Catalogue, as is well known, does mark the two qualities of used in their list of the stamps of this country. "Yokel," in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of December 11 in describing the British stamps goes fully into the question of condition, and realizing, as must every experienced collector, the extreme difficulty of procuring really fine copies of surface-printed issues of our own stamps, writes as follows:—

"Now, every collector of these stamps is no doubt often puzzled as to the prices he shall pay for fine copies of them; I will therefore venture to give my opinion as to the relative value of surface-printed stamps in superb, fine, and ordinary condition. A great discrepancy will be noticed between my prices and those given in the S.G. Catalogue in some cases. Some stamps are much easier to find in superb condition than others, and while there are many stamps that can be bought in perfect condition at catalogue prices, two, and sometimes three, times catalogue rates must be paid for really superb copies of some of the commoner varieties. A really superb stamp should be perfect, with the cancellation not too heavy and clear of the face. Fine copies should be perfect, with cancellation not extremely heavy. Ordinary copies are as a rule off centre or very heavily cancelled."

All of which is practical and applies to every careful collection of old issues in almost every country.

The point that we have previously alluded to, viz. the necessary present great

and future greater proportion of used collectors to unused, is also mentioned in an article in *L'Amateur de Timbres-Poste* of October–November last The writer, avowedly a strong adherent of the postmarked specimens, advocates, with considerable justice, the establishment at philatelic exhibitions of separate classes for used and unused. This is an excellent suggestion as far as it can be carried out, but if all the sections of exhibits were to be thus doubled it would hardly be practicable. Still we think that every encouragement should be given to the multitude who are perforce restricted to used specimens. An exhibition that did not, however, contain fine displays of unused stamps would fail to attract, and the two classes must, where possible, go side by side. Our Gallic friend goes, however, a little too far in his crusade when he exemplifies St. Vincent and says a complete used collection of this country would be on a par with an unused one. The essence of all collecting is the pleasure of and difficulty in acquiring things that are rare, and in the case of St. Vincent there are a few stamps, e.g. the first 6d., yellow-green, the 1d., compound perforation, or the 1s., dull rose (1874), and one or two others, that collectively represent almost as big a task to get fine unused as to make a used collection of all the varieties of the country. St. Vincent is only a small colony; but consider the stamps of Belgium, Great Britain, or France, where there are scores of stamps happily of small value used but of exceeding rarity and price unused. Our contemporary, moreover, alludes to "the Crœsus" of unused collecting as if he had only to open his purse for all these rarities to become accomplished facts. This is, however, a delusion and a snare, as whereas there are many countries where money can rapidly complete a used collection, the same stamps unused can only be found with the greatest patience, knowledge, and hunting power; nor, indeed, in some instances could any "Crœsus" obtain absolute completeness during his whole lifetime.

"Coming back to our muttons," however, we cordially support the collection and proportionate appraisement of fine used stamps, and we commend to philatelic societies the idea of instituting competitive displays as to condition among their members at the evening meetings.

THE BERNE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have received the programme of the Exhibition which will be held in the Casino at Berne from September 3rd to 12th next. The programme gives illustrations of that picturesque city and of the Casino, it being evident that the latter is a large and handsome building, with an exhibiting area fully commensurate with all requirements. The patron is Mr. H. Jäggli-Weber, of the United Swiss Philatelic Societies, and the following gentlemen are Hon. Presidents: Messrs. E. Ruffy, *Oberst* E. Frey, A. Stäger, A. Kocher, and C. Delessert.

The Jury is thus constituted: Messrs. E. D. Bacon, South Croydon; Dr. E. Diena, Rome; Hilmer Djurling, Stockholm; Franz Hasler, St. Gallen; Kaiserl. Rat Hans Kropf, Prague; Maurice Langlois, Paris; *Landgerichtspräsident* Lindenberg, Berlin; H. P. Manus, Amsterdam; and A. de Reuterskiöld, Lausanne.

The Jury will take specially into consideration the following points: (*a*) The condition of the specimens; (*b*) Their arrangement and scientific classification. Philatelic study and research will also be liberally taken into account.

The Committee of Honour is composed of leading Philatelic Societies all over the world, and collectors (including many well-known names in this country) of acknowledged standing and influence.

Exhibitors are requested to forward to the Secretary as early as possible, and at latest before June 1, 1910, the accompanying application form, duly filled in and signed, and *accompanied by a full description for the Catalogue.* The Swiss Customs authorize the entry, exempt from duty, of all articles addressed to the Exhibition from foreign countries and will issue permits for the same.

Medals will be awarded to the exhibitors in each class. The Jury will have the power to award in the same section, if they think fit, more than one gold, vermeil, silver, or bronze medal with a diploma, or diplomas only. No exhibitor shall receive more than one medal in the same section, or more than two medals in the same class.

All exhibits from Switzerland should also be sent prepaid to arrive in Berne from August 28 to 31, addressed to the Secretary of the International Philatelic Exhibition, 39 Neuengasse, Berne, who will immediately acknowledge their receipt.

Stalls for dealers will be established in the corridor of the building during the Exhibition; the price will vary from 100 frs. to 150 frs., according to their position. Each stall will be provided with a small table and two chairs. The stallholders will not be allowed to sell anything not connected with Philately.

The programme, as follows, will be seen to be fairly comprehensive and should evoke keen competition. The grand stamps of Switzerland naturally occupy the place of honour, and will probably be magnificently represented. It is noteworthy that the Jury are asked to give precedence in judging to condition—surely a sign of the times!

PROGRAMME.

Class I.—Switzerland.

Section A.—General collections of Cantonal, Transitional, and Federal issues.

Section B.—Specialized collections of Cantonal and Transitional stamps.

Section C.—Specialized collections of the Federal issues, from 1850 to the present day.

Section D.—Collections of Postmarks on stamps and letters.

Section E.—Collections of Entires.

Section F.—Collections of official Proofs and Essays.

Section G. — Collections of Fiscal stamps. The best Swiss collection will obtain a "Grand Prix."

Class II.—Championship.

Collections of the stamps of any country which have already been awarded a Gold Medal at an international philatelic exhibition. One Prize: Grand Prix or Gold Medal.

Class III.—Europe.

Section A.—Collections of the stamps of Germany with States and Levant, France with Levant, Great Britain with Levant, Italy with States and Levant.

Section B.—Collections of the stamps of Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Finland, Greece, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Holland, Austria-Hungary with Levant, Portugal, Roumania with Levant, Russia with

Levant and Poland, Scandinavia (Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland), Spain, Turkey.

Section C.—Collections of the stamps of one European Country, which is not classed alone in Sections A or B. Examples: Oldenburg, Wurtemberg, Sicily, Modena, Sweden, Crete, Monaco, etc.

Class IV.—Colonies.

Section A.—General collections of the stamps of the German, French, Dutch, Spanish, or Portuguese colonies.

Section B.—Collections of the stamps of one of the English colonies in Asia or Africa, the Philippines or Portuguese Indies.

Section C.—Collections of the stamps of one of the English colonies in America or the West Indies.

Section D.—Collections of the stamps of one English colony in Australia and New Zealand.

Section E.—Collections of the stamps of one colony of Class A, or of Cyprus, Gibraltar, Heligoland, Ionian Islands, Malta, Danish West Indies, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland.

Class V.—Foreign Countries.

Section A.—Collections of the stamps of an Asiatic or African State—not a European colony. Examples: China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Abyssinia, Congo, Liberia, etc.

Section B.—Collections of the stamps of the United States of America, the Confederate States, Colombia, Brazil, Argentine, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Uruguay, or Hawaii.

Section C.—Collections of the stamps of Chili, Peru, Samoa, Tonga, etc., viz. any other state in America or Australia—not a European colony—and not classed in Section B.

Class VI.—Rarities of any Country.

(*Postage stamps, Entires.*)

Section A.—25 to 30 rarities exhibited by a collector.

Section B.—25 to 30 rarities exhibited by a dealer.

Class VII.—General Collections.

Section A.—General collections of postage stamps containing at least 20,000 specimens.

Section B.—General collections of postage stamps containing at least 10,000 specimens.

Section C.—General collections of postage stamps containing less than 10,000 specimens.

Section D.—General collections of the postage stamps of Europe.

Section E.—General collections of postage stamps, containing at least 4000 specimens exhibited by collectors under 18 years of age.

Class VIII.—Entires.

Section A.—General collections of entires of all countries.

Section B.—Collections of entires of one country or a group of countries—with the exception of Switzerland.

Class IX.—Proofs.

Collections of official proofs and essays of one country or a group of countries—with the exception of Switzerland.

Class X.—Postmarks.

Collections of the postmarks of one country or a group of countries—with the exception of Switzerland.

Class XI.—Forgeries, Curiosities, etc.

Collections of philatelic or postal curiosities, forgeries (with study), or of any objects of postal or philatelic interest, not to be found in the previous classes.

Class XII.—Literature and Philatelic Accessories.

Section A.—Philatelic works and handbooks published since 1905 exhibited by the author, catalogues and journals published in 1909–10.

Section B.—Printed albums.

Section C.—Blank albums and philatelic accessories.

The Committee will furnish the Judges with two Grand Prix, one for the finest collection of Switzerland, the other for the finest collection of any other country, also Gold, Silver-gilt, Silver, and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas.

Reviews.

THE AVERY COLLECTION.*



IKE Alexander the Great sighing for more worlds to conquer, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, having justly achieved a vast renown in the financial world of stamp collecting, now descends upon the more peaceful folk who are occupied in literary Philately and launches his first venture as an author. Needless to say that the good taste and neatness that are associated with Mr. Peckitt's system of business are equally to be noted in his literary efforts, or to assure our readers that he has evolved a most interesting and entertaining little book. An excellent portrait of the late Sir William Avery is reproduced, with most of the rarities of his collection, inclusive of entire sheets, etc., excellently depicted, and a chapter is devoted to the philatelic life of the maker of the collection. The list of the many rarities therein, as carefully described by the author, denotes how important was this collection, and indicates clearly that, despite the "record price" paid, it cannot fail to have been a profitable transaction for its purchaser. We are sincerely glad to welcome Mr. W. H. Peckitt in the field of philatelic literature, and we trust that the success of his initial efforts may induce him to undertake further labours therein—shall we say—such as a Catalogue-Handbook of the issues of Great Britain and Colonies.

MESSRS. BRIGHT'S CATALOGUE OF ENTIRES.†

On behalf of a most interesting and undeservedly neglected class of postage-stamp collecting we give a hearty welcome to this Catalogue of Entires. Although there is still a devoted band of adherents, we much doubt if there can be sufficient support, in this country, to make the issue of a Catalogue of Envelopes and Post Cards a remunerative business venture. The more credit, therefore, to Messrs. Bright and Son for stepping into the breach created by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in giving up this section of Philately. The work under notice (eighth edition) has been carefully revised and brought up to date, so that quite recent issues will be found duly described. The illustrations, of which there are a great number—possibly a couple of thousand—are a material factor in enabling one to pick out the several varieties and the Catalogue by its legible type and simple classification renders it of the greatest service to the collector. We are not without hope that, in view of the attention now being drawn to Entires, to which we elsewhere refer, there may be a revival in this class of collecting—formerly so popular and deservedly so. It goes without saying that either in making a complete specialized collection, or in writing up the postal issues of a country, envelopes and post cards cannot be ignored.

* *The Avery Collection of the Postage Stamps of the World*, by W. H. Peckitt. 47 Strand, W.C.

† Bright and Son's *A.B.C. Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps*. Part II: Post Cards, Envelopes, etc. 164 Strand, W.C.

UNITED STATES STAMPS.*

Mr. Power, who is associated as manager with the New York branch of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., in forwarding the volume under notice, writes:—

"We are now placing on sale this new book on U.S. stamps, which is the very latest work on the subject. Cancellations, shades, fakes, values, etc., are all very carefully given, and the stamps have been treated on an entirely new basis, which makes all the varieties less difficult to locate."

We can confirm Mr. Power's announcement, as this work—without pretending to give much new information and duly acknowledging the important books that have already appeared upon the United States stamps—gives a practical, up-to-date, running commentary on every issue that should be of considerable value to the collector. The various and ingenious fakes of reperforating and gumming proofs, of erasing the word "specimen" and cleaning pen-struck copies are all described, while a useful note as to condition is sounded by the fact that the stamps are catalogued by the publishers in two grades, i.e. "Finely used" and "Ordinary," a proceeding that must ultimately apply to all stamps of high grade. Apropos of prices, we find the 1869 with reversed centre 15 and 24 c. priced $150 each, which is considerably higher than the quotation in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. The various methods of perforating the U.S. stamps sold in the new patent stamp-vending and mailing machines are all described and illustrated, and we may congratulate Mr. E. B. Power upon having evolved a book that, while it will be of undoubted practical value in the hands of the collector, is calculated to forward the financial interests of the firm that he so ably represents in the United States.

THE STAMPS AND POSTMARKS OF URUGUAY.†

This is a translation into English of the work of Mr. Sigismond Jean, which was referred to on page 296 of the *London Philatelist* for last year. The translators have ably carried out their task, with the result that Mr. Jean's studies—which we are, however, informed do not represent the last word on the question of the Uruguayan issues—are made plain to all readers. This volume forms No. 2 of the S.C.F. Philatelic Handbooks.

THE CONNOISSEUR POCKET ALBUM.

Messrs. Pemberton and Co., of 68 High Holborn, London, have sent us a specimen of above, which is in effect a small book with quadrillé-lined paper, capable of going into a side-pocket, with the novelty that being made with a spring back the leaves are removable. It is obvious that for mounting stamps temporarily as duplicates, or for the purposes of a philatelic meeting, this system is advantageous, and the Pocket Album should readily find purchasers, as it is at once cheap and practicable.

* *The General Issues of the United States Stamps*, by Eustace B. Power. Stanley Gibbons, Incorporated, 198 Broadway, New York.

† *The Stamps and Postmarks of Uruguay*, by Sigismond Jean. 63-64 Chancery Lane, 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 Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

India.—*Indore.—Gibbons Weekly* have received the ½ anna stamp, Type 5, without the Service overprint.

Adhesive.

½ anna, lake; perf. 13½, 14.

Levant (*British Post Offices*).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 4d. brown and green stamp overprinted "1 piastre 30 paras" was withdrawn from circulation after being on sale for a very short time, and the unsold stock returned to London, to be replaced by a new orange stamp of which these friends supplied a specimen.

From the same source we hear that all the series overprinted "Levant" only, with the exception of the ½d., 1d., and 2d., have also been withdrawn from circulation and returned to the G.P.O., London, presumably to be destroyed.

Adhesive.

1 piastre 30 paras, in black, in two lines, on 4d. orange, Great Britain stamp; ordinary.

It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 2d. green and red stamp overprinted "Levant" has been found on *chalky* paper.

New Zealand.—The handsome set of King's Head stamps is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The inscription at top reads "Dominion of New Zealand," with Postage and Revenue at sides and value in words at the bottom. The ½d. to 6d. values have also the numerals of value on each side above the King's Head, and in the 8d. and 1s. denominations the figures are placed each side at the bottom.

The 1d. value retains the familiar "Universal Penny Postage" design, but the inscription now reads "Dominion of New Zealand."

The ½d. stamp has been printed by a different process from the other King's Heads, and shows a general variation in the portrait of the King.

For the 2½d., 9d., 2s., and 5s. stamps the present pictorial types will be retained.

Adhesives.

1d., rose, "Universal Postage" design, with altered inscription; Wmk., N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 15.
½d., yellow-green, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 15.
2d., mauve, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 14½.
3d., chestnut, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 14½.
4d., orange, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 14½.
5d., sepia, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 14.
6d., carmine, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 14.
8d., indigo-blue, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 14½.
1s., vermilion, King's Head; N.Z. and Star; perf. 14 × 14.

St. Vincent.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1d., 3d., and 6d. values of the redrawn Arms type, each having a dot under the "d" of value.

Adhesives.

1d., carmine, redrawn Arms type.
3d., purple on yellow.
6d., purple.

All with dot under "d" of value. All multiple, ordinary.

Sierra Leone.—A new shade of the 1d. value is announced in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

1d., rose-red, paler shade, multiple; ordinary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the 8d. value thick "Postage", wmk. Crown and SA, perf. 11½ × 12, but the value in a much deeper shade of blue than the remainder of the stamp. Also the 1s. value in very deep brown.

Adhesives.

8d., blue, Crown and SA, perf. 11½ × 12.
1s., deep brown, Crown and SA, perf. 11½ × 12.

TRINIDAD.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of three new stamps for this colony, describing them as follows: "The ½d. and 2½d. have the figures of value in all four corners, but the 1d. only in the lower corners. The latter is not changed in the upper part, and the shape of the frame containing the portrait of Britannia is the same as in the earlier issues. The tablets containing the figures are printed at the top, and 'Penny' is in colour on a white tablet. The other values show more marked differences—the shape of the frame, the tablets containing the figures, the size of the name of the colony, etc., all being different, while the value in words appear in white on coloured tablets. On the 2½d. the word 'Pence' is repeated twice. The six-pointed star is worked into all values."

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2½d., ultramarine.

Gibbons Weekly chronicles the following:

Official.

1d., rose-red; overprinted "Official" in black; ordinary.

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—On page 179, Vol. XVIII, we have chronicled a number of unknown perforations of the unpaid stamps of Bosnia. Mr. Albert Scheindling kindly sends us a mint unused pair of each of the following varieties not yet chronicled.

Perforated 10½, 2 heller, black, red, and yellow.
3 heller, black, red, and yellow.
Perforated 9, 3 heller, black, red, and yellow.
Perforated 12½, 13 × 10½, 3 heller, black, red, and yellow.
20 heller, black, red, and yellow.
Perforated 12½, 13 × 9¼, 1 heller, black, red, and yellow.
2 heller, black, red, and yellow.

Mr. Scheindling also tells us that the perforations chronicled in No. 211 as well as this number are only the main varieties, as there exist many other varieties, such as 9 × 10½, 9 × 12½, 10½ × 12½, 9 × 12½, but it would go too far to enumerate them all.

LEVANT.—*Russian Post Offices.*—Mr. Albert Scheindling sends us two further sets, one of which is surcharged "Kerassŭnde" and the second "Trebizonde." Curious enough, on the copies of the 3½ and 7 rbl. "Trebizonde" received by Mr. Scheindling the surcharge reads "Trebisonde"—"s" instead of "z"—and as they came from different positions of the sheet, it is to be supposed that the whole of the sheet bears this erroneous surcharge. In his next letter Mr. Scheindling promises us to write us further on this matter, as he will then be able to inspect entire sheets of these values.

Surcharged "Kerassŭnde."

5 para on 1 cop., orange.
10 ,, 2 ,, green.
20 ,, 4 ,, carmine.
1 piastre on 10 cop., blue.
5 ,, 50 ,, lilac and green.
7 ,, 70 ,, brown and orange.
10 ,, 1 rbl., deep brown and orange.
35 ,, 3½ ,, green and brown-violet.
70 ,, 7 ,, myrtle-green and pink.

Surcharged "Trebizonde."

5 para on 1 cop., orange.
10 ,, 2 ,, green.
20 ,, 4 ,, carmine.
1 piastre on 10 cop., blue.
5 ,, 50 ,, lilac and green.
7 ,, 70 ,, brown and orange.
10 ,, 1 rbl., deep brown and orange.
35 ,, 3½ ,, green and brown-violet.*
70 ,, 7 ,, myrtle-green and pink.*

* Error of surcharge, Trebisonde instead of Trebizonde.

PORTUGAL.—The new set of stamps bearing a portrait of King Manuel has been issued, and a set comes to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

The colours given on page 247, Vol. XVIII, are hardly correct, and we substitute the following:—

Adhesives.

2½ r., violet.
5 r., black.
10 r., grey-green.
15 r., pale brown.
20 r., carmine.
25 r., chocolate-brown.
50 r., blue.
75 r., brown.
80 r., grey.
100 r., brown on green.
200 r., olive-green on flesh.
300 r., black on azure.
500 r., olive-green and dull purple.
1000 r., indigo and black.

TURKEY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 10, 25, and 50 piastre

stamps of the new set, and *Gibbons Weekly* chronicles a 1 p., Postage Due stamp.

Adhesives.

10 piastres, red.
25 ,, green.
50 ,, brown.

Postage Due.

1 p., brownish-black on carmine.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—To the "War of Independence" set chronicled on page 289, Vol. XVIII, the *Metropolitan Philatelist* adds a 2 c. value.

Adhesive.

2 centavos, green and black.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Popayan.*—*Mekeel's Weekly* thus describes a provisional stamp lately discovered :—

"The stamp is type set, with parallel rule border, and the following inscriptions : 'Popayan — Franca 10 ctvs. — No hai Estampillas — El Admor'. Below the name of the postmaster is signed, and, it is claimed, was issued in 1878."

HONDURAS.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* informs us that a second lithograph of the one cent stamp of 1907 has been made, and that the printing is a great improvement on the one lately issued.

Adhesive.

1 centavo, deep green, second litho ; type of 1907.

UNITED STATES.—Another value, the 10 c., on the bluish experimental paper, is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

10 c., lemon-yellow, on bluish rag paper ; perf. 12.

URUGUAY.—The 5 centesimos, Type 78 of Gibbons, is now coming in a blue-green shade, and a specimen is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

5 c., blue-green, Type 78 of Gibbons.

VENEZUELA.—*Gibbons Weekly* has received the new 15 c. stamp for foreign postage.

Adhesive.

15 c., violet ; Type 53 ; perf. 12.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—The 10 c., in cobalt instead of of bright blue is reported in the *P.J.G.B.*

Adhesive.

10 c., cobalt.

ITALIAN (*Foreign Post Offices*).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the following were issued at Rome 31.12.09 or earlier :—

Tripoli di Barberia (*a*) TRIPOLI DI BARBERIA (*b*)

Adhesives of Italy, overprinted approximately as above.

(i.) Surcharge *a*.

1 c., brown.
2 c., brown-red.
5 c., green.
10 c., rose.
15 c., black (new).
25 c., blue.
40 c., brown.
50 c., lilac.

(ii.) Surcharge *b*.

1 lira, brown and green.
5 lire, blue and rose.

Express.

25 c., rose.
30 c., blue and red.

All have black surcharge except the 15 c., which has a violet surcharge.

PERSIA.—A new set is described (from "specimen" copies) by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on continental authority.

Adhesives. New Designs.

1 chahi, orange and red.
2 ,, violet ,,
3 ,, green ,,
6 ,, carmine ,,
9 ,, grey ,,
10 ,, violet ,,
13 ,, blue ,,
26 ,, green ,,
1 kran, violet and brown, silver border.
2 ,, green ,, ,,
3 ,, grey ,, ,,
4 ,, blue ,, ,,
5 ,, red ,, gold border.
10 ,, orange ,, ,,
20 ,, olive ,, ,,
30 ,, carmine ,, ,,

Spanish Post Offices in Morocco.—The 2 c. value in the new type of Spain with the usual overprint for use here, has been received by *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

2 c., black-brown, with usual overprint in red.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1909-10.

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. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. T. Wickham Jones.
C. N. Biggs. T. Maycock.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. Hall. F. Reichenheim.
L. L. R. Hausburg. R. B. Yardley.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, December 2, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, B. Pinner, C. F. Dendy Marshall, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, Baron A. de Worms, Harvey R. G. Clarke, C. Stuart Dudley, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on November 18, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

A letter of November 20, 1909, was read from the International Secretary of the American Philatelic Society, intimating that this Society had been elected a corresponding member of the American Society at a meeting of the Board of Vice-Presidents held on November 16, 1909.

A letter dated November 11, 1909, was read from Mr. John H. Clapp resigning his membership of the Society.

The members present then proceeded to consider the election of the undermentioned gentlemen, all of whom after ballot were declared duly elected Members and Fellows of the Society.

Baron Erik Gustaf Evert Leijonhufvud, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Capt. Arthur Sydney Bates (as from January 1, 1910), proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Walter M. H. Artman, proposed by Mr. H. J. Crocker, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The Vice-President produced for the inspection of the members three specimens of hand-painted designs for a 2d. stamp prepared in 1874, and intended for use in connection with an international post. A reference to these designs will be found in *The London Philatelist*, Vol. VIII.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Sir James Clarke and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg were unfortunately prevented by illness from attending the meeting, but that they had sent stamps for the inspection of members.

A display was then given by the members present of a limited number of interesting stamps with explanatory notes.

His Royal Highness the President sent an entire sheet of the 2d. stamp of New Zealand as issued in 1872, Plate 2, first type, showing numerous retouches. This valuable and interesting sheet was inspected with very considerable interest.

The Rt. Hon. the Vice-President submitted a selection of various stamps on original covers, including the 1d., black, postmarked 1846; two copies of the V.R., one unused and the other on original cover; a specimen of the essay prepared by Charles Whiting and issued in October, 1840; the 1d., red, perf. 16, by Archer, postmarked October, 1850; the inverted "L" 1d. Government Parcels stamp, both used and unused (nine specimens only of this stamp were issued); the 1 lira on white of Modena. Several stamps of this value, including the error with the dot after the word "lira" instead of after the figure "1." Only twenty-six sheets of this value were issued in seven years, and only one specimen is to be found in each sheet. A strip of five of the Naples stamp, including the 50 gr., 20 gr., and the 5 gr., the 20 gr. being a forgery. Several specimens of the 1 gr., Plate 1, Sicily, showing the stamp in its original state with the two retouches and in its final condition, the latter bearing date January, 1860. A *tête-bêche* pair of the ½ baj. of the Papal States. Some copies of the 3 lire Tuscany, provisional issue of January 1, 1840. Two Postmaster stamps of U.S.A., 1846, issued at Baltimore and Millbury.

The Hon. Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, showed a selection of the Laureated stamps of New South Wales 1851-4, comprising twelve varieties of 1d., 2d., 3d, and 6d. values, including all the well-known errors.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg sent some stamps of New South Wales, comprising an embossed envelope issued in 1847 containing an invitation to a ball given by the Governor in honour of Her late Majesty's birthday; a mint pair of 3d. Sydney Views on laid paper, and a mint block of six of the 2d. with stars in corners showing the whole of the margin of the sheet. He also sent a die proof for the Queensland issue of the high-value series of

1882; coloured sketches for the first 6d. and other stamps of Tasmania. The set of nine values of Trinidad, each surcharged 9d., issued on the occasion of His Royal Highness the President's visit to the island on February 23, 1891. This set was purchased by Mr. Hausburg at the auction sale held in aid of the Philatelic War Relief Fund. In addition Mr. Hausburg sent three stamps of the 1d. issue of Victoria and two others.

Sir James Clarke sent a selection of used bisected stamps of the following countries: Montserrat, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, British Guiana, and Cape of Good Hope, rouletted.

Mr. T. W. Hall showed twelve *tête-bêche* pairs of the United States of Colombia, including the 10 cent., yellow, 1859; the 5 cent. of 1860 and 1864; the 1 peso of 1868–70; and other stamps of Antioquia, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Bolivar, and Santander.

Mr. Pinner showed a 10s. stamp of the present issue of Great Britain, the colour of which had entirely disappeared, so much so that a Post Office official had written over it "stamp missing." He also showed a 9d. stamp with the corner printing missing, and three half-stamps of the value of 1d. each of Gibraltar and Natal.

Baron A. de Worms showed pairs and blocks of twelve rare Ceylon stamps, including the 4d., 10d., 1s. 9d., and 2s., imperf.; the 4d., 6d., 8d. (brown), 8d. (yellow-brown), and 9d. with rough perf.; the 5d. and 1s. without watermark; and the 6d., perf. 13, watermark Crown and C C.

Mr. Dendy Marshall showed a selection of postmarks, including a cover dated 1861; a House of Commons envelope dated 1840; an envelope issued in 1907, with King Edward VII's private stamp; a cover dated 1843, which had been through quarantine; an envelope dated 1875, and marked "Saved from the wreck of the *Schiller*"; a Free Trade envelope; a 1d., red, imperf., showing Plate No. 86; a 2d., blue, supposed to be used in 1841, and without the check letters; a 1½d, lilac, stamp of 1860, with error of lettering; and a copy of the *Post Magazine* issued in 1840.

Mr. Harvey Clarke showed some magnificent specimens of Sydney Views and of the other New South Wales stamps, including a *tête-bêche* 1d. Sydney View from the two printings of the stamps; several unused Sydney Views in fine condition of the 1d. and 2d. values; a block of six imperf. 3d., the shade being slightly different from the rarest shade of these stamps; and a block of four of the 1s., imperf., showing the error in the watermark 8.

Mr. D. C. Gray showed a block of sixty stamps of the 1850 issue of Spain, 6 cuartos; a splendid series of the first 5 cent value of Holland, showing the shades, and classified according to the date of use; also a complete sheet of 100 stamps printed in red from the original plate of the 10 cent value of the 1852 issue of Holland.

Mr. Stuart Dudley showed a photograph of a tablet in the parish church in Hornchurch, Essex, erected to the memory of Thomas Witherings, who died in 1655, and who was appointed to manage the first Inland Letter Post of this country in 1635; also an autograph letter of Rowland Hill; unused stamps of the 1d., black, of 1840, with brownish gum and whitish gum; the "disappearing stamp," as described in the *Monthly Journal* of January, 1906; forgeries of the 1d., black, and of the 1s., green, Plate 5; six essays by Whiting for embossed envelopes dated May 21, 1840; and two 3d. Sydney Views on entire envelopes posted in 1852.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher showed the 1d., red-brown, of Great Britain, imperf., with a defective letter in the lower left corner; the 2 c. stamp of U.S.A. with skull and crossbones obliterated; 2 c., carmine, stamp of Peru, showing head of General Bermudy with the horseshoe surcharge, being an uncatalogued variety; and various stamps of Mexico, including the 3 centavos, eagle; the 4 on 2 reis turn of the 1856 issue; various specimens of the 1879 issue; and a block of eight of the 6 c. value of 1868, surcharged "Anatado."

THE fifth meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, December 16, 1909, at 6 p.m.

Members present: L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, D. C. Gray, Franz Reichenheim, B. D. Knox, H. M. Hansen, T. W. Hall, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, J. A. Tilleard, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and the minutes of the meeting held on December 2, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt, dated November 26, 1909, tendering his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

A paper was then read by Mr. H. M. Hansen upon the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by a display of his beautiful collection, including rare and almost unique essays.

Mr. Hansen in his paper gave particulars of the issues from 1850 down to 1866, with the names of the engravers, the dates of the respective issues, and the numbers of the stamps that have been struck off, distinguishing those stamps which were prepared for the separate States, but which in most cases became available for use in either or both.

As the paper will shortly be published in *The London Philatelist*, it is unnecessary to set out the details in these minutes, but the information given was very full and most interesting, and the paper will be of con-

siderable value to those who are already interested or who contemplate collecting the stamps of these States.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hansen was moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

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

DECEMBER 2.—Over 260 lots belonging to members were disposed of at the auction held at the Imperial Hotel.

December 16.—Paper: St. Helena. Dr. T. Groom.

Messrs. R. Hollick, G. Johnson, T. W. Peck, and W. Pimm were elected delegates to the second Philatelic Congress.

Dr. T. Groom then gave his paper on St. Helena, which included all published information and a considerable amount of research work, especially on the postmarks. Carefully copied impressions of these were shown in all known varieties.

January 6, 1910.—Lantern display by J. A. Margoschis. By means of the aphengescope a large number of rarities and interesting varieties were displayed on the screen. They were lent by Messrs. Tilley, Pimm, Stephenson, Collier, and Grindall.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ—*Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

THE second general meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, November 16th, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, C. R. Sutherland, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, W. A. Gunner, E. W. Arnold, J. R. Laing, E. Bounds, L. Sauvée, R. H. Newton, W. H. Eastwood, J. A. Séfi, J. A. Leon, A. J. Warren, W. A. Appleton, P. Ashley, D. Thomson, T. E. Sansom, S. Chapman, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Ivan Chên (Secretary to the Chinese Legation), Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Mr. G. B. Burgin (the popular novelist), Mr. A. Bruce Joy (the celebrated sculptor), and Mr. A. D. Sanderson attended as visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 19th, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

The following were elected as members of the Society: Messrs. R. S. Jacobs, T. E. Sansom, and C. Whitfield King ordinary members, and the ordinary member Mr. S. Chapman life member.

A letter from the American Philatelic Society was read announcing that the Herts Philatelic Society had been elected a corresponding member of the American Philatelic Society, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write and thank the American Philatelic Society for the honour they had conferred upon the Herts Philatelic Society.

A "Presto Blank Album" was presented by Messrs. Paul Kohl, Ltd., of Chemnitz, and was handed over to Mr. Cool for the Forgery Collection.

Publications for the library were presented by the President, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Fred. J. Melville, and W. H. Peckitt.

Stamps and forgeries were presented to the Society's collection by the President and Vice-President respectively.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

On the invitation of the President, the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) then gave a display, accompanied by explanatory comments, of the Postage Stamps of China. The collection, which was practically complete, embraced essays, varieties of type and errors, together with a number of very interesting entires. Mr. Hayman also showed a set of the original designs for the 1894 issue, colour proofs, and a number of photographs of earlier designs which had not been accepted; for these, as well as for much information on the subject, he expressed his indebtedness to Mr. C. Whitfield King.

Between the display of the stamps and that of the entires Mr. Percy Ashley gave a short address on "China," dealing briefly with the extent of its population, the general character of its civilization, and its contributions to the world's commerce, art, and science, and dwelling especially upon the relations between the British and Chinese Empires.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Vice-President and Mr. Percy Ashley was proposed by Mr. A. J. Warren, and seconded by Mr. C. R. Sutherland. Needless to say, it was carried with acclamation, and suitably responded to.

In reply to a few words from the chair thanking the visitors for their presence at the meeting, Mr. Ivan Chên commented in

an eloquent speech on the inventions that came from China and the improvements on them that had been made in England, and he expressed his pleasure in being among the members of the Herts Philatelic Society.

Mr. Henniker Heaton hinted that universal postage might soon become an accomplished fact, and took to himself the credit of being the means of making millionaires of collectors. He also commented on the use some Pacific islands had made of the sale of unnecessary issues in clearing off the debt and erecting government buildings.

A most successful and enjoyable evening terminated at 8.20 p.m.

THE third general meeting of the session 1909-10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, December 21st, 1909, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, A. H. L. Giles, W. T. Standen, C. R. Sutherland, W. G. Cool, P. Ashley, L. Sauvée, A. D. Sanderson, W. A. Gunner, D. Thomson, A. J. Sefi, T. E. Sansom, Baron Anthony de Worms, R. H. Newton, R. B. Yardley, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 16th, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as members of the Society: Life members—Messrs. A. D. Sanderson and W. J. G. Purnell. Ordinary members—Mr. Ivan Chen, J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Capt. G. F. Napier, and Messrs. Guy Semple, W. V. Morten, A. L. Adutt, and C. A. Cole.

As delegates of the Herts Philatelic Society to the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1910, Mr. W. T. Standen was elected as representative of the Herts Philatelic Society Committee; Major E. B. Evans as representing the ordinary members, and also as being the doyen of British Philately; and Messrs. Charles J. Phillips and W. H. Peckitt as representatives of the members of the Society who are dealers.

Donations for the library were received from Messrs. Gebrueder Senf, Bright and Son, Whitfield King and Co., W. T. Wilson, D. Field, Percy C. Bishop, and Chas. Nissen, Rudolf Friedl, and the Junior Philatelic Society.

Mr. L. Sauvée presented some forgeries for the Society's collection.

The Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman), passed round a set of the new New Zealand stamps consisting of the following values:—

½d., green; 1d., red; 2d., lilac; 2½d., blue; 3d., light brown; 4d., orange; 5d., dark brown; 6d., carmine; 1s., salmon.

The die of these stamps has been engraved in England, but the stamps have been printed in the colonies. The ½d. value seems to be surface-printed, the other values to be line-engraved.

The Vice-President further showed a 1d. stamp of the last issue, apparently re-engraved with the word "DOMINION" added at the top of the stamp.

At the conclusion of the formal business, the President called upon Mr. R. B. Yardley for the promised display of his collection of the stamps of Portuguese Indies. As the stamps were being passed round, Mr. Yardley gave some most precise and detailed information of this interesting and but little-known country which was much appreciated by the members present. Naturally, in the hands of such a thorough specialist, the collection is almost as perfect as it is possible to make it; and at the conclusion of the display, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham proposed, and Mr. A. H. L. Giles seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley for the courtesy he had shown and the trouble he had taken in placing his treasures before the Society.

The vote of thanks was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Yardley, and proceedings terminated at 8.20 p.m.

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

"NINE FIELDS," ST. ALBANS,

Sydney Philatelic Club.

THE SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB GOLD MEDAL

IT has been decided by the Committee of the Sydney Philatelic Club to offer the Annual Gold Medal for competition by philatelists who are or become subscribing members to the Club, for the best article on any series or issue of the postal or fiscal stamps of British Oceania, including all or any of the following:—

Commonwealth, including Papua; New Zealand, including dependencies; Fiji; New Hebrides; Solomon Islands; Tonga.

Articles submitted for competition must be original and bear a *nom de plume*, the writer's name and address to be placed in a sealed envelope, and such envelope, with the article, to be forwarded to the Hon. Sec. the Sydney Philatelic Club, Box 1751, G.P.O., Sydney, any time before May 31, 1910. Competitors may send in one or more articles; the length of same is left to their own discretion.

The articles will be adjudicated upon by a board of three, consisting of Mr. Basset Hull, Mr. David Hill of Melbourne, and Mr. F. Hagen. These gentlemen will not compete, and their decision shall be final.

All manuscripts submitted to become the property of the Club.

In addition to the Gold Medal, Mr. T. H. Nicolle will donate a trophy valued at two guineas as second prize, and the President, Mr. A. H. Pettifer, a trophy valued at one guinea as third prize.

C. F. WILLIAMS, *Hon. Sec.*,
Box 1751, G.P.O., Sydney.

Rules of Club, etc., post free on application.

Subscription:—Sydney members, 7s. 6d. per annum. Country and Interstate members, 5s. per annum. Members receive the official organ—*The Australian Philatelist*—free.

THE usual monthly meeting was held at the Sports' Club, Hunter Street, City, on Wednesday evening, November 24, at eight o'clock. There was a record attendance, and in the absence of the President, Mr. A. H. Pettifer, the chair was taken by Mr. Courtenay Smith.

Attention is drawn to the terms of a circular, issued this month, calling attention to the Annual Gold Medal competition of the Club, the closing date of which has been extended to May 31, 1910, thus allowing five months for the preparation of any article to be submitted.

It was announced at this meeting that the usual summer adjournment would take place during the months of December, January, and February next; the Club will not meet again until the fourth Wednesday of March, 1910.

The Exchange Superintendent announced at the meeting that owing to the Christmas holidays he would not issue an exchange book during December; members who intend contributing to the books which will be issued during January and February, 1910, are requested to forward sheets on or before the twenty-fourth of each month.

Ballot for book 191 was then held.

A "sale by tender" also took place.

A great deal of the usual routine business was dispensed with to allow as much time as possible for the examination of Mr. H. L. White's collection of "Sydney Views" and the N.S.W. Laureated and Diadem issues; all present evinced keen interest therein. Owing to the large number of members present it was impossible to take the time one would like to when viewing such a magnificent collection, and space will not permit of a full description being given. Many rare philatelic specimens were seen. The "Sydney Views" were five hundred and seventy in number, thirty-one of which are unused. There are several complete plates of the penny and twopenny values, composed mostly of superb copies.

The Laureates were also very fine, and contained several complete plates, with a number of unused in blocks, strips, and pairs; principal among this series was the threepenny, watermark double-line two.

The Diadem issue were superb, and this branch of the collection contained some magnificent stamps. A rare and unique block of sixteen unused penny scarlet, rouletted, stamps one may never see in a lifetime again; the twopenny (perf.), watermark double-line one, was also seen, the only known copy of this stamp in the world; also the threepenny, imperf., watermark double-line two; then followed a fine unused block of the twopenny blue, and many other rare things, which, judging by the enthusiasm of those present, were greatly admired.

Mr. White, in a letter to the Hon. Secretary, stated that Mr. F. Hagen, of F. Hagen, Ltd., was the father of his collection, and that every credit was due to that gentleman for the admirable arrangement of his stamps. It was his original intention to be present at the meeting, but he was unavoidably unable to be present, and so that members would not be disappointed, the collection was sent down to Sydney by special messenger.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. White for the interesting and instructive time spent in the examination of his magnificent collection was carried by acclamation, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to convey the terms of the resolution to that gentleman.

The next monthly meeting will be held at the Sports Club, Hunter Street, City, on the fourth Wednesday of March, 1910.

C. F. WILLIAMS, *Hon. Sec.*

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), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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

THE FIJI WATERMARKS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The object of this letter is to point out to you a few inaccuracies, or perhaps I had better say varieties of Fiji stamps not mentioned by Mr. Phillips in his book *The Stamps of Fiji.*

After I had carefully read the book, I noticed among my Fiji stamps a twelve cents surcharged "2d." in black, and "V.R." (Gothic) with both stops raised (No. 68 in Gibbons' Catalogue). According to the Handbook, this stamp (No. 29 on sheet) should be watermarked E, but mine was watermarked G, so I put it on one side, although I took it to be genuine.

A few days ago I came in possession of six almost complete sheets of the Two Cents on 1d., and also two sheets Six Cents on 3d. Of the Six Cents on 3d., one sheet was watermarked as margin in the Handbook (see p. 38), but all the others had the watermark inverted, so that Mr. Phillips's method of placing Nos. 21 to 30 in the sheet is not altogether correct, for my sheets show the watermark as follows: No. 21 E, No. 22 G, No. 23 A, No. 24 T and part of S, No. 25 part S and O, No. 26 P, No. 27 I, No. 28 J, No. 29 F, and No. 30 no watermark, the first I of FIJI coming between 28 and 29, and was partly removed by the perforation.

Another sheet had the watermark not only inverted, but also upside-down, and the letters here run thus: No. 21 no watermark, No. 22 F, No. 23 I J, No. 24 I, No. 25 P, No. 26 O, No. 27 S and part T, No. 28 part T and A, No. 29 G, No. 30 E.

Now, if this has happened on the 1d. sheets, it might have been the same with the 6d. sheets, thus making my stamp genuine.

I enclose a sheet of forty-one stamps—Nos. 5 to 10 and 18, 19, and 20 are missing—showing the watermark inverted, for inspection.

Faithfully yours,

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER.

MELBOURNE, *Nov. 15th*, 1909.

[The sheet kindly submitted by our correspondent has the watermark "Fiji Postage" inverted, as stated, and we are obliged for the interesting information.—ED.]

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 29 November, 1909.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, die proof without letters, a sheet of 12	5	5	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., violet,* creased at bottom	2	6	0
Ditto, 1855–7, small garter, 4d.,* rubbed	5	7	6
Ditto, 1882–3, anchor, £1, brown-lilac on bleuté	3	0	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, 1885, 5s., rose, block of 4	14	10	0
Ditto, Mulready, 2d., mint block of 6	4	17	6
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 and 2 sch., mint	2	12	0
India Service, 1867–73, 6 a. 8 p., mint	3	0	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 1d. on 5s., strip of 3	2	4	0
Nevis, litho, 4d., orange-yellow*	3	0	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green*	2	12	0
Antioquia, 1868, 5 c., green, *post-marked*, cut into	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, serrated perfs., 6d., black-brown	2	12	0

Sale of 7 and 8 December, 1909.

Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R.",* part gum	8	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, anchor, £1, brown-lilac on bleuté	2	18	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	2	8	0
Monaco, 1885, 5s., carmine on green, mint	2	6	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross	4	5	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, 1861, ½ gro., pair	5	0	0
Parma, 1859, 5 c. and 40 c.	3	3	0
Ditto, 1853–7, 9 c., black on blue, 2 . . . . . each	4	4	0
Portugal, 1853, 100 r., pair, one thinned	3	0	0
Romagna, 6 Baj., on piece	6	15	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., close at sides	4	15	0
Sicily, 50 gra., lake, 2 . each	3	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales	2	2	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pair, one with small tear	15	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 5 + 5, pair	21	10	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow	40	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 kr., purple	3	3	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf	12	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf.	11	0	0
Mauritius, Large Fillet, 2d., small tear	13	0	0
Sierra Leone, C C, Halfpenny on 1½, lilac, mint	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., carmine,* minute tear	21	0	0
Ditto, 6d., carmine,* slightly marked on face	10	0	0
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 6d., rose-red, pair,* no gum	10	0	0
Grenada, postage on half 1d., orange, pair, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1888, 4d. (upright D) on 2s.	3	5	0
St. Lucia, C C, 4d., indigo, block of 6, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., emerald, block of 4, mint	1	10	0
St. Vincent, 1881, one penny on 6d., yellow-green	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., bright blue, early, on entire	5	5	0
Virgin Islands, 6d., rose, perf. 15*, no gum	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., black on blue, 32 × 25 mm.	18	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, 33 × 26 mm., thinned and repaired	6	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., black on blue, No. 12, full roulettes, small defects	12	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green, on piece	2	17	6
Western Australia, 6d., bronze, gold lustre	3	10	0
Ditto, 6d., sage-green, rouletted	2	5	0

Sale of 13 December, 1909.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 7	2	12	6
Lagos, Single CA, 10s, green and brown, mint	5	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, late medium, close at top	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, ditto	2	4	0
Southern Nigeria, Single CA, £1, purple and green, mint	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Transvaal, 1878–80, 6d., black, sheets of 60 . . £3 and	3	15	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., pair, mint	5	15	0
Collections, 3319, £16, and 376 (New South Wales) . .	12	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 2 and 3 December, 1909.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓rd gro.,* thinned	2	2	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓rd. gro., *used* .	2	14	0
Saxony, 1st issue, 3 pf., torn .	2	2	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, defective .	3	15	0
Russia, Wenden, 1863, 2 k., black and rose*	2	8	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 5 c., pair,* thinned	3	7	6
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ r., without frame to cross, £3 5s. and	4	0	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	2	2	0
Federated Malay States on Perak, $25, green and orange . .	5	2	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, cut into	2	0	0
Ditto Triangulars, 1855–64, 6d., lilac, block of 3 . . .	3	7	6
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	3	0	0
Ditto, 2d., orange-vermilion, thinned	2	2	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple . .	6	2	6
British Guiana, 1862, provisional 1 c., black on rose, border of crossed ovals, no roulettes .	5	5	0
Ditto, 1 c., black on rose, border of grapes, no roulettes . .	9	5	0
Dttto, 4 c., black on blue, pearl in heart border, blind roulette left side	6	5	0
Ditto, another specimen, but with small margins . .	4	15	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., pair, mint	5	0	0
St. Lucia, Star, 4d., blue . .	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean cut perfs., 4d., brown-lilac, pair, mint .	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint . . .	3	0	0
Colombia, 1862, 1 peso, lilac on bluish, *postmarked* . .	2	10	0
Peru, 1858, medio peso, orange-yellow, mint	2	4	0
Fiji, 1875, 2d., in black on 3d., Roman "V.R." . . .	3	12	6
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black on Indian red . .	5	5	0
Collection: 3206	34	0	0

Sale of 16 and 17 December, 1909.

* Unused	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1856, 6d., lilac on blued, pair on piece . .	3	5	0
Bavaria, 1874, 1 mark, imperf., pair, mint	2	12	6
Ceylon, 1883–4, 24 c., purple-brown, mint	3	17	6
North Borneo, 1886, 1 c., orange*	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine .	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red, cut close .	2	5	0
Cape Triangulars, 1853–64, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4 .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-lilac, pair	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	2	0	0
Niger Coast, 5s. in violet on 2d. .	11	0	0
Ditto, 10s. in vermilion on 5d., mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 1894, "½" in blue on half 1d., vermilion . . .	3	6	0
Southern Nigeria, King, Single CA, £1, violet and green, mint	2	12	0
Transvaal, 1879, 3d., mauve on blue, small "T" . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, Queen's Head, 1d. in black on 6d., black, 7 types .	3	5	0
Canada, 7½d., green . . .	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	5	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto, cut close .	4	2	6
Ditto, 1s., ditto, ditto, and thinned	6	5	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion .	2	18	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, creased .	7	10	0
British Guiana, 1882, 4 c., creased	3	0	0
Leeward Islands, 1897, Jubilee issue, set of 8 . . .	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d. in red on half 6d., mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green*	3	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown, block of 9, containing the variety without fraction-bar, mint	9	0	0
Hawaii, 1863, 2 c., black on thin greyish, on piece . . .	3	12	6
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., black-bronze	2	8	0
Collections: 1443, £27 10s.; and 1819	14	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 6 and 7 December, 1909.

French Colonies, New Caledonia, 1866, imperf., 5 c. on 1 fc., mint	2	6	0
Great Britain, 1854, Small Crown, 1½d., blue* . . .	2	6	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown,* creased	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1888, Orbs, ditto,* no gum	6	15	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, 1887, £1, green, mint	7	0	0
Ditto Gov. Parcels, 1891, 1s., green and scarlet, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 1s., ditto, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines	8	15	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1849, 5 c., green on white. The envelope stamp used as adhesive.	2	15	0
Ceylon, clean-cut perfs., 2s., blue	4	10	0
Labuan, 1880, "8" in black inverted on 12 c., mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1883, CA, 8 c., carmine, pair, mint	2	17	6
North Borneo, 1891, 6 c. on 8 c., surcharge inverted, Gibbons' No. 60*	3	7	6
Lagos, King, Single CA, 10s., mint	5	5	0
New Republic, 1887, £1, pair, Gibbons' No. 246, mint	4	5	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., green*	2	4	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. 11½ and rouletted, 9d., grey	2	2	0
Sale of 9 and 10 December, 1909.			
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., dull blue*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair,* one copy creased	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, block of 4,* trace of creasing	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 3,* one defective	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, reconstructed plate of 240, all with red Maltese cross	41	0	0
Ditto, 1847, 1s., pale green,* full gum	2	4	0
Ditto, 1855, 4d., rose on blue, Small Garter,* corner perf. missing	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose on white, Medium Garter*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 6d., plate 6, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 10s., grey-green*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, mint	19	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green*	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blued*	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £5 on white, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1873–80, 8d., lilac-brown, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1883, 2s. 6d., lilac on blued*	2	6	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, 1887, 1s., green and scarlet, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, O.W. Official, 1902, 5d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	2	16	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangulars, 1855, 1d., block of 4 on entire	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., strip of 8 on entire	4	4	0
Cape Woodblocks, 4d., blue, on entire	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, on entire	2	2	0
Cape Triangulars, 1861, 1d., carmine-red, pair	2	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on bluish, early	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, repaired	2	8	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, "Specimen," mint	2	15	0
Samoa, 1st issue, set 1d. to 5s.*	4	0	0
Collections: 800 (Colonials*), £22; Lallier, 3363	17	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 27 and 29 November, 1909.

Barbados, 1870, Large Star, 1s., black, pair, mint	1	17	0
Cape Triangulars, 6d., bright mauve, pair on original, creased	1	1	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf.	3	10	0
Great Britain, I.R. Official, 1s., green*	1	2	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, ¼ sgr.	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, ⅓ sgr.	1	5	0
New Brunswick, half 1s. used as 6d., on piece	2	2	0
British Columbia, 12½, 10 c., mint	1	18	0
Ditto, 14, 10 c., mint	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c.	1	2	0
Ditto, 1875, perf. 15, 8 c., mint	1	0	0
British Honduras, 6d., yellow,* and 1s., grey*	4	0	0
Great Britain, I.R. Official, Queen, 10s., blue	3	0	0
Malta, 1861, no wmk, blue paper, mint	1	4	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, intermediate	5	0	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green, mint	2	6	0
Orange River Colony, 2½ on 3d., roman 1 and antique 2 in fraction	1	9	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. Transvaal" in black, 3d., fine roulette*	2	2	0
Victoria, 1854, 6d., orange, serrated and serpentine perfs.	1	8	0
Collection: 2207 (Colonials)	19	15	0
Sale of 11 and 13 December, 1909.			
British Guiana, 1863, proofs on thin paper of the 24 c. and 48 c.	1	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	1	5	0
Ditto Triangulars, 1d., brick-red on blued, strip of 3	1	7	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 15 c., the error "Flve"	1	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. FEBRUARY, 1910. No. 218.

Old Favourites.



"'TIS sixty years since" the first issue of New South Wales was produced, and there is recent convincing testimony that "age cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety." The Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society engaged upon the laborious task of the revision of the forthcoming work upon the stamps of Australia having drawn up a reference list of all the shades and varieties known to them, were desirous of seeing if their knowledge could be supplemented by the inspection of the collections of their fellow-members. With that object a meeting of the Society was set apart on January 20th for a display by all members of their stamps of the first issue of New South Wales. Unfortunately, owing to the absence of one member who is abroad and of two others who were ill, three of the most important collections were not available, or the display would have been increased by many hundred specimens. Even with this drawback, however, the result may be taken as a record in the display of Sydney Views, of which no fewer than 2400 were exhibited in the room. We remember in quite olden days a friendly cynic who alluded to the then London Philatelic Society as having "plenty of science but no stamps"; but it is evident that this reproach, if ever justified (which we doubted at the time), is assuredly not so at the present time. We doubt if any philatelic society in the world could even approach such a magnificent display. There was not only quantity but quality. The stamps of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Messrs. Harvey Clarke, L. L. R. Hausburg, and many others included unused specimens—of which probably there were in all two hundred shown. Beyond this the general average of the specimens was magnificent as to condition, and every Australian collector to-day knows the ease with which "rotten" specimens can be acquired and the corresponding difficulty in the acquisition of copies in immaculate condition. It was remarked that Sydneys ought to be cheap having regard to the quantity on view, but we are

rather inclined to the opinion that, had one of the exhibitors been able to dispose of his stamps then and there, his comrades would have eagerly purchased them at record prices. The popularity and valuation of Sydney Views stands to-day higher than ever it did before, nor so long as Philately exists are they likely to depreciate. Having regard to the vast number of copies extant, this is a remarkable assertion, but if we glance for a moment at the facts of the case it will not be difficult to vindicate their apparently anomalous popularity.

We will readily concede that we approach the subject with a strong partiality for the Sydney Views, having had a lifelong familiarity with them, but we venture to think that the reasons that have actuated in their favour in our own case will be largely apparent to many of our brother-collectors. In the first place, the design of these stamps is absolutely unique, is redolent of the early history of the colony, and is a handsome and creditable exposition of the earliest colonial efforts in hand-engraving. Secondly, this issue has the saving merits of being—for stamps—of the respectable antiquity of sixty years of age, and there never has been nor can be any possibility of their reproduction owing to the destruction of the plates. Thirdly, the fact that every stamp having been separately engraved by hand the design of every one varies in its details, so that the advanced Philatelist has to acquire—in order to complete the eight plates and the two partially re-engraved lower rows of Plates I and II of the twopenny value—no less than 229 specimens. To acquire all these varieties in good condition is the task of a philatelic life-time, and is obviously only within the reach of a few collectors. Fourthly, beyond this, the use of varying papers and pigments has evolved a large number of distinct varieties that almost every Philatelist—advanced or simple—is glad to acquire and reluctant to part with. In a list of the several papers employed and the marked shades of the different colours of the respective printings the writer has enumerated seventy-eight quite distinct varieties. Beyond this there are the notable variations on the plates—as hill unshaded, "CREVIT" omitted, no whip, etc., roughly speaking about a couple of dozen, and we have thus over one hundred varieties that are fairly desirable even by a "limited" specialist. It may indeed be stated that if a collector were to purchase haphazard, one by one, fifty Sydney Views, it is quite possible that he would not have two that were exactly alike in type, colour, and paper. It is therefore abundantly clear that these stamps present so many points of interest as to invest them with a favour that is far higher than they apparently deserve in relation to the number of copies existing in relation to other stamps. Their popularity therefore rests upon solid ground, and we see nothing that can interfere with it in the future. Future generations of Philatelists may prefer the multiple watermarks of the present reign or the minute varieties of modern printings or of surcharges, but we have a shrewd suspicion that as long as stamp collecting continues to fascinate collectors, so long will early historic issues, such as the Sydneys and many others, hold first place in the affections of the Philatelist.

The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS AND REPRINTS.

By J. N. MARSDEN.

THE first unpaids were intended to be used during the currency of the Vasco da Gama Commemorative set, but as a matter of fact, they did not appear till a month later, viz. the 1st May, 1898.

The design, representing the interview which Vasco da Gama had with the Indian potentate Samorim, was by Senhor Costa, and the engraving was done by Senhor Silva. From beginning to end the stamps were made in the Lisbon Mint. Like the Vasco da Gama issue, the period of their use was limited, and they were withdrawn on the 30th June, 1898. They were employed only in Lisbon and Oporto, and a special obliteration used for each place—for Lisbon a T in a circle, and for Oporto the same letter in a triangle.

The perforation was 12, and there were forty stamps in a sheet, eight lines of five.

5 reis, black.	50 reis, blue-black and black.
10 „ lilac and black.	100 „ red and black on rose.
20 „ orange and black.	200 „ brown and black on salmon.

I have not been able to find any published decree relating to these stamps.

On the 16th November, 1903, a decree was signed and published in No. 258 of the *Government Gazette*, creating a new set of unpaids. They are perf. 11½, and a sheet contains twenty-eight stamps. They are as follows:—

5 reis, brown.	40 reis, lilac.
10 „ orange.	50 „ red.
30 „ green.	100 „ blue.

On the 8th January, 1904, another decree was signed and published in the *Government Gazette*, No. 5 of that year, authorizing the use of a 20 reis. The colour is pale lilac, the perforation 11½, and it is in sheets of twenty-eight.

Before closing this series of articles I should say something about a very interesting set of Reprints made in 1903, a set which, as they become better known and distributed, will undoubtedly cause a great deal of trouble, owing to their similarity to the originals. It was, in fact, the boast of the Mint authorities that the difference could not be detected.

When the King of Spain, after coming to the throne, paid his official visit to the late Don Carlos in 1903, he asked for a set of the stamps of Portugal and Colonies. This request could not be granted at once, as no complete collections, either of originals or reprints, existed in official hands.

The authorities therefore decided to make special printings of all the stamps of which no originals existed, and they are generally known as the "King of Spain reprints."

Altogether one hundred and sixty-eight collections were made. They are arranged in cardboard boxes having printed on the outside the number of the collection and "Collecção dos sellos de franquia de Portugal, Ilhas Adjacentes e Ultramar—1853–1905" (Collection of the postage stamps of Portugal, the Adjacent Islands and the Colonies, 1853–1905). The stamps are arranged in large envelopes with the name "Continente," that is Portugal, or the Island or Colony printed thereon, and inside each large envelope the stamps are arranged in small envelopes in their separate issues. The dates of issue which are given do not in many cases agree with the dates which investigation has shown to be correct.

Already much mystery surrounds their process of manufacture, and of all the collections I have seen no two seem to be exactly alike, some containing originals where reprints exist in others, but this applies to later issues. It appears, and indeed I have proof, that in some cases the stamps were printed one by one, and then attached to sheets of paper and perforated, probably a few at a time. Already among the Lisbon dealers many are being sold in ignorance as originals. They are of course, in most cases, much rarer than originals. No chalk-surfaced paper has been employed except in the case of stamps printed on coloured papers, and the perforation is invariably $13\frac{1}{2}$. They are all gummed, and the gum is very white.

In most cases there should not be much difficulty in distinguishing these reprints from originals or previous reprints when they are placed side by side, but it is sometimes difficult to describe the differences. The paper, except in the case of the coloured papers, is thinnish and semi-transparent, showing the colours slightly through it on the back, and bears a faint greyish tinge. The colours too vary in a greater or lesser degree from originals and former reprints.

In the following description I shall take the small envelopes in their order with the superscription in each case.

The first envelope bears the words in Portuguese:—

D. Maria II. 1853. Effigy in relief.
5, 25, 50, and 100 reis.

The 5 reis is printed from the same die as the last reprints. There is a small dot to the left of the "5," and another above the lower limb of the "E" in "CORREIO." These dots *may* not exist in *every* specimen, but they do in all I have seen.

The 25 reis is also printed from the same die as the last reprints, but the colour is more of an ultramarine shade.

The 50 reis shows a small break in the frame just below the angle above the second "O" in "CORREIO," which does not exist in originals or former reprints.

The 100 reis shows the outside projections more evenly printed than in the originals or other reprints, and the colour is darker and redder than in the 1890 reprints.

D. Pedro V. 1855. Effigy in relief.
Smooth hair.
5, 25, 50, and 100 reis.

The die employed for the 5 reis, which is entirely different from the original, is the same as that used for the last reprints, from which it differs in shade.

The 25 reis is, like the previous reprint, printed from Die I, from which and the original it differs in being of a paler shade. There is apparently a scratch in the die commencing above the left-hand side of the top of the "E" of "REIS" and going through the bust until it reaches a point which would meet the "I" of "REIS" if it were prolonged upwards. There is no second die with the small "R" in these reprints.

The 50 reis is printed in a blue-green, and the 100 reis in a reddish lilac, and can be thus distinguished from the last reprints. The paper and gum is sufficient to distinguish them from originals. In both these reprints the solid portions of the medallions are not so evenly printed as in the originals and last reprints, but has a blotchy appearance.

(*To be continued.*)

Hawaii:
The Manuscript 5 c. on the 13 c., 1853 Issue.

By HENRY J. CROCKER.



I TAKE pleasure in sending you a few notes on "The Manuscript '5' on the 13 cent Hawaii, 1853 issue of Hawaii," accompanied by a photograph of four envelopes relating thereto, which may prove interesting to the Royal Philatelic Society.*

I also enclose a copy of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company circular regarding the so-called reissues of Hawaii. They have concluded to list these hereafter as regular issues.

This provisional stamp has been recognized by all standard catalogues for many years, but some writers on Hawaiian stamps have cast doubt at various times on its authenticity, as they could find no reason for its existence, or its issuance by the Honolulu Post Office.

I think the first reference to this surcharge was in *Le Timbrophile* of December, 1865, wherein it states:—

"An undoubtedly genuine specimen has a place in the fine collection of that distinguished amateur writing under the *nom de plume* of a 'Parisian Collector.' The copy in question was obtained by its owner from a source leaving the authenticity unimpeachable."

In my work on "Hawaiian Numerals" I devoted a chapter to this inter-

* The photographs kindly submitted by Mr. Crocker fully bear out his description, the one with the manuscript surcharge being especially interesting.—Ed.

esting stamp, and made the statement that Alva K. Clark thought the surcharge occurred during Postmaster Jackson's regime. H. M. Whitney was postmaster from 1851 to 1856, Joseph Jackson from July, 1856, to August, 1859, and Alva K. Clark from 1859 to 1863.

I came to the conclusion, after taking all information into consideration, that the surcharge was made in 1856–7, and so listed it. I have since received a fine lot of envelopes of this period, the stamps and postmarks showing the approximate date this stamp was issued, and to my mind showing a reason for its necessity. I send herewith a photograph of four envelopes which will demonstrate this conclusion.

Envelope 1 was used in 1855, and prepaid a letter of over half-ounce. The 5 c. and 13 c. Hawaiian are shown in the upper left-hand corner, with a beautiful red "Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid May 11" cancellation. In the upper right-hand corner is a 12 c., black, United States 1851–6 stamp, cancelled at San Francisco, June 20th. The 5 c. is on thick white paper.

Envelope 2 was posted in 1856. In the upper left-hand corner is a 12 c. United States 1851–6, and a 5 c. Hawaiian (thick white paper) cancelled with the San Francisco postmark. The upper right-hand corner of the envelope bears the red cancellation "Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid."

The next envelope is most interesting, and was posted at the time the shortage of the 5 c. Hawaiian caused the provisional stamp to be issued. In the upper right-hand corner is the 5 c. on 13 c. provisional, and a 12 c. United States 1851–6 issue, both stamps beautifully cancelled "San Francisco, July 16th, 1857." In the upper left-hand corner is "Honolulu, June 27th, U.S. Postage Paid," and in the lower left is the postmark of destination, New Haven, September 4th, 1857. This is the most perfect exemplification of this stamp I have ever seen.

Envelope 4 was used in 1860, and bears in the upper left-hand corner a 12 c. U.S. 1851–6 and a 5 c. Hawaiian (thin white wove) beautifully cancelled "San Francisco, June 11th, 1860," and in the upper right corner the "Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid, May 23rd." This is not by any means the earliest date these latter stamps were used, but I illustrate it to show the same postage rate was in existence all these years, and in no instance was the 13 c. stamp used other than for its face value, except where it was surcharged with the manuscript "5," and was accepted by the post office as being a 5 c. stamp.

Mr. Jackson ordered the second lot of 5 c. Hawaiian stamps in 1856–7, and there would seem to be no question that before they arrived the first requisition had become exhausted, and he was forced to make a provisional by taking the 13 c. stamp and surcharging it "5" in ink.

The 13 c. Hawaiian was not used as frequently as the 5 c., for the Hawaiian Post Office carried United States stamps on sale for use between the two countries; and there are instances where letters from Hawaii were stamped only with United States stamps, the Hawaiian Post Office collecting their rate in cash and stamping the letter to that effect.

The first requisition of the 13 c. stamp lasted until 1864, when Postmaster Kalakaua ordered a second requisition of the 13 c. and a fourth requisition of the 5 c.

Kalakaua, like Jackson, ran short of 5 c. stamps, and while awaiting the engraved ones from the United States, was forced to have a type-set stamp printed in Honolulu.

[*Copy of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company's Circular.*]

HAWAII SO-CALLED 1864 REISSUES.

Mr. Henry J. Crocker, the well-known authority on Hawaiian stamps, has been making a thorough investigation of the 5 c., blue, and 13 c., dull red, Hawaii of 1864, which for some years past has been classed as reissues. We regret that we have not space here to review Mr. Crocker's work in detail; but the weight of the information which he has gathered seems to indicate that these stamps were ordered for regular postal use, there being no other 5 c. or 13 c. stamps in use at the time these so-called reissues were ordered. Mr. Crocker writes:—

"The facts stand out very distinct that both of these stamps were ordered at a time when they were needed by the Post Office, and at least four months before any other 5 c. stamp was ever thought of or ordered. It really becomes a curious situation when prejudice or custom will continue to call these reissues."

It appears to us that these stamps will, in the future, have to be catalogued as regular issues.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

FOR the meeting of March 3rd, Mr. F. W. Edwards has promised some Notes on Local Stamps, with Display.

On March 17th, H.R.H. the President will give a Display of the 1860 and some of the subsequent issues of British Guiana.

*THE STAMPS OF THE RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO POSTS.**

UP to the present time there has existed no literature about the highly interesting issues of the Russian Government or Rural stamps, commonly known as Zemstvos.

There exist, certainly, several catalogues of these stamps, but they are, at best, only price lists with a few introductory and explanatory remarks. An exception to the above must be made in the case of the handbook compiled by Hugo Lübkert, and published in Vienna in 1882.

This was at that time a fairly complete description of all stamps issued up to the end of 1881.

During the twenty-eight years that have since then elapsed, however, there have been great changes: a large number of new posts have been opened to

* Published by the St. Petersburg Section of the International Philatelic Society, Dresden. Collected and elaborated by Messrs. C. SCHMIDT and A. FABERGÉ.

meet the needs of the increasing population, others have been closed in districts where the Government has established regular post offices, and others, again, have been reopened after having been closed for a longer or shorter period. Of the better-known price lists or catalogues, we may mention those of Koprovsky, Moens, Herrick, and Stanley Gibbons. The last named chronicles the issues up to 1899, and the subsequent ones are only to be found noted at irregular intervals in various philatelic periodicals.

A long-felt want of the numerous enthusiastic collectors of Zemstvos is now to be gratified. A most exhaustive and scientific work is being published and issued in parts by the St. Petersburg Section of the International Philatelic Society, Dresden, under the editorship of Messrs. C. Schmidt and A. Fabergé, members of the above section of the Society.

A glance at any of the six parts that have already appeared will convince any one that for fullness of detail, accuracy of description, and clearness of plates this work has hardly its equal in the philatelic literature, not excepting the finest editions published by the Royal Philatelic Society in London. This is the unqualified opinion of those competent to judge, and unstinted thanks are due to the editors who have undertaken the lion's share of the work.

To give some idea of the trouble and time necessary to collect the information gained, it may be mentioned that many well-known collections abroad have also been carefully examined and particularly valuable information obtained from unique stamps in the Tapling Collection in the British Museum. In addition, copies of the rarer stamps were most willingly sent by collectors in various countries to be examined and registered.

In the result this labour is well repaid. In nearly every case it has been possible to determine the date of issue, size of the sheet and number of stamps, and number of varieties of type in the case of type-printed issues. Further, are described the system and gauge of the perforation, thickness of the paper, method of gumming, and shade of colour, according to two different colour charts ; in short, nothing of interest has been omitted. The plates, printed on thick card, are removable, to facilitate easy comparison with the stamps themselves, and are so wonderfully reproduced that the smallest variations of type are clearly recognizable.

The work contains no prices, but these are appearing in part form as a priced catalogue, and will be included gratis with the following parts of the handbook.

The text of the latter is German, and the priced catalogue is printed in two parallel columns in German and Russian.

English and American collectors would, of course, have preferred it had the book been written in their own language, but so excellent are the plates that with only a very superficial knowledge of German one can determine the issues, types, etc., therefrom.

In a subsequent article the contents of the six parts that have at present appeared, will be discussed.

The price has been fixed as low as possible, viz. at 6s. the part, which in a work of this description does not cover the cost, which is otherwise defrayed by the guarantee fund of the St. Petersburg Section.

Orders may be booked or further information be obtained from Herr ARCHITECT C. SCHMIDT, Perekupnoy per No. 12, St. Petersburg; Herr FRIEDRICH BREITFUSS, Nevsky Prospect No. 24 qu. 43, St. Petersburg; Herr EUGEN LENTZ, Petroffsky Ostroff No. 13A, St. Petersburg; all of whom are Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

January, 1910. FREDERIC WITHY.

PHILATELY AND COLONIAL POSTAL REVENUE.

QUEM vult perdere Jupiter prius dementat, as interpreted by the Postmaster of the Islands of *Ecume de Mer* (area, 21 square miles; population, 365), means that as Philatelists are demented they must lose their money, and that the said postmaster is fully entitled to lend a hand in the process. Quoth he, "Are not the post-office buildings lamentably behind the times, does not his good lady pine for a pianola, and are not his neighbours worthy Brown, Jones, and Robinson suffering from the prevailing shortness of cash? If, therefore, by any abnormal demand, the stock of stamps in the islands should run low, why not surcharge the balance and provide a new series of improved design? The collectors will do the rest and every one be satisfied."

We have, of course, no intention of locating our postmaster at any specified postal station, and in quoting the following postal statistics we do not associate the Cayman Islands with our observations. The *Stamp Lover* of January 10th has an excellent article on the stamps of these islands, which have attracted so much attention, and gives the following table, evidently from official figures, of the postal revenues of the Cayman Islands.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

	Letters Received.	Letters Disp'ched.	Foreign Mails Disp'ched.	Stamps Sold.	Postal Revenue.	Postal Expenditure.
1904–5	4,935	6,636	42	£280	£307	£75
1905–6	10,490	13,830	60	£260	£282	£88
*1906–7	5,766	6,637	—	—	£805	£80
*1907–8	11,512	14,867	48	£2,141	£2,192	—

CAYMAN BRAC POST OFFICE.

Statistics for Half-Year ending June 31st, 1909.

2,641	1,366	—	—	—	—

LOCAL MAIL IN GRAND CAYMAN.

Statistics for Half-Year ending March 31st, 1909.
Letters Dispatched, 4352; Letters Received, 1198.
An average Foreign Mail contains about 1000 letters.

It appears that somewhat under £100 would represent the amount of postage required to defray the transmission of the yearly Cayman mails—assuming that every letter required upon an average three halfpence. As the expenses of the post office are about £80 per annum, the amount received from the sale of postage stamps (£2141) leaves a profit of over £2000. As only £80 of this amount is required for expenses, the balance, £1920,

* Figures for the last two years have reference to the Chief Post Office at Georgetown only Separate statistics are now compiled for the office at Cayman Brac.

represents the purchases made by stamp collectors, practically all of which is net profit to the local post office. Human nature being what it is, we fear those who advocate any future interference with the postal issues at the hands, either of the Postal Union or of the respective governments, have but a sorry prospect of success!

THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.

WE have received an official communication from Dr. *Justizrat* Mannheimer, of the Berlin Philatelic Club, that the Lindenberg Medal for this year has been awarded to M. Pierre Mahé, of Paris. The announcement was made at the anniversary banquet of the Berlin Club on January 22, when an eloquent letter was read from the recipient expressing his profound appreciation of the honour. In the name of the members of the Royal Philatelic Society and—we are assured—of all our readers we beg to cordially congratulate the veteran Philatelist upon the honour that is so deservedly bestowed. M. Pierre Mahé's recent book of recollections will be fresh in the memory of every one, and fully demonstrated that the writer's keen philatelic and intellectual faculties had become in no way dimmed by advancing years. M. Mahé is one of the very few living actual pioneers of Philately; he has been a prolific author and profound student of stamps for over half a century. In fact, his intimate acquaintanceship with every class of postal issue from the commonest to the very rarest can hardly be equalled by any other collector. There can therefore be no two opinions but that he is in every respect worthy of the highest philatelic honour, and in common with his numerous friends we sincerely hope that he may be spared for many years' continuance of his labours in the world of Philately.

PHILATELY IN BRITISH GUIANA.

WE have again received the quarterly Journal of the Philatelic Society of British Guiana, and note that its contents are, as usual, of considerable interest. We learn that the Society contemplates the preparation of a list of the stamps of British Guiana primarily in its journal and subsequently in book form. There is yet much unexplained about these stamps, and such a work should be most acceptable, but it will require considerable preparation before embarking on it. Mr. A. D. Ferguson, the Hon. Secretary of the Guiana Society, is again with his fellow-members, and gives glowing accounts of his vists to and inspection of the stamps of Messrs. Duveen, Hausburg, and the writer, who has had the privilege of being elected an honorary member of the British Guiana Philatelic Society. We are glad to see that this body is so flourishing, having now over sixty members, and to note their praiseworthy efforts to obtain a reduction to the penny rate of postage between the colony and the United States.

THE CONTEMPLATED COMMONWEALTH ISSUE.

DESPITE the definite announcements as to the proposed new postal issue for the Commonwealth of Australia, recently referred to in this journal, the end does not seem to be yet, judging from the following remarks

(in the *Australian Philatelist* for January 10). In many cases there will be plenty of time for collectors to acquire the current issues!

"Up till the present we have not heard anything further with reference to the designs for the new Commonwealth stamps. No official announcement has been made, and until this appears it cannot be said that actual steps have been taken in regard to the matter. Six months is to be allowed for the designs to be sent in. It will probably take two or three months for the judges to decide which will be adopted. It will take another three, four, or six months for the dies to be engraved and approved; and it will take at least another three months for all the other preliminaries to be overcome and a supply to be printed. It will therefore be seen that from the date of public announcement from fifteen to eighteen months must elapse before the new stamps will be on sale; that is if the present lines of procedure be persisted in. In our opinion, a satisfactory issue could be produced within the Commonwealth within six months, simply by burning a lot of red tape and getting to work in a business-like manner."

INVERTED PHILATELY.

THE issue of the United States stamps made to celebrate the Buffalo Exhibition of 1891 succeeded in including a fair proportion of inverted centres in its brief bicoloured existence. "How the things came there" is apparently obvious, according to a paragraph in the *Boston Weekly*, reprinted by the *Philatelic Journal of America* of February 1. It appears that Mr. Madden, formerly third assistant Postmaster-General, "is suing the Star Publishing Co. (*New York Journal*) of Washington for $100,000 for libel and the hearings have been held in that city. At one of the sessions the chief of the Stamp Division (Mr. Reeves) testified that, at Mr. Madden's personal order, he went over to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and ordered that one sheet of the 4 c. Pan-American (1901) series should be printed with the centre inverted, and that, when it was so printed, perforated, and gummed, he went again to the Bureau and took the sheet to General Madden. This sheet consisted of 400 stamps. He testified further that 100 of the stamps went to the Postal Museum here. It is a matter of record that when General Madden relinquished his office, 234 of the stamps were found in the safe in his office and were afterwards destroyed. This leaves but 66 of the stamps which can have come upon the market, including those with and without 'Specimen.'"

THE SECOND PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON, 1910.

IN addition to the Societies published in the last two numbers of this journal, the following Societies have informed the Executive Committee of the names of their Delegates:—

Bolton Philatelic Society.—Messrs. William Ward and H. O. Moscrop.

Bradford Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. M. Gray and A. H. Stamford.

Burton and Derby Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. H. Milnes Marsden and E. Martin.

International Philatelic Union.—Messrs. W. E. Lincoln, W. Hadlow, and T. H. Hinton.

Irish Philatelic Club.—Messrs. Wm. Lane Joynt and Thos. H. Levingston.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.—Mr. A. Leon Adutt and another gentleman to be appointed later.

Leeds Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. Denison Roebuck and Walter Oxley.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—Messrs W. Gill and W. Woodthorpe.

Manchester Philatelic Society.—Messrs. J. H. Abbott, W. D. Beckton, and G. Fred. H. Gibson.

North of England Philatelic Society.—Messrs. M. H. Horsley, J.P., W. J. Cochrane, and W. Waite Sanderson.

North London Philatelic Society.—Messsrs. P. J. W. Deverell and Alexander J. Séfi.

South Essex Philatelic Society.—Messrs. D. B. Armstrong and A. H. Clark.

Tickets of admission.—To simplify matters the Committee has decided that all applications for tickets for admission to the two public meetings must be made to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, FRANZ REICHENHEIM, Esq., 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. There will be no charge, but every application must be accompanied by an addressed and stamped envelope. As the available space is limited, early applications to secure seats are advisable. Tickets are ready now. The necessary passes for the Delegates, Members of the Committee, Stewards, etc., will be issued and forwarded to them in due course.

NEW PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

WE have received the following announcements and gladly give publicity thereto, in the hope that such of our readers who live in the South Essex or Isle of Thanet districts may join these new societies, to whom we cordially wish long and prosperous careers.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.—This Society held its inaugural meeting at the Queen's and Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, on the 22nd January, 1910, when the following officers were appointed: President, Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L.; Vice-President, Dr. F. E. Nichol; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. B. Armstrong. Meetings of the Society will in future be held on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month, from October to May, at 8 p.m., a handsome meeting-room in the Queen's and Highcliffe Hotel having, through the kindness of its President, been placed at the disposal of the Society for this purpose. The rate of subscription was fixed at 2s. 6d. per annum, and it was decided that from collectors joining during the first season no entrance fee should be required. Ladies will be admitted to the Society's meetings free.

The officers of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society desire to extend herewith a very cordial invitation to all stamp collectors residing in or about the Isle of Thanet to attend the Society's meetings, and by becoming members help to contribute towards its success. Local stamp collectors who are interested in the project should place themselves in communication

with the Secretary, who will be happy to afford them all possible information regarding the Society. Communications should be addressed to D. B. Armstrong, Llanadern, Broadstairs.

The South Essex Society.—A special meeting convened for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Philatelic Society for Walthamstow and Districts was held on Tuesday, the 11th January, at Walthamstow. Mr. A. H. Clark took the chair at 8 p.m., and after submitting the proposition to the meeting, it was resolved "that a Philatelic Society be formed, having its head-quarters at Walthamstow, such Society to be known as 'The South Essex Philatelic Society.'"

An election of officers then took place, which resulted as follows: President, A. H. Clark; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Jackson and D. B. Armstrong; Secretary and Librarian, R. H. Clarke (290 Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow); Treasurer, J. North; Exchange Superintendent, M. J. Elsbury; Counterfeit Detector, A. Bahn. It was then decided that the following be the amounts of subscription: Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.; Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d.; Life Membership Fee, £1 1s. Ladies and Juniors having the privilege of joining the Society without payment of the entrance fee. It was decided to accept the offer of the Chairman, namely: "That until suitable premises be obtained all meetings shall be held at 'Ivydene,' 27 Rectory Road, Walthamstow, N.E." Whereupon the following programme was arranged: Thursday, February 10th—8 p.m., Ten-minute Papers, optional subjects; 9 p.m., General Display with Notes, by Mr. A. H. Clark. Thursday, March 10th—8 p.m., Debate, "Old Issues *v.* New" ("Old Issues," M. J. Elsbury; "New Issues," A. H. Clark); 9 p.m., Display with Notes, "Hong Kong Postmarks," by M. J. Elsbury.

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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH LEVANT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write as follows:—

"The recently-issued stamps overprinted with the values expressed in piastres and paras have been suddenly withdrawn, after a very brief life, the method of expressing the values being found inconvenient; they have been replaced by three new stamps, one of which we enclose overprinted '1¼ PIASTRE' on the 3d. British stamp; the other two are 1¾ piastre on 4d., orange, and 2½ piastre on 6d., purple, respectively."

Adhesives.

1¼ piastre on 3d., Great Britain.
1¾ ,, on 4d. (*orange*), Great Britain.
2½ ,, on 6d., Great Britain.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.—A supply of three new varieties have been sent out and doubtless they will shortly be issued.

Adhesives.

2s., purple on blue ; multiple ; ordinary.
2s. 6d., red on blue ,, ,,
5s., green on yellow ,, ,,

CANADA.—The 7 c. in a new shade, dark yellow, has been distributed by Ewen's New Issue Service.

Adhesive.

7 c., dark yellow.

INDIA.—The 3 annas King's Head stamp with the "SERVICE" overprint has been chronicled.

Official.

3 annas, orange, King's Head ; usual overprint in black.

Hyderabad.—The obsolete ½ a., vermilion, of 1905, with the "SERVICE" overprint, is listed in *Smith's Monthly.*

Official.

½ anna, vermilion.

MAURITIUS.—The following list of new stamps is chronicled in *Smith's Monthly.*

Adhesives.

1 c., grey-black ; Arms type, re-engraved.
8 c., yellow-brown ,, ,,
5 c., grey and carmine ; King's Head type.
12 c., grey ,, ,,
25 c., black and red on yellow ,, ,,
50 c., violet and black ,, ,,
1 rupee, black on green ,, ,,
2 rs. 50 c., black and red on blue ,, ,,
5 rs., green and red on yellow ,, ,,
10 rs. ,, ,, green ,, ,,

Mekeel's Weekly states that all but the 1 c., 8 c., 5 c., and 12 c. are on chalky paper.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the 2s. 6d. stamp with the 11½ × 11 single-line machine perforation, and *Mekeel's Weekly* the 6d. value in a new colour.

Adhesives.

6d., red-orange.
2s. 6d., emerald ; wmk. Crown and A ; perf. 11½ × 11.

NEW ZEALAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 2d. Postage Due stamp is now printed in rose and green instead of red and green.

Postage Due.

2d., rose and green.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the ½d. value has appeared in a new shade, lilac and blue-green, notwithstanding that a ½d., all green, was chronicled early last year.

Adhesive.

½d., lilac and blue-green ; multiple ; chalky.

QUEENSLAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* lists the ½d. value in a deep blue-green shade, and the 5d. value on Crown and A paper.

Adhesives.

½d., deep blue-green ; Crown and A ; perf. 12½-13.
5d., dull brown ,, ,,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Another new shade, the 1s., dark brown, wmk. Crown and A, perf. 12, is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.* This may be the stamp we listed on page 18, watermarked Crown and SA.

Adhesive.

1s., dark brown ; Crown and A ; perf. 12.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. have found in their stock a used copy of the 8 paras on 2 kr., brown, of 1890-2, perforated 12½-13. Hitherto this stamp was only known in the 9-9½ and 10-10½ perforations. This discovery, it is stated, completes the set of all values perforated 12½-13.

Adhesive.

8 pa. on 2 kr., brown ; issue 1890-2 ; perf. 12½-13.

HOLLAND.—*Gibbons Weekly* tells us that the 2½ g. exists perforated 11½.

Adhesive.

2½ g., dull lilac ; perf. 11½.

MONTENEGRO.—Messrs. Bright and Son notify us that they have found in their stock the following varieties of perforations.

Adhesives.

1st issue, 3 Nov., perf. 11 × 10½.
1893 2 ,, ,, 11.

NORWAY.—The 1 k. stamp, printed from a new die like the 2 k. previously chronicled, is listed in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

1 kr., green, new die ; perf. 14½ × 13½.

ROUMANIA. — Mr. Albert Scheindling writes us as follows : "With reference to page 289, *London Philatelist*, 1909, I beg to inform you that on the 1st October, 1909, the 15 bani, violet, has been issued in an altered execution, viz. typographed instead of engraved, and in a very small supply of, say, 30,000-50,000 copies. On the 27th October the colour of the stamp was changed to olive-grey (also typographed). As to the statement on the authority of the *Philatelic Adviser*, that the 15 bani has been issued in the type of the 3 bani, with larger head, I must tell you that the *Philatelic Adviser* has made a blunder, and his statement should be read as follows :

"The 15 bani, violet, of the engraved set (this value has a much larger head than the other values of the engraved stamps 5, 10, 25, 40, 50 bani, 1 and 2 lei) has been issued in the type of the 3 bani, which has a larger head than the 5, 10, 25, 40, 50 bani, 1 and 2 lei, to exist only typographed.

"On page 198, *London Philatelist*, 1909, I gave a full statement of all the varieties then in my possession. Having in the meantime got a few more varieties of them, I hereby give you a new exhaustive statement, at the same time mentioning that the statement in the Gibbons Catalogue, according to which these stamps at first appeared typographed, is wrong, as the first issue (Gibbons' 486–793) was engraved, and afterwards some values of them were printed typographed (viz. 1, 3, 5, 15 bani)."

First Issue. *Engraved.*

Perforated 11½.

5 bani, emerald.
10 ,, rose-carmine.
15 ,, lilac (larger head).
25 ,, deep blue.
50 ,, orange.

Perforated 11½ × 13½.

5 bani, emerald.
10 ,, rose-carmine.
15 ,, lilac (larger head).
25 ,, deep blue.
40 ,, green.
50 ,, orange.
1 lei, brown.
2 ,, red.

Perforated 13½ (rare).

25 bani, deep blue.
40 ,, green.
1 lei, brown.

Second Issue; typographed and with the head as in the 15 bani of the engraved set (larger than in the other values).

Perforated 11½.

1 bani, black.
3 ,, red-brown.
5 ,, emerald.
15 ,, violet (1 Oct., 1909).
15 ,, olive-grey (24 Oct., 1909).

Perforated 11½ × 13½.

1 bani, black.
3 ,, red-brown.
5 ,, emerald.
15 ,, violet (1 Oct., 1909).
15 ,, olive-grey (24 Oct., 1909).

Perforated 13½ (rare).

1 bani, black.

TURKEY.—To the new set *Gibbons Weekly* adds the 5 piastres, and also chronicles two stamps of the new set overprinted for printed matter.

Adhesive

5 piastres, sepia.

Newspaper Adhesives.

5 par., brown-ochre; blue overprint.
2 pias, black carmine ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. — The 1 peso stamp of the San Martin set has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent a specimen. It is larger than the centavo values and of different design.

Adhesive.

1 peso, rose and slate-blue; perf. 13½; wmk. Sun.

BOLIVIA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* gives a full list of the War of Independence Commemorative issue.

We have, therefore, to add to our chronicle the following:—

Adhesives.

1 centavo, yellow-brown; portrait of Miguel Betanzos.
1 boliviano, brown; portrait of Simon Bolivar.
2 bolivianos, brown ,, Manuel Belgrano.

Mekeel's Weekly calls attention to a curious blunder in the 20 c. The name under the celebrity reads originally "Estevan Arze" which is wrong, as it should be "Esteban" in Spanish, consequently the letter "v" has been altered either by print or by script into "b."

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

"We enclose herewith a list of two new sets of stamps which are to be issued in Chili this year, one a permanent issue and the other a Commemorative one. The correspondent who sent us this list says that he does not think either series will be ready for issue before June or July next."

"Yours faithfully,
"WHITFIELD KING & CO."

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHILI, TO BE ISSUED IN 1910.

General issue of one colour.

1 c., green.	Christopher Columbus.
2 c., red.	Valdivia.
3 c., brown.	Toro Zambrano.
5 c., blue.	O'Higgins.

Black centres.

10 c., grey.	Freire.
12 c., carmine.	F. A. Pinto.
15 c., purple	J. Prieto.
20 c., light blue.	Manuel Montt.
30 c., sienna.	J. J. Perez.
50 c., dark green.	F. Errazurig Z.
$1, emerald-green.	A. Pinto.
$2, vermilion.	D. Santa Maria.
$5, bronze.	J. M. Balmaceda.
$10, golden.	F. Errazurig E.

Century issue of Independence, all black centres.

1 c., green.	Oath of Independence.
2 c., rose.	Battle of Chacabuco.
5 c., blue.	Battle of Maipo.
10 c., sienna.	Naval combat between the ships *Lantaro* and *Esmeralda*.
12 c., carmine.	Capture of Maria Isabel.
20 c., orange.	Abdication of O'Higgins.
25 c., light blue.	First Congress.
30 c., lilac.	O'Higgins Monument.
50 c., bronze-green.	Carrera ,,
$1, yellow.	San Martin ,,
$2, vermilion.	General Balnes.
$5, emerald-green.	General Zenteno.
$10, dark violet.	Admiral Cochrane.

URUGUAY.—Col. S. P. Peile writes as follows :—

"Issue of 1899. These stamps are listed by Scott's Catalogue as being perforated 12½ as well as 14, 15, but the former gauge does not appear to have been recorded by others, including M. Jean in *Les Timbres del' Uruguay*.

The 5 c. and 10 c. undoubtedly exist perf. 12½, and also 12½ × 14, 15.

It would seem probable that the other values of this issue may be found with the above varieties of perforation."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states, on Continental authority, that the inscription on the three recently-chronicled "Parcel Post" (?) stamps should read as follows :—

⅛ taël = 3 shahi, brown.
½ khuras = 6 shahi, orange-red (not 2 rupees).
1 khuras = 1 rupee, dark brown (not 1 urusun).

BELGIAN CONGO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a new set of four stamps bearing both French and Flemish inscriptions, otherwise very similar in design to the issues of 1894–1901.

Adhesives.

5 c., green ;	black centre ;	perf. 14.
10 c., carmine	,,	,,
15 c., ochre	,,	perf. 15.
25 c., blue	,,	,, 14.

CHINA (*Japanese Post Offices*).—The 1 sen, red, perf. 13 × 13½ instead of 11½–12½, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Adhesive.

1 sen, red ; perf. 13 × 13½.

DUTCH INDIES.—To our chronicle of Postage Dues, Type 52 (Curaçao), we have to add, on the authority of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., the 2½ c. and 30 cents values.

Postage Dues.

2½ c., rose and black ; Type 52 (Curaçao), Variety I.
30 c., rose and black ; Type 52 (Curaçao).

JAPAN.—The 1 sen in a new shade, pale red-brown, is chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1 sen, pale red-brown.

SIAM.—Another surcharged stamp is listed in *Gibbons Weekly*. It is the 5 atts of 1906, surcharged "6 SATANG," the number issued being 28,531.

Provisional.

6 satang on 5 atts, rose and carmine.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1909-10.

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

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

THE sixth meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 6th January, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, J. R. Laing, Baron A. de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, J. A. Tilleard, Herbert R. Oldfield, Harvey R. G. Clarke, B. Pinner, D. C. Gray, C. F. Dendy Marshall, C. McNaughtan, Lance E. Hall (Associate), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th December, 1909, were read.

Letters were read from the following fellows resigning their membership of the Society, and the same were accepted with regret :—Lt.-Col. P. J. Melvill, J. A. Leon, and J. Gordon Langton.

A ballot was then taken in connection with the undermentioned gentlemen, all of whom were declared duly elected members

and fellows of the Society: Mr. Herbert Morton Hepworth, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mrs. Gladys M. B. Jones, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary; Mr. Emmanuel John Mertzanoff, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Cosmo George Sinclair Harvey, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Librarian intimated that there had been some additions to the Library, viz. the eighth edition of Messrs. Bright's A.B.C. Catalogue, presented by Messrs. Bright, and a copy of the *Philatelic Journal* for 1872, formerly owned by Miss Fenton, which had been acquired by purchase.

Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke then gave a display of a portion of his collection of the stamps of the Transvaal, which included among other rarities the following:—

1869, *Otto print.—Tête-bêche* pair of the 3d., mauve, imperf.

1870, *Viljoen prints.*—3d., blue, on thin paper, pin perf.; a pair of 1s., imperf., on thick paper; 1s., green, imperf.; 6d., blue, "no ear," with fine roulette; 1s., deep green, with fine roulette.

1870, *Borrius print.*—2d., deep blue, with fine roulette, two unused; 1d., black, imperf., three unused.

The whole collection was an exceedingly fine one, the stamps being in beautiful condition, including many varieties other than those mentioned.

Stamps of the issues of 1874-5-6, and of the red surcharges in 1877, were also shown.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Harvey Clarke was moved by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Fulcher and unanimously carried, and shortly afterwards the proceedings terminated.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 20th January, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. W. Fulcher, B. Pinner, H. M. Hepworth, H. Chaplin, D. C. Gray, R. M. R. Milne, C. F. Dendy Marshall, L. L. R. Hausburg, Harvey R. G. Clarke, J. A. Tilleard, Herbert R. Oldfield, F. J. Peplow, A. S. Bates, J. R. Laing, C. N. Biggs, Douglas Ellis, M. H. Horsley, C. McNaughtan, H. M. Hansen, T. W. Hall, B. D. Knox, and Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th December, 1909, were signed, and those of the meeting held on the 6th January, 1910, were read and signed.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas Catterall resigning his membership of the Society, and such resignation was accepted with regret.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with, and consisted of a display by the Publication Committee of the Society of the illustrations of the completed plates for the forthcoming work on Oceania.

The following members who were present also produced for the inspection of members generally Sydney View stamps from their respective collections, and in addition Mr. Pack sent his Sydney Views of the 1d. and 2d. values only for inspection:—

His Royal Highness the President	180
M. P. Castle, Hon. Vice-President	350
Mr. Harvey Clarke	490
Mr. T. W. Hall	32
Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg	600
Mr. M. H. Horsley	300
Mr. R. M. R. Milne	31
Mr. C. L. Pack	254
Mr. D. Ellis	4
Mr. C. N. Biggs	28
Mr. H. M. Hepworth	7
Mr. A. S. Bates	6
Mr. H. Chaplin	38
Mr. J. R. Laing	43
	2363

Most of the stamps were remarkably fine specimens, and many of them in an unused condition, and the opportunity of inspecting so large a number of Sydney Views is not likely to occur again.

The members present had a unique opportunity of inspecting these beautiful stamps, which was much appreciated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Monthly meetings: Third Tuesdays (October to May inclusive) at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ—*Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

THE fourth general meeting of the session 1909-10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, the 18th January, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, A. H. Giles, W. T. Standen, Percy Ashley, J. R. Laing, W. H. Eastwood, A. D. Sanderson, W. A. Gunner, L. Sauvée, C. H. Garnett, A. J. Séfi, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

In the absence of the President the Vice-President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 21st December, 1909, were read and signed as correct.

The following were elected members of the Society:—As life members: Messrs.

L. L. R. Hausburg, J. L. Corser, P. C. Bishop. As ordinary members: Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, B. Pinner, and J. Stacey Hooker.

Mr. E. B. Power presented his work on *United States Stamps* to the Library, and the donation was acknowledged with thanks.

Arrangements had been made for a display of Mr. Hausburg's collection of the stamps of Victoria, but owing to the dislocation of the train service Mr. Hausburg was unable to arrive in time, and the meeting was adjourned early.

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

"NINE FIELDS," ST. ALBANS,
January 22nd, 1910.

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), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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

THE R.P.S.L. REFERENCE COLLECTION.

To the Editor of "The London Philatelist."

SIR,—Referring to December number, may I, who am not a member of the Society, venture to make a few suggestions as to the proposed Reference Collection?

It seems that the Expert Committee is, to a great extent, dependent on Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and Mr. W. H. Peckitt for stamps with which to compare copies sent to be expertized; and fear is felt that the stocks, so kindly now placed at the Committee's service, may some time not be available: this apparently is the main reason for having a Reference Collection, on which, to be of real use, a very large sum must be spent.

A similar fear may be felt that at some date—far distant, I hope—the Royal Philatelic Society may cease to exist: the Reference Collection, as the Society is a limited company not trading for profit, would then be handed over to, say, the British Museum, duplicating, to a slight extent, the Tapling Collection already housed there.

Does it not seem a waste of money and good stamps to form, and practically lock up, this Reference Collection, simply and solely to assist in expertizing stamps of doubtful character?

There is now, in the Museum, the late Mr. Tapling's wonderful collection, almost complete up to the end of 1890, at which date it stops abruptly—a shameful confession for British Philatelists to make!

Why not, instead of spending a large sum of money in partly duplicating this collection, make some arrangement with the Trustees of the British Museum, whereby the Expert Committee can have reasonable access to Mr. Tapling's treasures; and give, as a *quid pro quo*, the Fellows' and other Philatelists' gifts to fill up the comparatively few lacunæ (prior to 1890), and bring and keep that collection up to date? It would cost very much less money; would show a grateful appreciation of Mr. Tapling's generous and magnificent bequest in, I am sure, the way he himself would have approved; would, incidentally, do away with the reproach against Philately for its neglect of the collection; and would enable every one interested in our fascinating and interesting pursuit to inspect the world's issues from 1840 right up to date.

Surely some Philatelist can always be found to undertake the temporary grouping of new issues, and their final incorporation with the collection in due course? I enclose my card, and am

Yours truly,
QUILP.

LONDON, N., *Feb.* 18th, 1910.

[We fully agree with our correspondent (who is a well-known Philatelist), but unfortunately his suggested arrangement as regards the Tapling Collection is quite impossible, as the stamps cannot be either removed, added to, or placed at the disposal of the Royal Society. The formation of a collection by the Society will ultimately remove the reproach that the issues since 1890 are not represented anywhere. The Royal Philatelic Society's future existence is assured, and in course of time a secondary national collection of reference will be built up available with proper limitations for the use of all Philatelists.—ED.]

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 4 and 5 January, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Oldenburg, 1852, $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on yellow,* creased at right	10	0	0
Parma, 1854, 5 c., orange-yellow,* with gum	2	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales, mint	2	12	6
Switzerland, Geneva, 5 c., large Eagle,* with gum	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 c. envelope used as adhesive	2	0	0
Tuscany, 1853, 1 soldo, buff*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1860, 1 c., dull purple, strip of 4, mint	2	18	0
Wurtemberg, 1858–60, imperf., 3 kr., orange-yellow*	2	10	0
Ditto, perf. 13½, 6 kr., deep green*	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9 kr., carmine*	6	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	3	0	0
India, China Expeditionary Force, 1900, 1½ a., sepia, a block of 4, one the variety with wide space between "C" and "E," mint	7	0	0
Labuan, 1885, "2 CENTS" on 16 c., blue,* no gum	7	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* left corner repaired	17	0	0
Ditto, 1d., *blue*, repaired in several places	30	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early	7	15	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion, apparently* but stained	2	18	0
Ditto, 1860–3, no wmk., 1s., buff, mint	2	4	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. Transvaal," in red, 6d., blue, thinned	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., green, ditto	2	15	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue,* part gum	3	3	0
Ditto, 1867, perf. 12½, 10 c., lake, a block of four,* two are creased	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 c., mauve, block of four, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 dollar, green, a block of four,* two are creased	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 5 c., red, a similar block	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 dollar, green, mint	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., carmine, one and a half copies (unsevered), used as 6d., on piece of original	7	0	0
Antigua, Star, 1d., rosy mauve, imperf.,* no gum	3	5	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., without stop variety	4	15	0
Grenada, "One Shlliing," one perf. missing	7	0	0
Nevis, 1867, perf. 15, 1s., blue-green*	2	15	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho., 1d., deep blue, early	4	10	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 10, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1893, ½d. on 4d., grey, strip of three, ditto	3	5	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d. on toned,* with gum	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., blue, with framed corners,* thinned	6	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., No. 3 on plate, roulettes at left only	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another, No. 22, thinned, and no roulettes	3	0	0
British Honduras, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	10	0
New Zealand, pelure, 1s., deep green	3	3	0
Ditto, wmk. N Z, rouletted, 2d., blue, a strip of three and a single used together on original, but the strip has no roulettes at bottom	10	0	0
Ditto, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	2	18	0
Collection in plain album, 960	21	0	0

Sale of 18 and 19 January, 1910.

France, 1849, 1 fc., orange, thinned	5	2	6
Ditto, 1870–3, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche* pair,* one thinned	2	0	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), ½d. to 1s., four*	3	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., slight tear	5	0	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	10	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	4	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	3	5	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue, soiled	2	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	2	15	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* no gum	7	15	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, cut close	4	15	0
Ditto, 4d., orange	2	5	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, cut close	5	15	0
Jamaica, C C, 2d., rose, block of 18, mint	2	2	0
Nevis, C A, 2½d., red-brown, block of 6, mint	2	12	0
British Guiana, 4 c., black on blue, No. 12, no roulettes	6	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, Plate 1	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet, Plate 2	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, Plate 3, first retouch	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., deep green, proof	3	12	6
New Zealand, 1862, Star, 1s., serrated perf.	5	0	0
Ditto, 1863–6, 3d., deep mauve*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1864, N Z, 2d., blue, rouletted	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	2	15	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, imperf.	4	2	6
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, fine background	3	15	0
Collection, 5195	16	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 6 and 7 January, 1910.

Great Britain, 1877, wmk. Garter, 4d., Plate 15, set of 7 imperforate colour trials with side margin, all mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a similar lot	1	16	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, 1885, 10s., ultramarine, creased but with expert's opinion	2	14	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1s., brown, Plate 14,* creased	2	2	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d.	4	0	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10 c., carmine, an unused horizontal strip of 12, mint, of which 6 are with double overprint	7	17	6
Ceylon, 1861, Star, rough perfs., 9d., deep brown, block of 4	5	2	6
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., red, inverted surcharge*	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue on blued*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 6d., slate-lilac on blued, pair, slight tear	2	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, short right size	2	2	0
Cape, 1874–80, provl., 1d., in red, on 6d., violet, variety, bar only showing, the surcharge "ONE PENNY" being omitted	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped	2	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 1d. on 5s., salmon and green, horizontal strip of 3, used on entire, dated Nov. 29 '07	2	7	6
Grenada, 1891, provl., 2½d. on 8d., grey-brown, twice surcharged, once inverted	3	0	0
Trinidad, Officials, set of ½d. to 5s., mint	4	4	0
Colombia, 1861, 2½ c., black*	3	7	6

Sale of 20 and 21 January, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 7	2	4	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	2	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Maltese Cross, £1, brown-lilac, block of 6	13	0	0
Ditto, 1884, perf. 12, 2d., 4d., 5d., and 1s., all specimen	2	10	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902, 1s.	2	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1858–60, 18 kr., blue, imperf., mint	2	2	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	2	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1855, litho., 5 c., dull red, thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, 1869–74, Habilitado, 1 real	2	17	6
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 6d., deep brown, mint	2	0	0
India, Service, 6 a. 8 p., slate, ditto	3	10	0
Labuan, 1881, "Eight Cents" on 12 c., carmine, Gibbons' No. 14, pair, mint	2	5	0
Sungei Ujong, Crescent, Star, and S U, on 2 c., brown*	3	0	0
British East Africa, first issue, set of 3	2	4	0
Cape of Good Hope Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, an unused, severed pair in mint state; one stamp has fine margins all round and the other is partly cut close at right but has large margins on the other sides	70	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, pair,* creased	2	17	6
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," coarse soft paper, 1d., brick-red, variety with wider spaced overprint, uncatalogued, used on piece	42	0	0
Uganda, 20th March, 1895, 60 c., black*	2	10	0
Newfoundland, half on 8d., scarlet-vermilion, used on entire as 4d.	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1860, 1 c., rose, a horizontal strip of 6 and a horizontal pair, all used together on entire; one stamp is damaged	8	0	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange, mint	3	0	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., grey-blue, on piece	3	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d., red, Plate 2, horizontal pair, one the variety without clouds	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, Plate 2, and 2d., blue, Plate 5, both used together, on piece	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, used, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, 1854–5, 5d., green, imperf.	2	15	0
South Australia, June, 1872, perf. × ronlette, 9d., grey-lilac, postmarked Ju. 18 '72	2	0	0
Collection, British Colonials, mostly,* 2517	30	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 14 January, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bergedorf, 3 sch., black on rose*	6	0	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-brown,* with gum	4	2	6
Ditto, 1870, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche* pair*	2	0	0
Mecklenburg, 1864, rouletted, ¼ sch., red	3	15	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross	3	17	6
Moldavia, 27 paras, defective	10	10	0
Ditto, 108 paras, tear and thinning	18	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, thinned	3	3	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales	2	4	0
Ditto, 1851, 10 reales, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales*	6	7	6
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., indigo, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, "CORROS"	4	4	0
Ditto, 1855, 5 c., bright red, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., dull red, large circle variety	2	4	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 kr.	2	15	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	13	0	0
Ditto, C C, 1d, blue, perf. 11½–12	2	17	6
India, 1854, 4 as., pair	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 as.*	3	3	0
Perak, 1883, one cent, variety one inverted, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, P.G.S., 1890, C C, 24 c., green, ditto	2	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on bluish, early, close	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., earliest state, defective	2	12	6
Ditto, December, 1859, 1d., bright red	2	15	0
Bahamas, C A, 14, 4d., rose, mint.	4	15	0
British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., orange	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, on piece	7	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., magenta	3	17	6
Ditto, 1876, 1 c., grey, perf. 14 × 12½, with certificate.	5	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green*	3	5	0
Grenada, 1863, 6d., vermilion, mint	2	15	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green, ditto.	3	7	6
Ditto, litho., 4d., orange, ditto.	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d, grey, ditto	4	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	8	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., carmine-vermilion	4	4	0
St. Kitts, C A, 4d., blue, mint	2	6	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., orange, ditto £2 2s. and	2	6	0
Ditto, 1875, 1s., claret, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1881, One Penny on 6d., ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown, ditto	5	0	0
Tobago, C C, 6d., stone, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., ditto, ditto	4	0	0
Hawaii, Interisland, 2 c., blue on thin bluish	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., black on bluish grey	3	12	6
Hawaii, 1865, 5 c., blue on blue, mint	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 2, pair on piece	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, hill unshaded	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 1, medium state, apparently*	3	7	6
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., blue paper	2	2	0
Ditto, 1891, proof in red of the 1d. stamp, a horizontal strip of three, the right-hand pair is *tête-bêche*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, proof in green of same, a horizontal strip of five, the centre stamp being inverted	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 6d., green	3	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., Indian red, printed both sides	2	12	6
Collection of Russian locals, 1085.	11	10	0

Sale of 27 and 28 January, 1910.

Belgium, 1849–50, 20 c., deep blue, mint	2	4	0
Great Britain, 1847, 10d., red-brown, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, ditto	9	10	0
Ditto, 1870, 6d., brown, Plate 11, reconstructed sheet of 240, many pairs and blocks	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Plate 5, reconstructed plate of 240	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 6, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, 1884, 5s., minute tear	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s.	4	5	0
Ditto, O.W. Official, 1902, Queen, 10d., pair	4	5	0
Oldenburg, 1852, ⅓ sg., green, strip of three on entire	3	7	6
Moldavia, 54 paras	11	10	0
Servia, 1866, 2 paras, dull green on lavender*	4	7	6
Tuscany, 2 soldi, brick-red, heavily postmarked	3	3	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, red on azure	6	15	0
Ditto, 80 c., red-brown, mint	2	4	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	7	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, ditto*	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	2	6	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, clean-cut perfs.	3	15	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto*	2	0	0
India, 1856, 2 as., green, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, 2 as., purple on lilac, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 as., ditto	3	7	6
Labuan, C A sideways, 2 c., blue-green*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 8 on 12 c.,* Gibbons' No. 13	3	7	6
Ditto, 1885, "2 CENTS" on 16 c., Gibbons' No. 25, mint	6	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Johore, 1903, 1 dollar on 2 dollars, a mint strip of three, the centre stamp showing the error "e" in "One" inverted, Gibbons' No. 71	3	7	6
Bechuanaland Protectorate, August, 1888, 2s., green, mint	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., red on blue *	2	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 6d., slate-grey, pair	2	4	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, early state	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on blue, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, intermediate, thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., orange-red on white, intermediate	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on blue, medium state	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, early	4	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair, thinned	8	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., deep blue, rubbed	2	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., No. 9, Gibbons' No. 76, with roulettes, thinned and repaired	3	15	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., mint	2	8	0
Nevis, litho., 1s., cross on hill *	2	0	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., green *	2	4	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion,* small margins	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of three	3	17	6
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, little clipped	6	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose on white *	2	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., pair	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., strip of three	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d.	2	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-red*	5	2	6

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 31 December, 1909, and 3 January, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
British Central Africa, 1891, £10, brown	1	2	0
British Honduras, 1882, 1s., grey, mint	1	18	0
Gold Coast, 20s., rose and green	1	4	0
Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown	1	18	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, Queen, £1, green	1	15	0
Ditto, Queen, £1, green	1	3	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-purple	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	1	6	0
Ditto, £5, orange, 24s., 35s., 31s., 30s., and	2	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	1	11	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s.	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, King, 5d.	3	5	0
South Australia, 1d., wide S A, 11½ by 12½	1	5	0

Sale of 17 and 18 January, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
British Central Africa, 1897, £10, yellow	1	13	0
Ditto, 1897, 3s., green and black, mint	1	0	0
British Guiana, 1877, Official, 4 c., blue, ditto	1	3	0
Canada, 10d., blue, thin paper*	1	16	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	1	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, 1s., imperf., block of 6	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	2	5	0
Gibraltar, January, 1886, 1s., yellow-brown	1	16	0
Great Britain, £5, orange . 31s. to	1	14	0
Ditto, 2½d., blue, Plate 22, block of 23, mint	1	10	0
Johor, $1 on $2, strip of 3, centre stamp with inverted "E," mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 2 c. on 24 c., error "Censt"	2	0	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue	1	8	0
Newfoundland, 2d., orange-vermilion, pair, mint	2	12	6
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green	1	3	0
Ditto, ½ on 6d., pair, one stamp with no "2" to "½," mint	1	8	0
Tobago, 5s., slate, ditto	1	4	0
United States, 1857, 90 c., blue, ditto	1	10	0
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 4s.	1	11	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red,* repaired	2	7	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., mint	2	4	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	15	0	0
Papua, 2s. 6d., black and brown, mint	2	2	0

Sale of 26 January, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Antigua, imperf., 6d., green	2	2	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	2	5	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 4, red cancellation	1	10	0
Ditto, £5, deep orange, mint	5	7	6
Ditto, 3d. on orange, ditto	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6	6	6	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., blue,* cut close	1	8	0
Morocco Agencies, 1 peseta, blue surcharge,* creased	2	10	0
New Zealand, 1d., red, pelure	2	2	0
Ditto, 1d., S.G. No. 1	2	7	6
Queensland, 1d., imperf.,* full gum, creased	4	0	0
St. Lucia, 1886, 6d., bright lilac, mint	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., red-brown	1	12	0
Tobago, C C, 6d., stone, mint	1	15	0
Trinidad, no wmk., perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve	1	1	0
Collection in Oppen's, 702	9	0	0

THE

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South Americans.

THE many friends of Mr. C. J. Phillips, the energetic head of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will be glad to welcome him home after his prolonged absence. Mr. Phillips has been travelling in South America for the past five months, and judging from the letters some of us have been fortunate enough to receive, and the very interesting accounts published in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, he must have had an altogether enjoyable experience. The vast world of the Southern American Continent is practically unknown to the average European—and the like may be said of the average Philatelist—who fails to grasp its variety of wealth or immensity. There are many to whom the word "America" conveys a general idea of a large country "across the water," and who do not appreciate that New York can be at a colossal distance from Buenos Ayres or Valparaiso! Mr. Phillips seems to have fully employed his time, to have compassed much travelling within his stay in South America, and to have seen and noted many marvels alike of nature and art. Beyond this his philatelic experience seems to have been of the happiest, as he has had the warm welcome that is always extended to distinguished Philatelists in the freemasonry of our hobby. There are few men living who have had wider acquaintance with stamps than Mr. Phillips, and, as evidenced by his philatelic authorship, there is no doubt that as a collector he would have occupied an equally prominent place in Philately to that which he has attained as a dealer. For this reason we are prone to attach especial importance to his observations on the result of this voyage in a practically unknown philatelic region. In a letter addressed to the writer, Mr. Phillips says:—

"In Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, and Chili there are many collectors of the first rank as students, and I think that men like Dr. José Marcó del Pont, Señor Tardaguila, Dr. Hermann Grené, and Baron Welczeck well deserve to rank with the leading Philatelists of this country.

"One thing also that struck me in South America is that the good collectors are real stamp collectors and 'stamp keepers,' and not speculators, as are so many great collectors nowadays. The South American collector is much less keen about the financial aspect than is the case in this country.

"I have learnt very much about South American stamps, and have had to quite rewrite my catalogue. We have not properly understood Uruguay, Argentine, Peru, Chili, and Brazil, and I have now secured a fine stock and have learnt better how to arrange them.

"British Colonials are in no demand out there; this is, in fact, a new market, but essentially one for South and Central Americans, which are so despised here, but so full of interest to the student."

With nearly all of which we are glad to be in agreement. There are one or two points on which we would venture to modify our friend's criticisms. The South American stamps are not "despised" here—there are a good many collectors yet in Europe for Buenos Ayres, Chili, Venezuela, or Uruguay, and if the votaries of Colombia, Peru, or Mexico are nowadays fewer, the fact is not that collectors do not appreciate the fine old issues of those countries, but that either forgeries, reprints, or masses of rubbishy recent issues have driven them off in despair.

In a recent advertisement of one of the leading European dealers we read: "We can send you old German or European stamps, but at the present time, when nearly all collectors demand these and thus mutually drive the prices higher and higher, the collector is wise who interests himself in countries that are less run after, as these will inevitably sooner or later also become the fashion." Our friends on the Continent do not "despise" British Colonial stamps any more than the English collectors do South Americans or Europeans. The fact is, that in these days of specialism the average man finds his greatest pleasure in accumulating the stamps of his own country or those affiliated with it. This inclination is as natural as commendable in the interests of scientific Philately, as it leads collectors on to spare neither time, labour, nor money in making their collections as complete as possible. This is amply borne out by Mr. Phillips' experience in South America; he has inspected numerous collections, containing a marvellous richness alike of great rarities and minute varieties, mounted scientifically, arranged and annotated fully up to the highest standard of the most advanced European Philatelists. We rejoice at such good tidings as demonstrating how solid are the foundations of stamp collecting in every portion of the globe.

The second little point that we take up in our friend's letter is where he writes about the superior staying powers of the South American as against the British collector with regard to the holding of his collections. That very many collectors in Europe have sooner or later parted with many of their stamps is a palpable fact—but we venture to think that the fault is rather with the enormous prices to which stamps have been driven. A generation ago we all collected everything, and a man who could spend a hundred a year or so could become a veritable philatelic Crœsus. This has all sadly changed, and unless a man has a very large income he cannot afford to hold specialized collections embracing many countries. Mr. Phillips himself, like many of us,

if blessed with the riches of a South (or North) American, would gladly see rows of red Oriels full of treasures reposing in his study, and we are convinced that any real lover of stamps only parts with his collections by *force majeure*. It is our poverty and not our will that consents.

We rejoice to know that our traveller has returned with such good philatelic report, and we hope to see the influence of his experience in a revived interest in the really fine old issues of South America, which will be warmly welcomed at the hands of the Royal Philatelic and other Societies.

Notes on the Locally Engraved and Lithographed Issues of Mauritius, 1848-1859.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, on May 20, 1909.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE study of the formation of the locally engraved and printed plates of the first issues of Mauritius has not presented so many difficulties as in the case of analogous productions in other portions of the globe. In the instances of New South Wales and Philippines, for example, the first issues of which were all hand-engraved, hundreds of specimens, each differing in type, are necessary for the reconstruction of the sheets as printed, while in the present case but fifty specimens are requisite to complete the several plates of the engraved stamps. Moreover, the design is very bold, and, particularly in the early stages of the existence of the plates, the differences are so marked as to be capable of ready discernment by any collector. Beyond this there has been, as regards the engraved issues, no complication caused by retouches or partial freshening up of the original designs. The plate of October, 1859, known as the "Large Fillet," was, as is well known, re-engraved on the almost vanished lines of the 2d. of 1848, but is to all intents and purposes a fresh engraving.

During his residence in Mauritius, Major E. B. Evans was enabled to gather from official sources practically the complete history of these very interesting stamps, and it is largely due to the energy and philatelic ability of our fellow member that the story of the stamps of Mauritius has been enabled to be presented in such a satisfactory manner. The papers that embodied the result of Major Evans's researches were published in the *Philatelic Record* for 1880 (Vol. II), and were revised and read before the Philatelic Society, London, on May 22 and December 11, 1896, and January 8, 1897. These papers will be found reproduced in the Society's work on the Stamps of the British Colonies in Africa (see Vol. II, pp. 120 to 152). As this work is available to every student of Philately, it will hardly be necessary for me to do more than epitomize in the briefest manner the information therein given. The information acquired by Major Evans is, as I have stated, very full and, except in one instance, very precise, and I shall

therefore be able to impart but slight additional points of interest as regards the engraved stamps. In the case of the lithographed stamps of December, 1859, the history of these stamps is but briefly given, and there is still something to be learnt thereon.

The Native issues—to use their time-honoured cognomen—of Mauritius consisted of the following issues:—

(1.) 1d. and 2d. September 2, 1847. Inscribed with the words "Post Office." Engraved by Mr. J. Barnard.

(2.) 1d. and 2d. May (?), 1848. Inscribed with the words "Post-paid." Engraved by Mr. J. Barnard.

(3.) 2d. March, 1859. Head of Queen, with small fillet. Engraved by Mr. J. Lapirot.

(4.) 2d. October, 1859. Head of Queen, with the large fillet. Re-engraved on the 1848 2d. value by Mr. Sherwin. (The 1d. value was prepared but not issued.)

(5.) 1d. and 2d. December, 1859. Head of Queen, with Greek border. Lithographed by Mr. Dardenne.

Issue I. Post Office.

The fame of the first issue of these stamps, the celebrated "Post Office," is world-wide, and they undoubtedly stand, if not for actual rarity, by general consent, as the two most important stamps of the British Colonial Empire. Their history is too well known to require restating at my hands: in the Society's work on *British Africa* (Vol II, pp. 152–159) an interesting article is given by Mr. E. D. Bacon, giving an account of them and the number of the copies then known (twenty). Since that period several copies have been found, and, subject to correction, I believe the total number now known to exist is twenty-five or twenty-six. Among these is the superb unused copy of the 2d., sold at auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson a few years since, and I am confident that we all rejoice to know that this, the finest specimen in the world of this great rarity, should be in the collection of our honoured President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

My study of the Mauritius stamp has practically been confined to the issues of 1848 to 1859, and, failing the discovery of any little nest of these rarities, or the spontaneous presentation to me of copies by generously-minded brother philatelists, I have been reluctantly—for reasons that I cannot disclose!—been compelled to confine my collection of this issue to photographs of those in the hands of more favoured collectors. I now submit those illustrations that I have been able to get together, and I venture to hope that the Royal Philatelic Society will also be ultimately able to acquire for their collection a complete set of photographs of all the known copies.

Issue II. Post-paid.

These two stamps remained in issue about eleven and a half years, and, as is well known, during this lengthened existence they betrayed the most remarkable divergences in their printings. I do not think there is any parallel case of such long-continued use and absolute deterioration of the plates in the issues of any other country. The nearest approach thereto

is in the instance of the 2d. Sydney View, but this stamp was only in use about a year and a half, and the successive re-engraved plates had each only a life of a very few months, while the other two values of that issue do not present anything like the wearing out of the plate that is found in the case of the issue of Mauritius now under consideration. The population of that island is of course but small, and the quantities used were, compared with New South Wales, relatively insignificant, which will doubtless go far to account for the long period of the existence of these two plates. My object in taking up the collecting of these stamps was to endeavour to trace out and—to use the modern word—specialize the various successive states of the Plates of this issue, as when I started on their pursuit, some six years since, I did not remember to have ever seen any "highly specialized" collection of these stamps or one wherein the same care had been bestowed as in the case of the stamps of other well-known countries. I have now, however, had the advantage of seeing Mr. H. J. Duveen's superb collection of these issues which has been recently remounted, and forms a pleasing exception to the rule above referred to.

It goes without saying that in dividing up these stamps into their different phases of existence, and the wear of the plates being gradual, there can be no broad line of demarcation, so that one group necessarily leaves off where the next begins. I think, however, for the purpose of the specialist, and even for the general collector, that this issue may be divided up into five periods of existence. The Catalogues give but three states of the plate, but nowadays, when so much consideration is devoted to the smallest variation of perforation or the most minute differentiation in a surcharge, I think that even the collector "according to Catalogue" may well extend his list of wants to these ten varieties of the 1d. and 2d. of the first issue of these remarkably interesting stamps.

The design consists practically of three leading features—the Head of the Queen, the inscriptions, and the background, and in all these three there occur, with the use of the plate, consistent deterioration of the dies. I find, however, that the best test of the state of the plate, or the one generally adopted, is that of the presence or absence of the diagonal and vertical lines of the background, and I have therefore divided my specimens in accordance therewith—as follow and as exemplified by the specimens that I submit for your consideration :

State I, 1848–53.

Background composed of full vertical and diagonal lines.

State II, 1853–55.

Background showing portions of vertical and full diagonal lines.

State III, 1856–57.

Background showing no vertical lines and diagonal lines practically full.

State IV, 1858–59.

Background showing only diagonal lines partially.

State V, 1859–60 (*early*).

Background showing diagonal lines quite gone in parts, notably bordering on the inscription.

In dividing up the different periods which denote these relative states of wear, I can of course only claim this arrangement as tentative and as being supported as far as possible by dated copies. I have allotted the longest period to State I for the reasons, that the design, being deeply cut, did not for some time show any appreciable wear, and that in the earlier days their use was at first doubtless far more limited than ten or twelve years later. This is abundantly borne out by the relative scarcity of the specimens of the earliest and early states of the dies.

The earliest impressions of all were undoubtedly printed upon a thickish soft yellowish wove paper, similar to that used for the Post Office issue, and not found on any stamps except those in the very earliest state of the die. There are impressions of the twopenny in a very heavy dark slatish blue, which present almost the appearance of a solid background, and show the head and neck of the Queen deeply shaded. These are known among collectors as "premières gravures," and are deservedly classed as very rare stamps, especially unused. I am, however, inclined not to consider these impressions as indicating any earlier stage of printing than those I am showing as State I. If these 2d. only were the undoubted first impressions, there should be a corresponding 1d. which I have never seen quoted, or described in a collection, and I am inclined to believe that the richness of the impression is practically due to the colour and quantity of the ink used in the process of printing. These dark blue stamps are, however, assuredly as early as any Post-paid, and are very desirable and rare specimens, but I do not think that they can be separated from the other specimen of the first state of the plate except under the designation of "dark blue—heavy impressions." I show one copy almost in this colour which I have compared with the splendid specimens in the collection of Mr. Duveen, and as regards the state of the plate it is absolutely identical with his copies. I may say that I consider the 1d. far more difficult to find than the 2d., especially in fine condition, while unused it is of the greatest rarity. Mr. Duveen, it will be remembered, showed at the London Philatelic Exhibition a matchless block of four of the 1d., unused, a photograph of which is shown in my collection.

I should add, in support of what I have said on the question of "earliest state," that it will be seen by stamps shown in a later issue, how very materially the redundancy of ink may affect the apparent state of the wear of the plate. State I of these stamps also, in my view, includes those which immediately followed the preceding, but were printed upon a slightly bluish and harder paper varying in substance. This paper undoubtedly did not absorb the impression so readily as the soft yellowish paper, but, allowing for this, I am of opinion that the specimens practically represent the same entirely undeteriorated state of the plate. A specimen of the 2d. on a cover, dated September 1, 1853, in my collection will be found to corroborate the opinions previously expressed.

States II to V are found printed upon similar paper to that last mentioned, ranging in shade from whitish to greyish and bluish, and varying in texture, especially in the later stages, when the paper is found frequently quite thin and more bluish. Specimens in all these stamps may be found on yellowish white paper, though relatively scarce; they, however, in my view, only denote

variations in the colour of this presumably locally produced paper, and are of course entirely different from the soft yellowish paper found in the earliest stage.

It will be seen that there are several varieties of obliterations, the latest used being a circle containing the word "PAID," but I do not pretend to have made a special study of this point, although I fully recognize its interest. I should add that pairs of the 2d. are always scarce, and that, except the latest stage of the 1d., unused specimens of both values are rarely to be met with. The variations of the types are well known and will be found fully noted over the specimens on the sheets now submitted.

ISSUE III. MARCH, 1859.

This stamp is generally held to be the greatest libel upon her late Majesty Queen Victoria's portrait that has ever been perpetrated, and is, in fact, known to our neighbours across the Channel as the *tête de singe* issue. Mr. Lapirot's work is far inferior to that of Mr. Barnard, and, moreover, the lines are far less deeply cut. The plate hence wore out very rapidly, and, as suggested by Major Evans in his article, it was probably due to an appreciation of this fact that the preceding 2d. of 1848 was re-engraved as a stand-by.

As before, I have adopted the background as showing best the dividing stages of wear, which I classify as follows:—

(1.) Design showing full, horizontal, vertical, and diagonal lines.

(2.) All lines partially worn away.

(3.) All lines defective and disclosing spaces that are practically bare.

As regards the paper, it is generally thin and is found in two shades, grey and blue; but specimens may be met with in the former colour that are appreciably thicker in texture.

There are two notable varieties in the plate, i.e. No. 9, which has a circle in the centre of the ornament in the lower left corner (this variety is mentioned in *British Africa*), and No. 8, which has the letter "N" of "PENCE" reversed — i.e. the central stroke slants upwards from the lower left: the outer line of the right-hand corner ornament is also duplicated. A similar variety also occurs in No. 12 as to these lines, but they are more distinct.

The earliest impressions of these stamps are rarer than is generally imagined, while the latest impressions, if with small margins, as is frequently the case, are probably the commonest of the native-printed stamps. I call attention to a pair of these stamps, the left-hand one of which, owing to defective inking, presents the appearance of at least one more stage of wear.

ISSUE IV.

This stamp, known as the large fillet, printed from the plate re-engraved by Mr. Sherwin, was undoubtedly but little used, and was most probably prepared to supplement the preceding plate, pending the preparation of the following issue with the Greek border. The stamp has always been rare, nor have I ever seen any specimen with any traces of defect beyond slight imperfections caused by partially inadequate inking. The paper is uniformly of a

thinnish, blue nature. The only type varieties are those with the periods as described in *British Africa*.

ISSUE V.

"Lithographed locally by Mr. Dardenne upon thick white to yellowish laid paper, the laid lines being horizontal and wide apart." Except a description of the design this is the only information given us in *British Africa*, nor can it be said to err on the side of redundancy. I understand from Major Evans that he was unable to ascertain the size or formation of the sheets, or in fact any further information as to this issue; we shall hence have to supplement our knowledge of this issue by the study of the stamps, and the principal point of these notes is to call attention to the paucity of our knowledge hereon, and to endeavour to indicate on what lines inquiry should be made. One point on which all information is lacking as to this, and indeed all native-produced issues of Mauritius, is the numbers of impressions struck off, and it would be especially interesting with regard to Mr. Dardenne's handiwork to know what was the proportion of 2d. to 1d. It was probably ten to one, as the penny is immeasurably rarer in used condition, the reverse being the case as to the unused as regards the normal shades. There is no indication of the number of specimens on each sheet, but I believe it must have been considerable—possibly twenty-four, but more probably twice that number. I have measured ten horizontal pairs and found the measurements between the stamps different in nine cases, while of vertical pairs I have measured seven, six of which differed. I show moreover a vertical strip of four and seven varieties having varying but permanent defects in the lithographs, by aid of which the "types" can be distinguished. Beyond this, owing to defective wiping of the stone at a later period, blots of corroded ink were allowed to remain, and by the aid of these further "type" varieties can be identified. It is therefore fairly evident that there was a considerable number of specimens on each sheet. In default of larger blocks I have been unable to elucidate the matter further than this. The margins are so wide between each stamp that I have not been able to fix upon those most useful aids in reconstructing a plate, i.e. outside stamps. It will require the accumulation of an enormous number of unsevered specimens to prove the formation of the sheet; but other equally difficult tasks have been accomplished in the philatelic world, and now that attention has been called to the fact I am in hope that some future student may accomplish what I have but commenced.

I am enabled however to mention one point that I think is entirely novel, and I am confident will be deemed of philatelic importance and interest as regards this issue, viz. that the plate, or rather stone, has been retouched. I present for inspection two singles and a pair of the twopenny value, which clearly show that the designs have been retouched in two marked variations; and I further show four other specimens having less important—but still, to my mind—unmistakeable retouches. These are all illustrated, being Nos. 1, 1*a*, 2, 3, 3*a*, 4, and 5.

No. 1 has white lines at the back of the neck continued to the base and on the right upper side of the head, while the shading of the neck has been redrawn at the back. The first stamp (Illustration 1) shows a large white



1



1 *a*



2



3



3 *a*



4



5



6



7



8

space at the back of the neck; this, however, apparently is caused by a flaw in the paper. It still leaves, however, visible portions of the white line, the neck shading, and the white stroke upon the head. The illustration does not show these details so clearly as the stamp itself, but there is no doubt but that 1 and 1*a* represent the same "type" on the stone.

No. 2 has a white line at the back of the neck, marked, but differing from No. 1, as it is not continued to the base of the neck. The shading of coloured lines on the neck has been redrawn in coarse lines.

No. 3 and No. 3*a* have the nostril redrawn; there are also short vertical white strokes above the back of the neck, and the coloured shading of this has also been apparently touched up.

No. 4 has an irregular faint wavy line extending for about three-quarters of the distance at the back of the neck.

No. 5 has a faint white line extending from the hair to the base of the neck at the back.

There are possibly other varieties of these retouches, but these are all I have been enabled to find despite my most strenuous search for a number of years past. The specimen (Illustration 6) of this value is a defective impression arising doubtless from over-inking of the stone, making the hair and crown into nearly a solid mass of colour. I have not found any retouches of the one penny value, and, as before mentioned, the use of this value was relatively small, and the stones probably did not therefore require any retouching. Illustration No. 7 shows, however, a distinctly defective transfer, the lower left portion of the stamp being cut away. Illustration No. 8 shows a heavy impression somewhat resembling the 2d. (No. 6), though not so much inked; the shading on the neck and hair has, however, a very blobby appearance. As to the order of issue I place these stamps thus:—

1d.

(1) blood-red.
(2) rose-red.
(3) vermilion.

Both the former are immeasurably rarer than the latter, and in unused condition are as rare as almost any native-produced stamp.

2d.

(1) slate-blue.
(2) blue, pale to bright.

The slate-blue is far the rarer of the two, and as I have found none with the ink spots or retouches before mentioned, and further, as the design is more clearly and distinctly printed than the normal blue shades, I have no hesitation in assigning it priority of issue. I have never seen it unused.

It will be seen that this lithographed issue affords good ground for philatelic research, and I shall be a grateful recipient of any information from my fellow students which may help us to elucidate what is practically the only unsolved problem in connection with the remarkable issues of stamps engraved, lithographed, and printed in the island of Mauritius.

The Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1910.

WE are glad to be able to announce that the new Postmaster-General (The Right Honourable Herbert L. Samuel, M.P.) has very kindly consented to become a Vice-Patron of the Congress.

The following further Delegates have been appointed. There will be forty Societies represented by ninety Delegates.

Dundee and District Philatelic Society.—Mr. E. Philpot Crowther.

Junior Philatelic Society.—Messrs. Fred. J. Melville, Douglas Ellis, E. M. Gilbert Lodge, and Ralph Wedmore.

Junior Philatelic Society, Brighton Branch.—Messrs. W. Mead and Herbert Clark.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.—Messrs. J. L. Thomas and H. A. Wise.

Northampton Philatelic Society.—Messrs. Humphery Bennett and William Nichol.

Oxford Philatelic Society.—Messrs. F. A. Bellamy and W. H. Tarrant.

Philatelic Literature Society.—Messrs. F. J. Peplow and B. T. K. Smith.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.—Messrs. A. Leon Adutt and Herbert F. Johnson.

Leicester Philatelic Society.—Dr. R. Milbourne West and Mr. Jos. Young.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.—Lieut.-Col. W. T. Davies and Mr. Newman Clissold.

Scottish Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. Bonnar and A. Wallace McGregor.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.—Messrs. W. C. Fox and J. H. Chapman.

The Committee has decided that all applications for tickets for admission to the two Public Meetings must be made direct to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, FRANZ REICHENHEIM, ESQ., 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

There will be no charge, but every application must state the exact number of tickets required for each Meeting, and must be accompanied by an addressed and stamped envelope, otherwise it will not be executed. As the available space is limited, early applications to secure seats are advisable.

The Executive Committee have made arrangements for Hotel accommodation as follows:—St. Ermin's Hotel (adjoining Caxton Hall), Westminster, London, S.W., for the benefit of Delegates and others attending the Congress. Accommodation, attendance, light, bath, table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon and dinner, 12s. 6d. per day each person. Accommodation, attendance, light, bath, and table d'hôte breakfast, 7s. per day each person. Small luncheon, 2s. 6d.; table d'hôte luncheon, 3s.; table d'hôte dinner, 5s.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1910.

4 p.m. Large Hall. Open Meeting (Public Meeting).

1. The Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T.), will declare the Congress open.
2. Address by Major E. B. Evans, late R.A.
3. Paper, with demonstrations, by Mr. J. Dunbar Heath (Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.):

"The Manufacture of Stamps."

8 p.m. Reception of Delegates by the Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society (Mr. H. L. Hayman) at his residence, "Highfield," Chislett Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1910.

11 a.m. By invitation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T. Visit of the Delegates to inspect his Collections at his residence, 2 Cavendish Square, W.

3 p.m. Room No. 1. Conference of Delegates.

1. Manchester Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton).
   "To consider the advisability of taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the use of philatelic terms."
2. Junior Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. Fred. J. Melville).

"Unsolicited Approval Sheets."

"That in the opinion of this Congress the practice of sending unsolicited approval sheets to boys at school is contrary to the best interest of Philately and the trade; further, it is recommended that approval sheets should not be sent to boarders at schools without the written sanction of the head or house master."

3. International Philatelic Union (Delegate, Mr. W. Hadlow).

"Guarantees of Authenticity."
"Should they be for a definite period?"

At **7.45** for **8 p.m.** Banquet given in honour of the Delegates by the Herts Philatelic Society at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, W.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1910.

11 a.m. Visit of the Delegates to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, under the guidance of Mr. E. D. Bacon.

3 p.m. Room No. 1. Conference of Delegates.

1. Herts Philatelic Society (Delegate, Major Edward B. Evans, late R.A.).

   "That a special Committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the manufacture and sale of forged postage stamps, also of so-called facsimiles (the latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimize purchasers), and that the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested."

2. International Philatelic Union (Delegate, Mr. T. H. Hinton).

   "Means to be adopted for the prevention of substitution in Exchange packets."

3. Bolton Philatelic Society (Delegate, Mr. W. Ward).

   "A Scheme to found a Universal Philatelic Union."

8 p.m. Large Hall. Closing Meeting. Public Meeting.

1. Paper by the Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P.).

   "The Possibility of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to discourage unnecessary or speculative issues."

2. Closing Address by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

We are desired to state that the Junior Philatelic Society will hold an "At Home" on Saturday, 30 April, the day after the Congress, from 3 to 5 p.m., at the Victoria Station Restaurant (S.E. and C.R.), when will be provided afternoon tea and music. Tickets, 1s. each, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E. Complimentary tickets will be issued to the delegates to the Congress.

Philatelic Note.

AN INTERESTING VARIETY OF THE FIRST BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

LOT No. 225 of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper's auction of the 21st ultimo was described as "TRANSVAAL: 1877. 'V.R. TRANSVAAL,' coarse soft paper, 1d., brick-red, variety with wider spaced overprint, uncatalogued, used on piece . . ."

Although this stamp was not actually known to the Society at the date of the publication of *Africa*, Part III, its existence was foreshadowed in that work (see pages 494 *et seq.*). The variety "V.R. and TRANSVAAL, wider spaced," occurs only in the first setting of the overprint "All Capitals," being in fact No. 11 on the pane. In the Society's work it was shown that there were at least four different settings of the "All Capitals" overprint—the first, second, and third, and probably the fourth of this type were settings of forty in ordinary printer's type—corresponding to the positions of the forty stamps on the panes of stamps. In some cases the stamps were printed from the two plates in pairs arranged horizontally, and, as a matter of fact, the overprint is found on panes printed from each plate.

The number of stamps overprinted with this first setting must have been very small; it comprised probably the whole of those overprinted in red, all of which are scarce. Further, a small number of sheets were overprinted in black from this setting—at least, the characteristic varieties of the first setting have long been known in connection with all the red impressions, and in black in connection with the One Penny on hard surface paper, and Six Pence and One Shilling on white coarse soft paper, but these last three stamps, together with the One Penny and the Three Pence on coarse soft paper, were overprinted to a much greater extent with the second setting of "V.R. TRANSVAAL," and possibly with the third setting. The One Penny on pelure paper was also to a very small extent overprinted with the second setting, but so far it is not known overprinted with any other setting.

It may be convenient to state that the chief peculiarities of the first setting are as follows—the notation being taken from *Africa*, Part III :—

Ab: occurring on No. 1 of the panes. No stop after "R" of "V.R."

Ac: occurring on No. 7 of the panes. No stop after "L" of "TRANSVAAL."

Ad 1: occurring on No. 5 of the pane. "L" of "TRANSVAAL" *slightly* raised.

Aa: occurring on No. 11. "V.R." and "TRANSVAAL" spaced widely (vertically).

It is true that a variety, no stop after "R" of "V.R.", occurs at least twice in the fourth setting, i.e. the setting employed for the Six Pence on rose-coloured paper, but in these the letters are spaced and arranged differently from No. 1 of the first setting. Further varieties Ac, Ad 1, and Aa are not known in the fourth setting.

When the number and nature of the various settings was established, it became clear that these varieties did not occur once in every forty stamps having the overprint in black, because the bulk of the "All Capital" stamps overprinted "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in black ink, the One Penny on hard surfaced paper, and the One Penny, Six Pence, and One Shilling on white coarse soft paper, belonged to the second setting. At the date of the publication of *Africa*, Part III, the One Penny on the coarse soft paper was known with the above varieties, Ab, Ad 1, and Ac. The two former, which belonged to the present writer, coincided with the similar varieties of the first setting in every respect, i.e. as regards alignment of the letters of the overprint and other details,

and it was a fair inference that they belonged to the first setting, and therefore that the more striking variety, Aa, must also have existed.

The present writer has not actually seen the specimen sold at Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper's auction, and by way of caution it must be remembered that the One Penny on white coarse soft paper exists without overprint, and therefore forgery of the overprint is admissible, but he is informed that the specimen in question was purchased by a gentleman who is well known as an expert in the issues of the Transvaal.

Some day perhaps there may come to light another variety which has hitherto not been recorded but whose probable existence was indicated in *Africa*, Part III, viz. the error "Transvral" with the overprint inverted.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

At the Meeting of April 7, Mr. M. P. Castle will read a "Paper on the Advisability of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to Discourage Unnecessary or Speculative Issues." Display by Members of such issues will be welcome.

On April 21, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton will read a "Paper on the Stamps of Greece," and give a Display.

THE PARIS AUCTIONS.

Another important sale—that of the collection of Monsieur A. Schwab —has been held at Paris during the second week of February. This successful function has been again held by Messrs. Gilbert and Köhler, who disposed of the Mirabaud Collection last year, and to whom we are indebted for Catalogue and List of the prices realized.

The stamps in this sale consisted to the larger extent of used specimens, many of them being used on the entire envelope. There seems to be an ever-growing appreciation of stamps "on original covers," and in some instances, notably with European rarities, the prices paid tend to go up by leaps and bounds. An examination of a few prices realized, that we have selected out of many hundreds, will verify our remarks, the prices attained in some instances being beyond all anticipation or record.

There seems to be a very steady and a highly appreciative demand for good stamps on the Continent—a demand that outstrips the supply. The Cassandras who predicted that the past big Paris Auction of the late M. Leroy d'Etiolles' stamps was but a flash in the pan have been woefully belied. Our own opinion is that for really fine stamps of all sound countries the prices must inevitably go much higher. There is to-day more than ever about of what is not fine or is common, but "the good things" are at once diminishing in number and finding more appreciation. The prices therefore must go up; as Euclid hath it—Q.E D.

The following are examples of the prices attained at this Sale:—

List of Prices (including the 10% *payable by buyers) realized for a few of the principal Lots in Messrs. Gilbert and Kohler's Sale of the Schwab Collection, February* 10, 11, *and* 12, 1910.

	Sterling at Exchange 25.20. £	s.	d.
Buenos Ayres, 3 p., green, on entire	13	19	4
„ 4 p., red, unused, no gum, cut into at right	35	15	10
„ 4 p., red, on entire	32	14	9
„ 5 p., yellow, slightly cut into at left	16	16	1
„ 5 p., yellow, pen-marked, on entire	19	8	6
Western Australia, 1865–9, 2d., *mauve*, error in colour	17	9	2
Bergedorf, 1½ s., black on yellow, on entire	14	3	9
„ 4 s., black on brown, on piece	16	16	1
Brunswick, ⅓, black, perce en scie, strip of 3, on entire	14	3	9
Naples, ½ t., blue, arms	14	3	9
Spain, 1851, pair of 2 reales	44	1	9
„ 1852, block of 4, 2 reales, block of 4 and pair of 5 reales, and 6 r. (two), the twelve stamps on piece	56	14	11
„ Madrid, 3 c., bronze, on entire	19	12	10
„ 1854, 1 real, *pale blue*, ditto	14	16	10
„ 1865, 12 c., blue and rose, perforated, centre reversed	17	9	2
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., pale blue, cut square, on piece	31	17	4
„ „ 12 c., indigo, cut round, on piece	17	9	2
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, block of 4, on piece	37	2	0
Lubeck, 1861, ½ s., *without watermark*, block of 4, on entire	19	11	1
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, early state	21	16	6
Mecklenburg Strelitz, ¼, red, two vertical pairs, on entire	36	9	0
„ ⅓, green, pair and single, ditto	19	8	6
„ 1 s., violet, ditto	17	9	2
Natal, 1857, 1 p., rose, two fine specimens, ditto	17	13	7
New South Wales, 1854–5, *pair*, 8d., orange, *imperf.* (not fine), with a 1s. value, on entire	17	17	11
Oldenburg, 1860, ¼, orange, *pair*, ditto	23	11	5
Roumania, 1858, *blue paper*, 5 p., black, original	47	3	9
Peru, ½, rose, error, on piece	22	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red on letter	19	10	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 10 c., cut wrong way	36	0	0

EXPERT COMMITTEE.

WE are desired on behalf of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to notify to Collectors and others that all stamps sent for examination must reach Mr. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., not later than the first post on the *third Tuesday* of each month, the Committee meeting on the *third Thursday*. Any stamps received after that time cannot be dealt with until the following month.

This regulation has been rendered necessary alike by the increasing number and greater danger of the modern forgeries which necessitate ample

provision of other stamps for purposes of comparison. By having forty-eight hours' notice of the stamps that will require expertizing, each member of the Committee, as well as the Secretary, is enabled to come to the meeting with some material in hand for the work. This new plan was followed at the Meeting of the Committee on the seventeenth of this month and was found productive of much advantage, several stamps having been promptly adjudicated upon, which, failing the new arrangement, must have inevitably been relegated to the next month's session.

REPORT OF THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS, 1909.

WE are desired to notify by the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society that the official report of the first British Philatelic Congress, containing a verbatim report of the proceedings, preface and appendix, detailing events before and after, will be published in book form and will be ready in a few days. This report will be issued at a great expense to that Society—not with a view of profit, but solely because it has been pointed out that a correct record of the proceedings is essential. A limited number only is being printed, and copies may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., J. S. Higgins, Jr., 7 Green Street, Manchester; post free, 1s. 1d.

"LANTERN LECTURE" AND "EXHIBITION" BY THE SOUTH ESSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE newly formed South Essex Philatelic Society is very fortunate in having the valuable aid and assistance of the Executive Council of Walthamstow to assist in its efforts, and at a special meeting held on 7th March, the Public Librarian, who attended as a representative of the Council, invited the Society to give a series of public lectures and an exhibition of postage stamps. The Council have placed at the disposal of the Society the fine lecture hall at the Walthamstow Public Library, free of charge, and a lecture has been arranged for April 9th, when Mr. W. E. Lincoln has kindly consented to lecture upon "Philatelic Monuments to War." Admission will be free, but programmes, price 2d., entitling bearer to a reserved seat, can be obtained at the Public Library, or from the Hon. Sec., Mr. R. H. Clarke, 290 Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, Essex.

The Society is arranging an exhibition during next season.

THE SEYBOLD COLLECTION.

THIS celebrated collection of stamps on entires, referred to on pages 282 of last year and 9 of January last of this journal, is after all to be dispersed at auction. We have received from Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and Co. (87 Nassau Street, New York) three catalogues of this sale, Part I covering the sale on March 15 and 16, Part II March 29, and Part III on April 14 and 15. There are many very choice and interesting pieces to be offered, and on receipt of the prices attained we shall quote some of the prices obtained.

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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BERMUDA.—The 2½d. ultramarine Arms type is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The colours of the new 4d. stamp listed on page 288, vol. xviii., are given in *Mekeel's Weekly* as violet-brown and pale blue.

Adhesives.

2½d., ultramarine, multiple; ordinary.
4d., violet-brown and pale blue, multiple; ordinary.

COOK ISLANDS.—The following communication is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.:—

"As some philatelic journals announced that a new issue of stamps was being prepared for Cook Islands, we wrote to the General Post Office at Wellington, New Zealand, for information, and have just received a reply stating that there is no truth whatever in the statement, and that there is no proposal to issue a new series of Cook Islands stamps at present."

FIJI.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that specimen copies of the 1s. stamp in new colours have been distributed.

Adhesive.

1s., black on green.

GIBRALTAR.—The old 2d. stamp is appearing in a darker shade.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

2d., dark green and carmine (new shade).

HONG KONG.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* informs us that the colours of the $2 stamp have been reversed, the border being printed in black and the centre in red.

Adhesive.

$2, black and red, multiple; chalky.

LEVANT (*British Post Offices*).—We are informed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 1 p. 30 p. exists on the 4d. orange in the second shade of this stamp.

Adhesive.

1 p. 30 paras on 4d., *pale orange.*

RHODESIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports the issue of the ½d. value in a distinct shade of very deep green.

Adhesive.

½d., deep green.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The 6d. value on chalky paper is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

6d., mauve and grey, multiple; chalky.

SIERRA LEONE.—The 1½d. stamp has appeared in a yellow-brown colour, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied a specimen.

Adhesive.

1½d., yellow-brown, multiple; ordinary.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—A new set of overprinted stamps have appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10, 20, and 25 l., and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1, 2 and 5 l. values.

The overprint is similar to that of Type 38 of Gibbons, but can be distinguished, we are told, by the A, which has a rather broader base and a much larger opening.

Adhesives.

1 lepton, brown, Hermes, red overprint.
2 lepta, violet, Diana ,, ,,
5 ,, green, Britomartis ,, ,,
10 ,, dull carmine, Hermes, black overprint.
20 ,, blue-green, Jupiter, red overprint.
25 ,, ultramarine, Triton ,, ,,

LEVANT.—*Russian Post Offices.*—Mr. Albert Scheindling sends us two further sets, one of which is surcharged "Jaffa" and the second "Smyrne." In his next letter Mr.

Scheindling promises to write us further, as he will then be able to inspect entire sheets. Meanwhile we chronicle—

Surcharged Jaffa.

5 para on 1 cop., orange.
10 ,, 2 ,, green.
20 ,, 4 ,, carmine.
1 piastre on 10 cop., blue.
5 ,, 50 ,, lilac and green.
7 ,, 70 ,, brown and orange.
10 ,, 1 rbl., deep brown and orange.
35 ,, 3½ ,, green and brown-violet.
70 ,, 7 ,, myrtle-green and pink.

Surcharged Smyrne.

5 para on 1 cop., orange.
10 ,, 2 ,, green.
20 ,, 4 ,, carmine.
1 piastre on 10 cop., blue.
5 ,, 50 ,, lilac and green.
7 ,, 70 ,, brown and orange.
10 ,, 1 rbl., deep brown and orange.
35 ,, 3½ ,, green and brown-violet.
70 ,, 7 ,, myrtle-green and pink.

RUSSIA.—Mr. Albert Scheindling writes us as follows:—"In 207 (March, 1909) of the *L.P.* I made reference to a set of commemorative stamps. I now gather from St. Petersburg papers that the set alluded to will not be a commemorative one, but it will be a regular issue like the Austrian Jubilee stamps. Investigations are now being made as to whether the 7 cop. or the 10 cop. are most used for franking letters, because one of these values is selected to bear the portrait of our present Czar Nicholas Alexandrowitsch. The other values will bear the portraits of all the Czars and Czarines of the Romanov Dynasty; also pictures of the Kremlin and of the Winter Palace."

Mr. Albert Scheindling sends us a vertical pair Russia 1 rbl., vertically laid paper (Gibbons' 116), perforated 13½ all round, and perf. 11½ between.

Adhesive.

1902–04. 1 rbl., brown and orange, vertically laid paper; variety perforations compound, 13½ × 11½.

RUSSIAN LEVANT.—*Trebizonde.*—Mr. Albert Scheindling tells us he has got some sheets of the 3½ and 7 rbl., and has found that the whole sheet bears the erroneous surcharge "Trebisonde." There exist no 3½ and 7 rbl. with the correct surcharge "Trebizonde."

SICILY.—The *Gazzetta dei Filatelisti* gives further particulars of the proposed Sicilian issue. The draft of the bill to authorize it has been distributed to the Deputies, and it is being introduced by the President of the Council, in agreement with the Ministers of the Treasury, Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs. Article 3 authorizes the issue, for commemorative purposes, of stamps of the value of 5 and 15 centesimi, to be current throughout the kingdom, but to be sold exclusively in Sicily from 1.4.10 to 30.6.10. The stamps are to be sold at 10 and 20 centesimi respectively, the premium of 5 c. going to a Sicilian committee, and the face value of course to the Post Office.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* adds the 100 c., carmine-red, No. 69 in Gibbons Catalogue, to the set with control overprint "1899."

Adhesive.

100 c., carmine-red, overprinted  in violet.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The 4 c. is added by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* to the set of Postage Dues printed on watermarked paper, and *Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the 2 c. Official has appeared on this paper.

Postage Due.

4 c., brown, wmk. noughts and crosses.

Official.

2 c., scarlet (?), wmk. noughts and crosses.

GUATEMALA.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:—

"We have received the first stamp of a new Commemorative issue emanating from Guatemala. It is a 6 centavos, and the inscription reads:

'Centenario de Miguel Garcia Granados,
29 de Septiembre, 1809–1909.'

and the portrait is that of Miguel Garcia Granados. We have no knowledge yet as to what designs or values constitute the remainder of the set."

MEXICO.—Mr. S. Chapman writes:—

"I notice that the word 'OFICIAL' on Mexican stamps now appear in a different form of lettering. I have just received a wrapper containing some official documents, two of the stamps on which are surcharged by hand as usual and the other two have the word 'OFICIAL' apparently printed. The letters are much clearer and broader in proportion to their height, the 'O' being nearly circular. I notice that on one stamp the space between the 'O' and the 'F' is greater than the other. At present I have only seen the new surcharge on the 3 c."

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 peso, rose-pink and black, Official stamp, overprinted Habilitado in black, and the word Oficial barred out in one line in black.

Gibbons Weekly informs us that the 20 c., type of 1904, in green colour, has appeared with the overprint *1909* in black.

Provisionals.

20 c., green, type of 1904, overprinted *1909* in black.
1 peso, rose-pink, Official, overprinted Habilitado in black.

SALVADOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 centavo value of a new set now appearing.

It bears the bust of General Fernando Figueroa.

Two provisional stamps are listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Provisionals.

2 c. on 13 c., brown and black, of 1907, surcharged $\frac{2}{1909}$ CENTAVOS in red.
3 c. on 26 c., yellow-brown and black, of 1907, surcharged $\frac{3}{1909}$ CENTAVOS in red.

Adhesive.

1 c., brown and black, new issue, wmk. honeycomb, perf. 11½.

URUGUAY.—The first stamp on the fifth row of a sheet of the provisional 8 c. on 10 c., lately chronicled, received from Mr. C. J. Phillips, shows an error reading "contésimos."—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Provisional.

8 contésimos on 10 c., indigo-lilac, red surcharge.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—An addition to the postage set is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority.

Adhesive.

1 rupee, violet-brown.

CHINA.—*Russian Post Offices.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the new Russian 4 and 10 kop. stamps have been overprinted KETAI as usual for use here.

Adhesives.

4 kop., pink, blue overprint.
10 ,, blue, black ,,

CUBA.—The new set of stamps chronicled late last year have arrived, and the colours, according to *Mekeel's Weekly*, differ slightly from those previously given.

Adhesives.

1 c., dark green and purple.
2 c., dark red and grey-green.
3 c., purple and blue.
5 c., blue and green.
8 c., dark olive-green and violet.
10 c., black-brown and dark blue.
50 c., purple and black.
1 p., blue-black and black.

Special Delivery.

10 c., orange and blue.

GABOON.—Mr. C. E. Tanant has kindly sent us a set of four stamps issued for this French African colony.

The stamps bear three inscriptions, "R.F.," "Congo Française," and "Gaboon," all engraved on the die.

Adhesives.

1 c., orange and brown.
2 c., chocolate and black.
5 c., emerald and olive-grey.
10 c., rose-lake and red.

Perforated 13½ × 14.

KIAUTSCHOU.—The 4 c., rose, with watermark is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

4 c., rose, on watermarked paper.

SIAM. — Three more provisionals are chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Provisionals.

3 sat. on 3 atts, green, type 50, black overprint.
12 ,, 12 atts, pale blue and blue ,, ,,
14 ,, 14 atts, dark blue, type 47 ,, ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1909–10.

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

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

THE eighth meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 3rd February, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, Thos. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, M. P. Castle, C. E. McNaughtan, L. W. Fulcher, D. C. Gray, S. Chapman, Capt. G. F. Napier, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, H. R. Oldfield, and J. R. Laing.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President.

A ballot was taken in connection with the undermentioned gentlemen, all of whom

were declared duly elected members and Fellows of the Society: Mr. Louis James Kershaw, proposed by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. Henri Philip Manus, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary; Mr. William Allan Harmer, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. T. W. Hall read a short paper on the "Early Stamps of Venezuela," dealing mainly with the mode of production of the issues of 1859, 1860, 1866–7, and 1874. In his opinion both those of 1859 and 1860 were lithographs, and were correctly described as coarse and fine impressions. The former were produced by transfers in blocks of twenty, 4 × 5, and this block vertically divided to form the last two vertical rows in the sheet. The fine impressions presented more difficulty, and Mr. Hall advanced the theory (which he admitted was open to doubt) that an engraved plate was first made, and transfers done on stone from the plate in one piece. Of the stamps shown, the most noticeable were two uncut sheets of the medio real, coarse printing, and an entire sheet of the medio real, yellow, with a block of eighteen of the 1 real, blue, fine impressions, a block of 150 of the 1 real of 1874 containing the five stamps *tête-bêche*, a used 10 c., blue, of 1879, in which the whole stamp was of a much smaller type, four copies of the 5 c., yellow, of 1880, three copies of the 5 c., blue, and one of the 50 c., brown, all printed on both sides, and some nice unused blocks of the 1874 issue with overprint. In the postal fiscals of 1876, two copies of the 2 c., orange, and three copies of the 15 reales, green, with frame inverted, the latter being an unchronicled variety.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his interesting notes and display was moved by Lord Crawford, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and carried unanimously.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 17th February, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, Col. John Bonhote, R. B. Yardley, Baron P. de Worms, Baron A. de Worms, J. R. Laing, A. C. Emerson, A. Leon Adutt, Miss Cassels, D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, S. Chapman, Thos. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. E. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, Lance Hall (Associate), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meetings held on the 20th January and the 3rd February, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Major Evans regretting his inability to attend in consequence of illness.

The Librarian reported that he had acquired by exchange for the Society's Library a publication entitled *Kan Koku Yubin Kitte Jo*—in other words, Official Publication issued by the Department of Communications of the Japanese Resident in Korea.

The business of the meeting consisted of displays of Entires sent by Mr. Warhurst and members.

A letter was read from Mr. Warhurst accompanying two volumes of selections from his collection.

His Royal Highness the President sent a book of the Entires of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh's reign, which he presented to the Society for the purpose of their collection.

Mr. Morton sent some Postal Notices as to Registration and some specimens of registered envelopes.

Miss Cassels sent some Gwalior envelopes, which, after inspection, she presented to the Society.

Mr. Hausburg brought four copies of the first New South Wales wrappers, and two other copies on *wove* paper which are exceedingly rare, and he presented them to the Society's collection.

The Vice-President also presented to the Society a selection of the United States of America envelopes, comprising many rare and interesting essays, including all the 1869 issue.

Col. Bonhote showed a collection of Swiss envelopes, and Mr. Laing an original Indian letter sheet unused.

The Chairman moved that the Society record its grateful thanks to the President for his valuable gift, and this resolution was carried with acclamation.

The thanks of the meeting were also conveyed to the Vice-President and the other members who had made donations to the Society as specified above.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with, and consisted of an examination of the Entires sent for inspection by Mr. Warhurst and members, which excited considerable interest among the members present.

At the close of the meeting Lord Crawford moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Warhurst and to the other members who had contributed to the evening's entertainment.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Castle mentioned that Mr. Warhurst had promised to fill up any gaps he could in the Society's collection of Entires from his duplicate collection.

The resolution of thanks was duly carried, and the proceedings shortly after terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President—
R. HOLLICK, ESQ.
Hon. Sec.—
MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

JANUARY 27.—Mr. W. Pimm gave a display, with notes, of the Stamps of St. Lucia.

The collection, which has been awarded several medals, was especially strong in the early issues of these beautiful and interesting stamps.

February 10.—Mr. F. C. Henderson was thanked for a donation to the Permanent Collection. Mr. J. J. Knowles then gave a display of his extremely fine collection of the Stamps of Cape of Good Hope. The triangulars, in superb used and mint blocks, were especially admired, while some of the CC and later issues in mint condition were soon noticed as very uncommon.

February 24.—The "Colour Problem," fixed for this meeting, was postponed so as to be held in daylight; and Mr. W. Pimm, by special request, gave a display of his collection of early N.S.W. Indeed, the Sydney Views and Laureated took up almost all the evening, many of those present being interested in the minor varieties and their position on the plates.

The following alterations have been made in the programme:—

April 2.—"Colour Question," at Mr. J. J. Knowles, Tapworth, Wednesbury, 3 p.m. All members invited. Trains from Birmingham 1.55 and 2.23.

April 7.—Paper: "St. Vincent," by Mr. J. J. Darlow, at 308 Birchfield Road.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE fifth general meeting of the session 1909–10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, February 15th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, W. T. Standen, A. G. Wane, F. Read, W. A. Gunner, L. Sauvée, S. Chapman, J. A. Léon, Guy Semple, J. E. Booth, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. J. A. Séfi, D. Thomson, T. E. Sansom, E. Bounds, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 18th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The President informed the members that the Vice-President expressed his regrets that, through indisposition, he was unable to be present at the meeting, and the President was requested to forward the hopes of those present for Mr. Hayman's speedy and complete recovery.

During the last month donations for the Library were received from Messrs. Bright and Son, the *Melville Stamp Books*, Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, Fred J. Melville, The Junior Philatelic Society, and Internationaler Philatelisten Verein (Dresden); and for the Society's collection, from the President and from the Vice-President.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The President passed round a copy of *The Connoisseur Pocket Album*, with movable leaves, published by Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co., for the inspection of the members present.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, who was received with quite an ovation, gave a display, accompanied with full and explanatory notes, of his highly-specialized and well-known collection of the earliest issues of Victoria.

At the end of the display, Mr. Alexander J. Séfi, in a few well-chosen words, proposed, and Mr. W. T. Standen seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his courtesy in giving members an opportunity of examining his magnificent collection of treasures. This vote was carried with acclamation, and modestly responded to by the recipient.

The meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

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

"NINE FIELDS," ST. ALBANS.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 1 and 2 February, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R.," * part gum	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, *with Scotch postmark*	11	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 6d., buff, Plate 13, on entire, heavily cancelled	20	0	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, I.R. Official, 1885, 5s., carmine	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, account cancellation	4	4	0
Ditto, O.W. Official, 1896–1902, 10d.	2	12	6
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, close at left	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Spain, 1851, 2 reales	16	0	0
Ditto, 1852, ditto,* close at left	9	10	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 cuartos, ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, 1865, imperf., 12 cuartos, rose and blue, with inverted frame	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used with a normal copy on piece of original	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, perf., 12 cuartos, rose and blue, with inverted frame	14	0	0
India, 1854, 1 a., red, die 2, block of 24*	8	0	0
Ditto, Chamba, Service, 1890, 1 rupee, block of 6, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Faridkot, Service, 1896, 1 rupee, ditto, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1885-96, short inscription, 9 p., carmine, block of 12, mint	7	5	0
Cape Triangulars, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	7	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue	5	10	0
Cape Triangulars, 1863-4, 4d., dark blue, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., slate-blue, ditto, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Cape, Mafeking, two sets of 19 varieties, each	8	5	0
Lagos, 1904, Single CA, 2s. 6d., mint	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange,* no gum	9	0	0
Barbados, 1856–7, imperf., 1d., deep blue on white, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., orange, inverted surcharge*	2	2	0
Nevis, 1882, CA, 2½d., brown, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
St. Lucia, 1885, CA, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 5s., rose, Star, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	10	10	0
Trinidad, CC, 12½, 6d., bright green, block of 4, mint	2	4	0
British New Guinea, 1901-5, 2s. 6d., black and brown, thin paper, mint	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, Plate 1	2	8	0
New Zealand, Star, imperf., 1d., carmine, block of 4, mint	4	5	0
Tonga, 1896, Halfpenny on 1½d. on 2d., blue, inscription downwards*	3	0	0
Collections: 4842, £24; 816	18	0	0

Sale of 15 and 16 February, 1910.

Alsace and Lorraine, 5 c., green, points of net downwards,* slightly damaged	16	0	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 frs., carmine on green, ditto	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* nearly full gum	9	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve on *bleuté*, block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown,* part gum	3	3	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* creased	3	5	0
Ditto, 1890, I.R. Official, orbs, £1, brown-lilac,* no gum	53	0	0
Ditto, collection in 11 vols., many thousands	30	0	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gro., mint	2	2	0
Naples, ½ t., Arms, slightly defective	6	0	0
Oldenburg, 1852, 1/10 th., black on yellow,* creased	12	0	0
Ditto, 1855, ⅓rd., black on green, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓rd, ditto, ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gro., black on rose,* small tear	3	0	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓rd, green, mint	2	0	0
Russian Levant, 1862–6, 6 k., deep blue, thick paper, mint	2	2	0
Switzerland Neuchatel, 5 c., apparently*	2	8	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 c., grey-lilac, close at top and right	2	2	0
Ceylon, 2s., imperf.	3	3	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 r. 50 c., mint	3	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, strip of 4	5	0	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3*	3	0	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 3d., grey, mint	2	17	6
Cape of Good Hope, 1853–8, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	6	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, creased	3	3	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1863–4, 4d., slate-blue, pairs, mint, £2 2s. &	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pairs, each	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Gold Coast, CA, 1d., blue, mint	4	10	0
Mauritius, Large Fillet, 2d., blue, close at bottom	13	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., scarlet, close at sides	3	5	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue,* rubbed	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet	21	0	0
Bahamas, CA, 14, 4d., rose,* with gum	3	17	6
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	5	0	0
St. Vincent, no wmk., 1s., brown,* off centre	2	0	0
Ditto, 5s., Star	7	0	0
Tobago, CC, £1, lilac, mint	6	15	0
Brazil, 1844, 180 r.	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r.,* repaired	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., creased	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1854, 8d., imperf.	3	5	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 4 February, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1883, 2s. 6d., lilac on blued, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Board of Education, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, King, 2½d., ditto	4	7	6
Bulgaria (South), 1st issue, Lion (in blue) 15 to 16 mm. high, 5 pias., red and blue, pair, one with overprint inverted,* minute tear	2	0	0
Switzerland, 1904, 40 c., pearl-grey, twice printed, mint	2	0	0
Ceylon, rough perfs., 6d., brown,* plain margin at top and pin-holed	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red., short at left	2	0	0
Ditto, Triangulars, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, pair*	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, four types of the "4" on 6d., rose-carmine	2	2	0
Transvaal, 1877, 1d., red, fine roulette,* with gum	2	14	0
Prince Edward Island, Die proofs, in blue, brown and vermilion, without lettering	2	2	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., rough perfs., 4d., dull rose, pair*	2	2	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose on blued	2	6	0
St. Lucia, 1st issue, Star, 4d., blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1885, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean cut perfs., 4d., brown-lilac, mint, pairs from £2 to	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, mint, pairs, each	2	4	0

Sale of 17 and 18 February, 1910.

Servia, July, 1866, Vienna print, 10 p., orange, mint	2	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, "Habilitado," 2 rs., blue	2	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva envelope stamp used as adhesive	2	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., creased	4	15	0
Ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown, imperf., left side defective	2	5	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, ditto	2	4	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, thinned £2 7s. 6d. and	2	15	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs.,* off centre	2	4	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 10 c. on 36 c., blue*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1890, 5 c. on 15 c., "Revenue" omitted	2	6	0
Selangor, 1895–8, $25, green and orange, mint	2	14	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Federated Malay States, 1900, on Perak, $25, ditto	8	0	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, set of 3	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 6d., mauve, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, ditto	5	2	6
Transvaal, 1869, Otto printing, 1s., deep green, imperf.	7	0	0
Ditto, July, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," 1s., green, with inverted overprint	5	17	6
Ditto, April, 1879, overprinted "V.R. TRANSVAAL," with slanting "V.R.", 3d., mauve on green, the variety with raised stops after V. and R., thinned in one spot at back	6	6	0
Ditto, August, 1879, overprinted "V.R. TRANSVAAL," small "V.R.", 1d., red on orange, with wide roulette, damaged	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on green, pin-perf., an uncatalogued variety	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellow, the rare variety with small "T" in "TRANSVAAL"	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1885, ½d. on 3d., mauve, pair, one with inverted "N"	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, creased	6	6	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion*	3	17	6
United States, 1861, 90 c., blue, mint	2	0	0
Turks Islands, 1881, provisionals, "½" on 1d., dull red, an entire unused sheet of 30, comprising 10 of Type 2, and 20 of Type 3	5	7	6
Victoria, 1858–61, 2s., green, imperf., pair	3	7	6
Ditto, 1857–63, 4d., rose, horizontally laid paper, *rouletted*	7	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 10 and 11 February, 1910.

Bavaria, imperf., 1 mark, mint	2	15	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown*	2	5	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1s.	3	10	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales*	6	10	0
Philippine Islands, 1855, 5 c., bright red	2	6	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	3	3	0
Wurtemberg, 1858, imperf., 18 kr., blue, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, thick paper, perf. 13½, 9 kr., carmine, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 kr., red-lilac, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1875, 2 m., red on orange,* no gum	3	7	6
Shanghai, 1873, 1 c. on 6 c., Gibbons' No. 63*	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Lagos, single C A, 10s., mint	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on blue, worn plate	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate worn	2	17	6
Bolivia, 1871, eleven Stars, 500 c., black*	3	8	0
British Columbia, C C, 14, 10 c., mint	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., blue,* rubbed as usual	4	10	0
United States, 1855, 90 c., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Justice, 90 c.	2	10	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.", 6 c. on 3d.	2	18	6
Ditto, ditto, Roman "V.R.", 12 c. on 6d., mint	2	0	0
Hawaii Interisland, wove, 2 c., black	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., blue, Gibbons' No. 210*	11	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, hill unshaded	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 2, Pick and Shovel omitted	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 3, first retouch, six segments	2	10	0
Collection of United States, Confederate States and Hawaii, 692	16	0	0

Sale of 24 and 25 February, 1910.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., deep blue, pair*	3	12	6
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	5	10	0
Afghanistan, 1292, abasi, purple, strip of 5 types*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, tablet issue, 1 rupee, purple, pair and single of the 3 types, one being with unit of value*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1294, 1 rupee, black, pair*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, pure yellow, pair of the 2 types*	3	5	0
India, 1854, ½ a., blue, die 1, block of 8*	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, die 2, block of 8*	3	10	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1st issue, short Hindi, wide interval, 2 a., blue, block of 6, mint	3	17	6
Cape of Good Hope, 1853, blue paper, 4d., blue*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1863, De la Rue, 1d., blood-red, block of 4, mint	2	12	6
Barbados, 1871, small Star, rough perfs., 4d., rose-red*	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1888, $2, $3, $4, and $5, all mint	3	7	6
Montserrat, C A, 2½d., red-brown, block of 4, mint	2	6	0
Newfoundland, 2d., carmine-vermilion	5	5	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 31 January, 1910.

Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R." on 6 c. on 3d., Gibbons' No. 21	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, 10s., grey-green on blue, Anchor	1	12	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple	5	10	0

Sale of 3 February, 1910.

British Honduras, 1879, perf. 14, 3d., block of 4, mint	1	11	0
Great Britain, octagonal, 1s., green, strip of 5	1	0	0
Ditto, perf. 14, 1d., red-brown, die 1, block of 6, mint	6	0	0
Mauritius, 2d., blue, "PENOE,"* defect at left	2	15	0
Nevis, 1s., green on greyish*	1	0	0

Sale of 8 February, 1910.

Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., mint	1	18	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3	1	1	0

Sale of 14 February, 1910.

Argentine, 1899, 1, 5, 10 and 20 pesos, all mint	2	6	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, thinned	2	2	0
Germany, 1889, 3, 25 and 50 pf., pairs of each value, imperf., mint	6	0	0
Great Britain, Queen, I.R. Official, in large type, 5s., rose, "Specimen"	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue on *bleuté*, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 Crowns, £1, purple-brown, ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, £5 on *bleuté*, ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, 1854-7, perf. 14, die 1, 1d., red-brown, block of 6, mint	6	0	0
St. Lucia, ½d. on 3d., inverted surcharge, on piece	1	6	0
Ditto, 1d. on 4d., ditto	1	0	0
U.S. America, Agriculture, 15 c., orange, block of 6, mint	1	12	0

Sale of 17 February, 1910.

Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., mint	1	16	0
Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	1	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	5	5	0

Sale of 28 February and 1 March, 1910.

Brazil, 1st issue, 90 r., pair	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 30 r., ditto	1	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	12	6
Ceylon, 8d., clean-cut perf.	3	0	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.", 6 c. on 3d.	1	14	0
Finland, 1st issue, 10 kr., strip of 4	2	15	0
French Madagascar, March, 1896, 25 c. on 40 c., red on yellow	7	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, thinned, pair, mint	6	6	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on 6d., green, mint	3	10	0

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. APRIL, 1910. No. 220.

The Hand of Time.



E are once again sadly reminded how inexorable is the march of Time by the announcements, elsewhere contained in the present number of this Journal, as to the death of Mr. G. F. H. Gibson and the retirement from business, owing to ill-health, of Mr. Richard Senf. The quite unlooked-for death of Mr. Gibson at a comparatively early age must have come as a sad shock to his comrades in Manchester, while to those of us who were privileged to meet him at last year's Congress in that city, it seems difficult to realize that one in such apparent plenitude of health and vigour should have passed for ever from our ken. We are sure that our enterprising Manchester confrères will find no difficulty in electing a worthy successor to the responsible post of Hon. Secretary of their Society, but we are confident that no better man than Mr. Gibson could be found or desired.

The writer can claim a long-standing acquaintance with Mr. Richard Senf, and, picturing him as he was in the early eighties as the handsome embodiment of young Saxon blood, it is hard to assimilate the present announcement that Mr. Senf's retirement is due to his shaken health. Thirty years, alas! however, make a sad inroad upon one's pristine store of youth and health, and Mr. Richard Senf, like the writer, has grown grey in the service.

We are glad to learn that efficient arrangements have been made to carry on the great business of Senf Brothers on its established lines. The two other oldest established firms of stamp dealers on the Continent have each within the past few years lost the founders of their business, which in the case of the late M. J. B. Moens is now extinct. We are glad, therefore, to recognize the fact that the celebrated house of Senf is to be carried on, and trust that it has before it a long-continued career of the great success that it has so worthily secured. This has been largely due to the unremitting labours of Mr. Richard Senf during the past thirty years, the retirement

of his brother, Mr. Louis Senf, having thrown the whole responsibility upon his shoulders. We cordially acquiesce in Mr. Senf's modest request that his friends will keep a kindly remembrance of him, and we trust that he may be spared for many years to enjoy the retirement that he has amply earned.

The Postage Stamps of the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, 1851–1852.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 16, 1909.

By H. M. HANSEN.



THE stamps of these two provinces have, like so many other issues of postage stamps, quite an historic interest, apart from their philatelic value. They show us clearly the much-debated history of the two Dukedoms from 1850 up to 1866, and although there are no stamps of very great rarity nor any great number of varieties, yet they do undoubtedly possess considerable philatelic interest, not least because they, in common with many of the other stamps of German States, possess the virtue of finality, for no fresh issues of stamps are likely to take place for these provinces, unless under circumstances which would necessitate a re-arrangement of the map of Europe.

Although the Revolutionary Government was established as early as 24th March, 1848, no issue of stamps was made until November 15th, 1850. An order was issued by the Provisionary Government, dated Kiel, 2nd April, 1850, authorizing the issue of stamps for the province of Schleswig-Holstein. The officials had already on the 26th March, 1850, applied to an engraver by the name of Wiener, in Brussels, and an essay was sent by Mr. Wiener to the Schleswig-Holstein authorities, but this essay is unfortunately quite unknown. It did not prove acceptable to the officials. A further essay was made in May, 1850, by a printer's apprentice at Kiel, but proved likewise unsuitable.

Negotiations were then entered into with the firm of H. W. Köbner and Lehmkuhl in Altona. Various essays were produced by Messrs. H. W. Köbner and Lehmkuhl—of which I possess an almost complete set—finally resulting in the acceptance of the design, for which contract was entered into for the production of 2,000,000 stamps, and these were delivered as follows :—

On the 10th November, 1850	. .	80,000, 1 schilling,	blue.
„ „ „	. .	40,000, 2 „	red.
25th „ „	. .	20,000, 1 „	blue.
„ „ „	. .	20,000, 2 „	red.
24th December „	. .	100,000, 1 „	blue.
„ „ „	. .	100,000, 2 „	red.
14th February, 1851	. .	1,100,000, 1 „	blue.
„ „ „	. .	540,000, 2 „	red.

In all 1,300,000 1 schilling, blue, and 700,000 2 schilling, red.

On the 15th November, 1850, these stamps were issued to the public, but only for use in the Dukedom of Holstein, as the Danes had already by that time reoccupied the whole of Schleswig. From the books and accounts still in possession of the postal authorities at Kiel, it appears that in all 8000 stamps at 1 schilling and 4000 at 2 schilling were issued. These 12,000 stamps were used to pay the postage on 8701 letters, which will fully explain the rarity of used specimens of these stamps. The small quantity used of these stamps is further accounted for by the short time they were in actual circulation, as well as by the circumstance that the use of stamps at that period was quite strange to the ordinary public. This is clearly shown by the fact that whereas from the 1st of January until the end of August, 1851, 1,158,092 letters went through the post, only 6589 were actually posted with the new stamps on, the remainder being either paid for across the counter or by the recipients. The balance of these stamps were transferred to Copenhagen after the Danish reoccupation of the two Dukedoms in 1852. Some of these found their way into the hands of Copenhagen stamp dealers, but a large quantity went back to Kiel in 1864, and were sold there at face value, but not for postal use. This ends the first period of stamp issue of these provinces.

The next we hear about postage stamps in connection with Schleswig-Holstein was an essay printed in Copenhagen in 1860. The first printing consisted of 700 stamps on rather thick paper, and in 1862 a further 1200 were printed. In the last printing the blue net-work is more noticeable and the brown colour is much clearer than in the previous printing. I have marked these essay printings 2 and 3, as it is stated that this essay was already in existence in 1850, and that three stamps were then printed of each design on thin paper. I have never seen copies of this first printing. There is nothing very remarkable about these essays. The first one has the head of King Frederick VII, and the second the head of Mercury. It is said that the features of Mercury were made to resemble the Countess Danner, the morganatic wife of King Frederick VII.

After the reoccupation of Schleswig-Holstein by the joint armies of Prussia and Austria in 1864, the first issue of stamps was made by the German Federal Government on March 1st, 1864, printed by H. W. Köbner and Lehmkuhl, Altona. Of this issue three printings or types exist. These stamps were produced in sheets of 100 each, and as soon as the printing of each issue was completed the stones were destroyed, thus necessitating a re-engraving when further orders arrived. Hence the distinct variety of the three printings. These stamps were used for the Province of Holstein only. All three printings were used imperforated, but a rouletted variety exists of the first issue. When used it always bears the postmark "127" inside three circles, which indicates the town of Oldenburg in Holstein. This rouletted variety correctly postmarked is somewhat rare. There are numerous forgeries of this stamp unused and used, with other postmarks. Of the three types, type 2 is distinctly the rarest. Type 3 is quite common.

The first issue of stamps for the Dukedom of Schleswig was made on March 10th, 1864. The first value printed was the 4 schilling, carmine, issued jointly by Austria and Prussia, and printed at the Prussian

State Printing Office in Berlin. Of these the following quantities were printed :—

On the 7th March, 1864 . .	10,000
14th „ „ . .	100,000
21st August, 1865 . .	100,000
In all 210,000.	

In spite of these considerable issues, this stamp is not at all common in used condition. This is accounted for by the fact that the last 100,000 printed on the 21st August were never issued to the public, but passed mostly into the hands of dealers, as did also the remainder of the previous printings to the number of 99,994, thus leaving only about 10,000 stamps actually sold over the postal counter.

The next value, the $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, green, was printed in April 1864. Of this value no less than 2,000,000 were issued. After the 30th December, 1864, these stamps became also available in Holstein. This issue is known to have been used bisected in Holstein, but was never available in that condition in Schleswig.

A further issue for Holstein was made in May 1864. Also of $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, but of different design—roulette 8. This stamp was used provisionally, bisected, from June 1864 until April 1865. I show a copy of this on original letter, and also two copies of the complete stamp with the Bergedorf post-mark, which is rather difficult to obtain.

In 1865, after the occupation of both the Dukedoms by the armies of Austria and Prussia, a further joint issue was made by the occupying Powers, and printed in the Prussian State Printing Office in Berlin. The first value was printed in February, namely, the $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, rose. Of this issue there were delivered in all 3,990,000 between the 15th February and the 13th December, 1865, but no more than about 585,000 of these stamps were issued to the public up to the 31st October, 1865, when they were withdrawn from use, but from November 1866 they were again made available both in Holstein and Schleswig.

In June 1865 a further value was issued, namely, the $1\frac{1}{4}$ schilling, green, of which altogether 3,407,500 were printed. Of these only about 1,300,000 were sold across the counter up to the end of October 1865, when they were withdrawn from use. These stamps were likewise made available again from November 1866 until the 31st December, 1867.

The next issue, the $1\frac{1}{3}$ schilling, lilac, was made in August 1865. Of this issue 1,500,000 were printed. This stamp was only in use two and a half months, and not more than 250,000 to 300,000 used. Of this number a good proportion were used on postal orders to Prussia, and therefore destroyed with these. This stamp is therefore not very common in used condition. This issue was made available again from November 1866 until December 31st, 1867.

A further value was issued on the 18th August of the same year, namely, the 2 schilling, blue. One million seven hundred thousand were delivered by the printers in four separate parcels. It is estimated that from 260,000 to 300,000 were used, mostly on letters to Denmark. The last value of these

series, namely, the 4 schilling, brown, was issued on the 10th September, 1865, and the sale of this stamp was discontinued on the 31st October in Schleswig and Holstein, and on the 31st December in the small Dukedom of Lauenburg. Five hundred thousand of these stamps were printed, and the printers had a further stock in hand at the time when the same ceased to be used. It is pretty certain that no more than about 50,000 were ever sold, and probably less than this. This stamp is therefore uncommon in used condition.

The next series of stamps was made after Prussia and Austria had quarrelled with regard to the possession of the two Dukedoms which had been torn away from Denmark. This issue was made on the 1st of November, 1865. The stamps were produced by Messrs. Köbner and Lehmkuhl in Altona, and consisted of the following values:—

½	schilling,	green . .	500,000 printed.
1¼	„	lilac . .	2,000,000 „ 1,500,000 „
2	„	blue . .	700,000 „ 500,000 „
1⅓	„	rose . .	1,000,000 „
4	„	light brown .	1,000,000 „

The paper on which this issue is printed is somewhat coarser than that utilized for the previous issue. These stamps were made for use in Holstein, and issued on the 1st November, 1865, and they were current until the close of 1867. They became available in Schleswig also from November 1866, but were rarely used in that Province.

A separate issue for the Dukedom of Schleswig was made on the 1st November, 1865, in the following values:—

½	schilling,	green . . .	500,000
1¼	„	lilac . . .	5,000,000
1⅓	„	rose . .	500,000
2	„	blue . . .	500,000
4	„	brown . .	500,000

The 1¼ schilling value in this issue occurs in various shades, from red-lilac to almost grey. Most catalogues mention the 1¼ value under two headings, namely, in the lilac and the grey colour. In reality there were two printings of this stamp. The lilac one was rouletted 11½ to 11¾, whereas the grey was rouletted 10. The second printing was undoubtedly made in the same colour as the previous one, but the gum used was different to that used on the previous issue, and absorbed the lilac colour and left the stamp distinctly grey.

In February 1866 a further stamp for use in Holstein was issued, namely, the 1¼ schilling, violet, printed by Messrs. Köbner and Lehmkuhl as before. It is estimated that about 2,500,000 of these stamps were printed. They must have been used very extensively, and unused stamps of this value are not common.

Another value was issued in the beginning of July 1866, namely, the

2 schilling, blue. It is estimated that only 200,000 of these stamps were printed, but the figure is not authentic.

The issue of stamps for these Dukedoms finally ceased after the termination of the war between Austria and Prussia, when the Dukedoms were taken possession of by the latter Power, and the stamps of Prussia and the North German Federation took the place of the former separate issues.

The Adhesive Stamps of Portugal.

By J. N. MARSDEN.

(*Continued from page* 33.)

THE KING OF SPAIN REPRINTS—*continued.*

D. Pedro V. 1856. Effigy in relief.
Wavy hair. 25 reis, blue.



THERE are two stamps in this envelope, one with fine network and the other with coarse, to represent the stamps used in August, 1856. In both cases the blue is more of an ultramarine shade. The coarse network stamp is not printed from any of the dies used for the originals, or for the reprint, on original paper, described in Vol. XII of the *London Philatelist*, p. 137, so it is readily distinguishable. It is printed from die 6 of the April, 1858, issue, which, as an original, only occurs in rose.

D. Pedro V. 1857. Effigy in relief.
Wavy hair. 5 reis, chestnut, and 25 reis, rose.

The 5 reis is really printed in black-brown, paler than the previous reprint and than any original I have ever seen.

The 25 reis has never before been reprinted. It is, like the 25 reis, *blue*, last described, printed from die 6, and the boundary curves and angles evenly printed, and without the thickening and blurring which occur in the originals.

D. Luiz. 1862–4. Effigy in relief.
5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 reis.

This set comes very near the originals, but the gum and paper sufficiently distinguish them, as also from the other reprints.

The 5 reis is printed from the same die as the previous reprint, and, unlike any original, shows a small dot, which *touches* the lower part of the "5" on the right.

There is no 25 reis in the envelope, neither have I seen one in any collection of these reprints; so it has in all probability been forgotten.

D. Luiz. 1866. Effigy in relief, curved band.
Not perforated. 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, and 120 reis.

With the exception of the 5 reis, which is deep black, and the 10 reis, the colours have a washy appearance.

The 5 reis belongs to variety 2 of the perforated issue, the 25 reis to variety 7, and the 100 reis to variety 2, none of which exist as imperforated stamps.

In the 50 reis there is a defect in the right-hand lower corner, where the angle of the frame is cut away.

D. Luiz. 1868. Effigy in relief. Curved label.
Perforated. 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 120, and 240 reis.

There should be no difficulty in distinguishing these from the originals, as all are perf. 13½, instead of 12½, but they come very near the last reprints. The holes of the perforation are, however, larger and more cleanly cut, and the distinction is so great that it may be observed at a glance. What machine was employed I do not know, but it was certainly not the machine originally employed for the stamps when current, but most probably a modification or alteration of the machines in use when the stamps were made. All this series of reprints are perf. 13½, with large holes.

The flaw in the 50 reis also serves to distinguish it.

D. Luiz. 1871. Effigy in relief. Straight band.
5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 80, 100, 120, and 240 reis.

The 5 reis is variety 6, where a white space occurs to the right of the "E" of "CORREIO," the vertical lines not being continued far enough upwards. The 25 reis is variety 6, the 50 reis variety 3, and the 80 reis variety 1.

D. Luiz. 1875. Effigy in relief. Straight band.
15 reis.

This reprint is variety 4, which as an original only exists on chalk-surfaced paper, and the die of which has not been employed for any other reprints.

D. Luiz. 1876.

Without effigy. 2½ reis, olive. 2½ reis, bistre.
Effigy in relief. 150 reis, blue, 300 reis, lilac.

The colours of the two specimens in the envelope are really olive and olive-yellow. The 150 reis appears to be a new variety, where the "0" in the left upper corner is below the level of the "15."

The 300 reis is variety 2, which as an original only exists on chalk-surfaced paper.

The colours of the 150 and 300 reis are in quite a different shade to former reprints.

D. Luiz. 1879.

10 reis, type 1871, green.
25 „ effigy in profile, blue.
50 „ type 1871, blue.

The 10 reis is a new type. It differs from variety 1 in that the "1" and "0" in the right-hand lower corner are more spaced; from variety 2 in having the "1" and "0" in the left-hand lower corner on the same level; and from the previous reprint in having the "1" and "0" more spaced in both lower corners.

The 25 reis is in a *very* pale milky blue, and the lettering and lines, especially the border lines, show in relief at the back of the stamp through the gum.

The 50 reis is in a pale blue, and belongs to variety 2, with a defective "5" in the upper right-hand corner.

D. Luiz. 1880. Various types.

5 reis, profile, black.
25 „ „ lilac.
25 „ „ violet.
150 „ relief, yellow.

The 5 reis is of variety 2, and has the relief showing on the back as in the previous 25 reis.

The two 25 reis also show this relief, and are also to be distinguished by a small line, like an acute accent, to the right of the top of the "5" in the left lower corner, and a mark like an apostrophe between the "I" and "S" of REIS and on a level with the dash which follows the "S."

The 150 reis is of the same type as the 150 reis, blue, of this series of reprints and its colour is a decided orange.

D. Luiz. 1881. Effigy in profile.

50 reis, blue.

A difficult stamp to discriminate, but the paper, the gum, the perforation, and the relief on the back should be sufficient.

D. Luiz. 1882. Full-face effigy.

25 reis, chestnut.

Here, again, the relief shows plainly on the back; the colour is a dull brown and quite different from the originals. The previous reprint is on chalk-surfaced paper.

D. Luiz. 1883. Full-face effigy.

5 reis, grey. 50 reis, blue.

The 5 reis, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, has previously existed, both as an original and as a reprint, only on chalk-surfaced paper.

The 50 reis is printed in a pale dull blue, and also shows the relief on the back.

D. Luiz. 1884. Various types.

2 reis, without face, black.
10 „ full-face effigy, green.
500 „ „ „ black.
1000 „ relief, black.

The 2 reis is printed in a grey-black and shows the differences of paper, gum, and relief on the back.

The other three values have never before been printed except on chalk-surfaced paper.

D. Luiz. 1887. Full-face effigy.

5 reis, black. 20 reis, carmine.

The 5 reis has only previously existed on chalk-surfaced paper, and the

same remark applies to the 20 reis, which besides has never before appeared perf. 13½.

It will be noticed that the 20 reis, carmine, of the 1871 type has been forgotten altogether.

D. Luiz. 1887. Full-face effigy.

25 reis, lilac. 25 reis, violet.
500 reis, type 1884, violet.

None of these stamps have ever existed except on chalk-surfaced paper, and as to the two 25 reis, never, perf. 13½.

1889. Red Cross. Carmine and black.

This envelope contains an original, perf. 12½.

D. Carlos. 1892.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis.

As the 5, 20, 25, 50, and 80 reis have never existed on ordinary paper, perf. 13½, there should be no difficulty about these, but the others are more difficult, and I must admit that the only distinction I can see is in the size of the holes of perforation.

1892. *Provisionals.*

5 reis, type 1887, horizontal surcharge.
10 „ „ 1884 „ „
5 „ „ 1887, diagonal „
10 „ „ 1884 „ „
15 „ „ 1875 „ „
20 „ „ 1887 „ „
25 „ „ „ „ „
50 „ „ 1883 „ „
80 „ „ 1871 „ „

The only difficult stamp in this series is the 15 reis, as quite apart from any other distinctions the originals of the upper values were printed on chalk-surfaced paper.

The 15 reis is of variety 4, whereas the original is variety 3.

1893. *Provisionals.*

5 reis, type 1887, surcharge, "PROVISORIO 1893."
10 „ „ 1884 „ „ „
20 „ „ 1887 „ „ „
25 „ „ „ „ „ „
50 „ „ 1883 „ „ „
80 „ „ 1871 „ „ „
25 „ „ 1887 „ "1893 PROVISORIO 20 rs."
80 „ „ 1871 „ „ „ 50 „
80 „ „ „ „ „ „ 75 „

As all originals of the above were printed on chalk-surfaced paper only, there is no difficulty about them.

The next six envelopes contain the following, all of which are originals :—

D. Carlos. 1895. 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 reis.
„ 1897. 500 reis.
„ 1898. 65, 115, 130, 180 reis.
1898. Centenary of Vasco da Gama, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150 reis.
„ „ stamps for fines (Sellas de multa), 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 reis.
D. Carlos. 1899. 15 reis, deep green. 25 reis, vermilion.

The Don Henrique and Santo Antonio Centenary stamps are not included in the collection.

The Civil Rifle Club stamps are included up to the year 1905. All originals and all but the last on ordinary paper.

The two stamps of the Society for assisting Consumptive Patients are included under the date 1904.

The Geographical Society's stamp is not in the collection.

Then comes an envelope including the Unpaid Letter stamps, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 100 reis with the date 1903.

The collection closes with the two stamps of D. Carlos, 1905 : 50 reis, oriental blue; and 75 reis, brown on yellow paper.

In the January number of the *London Philatelist*, page 3, the perforation should be 11, not 11½.

And now I have come to the end of what has been, to me, a very pleasant labour, and if my articles have been very dry reading, I hope, at any rate, I have elucidated some doubtful points in the history of the stamps of this most interesting country. My thanks are due to Mr. M. P. Castle and Mr. Yardley for the frequent assistance I have received from them, nor must I forget Mr. Carl George, of Lisbon, whose aid has at times been most invaluable.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

At the meeting of May 5th, Mr. R. B. Yardley will give a display of "A Reference Collection of New South Wales Stamps."

On May 19th Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg will read a paper on the "Perforations of Queensland Stamps," with display.

DEATH OF MR. G. F. H. GIBSON.

We learn with deep regret of the sad and unlooked-for demise of Mr. Gibson, which occurred after a short illness on March 19th, in his forty-ninth year. As the indefatigable and courteous Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society during the past thirteen years, Mr. Gibson had become widely known and respected as one of the most able and energetic of modern Philatelists. It is largely due to his unfailing labours and powers

of organization that the Manchester Society has risen to the very prominent position that it occupies to-day. Mr. Gibson's talents in this direction were further emphatically displayed by his work as Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of 1899, the success of which was acknowledged to be largely due to the abnormal energy displayed by him. Mr. Gibson was, moreover, a sound Philatelist, having an intimate acquaintance with the stamps of many countries which he had most successfully specialized, such as Gibraltar, Malta, and some of the West Indians. In every respect a most genial and courteous man, he was the beau-ideal of a philatelic hon. secretary, hence his loss will be a very real one to his fellow members. The Royal Philatelic Society has already voiced its deep regret at this sad removal of one of its most respected Fellows, and has expressed the sympathy, shared by every one, that is felt for Mrs. Gibson in her irreparable bereavement.

FURTHER DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S STAMP COLLECTION.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the following further contributions:—

H. R. H. the PRESIDENT—A further lot of about 70 entires; also 45 used and unused entires of the King's Head issue.

M. P. CASTLE—A fine 2 c., black on grey-blue, used, Hawaiian Islands, "Interisland" stamp.

LORD CRAWFORD—A very beautiful parcel of United States envelopes, essays for United States envelopes, and Californian franks.

J. A. TILLEARD—A quantity of forgeries, etc.

E. J. MERTZANOFF—Greek stamps and proofs.

B. W. W.—Two panes of Perak stamps.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG—6 New South Wales 1d. wrappers of 1864, 2 *wove paper* and 4 laid paper, all unused.

J. W. GILLESPIE—130 entires.

C. E. TANANT—Set of 22 Chinese post cards, set of 4 French Congo and Gabon adhesives, Russian stamps for use in China, and new Chinese adhesives.

DOUGLAS ELLIS—37 entires, unused.

LT.-COL. S. P. PEILE—26 entires and sundry unused adhesives.

G. R. T. UPTON—About 70 mixed entires, used and unused.

MISS CASSELS—6 Gwalior and Chamba envelopes, used.

W. V. MORTEN—Indian envelope, unused.

N. P. COHEN—89 used and unused New Zealand adhesives.

We have been now enabled to inspect the collection of entires kindly donated by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, and find that it includes a large number of specimens, being, in all the Australian issues, a comprehensive assemblage, and in certain cases practically complete down to 1900, while in most instances each piece is shown in both unused and used condition.

The following are a few of the principal items:—

New South Wales—The service registered envelopes, the first wrappers, scarce ordinary and registered envelopes, and several of the service cards.

South Australia—Some of the rare official wrappers and a large number of the ordinary wrappers, many of which are very difficult to find.

Tasmania—Some of the scarce, locally-printed cards.

Victoria—Some of the scarce varieties of envelopes and rare wrappers of 1885, and service post cards.

RETIREMENT OF MR. RICHARD SENF.

WE have received the announcement of the retirement of Herr Richard Senf from the firm of Senf Brothers, of Leipsic, on account of ill-health. The business will in future be carried on, under the existing name, by Mr. Senf's son-in-law, Herr Heinrich Neubauer, who has been many years in the firm, and with whom will be associated, with power to sign in the name of the firm, two gentlemen long connected therewith, Herr Alfred Illsen and Herr Andreas Gerhauser. It is stated that there will be no alteration in the nature or character of the business as heretofore conducted.

THE LOMBARD COLLECTION.

MR. WARREN H. COLSON writes us that he has the pleasure to announce the purchase of one of America's notable collections, that of Mr. M. H. Lombard, who is the well-known American collector and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

"The broad scope and great merit of this collection" (writes Mr. Colson), is evidenced by the medals—over twenty—and ribbons—nearly a dozen—which judges in this country and abroad have awarded to it. Probably best known through his wonderful collection of France, it is a glowing tribute to Mr. Lombard to note that the same breadth of treatment and excellence of condition, which won three medals at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, combine throughout to exemplify the spirit of the connoisseur, and produce a truly great collection. Aside from the large general collection the following countries have been specialized: Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, Danish West Indies, Dominican Republic, Transvaal, Brazil, Porto Rico, Philippines, Cuba, Hawaii, Luxemburg, Greece."

We gather that Mr. Lombard's fine collection of France is not to be dispersed.

CLEVELAND, U.S.A., AND MR. WORTHINGTON.

THE Garfield-Perry Stamp Club has been celebrating its twentieth anniversary in Cleveland by a highly successful banquet and philatelic exhibition, the chief contributors to the latter being our well-known members Messrs. G. H. Worthington and C. L. Pack. Mr. Pack exhibited his Victorians, whose quality is so well known, and Mr. Worthington showed some of his grand United States, details of which are given in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* of April 3rd.

The large number of guests at the banquet were agreeably surprised to find as a substitute for the customary place cards, an unusual souvenir in the shape of a photo reproduction, in sepia, of ten stamps labelled the "World's

Greatest Rarities," the originals of which were from Mr. Worthington's collection. "This photo was tastefully mounted on a large folder of a dark brown antique stock, with an insert, all tastefully bound with brown silk cord, and contained the menu and musical programme."

Six great rarities on entire were shown by Mr. Worthington from his collection, as follows :—

1. Mauritius—Two specimens of the one penny post office.
2. Cape of Good Hope—Block of four of the one penny red wood-block with the four pence error.
3. Alexandria—5 c.
4. Baltimore—10 c.
5. United States City Despatch Post—2 c., surcharged on 3 cents.
6. Hawaii—2 c. and 5 c., "Missionary" issue, used together.

The Cleveland celebration seems to have been in every way an unqualified success, and to have afforded the greatest pleasure to those privileged to inspect the philatelic treasures of Messrs. Worthington, Pack, Hart, and others.

We are pleased to record the following well gratified eulogium of our contemporary on Mr. Worthington, every word of which is well deserved, and shows that gentleman as an American Tapling :—

"The privilege of inspecting the collection of George H. Worthington will be one that will be eagerly embraced. It is safe to say that much of Cleveland's philatelic prestige is due to the fact that it is the home of Mr. Worthington's stamps. Needless to add, Mr. Worthington is one of the really great stamp collectors of the day, and throughout the world he is regarded perhaps as America's premier philatelist. That his wonderful collection will be a revelation to those who examine it is a certainty ; and the occasion that allows of the leisurely examination of even a part of it will remain a memorable one. It is gratifying that the owner of so remarkable a collection is not so exclusive in a philatelic sense as to lose touch of the everyday conditions of Philately."

THE SEYBOLD COLLECTION.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Morgenthau and Co. for the receipt of catalogues with the prices realized of the two first portions of this interesting sale, held respectively on March 15th, 16th, and 29th. The number of stamps on entire makes this quite a remarkable sale ; hence we deem it wise to place on record the prices attained for some of the stamps that are exceedingly scarce in this condition :—

Stamps on Entires.	$	Sterling at Exchange $4.87 £ s. d.
British Columbia—		
1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, with U.S.A., 1861, 24 c., close at left where outer border slightly torn away	58	11 18 3
Canada—		
12d., black, blue cancellation, "Hamilton, Nov. 23, 1853"	515	105 15 0
12d., black, blue cancellation, "Hamilton, Dec. 8, 1853"	360	73 18 6

		Sterling at Exchange $4.87		
	$	£	s.	d.
Canada (*continued*)—				
6d., purple-black, and 10d., blue, pair of each	124	25	9	3
10d., blue, hor. pair	37.75	7	15	0
7½d., green, vert. pair, one slightly damaged	46	9	8	11
6d., violet, on thick soft paper, hor. pair	50	10	5	4
6d., *purple-black, on thick hard paper*, 3 copies, not catalogued	40	8	4	3
6d., brown-purple, perf. 12, off centre at top and right	38.50	7	18	1
6d., brown-violet, perf. 12, vert. pair, well centred	122	25	1	1
10 c., *black-brown*, hor. pair, and single	31	6	7	4
New Brunswick—				
3d., red, pair, 2 copies, and half stamp = 7½d.	30.50	6	5	3
Half 3d., red, and 6d., yellow, *in each upper corner*, = 15d.	65	13	6	11
6d., yellow, slip of 3	90	18	9	8
1s., bright purple, + 3d., red	92	18	17	10
1s., bright purple, pair and single, with half 3d. = 3s. 1½d., one of the 1s. copies, trifle ragged at right	171.50	35	4	3
Half 1s., purple, = 6d., cancellation does not cover the cut	48	9	17	2
Quarter 1s., purple, = 3d., cancellation covers cut on all sides	242	49	13	10
Nova Scotia—				
1d., dark brown, strip of 3	35	7	3	9
6d., yellow-green, strip of 4	50	10	5	4
6d. „ + half 3d., dark blue, 7½d., perfect	36	7	7	10
6d., green, and half 6d., dark green, = 9d.	36	7	7	10
1s., purple,* 3d., blue (1s. cut into at bottom)	63.75	13	1	9
1s. „ (2 copies), + 3d., blue, and 6d., dark green	218	44	15	3
1s. „ 3 copies	241	49	9	9
STAMPS NOT ON ENTIRES.				
Canada—				
10d., blue, *on thick paper*, strip of 3	80	16	8	7
7½d., green, hor. pair, slightly discoloured	42	8	12	7
7½d. „ strip of 3	135	27	14	5
New Brunswick—				
6d., yellow, strip of 3	73	14	19	10
1s., violet, margins small	46	9	8	11
5 c., brown (Connell), unused, O.G., off at right	91	18	13	9
Newfoundland—				
2d., scarlet-vermilion	47.50	9	15	0
1s. „ deep, rich colour	192	39	8	6
1s., orange	81	16	12	8

	$	Sterling at Exchange $4.87 £ s. d.
Nova Scotia—		
6d., yellow-green, strip of 5, heavy cancellation, and one damaged	43.50	8 18 7
1s., purple, small margins 3 sides	52	10 13 7

STAMPS ON ENTIRES.

South America.

Buenos Ayres—		
4 r., brown, hor. pair	36	7 7 10
Peru—		
1858, ½ peso, *rose*	63	12 18 9
Uruguay—		
1857, 180 c., green	44	9 0 8
240 c., vermilion	50	10 5 4

STAMPS NOT ON ENTIRES.

Buenos Ayres—		
3 p., green, right outer line cut away	27	5 10 11
4 p., vermilion, left „ „ „	68	13 19 3
5 p., orange	80	16 8 7

STAMPS ON ENTIRES

Brattleboro—		
1846, 5 c., buff, No. 2 in plate, July 11th	700	143 14 9
New York, July 12, 1845—		
5 c., black, strip of 4, second stamp creased	122	25 1 1
5 c. „ „ „ almost white paper, and the left-hand stamp is the variety with outer line on bottom	157	32 4 9
Providence, 1846—		
5 c., black, No. 9 in plate, pen-marked	53	10 17 8
St. Louis, 1845—		
5 c., on greenish paper, vert. pair, Nos. 1 and 2 of the original plate, one stamp defective	197	40 9 0
10 c., on greenish paper, Die 2 in Plate 1	131	26 18 0
General Issues, 1847—		
10 c., black, hor. strip of 4, one creased	46	9 8 11
10 c. „ „ of 6, red cancellation	81	16 12 8
10 c. „ „ „ „	110	22 11 9
Carriers—		
1851. 1 c., blue on rose, Franklin, red cancellation	48.50	9 19 1
„ 1 c., blue on deep rose „ „	61	12 10 6
„ 1 c., blue on rose „ „	46	9 8 11
Confederate States—		
Athens—		
5 c., dull purple, hor. pair, both types	61	12 10 6

		Sterling at Exchange $4.87		
	$	£	s.	d.
Baton Rouge—				
5 c., green and carmine	46	9	8	11
5 c. „ „ narrow border	77.50	15	18	3
Knoxville—				
Envelope, 5 c., blue on white, used but not cancelled	51	10	9	6
Envelope, 5 c., blue on orange, used but not cancelled	61	12	10	6
Lynchburg—				
5 c., dull blue, hor. pair, one uncancelled	61	12	10	6
Macon—				
5 c., grey-blue	28.50	5	17	0
5 c., grey-green, hor. pair	35	7	3	9
5 c., yellow	38	7	16	1
Mobile—				
2 c., black, five copies on one cover (two somewhat damaged)	112	23	0	0
Nashville—				
10 c., green	110	22	11	9
Hawaiian Islands—				
1853, thick white wove paper, 5 c., blue, on U.S. envelope, 1853, 10 c., green on buff, cancelled with lead pencil	20.50	4	4	2
1853, thick white wove paper, 5 c., blue, with U.S. 1851, 12 c., black	36	7	7	10
1853, thick white wove paper, 13 c., dark red, with U.S. 12 c., black	77	15	16	3
Another, similar in every way	62.50	12	16	8
Another, with 5 c., blue, and U.S. 12 c., black	86	17	13	2
Another, with U.S., 1857, 10 c., green, and 12 c., black, and pair of Hawaiian 1855, 5 c., blue, uncancelled	86	17	13	2
5 c. on 13 c., dark red, with U.S., 1851, 12 c., black	59	12	2	3
Another, with U.S., 1851, 10 c., green, and pair of 1 c., blue, Type 2	66	13	11	0
Another, with 12 c., black, Hawaiian not cancelled	87	17	17	4
Numerals—				
1859–65, 2 c., black on greyish, Plate 2, No. 7	33	6	15	6
2 c., blue on bluish white, Plate 1, No. 7	47	9	13	0
5 c., blue, Plate 6, No. 7, with U.S., 1861, 5 c., brown	29	5	19	1
5 c., blue, hor. pair, Plate 6, Nos. 1 and 2, and single, No. 8, with U.S., 1861, 3 c. and 5 c., single copy, torn	33	6	15	6

Stamps not on Entires.

	$	Sterling at Exchange $4.87 £ s. d.
Hawaiian Islands—		
5 c. on 13 c., dark red	40	8 4 3
Numerals—		
1859–65, 1 c., blue on bluish white, Plate 2, No. 9, pen cancellation	73	14 19 10
2 c., black on greenish blue, Plate 2, No. 4, pen cancelled, certificate *R.P.S.L*	51	10 9 6
2 c., black, No. 9	45	9 4 10
France—		
1849, 1 fc., vermilion	77	15 16 3
Germany:—		
Baden—		
1864, 30 kr., orange, hor. strip of 3	28.50	5 17 0
„ 12 kr., yellow (Rural Stamps), two copies used on official cover, no perfs. at right	100	20 10 8
Bavaria—		
1 kr., grey-black, two vert. strips of 3	45.50	9 6 11
Bremen—		
10 gr., black, block of 4 (partly severed) (two damaged)	28	5 15 0
Hamburg—		
1859, 9 s., yellow, 2 copies	56	11 10 0
1861, 7 s., violet, *imperf.*, cancelled, Hamburg, 17-4-67, and addressed to Leith	16.50	3 7 8
1862, 9 s., yellow, hor. strip of 3, and single with 7 s., violet, hor. pair, and 2 singles	65	13 7 0
Hanover—		
1856, 3 p., rose, black network, 2 blocks of 4, and vert. strip of 4, blocks overlap	66	13 11 0
1859–64, 3 p., green, 4 copies used together	36	7 7 10
1859–61, 10 g., green, 2 copies with 1 g., rose, and two copies of the 3 g., yellow	41	8 8 4
1859–61, 10 g., green, vert. pair, 3 g., brown, pair ½ g., white, and 2 g., ult.	53	10 17 8
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—		
1856, ¼ s., red, block of 8 (32 small stamps and a block of 1¾, 7 of the small stamps)	36	7 7 10
1864, ¼ s., red, pair, not fine, but very rare	71	14 11 7
Oldenburg—		
1852, ⅓rd sg., green, vert. strip of 3	41	8 8 4
„ „ „ block of 6	111	22 15 10
1858, ⅓rd sg., green.	65	13 7 0
„ „ „ 3 copies on one cover	162	33 5 4
1860 „ „ vert. strip of 3	45.50	9 6 10

		Sterling at Exchange $4.87		
Saxony—	$	£	s.	d.
1850, 3 p., pale red	45	9	4	10
„ 3 p., rose, hor. strip of 3, and single pen cancelled, and one torn	156	32	0	8
„ 3 p., brick-red on yellowish, vert. pair	91	18	13	9
„ 3 p., red, 2 copies	62	12	14	7
„ 3 p. „ 2 copies	83.50	17	2	11
„ 3 p. „ 2 vert. pairs	204.25	41	18	9
Schleswig-Holstein—				
1850, 1 s., dark blue, 2 copies	41	8	8	4
„ 2 s., rose and pink, 3 copies	97	19	18	5
Wurtemberg—				
1858, 18 k., hor. strip of 5 (3 creased)	41	8	8	4
1861, 18 k., block of 6	44.50	9	2	9
1866, 18 k., orange, block of 5, single and pair of 1863 6 k., blue	51	10	9	6
Modena—				
1 l., black, hor. strip of 3, and 2 40 c., blue	61	12	10	6
1859, 40 c., rose, and 80 c., *orange*	151	31	0	2
Tuscany—				
1851, blue paper, 2 soldi, hor. pair, and 1 s., yellow	81	16	12	8
1852, 60 c., brown-red	84	17	5	0
Sicily—				
50 g., dark brown, pair and single, with 1 g., olive, and 20 g., violet	117	24	0	6
Roumania—				
1854, 54 para, blue on green	80	16	8	7
Spain—				
1851, 5 r., red, 2 pairs and 2 singles, 6 r., blue, hor. strip of 5, pen cancelled	41	8	8	4
1851, 2 r., orange, and pair 6 r., blue	84	17	5	0
Madrid, 3 c., bronze	61	12	10	6
1865, 12 c., blue and rose, frame inverted	32	6	11	5
Switzerland :—				
Basle, 2½ r., vert. pair	82.50	16	18	10
Geneva, 1843, 10 c., yellow-green, cut into	91	18	13	9
„ „ 10 c., olive-green	139	28	10	10
„ „ 10 c., yellow-green, cut the wrong way	135	27	14	5
Zurich—				
1843, vert. lines, 4 r., Type 1	61	12	10	6
Another, Type 3, creased	51	10	9	5
Another, Type 3, with 6 r.	315	64	13	7

	$	Sterling at Exchange $4.87 £ s. d.
Vaud—		
1849–50, 4 c.	126	25 17 6
„ 4 c., 2 copies used together	196	40 4 11
„ 4 c., hor. pair	252	51 14 11
Another pair	241	49 9 9
Winterthur—		
2½ r., 2 hor. pairs	75	15 8 0
2½ r., hor. strip of 4	116	23 16 5
2½ r., block of 4	106	21 15 4
Neuchatel—		
5 c., red and black, 2 copies	41	8 8 4
5 c. „ 3 copies	76	15 12 1
Orts-Post, *without frame to cross*—		
2½ r., hor. strip of 4	39.50	8 2 3
2½ r., vert. „ 4	33	6 15 6
2½ r., vert. „ 5, and single copy	46	9 8 11
Poste Locale, *without frame to cross*—		
2½ r., hor. pair, not fine	112	23 0 0

STAMPS NOT ON ENTIRES.

Hanover, 10 gr., green, hor. pair	52.50	10 15 7
Another pair	47	9 13 0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, hor. strip of 3	158	32 8 10
Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R., *cancelled in black*	40	8 4 3
Naples, ½ t., cross, pale blue, hor. pair	50	10 5 4

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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH LEVANT.—Messrs. Bright and Son write:—

"We beg to enclose a pair of Levant 1¾ p. on 4d., orange, Great Britain, on which you will note that the figure '4' in the fraction on the left-hand stamp is quite a different type to the other. It appears that the first row on the left-hand side of the sheet are all of this type."

The left "4" seems to us smaller than the other on the right-hand stamp.

INDIA.—On page 42 we chronicled the 3 annas King's Head stamp, with "Service"

overprint, which had been listed in several of our contemporaries, but, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, such a stamp does not exist.

Jaipur.—The 1 rupee of 1905–8 is catalogued as *yellow*, and from specimens sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we find it should be pale *orange*, the latest supply received being lemon-*yellow*, both colours being quite distinct.

Nabha.—The following has been issued:—

Adhesive. Usual overprint.
2½ annas, blue.

Issued 12.09 or earlier. The entire issue was immediately bought up by native speculators.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

MALAY STATES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells of a new die for the 1 c., green, printed from single plate instead of at two operations. The line under "Malay" is much thinner, and there are other slight variations.

The 8 c., all blue, chronicled nearly two years ago, has at last made its appearance.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 3d. King's Head stamp, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, is found perf. 14 × 14 as well as 14 × 14½.

Adhesive.
3d., yellow-brown; King's Head; perf. 14 × 14.

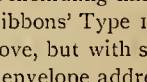
PAPUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We have just received a fresh supply of these, and find that the ½d., 1d., and 2d. all have the watermark Crown and A sideways and are perforated 12½; the 6d. also has the same watermark, but is perforated 11."

SIERRA LEONE.—The ½d. value in a blue-green shade is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.
½d., blue-green; multiple, ordinary.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—According to *Gibbons Weekly*, the 5 c. stamp of Italy of the 1906 issue was issued in May, 1907, with the surcharge in black, and becomes No. 856*a* in the catalogue.



Adhesive.
10 para on 5 c., green.

AUSTRIA.—To the set of Postage Dues on thin unsurfaced paper *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds, on Continental authority the 2 heller value.

Postage Due.
2 heller, dull rose; thin unsurfaced paper.

CRETE.—Mr. Albert Scheindling writes us as follows: "In the year 1901 the bulk of the unpaid stamps of the 1 drachme, red (Gibbons' 207), in order to avoid confusion with the 1 lepton, red (No 201), was surcharged '1 drachme' (Gibbons' 209). It seems that some sheets escaped the surcharge and were mixed together with the 1 lepton sheets and sold as 1 lepton, as in the year 1908, when the sets of the unpaid stamps (Gibbons' 201–6, 208, 209) were surcharged 'Ellas,' a Parisian dealer, who received a quantity of the 1 lepton, found in the lot an entire sheet of 100 stamps of the 1 drachme (207), which was charged him at 1 franc for the entire sheet (!!). An official in Crete also claims to possess a similar sheet."

Postage Due.
1 drachme, red, Gibbons' 207 (without surcharge "1 drachme"), surcharged "Ellas" (small surcharge of the 1908 type).

Mr. Scheindling further informs us that the 30 l. slate-blue Official stamp (Gibbons' No. 254) exists with overprint "Ellas" inverted.

Official.
30 lepta, blue, with inverted overprint "Ellas" of the 1908 type.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 lepton Postage Due bearing the latest overprint "ΕΛΛΑΣ," the one described as with the "Α" with broader base and much larger opening.

Postage Due.
1 lepton, red, with "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in black, large overprint.

CRETE.—*Italian Post Offices.—Gibbons Weekly* informs us that the current 40 c. stamp of Italy has been overprinted "LA CANEA" for use here.

Adhesive.
40 c., pale brown; usual overprint in black.

RUSSIA.—Mr. Albert Scheindling has sent us the 1 rouble stamp, Gibbons' Type 11, on the new paper (white wove, but with safety bars on the face), on an envelope addressed to him, postmarked Riga, 25 March, 1910 (old style); the brownish colour is now somewhat lighter.

Adhesive. Perforated 13½.
1 rouble; orange and light brown, with safety bars.

Mr. Scheindling also tells us he possesses an unused mint strip of five (the last row of the sheet), imperforate at the bottom of the stamps, and there are also absolutely no traces of any perforation on the margin of the sheet. Evidently the perforating machine has failed, which very rarely occurs with Russian stamps.

SPAIN.—The colours of some of the new set given on page 289, Vol. XVIII, do not appear to be correct, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists them as follows :—

Adhesives.

20 c., grey-green.
30 c., blue-green.
40 c., carmine.
1 p., claret.
4 p., brown-lilac.
10 p., brown-orange.

SWITZERLAND.—The 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. of the current set may be found in *tête-bêche* pairs taken from special sheets from which the official booklets of stamps are made up.

Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly submitted samples for inspection.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—A new set of Postage Due stamps is chronicled in the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

The various stamps noted below have been overprinted with "Multada Cts Valparaiso" in oval. The number following colour is taken from Scott's Standard Catalogue.

Postage Due.

1 centavo,	green	. . . .	No. 54.
2 centavos,	carmine	. . . .	,, 55.
3 ,,	brown	. . . .	,, 56.
5 ,,	blue	. . . .	,, 57.
10 ,,	grey and black	. .	,, 58.
12 ,,	red and black	. .	,, 59.
15 ,,	purple and black	. .	,, 60.
20 ,,	orange-brown and black	.	,, 61.
25 ,,	orange-brown	. . .	,, 28.
30 ,,	blue-green and black	.	,, 62.
50 ,,	blue and black	. .	,, 63.
1 peso,	brown and black	. . .	,, 29.

COLOMBIA.—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of April 2nd, 1910, that the stamps chronicled on page 290, Vol. XVIII, are not Official stamps, but ordinary postage stamps for use in the Capital District of Bogota and thirty-four Departments, and are successors of the separate issues of Antioquia, Boyaca, etc.

ECUADOR.—The following is taken from *Mekeel's Weekly* of April 2nd, 1910 :—

"Mr. Hermann Focke shows us a provisional which has not hitherto been chronicled, though the stamp surcharged is the 25 c., violet, Revenue stamp of 1907–8.

"The overprint is similar to Scott's No. 155, Type A44, the surcharge being in black, reading up."

Provisional.

"Cinco centavos" on 25 c., violet.

MEXICO. — Mr. S. Chapman writes: "Since last writing you respecting the change in the Mexican 'Oficial' surcharge I have seen same on the following further values : 2 c., 4 c., and 20 c. It is very irregularly impressed, so that the space between two succeeding words, instead of falling between any two stamps, comes on the face of one, making the surcharge read 'L OFICIA.'"

PANAMA.—We understand from *Gibbons Weekly* that the 5 c. of the re-engraved issue has appeared *without* the overprint, and from *Mekeel's Weekly* the 8 c. *with* the overprint reading *upwards.*

Adhesives.

5 c., blue and black, re-engraved, ***without*** the "Canal Zone" overprint.
8 c., violet and black, ditto, *with* the "Canal Zone" overprint.
Reading upwards, in black.

SALVADOR.—A second value of the new set is reported as issued by *Mekeel's Weekly*, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 10 c., type of 1907, to the set with Honeycomb watermark.

Adhesives.

10 c., violet and black, type of 1907, with Honeycomb watermark.
5 c., purple and black, issue of 1910, with Honeycomb watermark.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA. — Mr. Albert Scheindling kindly sends us particulars of the following uncatalogued stamps, and submitted specimens of those marked :—*

*1901.	Gibbons'	No. 8.		¼ guerche, green ; inverted surcharge.
1903.	,,	,,	38.	1 guerche, blue ; inverted surcharge.
1905.	,,	,,	62/63	20 on 1 guerche, blue; blue surcharge.
,,	,,	,,	80.	"05" on ¼ guerche of the 1902 issue ; pink surcharge.
,,	,,	,,	81.	"05" on ¼ guerche of the 1903 issue, with the additional surcharge "20" in blue.
1906.	,,	,,	106.	"1.60" on 8 guerche, mauve ; both surcharges inverted.

* ,, Gibbons uncatalogued. "20" instead of "05" on ¼ guerche, green.

*1907. Gibbons uncatalogued. "40" instead of "2" on 2 guerche, brown.
* ,, Gibbons uncatalogued. "80" instead of "4" on 4 guerche, claret.
,, Gibbons' No. 108. "½" on ½ guerche, red; both surcharges inverted.

Mr. Scheindling also tells us that the surcharge of the 1901 issue occurs in two types, viz. 9¼ mm. (not to be confounded with the doubted script surcharge) and 8¼ mm. (December, 1901), and that he possesses the ½ guerche, red, 1901, bearing the surcharge "9¼" in blue on the top of the stamp and the surcharge "8¼" in violet on the bottom of the stamp.

BELGIAN CONGO.—The 50 c. of the new type is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly*, but the colours are not given.

CHINA.—*Russian Post Offices.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds, on Continental authority, the new Russian 1, 2, 7, and 70 kop. stamps to the set overprinted for use here.

Adhesives.

1 kop., yellow; current issue.
2 ,, green ,,
7 ,, blue ,,
70 ,, brown and orange; current issue.

We have received the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 10 k. from Mr. C. E. Tanant.

ERITREA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 25 c. current stamp of Italy overprinted "Colonia Eritrea" in black.

Adhesive.

25 c., blue, with overprint as above.

GABOON.—Twelve stamps have been added to the set of four listed on page 69, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit samples.

Adhesives.

Design, a Native Warrior.

4 c., violet and dark blue
20 c., violet and sepia } perf. 13½ × 14.

View of Gaboon.

25 c., blue and light brown
30 c., olive-brown and red
35 c., violet and green
40 c., brown and blue
45 c., carmine and lilac
50 c., blue-green and grey
75 c., vermilion and sepia } perf. 14 × 13½.

Native Belle.

1 f., dark and light brown
2 f., carmine and brown
5 f., blue and lilac-brown } perf. 13½ × 14.

NEW HEBRIDES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the set overprinted "Nouvelles-Hébrides" on the new Caledonian stamps has been withdrawn from circulation and reissued with an additional overprint of the word "Condominium." The 5 c. was submitted for inspection.

Adhesives.

Already overprinted "Nouvelles-Hébrides"; now further overprinted "Condominium" below the old surcharge.

5 c., green; black overprint.
10 c., rose ,, ,,
25 c., blue; red ,,
50 c., red on yellow; black overprint.
1 f., blue on green; red ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1909-10.

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

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

THE tenth meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 3rd March, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, Rev. W. N. Usher, G. R. T. Upton, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, S. Chapman, F. W. Edwards, D. C. Gray, B. D. Knox, C. E. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, Thos. W. Hall, J. R. Laing.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 17th February, 1910, were read and confirmed.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary and the Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. W. Hall read and recorded the minutes.

A ballot was taken in connection with the undermentioned gentlemen, who were declared duly elected:—

Mr. Cornelis Willen Matthes, proposed by Baron R. Lehmann, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, as a Fellow, and Mr. William Gordon Campbell, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary, as an Associate of the Society.

The election of Mr. Johan Karel Naret Koning was held over.

Mr. F. W. Edwards then showed his collection of Local Stamps, and handed in a paper which he had prepared on the subject and which was read by Mr. M. P. Castle. Mr. Edwards divided his subject into two

groups : (1) Stamps issued by business firms, private individuals, or municipalities ; (2) Stamps issued by a post office official or unofficial to frank letters within a limited area. In the first group are included the large number of private posts in Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, the United States, and also the Circular Delivery Companies' stamps of Great Britain. In the second group fell the Postmasters' stamps of the Confederate and United States, Russian Rurals and Indian Feudatory States, and the Interior stamps of Hawaii, Honduras, San Marino, Venezuela, Morocco Locals, and the stamps of Afghanistan, Poland, Wenden, and others. The display was not so notable for really rare stamps as for its comprehensiveness, as every country, colony, and island that ever issued local stamps were represented. Of the Russian Rural group no less than 144 out of the 150 places in Russia which ever issued local stamps were there. The German group was also noticeable, inasmuch as this was perhaps the first display of these stamps given in this country.

At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by the Rev. W. N. Usher, and supported by Mr. R. B. Yardley, accorded to Mr. Edwards for his paper and display.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 17th March, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present : M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, H. R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, G. E. Petty, Thos. W. Hall, A. W. Chambers, A. Chilver, H. M. Hansen, L. W. Fulcher, Captain A. S. Bates, F. J. Peplow, C. E. Fagan, J. R. Laing, G. R. T. Upton, D. C. Gray, S. Chapman, Douglas Ellis, L. E. Bradbury, L. S. Wells, Baron A. de Worms, Baron P. de Worms, B. Pinner, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard. Associates : W. Gordon Campbell, Lance E. Hall, and four visitors.

The chair having been taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, Hon. Vice-President, the minutes of the meeting held on the 3rd March were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary made a statement in reference to the proposed election of Mr. Johan Karel Naret Koning, who had been proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by Baron R. Lehmann, and after a ballot had been taken, Mr. Koning was duly elected a member and Fellow of the Society.

The Chairman, in the name of the members present, welcomed as a visitor at the meeting Mr. Ramacona, the Financial Agent of the Government of Mexico and formerly Postmaster-General and General Treasurer for Mexico.

The principal business on the agenda for the evening consisted of a display, by the President, of the issues of British Guiana between 1860 and 1882, the display being undertaken, at the request of His Royal Highness, by the Hon. Secretary. The collection consisted of the issues between the dates mentioned, with the exception of the provisional issue of 1862, all the stamps being shown both unused and used. The unused portion of the collection comprised the whole of the stamps in a large range of shades, and mostly in fine condition, including all the rarities, with the exception of the 24 c. (1860), perf. 12, on thin paper, and the provisional 2 c. of November, 1878, on the 8 c. Official stamps of the Waterlow type, in addition to one or two of the varieties of the Official stamps ; whilst the used portion was practically complete, and was particularly noticeable as consisting chiefly of well-centred and lightly cancelled stamps. All the varieties of the provisional issues of 1882 were shown with entire or reconstructed sheets, both unused and used, of the various settings of the two values. The necessary explanations and observations on the stamps comprised in the display were given by the Hon. Secretary, and the collection, which was much admired, was examined with the greatest interest by the members present.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the respectful and dutiful thanks of the members were unanimously voted to His Royal Highness for the display and for so kindly affording members an opportunity of inspecting his valuable and interesting collection.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

MONTHLY meeetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. Official organ : *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, free to members. Entrance fee, 5s. ; annual subscription, 5s. ; life membership, £2 2s.

Hon. Secretary : H. A. Slade, "Nine Fields," St. Albans.

The sixth general meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, March 15th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present : Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, W. A. Gunner, L. Sauvée, Guy Semple, T. E. Sansom, A. G. Wane, W. van Oppen, D. H. Jackson, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. A. J. Warren, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, February 15th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Librarian reported donations to the library during the past month from Messrs. W. H. Peckitt, D. Field, Fred J. Melville, C. Malke (Leipzig), and from "The Philatelic Students' Fellowship."

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of formal business Mr. A. J. Warren gave a display, accompanied by full explanatory notes of his collection of the stamps of the Dutch Indies. This collection is so complete and so full of philatelic interest that it entirely deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. W. T. Standen, seconded by Mr. W. van Oppen, and carried with acclamation. The vote was suitably responded to by Mr. Warren.

The meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

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

"NINE FIELDS," ST. ALBANS.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 1 and 2 March, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1862, 3 kr., crimson, entire sheet of 45	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 9 kr., bistre, ditto, ditto	5	0	0
Bulgaria, 1884-5, "5" in *black* on 30 stot.,* thinned	7	0	0
Cyprus, 30 p. on 1d., Plate 220, double surcharge, one inverted, off centre	2	4	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10 c., with inverted "Λ" for "A"	2	5	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* thinned	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, cut into slightly in two places	5	5	0
Ditto, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue*	2	7	6
Ditto, £5, orange,* defective or creased	£4 12s. 6d. &	4	15	0
Ditto, I.R. Official, 1892, £1, green, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, Army Official, Type 2, 6d., pair	2	15	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow, on piece	5	2	6
Oldenburg, 1861, ¼ gro., orange-yellow, small margins	2	7	6
Roumania, 1858, 40 p., blue on bluish, block of 8 containing two *tête-bêche* pairs, mint	5	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 r.,* cut into at left and two marks on face*	14	10	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 r., pair	12	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1875, 2 marks, yellow,* part gum	3	15	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* ditto, no gum	5	5	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 9d., brown, perf., strip of 4, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, perf., pair, mint	4	10	0
India, 1854-6, no wmk., 2 a., yellow, imperf. pair, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1866, Service, 2 a., purple and black, strip of 20, mint	38	0	0
Ditto, 1874-82, ditto, 1 a., brown, blue overprint, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, Nabha, 1891, 1½ a., sepia, error "ABHA," mint	3	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853-8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of 8	5	0	0
Ditto, block of 4	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate, pair	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair*	4	2	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet,* defective in corner	14	10	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine £3 12s. 6d. &	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863-4, 1d., brown-red, pair, mint	2	12	0
Cape, Mafeking, set of 19 and 2 duplicates	7	15	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, early, repaired	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, small margins £4 15s. &	7	0	0
Ditto, 1854, Britannia, four pence, black and green, pair	4	15	0
Ditto, 1859, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	3	0	0
Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, torn and thinned, measuring 24 × 31½ mm.	5	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, Halfpenny in vermilion on 2½d., strip of 9 on entire	5	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue,* part gum	2	12	6
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, thinned	8	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Antigua, 1863–7, Star, 1d., rosy mauve, imperf.*	2	17	6
Barbados, 1878, 1d. on right half of 5s., rose, downwards	4	4	0
Nevis, 1s., blue-green,* with gum	2	7	6
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, mint	16	10	0
Ditto, 1881, ½ on 1d., red, a complete reconstructed plate of the first setting, consisting of a block of 12 and three singles, ten are Type 3, four Type 4 (one without fraction-bar), and one Type 5,* the block of 12 being mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ on 1d., red, a complete reconstructed plate of the second setting, containing blocks and pairs, five are Type 2 and ten Type 3, all mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ on 6d., black, a complete reconstructed plate, consisting of a block of 6, a vertical strip of 3 and six singles, fine, with short fraction-bar, all but one*	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ on 1d., dull red, Type 10, a corner block of 6, mint	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a vertical pair, Types 10 and 11, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, Type 10, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ on 1s., dull blue, a pair, Type 10,* no perfs. at left	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ on 1s., dull blue, Type 10, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Type 13, mint	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, a corner block of 9, six are Type 10 and three Type 11, perfs. clipped at bottom	60	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, Type 10, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Type 11, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, 1893, ½d. on 4d., grey, a strip of 3, mint	2	18	0
Virgin Islands, 1867–8, perf. 15, 6d., rose, mint	2	15	0
Argentine Republic, 1891, 20 pesos, green, mint	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., octagonally cut copy	10	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., pair, one torn	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., damaged	3	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 4 c., corners framed,* with gum	7	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., No. 6, roulettes two sides	6	10	0
Hawaii, 1851, 13 c., blue, Type 3, close at sides	85	0	0
New Zealand, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	2	15	0
Collection in Maury's, 4083, £77; Lallier, 1405	21	0	0

Sale of 15 and 16 March, 1910.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4, with red cancellation	2	10	0
Ditto, 1884, Crown, £1, brown-lilac,* four pinholes	3	0	0
Ditto, 1885, I.R. Official, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen"	6	5	0
Ditto, 1903, Army Official, 6d., purple, Type 2, pair, mint	4	5	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gro., pair, one with small crack	4	7	6
Moldavia, 1858, 108 paras, thinned and repaired	16	10	0
Sicily, 50 gra., lake	2	10	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, cut into and slight tear	4	2	6
Tuscany, 2 soldi, defective in left corner	2	12	6
Ditto, 60 crazie, not much margin	8	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, Star, perf., 8d., yellow-brown,* part gum	7	10	0
Ditto, CC, 32 c., slate, 14 × 12½,* ditto	4	2	6
Ditto, 1885, Ten Cents on 36 c., blue, mint	2	12	6
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1895 (July), 5 a., black on blue, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto (Nov.), 1 r., double overprint, one vertical, strip of 3, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 r., double overprint, mint	4	5	0
British South Africa, 1896, Three Pence on 5s., pair	2	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of 4, cut into in three places	2	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, medium shade, thinned	3	5	0
Cape, 1882–3, wmk. CC, One Half Penny on 3d., claret, without hyphen, uncatalogued	4	10	0
Ditto, Mafeking, 1900, an entire set of the 19 varieties	7	12	6
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., mint	8	10	0
Southern Nigeria, ditto, £1, ditto	3	2	6
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R TRANSVAAL," in red, on 1s., green	3	10	0
United States, 1861, 5 c., ochre,* part gum.	3	0	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., on piece	3	10	0
St. Lucia, 1860, Star, 4d., blue, clean-cut perfs., mint	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Trinidad, 1851, 1d., grey-brown, on *bleuté, rouletted*, on entire	2	8	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., black and yellow (No. 18 on plate), with italic "*T*" in "Two," no roulettes	2	0	0
Ditto, 1888–9, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars, green, mint	3	10	0
British New Guinea, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., brown and black, horizontal wmk., thick paper, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another, vertical wmk., thin paper, ditto	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 2d., blue	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, another, laid paper	8	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, fine background, thinned and small defect	2	7	6
Ditto, 1860–2, 6d., orange, repaired	2	10	0
Collections: 7240, £62; 2176 (Lallier's), £42; 3700 (Lallier's), £39; 5342, £29; and 5722,	29	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 3 and 4 March, 1910.

Great Britain, 1872, 6d., chestnut, Plate 11, reconstructed plate of 240	6	10	0
Ditto, 1871, 1s., green, Plate 5, ditto, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, 1872, 1s., green, Plate 6, ditto, ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, £5, orange,* creased	4	15	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d.	2	5	0
Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s.	3	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, cut close	2	12	0
Hong Kong, 1883, 10 c., blue-green, mint	2	10	0
British Bechuanaland, Aug., 1888, "Protectorate," 1d, lilac and black, the variety with small figure "1,"* with gum	4	7	6
Madagascar, 1884, inscribed "LETTER," 6d., magenta, with inverted handstamp in black, Gibbons' No. 1	1	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., magenta, handstamp in violet,* Gibbons' No. 5	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, inscribed "POSTAL PACKET," 1d., magenta, with inverted handstamp, thinned, and 2d., magenta, with handstamp sideways, the scarce type, stop after "B" hollow	1	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, handstamp in violet, 4d., magenta, the scarce type with hollow stop after "B,"* Gibbons' No. 10	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., magenta, the "1" of "1 oz." altered by pen to "4" in black ink, the scarce type with hollow stop after "B," Gibbons' No 11	4	12	6
Ditto, 1886, "BRITISH VICE CONSULATE" handstamped in violet, with period after "POSTAGE" and value, 8d., rose*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, without period after "POSTAGE" (24½ mm. long), but period after value, 8d., rose,* Gibbons' No. 34	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, handstamped "BRITISH CONSULAR MAIL" in violet, period after "POSTAGE" and value, 8d., rose,* Gibbons' No. 41*a*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., rose,* Gibbons' No. 42	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, without period after "POSTAGE" and value, 1½d., rose, horizontal strip of 4, mint, Gibbons' No. 52	1	8	0
Ditto, end of 1886, 4d., magenta, of the first issue with error "1 oz.", handstamped "BRITISH CONSULAR MAIL" in black, the scarce variety with hollow stop after "B,"* Gibbons' No. 67	2	10	0
Natal, first issue, 1d., rose, well embossed and large margins	5	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., buff, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green	2	10	0
Ditto, 1869, "Postage" 12½ mm. long, 3d., blue	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 13¾ mm. long, 3d., blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 1s., purple-brown, with overprint, pair, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1874-8, perf. 14, 5s., marone, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1875, "POSTAGE" twice printed, once diagonally, on 6d., violet	15	15	0
Niger Coast, 1893 provls., ½d., in violet, on 2d., green and carmine, horizontal pair, mint, one surcharged in italics and the other surcharged in caps, reading upwards	3	0	0
Sierra Leone, C C, ½d. on 1½d., pale violet, mint	2	17	6
Uganda, June, 1896, typewritten, unsevered, vertical strip of 10 different values, comprising the 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 100 cowries, mint	16	0	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	3	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perfs. cut left side, and torn	4	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, deep green	4	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Fiji Islands, 1874, 6d., rose, with Gothic "V.R.", the rare variety with cross pattée stop after "R"	5	0	0
Collection, 3042, all *	35	0	0

Sale of 17 and 18 March, 1910.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 8, third stamp creased	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red, complete plate of 152, all *, majority mint, including Nos. 132, 133, and 225	2	16	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, ¼ and ⅓, mint, and two others	8	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* thinned and two tiny defects	3	15	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake	2	7	6
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., thinned	3	10	0
Ceylon, Star, clean-cut perfs., 4d.	2	5	0
Federated Malay States on Perak $25, green and orange, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1900-1, single wmk., $25, ditto, ditto	2	8	0
British Bechuanaland, 1893–5, Gibbons' Type 10 reading downwards, 1d., rose-red, a mint horizontal strip of 3, centre stamp has letter "s" in "British" omitted	2	4	0
Ditto, August, 1888, overprinted "Protectorate," Gibbons' Type 2, ½d., vermilion, with double overprint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, overprinted "Protectorate" and value in black, 4d., lilac and black, mint, the variety with small figure "4"	7	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, provl., MS. surcharge, ½ a. (A.D.) on 2 a., vermilion	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, MS. surcharge, 1 a. (A.B.) on 4 a., brown, used, on piece	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, handstamped in dull violet and initialled in black, 1 a. (A.B.) on 4 a., brown	9	9	0
Cape of Good Hope Woodblock, 1d., carmine,* large margins two sides, cut close at foot and clipped at top just touching extreme point of design	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, used, with large margins all round, showing part of the next stamp at foot	6	5	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, with curved "POSTAGE" in carmine, with Expert Committee's report	27	10	0
Swazieland, 1889, perf. 12½, 2d., olive-bistre, error "Swazielan," mint, but with the overprint "Swazielan" inverted	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., olive-bistre, a vertical pair used on front of envelope, top stamp overprinted "eland" and bottom stamp "1d." only	8	10	0
Transvaal, April, 1872, semi-pelure paper, 6d., milky blue, with fine roulette	2	0	0
Ditto, July, 1877, overprinted "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in red, 3d., deep lilac, on pelure paper	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, overprinted in black, 1d., bright red on hard-surfaced paper, with fine roulette three sides and wide roulette on fourth	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., lilac, imperf., the variety letter "L" of "TRANSVAAL" raised	4	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1877, 3d., mauve on buff, with wide roulette, thinned at back	11	15	0
Ditto, ditto, with slanting "V.R.," 3d., mauve on green, mint, the overprint "V.R." under "Transvaal"	7	0	0
British Bechuanaland, August, 1888, "2d." in red on 2d., lilac and black, a mint horizontal pair, showing the variety antique figure "2"	2	17	6
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, with curved overprint "POSTAGE" in black	8	0	0
Ditto, 1875, "POSTAGE" on 6d., violet, with double overprint, one diagonally, and showing small "P" and "E" in "POSTAGE"	5	0	0
Ditto, February, 1877, ½d. on 1d., rose, the variety with the "½" twice printed, once under "HALF" and the second time in left corner	10	10	0
Transvaal, 1876, hard paper, brown gum, 6d., deep blue, fine roulette, Gibbons' No. 118	5	0	0
Ditto, 1876 (?), pelure paper, 6d., deep blue, fine roulette, Gibbons' No. 101	2	5	0
Ditto, 1877, overprinted "V.R. TRANSVAAL," 3d., deep lilac, fine roulette, Gibbons' No. 160	6	6	0
Ditto, April, 1879, 3d., mauve on green, the variety raised stop after "R"	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on green, fine roulette, Gibbons' No. 241, slightly creased	2	17	6
Nevis, first issue, 6d., grey-lilac on blued,* with gum	2	4	0
Collection, 1207, Colonials	13	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 10 and 11 March, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Baden, 1862, 9 kr., bistre, variety printed both sides	5	5	0
Great Britain, £5, orange £2 1s. &	2	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., green, Plate 13, block of 8, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, O.W. Official, ½d., vermilion, perforated $\frac{\text{H.M.}}{\text{O.W.}}$ an unused and a used copy, latter on piece, with the ordinary 1d., lilac, O.W. Official, said to be the only two copies known	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1872, CC, 14×12½, 2 c., brown *	2	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, blue paper, 1d., block of 4 on entire	2	8	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto	5	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2, vertical pair, one the variety without trees	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 1, early	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ditto, Plate 2	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, on laid	3	3	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., orange	2	2	0
Ditto, 1854–5, imperf., 6d., pale brown, watermarked 8,* part gum	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, 1897, chalky paper, 9d. on 10d., double surcharge, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, "O S," black surcharge, on 10s., red and lilac, 11½×12,* defective at one corner, with certificate	2	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 2d., blue, pair *	8	8	0
Ditto, 1860–2, pelure, perf., 2d., lilac-blue	2	15	0
South Australia, 1856, imperf., 1d., pale yellow-green, pair, one cut	2	15	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. × rouletted, 4d., deep purple	2	17	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* with gum	7	10	0
Ditto, 1856, Star, 1d., carmine, pair	2	6	0
Victoria, 1854, litho., 2d., variety "TVO"	3	7	6
Ditto, 1885, 1s., blue on blue, blue surcharge, Gibbons' 211, fiscal cancellation	2	4	0
Ditto, 1901–2, £2, blue, mint	2	8	0
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., chocolate *	3	0	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., brown on red, printed on back	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown on red,* cut one corner	3	0	0
Ditto, 1875, One Penny on 2d., surcharged three times, with certificate	2	17	6

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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. MAY, 1910. No. 221.

The Death of King Edward VII.

THE sudden and unlooked-for death of His Majesty the late King Edward VII on the sixth of this month has evoked a tribute of universal grief and sympathy such as the world has probably never seen. All the nations have testified their profound appreciation of our late illustrious Ruler, while every citizen of the British Empire, regardless of clime, race, or religion, mourns the loss of a King who was indeed the Father of his People.

No humble tribute that we can proffer on the part of British Philately can add to the depth of the marvellous world-wide appreciation of our late beloved Sovereign, but we, who in our pursuit are daily brought in contact with the presentment of his kindly features on the postal issues of King Edward's all too short reign, are not likely to be lacking in the deepest feelings of sorrow.

His late Majesty King Edward VII was the very embodiment of all kingly virtues, and from the day of his accession to the last moment of his life his occupancy of the Throne seems absolutely flawless. We cannot as yet, on the morrow of this great national disaster, appreciate as they fully deserve all the claims of King Edward VII upon the nation's gratitude and memory. We do, however, know that one of the greatest and best monarchs in the history of this country has passed away and we can but bow our heads with the deepest reverence and sorrow.

WE humbly beg to tender to Their Majesties the King and Queen, Her Majesty the Queen Mother, and the members of the Royal Family our profound sympathy with them in the irreparable loss that they have sustained by the death of His Majesty King Edward VII.

His Majesty King George V.



NO heartier good wishes or more loyal service to our new King can possibly be accorded than will be humbly tendered to him by Philatelists. His Majesty's long connection with stamp collecting as Duke of York and Prince of Wales has already endeared his name to us all, and it seems to us almost as if we had been privileged to personal friendship with His Majesty. There are many among us who have indeed had the honour of meeting King George V, and we are convinced, one and all intuitively feel that there will be no break in the brilliant example of tact, forethought, self-abnegation and devotion to his country that an illustrious Father has transmitted to his only and well-beloved Son.

We assure Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary of our most profound loyalty and affection, and we earnestly trust that His Majesty may be spared for very many years to see his gracious portrait upon the postal issues of the great Empire over which he has been called upon to rule.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.



THE Second Congress of Stamp Collectors held in this country was inaugurated under the auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 27 April. In addition to the delegates (representing forty societies) there were present a large number of collectors, dealers, and visitors when the Chairman, the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, opened the proceedings. After some felicitous remarks as to the nature of the meeting, Lord Crawford said that the meeting was under the direct patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and he thought that this was the first occasion upon which a Philatelic Congress had been held under Royal patronage.

He stated that he had much pleasure in reading a letter which he had received from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V), who wrote and asked him to open the Congress in his name, and much regretted that his engagements would not permit him to attend it. In conclusion, the Prince hoped that the deliberations of the Congress would advance still further the science of Philately.

Lord Crawford then in the name of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales proclaimed the opening of the Congress.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim then moved, and Mr. M. P. Castle seconded, that "The Delegates of the Second Philatelic Congress beg to tender their respectful thanks to the H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for the honour he has

conferred upon them by becoming patron of the Congress," the resolution being carried unanimously amidst great applause.

Major E. B. Evans then delivered the following address :—*

"It appears to be a general custom that the proceedings of a Congress of any kind should be commenced by an address, explanatory, I presume, of the object of the Congress and the reasons for its assembly.

"The compliment has been paid me of inviting me to deliver that address upon this occasion, and I will therefore endeavour to explain to those present why they are here and what they are going to do.

"Philatelic Congresses are somewhat of a novelty in this country, but that is not the case elsewhere ; meetings of this kind have been held annually for a number of years past in Germany and in the United States, and it has seemed curious to many philatelists that in the United Kingdom, where there are numerous Philatelic Societies, and where Philately is studied perhaps more scientifically and more enthusiastically and thoroughly than anywhere else in the world, a National Philatelic Congress should never have been assembled until last year. It may be that the number and enthusiasm of our Philatelic Societies have been to a certain extent the cause of this. Where there are so many of these Societies holding regular meetings every month or oftener, the necessity for a great combined meeting is not perhaps so manifest, but at the same time it is good for Societies as well as for individual collectors to be brought together periodically for the interchange of ideas and for the discussion of subjects in which all collectors are interested, but upon which there may be differences of opinion which can best be settled by personal contact.

"For the First Philatelic Congress held in Great Britain, which took place more than twelve months ago, we were indebted to our friends at Manchester, the Junior Philatelic Society of that city having organized a most excellent exhibition of stamps there, and assembled a Congress in connection with it, and I think that we owe that Society most hearty thanks for the work that its members undertook and for the successful issue to which they brought it, for the first step in a matter of this kind, as in most others, is the great Philatelic Congresses had been talked of and written of, but it was left for the younger collectors of what I may venture to call one of our great provincial centres of British Philately to bring the thing into being. With the enthusiasm, and shall I say the daring of youth, they stepped in where their elders had apparently feared to tread, and their boldness was certainly justified by success, and applauded by all who were present at the Congress last year.

"As a member of the Herts Philatelic Society it would be unfitting for me to say very much about the excellent arrangements that have been made for bringing together this second Congress, but as I, personally, have taken no part in the work, I may be permitted to point out that if the inauguration of a British Philatelic Congress was a very important act, the endeavour to make that Congress an annual institution is a no less important one. The

* We are indebted for the notes of Major Evans' speech to the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and for other speeches to the shorthand notes kindly placed at our disposal by *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*.

results of a single Congress, however successful, would be liable to be forgotten and disregarded, and, in point of fact, the discussions at a single Congress may lead to no definite result; whereas if we have an annual Congress, matters that were not finally decided can be brought up again, discussions that reached a certain point can be carried further, the results of what has been said or done can be reviewed, and thus good work of a permanent nature can be accomplished. Indeed, if the only real result of the present Congress were to be that an annual assembly of the same kind is held in the future in various parts of the kingdom, that would in itself be an amply sufficient reason for our presence here now.

"In Germany and in the United States, these annual meetings are held in various cities, and arranged by the local philatelic societies; in the United States, and I believe in Germany also, there is no little competition each year for the honour of holding the meeting of the year to come, and doubtless that will be so here. Manchester gave us the lead, London has now come to the front, philatelists in other parts will not wish to be left behind, and so our Congress may be a movable philatelic feast, spreading the peaceful light of Philately more brightly than ever over the country at large.

"It is unnecessary for me to say much about the questions that are to be brought before this Congress within the next two days, as no doubt every one here has got a copy of the programme. That programme, I may remark, seems to have been admirably arranged, so as to combine business and pleasure in alternate layers. Some captious critics might point out that the old formula of business first and pleasure afterwards has been to a certain extent reversed, as we are to take our pleasure in the mornings and do our business in the afternoons, but I do not doubt that our business will all be of a pleasant nature. The fact is that we philatelists are such amiable people that our discussions are always of a friendly kind, especially when we really come together. We are as argumentative, I suppose, as other people, on paper at all events, but when we meet we recognize at once what charming people we really all are, and although we may not convince one another, we agree to differ with absolute unanimity.

"Two of the subjects to be discussed relate directly to that union of hearts which all philatelists display so conspicuously in their friendly intercourse. One of them proposes a 'Universal Philatelic Union' without qualification, the other suggests a similar union for a special purpose. Last year we had before us a proposition for the formation of a National Philatelic Society, or what might be termed a British Philatelic Union, and in view of the fact that the discussion on that subject resulted in no actual resolution being adopted, the proposal for a Universal Philatelic Union may appear to be a rather ambitious one. But it seems to me that in point of fact the National Philatelic Union has been brought into being by the assembly of this Congress. It is true that we have no formal association, no written constitution, as it were, but we have got together here representatives of practically all the philatelic societies in the kingdom, formed, for the time being at any rate, into a national union of a free and elastic nature. And thus, perhaps, we may arrive at a more extensive union still, of a similarly informal kind, but none the less strong, none the less cordial on that account.

"Another matter to be brought forward is of special interest to philatelic writers, but of even greater interest to those who have read what they write and endeavour to understand their meaning. I refer to the suggestion for 'taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the use of philatelic terms.' There are, I think, two forms of the offence here referred to, one the deliberate use of English words in a sense which no dictionary would authorize, and the other a careless, slipshod way of writing which is not peculiar to philatelists. There are, of course, cases in which we have had to manufacture words for ourselves—the word Philately is one of them—and other cases where we have assigned special meanings to words which are fairly capable of bearing such meanings, and in such cases it is very essential that we should unite in deciding what meaning those words are to bear, in a philatelic sense; some authoritative decision would be of great service to editors of philatelic publications, and those editors in their turn must be relied upon to enforce these decisions to the best of their power.

"The remaining subjects in the programme, upon one of which I have to say something on Friday, so will abstain now, relate for the most part to objectionable and fraudulent practices—such as the manufacture and sale of forgeries, guarantees of authenticity (the necessity for which is a direct result of successful forgery), and the kind of exchange that is equivalent to robbery. Upon the great desirability of preventing evil practices there will be no difference of opinion, but the question 'How?' may be more difficult to answer."

Major Evans then presented a handsome clock and ornaments to Mr. I. J. Bernstein, and explained that the first Philatelic Congress was arranged by the Junior Philatelic Society of Manchester, and when the preparations for the second Congress were being made, it occurred to some of those who were in favour of these assemblies that it would be a fitting opportunity for recognizing the good work that had been done in inaugurating them, by presenting a little testimonial to Mr. I. J. Bernstein, the President of the Society that was responsible for the first of these meetings ever held in this country.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein returned appropriate thanks for the presentation.

Mr. J. D. Heath, Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., then read a most interesting paper on "The Manufacture of Stamps," illustrated by workmen from that firm, who produced stamps on a hand-press which was set up prominently on the platform. The stamps thus printed are of large upright form, with a profile portrait of Queen Victoria to right, with an oval band inscribed, "SECOND PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN," enclosed in a rectangular frame, with the word "SOUVENIR" at the top and "LONDON 1910" below. These stamps are in sheets of twelve, and have been printed in green, carmine, ultramarine, and brown for distribution to the visitors to the Congress. We regret that we are unable to give Mr. Dunbar Heath's paper in full, as it was undoubtedly the *tour de force* of the Congress, the more so as, owing to the large dimensions of the Public Hall, in which the opening meeting was held, many of those present were unable to hear Mr. Heath's address. The sole reproduction of this instructive paper has been reserved by the Herts Philatelic

Society for its own Journal, a proceeding that we sincerely trust will not be allowed to form a precedent. The entire proceedings of a Congress are matters of general and public interest, and however much a Philatelic Congress may be indebted (as every one freely acknowledges it is in the present case) to the entertaining Society, we think that all matters that come before the Congress should be unreservedly placed at the disposal both of the Societies represented by delegates and the members of the philatelic press.

Mr. Heath, who is a descendant of the engraver of the first postage stamps of Great Britain, carefully described his firm's system of manufacture. He explained that the die was first engraved on a flat piece of soft steel, then hardened, and afterwards transferred to a soft steel roller about 2 in. in diameter. This roller being hardened, impressions from it were taken on a final steel plate as many times as there were stamps on the sheet.

In the evening Mr. H. L. Hayman, Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society, held a reception at his residence, when over a hundred visitors and delegates spent a very pleasant evening, and, as on other occasions, carried away a lively recollection of their host's kindness and hospitality.

On the morning of the 28th many delegates, by invitation of the Earl of Crawford, visited his residence in Cavendish Square, London, and had the pleasure of inspecting his magnificent and highly specialized collections, including those of Great Britain, United States, and Italy and States.

The afternoon saw the opening of the Sessions of Delegates at Caxton Hall, the delegates being nearly all present and the chair being taken by Mr. F. Reichenheim. The most important paper was one read by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester Philatelic Society), entitled, "To consider the advisability of taking steps to secure greater accuracy and uniformity in the use of philatelic terms."

Mr. Beckton's paper gave a well-thought-out list of cases where the colloquial philatelic terms were either misleading or indefinite, and after an interesting discussion a Committee, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, Percy C. Bishop, Major Evans, Messrs. L. W. Fulcher and Chas. J. Phillips, was elected to take the matter in hand, and to fix a list of correct philatelic terms for the next Congress.

Other questions discussed were by Mr. Fred. J. Melville (Junior Philatelic Society), "Unsolicited Approval Sheets."

After discussion it was resolved:

> "That in the opinion of this Congress the practice of sending unsolicited approval sheets to boys at school is contrary to the best interests of Philately and the Trade; further, it is recommended that approval sheets should not be sent to boarders at schools without the written sanction of the Head or House-Master."

Mr. W. Hadlow (International Philatelic Union), "Guarantees of Authenticity."

No resolution was passed on this subject.

The evening was pleasantly occupied by the banquet of the Herts Philatelic Society, which was connected with the Second Philatelic Congress

of Great Britain, and was given expressly to meet the delegates of the Congress. Over two hundred guests and members, including many ladies, assembled in the International Hall of the Café Monico.

The dinner was a great success, and reflects the highest credit upon the well-known hospitality of the Herts Philatelic Society. Mr. F. Reichenheim and Mr. H. L. Hayman respectively occupied the chair and vice-chair, and a number of speeches and musical entertainments kept the guests assembled until close on midnight. As usual, there was a pleasant surprise, in the present instance a quaint ceremony with postmen and a Sedan chair being made the vehicle for pretty presentations to the ladies.

The very handsome and artistic invitation and menu cards were specially designed and engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. On the invitation cards was a reproduction in violet of the 1855 issue of Tasmania, with the name deleted and the lower label altered from "One Penny" to "Herts Phil. Soc." On the cover of the menu was reproduced in red the 1d. first issue of Newfoundland, printed from the original die, but with the inscription: "ST. JOHN'S—NEWFOUND—LAND," altered into "PHILATELIC—CONGRESS OF—GT. BRITAIN," the value "ONE PENNY" into "H.P.S. APRIL 28TH 1910," and with the four figures "1" appearing in the corners altered into Maltese crosses.

On the morning of the 29th a visit was paid to the British Museum, where the delegates, under the able guidance of Mr. E. D. Bacon, inspected the Tapling Collection. On this occasion the great rarities that are not displayed were produced for the delectation of the visitors. These specimens consist of—Hawaii, 2 c., the two types; Mauritius, 1d. and 2d. Post Office; British Guiana, 2 c., 1850; 4 c., 1856 (three specimens, one unused); 4 c, 1856 (on paper coloured throughout).

The second session of the Congress was held in the afternoon.

The most important item in the programme was the resolution proposed by Major Evans on behalf of the Herts Philatelic Society:—

"That a Special Committee be formed to take active steps to endeavour to prevent the manufacture and sale of forged postage stamps, also of so-called facsimiles (the latter not bearing any distinguishing mark, tend to victimize purchasers), and that the Committee should also endeavour to bring this matter under the consideration of the various Governments interested."

In proposing this resolution, Major Evans, in a most instructive speech, referred to the fact that the forgery difficulty was a very old one, a book on *Forged Stamps: How to Detect Them*, by Thornton Lewes and Edward Pemberton, having been published as early as the beginning of 1863, and that although imitations had become infinitely more accurate and dangerous than they were in those early days, it was as difficult as ever to get the perpetrators of these frauds adequately dealt with by the law.

Major Evans was inclined to think that Philatelists had placed too much reliance upon postal and revenue laws, whereas experience showed that public authorities took no notice of imitations of obsolete stamps, and would only prosecute in cases of forgery of stamps that were still in use. The speaker suggested that what was required was some strengthening of the general laws against fraud and the obtaining of money under false pretences by the

sale of things of any kind that are got up so as to appear to be what they are not, and said that it ought to be at least as easy to punish the vendor of facsimiles not marked as such as to punish the man who sold other goods on false pretences.

Several delegates having spoken on the subject, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and a Committee was appointed, consisting of Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. Hadlow, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, F. Reichenheim, and A. J. Séfi, the details of the action to be taken being left to the Committee.

The second business on the programme referred to "Means to be adopted for the Prevention of Substitution in Exchange Packets," the discussion on which was opened by Mr. T. H. Hinton (International Philatelic Union), but after a short discussion, the matter was left to the Secretaries of Exchange Clubs, who, it was suggested, by confidential communication, could make dishonest practices sufficiently dangerous, and prevent detected offenders ever again obtaining admission into a club of any standing.

The third item on the programme was the proposal of Mr. W. Ward (Bolton Philatelic Society) of "A Scheme to Found a Universal Philatelic Union."

Mr. Ward had evidently devoted considerable attention to his subject, but as the Congress apparently did not consider the proposal practicable, no resolution was suggested.

The last session of the Congress was held at 8 p.m. in the Large Hall, Mr. J. Dunbar Heath informing those present that he had received a letter from the Earl of Crawford stating that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had accepted with much pleasure the print from the plate of the Souvenir Stamp, which was handed to Lord Crawford on the opening day for presentation to H.R.H. Mr. Heath read the following letters:—

"2 CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.,
"29.4.10.

"DEAR MR. HEATH,

"I duly sent forward your 'Gold' sheet of the Congress label to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and now enclose the reply.

"Your paper was most interesting, and I look forward to the reading of it in type.

"Very faithfully yours,
"CRAWFORD."

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
"PALL MALL, S.W.,
"28*th April*, 1910.

"DEAR LORD CRAWFORD,

"The Prince of Wales desires me to thank you for your kind letter of yesterday. He has received the print of the sheet of Mr. Heath's Souvenir Plate, produced in the same manner as the first postage stamps in May, 1840, with much pleasure, and begs that you will convey to Mr. Heath the expression of his best thanks for this interesting record.

"Yours very truly,
"ARTHUR BIGGE.

"The Earl of Crawford, K.T."

The reading of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' letter was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. M. P. Castle then read the paper elsewhere reported, and Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who attended several of the functions of the Congress, gave the final address of the Congress in a most able and kindly speech, that evinced his wonted interest in matters philatelic.

The Chairman, Mr. F. Reichenheim, then declared the Congress closed.

The Possibility of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to Discourage Unnecessary or Speculative Issues.

A Paper read before the Congress on Friday, 29 April, 1910.*

By M. P. CASTLE,

Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

I WISH to preface my remarks by the observation that my statements and opinions are solely my own, and that they do not in any way necessarily represent those of my fellow-delegates, or of any other Fellow, of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The subject upon which I desire to speak is one that is very complex, and that has for many years engaged the thoughts of those who have at heart the welfare of Philately. It is therefore hardly likely that in the course of a single session any practical remedy for this admitted evil can be developed that could elicit general approval.

I may even say that, as one who has taken great interest in this question during the past twenty years, I am at the present moment less disposed than in the past to suggest any material or far-reaching scheme for the suppression of speculative and unnecessary issues. I do not, therefore, to-day present any definite scheme of philatelic regeneration, although I shall conclude my remarks by making a suggestion that the Philatelic Congress may possibly deem worthy of consideration.

In order that we may have a just appreciation of the difficulties that surround this vexed question, I propose to briefly recapitulate to you the leading facts of the situation, as regards the history of the attempts to suppress unnecessary issues. They are for the most part matters of common philatelic history, so that I need scarcely do more than summarize them. I think I may fittingly divide these observations under the headings of the Past and the Present.

The Past.

It is now about fifteen years since I read a paper before the Royal Philatelic Society, entitled *The Rock Ahead in Philately*, i.e. on 22 February, 1895.

* The material portions of this paper, accompanied by a display of Commemorative and Pictorial Issues, were read by Mr. Castle before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 7 April, 1910, and are therefore reproduced *in extenso*.

This paper called attention to speculative and unnecessary issues, and the Royal Philatelic Society took the matter up, with the result that shortly after, on 6 May, 1895, the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps (S.S.S.S.) was formed, supported by the leading dealers at home and abroad, and with the cordial approval of the great Philatelic Societies such as the American Philatelic Association, etc. This Society was successfully carried on during the years 1896 and 1897, and it was generally acknowledged that it did good work in the required direction. After a time it was found, however, that some of the smaller dealers and others were not loyally co-operating as regards the boycotting of commemorative and other issues, and the Society, after rapidly declining from the attack of this insidious disease, came to a premature and untimely end!

Practically nothing further was done in this direction until the Manchester Philatelic Congress of February 18th–20th of last year. A petition was then adopted to the Postal Union asking their help to stop Commemorative and other unnecessary issues. A Committee was appointed, who sent a letter to the U.P.U. on 20 August, to which it replied in September that it could only consider proposals submitted by administrations forming the Union. The Committee then sent a letter (on 10 November forwarding the petition) to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Buxton, to which that gentleman replied on 30 November, to the effect that he could be no party to an international arrangement that would tend to limit his discretion on the issue of stamps.

The past history of the movement is thus brief, and can hardly be regarded as unchequered by misfortune!

I think it will be useful if we endeavour to look at the causes of the failures up to the present of this agitation before we attempt to consider any other future course of action.

I may say that when the petition to the U.P.U. was proposed last year, there were many of us who had misgivings as to its efficacy. It was felt, however, that no harm could accrue by this step, and in any case, beyond the official cold water we have been drenched with, there remains the record that a legitimate grievance has been brought to the notice of the present authorities of this country.

The Present.

It was suggestive of the fate of the movement that, at the time of the petition, the U.P.U. was doing the very thing that the collectors were trying to stop.

The monument of the Universal Postal Union at Berne was unveiled on 4th October, and two commemorative post cards, 5 c. and 10 c., were put on sale on that day in all the Swiss post offices. They were adorned with reproductions of the statue of Berne, from the monument, and the arms of that town, with beautiful inscriptions. These cards were not demonetized, and although there has only been one printing, it was estimated that they would be obtainable for at least a month. The U.P.U., therefore, instead of doing its best to stop the issue of commemorative stamps, has made this unnecessary issue itself, the designs for the cards having been furnished to the Swiss Post Office by its own Bureau. With regard to the U.P.U., I only

say I think it will be seen that there is good ground for their recent action. Although, as explained, the U.P.U. cannot itself formulate proposals such as desired by the petition, yet it allows every latitude for its members to do so. For instance, it was agreed at the Convention of Rome, 1906, Art. 26: In the interval which elapses between the meetings any postal administration of a country of the Union has the right to address other countries through that *Bureau* with proposals concerning the *régime* of the Union. Such proposals must be supported by two other administrations. Failing this it falls. Six months is allowed for consideration of each proposal.

The following very important action was also taken by the U.P.U. at the Convention of Washington, 1897, when it was decided that stamps issued with a special or particular object in the country of "emission," such as stamps called commemorative, or of a transitory validity, should no longer be available for international service.

It seems, therefore, that beyond this we can expect no help from the U.P.U.

As regards the future of this movement, I am absolutely of opinion that no success can ever attend any attempt to suppress stamps that have once been issued. We must therefore seek some other means to attain our ends.

The number, importance, and influence of Philatelists have marvellously increased throughout the world, and are vastly more powerful than fifteen years since when this movement was initiated. It seems, therefore, that despite all obstacles stamp collecting is still able to hold its own, although at the time it was predicted by the leading dealer of the world that unnecessary issues would be the death of Philately!

I think there has been a tendency in the past, which I confess to have fully shared, to condemn without due discrimination every class of what collectors deem unnecessary issues, and it is well to consider and to roughly analyse the various kinds of stamps that are not of irreproachable birth. These may be divided into three classes:—

1. Commemorative or Jubilee issues.
2. Pictorial or handsome sets of stamps, purposely made attractive to increase their sale.
3. Provisional or surcharged issues, mostly made by local administrations.

All these classes have enormously grown during the past twenty years, and according to recent events are likely to go on growing!

I am of opinion that the Commemorative Stamps are by far the least harmful of the three classes. They are, with few exceptions, of low value, never become rare, are of attractive design and doubtless create interest with the outside public, some members of whom may thus be converted to philatelic beliefs.

I may instance here the most largely populated Empire of the world—China.

The Empire of China has recently issued four millions of the 2, 3 and 7 cents values in commemoration of the accession to the throne of the new Emperor. In the official notification of the Chinese Inspector-General of the Post Office it is stated that these stamps are principally issued for

sale to collectors, and that the postmasters are entitled to postmark them when so desired! This last proviso, of course, condemns the stamps from a philatelist's view—but the three stamps are very attractive, and, I am informed, very popular among collectors.

The United States have been very prolific as regards Commemorative stamps, the following having been issued:—

			Values.	Catalogue Value. £	s.	d.
1893.	The Columbus	Series . .	16 c. .	3	10	0
1898.	The Trans-Mississippi	do. . .	9 c. .	0	16	0
1901.	Pan-American	do. . .	6 c. .	0	1	3
1904.	Louisiana	do. . .	5 c. .	0	0	10½
1907.	Jamestown	do. . .	3 c. .	0	0	4
1909.	Lincoln	Issue . .	1 c. .	0	0	1
	Alaska-Yukon	do. . .	1 c. .	0	0	1
	Hudson-Fulton	do. . .	1 c. .	0	0	1

All these issues are of attractive design, and it will be seen that none of them make any great demand upon the collector's purse, notably those of recent years. The attempt to drive up the prices of the Columbian series happily ended in failure.

Although I by no means see eye to eye with Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen as regards the relative merits and interest of old and new issues, I am glad to be able to endorse his observations on this class of stamp as contained in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of September 25th of last year:—

"Commemorative stamps are seldom issued to exploit stamp collectors, and if there were statistics available it would be found that not a twentieth part of such issues were purchased by stamp collectors. Take the Quebec Centenary issue for instance: of the sixty-two million stamps issued it is very unlikely more than three millions were purchased by collectors. Not a hundredth part of the United States Commemorative issues are purchased by collectors. The same thing can be said of Bulgaria, Japan, and other countries. The postage stamp forms a convenient form of advertising a national anniversary, and thousands of non-stamp collectors buy them as souvenirs. Commemorative stamps are, in fact, the recruiting sergeants of Philately, and do far more good than even exhibitions. To give an illustration of the possibilities of the postage stamp: if the Postmaster-General would issue a special stamp in February, 1911, to commemorate the twenty years' establishment of the railway letter post, he would probably find it a more effective advertisement of that little-known facility than all the many pages that have appeared about it in the Postal Guide. A postage stamp will often circulate where a newspaper won't, at least, in countries where there is not a *Daily Mail*. But we should have thought for advertisement purposes, picture post cards were more suitable than stamps. Belgium, for instance, issues 5 c. and 10 c. post cards advertising the Ostend-Dover route between the Continent and England. New Zealand is a case of a colony issuing pictorial cards. No one suggests these are 'made for collectors.' Why, then, the adhesive stamps?"

It will be seen from the list I have drawn up, and I may possibly have

overlooked some issues, that the British Colonies have been much to the fore in these issues.

BRITISH COLONIES. COMMEMORATIVE OR JUBILEE ISSUES.

Antigua	Dominica	New South Wales
Bahamas	Grenada	New Zealand
Barbados	Hong Kong	St. Kitts-Nevis
British Guiana	Jamaica	St. Lucia
British South Africa	Leeward Islands	Tasmania
Canada	Malta	Transvaal
Cape of Good Hope (Mafeking)	Mauritius	Virgin Islands.
	Newfoundland	

The second class of Pictorial Stamps is also, in my view, not so harmful as is generally imagined. These issues are almost always handsome and attractive, and they are frequently allowed to exist for a reasonable period before their supersession. They of course serve the twofold purpose of advertising the country or colony, and also inducing such large purchases of the collecting world as to materially swell the income of the post offices. Examples may be cited of New Zealand, North Borneo, Labuan, New South Wales, or Tonga. In foreign countries, Liberia or Austria may be mentioned, and some of the South American Republics have carried this system to such a deplorable extent, under the well-known Seebeck contracts, that the countries have been wellnigh ruined from a philatelic aspect. Omitting, however, the last-named, it is open to considerable doubt if this class does so much harm to Philately as is generally imagined.

The third class of provisional or surcharged stamps is the one that is most fraught with danger to Philately. These stamps lead to speculation and tend to disgust the sober-minded citizen who, as a consistent collector, is compelled to acquire recent issues at heavy prices, well knowing that he has generally but a faint chance of seeing his money back again. This class of stamps places temptations in the way of local administrators, stamp collectors, or financial speculators, that were far better entirely removed or restricted as much as compatible with the real exigencies of the postal services.

I give a list of some of the British Colonies that have many surcharged issues :—

BRITISH COLONIES WITH REDUNDANT SURCHARGES.

British Honduras	Labuan	Sierra Leone
Cayman	Natal	Straits Settlements
Ceylon	North Borneo	Tonga
Grenada	Seychelles	Zanzibar.

There are, of course, others who have sinned in a less degree, but I am convinced that with a rigid system of control over new issues, the philatelic records of all the foregoing colonies would have been very largely decreased.

Let us now glance at the present position of the philatelic world. At this Philatelic Congress there are over forty Philatelic Societies represented,

many of them being important. Abroad Germany, France, and the Continent show an enormous increase of collectors. The United States have the A.P.S. with two thousand members. In South America, the British Colonies, India and Australia there are now many Philatelic Societies. The general position and prestige of Philately have been fully acknowledged by the fact that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is President of the London Society, and by the grant of the prefix "Royal" to that body.

The question is, therefore, are we under these improved conditions going "to take it all lying down," or are we never to break another lance before allowing the late Mr. Moens' prophecy to come true?

I submit that, without being too optimistic, or without blindly imagining that all new issues are damaging to Philately, we could resolve ourselves into a sort of international customs or *Douane*. But for this system, as every one knows, enormous smuggling would take place—as if it does not stop all illicit operations, it acts largely as a deterrent. It is such an influence that I should like to see imposed upon Philately. How is this influence to be exercised? Recent events have shown clearly by "minding our own business," i.e. by the collectors of each country confining their efforts within their own postal administrations. I quote herewith the following apposite comment of the *Philatelic Journal of America* of January 1, 1910:—

> "The only control over the issue of stamps justifiable is that exercised by the Governments themselves. Commemoratives have full sanction of such. Speculative or surcharged issues are not so, hence here is an opportunity to impress action upon Governments."

I may say here that the American Philatelic Society have taken an important step in this direction, which may possibly yet be fruitful of good results.

The following letters, brought forth in response to votes at the Atlantic City Convention, were published for the information of members of that body:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON,
January 31st, 1910.

Mr. Henry S. Adair,
Secretary Am. Philatelic Society,
Box 691, Columbus, Ohio.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of January 25th, which the Postmaster-General has referred to me, you are informed that if the matter is brought to my attention a few weeks in advance of the date on which your convention is to be held, an effort will be made to have a representative of this Bureau address the meeting.—Respectfully,

(Signed) A. M. TRAVERS,
Acting 3rd Asst. Postmaster-General.

Division of Foreign Mails.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON,
February 3rd, 1910.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 25th ultimo, which the Postmaster-General has referred to me, you are informed that due consideration will be given to the request of the American Philatelic Society that one of its Members be appointed a delegate to the Conference of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, whenever said Conference shall be called.—Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH STEWART,
2nd Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. H. S. Adair,
Box 691, Columbus, O.

As regards this country we are by no means without loyal helpers, as instanced by the following letter addressed to Mr. I. J. Bernstein :—

CARLTON CLUB,
27th October, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR.—I am very glad that you are taking up the question of "Commemorative Postage Stamps," which have been prostituted to an extraordinary extent.

I hope you will publish a list of the chief offenders among the Governments of the world, and the financial gains through this unworthy "dodge."

The Postal Union is, of course, the proper tribunal, but a great deal could be done, meanwhile, by Great Britain's Postmaster-General, in an appeal to all Foreign and Colonial Governments. This would be effective if backed up as I have seen by "instances."

When your case is prepared in the manner indicated I would like to introduce a Deputation of the great stamp authorities to the Postmaster-General, who would present the petition to send to the Governments of the world.—Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) J. HENNIKER HEATON.

As embodying a chance of carrying out the fore-mentioned theories I venture to make the following suggestions. I admit they are crude and capable of great development, but I present them for what they are worth, as containing the possible germ of a new movement.

UNIVERSAL PHILATELIC UNION

(Union Philatélique Universelle.)

My suggestions are :—

1. That an international Philatelic Society be founded under the above title, consisting of any or all of the Philatelic Societies, or other Societies affiliated thereto, of any or all of the countries which are members of the Postal Union, and that the said Societies, whether consisting of collectors or dealers, within the British Empire shall (unless separately represented on the U.P.U.) form the British section of the Philatelic Union.

2. That the objects of this Society should be :—

a. The restriction of the issues of all postage stamps to those absolutely required for postal issue.

b. The co-operation with other sections of the U.Phil.U. on questions affecting international Philately.

3. That the Entrance Fee should be 2s 6d., and that any further financial calls shall be either voluntary or contributed *pro rata.*

4. That each Philatelic Society should elect Delegates who shall be entitled "Del. U. Phil. U." on all official notices, etc., in the following proportion:—

Each Society with a Membership of 25 to 50	..	1
,, ,, 100	..	2
,, ,, 200	..	4
,, ,, 300	..	6

In addition, the Royal Philatelic Society shall nominate four extra Delegates, and each Society on attaining 25 years of existence one additional Delegate per 50 members.

5. That the Officers of the Society should consist of—

President,
Chairman,
Vice-Chairman,
Committee of 12, and
Hon. Secretary.

6. That an Annual General Meeting shall be held at the time of the Philatelic Congress.

7. That there shall be a Registered Office in London.

I am fully assured that there are many openings for criticism as regards such a scheme. It will be contended that such a large Society is unworkable, but I think that, given good organizers, it is capable of formation and of continued existence—*provided it keeps strictly to the two functions I have named.* The existing Philatelic Societies do splendid work, and I am quite against centralization, for in my experience the best philatelic work has not emanated from the largest Societies. If the example were set in this country, it is most likely that others would follow. Some one must take the lead in all new movements.

There is no doubt but that a representation from such a body would have weight with postal administrations as voicing the expression of thousands of collectors, all of whom contribute to the funds of the Post Offices. The greatest danger to such a Society would be the exercise of too much zeal! It should only approach the authorities in cases of real urgency, and should above all avoid making suggestions unless there was a reasonable probability of their being carried out. In any case, however, whether such a body were constituted or not, I believe that the principle which should actuate philatelists in their future dealings with this thorny question, should be to endeavour to impress upon the postal administrations of *their own country* the justice and advisability of restricting postal issues, as far as possible, to those stamps absolutely required for the public service. It is only in this direction, in my opinion, that any practical results will be attained in the limitation of speculative and unnecessary postal issues.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

IN consequence of the death of His Majesty King Edward, the ordinary meeting arranged for the evening of May 19th was postponed until Thursday evening, June 2nd.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 16th, at 6 p.m.

SEVENTY YEARS AFTER!

IT is a remarkable coincidence that, connected with Philately as His Gracious Majesty has been for so many years, he ascends the throne on a date that is assuredly auspicious for the future of Philately, May 6th, 1910, being the seventieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps in this country!

It is also of sad significance that the actual issue of the last value of British postage stamps should have taken place within a few hours of the lamented death of King Edward VII.

THE COLLECTION OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired by the Collection Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society to gratefully acknowledge the receipt from the Government of India of a specimen of all the adhesive postage stamps and entires of the Empire of India and its component states. This very important donation will be more fully referred to in the next issue of the *London Philatelist.*

THE CONGRESS OF 1911 TO BE HELD AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE proposal that Birmingham should be selected for the third Philatelic Congress was generally approved of when suggested at the Caxton Hall, but the delegates of that Society, although fully appreciative of the honour and personally desirous for its acceptance, were unable to definitely agree. We are glad to hear that a meeting of the Birmingham Philatelic Society has now been held, and that the proposal to hold the Congress in that city was unanimously accepted. The Executive Committee of the (Third) Congress was elected as follows: President—Mr. R. Hollick. Vice-Presidents—Messrs. W. Pimm and T. W. Peck. Committee—Messrs. H. Barnwell, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, J. J. Knowles, C. A. Stephenson, and B. B. Tilley. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. G. Johnson. We are quite confident that in such good hands the Philatelic Congress for 1911 will be as successful as its predecessors.

A PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR ABERDEEN.

AT a meeting of local stamp collectors, held in the offices of Mr. W. Edmund Bell, solicitor, Union Street, early in May, the advisability of forming a local Philatelic Society was discussed. There was a good attend-

ance, presided over by Mr. James Anderson; others who were present or who expressed a desire that such a society should be formed being Messrs. Edmund Alexander, J.P.S., W. Edmund Bell, Allan M. Robertson, W. T. Cook, Alexander Milne, George Milne, J. M'Lauchlan Young, F.R.S.E., J. Buckley Allan, P. J. Anderson, LL.B., G. Ross Laing, J.P., G. E. Hartley, J. R. S. Hendry, Douglas Crombie, James Birnie, etc. The chairman, in his opening remarks, said, to those who knew the pleasure of stamp collecting their hobby needed no apology. Mr. W. Edmund Bell moved: "That this meeting do now form itself into the Society, and that the Society be called 'The Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society.'" The following gentlemen were elected: President, Mr. James Anderson, 41 Cairnfield Place; Vice-President, Mr. P. J. Anderson, LL.B., F.R.P.S.L.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Edward Alexander, J.P.S., Glengyle, Cults, Aberdeenshire; Committee Messrs. W. Edmund Bell, W. T. Cook, George Milne, and G. E. Hartley. It was arranged that the Society hold regular meetings commencing in October next, the session to extend from then until March. A subsequent meeting has been held and numerous members elected. We wish all success to this latest addition to our Philatelic Societies.

MR. W. HADLOW.

HAVING given up his auctions, Mr. Hadlow is devoting the whole of his time to dealing in stamps, and in future his business will be carried on from Grove Park, Lee, Kent. He has, however, for the convenience of clients who wish to see him in town, taken a London office at 199 Strand, London, W.C.

THIRD PORTION OF MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU & CO.'S SALE OF THE SEYBOLD COLLECTION, 14, 15 APRIL, 1910.

THE following are the most interesting lots of the last auction of this notable collection :—

STAMPS ON ENTIRES.	$	Sterling at Exchange $4.87 £ s. d.
British Guiana—		
1852. 1 c., magenta, block of 4, cut close	150	30 16 0
„ 4 c., blue, rubbed	23.50	4 16 6
1853. 1 c., vermilion, hor. strip of 4, close top and bottom	55	11 5 11
1862. 1c., brown, hor. pair	31	6 7 4
Cape of Good Hope—		
Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, 2 copies used together with 1853, 1d. on blued, one 4d. defective	23	4 14 6
Ceylon—		
1857. 8d., deep yellow-brown, with 2 copies of the 2d., yellow-green	69	14 3 4
„ 8d., deep brown, and 1d., blue	61	12 10 6
„ 1s. 9d., green, 2s., blue, and strip of 3 1d., all close top and bottom	45.50	9 6 10

	$	Sterling at Exchange $4.87 £	s.	d.
Mauritius—				
1848. 2d., blue on bluish, very early impression .	106	21	15	4
„ 2d., blue on bluish, intermediate impression	51	10	9	6
„ 2d., dull blue on bluish, late stage of the intermediate impression . . .	44	9	0	8
„ 1d., red on blue paper, vert. pair, worn impression	36	7	7	10
„ 1d., red-brown on blue, vert. pair, intermediate	43	8	16	7
1859 (Oct.). Fillet Head, 2d., deep blue, 2 copies used together	206	42	6	0
„ (Dec.). 2d., blue, 2 hor. pairs . .	53	10	17	8
1854. 4 p., green, "Four pence," 2 copies . .	22	4	10	4
New South Wales—(Sydney Views)—				
1d., deep carmine, Plate 2, No. 1 . . .	34.50	7	1	8
2d., blue, Plate 1, No. 2	25	5	2	8
2d., deep blue, Plate 2, without pick and shovel, No. 10	45.50	9	6	10
2d., violet-blue, Plate 3, first retouch, No. 3 .	21	4	6	3
3d., green on yellowish ribbed paper . .	19.50	4	0	2
3d., yellowish green, 3 copies with a 3d., emerald-green	36	7	7	10
3d., yellowish green, 2 hor. pairs, one pair damaged, Nos. 2 and 3, 17 and 18 . . .	32.50	6	13	6
LAUREATED.				
6d., brown, hor. slip of 3, Nos. 18, 19, 20 .	75	15	8	0
St. Vincent—				
4d. on 1s., vermilion	45	9	4	10
South Australia—				
1855. London print, 1d., deep green, hor. strip of 3; 6d., deep blue, hor. strip of 4 . .	36	7	7	10
Tasmania—				
1853. 1d., blue	28.50	5	17	0
Trinidad—				
Lady McLeod, blue, pen cancelled . .	44	9	0	8
Western Australia—				
6d., golden bronze, with 1d., black, and 2d., black, on Indian red	70.50	14	9	6
6d., bronze, hor. pair, and 2d., vermilion . .	46.25	9	10	0
1s., pale brown, rouletted, hor. pair with 1860, 6d., green	36	7	7	10

STAMPS NOT ON ENTIRES—unused *.

	$	Sterling at Exchange $4.87 £ s. d.
Barbados—		
1878. 1d. on half 5s., pair	50.50	10 7 4
Cape of Good Hope—		
1853. 1d., red on blued, block of 8	47.50	9 15 0
Ceylon—		
1857. Imperf., 4d., dull rose, no margins and torn	36	7 7 10
1857–8. Imperf., ½d., lilac on bluish, hor. pair	26	5 6 10
Mauritius—		
1848. 1d., vermilion on yellowish, earliest state	221	45 7 7
„ 1d., vermilion on blued, earliest state	59	12 2 3
St. Vincent—		
5s., rose, Star wmk.,* O.G.	43.50	8 18 8
Tasmania—		
1853. 1d., blue, vert. strip of 4, heavily cancelled	45	9 4 10
1892. £1 green and yellow	22.50	4 12 4
Tobago—		
1879. £1 violet,* O.G.	49	10 1 3

We believe the total amount realized was between six and seven thousand pounds.

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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A new Seven Penny stamp has appeared, and, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, it was issued on May 4th.

Adhesive.

7d., slate-grey; King's Head; wmk. Crown; perf. 14; ordinary paper.

BAHAMAS.—The 4d. stamp is coming over in a pale yellow colour instead of orange, states *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

4d., pale yellow; single C A.

BERMUDA.—The following is taken from the *Colonial Office Journal:*—

"Bermuda is about to celebrate the tercentenary of the Colony's establishment by a completely new issue of stamps of a design which will, we think, be of a much more artistic character than the existing issue. The first value to be sent out is the ½d., which will be immediately followed by the 1d., 6d., and 1s. values. No order has been received for the other values, which will be ¼d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., and 4d.

"The design will show in an upright oval a seventeenth-century ship in full sail, with the Cross of St. George at each masthead, similar to that which was used on the reverse of the piece known as Hog-money, described and depicted on

page 101, Vol. I, of Sir J. H. Lefroy's *Memorials of the Bermudas.*

"The new stamps will permanently supersede the existing 'Arms' issue, and will be printed in single colours by the steel-plate process, the new colour scheme described in our last issue being followed."

CANADA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 10 c. and 20 c. stamps in new shades.

Adhesives.

10 c., light lilac.
20 c., deep olive-green.

NEW ZEALAND.—The "Dominion" 1d. with the official overprint is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly*, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists the 1d. Postage Due in a new shade.

Official.

1d., carmine; Dominion type; overprinted "Official," vertically in black.

Postage Due.

1d., green and pink, instead of green and rose-red.

PAPUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the ½d., 1d., and 2d. values with Crown and A watermark sideways, but perf. 11.

Adhesives.

½d., yellow-green and black; Crown and A sideways; perf. 11.
1d., red and black; Crown and A sideways; perf. 11.
2d., violet and black; Crown and A sideways; perf. 11.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. F. Hagen has drawn our attention to an interesting difference of type in the current 3d., consisting of an alteration of the size of the words of value. In the first type the words "THREE PENCE" measured, from the left-hand point of the "T" to the end of the "E," 19 mm. In the second type before us the measurement is only 17 mm. The colour of the words "THREE PENCE" in the first type shows clearly that the stamp was printed at two operations, the green ink being much deeper and of a less yellow shade than that on the body of the stamp. In the new printing this colour approximates almost exactly to that of the stamp, although we still fancy that we can detect the slightest possible difference.

The perforation gauges 12 × 12½, a combination new to us, and we have also seen the 9d. and 1s. with the same perf.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

1909. *Type* 27. *Wmk. Crown over* A, *Type* 29. *Perf. compound of* 12 *and* 12½.

3d., olive-green (Type II).
9d., claret.
1s., brown.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 50 c. in new colours has now been issued. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

50 c., black on green; multiple; chalky.

TRINIDAD.—*Gibbons Weekly* informs us that the ½d., green, old type, has been overprinted "Official" in black, and that both this stamp and the 1d. listed on page 18 are obsolete.

Official.

½d., green; old type; overprinted "Official" in black.

VICTORIA.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have found in their stock a copy of the 1½d., Type 55, wmk. V and Crown, with the perforation 11.

The *Australian Philatelist* adds some varieties of perforations.

Adhesives.

1½d., marone on yellow; V and Crown; perf. 11.
4d., yellow-bistre; Crown and A; perf. 11.
5s., carmine and blue; Crown and A; perf. 12½: small holes.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—The *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the 40 lepta, Postage Due Stamp, with the latest overprint "ELLAS" in block capitals.

Postage Due.

40 l., red; overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in black; large overprint.

ITALY.—*Gibbons Weekly* relates on Continental authority that a sheet of 300 of the 1 c., brown, 1901, recently came into circulation in an imperf. condition; the greater part was sold to the public and presumably used for postal purposes.

Type 30. *Variety. Imperf.*

1 c., brown.

SICILY.—The two commemorative stamps referred to on page 68 have been issued, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied specimens.

The portrait on each is that of Garibaldi, beneath which are to be seen the Arms of Sicily, three legs with the head of Medusa.

It is stated that the stamps are sold only at Sicilian post offices, but are available for inland correspondence anywhere within the Kingdom of Italy.

The 5 c. stamps are sold at 10 c. and the 15 c. at 20 c.

Adhesives.

5 c., green; no wmk.; perf. 14.
15 c., lake ,, ,,

SWEDEN.—The first stamp of a new type is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The centre shows the three heraldic crowns on a ground of curved lines surmounted by the royal crown.

Adhesive.

4 öre, lilac ; wmk. Crown ; perf. 13.

AMERICA.

ANTIOQUIA.—A used copy of an error in the 1896 issue, which consists of the 2 c. printed in the colour of the 10 c., is reported in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

2 c., *lilac* (*error of colour*), issue of 1896 ; perf. 14.

COSTA RICA.—A new set dated 1909 has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent samples of the 1 c. to 10 c. values.

The 1 c. has the figure of Juan Santamaria on a pedestal, while the others have various portraits.

We understand that other values have been issued, viz. 20 c., olive, 25 c., lilac, 50 c. and 1 colon, but a further description is not to hand of these denominations.

Adhesives.

1 centimo, brown ; figure of Juan Santamaria.
2 centimos, deep green ; portrait of Juan Mora, F.
4 ,, vermilion ,, Jose M. Canas.
5 ,, orange ,, Mouro Fernandez.
10 ,, blue ,, Braulio Carrillo.

No wmk ; perf. 12.

GUATEMALA.—We read in *Mekcel's Weekly* that the current 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 12 c. stamps having become exhausted, the 6 c. commemorative stamp recently issued is to be surcharged with new values, pending the appearance of a new series.

SALVADOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us another value of the new set, the 6 centavos, bearing a portrait of General Fernando Figueroa.

Mekcel's Weekly chronicles the full set as follows :—

Adhesives.

1 c., dark brown and black centre		Honeycomb wmk ; perf. 11½.
2 c., green	,,	
3 c., yellow	,,	
4 c., red	,,	
5 c., violet	,,	
6 c., scarlet vermilion	,,	
10 c., mauve	,,	
12 c., dark blue	,,	
17 c., violet-brown	,,	
19 c., scarlet	,,	
29 c., light yellow	,,	
50 c., yellow	,,	
100 c., turquoise	,,	

Officials.

Same values, colours and designs, with "Franqueo Oficial" in frame.

Postage Dues.

Same designs, with "Franque Deficiente" inserted in frame, and the following values :—

1 c., dark brown.
2 c., green.
3 c., lemon.
4 c., red.
5 c., dark violet.
12 c , dark blue.
24 c., scarlet.

UNITED STATES.—A discovery of a new U.S.A. stamp is reported in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

It is the 6 c. of 1895, printed on the revenue paper bearing the watermark "U.S.I.R." The 8 c. value on this paper is already catalogued.

The new 1 c. post card is to hand from Mr. Philip Wolff. The stamp is in an upright oval, with a three-quarters view of McKinley facing to the left.

Adhesive.

6 c., red-brown ; wmk. "U.S.I.R." ; perf. 12.

Post Card.

1 c., dark blue on pale blue card.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 100 reis stamp bearing the portrait of King Manuel, and supply particulars of the whole set issued April 8th, 1910.

Adhesives.

2½ reis, lilac.
5 ,, grey-black.
10 ,, green.
15 ,, pale lilac-brown.
20 ,, rose.
25 ,, purple-brown.
50 ,, blue.
75 ,, light brown.
80 ,, slate.
100 ,, brown on green.
200 ,, green on salmon.
300 ,, black on blue.
500 ,, olive and lilac-brown.
1000 ,, blue and black.

No wmk. Perf. 14½ × 15.

BENADIR.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the following new shade :—

Adhesive.

5 c. on 2 besa, dark green instead of blue-green.

Issued at Rome 3.10 or earlier. Of the first printing two sets may now be made in distinct shades, although there was originally only one ! The stock at Rome has remained, as printed, with white gum, but in the case of the stock sent out to the Colony the gum has turned brown and stained the paper,

giving the shades a different appearance. The shade chronicled above is a second printing, however, and has white gum.

CHINA.—Mr. C. E. Tanant has kindly sent us used and unused specimens of two new values lately issued.

Adhesives.

3 sen, deep grey-green; no wmk.; perf. 14.
7 ,, marone ,, ,,

CHINA. — *Russian Post Offices.* — We omitted to mention when chronicling the new 1, 2, and 7 kop. stamps on page 96, that the overprint on the 1 kop. is in blue and on the 2 and 7 kop. it is in black.

ELOBEY, ANNOBON Y CORISCO.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of two new provisionals, the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps of 1907 being surcharged "Habilitado," and new value, in red.

Provisionals.

5 c. on 1 c., dark violet.
5 c. on 2 c., black.

NYASSA.—Two new provisionals are reported, consisting of the 2½ r. and 100 r. of the 1901 issue surcharged with the word "PROVISORIO," and a new value, 5 reis and 50 reis respectively.

Adhesives.

5 r. on 2½ r., black and chocolate.
50 r. on 100 r. ,, bistre.

PERSIA (1908).—Instead of selling off the remainders at a fraction of face value, as has been the practice for the last twenty or thirty years, they have been surcharged the nominal sum of 1 or 2 chahi (a fraction of a penny), and we shall not be surprised to learn that they were all bought up by some speculator.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Issue of 1908 *surcharged.* The shahi values of this set are in the 1902 design, but printed on blue paper.

1 sh. on 1 sh., violet (R).
,, 2 sh., grey (R).
,, 3 sh., green (R).
,, 6 sh., rose.
,, 9 sh., orange (R).
,, 10 sh., brown (R).
2 sh. on 13 sh., blue (R).
,, 26 sh., brick-red.
,, 1 k., vermilion.
,, 2 k., green (R).
,, 3 k., light blue (R).
,, 4 k., yellow (R).
,, 4 k., yellow-brown (R).
,, 5 k., brown (R).
,, 10 k., rose.
,, 20 k., grey (R).
,, 30 k., violet (R).

SPANISH GUINEA.—Two new provisionals are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Provisionals.

5 c. on 1 c., dark green } "Habilitado," and new
5 c. on 2 c., dark blue } value, in red.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1909-10.

President—
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

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

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 7th of April, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, L. L. R. Hausburg, A. W. Chambers, Douglas Ellis, E. D. Bacon, S. Chapman, M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Capt. G. F. Napier, C. McNaughtan, T. W. Hall, W. Gordon Campbell (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 17th March were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the death of Mr. Gibson, a Fellow of the Society and the Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society.

This announcement was received with great regret and a vote of sympathy was unanimously passed, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to communicate the effect of the resolution to Mrs. Gibson.

Mr. M. P. Castle read a paper on "The Advisability of Forming a Universal Philatelic Union of Philatelic Societies to Discourage Unnecessary or Speculative Issues."

Mr. Castle also gave a display of stamps illustrating the points in his paper, kindly supplied by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

Mr. Edwards also sent some sheets of stamps of this class, including bogus stamps and hotel issues, Sedang, etc.

The Vice-President spoke on the subject,

and a discussion ensued in which various members took part.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Castle was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and carried unanimously.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 21st April, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Thos. W. Hall, Lieut.-Colonel Peile, C.B., A. Chilver. Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, F. J. Peplow, J. R. Laing, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, B. D. Knox, R. B. Yardley, W. Gordon Campbell (Associate), W. Dorning Beckton, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, Capt. Arthur S. Bates, A. W. Chambers, D. C. Gray, J. R. M. Albrecht, A. R. Barrett, Franz Reichenheim, J. A. Tilleard, H. M. Hansen, and two visitors.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 7th April, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Dorning Beckton then gave a display of his magnificent collection of the stamps of Greece, contained in ten albums.

Information as to the various issues and comments upon the specimens shown were communicated to the members by Mr. Beckton in the course of the evening.

The collection is well known as probably the finest and most complete collection of these stamps, and the large number of members present much appreciated the opportunity of inspecting the same and of hearing Mr. Beckton's comments and remarks.

At the conclusion of the display a vote of thanks to Mr. Dorning Beckton was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Yardley, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President—
R. HOLLICK, ESQ.
Hon. Sec.—
MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

APRIL 2nd. A daylight meeting was held at the residence of Mr. J. J. Knowles, Wednesbury, to discuss the colour question.

Messrs. S. O. Smith and A. Powell were elected members.

Mr. T. W. Peck then introduced the discussion by displaying some "standard" colours, and the same mixed with varying ratios of white, also some mixtures of colours —100 boxes of dry colour in all. Although, perhaps, not convenient for the ordinary collector, they would form the ideal "colour chart" for the specialist or a society.

The various colours had been allotted to individual members, and they had arranged their stamps under the shades mentioned in Gibbons' Catalogue. Mr. W. Pimm displayed purple and allied shades, Mr. C. A. Stephenson green, Mr. F. T. Collier blue, Mr. T. W. Peck red, and other members took mixed colours.

The comparison showed that a good deal might be done to ensure greater accuracy in the colour terms, and it was decided to continue the subject with the idea of obtaining definite results for the work that had been done.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Warhurst for some notes, and Mr. J. J. Knowles for his kind hospitality.

APRIL 7th. Paper, "St. Vincent," Mr. J. J. Darlow.

Mr. F. C. Henderson was thanked for a donation to the permanent collection.

Mr. J. J. Darlow then gave a very interesting paper on "The Stamps of St. Vincent," illustrating it by his very fine collection of these stamps. The various papers, watermarks, shades, perforations, and retouches of plates all received careful attention and aroused a very keen discussion.

Mr. Darlow was heartily thanked for coming so far to give the members the benefit of his research.

MAY 5th. Annual dinner at the Imperial Hotel, after which some eighty lots were disposed of at auction, Mr. O. L. Bramley officiating as auctioneer.

Previous to the dinner the Committee had unanimously decided "that a hearty invitation be sent to the Congress Continuation Committee to hold the third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham in 1911."

When the delegates were chosen for the second Congress it was understood that several societies were competing for the honour of entertaining the Congress, and therefore they received no authority to invite the Congress to Birmingham. It was, however, found out that there was no competition and that many wanted it in Birmingham. The delegates, in consequence of this, promised to bring the matter before the Society, and immediately after the dinner the resolution of the Committee was submitted to the ordinary meeting which followed. Nearly every member spoke in favour of the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Executive Committee of the third Congress was then elected as follows:—

President, Mr. R. Hollick; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Pimm, T. W. Peck; Committee, Messrs. H. Barnwell, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, J. J. Knowles, C. A. Stephenson, B. B. Tilley; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. G. Johnson. With power to add to their number. It was felt that this was especially necessary, as others may be required to carry out excursions and entertainments, but

what was still more important, the Executive Committee will require the advice and active assistance of members of the Continuation Committee.

The members of the Committee expressed their determination to make the Congress a success, to give a very hearty welcome to all delegates. At the same time they rely on the co-operation and active support of the various Philatelic Societies and of all philatelists who desire to see the Congress continued as an "annual." Monetary assistance will of course be requisite if it is to be worthily carried out, and subscriptions will be welcomed from all who are interested.

Will members going away for their holidays be sure to give proper notice to the Hon. Sec., so that packets may be diverted? Otherwise they must be responsible for loss and delay.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec.—
H. A. SLADE, "Nine Fields," St. Albans.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1909–10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on April 19th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. T. Standen, A. H. L. Giles, R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, Baron Anthony de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Messrs. T. Sauvée, A. D. Sanderson, A. J. Séfi, D. Thomson, T. E. Sansom, B. W. H. Poole, H. Wills, Percy Ashley, Frank Phillips, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on March 15th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Y. N. Yari was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

The date of the annual general meeting was fixed for the *fourth* Tuesday in May (24th) at 6.30 p.m.

Donations to the library were received from the President, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, Dr. Kalckhoff, and the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, and were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of the formal business the President welcomed Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, who for the first time was able to attend a meeting of the Society, and expressed the regret of the members that Mr. Chas. J. Phillips was prevented by indisposition from attending in person; he had therefore deputed his son to represent him.

At the invitation of the chairman Mr. Frank Phillips then gave a display of a part of the Reference Collection belonging to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. The countries chosen were Persia, Peru, Salvador, and Switzerland, and the bewildering profusion of early proofs, essays, forgeries, and forged postmarks were shown. Explanatory and interesting notes were read while the sheets were being passed round, and a most instructive evening was enjoyed by the members present.

At the conclusion of the display Baron A. de Worms proposed and Mr. Alexander J. Séfi seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Frank Phillips for his courtesy in taking his father's place. This was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to by the recipient.

A motion was carried with enthusiasm that Mr. C. J. Phillips would speedily be restored to complete convalescence, and a successful meeting was brought to a close at 8.15 p.m.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 12 and 13 April, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1889 (Nov.), 10 c., carmine, with value omitted, mint	17	10	0
Great Britain, 1867–78, cross, 10s., grey, strip of three	4	4	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, postally used	2	0	0
Ditto, 1888, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac,* stained	6	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Crowns, £1, brown-purple, with the word "Specimen" removed	5	0	0
British Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., pair on entire	15	10	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., £2 15s., £4 10s., and	3	7	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* thinned	2	0	0
Spain, 1850, 12 c., lilac, block of eight	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 r., red, strip of four	2	12	6
Ditto, 1867, 25 m., rose and blue, frame inverted, repaired in two places	22	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Switzerland, Vaud, 5 c., pair,* thinned	6	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., purple, cut close	2	6	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., slight defects	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 5d., deep red-brown,* off centre	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., lilac,* some perfs. clipped	2	10	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., mint	3	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, "CORROS.", pen-marked	5	0	0
Johor, 1903, One Dollar on $2, strip of three, the centre stamp with inverted "E," mint	2	17	6
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of four on piece	3	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, small margins	3	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 6d., mauve, pair	2	12	6
Gold Coast, 1889, 20s., red and green	4	0	0
Lagos, single CA, 10s., green and brown, mint	5	0	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, on piece	2	6	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, mint	2	17	6
Transvaal, 1872, 6d., dull blue, thick paper, fine roulette, block of four*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1877, "V.R TRANSVAAL," in red, 6d., blue	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	7	6
Ditto, 1s., mauve, dotted post-mark pierced stamp	9	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	3	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., brown, pair	3	0	0
Nevis, 4d., rose on *bleuté**	2	14	0
Ditto, litho., 1d., red, sheet of twelve*	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* rubbed on face	2	5	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose on toned	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., creased	2	0	0
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20 c., red	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 p., lilac on bluish	2	12	6
Cook Islands, 1899, One Half-penny on 1d., blue, with inverted surcharge, mint	3	7	6
Fiji, 1870, *quadrillé* paper, 1s.	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., lake, two used together on entire original; one is a little cut into and creased, the other is double printed	3	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., heavily cancelled	2	6	0
Ditto, 1854–5, 5d., imperf.	2	4	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1s., green	2	5	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue, a strip of three; two are a little damaged by the post-mark and slightly cut into at top, but the third copy is fine and lightly cancelled	8	10	0
South Australia, 1867–70, perf. 11½, 10d., blue and yellow, the error with wmk. SA and Crown, little creased at top, and has the top left corner and a few perfs. slightly defective	8	5	0
Tasmania, 1857–70, imperf., 4d., pale blue, a block of nine* with gum, but creased, and some are defective	4	0	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow, small tear	2	12	6
Ditto, Too Late, 6d.,* creased	4	0	0
Collections: 6250, £86; 3638, £62; 7565	70	0	0

Sale of 26 and 27 April, 1910.

Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* cut close	3	7	6
Ditto, 1862, 3d., secret dot, unofficial perfs., mint	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, hair-lines, imperf., ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose,* no gum	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, accounts cancellation	4	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d.	3	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s.	3	12	6
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," Type 2, 6d., pair	2	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	4	10	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of three, mint	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1s., pale emerald, pair, mint	5	15	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, torn	2	6	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, single CA, 10s., green and brown, ditto	5	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange, early, repaired	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, medium, cut into	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, medium-early, small margins	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1854, Britannia, Fourpence,* no gum	2	16	0
Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, on piece	2	12	6
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, used	3	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen"	2	18	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, both no margins. £5 2s. 6d. and	5	17	6
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., creased	3	2	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., mint	2	10	0
Grenada, 1883, (½d.) on half 1d., orange, pair	2	4	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., green	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star wmk.,* stained	7	0	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d.	2	14	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion,* no gum	7	0	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone, mint	4	5	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., slight defect	8	0	0
British New Guinea, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., thick paper, horizontal wmk., mint	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	2	6	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	4	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 7 and 8 April, 1910.

Gibraltar, first issue, set of seven, all*	3	15	0
Monaco, first issue, 5 fr., carmine on green, mint	2	2	0
British Bechuanaland, first issue, 1s., green, "and" of "Bechuanaland" raised, mint	2	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, MS. surcharge, ½ a., "A B", on 2 a., vermilion	3	7	6
Ditto, on Company's stamps, 5 a., black on grey-blue, double overprint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 r., grey-green, ditto	2	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, King's Head, single CA, 2s. 6d., green and carmine, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., green and brown, ditto	5	10	0
Northern Nigeria, first issue, 10s., green and brown, pair, ditto	3	12	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," hard-surfaced paper, 1d., bright red, with fine roulette, the variety with raised "L" in "TRANSVAAL"	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, a horizontal pair with large margins all round, used on piece, slightly creased	8	15	0
Ditto, a single specimen with large margins all round, used on piece, and slightly creased	4	0	0
Ditto, 4 c., black on deep blue, slightly rubbed and thinned	3	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, horizontal pair	4	12	6
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, green, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, another used with an 1882, 4 c., blue	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney Views, 1850, 1d., carmine, Plate I, horizontal pair on piece	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another horizontal pair on piece	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another horizontal pair on piece	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another horizontal pair in the pale red shade	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another horizontal pair with side margin, but left stamp is torn at corner	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, Plate I	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another specimen	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another specimen	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another specimen	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red, Plate 2, horizontal pair on piece	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another horizontal pair on piece, left stamp variety "hill" unshaded	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair, left stamp torn	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single specimen on laid	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another on laid	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another on wove	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, without clouds	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 4, on laid	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Laureated, 8d., orange	6	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, half 1s., green, on blue paper, used on entire envelope as 6d., with a strip of three, 1856, 2d., blue, on thick paper	12	12	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., deep mauve, imperf., a horizontal pair, one stamp torn through	4	7	6
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow,* with gum	4	2	0
Collection: 5300 in plain album	59	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 14 and 15 April, 1910.

Finland, 1856, 5 kop., blue*	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of six,* creased	5	15	0
Ditto, 3d., Plate 8, reconstructed plate of 240	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., buff, Plate 11, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 1s., Plate 5, ditto, ditto	2	17	6

Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1s., Plate 6, reconstructed plate of 240	2	6	0
Ditto, 1883, 5s., rose, perf. 12, "Specimen"	2	6	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, Queen, 1s., on piece	3	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue, thinned	3	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., on piece	5	10	0
China, 1898, perf. 11, $5,* with gum	2	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, mint	2	2	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	3	0	0
Cape (Aug., 1880), tall "3" inverted on 3d.	11	0	0
Lagos, single CA, 2s. 6d.	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., indigo, cut round	3	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., magenta, repaired at corners	3	3	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., blue, Type 11,* roulettes top and bottom	8	8	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey,* part gum, thinned	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 5 c., Connell, perf., repaired	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellow-green on laid, heavy postmark	2	15	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. 11½, rouletted as well, 9d., grey-lilac, on piece	3	0	0
Ditto, "O S" on 8d. on 9d., brown, with Certificate	2	10	0
Victoria, 1854, serrated and serpentine, 6d., orange-red, with another stamp on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, 1857, imperf., no wmk., rouletted, 2d., lilac, horizontal pair, on piece	3	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., red-brown on Indian red, printed on back	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown on pale red	4	10	0
Collections: 1645, Colonials,* £25; Lalliers, 1836	12	10	0

Sale of 28 and 29 April, 1910

Bavaria, 1874, imperf., 1 mark, pair, mint	2	15	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., block of four, red postmark	3	17	6
Ditto, 2s., red-brown	2	12	6
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gro., green, "Dritto"	3	15	0
Parma, 1854, 5 c., yellow, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., red, ditto	2	2	0
Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, cut round	9	0	0
Sicily, 20 gra., retouched variety, unused	4	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rappen, black postmark	4	0	0
Tuscany, 1851, 1 quat., pair, one cut	2	4	0
Ceylon, 2s., imperf.	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 4d., rough perfs.	2	4	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of three, ½d., mint, others used	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a. on 5d., pair on entire	2	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	5	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., bright red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	2	6	0
Ditto, Triangular, 1863, 4d., deep blue, block of six	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1874–80, "Three Pence"	2	15	0
Mauritius, Dec., 1859, 2d., blue, pair on entire	4	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 1s., strip of three, Types a, b, and d, mint	2	15	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. Transvaal," inverted, on 6d., blue, soft paper, imperf.	9	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1877, 6d., blue on blue, wide roulette	4	0	0
Bahamas, CA, 14, 4d., rose*	2	0	0
Barbados, 1873, Large Star, imperf., 6d., vermilion, pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1892, Half-penny on 4d., double sur., red, and in black, mint	9	5	0
British Columbia, CC 14, $1, mint	2	2	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., Type 7, trefoil	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., Type 7, some roulettes	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., Type 8	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., Type 10	7	0	0
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, mint	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d., carmine-vermilion*	17	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	10	0	0
St. Vincent, 1872, 1s., rose-red,* with gum	4	15	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., ditto, used	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on half 6d., thinned	2	12	6
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	9	0	0
Ditto, CA, 4d., ultramarine, mint	2	15	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone	2	0	0
Ditto, 1886–9, ½d. on 6d., orange-brown, pair, both types of surcharge	3	10	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, early state, on white	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright red, Plate 1	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on greyish, Plate 2, pair	3	17	6
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1s., on white	2	4	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	4	10	0
South Australia, 1870–1, 10×11½, 1d., deep green, block of eight, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, collection of ninety-eight Departmentals	21	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. JUNE, 1910. No. 222.

His Majesty the King and the Royal Philatelic Society.

THE announcement contained in the present number that His Majesty the King has graciously consented to be Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society will arouse the liveliest feelings of gratitude and satisfaction among collectors throughout the entire world. The premier Society has indeed long been singularly favoured by royalty, but it fully recognizes that His Majesty's patronage is not bestowed on that Society solely for its own merits, but rather as a recognition that Philately, which it represents, has developed into a scientific pursuit whose existence makes for the advantage and pleasure of a vast number of people throughout the world. The feeling of gratification that the King's accession to the throne of the British Empire should not have weakened his sympathy with Philately will therefore extend to almost every country in the world, and cannot fail to give a solidity and permanency to the pursuit of stamp collecting that would otherwise have been impossible of attainment.

His Majesty's continued interest in the Society over which he has worthily presided for so many years has been further evinced by his command that the Earl of Crawford should be elected President in his stead. It goes without saying that the King's wishes and those of every Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society absolutely coincided in this respect, and that the election by acclamation of His Lordship to the Presidency was a foregone conclusion. Lord Crawford's services to Philately are too numerous and too patent to require any recital, and every member of the Royal Society will feel that no more popular or suitable choice could have been made. We trust also that the re-election of the writer to his former position of Vice-President will not be deemed unacceptable to the Fellows and Associates of the Society.

The note elsewhere on the collection of the Royal Society further reveals the pleasing fact that King George's gracious patronage is not limited to words only. It will be seen that His Majesty, through the courtesy of H.M. King Manuel of Portugal, has presented to the Royal Society one of the exceedingly interesting and valuable series of reprints of the stamps of Portugal and colonies which are known as "the King of Spain reprints." This series of stamps, which includes several hundreds of specimens, includes representations of practically every stamp issued by Portugal and its colonies, many of which are originals and others reproductions of great beauty. These reprints are in some cases so faithfully close to the original as to be calculated to deceive the collector, but fortunately the number printed is so limited that they are probably rarer than the originals, and are therefore not likely to agitate the soul of the ordinary collector. It is, however, self-evident that the possession of such a set of reprints must be of great usefulness to a philatelic society, and this gift of His Majesty is exceedingly welcome, as it represents exactly that class of stamp which should be best available for the purposes of identification and comparison, and for the instruction of the community at large. We trust that His Majesty's thoughtful initiative may be widely followed, so that the Royal Society's Reference Collection may ultimately develop into one of high importance.

The very important and interesting donation of the stamps of the Indian Empire and the Feudatory States presented by the Indian Government to the Royal Philatelic Society represents a highly valuable recognition of the aims of the collection that it is impossible to esteem too highly. The grateful acknowledgments of every member of the Royal Philatelic Society are tendered to the Director-General of the Posts of India for his valuable presentation.

Now that this precedent has been so happily set, we have every reason to hope that the other Governments of the British Empire will follow suit, so that, at least from the accession of King George V, the Royal Society's Reference Collection will be absolutely complete. Every effort will be made by the Collection Committee of the Society to secure a result so desirable, and we trust that we shall be able, ere long, to make announcements of similar gifts from other portions of the British Empire.

Report Read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1909–10.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Hon. Secretary.

THE close of the season 1909–10 has been overshadowed by the great national loss sustained in the death of our beloved Sovereign, King Edward the Seventh, a loss that is deplored by the members of this Society as sincerely as by any subjects of the realm.

This is not the place or the occasion to dwell upon the merits of our late Sovereign, who has died in the service of his people. It suffices to say that in modern times no personage has ever attracted to himself so large a share of the admiration and affection of mankind; and the wonderful manifestation of sorrow that we have seen displayed throughout the Empire tells, with more eloquence than any words can do, of the firm hold he had secured upon the hearts of his subjects.

But although he has passed away the King survives in his successor, and we can best respect his memory by giving our loyal aid and service to his son, King George.

Each of us in our own sphere can, in some small way, help our new King in the work he has taken upon himself, if only by according that confidence and support which will be gratefully and loyally given on all occasions by the members of this Society, over whose Councils King George the Fifth has so long presided.

On the accession of the King, the Council, in the name of the Society, through the Vice-President, presented to His Majesty an Address in the following terms:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"We, the Vice-President, Honorary Vice-President, and Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for ourselves and for the Fellows, Members, and Associates of the Society, over whose Councils Your Majesty has so long been graciously pleased to preside, respectfully beg to express our profound grief at the loss Your Majesty has sustained by the death of our beloved Sovereign the late King, and we tender to Your Majesty our dutiful and heartfelt sympathy.

"We desire at the same time humbly to assure Your Majesty of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne and to the Person of Your Majesty, and of our earnest hope that Your Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous."

To this Address a gracious reply was received from His Majesty, through his Private Secretary, as contained in the following letter:—

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
"PALL MALL, S.W.,
"*25th May*, 1910.

"DEAR LORD CRAWFORD,

"I have received and laid before the King the Address which you have forwarded to me from the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, expressing on behalf of themselves and the Fellows, Members, and Associates of the Society their profound grief at the loss which His Majesty has sustained by the death of his beloved father, and also loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of His Majesty, with earnest hopes for the prosperity of his reign.

"I am commanded by the King to assure you, and all those who have associated themselves with you in this Address, of His Majesty's deep appreciation of these most kind and sympathetic sentiments, proceeding as they do from a body over which His Majesty has had the pleasure of presiding for so many years.

"Yours very truly,

"The Earl of Crawford, K.T." "ARTHUR BIGGE.

In the course of the year since June, 1909, twenty-four new members have been elected Fellows of the Society, and one Associate has been added to the list. The names are as follows:—

Messrs. C. M. Ams and W. M. H. Artman, Capt. A. S. Bates, Messrs. A. Bishop, Wm. Canning, H. Chaplin, and S. Chapman, Col. F. H. Hancock, Messrs. J. S. Hardy and W. A. Harmer, Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, Mr. H. M. Hepworth, Mrs. Walter Jones, Messrs. L. J. Kershaw and J. K. N. Koning, Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud, Messrs. H. P. Manus, W. McHutchin, C. W. Matthes, and E. J. Mertzanoff, the Rev. J. Mursell, and Messrs. L. A. B. Paine, H. W. Warner, and E. A. Wiedemann as Fellows, with Mr. W. G. Campbell as an Associate.

During the same period we have lost by death two of our members, viz. Messrs. G. F. H. Gibson and H. G. Palliser, while from the same cause the name of Mr. A. A. Good, whose death at an earlier date had not been reported prior to the last annual general meeting, has had to be removed from the roll of membership.

Mr. Good, who was formerly in the Consular service in Germany, had been a member for upwards of eighteen years.

Mr. Palliser, who joined the Society in 1898, was, for some years prior to his removal to the West of England, a regular attendant at the meetings, and was personally known to many of the members.

Mr. Gibson was well known as a prominent philatelist, who acted for eleven years as honorary secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and he was for a long time closely connected with the management of the *Philatelic Record*.

The resignations during the year under review have been twelve in number, viz.:—

Messrs. T. Catterall, jun., J. H. Clapp, L. H. Kjellstedt, F. Knuckey, A. Laceby, J. G. Langton, and J. A. Leon, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Melvill, and the Rev. P. E. Raynor.

Mr. Kjellstedt was the American representative of the Society. His services in this capacity have been much appreciated, and he has been good enough to offer, in every way in his power, still to forward the interests of the Society in the United States of America.

Mr. J. G. Langton has been one of our auditors, and, notwithstanding his resignation of membership, he has very kindly consented, if so desired, to continue to act as honorary auditor, and to give to the Society the benefit of his valuable professional aid in auditing and reporting on our accounts.

In addition to the losses through death and resignation the names of three members have been removed under the regulations, and the register now comprises 280 Fellows and five Associates, an appreciable increase on the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

The Vice-President having renewed the invitation so kindly given in previous years, the first meeting of the season was held at his residence on October 21, 1909, and the usual fortnightly meetings have since been held in this room. There have been sixteen meetings in all, including that of this evening, and at fifteen of these, papers have been read, or displays of stamps have been given, with written notes or verbal explanations of the points of interest on the subject dealt with in the display.

The Society has been indebted to the following members for undertaking the special business of the several meetings:—

The President—a display of the stamps of British Guiana between 1860 and 1882. The Vice-President—a display of the stamps of St. Helena, St. Vincent, and other British Colonies, and essays and proofs of special interest in connection with the history of the stamps of the United Kingdom. The Honorary Vice-President—a paper on the "Advisability of Forming a Universal Union of Philatelic Societies, to Discourage Unnecessary and Speculative Issues," and a display of stamps illustrating the points dealt with in the paper. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton—a display of the stamps of Greece. Mr. Harvey G. Clarke—a display of the stamps of the Transvaal. Mr. F. W. Edwards—a paper (with display) on "Local Stamps." Major E. B. Evans—a paper on and a display of Mulready envelopes and covers. Mr. T. W. Hall—a paper on the "Early Stamps of Venezuela," with a display of his collection of the issues of this country. Mr. H. M. Hansen—a paper on and display of the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg—a paper on the "Perforations of Queensland Stamps," with a display of his unused collection of that State. The Rev. Dr. James—a display of the stamps of the British Colonies in America, including those of the West Indies and other islands; and Mr. R. B. Yardley—a display of a reference collection of the stamps of New South Wales.

In addition to the above, a large number of members were able to take part in and contribute to the success of three meetings devoted to general displays. At the first of these, when members attending the meetings were invited to bring "twelve interesting stamps" for inspection, a valuable and instructive display was given which was highly appreciated by those present.

The second meeting, at which the illustrations of the completed plates of the New South Wales portion of the new "Oceania" work were shown, was remarkable for the production by members present of nearly 2500 fine

specimens of Sydney Views, brought for comparison with the plates, while at the remaining meeting an interesting display of entires was given by various members, the success of the meeting being contributed to by Mr. B. W. Warhurst very kindly lending for the occasion some volumes of his well-known collection.

The average number of members attending the sixteen meetings of the season has been nineteen, a slightly smaller average than that for the previous year.

In regard to the election of officers and Council for the ensuing season, I have to report that, by reason of his accession to the throne, the King is unable to retain the office of President. I am, however, authorized to announce that His Majesty, on his own initiative, has graciously signified that it is his will and pleasure to be the Patron of the Society.

I am further commanded to say that His Majesty has nominated the Earl of Crawford to succeed to the office of President, a choice which I feel sure would have received the unanimous vote of the Fellows, Members, and Associates had they been asked to fill the vacant office.

The letter from the Private Secretary, in which the intimation of His Majesty's wishes was conveyed to me, is dated May 14th and is worded as follows:—

"With regard to the Royal Philatelic Society, His Majesty must now cease to act as President, but he will be its Patron, and desires that Lord Crawford should become President."

No notices of resignation having been received by the date prescribed by the Articles of Association of the Society, all the other officers and members of Council are deemed to have offered themselves for re-election, and one Fellow only—Mr. F. J. Peplow—having been nominated for ordinary membership of the Council, the vacancy caused by the changes before referred to will be automatically filled by the election of that gentleman to the Council.

It will remain for the meeting, when the subject is formally brought forward later on, to elect a Vice-President in succession to Lord Crawford, who will now become our President.

The accounts, which have been placed before the meeting, show that the finances of the Society are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Although, by reason of the change, referred to in my last report, in the date to which the accounts are made up, in order that the end of our financial year may correspond with the expiration of the year covered by our subscriptions, the balance at our disposal does not apparently represent so large a sum as we have been accustomed to see, it is a distinct improvement that the true position on a given date should be accurately ascertained.

It must, of course, be borne in mind, as pointed out by our Auditors, that no fair comparison of the bare figures can be made between the accounts as presented last year and those we have seen to-day. The former were for a whole year, and included moneys just received for subscriptions which were applicable to the requirements of a period of nine months later than the date to which the accounts were made up. On the other hand, the accounts now under consideration are for a period of nine months only, and show the

actual net results of all financial transactions down to the expiration of the year covered by the annual subscriptions.

A critical examination of the two accounts will, however, show that the balance at our disposal at the date of the last account was, although very much smaller than that shown in the previous account, all so much to the good, while the larger sum was liable to be to a great extent absorbed in the expenses to which it was in part pledged.

It will be the duty of the meeting to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton, who are both eligible for re-election, have expressed their willingness to again give us the benefit of their valuable services.

The work in connection with the library has steadily progressed throughout the year. The classification and arrangement of the principal works being sufficiently complete, it was considered desirable to provide for the terms upon which Fellows, Members, and Associates could have the privilege of borrowing books, and a set of rules, prepared by the Honorary Librarian early in the season, setting out the conditions and restrictions upon which this privilege is accorded, was adopted by the Council. Except in the case of certain scarce and valuable works, which are not permitted to be removed from the library, books, not exceeding three volumes at any one time, can be borrowed by a member and retained by the borrower for a period sufficient for all reasonable purposes of study.

The sorting of the remainder of the "Fraenkel" library is still proceeding, and has been completed in all languages except German, which is now being done. I am informed by the Honorary Librarian that he is particularly indebted to Mr. F. J. Peplow, who has kindly undertaken the greater part of this work, for his valuable services and assistance.

Amongst other works secured for the library since my last report may be mentioned the very interesting sets of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* and the *Philatelist*, formerly belonging to the late Miss Fenton (Fentonia), containing notes by that lady and some of her correspondence with the prominent philatelists of early days, and other items of philatelic interest. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for most courteously foregoing his prior claim to the volumes in question, and so enabling the Society to secure these valued possessions.

Considerable additions to the Society's reference collection have been made during the past year, and many valuable stamps have been presented, including a large quantity of "entires," which it is expected will form a prominent feature of the collection. A strong committee has been formed under the presidency of Mr. M. P. Castle, and the work of dealing with the various sections of the collection has been apportioned to several sub-committees, for the purposes of classification and arrangement, and it is hoped that as the result of their labours it will be seen in the coming season that a distinct advance has been made in this important part of the Society's work. It is probable that before long regular information will be able to be given to members from time to time as to the progress made, and of the requirements of the several committees for extending or completing the work on which they are engaged.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the Government of India has presented for the collection a set of the adhesive postage stamps and "entires' of the Empire of India and its component States. It is hoped that this generous example may in course of time be followed by the authorities of other colonies and British possessions.

Before passing from this subject, I have the honour of announcing that I am commanded by the King to present to the Society, in His Majesty's name, a complete collection of the so-called "King of Spain" reprints of the stamps of Portugal and the various Portuguese Colonies. His Majesty had, a short time since, taken steps to obtain these stamps for the Society's collection, and they were brought to England and handed to our Royal Patron personally by His Majesty the King of Portugal, whilst on a recent visit to this country.

I am quite sure that I am voicing the feelings of the Fellows and members in saying that not only are we truly sensible of the great honour of this the latest instance of the many favours conferred upon the Society by His Majesty, but we are all deeply touched by the knowledge that, at a time of such stress and sorrow as that through which the King has passed, His Majesty should have been graciously pleased to turn his thoughts to us his humble and very grateful subjects.

In accordance with the directions I have received, I have the pleasure of handing over the box containing the stamps to Mr. M. P. Castle, as the Chairman of the Collection Committee, and it is right that I should place on record the fact that I have, as in duty bound, assured the Royal donor of the dutiful thanks of the Society for the gracious and valuable gift.

A matter of importance deserving of record in a report on the Society's affairs is the announcement, made in the autumn of 1909, by the trustees of the British Museum, as regards the photographic reproduction of stamps in the Tapling Collection. The Society is honoured by the decision of the trustees that permission to photograph any of the stamps is only to be given to applicants specially recommended by the Royal Philatelic Society, to whom the late Mr. Tapling wished special facilities to be granted.

The Society appointed as its delegates at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, recently held in London, at the invitation of the enterprising Herts Philatelic Society, the Honorary Vice-President and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, and J. A. Tilleard. The Congress was attended by some ninety delegates from all of the principal philatelic societies of the United Kingdom, and the admirable arrangements made by the Herts Society for the meetings, both for the business transactions and for the entertainment of the delegates and their friends, were highly appreciated by all those attending the Congress.

Some papers of a high order of merit were read, and there were several discussions on matters of interest. Although no definite results were arrived at there can be no doubt as to the advantage to Philately that must ensue from the opportunities afforded by gatherings of this description for the mutual exchange of views on matters of general Philatelic importance between the representatives of the various societies and bodies, who, but for the Congress, would not otherwise be brought into contact with one another.

To those few who are inclined to scoff and to complain that nothing of

real value has yet been effected, I would counsel patience. This is only the second Philatelic Congress that has been held in this country, and in all such matters some time must necessarily elapse before solid results can be expected to arise from the combined wisdom gradually developed from the experience gained by frequent meetings and interchange of ideas.

It has now been practically decided that the Congress shall be an annual affair, and Birmingham has been fixed as the place of meeting for next year.

The celebrated collection of our late fellow-member, Sir William Avery, Bart., has during the past year been absorbed by the market. It is to be regretted that such a collection could not have been kept intact, but it is a satisfaction to know that some, at any rate, of the very great rarities for which the collection was renowned have found a resting-place amongst the stamps of other Fellows of this Society.

The interesting discovery, reported by Mr. Bacon, amongst the stamps owned by Sir W. Avery, of the missing essay of the 2d. Sydney View, which had been removed at some time from a piece of paper in the Tapling Collection, on which are the essays of the 1d. and 3d. values, is worthy of note, and encourages the hope that some day the remaining missing Queen's Head essay by Clayton may be also found in some similar manner.

The issue of the new 4d. stamps on the 1st November last, and of the 7d. value which only appeared on the 4th May in this year, will, it is presumed, complete the series of the King Edward stamps of the Mother Country, with the exception, perhaps, of a fresh design for the 2d. value, which has been prepared but has not yet been issued.

The question of the stamps for the new reign will no doubt come under consideration at an early date, and if, as there is no doubt will be the case, the King is consulted, the knowledge and experience of His Majesty on such a subject cannot fail to be of advantage to the authorities, in enabling them to provide for this country stamps of greater artistic merit than those which we have for some years past been accustomed to see.

In regard to forthcoming events, one of the most interesting will be the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Berne in September next. Under the able guidance of our fellow-member, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, as President of the Committee, a great success is anticipated for the Exhibition, which is the first to be held in Switzerland for fourteen years.

An Exhibition is also announced in Vienna in 1911, in which the Austrian societies will join, and I notice that Mr. A. Passer, a Fellow of this Society, will act as the Honorary Secretary.

The limits of space usually allotted to my annual report will not permit, on this occasion, of a more extended reference to events unconnected with the Society and its members, but all such events are duly recorded as they occur in the numerous philatelic journals that are now at our disposal.

In conclusion, I would once more thank those who have, as in previous years, so kindly assisted to make my labours as your Honorary Secretary the task of pleasure that it always proves to me.

June 16, 1910.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

Council for the Year 1910-11.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD | *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—H. R. OLDFIELD

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

E. D. BACON, C. N. BIGGS, T. W. HALL, L. L. R. HAUSBURG, T. WICKHAM JONES, T. MAYCOCK., F. J. PEPLOW, FRANZ REICHENHEIM, R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS.

	Elected.		Elected.		Elected.		Elected.
J. H. Abbott	1892	H. J. Crocker	1903	T. Wickham Jones	1889	A. W. Rawcliffe	1892
E. R. Ackerman	1894	R. Dalton	1905	J. E. Joselin	1896	Rev. G. H. Raynor	1892
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson	1893	C. J. Daun	1891	W. R. Lane Joynt	1889	Franz Reichenheim	1899
A. L. Adutt	1907	Dr. H. A. Davis	1907	Dr. F. Kalckhoff	1890	R. M. Reid	1904
J. P. M. Albrecht	1908	J. S. Davis	1908	L. J. Kershaw	1910	Baron A. de Reuterskiöld	1892
Frank Allen	1901	H. F. Deane	1889	Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892	W. R. Ricketts	1905
U. H. Alsop	1908	H. E. Deats	1893	Consul S. Keyser	1907	F. M. Rideout	1908
C. M. Anis	1909	H. Dickson	1907	G. Kirchner	1904	F. W. Riggall, J.P	1907
P. J. Anderson	1835	Dr. E. Diena	1895	B. D. Knox	1895	J. C. Rix	1907
O. Andreen	1907	J. Dimsdale	1907	J. K. N. Koning	1910	Vernon Roberts	1887
W. M. H. Artman	1909	H. Djurling	1907	J. R. Laing	1905	W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
Rev. C. Atkinson, D.D.	1903	T. P. Dorman	1894	Philipp La Renotière	1891	A. Rosenberg	1896
E. D. Bacon	1880	C. Stuart Dudley	1906	Baron R. Lehmann	1902	G. F. Rotherham	1907
C. L. Bagnall	1908	H. J. Duveen	1895	Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909	G. B. Routledge	1893
G. B. Bainbridge	1907	F. W. Edwards	1909	E. Lentz	1892	Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907	Willy Ehrmann	1907	E. Levy	1897	J. G. Rutherford	1907
W. Barnard	1893	E. A. Elliott	1887	C. Lindenberg	1892	W. W. Sanderson	1907
H. W. Baron	1907	D. Ellis	1896	B. Loewy	1896	Karl Schmidt	1904
A. R. Barrett	1883	A. C. Emerson	1884	M. H. Lombard	1900	Lieut. R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
G. B. Barrington	1894	L. C. Ernst	1907	W. A. R. Jex Long	1903	W. Schwabacher	1898
A. T. Bate	1892	Major Evans	1875	A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908	Lieut. L. Schwarz	1892
Capt. A. S. Bates	1910	T. D. F. Evans	1892	H. H. Lyman	1896	W. Scott	1887
W. D. Beckton	1892	P. Fabri	1892	D. J. Macfie	1893	C. E. Severn	1909
W. Beckwith	1892	C. E. Fagan	1908	R. R. Mabson	1907	S. U. Sharpe	1907
F. A. Bellamy	1908	A. D. Ferguson	1905	H. P. Manus	1910	J. C. Sidebotham	1903
Humphry Bennett	1903	O. Firth	1882	J. N. Marsden	1891	W. A. Sisson	1909
F. G. Bepler	1888	W. S. Fiske	1904	C. F. D. Marshall, B.A.	1895	H. A. Slade	1906
E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892	C. E. Fox	1882	Sir D. P. Masson	1899	J. E. Sparrow	1893
C. N. Biggs	1880	W. C. Fox	1908	E. M. Marx	1908	A. H. Stamford	1897
A. Bishop	1909	G. Francis	1909	C. W. Matthes	1910	W. M. Stenart	1881
Col. John Bonhote	1904	R. Frentzel	1897	W. Matthews	1907	Consul A. Steudell	1886
Louis E. Bradbury	1901	L. W. Fulcher	1901	T. Maycock	1887	Capt. A. E. Stewart	1908
F. Breitfuss	1875	W. Gaddum	1892	W. McHutchin	1909	Hon. C. Stewart-Wilson	1895
H. S. Bridgwater	1907	Mrs. W. E. George	1907	A. McKechnie	1907	W. C. Stone	1895
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907	F. Gerhartz	1907	C. E. McNaughtan	1896	Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
P. F. Bruner	1900	L. Gibb	1884	F. H. Melland	1905	W. H. Tarrant	1907
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896	E. S. Gibbons	1884	L. L. Mercer	1907	Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
M. Burnett	1877	J. W. Gillespie	1892	R. F. Mertens	1903	J. A. Tilleard	1887
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892	O. Gillett	1899	E. J. Mertzanoff	1910	J. G. Tolhurst	1894
J. R. Burton	1907	D. C. Gray	1907	R. Meyer	1887	G. L. Toppan	1894
Col. T. C. P. Calley	1903	W. M. Gray	1903	Dr G. Michelsen	1881	R. J. Torrie	1895
H. R. Calvert	1907	H. Grey	1891	V. Miles	1908	O. K. Trechmann	1909
Wm. Canning	1910	T. W. Hall	1895	R. M. R. Milne	1907	C. J. Tyas	1894
Miss A. Cassels	1907	W. A. Hamilton	1907	W. V. Morten	1903	G. R. T. Upton	1907
M. P. Castle, J.P.	1879	Col. F. H. Hancock	1910	Rev. J. Mursell	1909	Rev. W. N. Usher	1887
J. T. Chamberlain	1907	Hans M. Hansen	1905	Albert Naish	1905	J. Walker	1891
A. W. Chambers	1883	J. S. Hardy	1910	Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902	J. Walker, jun.	1907
H. Chaplin	1909	W. A. Harmer	1910	J. A. Nix	1892	H. W. Warner	1909
S. Chapman	1909	Capt. C. G. S. Harvey	1910	W. Nordheimer	1905	A. J. Warren	1904
A. Chilver	1907	L. L. R. Hausburg	1892	H. R. Oldfield	1892	Oscar Wassermann	1902
C. D. Choremi	1905	E. Hawkins	1887	J. S. O'Meara	1897	A. H. Weber	1907
Major G. Churcher	1893	J. E. Heginbottom	1899	C. L. Pack	1905	L. S. Wells	1893
Sir Jas. R. Andrew Clark, Bt.	1896	Lieut. V. L. Henderson	1908	L. A. B. Paine	1910	A. E. L. Westaway	1891
H. R. G. Clarke	1893	H. M. Hepworth	1910	Prince Doria Pamphilj	1897	E. W. Wetherell	1907
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907	J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907	Julian Park	1907	H. J. White	1897
A. J. Cohen	1907	D. H. Hill	1890	A. D. Park	1891	H. L. White	1908
Chas. Cohen	1905	F. C. Hill	1893	A. Passer	1891	E. A. Wiedemann	1909
W. P. Cohen	1907	J. O. Hobby	1892	W. Patterson	1892	E. C. Wigglesworth	1907
G. Coles	1907	Rev. W. H. Holman	1893	W. E. Peebles	1896	Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
F. O. Conant	1893	M. H. Horsley	1901	Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904	A. H. Wilson	1878
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly	1895	F. E. Horton	1893	F. J. Peplow	1907	W. T. Wilson	1882
F. S. Cook	1907	C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904	Col. G. E. Petty	1902	H. Winckmann	1892
M. S. Cooke	1896	A. F. Basset Hull	1887	Judge Philbrick, K.C.	1869	T. A. Wise	1906
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893	Rev. D. J. S. Hunt	1907	H. B. Phillips	1908	N. H. Withee	1897
F. de Coppet	1901	Capt L. T. R. Hutchinson, R.M.S.	1900	W. Pimm	1893	H. Woodlands	1909
W. W. Corfield	1830	Gordon Ireland	1905	B. Pinner	1908	Baron A. de Worms	1887
F. R. Cornwall	1908	Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906	W. B. Price	1907	Baron P. de Worms	1892
W. Cowland	1890	Mrs. Hella Jones	1909	H. Quare	1895	G. H. Worthington	1894
The Earl of Crawford, K.T.	1900	Mrs. Walter Jones	1910	L. G. Quackenbush	1907	R. B. Yardley	1901
A. Crawford	1907			F. Ransom	1887	Major F. Young	1909

ASSOCIATES.

W. G. Campbell .... 1910 | G. E. V. Crutchley .. 1908 | R. E. R. Dalwigk .. 1908 | L. E. Hall ..... 1907 | C. Reppien 1908

Occasional Notes.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Society's collection has been favoured by the presentation by His Majesty the King, of the reprints of Portugal and Colonies, known as the "King of Spain" reprints, from the belief that they were first prepared in order that King Alfonso XIII might have a series for his collection. The number of this series that have been produced is, we understand, 165—so small a number that these reprints must always be of considerable rarity. Although described as reprints, there are many of the stamps that are originals, and we presume that the idea has been to evolve a complete representation of all the Portuguese issues, substituting reprints for originals where the latter were not available.

The gift is most valuable and interesting to the Society, whose Expert Committee will doubtless in the future have to adjudicate upon these very stamps, many of which strikingly resemble the originals. Beyond this, the occasion is memorable by the fact of its being a presentation by H.M. the King, thus directly recognizing the gratifying fact that His Gracious Majesty's accession to the Throne has in no way weakened the interest he has displayed in Philately. In the name of the Collection Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society we tender to His Majesty our profound and grateful appreciation of his invaluable presentation.

The exact or official description of these stamps is :—

His Majesty the King.—An unused collection (of 1465) of the postage stamps of Portugal, the adjacent islands, and the colonies, 1853–1905. (Collecção dos sellos de franquia de Portugal, Ithas Adjacentes e Ultramar, 1853–1905.) Reference to those stamps by Mr. J. N. Marsden will be found in an article in the *London Philatelist* for February and April, 1910.

F. H. Melland.—About 562 mixed adhesives, some of which are unused, and thirteen entires.

H. L'Estrange Ewen.—An unused copy of the rare Somaliland Protectorate 1 rupee, green, "O.H.M.S." stamp of 1905.

Philip Kosack.—Unused sets of the 1900 issues for German Post Offices in China and the Turkish Levant.

Government of India.—Although not quite complete, this is a very handsome and valuable collection of about 512 adhesives and 209 entires, all unused. Of the first issue there is the ½ a., red, eight arches variety, ½ a., blue, 1 a., red, and 2 a., green, 1865, wmk. Elephant's Head, 8 p., ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a., and a fine assortment of the later issues, including high values, Service stamps, etc. The collection also comprises stamps overprinted for use in Native States and those of the Native Feudatory States, making a total of over 700 specimens, which, coming from the Director-General of the Posts in India, renders the gift one whose importance cannot be too highly estimated by the Royal Philatelic Society.

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 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., *before* 19th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until 20th 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 quoted in any current catalogue up to £20 in value which are pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted at £20 up to £50 (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 in which the Committee are asked to pronounce upon the genuineness of a surcharge or overprint, double the above fees will be charged.

Specimens pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, will be charged 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., except when the opinion of the Committee is asked upon the surcharge or overprint of a specimen, in which case the charges will be 6s. and 3s.

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 SECOND PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON, 1910.

WE have pleasure in inserting the following notification from Mr. F. Reichenheim, the Chairman of the Executive Committee:—"I have been informed that several journals have reported an incorrect list of names

of the gentlemen composing the Committee which was appointed at the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1910, for the purpose of drawing up a list of correct philatelic terms, and I therefore ask you to publish in the next number of your esteemed journal the following correct list of the said Committee:—Messrs. E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, Percy C. Bishop, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, Fred J. Melville, and Chas. J. Phillips.

"I should have sent you this correction long ago, but as I had to undergo an operation shortly after the Congress, I was unable to attend to any business earlier."

PROPOSED NEW TWOPENNY STAMP FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMOUR has been bruited abroad as to a contemplated change in the current twopenny stamp of this country, but nothing of a definite nature has been ascertained. We have, however, through the courtesy of a well-known collector, inspected a specimen of the proposed new stamp. The design consists of the head of King Edward VII to left within a small white central circle, surmounted by a small crown. The inscriptions in block white letters, "POSTAGE" "& REVENUE," are contained in curved labels, respectively to left and right of the head, of solid colour. Beneath the central design is an oval of solid colour, terminating in a point in the centre below, containing "2d." in large white letters. The upper and lower portions of the design are filled in with florid ornamental scrolls and the colour is of a medium bright mauve shade, while the perforation gauges, as usual, 14, and the watermark is the normal Crown. The design, as a whole, though somewhat bolder than other values now current, has in our judgment but little to recommend it, the whole conception of the stamp being conventional and inartistic. We believe that a considerable number of these stamps have been printed, but we gather that, owing to recent events, it is not yet settled whether the stamp will be definitely placed on issue.

THE RECENT FORGERIES OF THE FRENCH STAMPS.

WE gather from the French newspapers that the somewhat delayed legal proceedings with regard to the prisoners who were arrested on the charge of selling forged stamps of the current French stamps have now resulted as follows: Baldasse has been condemned to three years' imprisonment, Luardi to two years', Peretti has been acquitted, and Capellari has been consigned to a lunatic asylum. We sincerely trust that these sentences may have a deterrent influence as regards the making of forgeries. We learn that copies of these forgeries, despite the great number printed, are difficult to procure, and are likely to be many times more valuable to collectors than the originals!

THE BERNE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE are desired by the Committee to give publicity to the following announcement.

At the request of many foreign collectors, the Organizing Committee of

the Berne Philatelic Exhibition has instituted a new section in addition to Class IV, Section A, namely:—

Section A-bis.

Collections of the stamps of the English colonies.

The Committee begs to inform you that applications can still be forwarded until the end of June.

For programmes, information, etc., apply to the Secretary of the Exhibition, Neuengasse 39, Berne.

We hope that this additional section will attract British collectors, and, in fact, we believe there will be many important exhibits from this country.

Reviews.

THE MELVILLE HANDBOOKS.*

THE rapid exhaustion of the first edition of *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, 1847–1869, has necessitated a second, in which slight revisions have been made in the text, with additions to the illustrations. The middle and modern issues are treated of in the second and third volumes, and the whole work will constitute an interesting and useful guide to the collector of these beautiful stamps.

The embossed adhesive stamps of Great Britain seem to afford but slender ground for the issue of a special handbook, and we are led to speculate as to how many hundreds of volumes would be required if the world's postal issues are to be dealt with in this homœopathic manner. To the class of collector for whom this series is mainly intended, the embossed adhesives represent but three varieties—of no especial difficulty of attainment—although to the advanced specialist die numbers and mint condition spell many difficulties, on which points Mr. Melville has collated much useful information.

THE PHILATELIC STUDENTS' FELLOWSHIP.†

The second instalment of the record of the philatelic work of the Philatelic Students worthily maintains the high standard of the initial venture, and includes a number of interesting articles by various writers. Mr. Sydney R. Turner discourses pleasantly upon the old General Post Office in Lombard Street, of which an illustration is given, that existed from 1678 to 1829. Mr. Hart Lovelace treats of the 1897 China issue; Mr. H. H. Harland has a noteworthy article on the St. Helena surcharge varieties, that is illustrated by four plates; and Mr. W. J. Holmes calls attention to the somewhat ignored but important philatelic varieties of the Porte de Mar figure issue of 1875 of Mexico, notably with regard to the substitution of one value for another. The entire brochure reflects great credit upon its authors.

* *The United States Postage Stamps*, 1847–1869, second edition; ditto, 1870–1893; ditto, 1894–1910. *Great Britain Embossed Adhesive Stamps*, by F. J. Melville, Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, London, W.C.

† *The Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship*, 1909, No. 2. Printed for private circulation.

CURRENT STAMPS AT FACE VALUE.*

It must always redound to the credit of Mr. H. L. Ewen that he was the prime mover in the modern system of importation of new issues by which their acquisition by collectors has been brought down to prices that represent but a small addition to their original cost. An enormous impetus has thereby been given to the collection of contemporaneous stamps, and there can be no doubt but that the absorption of the modern issues by the philatelic market has now attained dimensions that would have seemed incredible a few years ago. The lamented demise of His Majesty King Edward VII will undoubtedly give a further stimulus to this movement, as the nine years of his reign will constitute a distinct and separate group that cannot fail to captivate the affections of many Philatelists.

The issue of the catalogue under notice, which includes all the current stamps of the world, is intended to form the basis upon which they will be supplied by Mr. Ewen, viz. that, subject to annual payments respectively of £2 2s. for all stamps under 5s., and of £3 3s. for all up to two pounds face value, any or all of the normal varieties listed will be supplied at their net price of issue An idea of the multiplicity of modern issues may be gleaned from the fact that Mr. Ewen's catalogue runs to almost one hundred (excellently printed) pages, and it will undoubtedly afford a useful reference list to every collector and philatelic student.

* *Current Stamps at Face Value.* Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd , 32 Palace Square, Norwood, London, S. E.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cyprus.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the 30 paras is coming in a new shade.

Adhesive.

30 paras, deeper violet and green; multiple; ordinary.

Morocco Agencies.—The 4d., deep range, of Great Britain, surcharged in black "MOROCCO AGENCIES 40 CENTIMOS" has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

40 c. on 4d., deep orange; black surcharge.

New Zealand.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 8d. King's Head stamp may be found perf. 14 × 14 as well as 14 × 14½, and that the ½d. Dominion

Issue has appeared with the "Official" overprint.

Adhesive.

8d., indigo-blue; King's Head; perf. 14 × 14.

Official.

½d., green; King's Head; usual overprint.

TRANSVAAL.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2d., violet, multiple, ordinary. Our contemporary remarks: "Issued 16.5.10. This stamp is interesting, as it was issued after the death of King Edward VII, and before the Union of the South African Colonies. It is issued in sheets of 240, divided by margins into 4 panes, each of 60 stamps in 10 rows of 6. At each corner of the sheet is the marginal plate number 2."

Adhesive.

2d., violet; multiple; ordinary.

VICTORIA.—We are informed by our Melbourne correspondent, under the date of May 4, 1910, that he has found specimens of the current 1½d. stamp, wmk. V over Crown, perf. 11 along the top and 12½ the other three sides.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The 10d., red, with the Crown and A wmk. sideways, is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

10d., red; Crown and A sideways; perf. 12½ or 12 × 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—To the set of Postage Due stamps on thin, unsurfaced paper *Gibbons Weekly* adds the 1 h., 30 h., and 50 h., and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new value—25 heller.

To the set of Postage stamps of the 1890 issue, Type 11, perf. 12½–13, Messrs. P. L. Pemberton add the 30 kr. value.

Adhesive.

30 kr., brown; Type 11; perf. 12½–13.

Postage Due.

1 h., rose; thin, unsurfaced paper; perf. 12½.
25 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
30 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,

BELGIUM.—Specimens of the new Belgium Exhibition Charity stamps are to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

These stamps are not sold at face value: the 1 c. are charged at 2 c. each, the 2 c. at 4 c, 5 c. at 10 c., and the 10 c. at 15 c. each, the difference between the selling price and the face value to be devoted to the project for building a sanatorium for consumptive women.

The stamps bear a reproduction of Van Dyck's picture of St. Martin sharing his mantle with the poor.

The Sunday label is still retained.

Charity Stamps. Perf. 14.

(i.) Dotted and lined background.

1 c., grey.
5 c., emerald.

(ii.) Solid background.

2 c., purple-brown.
10 c., crimson.

CRETE.—On Continental authority *Gibbons Weekly* makes further additions to the sets with the latest "ΕΛΛΑΣ" overprint.

Overprinted with Gibbons' Type 38, *in* red.

50 l., brown.
1 dr., sepia and carmine.
3 dr., black and orange.
5 dr. ,, olive-green.

Postage Due Stamps.

Overprinted with Type 38, *in* black.

5 l., vermilion.
10 l. ,,
20 l. ,,
50 l. ,,
1 dr. ,,
2 dr. ,,

Official Stamps.

Overprinted with Type 38.

10 l., dull claret.
30 l., slate-blue.

FINLAND.—Mr. Albert Scheindling tells us that new stamps for the Interior are now printed and will be issued on 1st January, 1911. They will be of the same type as the new Russian stamps with safety bars, but the value will be in Finnish currency. Letters to foreign countries will be franked by ordinary Russian stamps.

RUSSIA.—Mr. Albert Scheindling writes us as follows:—

"The 7 kop. stamp of the 1909 issue (with safety bars) has been forged at Warsaw, where the whole stock has been seized by the police. The printing is somewhat blurred, the perforation 11½ and rough, the paper is thicker, but the varnish lines on the face of the stamps have been closely imitated."

On page 95 we made reference to a strip of five stamps imperforate at the bottom of the stamps. We failed to mention that it is the 5 rouble stamp (Gibbons' 135).

Mr. Albert Scheindling tells us that he possesses an unused copy of the 7 rouble stamp, vertically laid paper, with corner margins, perf. 13½ on three sides, but perf.

11½ at top. It is said that these 7 rouble stamps, as well as the 1 rouble stamp perf. 11½ × 13½ (mentioned by us on page 68), came from sheets of which certain rows have escaped the perforation. These sheets have been returned to the printing-office, where the imperforate rows were perforated by a comb-machine, because the ordinary machine did not suit for this purpose.

SPAIN.—The current 15 c. stamp is known in an imperforate condition.

Adhesive.

15 c., violet ; imperf.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The centenary issue has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us specimens up to the 10 c. value.

Centenary Issue. Large designs, dated "1810—1910." *Perf.* 11½. *Wmk. Sun.*

½c., blue	Monument.
1 c., green and black	Portraits, Pena and Vieytes.
2 c., olive and black	Salon of Rodrigues Pena.
3 c., green	Portraits, Azguenaga and Alberti.
4 c., blue and green	Harbour.
5 c., rose	Portrait of Saavedra.
10 c., brown and grey	Distribution of Insignia.
12 c., blue	Congress Building.
20 c., brown and black	Portraits, Castelli and Matheu.
24 c., brown and blue	Opening of Parliament.
30 c., lilac and black	Portraits, Belgrano and Larrea.
50 c., carmine and black	25 May, 1810.
1 p., blue	Portraits, Morena and Paso.
5 p., orange and violet	Deputies taking the oath.
10 p., orange, black, and violet	May Monument.
20 p., steel-blue and indigo	San Martin.

BRAZIL.—A copy of the stamp issued to commemorate the meeting of the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro in 1909 is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

This stamp has portraits on it of Jose Bonifacio, Washington, San Martin, O'Higgins, Hidalgo, and Bolivar.

Commemorative Adhesive.

200 reis, blue ; perf. 12.

COSTA RICA.—To the new set reported on page 124 the *Philatelic Journal of America* adds the following :—

Adhesives.

20 c., olive ; portrait of Julian Volio.
25 c., pale blue ; portrait of Eusobio Figueroa.
1 colon, dark brown, portrait of Jesus Jimenez.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—It is reported on Continental authority that the 5 c., Official, has been issued on the watermarked paper.

Official.

5 c., blue and black ; wmk. Noughts and Crosses.

ECUADOR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of another provisional.

The 5 c. Revenue stamp of 1907-8 has been surcharged "Un Centavo" in black ; but is this not a fiscal?

Provisional.

"Un Centavo," in black, on 5 c., green ; fiscal of 1907-8.

MEXICO.—Additions to the set with the new Official overprint are made in several journals.

Officials.

5 c., orange ; new "Oficial" overprint.
10 c., blue and yellow ; new "Oficial" overprint.
15 c., purple and lavender ; new "Oficial" overprint.

NICARAGUA.—Mr. Philip Wolff writes :—

"It seems as though Nicaraguan errors of surcharge would never end. I enclose the 10 c., 1909 issue, 'B Dpto Zelaya,' and the 5 c., same issue, 'C Dpto Zelaya,' with the 'o' of 'Dpto' sideways and raised. I also have the 15 c., grey, 1909, 'C Dpto Zelaya,' with the sideways 'o.' Undoubtedly all the other values of the 1909 Cabo and Bluefields sets exist with the above errors."

For some time past we have ceased to chronicle these departmental provisionals, for without a reference collection it is impossible to follow them correctly.

PARAGUAY.—Five values of a new set are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The stamps are lithographed, and bear a close resemblance to the 1889 issue.

Adhesives.

1 c., grey-brown ; perf.	11½.
10 c., green	,,
20 c., red	,,
50 c., carmine	,,
75 c., deep blue	,,

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Philip Wolff supplies the following information :—

"The current United States issue has been printed on three different varieties of paper : (1) ordinary white paper—all values, including the Lincoln stamp ; (2) experimental bluish paper—all values except 50 c. and $1 ; (3) 'clay' paper (now current), 1 c., 2 c., 4 c , 8 c., 20 c.—the other values should follow in time, except, of course, the 2 c , Lincoln, and 13 c."

URUGUAY.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have shown us specimens of a centenary issue in use from May 22nd to 29th.

The stamps are upright rectangular in shape, and have a Centaur in the centre, "Uruguay" above, value and dates "1810-1910" at foot.

Adhesives.

2 c., rose-carmine; wmk. RO and crossed lines; perf. 11½.
5 c., blue; wmk. RO and crossed lines; perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—Sir David Masson, in *The Ph. J. of India* for March, thus describes an Official stamp which has recently been discovered:—

"The design is very similar to the centre of the latest 1 abasi stamp, and the stamp on the post card, but greatly enlarged, a Mosque within a circle surrounded by a Star of eight points. But the Mosque and crossed Cannons are enclosed within a smaller circle, which touches the larger inner circle at the top, leaving a crescent-shaped space at the sides and below, which is filled in with the inscription and ornamentation, and the large inner circle is double, while another double circle surrounds the Star. The stamp is thus circular, but it is perforated square, apparently by the same 11½ perforator used on the ordinary stamps. The inscription runs '*Makhsus Khas Daulat*,' which may be translated 'Solely State Service.' The measurements are as follows:—

"Diameter of outer double circle, 38½. Across the Star, laterally 35½ mm., vertically 34½ mm. Diameter of inner double circle, 24½ mm. My specimen is 42 mm. square; but this may vary, as the perforation is no doubt done by a single-line machine. The paper used is an inferior white thin wove, coarser in texture than that used for the ordinary stamps."

Official.

No value expressed, red; perf. 11½.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The 12 c. is chronicled in a copper-red colour in place of dark carmine.

Adhesive.

12 c., copper-red.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1910-11.

Patron—His Majesty King George V.
President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. T. Wickham Jones.
C. N. Biggs. T. Maycock.
T. W. Hall. F. J. Peplow.
L. L. R. Hausburg. Franz Reichenheim.
R. B. Yardley.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 5th May, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, G. R. T. Upton, C. G. S. Harvey, F. J. Peplow, M. P. Castle, J. A. Tilleard, A. R. Barrett, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, S. Chapman, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, E. D. Bacon, J. R. Laing, C. Neville Biggs, two visitors.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 21st April, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was then taken in connection with Mr. Leicester Albemarle Bertie Paine, proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, and seconded by Mr. G. B. Bainbridge, who was declared duly elected a fellow and member of the Society.

A display of "A Reference Collection of the Stamps of New South Wales" was then made by Mr. Yardley, who read notes upon the different issues shown.

The information embodied in these notes will be contained in the forthcoming work about to be issued by the Society.

The stamps more particularly dealt with were the Sydney Views and the Laureate and Diadem issues.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Yardley for the interesting specimens shown and the valuable information communicated, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1909-10 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 2nd June, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, A. F. Mackenzie Low, F. J. Peplow, W. Lane Joynt, C. McNaughtan, C. Stuart Dudley, A. R. Barrett, L. A. B. Paine, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, S. Chapman, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, J. R. Laing, H. J. Duveen, Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 5th May, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The chairman referred to the death of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and that in consequence thereof the meeting

fixed for the 19th May, 1910, had been postponed.

The chairman then read a copy of the Resolution that had been passed at a special meeting of the Council held on the 19th May, 1910, at which an Address to His Majesty King George the Fifth was considered, adopted, and communicated by the Vice-President to His Majesty, the President of this Society.

This Address was then read and unanimously adopted by the members present.

Such Address was in the following terms:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"We, the Vice-President, Honorary Vice-President, and Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for ourselves and for the Fellows, Members, and Associates of the Society, over whose Councils Your Majesty has so long been graciously pleased to preside, respectfully beg to express our profound grief at the loss Your Majesty has sustained by the death of our beloved Sovereign the late King, and we tender to Your Majesty our dutiful and heartfelt sympathy.

"We desire at the same time humbly to assure Your Majesty of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne and to the person of Your Majesty, and of our earnest hope that Your Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous."

The Honorary Secretary then read the reply to the Address that had been received by the Earl of Crawford, which was in the following terms:—

"MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
"PALL MALL, S.W.,
"*25th May*, 1910.

"DEAR LORD CRAWFORD,

"I have received and laid before the King the Address which you have forwarded to me from the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society expressing on behalf of themselves and the Fellows, Members, and Associates of the Society their profound grief at the loss which His Majesty has sustained by the death of his beloved father, and also loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of His Majesty, with earnest hopes for the prosperity of his reign.

"I am commanded by the King to assure you, and all those who have associated themselves with you in this Address, of His Majesty's deep appreciation of these most kind and sympathetic sentiments, proceeding as they do from a body over which His Majesty has had the pleasure of presiding for so many years.

"Yours very truly,
"ARTHUR BIGGE.

"The Earl of Crawford, K.T."

Such Address and reply were ordered to be entered in the minutes, and in due course recorded in the Journal of the Society through the report of the Hon. Secretary.

A ballot was then taken in connection with the election of the following candidates, all of whom were subsequently declared duly elected Fellows and members of the Society: Col. Frank Herbert Hancock, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Assistant Hon. Sec.; Mr. William Canning, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Assistant Hon. Sec.; Mr. James Smith Hardy, proposed by Mr. C. E. Severn, seconded by Mr. F. A. Cornwall.

Some notes were then read by Mr. Hausburg on the "Perforations of Queensland Stamps," referring more particularly to the 1862 and subsequent issues, in which he pointed out that the stamps in most catalogues were described as being perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, square holes, but that they should be subdivided into two distinct lists.

Two machines of different gauge, and making holes quite distinct in character, were used to perforate these stamps.

The whole collection, as well as the stamps necessary to illustrate these varieties and pulls from the different machines, were shown.

Some of the chief specimens in the collection (which was practically complete unused) were:—

2d., Large Star, imperf., unused strip of three; 6d., Small Star, clean-cut perfs., two unused; 2d., Small Star, strip of three, imperf. vertically, "Registered," very distinct double print, unused, the impressions being one-sixteenth of an inch apart; Truncated Star, perf., twelve, unused, all values, including a mint pair of the 6d., Perf. 13 × 12, a 1d., used. Watermark Q and Crown, 1d. and 2d. (unused and used), 4d. and 6d.

The theory was put forward that these were two transfers of the 4d., no watermark, lithographed; one with tall letters and the other with short stumpy letters.

Two complete reconstructed sheets of the 1s., 1879 issue, were also shown, one being made up of overlapping pairs and blocks, and the other almost entirely of unused specimens.

A vote of cordial thanks to Mr. Hausburg for his interesting notes and display was unanimously carried.

Herts Philatelic Society.

MONTHLY meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. Official Organ: *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, free to members. Entrance Fee, 5s. Annual Subscription, 5s. Life Membership, £2 2s. Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, "Nine Fields," St. Albans.

The annual meeting of the session 1909–10 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 24th May, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, A. G. Wane, F. Read, F. J. Peplow, A. J. Warren, B. T. K. Smith, F. J. Melville, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. A J. Séfi, L. Sauvée, W. T. Standen, P. Ashley,

J. C. Sidebotham, H. L. Hayman, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Hayman was voted to the chair.

Before proceeding to the business of the day the Chairman referred in a few well-chosen words to the lamentable death of His Majesty King Edward VII, and informed the meeting that Mr. Reichenheim, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, had despatched the following message of condolence to the Equerry-in-Waiting on H.M. King George V:—

> "Please convey to His Majesty the expression of the most respectful and true sympathy and condolence from the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held in London last week."

The following telegram was received in reply:—

> "The King sincerely thanks the Executive Committee of the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain for their kind sympathy."

The minutes of the annual meeting held on 18th May, 1909, were then read and signed as correct.

Reports from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer giving a satisfactory account of the Society from every point of view were read and adopted.

The Hon. Librarian, in his report, stated that through the munificence of Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, Fred. J. Melville, W. H. Peckitt, D. Field, and others, large additions had been made to the library during the past season. Applications for books had been more numerous than on previous occasions.

The Hon. Curators gave an account of the collections under their charge, and mentioned that, with the exception of Messrs. Reichenheim and Hayman, very few donations had been received.

At the suggestion of the Chairman it was proposed and carried that the Hon. Curators should draw up lists of stamps that were not included in the collections: a copy of such lists to be distributed to every member.

Donations of stamps were received from Messrs. Hayman and Standen.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Congress Committee in appreciation of their services towards organizing and carrying out arrangements for the Congress.

Regret was universally expressed at Mr. Reichenheim's absence from the meeting through ill-health, and a resolution wishing him a speedy recovery was carried with acclamation. A vote of thanks was subsequently passed in recognition of his very valuable services to the Society and of the energy displayed by him as Editor of the *Monthly Report*.

A vote of £20 was passed to the Editor of the *Monthly Report* towards the expenses of publication, etc., of the journal.

Mr. Cool volunteered his services in proof-reading and despatching the paper and generally in assisting the Editor, if he was required to do so.

The following were elected to the Executive of the Society:—

President: Franz Reichenheim. Vice-President: H. L. Hayman. Hon. Vice-Presidents: M. P. Castle, J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, H. R. Oldfield. Committee: P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, Baron A. de Worms. Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham. Hon. Lecturer: P. Ashley. Hon. Auditors: F. Read, A. G. Wane. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

No alteration was made in the rules of the Society. The questions as to the meeting place of the Society and the dates of meeting for the next season were left in the hands of the Committee, who would decide in time for the notification in the October number of the *Monthly Report*.

The Chairman foreshadowed a social gathering, for members only, on the Monday preceding the October meeting.

It was suggested that a general display by members and a display of the Society's collections should be included in next season's programme.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to write to the Birmingham Philatelic Society offering the services of the Herts Philatelic Society towards making arrangements for the Congress of 1911.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the Hon. Secretary terminated the proceedings at 7.45 p.m.

H. A. SLADE.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary general monthly meeting of the above Society was held on April 21st at 128 Russell Street, Melbourne. The Vice-President (Rev. H. W. Lane), in the absence of the President, took the chair, a fair number of members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The resignation of Mr. W. Hammond Clegg was received and accepted with regret. The Secretary was instructed to purchase a copy of the official report of the First British Congress of Philatelists, published by the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society. The Secretary intimated to the members present that he could not continue to hold office after the expiration of the present financial year. Positions in Exchange Book 203 were then balloted for. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Crosbie, the members present were enabled to inspect the latest arrivals from the Berne Postal Union. A sale of stamps concluded the meeting.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*

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

A PARADOX IN PHILATELY.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—No man in his senses could accuse our Australian colonies of want of patriotism, and yet, with one exception, we look in vain for any acknowledgment of King Edward in the postal issues of those colonies, until very shortly before the end of his nine years of beneficent rule!

In New South Wales we find the types of the centenary issue for many values, the remainder bearing a portrait of Queen Victoria, excepting the 1d., which has a shield, and the 9d. with a figure representing the Commonwealth of Australia.

New Zealand retained her pictorial types until quite recently, when she alone issued a series bearing the head of King Edward.

Queensland retained the head of Queen Victoria unaltered, except in slight details, for all values but one, this being the 9d., the first of that denomination issued in the colony, which is of the Commonwealth type.

South Australia appears to have made no alterations in her designs.

Tasmania presented a continuation of the pictorial series, together with a few of the older Queen's head type.

Victoria had the honour of issuing the first postage stamps bearing the portrait of King Edward, but confined it to the high values of £1 and £2. For all other values the mostly somewhat juvenile portrait of our beloved Queen Victoria reigned supreme.

Western Australia went one better, if the expression is permissible. Having up to 1902 confined herself entirely to the picture of the Swan, she then, after the decease of the Great Queen at a great age, actually borrowed some of the dies of Victoria, bearing a young head of the deceased Sovereign, for her new issues.

What is to follow? Is our revered King Edward the Peacemaker to be dropped entirely out of the postal series of these colonies, or will they now, at a time when they should be preparing the dies for His Majesty George V, issue belated series belonging to his predecessor?

Pictorial series have at least the recommendation that they are equally applicable to any reign, and therefore need not be changed upon the death of a monarch, but where, as in the majority of our colonies, the head of our monarch forms the chief design on the stamps, there should be some definite term beyond which the old designs may not be issued. I have seen somewhere that a period of eight years is allowed for the change to be made, but cannot vouch for the correctness of the statement.

[This question is naturally one that opens up a wide vista of divergent views, but, however, we fully anticipate that the future will show a great improvement in our own stamps.—ED.]

THE 20 LEPTA OF GREECE, 1889-95.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—I enclose three specimens of the 20 lepta of Greece, Type 2 (issue of 1889-95, Athens print), which point to the fact that a *cliché* was more extensively damaged than any on the plate of the 1 lepton, Type 1.

The 20 lepta, Athens print, was, I believe, first issued in May, 1889, and you will notice that two of the specimens are dated 1892.

Owing to the great difficulty in finding copies of this flaw, I am led to conjecture that attention must have been drawn to the state of the *cliché*, and that it was removed from the plates. I am informed that the plates of Type 2 were not cleaned until the end of 1894, so the damage must have been caused by some other means.

Yours faithfully,
S. P. PEILE (Lieut.-Col.).

[The three specimens kindly submitted by Col. Peile consist of two of the imperf. and one perforated of the 20 l. of the 1889-95 issue. They all have the same defects, viz. a large white blotch from centre of ear to left of head, two horizontal white strokes at back of head, and a small horizontal stroke in the lower part of the "o" in lower left angle.—ED.]

TRANSVAAL, 1877, 1d. V R SPACED.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—With reference to your note in the March number of your journal regarding the wide-spaced V R Transvaals, lot No. 225 of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper's auction of the 21st February, it may be as well to let you know, so that the correct variety may be recorded, that the stamp in question was incorrectly described, as we have informed the vendors. The stamp in question is Gibbons' No. 129, the paper being hard, thick, coarse, yellowish, bearing the wide-spaced capital letters overprint, so that it is a doubly interesting and valuable variety, and on that account surely worth much more than the price it realized, viz. £42.

Yours faithfully,
"RARITY."

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 21 and 22 April, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 6d., Gibbons, 0.52, mint	2	15	0
Federated Malay States on Perak, $25, ditto	6	15	0
Ditto, 1900–1, $25, ditto	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., green, pair,* ink-spot on one stamp	2	18	0
Niger Coast, ½d. in vertical caps on 2½d., block of four	2	0	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., block of four, mint	9	15	0
Collection in Lallier's, 2000	15	10	0

Sale of 5 and 6 May, 1910.

Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., violet,* full gum	2	15	0
Bergedorf, 1861, 4 sch., black on brown, *used*	5	0	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., £2 10s, £2 15s., and	5	12	6
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow*	2	1	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake	2	5	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., blue-green	2	6	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf,* cut close at foot	2	4	0
Ditto, 4d., dull rose, clean cut perfs.	2	2	0
Cape, 1874–80, 3d. on 4d., blue, vert. pair, one being the error "THEEE PENCE," on piece	10	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., ver., early	2	12	6
Ditto, Small Fillet, 2d., blue, on entire	2	12	6
Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, 26 mm. × 26 mm.	2	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, cut close	4	7	6
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	3	3	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d.	3	3	0
Ditto, 1d. on 4d., surcharge inverted, mint	4	4	0
Turks Islands, "4" on 1d., dull red, Type 16	2	12	0
Chili, official for external use, 1 peso, black and brown, mint	4	0	0
Uruguay, Block letters, 120 c., 180 c., 240 c., all *	4	0	0
Fiji, 1875, 2d. in black on 3d., green, Roman V.R.	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Hawaiian Islands, Interisland Postage, 1864, 1 c., black, on white wove paper, variety, raised letter "I" in "INTER"*	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d., red, Plate 1, vertical pair, top stamp slightly thinned under hinge	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, Plate 1, horizontal pair, small margins	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, Plate 1	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen in the carmine shade	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen with scarce dotted postmark	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, Plate 2, horizontal pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another horizontal pair, one the variety, no trees on hill	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, Plate 2	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, the variety, hill unshaded	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, Plate 2, on yellowish paper	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, another on bluish paper	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1854–5, imperf., 8d., orange	3	10	0
Victoria, first issue, 2d., lilac, fine background and border	3	15	0
Ditto, another specimen on entire letter-sheet	3	10	0
Ditto, 1854, Queen on Throne, 2d., dull mauve, variety "TVO" for "TWO", in a horizontal pair, slightly creased	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, serrated perfs., 6d., orange-yellow	2	16	0
Ditto, 1857, 1s., blue, rouletted, on entire	2	17	6
Ditto, 1860–2, wmk., value in words, 3d., blue, unused vertical pair with side margin	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 6d., black, imperf., Gibbons 93A	3	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, wmk. double-lined fig. "4", 1d., green	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. single-lined "8", 1d., green, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1855, the "Too Late" stamp, 6d.,* thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Registered 1s.*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., full roulettes	2	11	6
Collections, Senf's: Europe, 2898	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Asia, Africa, and Australia, 3008	74	0	0
Ditto, ditto, America, 2360	56	0	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 10 and 11 May, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., block of 4, red cancellation	2	0	0
Ditto, 1875, 2½d., error "L.H.F.L." off centre	2	0	0
Spain, 1854, 1 r., pale blue, heavily cancelled	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., pale red	2	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black,* no gum	2	5	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., ver., heavily cancelled	2	12	0
Niger Coast, One Shilling in vermilion on 2d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ½. in blue on half 1d., vermilion	3	3	0
St. Vincent, 1881, one penny on 6d., yellow-green*	2	8	0
Collections: 915 (plain album), £38; 3600, £20; 6249	19	0	0

Sale of 24 and 25 May, 1910.

Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10 c., carmine, with inverted "A" for "A," mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 pesetas, black and carmine, ditto, ditto	2	4	0
Roumania, 1858, 80 c., red on bluish	2	16	0
Spain, 1854, 6 reales, blue, a block of 24, used with two others on piece of original; three or four are damaged and some are heavily cancelled	10	0	0
Switzerland, 1867–78, 25 c., green, with corner figures and inscriptions double-printed, used on piece of original with another	3	3	0
Wurtemberg, 1875–8, 2 m., yellow,* no gum	2	17	6
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., imperf., close at top and right	2	15	0
Ditto, 1861, Star, rough perfs. 9d., olive-brown,* with gum	2	10	0
India, 1854, ½ a., *red*,* no gum	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, but pen-marked	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., deep blue, die 1 (Aug. transfer), corner block of 8,* with margins and inscriptions	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, die 2, block of 8,* with side margin and inscription	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, Type 3*	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., green, block of 4*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., *head inverted*, cut round	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., die 1, the wide setting showing lines all round and rosettes in corners	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair of the wide spaced setting, die 1	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar pair, but die 2	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
India, 1854, a pair of the medium spaced setting	4	0	0
Ditto, 1856–64, no wmk., 2 a., green,* part gum	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, another,* without gum	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, *used*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, with trial cancellation	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Service, 4 a., purple and green, small defect	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 a., ditto,* nearly full gum	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, H S / M, 1 a., brown, *blue* overprint*	2	17	6
Ditto, China Expeditionary Force, 1900, 1½ a., sepia, a block of 4, one is the variety with wide space between "C" and "E," mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Chamba, 1886-95, 1 a., "Chmaba," mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 a., ditto, *used*	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Service, 1 a., ditto, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 a., ditto, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 a., ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 2½ a., green, a block of 4, one is the error "Gwalicr," mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar block but postmarked	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, green and carmine, the error "Gwalicr," mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Service, 4 a., olive, the error "SERSIV" with normal type *se tenant*, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 a., mauve, the the error "SERSIV,"* but top right corner perf. is missing	7	10	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1885, 1 a., brown-purple, with overprint inverted,	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., blue, ditto, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, overprinted "JEIND," 1 a., brown-purple, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 8 a., mauve, ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, slate, ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Service, 1885, 2 a., blue, with overprint inverted, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1885, overprinted "JEIND" ½ a., green, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 a., blue, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, Puttialla, 8 as., "AUTTIALLA,"* part gum	11	0	0
Ditto, 1 r., ditto, ditto, mint	12	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., *blue*, damaged and repaired	20	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early impression	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another on bluish, early impression	7	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1859, Greek border, 1d., scarlet, creased at right in margin	3	17	6
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, penmarked, 35 × 44 mm., three pinholes	5	17	6
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, a pair, Types *a* and *d*, used	6	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, V.R., Transvaal in red, 6d., blue, thinned	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green,	2	7	6
New Brunswick, 1851, 1s., cold violet, has defect in the margin by the "g" of "Postage"	11	10	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet, one and a half copies used on piece of original as 6d.	6	15	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., heavily cancelled	9	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., octagonally cut	9	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., bright green on laid	3	5	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., brown, "WALLS"	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	6	0	0
South Australia, 1867–70, 11½ × roulette, 1s., chestnut, mint	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1861, rough perfs., 1s., deep green,* no gum	8	10	0
Collections: 3060, £60; 1493	21	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 13 May, 1910.

France, 1849, 15 c., green *	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1867, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, pair	4	10	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓rd gro., moss-green	2	0	0
Ditto, 1860, ditto, black on green*	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1872, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose, mint	4	4	0
Hong Kong, 30 c., vermilion, without surcharge, 20 c., imperf., mint	2	10	0
India, 1882, 2 a., blue, double print, *used*	3	10	0
Labuan, 1880, "8" in black, twice, on 12 c., carmine*	2	8	0
Bangkok, 96 c., grey	3	0	0
Johor, 1891, 2 Censt on 24 c.	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d. on blued, block of 4	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., ditto, block of 6	2	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	3	7	6
Uganda, June, 1906, 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c., in vertical strip of three*	2	0	0
Uganda, June, 1906, 5 c., 40 c., 50 c., 60 c., and 100 c., vertical strip of five*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., and 30 c., vertical pair*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., and 30 c., *tête bêche* pair*	3	7	6
Canada, 7½d., green	2	17	6
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., mint	2	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown	2	4	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., defect at top	4	15	0
Tobago, CA, 6d., stone, mint	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, pair	4	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, strip of 4	14	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 1d., carmine, wmk. "2," pen cancelled	2	10	0
Victoria, 1863–4, 2d., wmk. 4, mint	4	15	0

Sale of 26 and 27 May, 1910.

Finland, 1856, Laid Paper, 10 kop.	2	8	0
Great Britain, 1870, 1½d., "O.P.P.C."	2	15	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	2	12	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	2	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k.	3	0	0
Sicily, 50 gra.	2	16	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., brown, clean cut perfs.	2	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., yellow-green*	3	3	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1861, 1d., carmine*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull rose-red	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, another copy	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	2	4	0
Liberia, 1892, $5, centre inverted,* crack	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut round	2	4	0
Nevis, 1883, ½d., in black on half 1d., pair*	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright red on yellowish, Plate 2	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on greyish, pair, one without clouds	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, early	4	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, 1851, 1d., lake on yellowish, no leaves	2	6	0
South Australia, 1867, perf. × roulette, 4d., dull purple	2	4	0
Tasmania, 1856–7, no wmk., 4d., blue, block of 9,* with gum	3	17	6

THE

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The Philatelic Congress—Past and Future.

MR. TILLEARD, in his interesting Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society, published in our last issue, justly deprecates the premature criticisms that have been uttered, and claims that "time must necessarily elapse before solid results can be expected to arise from the general wisdom gradually developed from the experience gained by frequent meetings and interchange of ideas." These are practical words—the Philatelic Congress in this country has only been held twice—and it is absurd to expect that it can, at a bound, attain the huge success of the *Philatelisten Tag* in Germany that has been in existence for over twenty years.

The conditions of life, social and philatelic, that obtain in this country are widely different from those of Germany, or indeed of any other Continental city, and the obstacles that, hence, lie in the road to complete success for the Philatelic Congress are many. It is well, however, that we should study the history of these gatherings of our Continental friends, and see how far we can adopt their methods and ideas. We have personally attended several meetings of "The German Philatelic Day," as it is still called (although the programme extends to three or even four days), and it appears to us that the three main *motifs* of these meetings are: (1) The gathering together of Philatelists for the discussion and settlement of questions of general philatelic interest. (2) The cultivation of social intercourse and philatelic friendships. (3) The increased facilities for the acquisition of stamps by collectors, and for the disposal of the same by dealers.

Now, collectors being extremely human—which indicates the strong desire to pursue their own ends—are far more likely to be drawn together in large numbers by the last of the three ideas that I have referred to. I am by no means accusing collectors of undue selfishness or unworthy motives—but "a collector is always a collector"—no matter in what line, and the main object

of a philatelic career must, in the vast majority of cases, be the bettering of the collection. He is therefore inclined to favour any gathering that affords such chances. Our friends the dealers are also naturally prone to regard their business as occupying a prior position to Philately, and are attracted by the forgathering of many collectors. This feature has in Germany attained huge proportions, and it is safe to say that three-fourths of the attendance at the splendid gatherings that annually take place in one of the German cities is attracted by the mutual desire to buy, to sell, and to exchange. We venture to think that in this respect we should try to take a leaf out of our German cousins' book and, in future Congresses, to afford every possible convenience and inducement for the commercial side of Philately. An evening might well be devoted to a *réunion* with the above objects, and every inducement should be held for the attendance of dealers and others desirous of disposing of their stamps. The holding of a small Exhibition or Display of Stamps by the entertaining Society is also a feature worth consideration, and in fact the golden maxim must not be lost sight of that nothing attracts a Philatelist like stamps.

The question of the subjects to be discussed at the Congress is obviously of the first importance, and every effort should be made by the entertaining Society to have the proposed subjects well in advance, so that a judicious selection may be made. It is an open secret that some of the questions discussed at the last Congress would have been better left alone. Many subjects are too complex to be settled at any one Congress, and the aim of the Congress should be to invite or permit debates thereon which ventilate the subject, but which, as in Parliament, do not foreshadow any immediate action. The Congress should only set its seal of authority upon propositions whose scope is limited in extent, and whose aims are patently and undeniably for the general philatelic welfare. The debates should be properly organized, time limits should be given to speakers (except by consent of the majority), and every endeavour should be made to induce speakers of proved ability and experience to join in the discussion.

The Birmingham Philatelic Society, who fully share the proverbial qualities of the Midland Metropolis, will doubtless take these and many other suggestions into consideration, with the probable result that the Philatelic Congress of 1911 will be even more successful than its predecessors.

Abstracts from the Specifications of Patents, connected with Postage and Revenue Stamps, granted by the United States Patent Office from 1863 to 1898.

By the EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

[The Earl of Crawford, in building up his truly magnificent collection of the postal issues of the United States, aims at not only accumulating all the known postage stamps, but at the presentation of the complete history of each specimen from its inscription to the date of its issue. No trouble has been too great for the President of the Royal Philatelic Society in his successful prosecution of this striking historical philatelic work, and amongst other features has been the search in the United States Patent Office for patents connected with postage stamps in that country. This search has revealed many points of importance in the philatelic history of the stamps of that country, which Lord Crawford has very kindly placed at our disposal for the benefit of his brother Philatelists, by whom, we are convinced, they will be read with considerable interest.—ED.]

HERRON. 7.7.63. No. 39,147. *Preserving Postage Stamps.* [Out of print.]

GIBSON. 5.1.64. No. 41,118. *Postage and other Stamps.* [Out of print.]

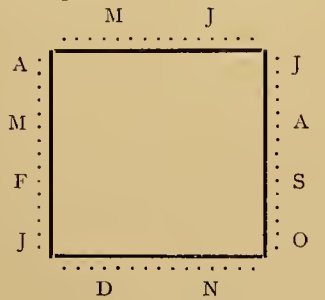
HARMON. 9.2.64. No. 41,505. *Postage and Revenue Stamps.* [Out of print.]

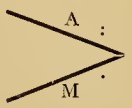
HARMON, EMANUEL. 22.3.64. No. 41,991. *Mode of Cancelling Revenue and other Stamps.*

Nature of my invention consists in the clipping or cutting from the stamp the date or mark representing the approximation to the date of the month and the year of its use as a method of cancellment.

Figures a stamp. Around it are a series of letters and dots to show approximate date. *Jan.* begins at left lower corner and follows round with the sun. The dots are periods of five days, cancelled by snipping out portions of this outer frame, containing initials of months and dots, *e.g.* two dots snipped out showing date to be between 10 and 20 March.

Claims.—The method of cancelling combined with engraving months and dots on the stamps.





LOEWENBERG, HENRY, of New York. 5.5.64. No. 42,207. *Improvement in Postage and Revenue Stamps.*

Object.—To produce stamps which *after* being *cancelled* by overprinting . . . *will not permit* the *removal* of such cancell marks without *destroying* the print.

Paper is prepared on one surface to prevent the printing ink from penetrating the substance, and gumming the opposite side.

Claims.—A stamp is produced by printing on *size* applied to paper or other material to prevent the penetration of the ink, the other side being gummed.

When cancelled by overprinting, the marks cannot be removed without at the same time removing or destroying or defacing the print on the stamp itself.

HARRIS, CHARLES W., of Pittsburg, Pen. 15.11.64; 1.2.64; antedated. No. 45,038. *Mode of cancelling Postage and Revenue Stamps.*

To furnish a rapid and efficient mode of cancelling or destroying so as to prevent a second use of postage or revenue stamps without injury to the letter or instrument to which the stamp is affixed.

Destruction of such stamps by ink, whether printing or writing, seems but partial—ink stains often removed by chemical process; but tearing is not liable to these objections.

I place under the stamp when it is fixed to the letter or document a piece of fine tape or thread so that it may lie flat on the under side of the stamp on and secured by the gum; after execution of the deed or posting, the string or thread (*a*) is pulled—this tears the stamp in two and effectually cancels it.

Claim.—(*a*) Mode of cancelling government or other stamps by tearing them by means of thread between the stamp and the letter or instrument.

(*b*) Constructing such stamps with thread attached as described.

LOEWENBERG, HENRY, of New York. 15.11.64. No. 45,057. *Improvements in Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps.*

Consists in applying adhesives to *transparent* paper or other material, and then producing any design, picture, or characters upon the surface of such adhesive substance; so that the designs, etc., shall be distinctly visible through the paper or material without coming in contact therewith; so that the stamp thus made, when once applied to any surface, cannot be removed without being destroyed.

Thus any suitable transparent paper, cloth, etc., may be used. To one surface apply coating of dextrine, gum arabic, or other. On this surface I produce the desired picture or design, by printing with *non-reversed* types or engravings, or by lithograph or photo or other process, the designs, etc., being distinctly visible through the transparent material from the other side.

When this is stuck down the design is nearest to the envelope, then comes the gum, and then the transparent paper. Any attempt to remove it by moisture will infallibly destroy the design by disturbing the gum.

Claims.—A self-cancelling stamp, by applying to a transparent material an adhesive and printing the design on the adhesive as described.

HULOT, ANATOLE A. (Director of the Mint), of Paris, France. 23.5.65. No. 47,909. *Improved Printing Ink.*

Makes an ink which is destroyed if attempts are made to clean off the obliteration marks, containing neither fatty substances, fatty varnishes, or water.

Composed.—To make the *non-fatty varnish* capable of being dissolved in water. Melt two parts in weight of pure honey, and add two parts of neutral glycerine at 28° C. Agitate, and when well mixed, cool and settle. The vegetable or mineral colouring substance must be perfectly dried and ground. To form the ink add to one part of colour four parts of the non-fatty varnish and work well together. These proportions are varied according as a light or dark shade of colour is desired, the lighter shades requiring more *honey*. This preparation dries rapidly and renders the colours fast.

A second non-fatty varnish is prepared by using molasses in the place of the honey, but this dries slowly. When mixed in suitable proportions with the first varnish it gives a lustre to the printing. Any mixture of mucilaginous, gelatinous, or albuminous substances are detrimental to the spreading of the ink. Trying to clean it dissolves the ink and defeats the object.

Claims.—The ink as described capable of being washed out, etc.

FRANCIS, SAMUEL WARD (Dr.), of New York. 27.6.65. No. 48,389. *Improvement in Postage and Revenue Stamps.*

Object.—To dispense with the cancelling or defacing of stamps by writing over or stamping or other operation other than the affixing the same on to the paper.

Effected by combining with the stamp in its substance two or more ingredients such as will chemically combine to produce a dark stain under the action of moisture. For *Revenue* stamps both ingredients are in the paper, and the wetting it to stick on the document stains and cancells it. For *Postage* stamps one ingredient is in the paper; the other is applied at the receiving or cancelling office.

The paper should be little, or not at all, sized or glued. It is soaked in a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium (yellow prussiate of potash), or in an infusion of nutgalls. Sulphate of iron reduced to an impalpable powder is then rubbed on the back of the stamp, and is gummed in the usual way.

For the *Postage* stamp the paper is soaked in sulphate of iron before it is gummed. The cancelling clerk has a finger-glove or pad wet with a solution of nutgalls or prussiate of potash, and the fact of touching the stamp causes the decomposition to take place, and the paper is deeply stained.

The Government thought well of this, and 10,000 copies were printed for experimental work.

BOWLSBY, GEORGE W., of Monroe, Mich. 26.12.65. No. 51,782. *Improvement in Postage Stamps.*

For preventing the second use of postage stamps. Effected by applying the adhesive matter to only a portion of the under surface of the stamp, so that a part of it does not adhere to the paper.

This loose part is to be torn off by the postmaster before the letter is put into the mail, instead of defacing the stamp with ink.

MACDONOUGH. 27.2.66. No. 52,869. *Manufacture of Ink for Postage Stamps.* [Out of print.]

WYCKOFF, WILLIAM C., of Brooklyn, New York. 3.4.66. No. 53,723.

Object.—To prepare the paper on which the stamp is printed so that it cannot be removed by the process of wetting.

Effected by coating the side of the paper on which the printing is to be done with a surface of water-colour pigment or paint, or some sufficiently opake surface to receive a good impression, and be at the same time quickly soluble in water or other fluid.

Paper rather thinner than usual is spread over or painted with an opake water-colour pigment, either by hand or by machinery. I propose to use as the surface, for instance, *Oxide of Zinc*, which when in the condition technically known as water-colour is known in the market as *Chinese White;* indeed, *Pipe Clay* (alumina) may be used with good effect.

I am aware of Patent No. 45,057 granted to *Henry Loewenburg* for self-cancelling stamps, but I do not wish for or seek transparency of paper or material. On the contrary, I leave it opake and opake soluble material to it.

With my stamp it would not be necessary to *cancell* the stamp, as it is impossible to remove it from its paper, so that it should be used again.

LOEWENBERG, HENRY (Assignor to himself and Emile Granier), of New York. 9.4.67. No. 63,733. *Improved Compound for Printer's Ink.*

Take lampblack or other suitable colouring matter, and add to it syrup, molasses, honey, or other equivalent saccharine substance, with or without glycerine or oily matter.

Good results are obtained with the following proportions: syrup or equivalent saccharine substance four parts, with the requisite quantity of colouring material.

If a more soluble ink is required, oil one part, sirup or other four parts, glycerine three parts, and the requisite amount of colouring material, etc. etc.

By the use of sirup, molasses, honey, or other saccharine substance, an ink is obtained which is soluble and of superior brilliancy, not liable to change by age, and the addition of glycerine renders it more or less plastic.

Very useful for postage or revenue stamps, as if attempts are made to remove the cancell marks the stamp is destroyed.

This seems a direct infringement on *Hulot.*

STEEL, CHARLES F., of Brooklyn, N.Y. 22.10.67. No. 70,147. *Improvements in Manufacture of Postage Stamps.* (*The Grille.*)

Object.—To produce a stamp which shall stick better than usual, and impossible to fraudulently remove and use again.

Effected by embossing or partially breaking the paper, so as to open its texture along certain lines without removing any part thereof, causing the stamp to stick better, and allowing the oil of the cancelling ink to sink in very deeply.

The gum should be applied before the breaking operation.

The paper is smoothed after the breaking up prior to printing.

It is preferable to leave parts of the broken surface clean or unprinted.

Process.—Suitable paper is gummed and dried, pressed between embossed plates or rollers; parts or the whole is then flattened to nearly remove the embossing, but the fibre of the paper remains disturbed and partly broken. I print on this surface.

It is greatly preferable to leave a portion of each stamp unflattened and unprinted upon, as the cancelling ink cannot be cleaned away when once it penetrates the substance of the paper.

Illustrated, plans and sections.

CARUSI. 14.1.68. No. 73,296. *System of Postage Stamps.* [Out of print.]

STURGEON, JOHN M., of New York. Dated 23.6.68; antedated 10.6.68. No. 79,157. *Improvement in Cancellation.*

1st. A cement or mucilage is used so insoluble in water, that immersion or application of steam for facilitating the removal of the stamp will destroy the integrity of the paper before dissolving the gum.

2nd. The use of a perfectly colourless and invisible ink for printing on the face or back of the stamp the word "Cancelled" or any other device. This ink becoming dark and visible whenever dampened.

3rd. The use of a new coloured vegetable ink.

The cement is made by mixing animal glue, saccharine matter, either honey or molasses, and acetic acid. To be well ground together, becoming so far insoluble that it cannot be softened and its tenacity impaired by the application of water or steam. The proportions depend on the density of the glue. A sufficiency of the honey, etc., must be used to form a gum of the proper consistency.

The invisible ink.—Take four parts tannic acid, one part sulphate of iron, one part gallic acid, two parts starch, and two parts balsam Riga. Reduce to impalpable powder and well grind together, forming a paste about the consistency of printer's ink. These proportions may be varied; anything printed on the face or back remains invisible till wet, when the ink darkens at once.

The coloured ink.—Take scarlet, crimson, or other lakes, sap-green, indigo, or other vegetable colouring matter, and add flour starch and balsam copaiba in such proportions as will produce a proper consistency. Pulverize and grind together.

GREENFIELD, HENRY, of New York. 11.8.68. No. 80,943. *Mode of Cancelling.*

The paper is prepared with a suitable chemical such as *Acetate of Lead* (or the stamps themselves may be treated) and exposing them afterwards for the purposes of cancellation to the action of some other chemical, such as *Sulphate of Ammonia*, or the *fumes of Sulphur*. By stamping with a solution of Sulphate of Ammonia the stamp is effectually cancelled. By applying the *fumes of Sulphur* in a closed receiver the stamps can be cancelled in bulk without handling.

The action is to turn the stamp a brown colour, which cannot be effaced.

STEEL, CHARLES F, of New York. 16.2.69. No. 86,952. *Improvement in Stamps. Double Paper.*

Is in the employ of the *National Bank Note Co.* as superintendant of the manufacture of Postage Stamps.

The stamp is made with the face of the paper of entirely a different character from the back. The face blotting-paper, the back is hard well-sized paper.

Take sheets of hard well-sized paper a little thinner than usual, apply thin coating of wheat paste or suitable cement, lay upon it a corresponding sheet of tissue paper, and press the whole together. Print on the tissue, gum on the hard paper.

The ink and cancelling sink into the soft paper deeply, and any attempt to wash or rub it breaks up the surface and destroys it at once. Fugitive inks can be equally well used. With sketch.

Used for regular issue, 1873.

FLETCHER, ADDISON C., of New York. 8.6.69. No. 91,108.

The stamp is provided with flaps covering a portion of its face. The printing extending over the face and the flap, which protects the part under it from being printed on. For cancellation the flap or flaps are torn away or mutilated. With sketch.

(*To be continued.*)

The First Issue of New Zealand (printed in London).

BY M. P. CASTLE.

REFERENCE to the files of philatelic literature will reveal the fact that New Zealand has been a much bewritten country, and having regard to the numerous contributions that treat of the old issues, it may well be a cause for wonder that any one could find anything further to write about. My remarks, however, do not pretend to introduce any new facts or striking discovery, but have for their object the resuscitation of former valuable information which seems to be in danger of being forgotten alike by those who sell and those who buy the early issues of this colony. The number of collectors of the stamps of New Zealand must be enormous, judging by the rapid shrinkage of the supply in recent years. It is not beyond the limits of truth to say that the majority of the specimens of the issues from 1854 to 1872 are to-day scarcer and higher priced used than they were unused twenty years since. I am not surprised at this popularity, as the "full-face portraits," as the old stamps are generally designated in Australia, have everything to recommend them—beauty of design, handsome colouring, varieties of impression, re-engraving of plates, provisional papers, perforations

official and otherwise, absence of surcharge, and extreme variations in rarity. Their popularity is to-day undoubted, and I think it therefore advisable to issue a word of caution to specialists in these stamps in order that they may at least make an auspicious commencement to their collection, i.e. in having their first page correct. That, in very many cases, this is not so I am fully assured, and I venture on these grounds to recall the facts as to the first issue of these stamps.



From the earliest days of Philately the "blue paper" stamps were assigned as the first issue of New Zealand, the old catalogues including therein, in addition to the 1d., 2d., and 1s., a 6d. value, which was doubtless the product of some over-zealous vendor of ancient days who thought that the first issue ought to have had a sixpenny value, and proceeded to fill the hiatus!

In the *Philatelic Record* for 1889, Vol. XI, pp. 171–4, will be found an article by Mr. John Davies, being a paper read before the Philatelic Society of New Zealand on January 9, 1889—an article justly characterized by Mr. E. D. Bacon as being the most important contribution to the history of the stamps of that country that had hitherto been written. Amongst other important information—Mr. Davies' notes being replete therewith—are the statements that the first issue of New Zealand postage stamps took place on July 13, 1855, and that the plates of the stamps—1d., 2d., and 1s.—with a supply of each value, printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., were forwarded to the colony from London. Mr. E. D. Bacon was able to supplement this startling discovery by other valuable information supplied by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., the results of which will be found in articles in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. I, 1892, pp. 276–8, and Vol. II, pp. 146–7. Mr. Bacon ascertained that the following number of impressions, all with Star watermark, were forwarded from London with the plates on September 22, 1854:—

One penny	12,000
Two pence	66,000
One shilling	8,000

I may say hereon that I find these figures somewhat surprising. The 1d. is at least twenty times as rare as the 1s., but perhaps the latter may have been preserved in larger proportion, owing to their use on foreign mails, while the former, being mainly used locally, were mostly promptly destroyed. Analogous instances are to be found, but the discrepancy between the quantities used and the relative rarity of the two stamps is prodigious.

In the second of the articles previously referred to Mr. Bacon discusses the question of the exact shades of the first issue, and with regard to the 1d. and 1s. appears to have satisfied himself. It is scarcely necessary to remind

modern Philatelists that the 1d., 2d., and 1s. values were again issued in 1862, imperforate, on the identical Star-watermarked paper of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., remaining in use for a considerable period, and that these three values are mostly immeasurably commoner than their prototypes of 1855. Mr. Bacon was able to find at the printers' a pair of the first printing of the 1d. in deep carmine-red, which has since been verified by dated copies (I had it myself thus on entire a few years ago), and there is now no doubt whatever that the first issue of the one penny is in a deep red with a distinct tinge of carmine, similar to that found in the first twopenny of South Australia, and that—to be the 1855 stamp—the one penny must be a *carmine-red shade.*

As regards the one shilling, Mr. Bacon correctly anticipated that all the stamps which are *bleuté* are of the first issue, a surmise fully borne out by subsequent investigations. The colour of this one shilling is a distinctly yellowish green, and the paper (apparently always) with a bluish tint on the back covering the heavy portion of the impression, but leaving the head and shoulders of the Queen practically white. This *bleuté* colouring is undoubtedly, therefore, the result of the composition of the pigments in the printing ink. I should say that the degree of blueing varies to a marked degree, and I have heard of specimens that have been described as on white paper, but I rather incline to place them, like the blue (1d.) stamp of the first issue of Trinidad, as specimens that have practically escaped the blueing but do not indicate a separate printing. The one shilling of the first issue of New Zealand may therefore be fittingly described as *yellowish green* on paper more or less *bleuté* on the back.

The question of the twopenny is far more difficult, and, in fact, Mr. Bacon, after having examined several specimens of this value, stated that he was (in 1893) "perfectly at a loss even for a suggestion as to how to divide the first local impression from those of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co."

The perplexity that assailed Mr. Bacon seventeen years ago seems to have been shared by the vast majority of Philatelists down to the present day, consequently it is with the hope of throwing light upon this subject that I have penned these cautionary notes. To show how prevalent is the misapprehension to-day as regards these stamps—the one penny and the twopenny more especially—I may mention three cases that have come to my knowledge within the past two months. In the stock book of one of the very foremost dealers I found three of the 1862 two pence wrongly ascribed to the 1855 issue; in the books of another eminently respectable firm I found a whole page, mainly of the twopenny, catalogued and priced as the 1855 issue, none of which were so, their total (assumed) value being thereby increased tenfold; and lastly, a well-known and experienced collector recently purchased as a twopenny first issue a specimen in a rich dark blue which had been erroneously designated as Issue 1, and which was undoubtedly, as in the foregoing instances, an early colonial print of 1862. Beyond this, I have seen numberless copies in collections, exchange packets, dealers' books and approval sheets, all of which have evinced the same want of appreciation of the differences that divide the two issues. I may even go so far as to aver that the normal dark blue Star imperforate of the 1862 issue

has become appreciably scarcer, from the fact that so many copies are erroneously held back as being specimens of the first issue. It is evident therefore that a note of warning hereon is needed.

The difficulty is, with regard to the twopenny value, that it occurs both on white and *bleuté* papers. The latter is obviously not difficult to differentiate, as it discloses the same characteristics on the reverse side that I have described on the one shilling, and it is therefore absolutely sure that any stamp that is distinctly blued belongs to the first issue. The specimens on white paper are probably simply due to the chemical action not having been set up, and—to be strictly accurate—should be classed as "on paper not blued" rather than "on white." The latter are immeasurably rarer than the former, and hence support the theory that they are exceptions to the *bleuté*, and do not point to the use of a separate paper. It may well be that some portions of each sheet did not develop the blueing process. In any case, the stamps on this pseudo-white paper do exist, they are scarce, and every collector of New Zealand is naturally desirous of possessing a specimen.

There is only one absolutely sure way of diagnosing this stamp on unblued paper, i.e. the possession of a copy with a dated postmark. In this condition the stamp is difficult to find, and although it is thus catalogued at £3, I am convinced that this sum only represents a small portion of its real value.

Failing the securing of a dated specimen, the best test is the colour. As I have said, I consider that this first twopenny value on white or *bleuté* paper presents no variation except as regards the blueing of the paper, and that it is even possible that both varieties were originally to be found on the same sheet. If so, it follows that the colour should be identically the same. This stamp is described in the catalogues as "deep blue" equally with the 2d. of 1862, but I do not consider this as correct. The correct designation is *dull blue*, and Nos. 2 and 4 in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue should both be so designated. *The shade of the 2d. non-bleuté is exactly that of the bleuté*, and unless it exactly corresponds I should advise no one to purchase it. It is true that I have seen one or two specimens not quite so dark, doubtless through insufficient inking, but the tone was the same, and every specimen I have come across has the dull appearance that is never exactly reproduced in any specimens of the subsequent imperforate issue.

Another important test is the postmark. I have about twenty specimens of the first issue in my collection, and the postmark in all values is identical. It consists of a numeral in the centre of an oval-shaped frame of horizontal bars about 1½ mm. apart. The numerals represent different towns, and I have the following: 1, 9, 10, 11, 16, and 18. I am quite aware that this postmark comes later also, but as far as my present experience goes any specimen that has *not* this postmark cannot be accepted as Issue I. To summarize my remarks on this value, I may repeat that the tests in order of importance are—

1. Date of postmark—before 1862.
2. Shade—dull blue.
3. Obliteration—numeral within horizontal bars.

I think that the following would be the description I should give of Issue I in preparing a catalogue :—

13 July, 1855.
Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., London.

Imperforate.

1d., deep *carmine*-red.
2d., dull blue.
2d. „ paper *bleuté.*
1s., yellow-green „

NOTE.—The 1s. has not been met with on entirely white paper.

Occasional Notes.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE were informed some weeks since, on very excellent authority, that there were probably important changes pending in the future with regard to the production of the stamps of this country and its Crown Colonies.

The announcement in the public press of July 20 that the contract for the supply of postage stamps for the United Kingdom has been entrusted to Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of St. Martin's Lane, Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty, occasions us no surprise. The event is, however, one of far-reaching importance to Philately, and presages a vast number of new issues, probably absolutely dissimilar from their predecessors in every detail of design and production.

For thirty years past the postage stamps have been printed by Messrs. T. De La Rue and Co., of Bunhill Row, whose contract will expire at the end of this year. It appears that a number of firms were recently invited to tender for a new contract, with the result that this old-established firm has lost the work—which is one of immense proportions, and gives employment to several hundred workpeople.

THE BERNE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE publish with pleasure the following notices at the request of the Organizing Committee of this Exhibition, which will be held from the 3rd to the 10th September next :—

The Organizing Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition in Berne has received about 150 applications, and there will be exhibited collections to the approximate value of 5 million francs. For every class and every section there are entries. Besides the most interesting specialized collections of Swiss and foreign collectors, exhibits are announced by H.M. the King of England, the Swiss Postal Department, the International Office of the World's Postal Union, and its director, the Postal Department of the U.S.A.,

the Postmaster-General of Bolivia, etc. etc. The Exhibition will be opened by a fête, in presence of the Swiss Postmaster-General and other patrons. Two banquets will take place, one on Tuesday, September 6th, with announcement of the decisions of the Jury, and the closing banquet on Saturday, September 10th. On Thursday the 8th of September, an excursion is projected, by the new mountain-railway on the "Niesen" in the Bernese Oberland.

Every preparation to welcome the visitors of all countries has been made. The following hotels are especially recommended: Bernerhof, Bellevue (first class) rooms, minimum Fr. 4, Schweizerhof, Fr. 3.50, Hôtel Pfistern, Fr. 3, Hôtel National Fr. 3 (second class). Other recommendable hotels: Hôtel de France, Fr. 2.50, Hôtel Bären, Fr. 2, Hôtel de la Poste, Fr. 2, Hôtel Sternen (Etoile), Fr. 2, Hôtel Gotthard (garni), Fr. 2.50, Hôtel Simplon, Fr. 2.50. We especially point out that these are *minimum quotations* for simple rooms, and that visitors may book for rooms in advance, as the hotels will be crowded at that time of the season. For rooms please write directly to the hotels or to the Secretary of the Exhibition, who will give all other useful information. All philatelists and friends of Philately are cordially invited to visit this really carefully organized Exhibition.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., will be closed from August 6th to August 27th inclusive.

SOUTH AMERICAN PHILATELY.

IN bygone days Philately used to be spoken of as "foreign-stamp collecting," but the expression has for many years past fallen into utter desuetude. Even had not the former euphonious designation come into general acceptation, the word "foreign" would have largely become a misnomer at the present time, when so many people collect the stamps of their own Mother Country or its Colonies. The continents of Europe and North America and the British Empire abundantly testify that the greatest meed of popularity for the stamps of most countries is found among their own inhabitants. One very important result of this natural predilection has been the absorption by each country of a huge proportion of its own obsolete issues, notably so in the case of the more important European States and British Colonies.

It appears from the result of experiences in his recent travels in South America that Mr. C. J. Phillips, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., has found that this same condition of affairs largely obtains in the great republics of that continent. He states that the philatelic interest in and scientific classification of the stamps of South America is fully abreast of any European standard, and that the collections formed by leading Philatelists in that part of the world are, on the scale of magnitude, condition, and arrangement,

quite equal to any known specialized collections of other countries. So impressed was the energetic traveller with the philatelic possibilities of South America that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are in consequence opening a branch house in Buenos Ayres (Calle Rivadavia 571) under the management of Mr. Frank Phillips, who is proceeding there forthwith. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have also issued a portion of their General Catalogue, Part II, in Spanish, the countries so treated consisting of Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Paraguay, and Uruguay. These lists have been extensively corrected and enlarged by the aid of Mr. Phillips' recent experiences, and reveal many striking divergencies from the hitherto accepted order of things South American! The first type of Chili is a notable exemplification of this new order, the number of listed varieties (some of which are apparently difficult of distinguishment) having expanded to over fifty. We are glad to find some of the minor varieties are now catalogued in smaller type, and hope that ultimately Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogues will all embrace this invaluable distinction. It is evident that there is much to learn with regard to the South American stamps, and it is to be hoped that the awakened interest in these fine old issues may secure an ample recompense for the energy and philatelic labour of the publishers of this Catalogue.

DEATH OF MR. W. F. PETTERD.

We learn with sincere regret of the death of Mr. W. F. Petterd, of Launceston, Tasmania, so long known as one of the foremost collectors of Australia. Mr. Petterd in the course of his lengthy philatelic career made several collections, and has (according to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*) accumulated, of recent years, another important one. His special predilection was for the stamps of Tasmania, of which he made several notable collections, and, in fact, a decade or two since Mr. Petterd's successful labours in this direction were mainly responsible for our knowledge of the various unofficial perforations and roulettes of the Tasmanian stamps. About twenty years since, the writer purchased Mr. Petterd's then general collection, which was very strong in Australians and specialized in Tasmanians. This collection included several mint Sydney Views, the proof sheet of the 2d. Laureated New South Wales mentioned in *Oceania*, and some remarkable blocks of the Tasmanian unofficial perforations. Subsequently to this, however, Mr. Petterd got together another very fine Tasmanian lot, and in truth remained an assiduous collector and keen philatelic student throughout his life.

THE FORTHCOMING ISSUE FOR GREECE.

As mentioned in the December number of this journal, on the authority of Mr. Mertzanoff, a new issue of stamps is in contemplation for Greece. The issue of 1906, although of striking designs and considerable merit, has apparently failed to satisfy the artistic aspirations of the Hellenic Kingdom, and recourse is now to be had to the "glory that was Greece," as portrayed in its numismatic history.

We are much indebted to a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society for the

following information hereon, and for the illustrations of some of the coins whose designs are to be adopted. Our correspondent also kindly supplies a







sheet of the paper to be used, being a medium thin white wove (to be without watermark, apparently), which, however, does not impress us as being of fine quality.

The stamps have been engraved and the steel plates made in London by Mr. Thomas Macdonald. The stamps will be printed by the firm of G. Aspiotis Frères, of Corfu.

The designs are four in number, and are as follows :—

Design A.—Hermes, the messenger, standing in front of a temple of Ionic style, putting on his sandals and getting ready for some errand. Taken from a fourth-century B.C. coin of Sybrita, Crete.

The following values are of this design, measuring 18 × 24 mm. :—

5 lepta	light green.
30 „	carmine-madder.
50 „	light green.

Design B.—The Goddess Iris, the messenger of the Gods, standing before a temple of Doric style. Taken from an old coin.

The following values are from this design, measuring 18 × 24 mm. :—

2 lepta	carmine-madder.
20 „	oriental blue.
25 „	oriental blue.
40 „	pure blue.

Design C.—Head of Hermes to the right. Taken from a 2 drachmai coin of the fifth century B.C., issued in Sybrita, Crete.

The following values are from this design, measuring 18 × 24 mm. :—

1 lepton	oriental blue.
3 lepta	vermilion.
10 „	carmine-madder.

Design D.—Hermes carrying the baby Arcas, at the bidding of some God. From a coin issued in Pheneus, Arcadia, fourth century B.C.

The following values are from this design, measuring 20 × 26 mm. :—

1 drachme . . .	oriental blue.
2 „	vermilion.
3 „	carmine-madder.
5 „	oriental blue.
10 „	pure blue.

The 25 drachmai stamp is from design C only, but larger, measuring 24 mm. × 31 mm., and will be issued in pure blue.

The colours given above are those given me by Mr. C. G. Aspiotis as being those in which the stamps will be finally printed, and their nomenclature is that given by the ink-makers, who are a London firm. In all cases the stamps are longer vertically than horizontally. All the plates are now in Greece, and the issue should therefore shortly be made—probably during this month. The paper is unwatermarked wove—made in England.

By the courtesy of the officials at the British Museum I have seen the coins from which designs A, C, and D have been taken.* That for design B is, however, not in their collection.

All the plates contain 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, with the exception of the 25 dr., which is 50 in 5 rows of 10. I enclose photographs taken by myself from casts of the coins, also sample of paper.

Should you require any further information I shall be glad to try and afford it, as I have Mr. Aspiotis's permission to give the Royal Philatelic Society all that I can.

THE 2 c. HAWAII.

MR. H. J. CROCKER, in a recent visit to Boston, has been duly fêted by the Philatelic Society of that New England city. In acknowledging the warmth of his welcome Mr. Crocker, according to *Mekeel's Weekly*, said he had been collecting since 1871 and had always entertained a predilection for the Hawaiian stamps. The list of the existing copies of the 2 c. is given, apparently upon Mr. Crocker's authority, as follows:—

Museums,	Honolulu	1
„	Berlin	2
„	London	2
„	Boston	1
Collectors,	H. J. Duveen	2
„	G. H. Worthington	2
„	M. la Renotière	2
		12

We are not sure, however, if this list is inclusive. The late M. P. Mirabaud had a copy which was submitted for sale at the recent auction of his collection, and, we believe, was sold. There may be others, and our object, by thus calling attention to the foregoing statements, is to elicit further information, so as to establish the number of known copies, as has been done in the case of the Post Office Mauritius and the 2 c. of British Guiana.

* The photos are taken by myself from casts supplied by Mr. Ready, of the Museum.

Reviews.

MESSRS. BRIDGER AND KAY'S CATALOGUE.*



THE publishers' announcement in this catalogue, as follows, as regards relative condition, may be regarded as a just indication of the signs of the times: "Prices quoted are for stamps in fine condition only.—We have been compelled to advance prices in several cases of the older imperforate issues, owing to the great demand. If desired, we can supply (but do not recommend) inferior copies at much lower prices."

Messrs. Bridger and Kay's catalogue is emphatically a list of the stamps they are prepared to sell, no stamp being quoted that is not on offer, either unused or used, and many thousands of varieties will be found priced. The stock of this firm has been largely built up by the acquisition of collections, many of which have been purchased during the past busy season. Among other purchases—Messrs. Bridger and Kay inform us—that they have secured during the last season may be mentioned as the most noteworthy:—

Great Britain.—A very fine general collection of all issues, very strong, used and unused, including most of the "Officials" and several reconstructed plates.

Barbados.—A specialized collection, used and unused, including three pairs and four singles of the 1d. on half 5s., and the double surcharge in red and in black on 4d., brown.

Mauritius.—Including three of the 1d. and three of the 2d., first state of plate, and about twenty later states; and fine lot of Greek borders, including pairs of 1d. and 2d.

Newfoundland.—Including scarlet set, complete, 4d. and 6½d., unused, the rest used; and orange set, complete, and fine lot of blocks of imperf.

Niger Coast.—Fine lot of surcharges, including 10s. on 5d.

New South Wales.—Including over fifty Sydney Views, mostly in superb condition, and several pairs.

Orange Free State.—A specialized collection, including a sheet of 6d., rose, V.R.I., etc., and most of the rare errors.

St. Vincent.—Including all the provisionals, pair of 1d. on half 6d., unused, 5s., used and unused, and several unused early 4d. and 1s. values.

Cape of Good Hope.—Including blocks of four of all the De La Rue, and 1s., dark green, Perkins Bacon, unused, and pairs, used, of most values.

Ceylon.—Including imperf. 4d. and 8d., used, and 8d, perforated (used, five copies; unused, one), and fine lot of later issues, including three 2 R. 50, rose.

Cyprus.—Very fine lot, including most of the rare plates, and block of four 6 pias., C C, used.

Gambia.—Pairs, unused, of the imperf., and fine lot of singles; C C, perforated issues, including blocks and a few sheets; later issues in sheets.

* *Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps:* Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Turk's Island.—Including 2½d. on 1s., blue, 1s., lilac, several types, and sheet of ½d. on 1d.

Uganda.—Including strips of first issue, type-set, showing all values.

Europe.—A general collection, practically complete in all the rarities.

Brazil.—A highly specialized collection, including a complete sheet, unused, of the first issue, and ten *complete sets*, including pairs of the slanting figures.

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, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bermuda.—The ½d. value of the new set reported on page 122, has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

½d., yellowish-green; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.

Brunei.—We read in the *P. J. G. B.* that the 2 cents has been issued in black-brown colour.

Adhesive.

2 c., black-brown.

Fiji.—*Smith's Monthly* informs us that the 2½d. and 6d. values have been printed in single colours.

Adhesives.

2½d., ultramarine.
6d., purple.

India.—*Haidarabad.*—The 1 a., black (S.G. No. 15), is found with the Service overprint in black. It is now, or was lately, in regular use, as we have received it in mixed consignments of Haidarabad stamps. —*Smith's Monthly.*

Service.

1 anna, black.

New South Wales.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the issue of the 6d., orange, Crown and A, perf. 11.

Adhesive.

6d., orange; Crown and A; perf. 11.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 4d. value to the set of King's Heads, perf. 14 × 14. Only the 2d. (and of course the two low values) now remains unchronicled with this perforation.

Adhesive.

4d., orange; King's Head; perf. 14 × 14.

EUROPE.

Holland.—The colour of the 17½ cents stamp has been changed to ultramarine with grey-black centre, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

17½ c., ultramarine and grey-black; perf. 12½.

Hungary.—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 6 filler, Postage Due stamp, has appeared with the Crown watermark, straight base.

Postage Due.

6 f., green and black; wmk. Crown; straight base.

Norway.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles the 1½ krone stamp in the redrawn type.

Adhesive.

1½ krone, ultramarine; redrawn type.

Turkey.—The following list of novelties is taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News:*

Adhesives.

2 p. on 5 p., bistre.
2½ p., dark brown.

Newspaper Stamps.

10 paras, bluish green ; red surcharge.
1 piastre, ultramarine ,,

AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 c., green, of 1904, Gibbons' No. 458, *without* printer's name at foot. Our contemporary remarks : "This is the third set of the current issue, the first having imprint 'Arango, Medellin,' and the second 'Lit. Nacional' or 'Lit. Nacional, Bogotá.'"

Adhesive.

1 c., green, of 1904, *without* printer's name at foot.

COSTA RICA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 50 c. and 2 colons to the set of 1907, with compound perforations 11½ × 14.

Adhesives.

50 c., lilac and blue ; 1907 issue ; perf. 11½ × 14.
2 col., lake and green ,, ,,

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 5, 10, and 20 pesos of the usual oblong pictorial type in new colours, but the object of issuing two different colours of the same value *at the same time* is unknown to these friends.

Adhesives.

5 pesos, blue and black.
5 ,, olive and black.
10 ,, brown and black.
10 ,, blue and black.
20 ,, yellow and black.
20 ,, lilac and black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

DUTCH INDIES.—When these stamps were overprinted "Java" or "Buiten Bezit," it was noticed that the colours of the 15 c. and 50 c. were hard to distinguish at night ; so to lessen the chance of mistakes the 15 c. was overprinted with two horizontal lines in addition to name. We now note an error in which the name was omitted, leaving only the two lines.—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

ELOBEY.—Another provisional on the usual fiscal type has come to hand.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

1909. Fiscal stamp inscribed "POSESIONES ESPANOLAS DE AFRICA OCCIDENTAL," surcharged, in black. Imperf.

Adhesive.

10 c. on 50 c., green.

ERITREA.—We take the following from *Smith's Monthly* :—

"An oblong stamp of 25 c. has appeared, with a view of the Government Palace at Massawa in the centre. The rest of the design is officially described as follows : 'The vignette is enclosed in a frame richly decorated in the Egyptian style, its special features being at the top two scarabs with wings deployed and at the sides two symbolical Egyptian idols.'"

Adhesive.

25 centesimi, blue.

HAYTI.—A set of four new stamps has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., each stamp bearing a portrait of the President A. T. Simon. In appearance they are similar to the 1906 issue.

Adhesives.

For Interior Correspondence only.
1 centime de gourde, lake and black.

For International Correspondence.
2 centimes de piastre, red and black.
5 ,, ,, greenish blue and black.
20 ,, ,, yellow-green and black.
All unwatermarked, perf. 12.

MOROCCO.—(*French Post Offices*).—A new value, 35 centimos, has been added to the current set, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied us with a specimen.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, on Continental authority, lists a couple of Postage Dues.

Adhesive.

35 centimos, in black, on 35 c., lilac, of France.

Postage Due.

30 c. on 30 c., bistre.
50 c. on 50 c., red.

RIO DE ORO.—Four more provisionals have appeared.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

1910. Type 1 surcharged 1910, 10 centavos, in three lines, in black.
10 c. on 5 p., dull blue.
10 c. on 10 p., red.
15 c. on 3 p., deep lilac.
15 c. on 4 p., blue-green.

SIAM.—A new set has appeared and is illustrated in *Gibbons Weekly.*

The design consists of the King's portrait in a small circle upheld upon the wings of a Djinn.

The following list of the stamps issued is taken from various journals :—

Adhesives.

2 satang, yellow-green ; no wmk. ; perf. 14 × 14½.
3 ,, green ,, ,,
6 ,, carmine ,, ,,
14 ,, blue ,, ,,
28 ,, red-brown ,, ,,

The following amended and completed list of the recent provisionals is taken from *Smith's Monthly*, on the authority of *Der Philatelist*:—

2 satang (on 1 att), yellow and green.
2 ,, (,, 2 att), dark green.
3 ,, (,, 2 att) ,, ,,
3 ,, (,, 3 att), violet and grey.
3 ,, (,, 3 att), green and yellow.
6 ,, (,, 6 att), carmine.
6 ,, (,, 4 att) ,,
6 ,, (,, 5 att), carmine-rose.
12 ,, (,, 8 att), olive and black.
12 ,, (,, 12 att), blue.
14 satang (on 12 att), lilac and carmine.
14 ,, (,, 14 att), blue.
14 ,, (,, 9 att), dark blue.
14 ,, (,, 12 att), blue.

SPANISH WEST AFRICA.—The following provisional has been received.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Fiscal.

Inscribed "Territorios Espanoles del Africa Occidental."

50 c., green, imperf., surcharged vertically at left in black "1909" and across centre in two lines "CORREOS—10 cen de peseta."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

Council for the Year 1910-11.

President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. T. WICKHAM JONES.
C. N. BIGGS. T. MAYCOCK.
T. W. HALL. F. J. PEPLOW.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1909–10, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 16th June, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, F. J. Peplow, Arthur W. Chambers, Franz Reichenheim, Col. J. Bonhote.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 2nd June, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented his accounts and balance-sheet of the Society for the nine months ending the 31st December, 1909, and Mr. A. W. Chambers, one of the Hon. Auditors, read his report upon such accounts.

On the motion of Col. Bonhote, seconded by Mr. C. N. Biggs, the accounts as presented were received and adopted, and the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, the Hon. Treasurer, and to Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton, the Hon. Auditors, for their services in connection with the accounts.

The Hon. Secretary then read his annual report on the work of the Society and other events of the past year, which was adopted and directed to be published in the *London Philatelist*, and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Vice-President, the grateful thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Tilleard for his admirable report and for the services he had rendered to the Society.

The question as to the election of officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year then came under consideration, and the Chairman informed the members that His Majesty King George the Fifth, while resigning the office of President of the Society, had been graciously pleased to intimate his willingness to accept the position of Patron, and this was approved by acclamation.

His Majesty having also intimated his desire that the office of President now vacated should be occupied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., a resolution to this effect was carried by acclamation.

On the nomination by the Chairman, Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. F. J. Peplow having been nominated as a candidate for ordinary membership of the Council, to fill the vacancy in that body, the present officers and members of the Council were declared re-elected, and Mr. Peplow was declared elected an ordinary member of the Council pursuant to the Articles of Association of the Society.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Librarian for his services to the Society.

The business of the meeting having occupied a considerable time, it was resolved that the inspection of the collection of New Zealand stamps belonging to Mr. Pack should be postponed, and that he should be requested, if possible, to permit the members to have an opportunity of seeing the stamps at an early meeting next season.

The meeting concluded with the re-election of Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton as Hon. Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

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

THE following programme is suggested for next session. It will be confirmed at the annual meeting on October 6th :—

1910.		
Oct.	6.	Annual Meeting.
,,	27.	Display, with notes, Trinidad, Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Nov.	10.	Paper, "Gold Coast," Mr. J. J. Darlow.
,,	24.	Paper, "Queensland," Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.
Dec.	1.	Auction.
,,	15.	Display, Great Britain, Mr. J. J. Knowles.
1911.		
Jan.	5.	Lantern Display, Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
,,	26.	Display, Interesting Colonials, Mr. R. Hollick.
Feb.	9.	Display, with notes, Iceland, Rev. W. N. Usher.
,,	23.	Paper, "Bahamas," Mr. M. P. Castle.
Mar.	3.	Auction.
Apr.	6.	Colour Question, Members.
,,	8.	Colour Question—daylight meeting at Mr. Knowles's
May	4.	Annual Dinner.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Thursday, May 19th, at 128 Russell Street.

The President, Mr. C. H. Edmondson, took the chair at eight o'clock, and there was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed, after which positions in exchange book 204 were balloted for.

The President then read a draft of rules *re* the disposal to the best advantage of collections of deceased members, should the relatives of the late member desire the assistance of the Society in the disposal. This draft was referred to the Committee to be gone into more fully and laid before the general meeting in June.

The Rev. Hull proposed, and Mr. Rundell seconded, that the following resolution be sent to the Governor-General for transmission to His Majesty King George V :—

"The Philatelic Society of Victoria desires to join in the universal expressions of sorrowful regret at the death of King Edward VII and of loyalty to the throne."

The Rev. Hull then proposed that the following letter be sent to the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth :—

"The Philatelic Society of Victoria communicates respectfully to the Postmaster-General its concern that of all the wide dominions of Great Britain in all parts of the world, the postal stamps of the Australian States alone retain the effigy of Queen Victoria, and (with the exception of two rarely used Victorian stamps) have not shown the portrait of the late King, Edward VII, thus ignoring the changes brought about by the lapse of time. The Society hopes that early consideration may be given to this matter."

The members then viewed the latest issues arrived from the Berne Postal Union Office, kindly lent by Mr. W. B. Crosbie.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*

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

THE R.P.S.L. REFERENCE COLLECTION.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—I am glad to see "Quilp's" letter on page 46 of the *London Philatelist* for February. His remarks concerning the Tapling Collection are so much to the point, and their contention one that so obviously is approved of by philatelists the world over, that even now it seems to me that the hope of extending the Tapling Collection, if not up to date at any rate up to some definite point, should be entertained.

It is a grief to stamp lovers to study the collection in its present state. So much done, and, thanks not only to Mr. Tapling but also to Mr. Bacon, so splendidly done; yet we go through it with a feeling of real sorrow, that the idea of continuation should be abandoned and its rounding off on acceptable scientific lines unattempted.

Are we quite sure that the decision against its extension and improvement referred to by

you is really and truly the last word to be said on the matter? May I suggest that high legal opinion should be obtained and that the wording of the document making the bequest should be quoted in your columns together with the decision of the legal adviser consulted, whether it be for or against the possibility of preserving the collection as a living collection instead of a finally closed one?

If there should be the least hope held out that under the will the collection could be kept alive by the Royal Society or by others under legally approved safeguards, a friendly suit might settle matters once for all one way or the other.

Were a court to uphold the position that extension is impossible, then there would be an end to the matter, but on the other hand were it to be held that there is nothing in the terms of the bequest legally prohibitory of extension, the position would be made clear and the way opened for further action.

The Museum authorities of to-day may not be of the same mind as those of ten or more years ago. Philately is always moving and always taking stronger and stronger hold upon the popular imagination. Were it once to be established that the question of extension is after all an open one, the Museum authorities might be the first to afford facilities for meeting the firmly expressed wish of the whole philatelic world. If, however, they proved themselves unwilling (while not unable) to meet such a wish, philatelists could by pressure of public opinion in the Press, in Parliament and elsewhere make themselves heard.

We should be doing no dishonour to the dead donor in doing our very best to carry on the fine work he began, and unless this is declared to be an absolute legal impossibility we should leave no stone unturned to put an end to the present state of affairs.

What should be aimed at is as follows:—

(1) The Tapling Collection re-arranged to include all postage stamps to the beginning of the present reign, providing, of course, for those if not then actually issued in course of preparation and subsequently brought into use—the widest interpretation being placed upon the instruction to draw the line at the most convenient point.

(2) A collection started from the closing of the Tapling Collection. Both collections to be placed in the British Museum.

Yours faithfully,

Calcutta. WILMOT CORFIELD.

[Our correspondent occupies so deservedly well known a position in Indian Philately, and the question discussed by him is so important, that at the risk of repetition we must explain that the excellent suggestions of "Quilp" and Mr. Wilmot Corfield are unfortunately absolutely impossible of being put into practice. The Tapling Collection was left on absolutely binding conditions to the British nation. It cannot be made available for purposes of reference, the collection cannot be broken in any way, and we are informed that it is very probable that additions thereto would not be accepted. Even if they were, they would not be available for purposes of reference. The Royal Society's collection is not intended to compete with this national philatelic treasure-house, but will be essentially a collection available for reference and expertizing, i.e. one that will contain a vast amount of information and variety as regards all issues that are either counterfeited or reprinted. It need not necessarily include the great rarities, although naturally all gifts will be accepted, and we are convinced that now the idea has taken firm root the ultimate result, although slow, will be for the great benefit and advantage of the Royal Society in particular and Philately in general.—ED.]

The Market.

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

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 19 May, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., "V.R."*	8	0	0
1858–79, 1d., red, Nos. 71–82, all imperforate*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 83–92, ditto*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 93–102, ditto*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 103–112, ditto*	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 113–123 (116 omitted), ditto*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 116, the Cardiff 1d., ditto*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 124–135, ditto*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 136–145, ditto*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 146–155, ditto*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto 156–166 (158 omitted) ditto*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 167–176, ditto*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 177–186, ditto*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 187–196, ditto*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 197–206, ditto*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, diito, 207–216, ditto*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 217–224, ditto*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 225, imperf.*	1	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ditto, ditto, another specimen of Plate No. 225, perf., perfectly centred, mint	1	2	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., deep blue, without white lines, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1854, wmk. Small Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, in the pale blue shade	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855, wmk. Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue*	7	0	0
Ditto, 1875–9, wmk. Anchor, 2½d., rosy mauve, Plate 4, imperf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 5, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1862, wmk. Emblems, 3d., carmine-rose; network in spandrels, imperf., mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., rose with white dots, imperf., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1868, ditto, ditto, Plate 5, imperf., mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1881, wmk. Spray, 3d., rose, Plate 21, imperf., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855, wmk. Small Garter, 4d., deep carmine on blue safety paper, imperf.,* with top margin	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another similar specimen	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen perforated*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Medium Garter, 4d., carmine on blue, safety paper, perf.,* with gum	2	0	0
Ditto, 1876, wmk. Garter, 4d., vermilion, Plate 16, imperf., mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1877, wmk. Garter, 4d., sage-green, Plate 17, imperf.*	8	5	0
Ditto, 1856, wmk. Emblems, 6d., lilac on blue safety paper, imperf., mint with top margin	3	7	6
Ditto, 1870, wmk. Spray, 6d., mauve, Plate 10, imperf., mint	5	12	6
Ditto, 1873, wmk. Spray, 6d., pale buff, Plate 13, imperf., mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1881–2, wmk. Spray, 6d., grey, Plate 18, imperf., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1876, wmk. Garter, 8d., purple-brown, perf.,* creased	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Garter, 8d., orange, Plate 2, imperf., mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 9d., straw, hair lines, imperf., mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., straw, Plate 5, imperf., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 5, perforated, mint	31	0	0
Ditto, 1867, wmk. Spray, 9d., straw, Plate 4, a partly reconstructed sheet of 209 specimens	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Spray, 10d., red-brown, Plate 2, imperf., mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1856, wmk. Emblems, 1s., green on blue safety paper, imperf., mint, with top margin	3	0	0
Ditto, 1865, wmk. Emblems, 1s., green, Plate 5, imperf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1881, wmk. Crown, 1s., lilac, Plate 13, imperf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1883, wmk. Spray, 1s., green, Plate 14, imperf., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Crown, 1s., lilac, ditto, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf., ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 1868, wmk. Spray, 2s., blue, Plate 3, imperf., mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf., used, with Expert Committee's certificate	55	0	0
Ditto, Plate proof of 2s., blue, Plate 8, only 2 or 3 are known	5	17	6
Ditto, 1880, wmk. Spray, 2s., brown, perf., mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1867-83, wmk. Maltese Cross, 5s., rose, Plate 4, imperf., mint	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green, ditto, ditto	4	17	6
Ditto, 1884, ditto, Anchor, 10s., ultra. on blued, ditto, ditto	4	7	6
Ditto, 1867–83, ditto, Maltese Cross, £1, brown-lilac, ditto, ditto	5	15	0
Ditto, 1884, ditto, Crowns, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-purple, ditto, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 1882, ditto, Anchors, £5, orange on blued, ditto, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, perf.,* slight tear	12	0	0
Ditto, 1884–5, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 5s., rose, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen," ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 Orbs, ditto, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 1887–92, ditto, £1, green, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 1½d., ditto	2	12	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS", 1883–86, 6d., dull green, and 9d., dull green, both mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d. in carmine on 3d., lilac, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. in carmine on 6d., lilac, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 1902, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d.	2	10	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 7 and 8 June, 1910.

Great Britain, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1875, 2½d., rosy mauve, Plate 2, "L.H.F.L."	1	14	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	2	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	2	14	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on white	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on *bleuté*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another on white	2	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., used	2	2	0
India, Gwalior Service, 1895–6, 4 a., "SERSIV," mint	3	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge, ditto	2	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, set of three, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1897, 20 rupees, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 rupees, ditto	5	0	0
St. Lucia, 1860, Star, 4d., blue,* part gum	2	0	0
Ditto, 1883–4, C A, 1s., black and orange, mint	2	4	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 6d., yellow-green, pair, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut, 4d., brown-lilac, ditto, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1863, perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve	2	18	0
British Guiana, 1881, 2 c. on 12 c., lilac, double surcharge, mint	2	2	0
Papua, 1901–5, thick paper, 2s. 6d., blocks of four, ditto, £10 and	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, thin paper, 2s. 6d., pair, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., single copy, ditto	2	2	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	0	0
Collection: 1417 (Britain and Colonies)	17	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 16 and 17 June, 1910.

Great Britain, 1847, 6d., reddish lilac*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1882, £5, on *bleuté*	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1873, 2½d., "L.H.F.L."	3	12	6
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown*	6	15	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales	2	0	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., close on right	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., rough perfs., block of four, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 1863, C C, perf. 13, 9d., brown	13	0	0
Hong Kong, C A, 10 c., blue-green, mint	2	0	0
Cape, Triangular, 1s., deep green, pairs, ditto £4 and	4	4	0
Ditto, 1863, 4d., blue, pair, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull blue, ditto, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, ditto, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, ditto, ditto	4	4	0
Mauritius, 1859, 1d., red	2	14	0
Transvaal, 1900, V.R.I., £5, green, mint	4	0	0
Uganda, June, 1896, set of ten from 5 cowries to 100 cowries	11	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, perf., 10 c., blue, block of four, mint	2	2	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., grapes, with roulettes	2	12	6
Canada, 12d., black,* but repaired	16	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 1s., purple-slate	2	4	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, repaired	3	3	0
Fiji, Gothic V.R., 2d., in black, on 12 c., carmine	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., dull blue, Plate 2, earliest state	2	0	0
Queensland, 1868–79, 6d., apple-green, Gibbons' No. 67, block of four, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1879–80, 2d., blue, "PENGE" £2 and	2	2	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue*	3	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. AUGUST, 1910. No. 224.

The Stamps of King George's Reign.

THE announcement, briefly introduced in the last issue of this journal, that the printing of the British stamps after the end of this year would be undertaken by a new firm, is one fraught with intense interest to those of His Gracious Majesty's subjects who are Philatelists. The majority of the present race of collectors has grown up under the De La Rue contracts, and it will be difficult to at once realize all that this important change portends. Up to the present no official information has been vouchsafed, except that tenders have been invited and received, and the contract awarded to Messrs. Harrison and Sons. The fact that tenders were invited leads to the inference that the postal authorities were dissatisfied not only with the present methods of production, but with the cost thereof. It is stated that there are about fifteen millions of stamps required for daily use in this country, and in the production of such a vast quantity it is palpable that there must be scope for the initiation of economic developments. In this twentieth century nothing can afford to stand still—it must be progress or decay; and the Postage Stamp contracts, which have been undisturbed for over fifty years, have become perhaps a little mildewy and rusty from want of the healthy friction engendered by competition.

It is, however, impossible not to feel sympathy with the great firm of De La Rue and Co. under the circumstances, and Philatelists cannot fail to evince their grateful appreciation of the splendid surface-printing and truly remarkable evenness of production that have been for so many years the marked features of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s manufactures. With the commencement of the new contract next year, nearly seventy-one years will have elapsed since the introduction of adhesive postage stamps in this country, and during the whole of that long period only two firms have been the producers thereof—both of whose names are indelibly inscribed in the annals of Philately—Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. As is well known, the former firm printed all the low values up to 2d., from

1840 to 1880, when changes very much to the worse came into effect. Messrs. De La Rue commenced their impressions (with the fourpence) in 1855, printing subsequently all values above 2d., and, on the termination of the Perkins Bacon contract in 1880, all the values up to that amount. Thus for fifty-five years all the British stamps except ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d., and, during the past thirty years, the whole of the adhesive stamps of this country, have emanated from Messrs. De La Rue and Co. This is a marvellous record, and affords of itself a striking testimony to the confidence justly reposed in the ability of that firm. Some of the work done by Messrs. De La Rue is magnificent, and as superb specimens of surface-printing it is difficult to equal the first issue—3d., 4d., and 6d. values. None of their subsequently issued stamps were, in our judgment, equal to these in style; the issues of 1880 to 1884 were beneath contempt, and those of 1887 and 1901, although exceedingly well printed, are of a meretricious and inartistic character that can best be described under the conventional expression "finicky."

Information as regards the design, character, and methods of production of the forthcoming issue will be eagerly awaited in the stamp world. As the new tender has been accepted, it appears certain that the method of production has been fixed, and Philatelists will all eagerly hope that steel-engraving has been found, under modern developments, the most dignified and safest method of production for the postage stamps of this Empire. Great countries like Canada and the United States show us the way herein, and even if the expense of steel-engraved stamps be somewhat in excess of others, if those great countries consider the outlay justifiable, surely Great Britain can follow suit. Recent discoveries in the stamp world have conclusively shown that in the cheap surface-printed Key Plate produced stamp there are infinite possibilities of fraud and robbery. We, however, have every confidence that, in a matter in which His Gracious Majesty is so well experienced, the future issues of British stamps will be found a great improvement upon their predecessors.

The greatest advantage—from a philatelic aspect—of steel-engraved stamps is that they admit of a boldness of design that can be rendered impressive by its simplicity. Nothing detracts from the artistic appearance of a stamp more than a superfluity of inscription or spaces that are not covered by the engraver's handiwork. This is strikingly exemplified in the case of the Twopenny stamp of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., which steadily and surely deteriorated with every alteration made to the original die of 1840 "without white lines." The less lettering that is portrayed on the small surface of a postage stamp, the more handsome will be its appearance. We hope, therefore, that even if the inscription "Postage and Revenue" should be (though we fail to see the necessity) deemed indispensable, that it will be represented by minute characters, and that the only other lettering will be the numeral of value—with the letters respectively following, "d", "s", or "£". The guiding idea in the production of an artistic postage stamp should be boldness and simplicity, and we can but express the hope that before finally accepting the new designs, His Majesty's Government may consult those who possess an intimate knowledge and lifelong experience with regard to this important subject.

Abstracts from the Specifications of Patents, connected with Postage and Revenue Stamps, granted by the United States Patent Office from 1863 to 1898.

By the EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

(*Continued from p.* 162.)

EARLE, JOHN, and STEEL, ALFRED B., of Philadelphia, Penn. 13.7.69. No. 92,593. *Improvements in Printing in two or more Colours.*

A steel or copper plate is engraved as to that part of it which is to be colour "y." Then that part of the plate which is to be printed in colour "z" is cut out of the plate.

This is called the Female Plate.

Pieces of steel or copper are made to precisely fill the holes in the Female Plate. These are fixed immovably on a back plate in their right positions, and then engraved for the printing of colour "z."

This is called the Male Plate.

For use the Male Plate is inked up, and then the Female Plate; this is then laid over the face of the other so that the design then appears on one surface, but in the two inks; the whole is then wiped down, and is passed through the roller press. Perfect and invariable registration is thus attained.

This is similar to Congreve's patent used in England in 1840 for many essays.

COOMBS, CHARLES L., of Washington, District of Columbia. 24.8.69. No. 94,079. *Improved Composition for Gumming.*

Take a solution of gelatine in hot water, and add to it drop by drop or slowly a solution of *tannin* until *nearly all* the gelatine is precipitated.

Then heat the mass to about 212° F., and stir until the precipitate is dissolved.

It may also be prepared by adding to a warm solution of gelatine a solution of tannin in excess, until *all* the gelatine is precipitated.

This precipitate is washed, and sufficient (free) gelatine is added to dissolve the whole by heat.

To be applied while warm, with a brush or other means.

When moistened and attached to any material it cannot be removed without destroying the stamp, by the action of any solvent—water, alcohol, etc.

It is occasionally advantageous to add *albumen*. The composition is cooled to 120°–130° F., and the albumen added in solution.

THORPE, WILLIAM, of St. Louis, Missouri. 5.10.69. No. 95,624. *Double Printing with Sensitive Inks.*

Use inks of different colours, and so that a solution of any *acid* will destroy the one, and a solution of any *alkali* will destroy the other. To prevent the removal of cancellation marks after use.

The *green* ink is made of about fifteen parts of *verdigris*, two parts of

ultramarine, half part of chrome-yellow, with boiled linseed oil and flake-white in sufficient quantity for consistency and body.

The *red* ink is made of about fifteen parts of litmus-red, one part of carmine-lake, with boiled oil and flake-white as required. The last is as sensitive as possible to acids, the first to alkalis.

The groundwork of the stamp should be printed in one ink, the lettering, figures, vignette, etc., in the other.

Any attempt at cleaning off obliteration marks by acid or alkali destroys that part of the printing which is sensitive to it before it has had time to act on the rest of the obliteration.

ANTISELL, THOMAS, of Washington, District of Columbia. 5.10.69. No. 95,626. *On Sensitive Printing Inks.*

Ink readily decomposed by *alkali* or *acid* made of two salts, fifteen parts of verdigris, one part chrome-yellow, well blended, and flake-white to give body—the whole rubbed up with boiled oil.

When an alkali is used such as carb. sod. the copper salt is decomposed, and the colour changes. If an *acid* is used to neutralize the alkaline action, the chrome-yellow is acted upon and the colour of the stamp irretrievably damaged.

Ultramarine may be used instead of the chrome-yellow. Salts of nickel or cobalt may be used as the copper salt, but they are not so good as the verdigris.

Another very sensitive ink is sixteen parts carbonate or acetate of copper, one part extract of logwood, one part ultramarine, and flake-white sufficient for a body.

This class of inks is best for the *body* of a stamp.

Vegetable inks are best for the *lettering* or *vignettes*.

Use litmus or logwood treated with a small quantity of acid so as to change their colour to a bright red, say fifteen parts. Add one part carmine and flake-white sufficient for body. Mix with boiled oil or other suitable for plate printing.

This is highly sensitive to alkalis.

LENHER, SAMUEL, and SPENCER, HALLAM H., of Philadelphia, Penn. 7.12.69. No. 97,528. *Chemically Sensitive Paper.*

To prevent the restoration of cancelled stamps.

The paper previous to printing upon is coated with a size impregnated with an earthy substance, insoluble in water.

Use 1 lb. carbonate of lime, or magnesia, or baryta or other earth, easily decomposed by acids. Add 1½ oz. of glue, 2 oz. of gum-arabic, dextrine, or other gum, readily soluble, and 1 quart of water.

Dissolve the glue and the gum in the water, heated till both dissolve; then stir in the "earthy" body till thoroughly mixed smooth and of uniform consistency. Apply this to the paper and dry. This paper when slightly dampened is ready for printing. If a stamp be cancelled by printing ink, writing fluid, or other ink, any attempt to clean this off by means of an acid will decompose the earthy body and give off carbonic acid gas, destroy the size, and efface the stamp. If cleaning be tried by water or alkalis, the glutinous medium will be dissolved, and the least friction will disintegrate and deface the print.

CLARK, SPENSER M., of Washington, District of Columbia (Assignor to Adolphus S. Solomons, of same place). 21.12.69; ante-dated to 21.6.69, No. 98,031. *Double paper, one being perforated. Self-cancelling Stamp.*

A paper composed of two layers, one being perforated (in a pattern, etc.), the two being united and the printing done on the perforated side, the gumming on the imperforate side. Any attempt to clean the stamp or soak it off a letter or document, the two layers become separated. But one is no use without the other, as the printing on the upper layer impresses part of the design *through* the perforated holes on to the lower layer of paper—so the design is only complete when the one is over the other.

JONES, GEORGE T., of Cincinnati, Ohio (states himself to be a bank-note engraver). 22.3.70. No. 101,020. *Use of Two Coloured Sensitive Inks.*

Uses.—Separate plate or die for each varying coloured ink. The designs thus printed on the stamps should be disposed and combined so that any cancellation mark will of necessity cross parts of both or all such devices.

The inks are sensitive to acids or alkalis.

For *red* ink, take sixteen parts carmine, eight parts magnesia, two parts copperas, one part ammonia, delicately sensitive to *acids*.

For *purple* ink, sixteen parts aniline blue, sixteen parts deep lake, eight parts magnesia, one part pearl ash.

This is readily soluble in alkalis.

Part or all of the printing may be done on paper before sizing; also I print part of the devices on partially sized paper. Then apply a size readily soluble in alkali, and then print on this surface with an ink sensitive to acids or *vice versâ*. Thus any attempt to clean a stamp by acid or alkali will inevitably cause the destruction of the stamp.

This also defeats the usual way of softening common ink and getting a transfer for a counterfeit plate.

SIMONDS, JOHN P., of New York. 22.3.70. No. 101,170. *Orchil, Combined with Printer's Ink.*

For the prevention of erasure or removal without detection of the signatures, amounts, or written parts, or cancellations, etc., of cheques, documents, or Revenue or Postage Stamps.

The system adopted is the employment for printing a tint in oil colours on the face of such articles, of an ink the colour of which will be removed or changed by acids or other chemicals that may be employed for the removal of the written or other superscription.

Formula for the basis of inks for printing tints in oils. The proportions are all by weight.

Six parts zinc or Paris white, one part magnesia, one part beeswax, three parts printer's varnish, one part spirits turpentine, two parts orchil.

Ground together, and the ink made up in the same way as any other oil printing ink.

This seems mostly applicable to cases in which *writing* inks are used.

FLETCHER. 5.4.70. No. 101,604. *Adhesive Stamps.* [Out of print.]

ABRAHAM, LEWIS, of New York. 26.4.70. No. 102,200. *Multiple perf. Paper Combining Design.* [This is a new conception apparently.]

A stamp that cannot be used but once, as any attempt to take it off will cause fracture, or totally destroy it.

Made of two or more layers (of paper) somewhat transparent. Each is perforated with a design, so arranged that when they are superposed the various perforations, combined, make up a given design—being transparent, any inscription on inner layers is visible. (See illustrations.)

E.g., if the words Fifty Cents is wished for on the completed stamp the lettering would be distributed between the upper and lower layer (of a two-paper stamp), thus :—



Lower layer. *Upper layer.* *Combined.*

Patterns perforated on the other parts would show, by portions of them being of only one thickness of paper.

Any attempt to wet the stamp for removal or cleaning would certainly disintegrate the layers of paper and destroy the design.

[It is therefore a *mechanical* safeguard, as opposed to a chemical one.]

CASILEAR, GEORGE W., of Washington, D.C. 21.6.70. No. 104,554. *Improvement in Printing Ink.*

Ordinary printing ink dries in a permanent or *insoluble* form, so that cancel marks or writing over it may be cleaned by acids or alkalis without affecting the printed parts.

Many attempts have been made to cause the printing ink to dry in a *soluble* or permeable state to acids, etc., but they have always been found defective in their working qualities.

After continued experiment I have found that by combining *Glycerine* with the "patent Driers" of commerce with boiled molasses, I obtain a vehicle in which the ingredients mutually correct the defects of each other—the *boiled molasses* giving great strength and tenacity to the composition, and the *Drier* overcoming the disposition of the *Glycerine* to remain gummy and sticky after printing, and the *Glycerine* preventing the "*Drier*" from rendering the impression so fixed and permanent as to be insoluble and impervious to the action of fluids, acids, and chemicals such as are used for removing the inks used for cancellation, etc., thus insuring the destruction of the design as well as the cancel when such fraudulent attempts are made.

WALKER, FELIX, of New Orleans, Louisiana. 4.6.72. No. 127,663. *Self-cancelling Labels.*

Transparent paper is saturated with *coal* or other oil, and on one side is printed such device as may be required. On the reverse a coat of paste or mucilage is applied; when this is dry a further printing is made over the gum or paste. The two printings should not be opposite each other [but

each should be the complement of the other]. The outer printing is to guard against counterfeit.

If the part or spot where the stamp is to be is moistened the label will readily adhere, and when once dry cannot be removed without defacing the printed design on the pasted side, thus rendering it unfit for further use.

It is not necessary to print a device on the upper side.

Is aware of patent of M. Loewenberg, but in his case the varnish prevents the moisture from getting through the stamp, and the whole printed matter comes off with it.

CASILEAR, GEORGE W., and MCINTIRE, WILLIAM C., of Washington, D.C. 21.9.75. Filed 21.8.75. No. 167,987. *Woven Fabric in the Paper.*

An open woven fabric or warp is bedded in the paper during manufacture. [The subject of another patent pending. The fabric is apparently very open, about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. mesh, and is spread over the sheet.]

(Of no importance to my subject; probably better left out, but first see the other patent referred to as *pending*.—C.)

STEEL, CHARLES F., of New York, N.Y. 26.10.75. Filed 15.3.75. No. 169,125. *Improvements in Postage Stamps.* "*The water-leaf pp.*"

Is in the employ of the *Continental Bank Note Company* as superintendent of the manufacture of postage stamps [formerly with the *National Company*].

Refers to his patent for a "*double paper* stamp," 16.2.69, No. 86,952.

The following is an improvement, and cheaper to produce.

Uses.—A soft unsized paper analogous to blotting-paper, and absorbent, known in the trade as water-leaf paper. The face is printed from engraved plates, or, if preferred, from surface printing plates. The ink is allowed to dry. The back is then treated with a solution of *starch* made of wheat flour, rye flour, or other materials, laying a thin coating to fill the interstices between the fibres of the paper, so as to give the back surface a firmer character than the front.

After flattening in a press, British gum, or other soluble adhesive, is applied on the back of the starch layer. After being dried and pressed again the sheets are ready for use.

[The process is illustrated by means of enlarged sections of the paper as treated.]

The soft paper allows the ink of printing or cancelling to sink into its substance; the same quality would allow the gum to penetrate and give an oily appearance to the stamp if it were not prevented from doing so by the layer of *starch*.

Any attempt to remove the cancelling ink involves wetting and friction, and the soft body of the stamp will be destroyed without fail.

SCHNOBLE, JOSEPH, of New York, N.Y. 4.1.76. Filed 1.12.75. No. 171,871. *For Perforation of the Paper for . . . Stamps.*

Uses.—Tissue woven paper. Soak in solution of beeswax in turpentine; this renders it transparent.

Then size one side of the paper with compound of glue, sugar, glycerine,

muriatic acid, and water one part by weight of each to ten of water. Composition I.

Then apply to the same side of the paper composition No. II, one part each of albumen and glycerine to two of water.

When dry print the design on the coated side, and over the print apply a suitable gum.

When once stuck down it is impossible to remove it, as if dampened to soften the gum the whole design comes away from the paper.

If used for a stamp to be cancelled omit the beeswax and apply Compositions I and II, and print on this surface. Apply the gum to the *other* side.

When cancelling ink is attempted to be removed the design comes off.

He only claims the Compositions I and II for coating the paper.

WINNER, JOSEPH E., of Philadelphia, Penn. (Assignor of one-half to Henry K. Fox, of same place). 21.3.76. Filed 29.12.75. No. 175,228. *Double Paper in Part.*

The principle claimed is a stamp printed on a double paper which he calls protected or guarded.

The blank sheet has another sheet of thin paper pasted down upon it so that they become one. This guard sheet does not cover the whole surface, but may be a cross or other figure. When printing is made the design is partly on the single and partly on the double part of the paper.

Any attempt to clean a cancel mark would soften and scratch the "guard" doubled part.

Proposes that this "guard" paper should be of different colours, thus to signify different values, and permitting all printing to be in black or one coloured ink.

Does not claim a double paper simply, but a partly double partly single paper.

Also the colouring as distinctive of value. (Illustrated.)

FLETCHER, ADDISON C., of New York, N.Y. 28.3.76. Filed 9.3.76. No. 175,242. *Improvement in Postage . . . Stamps.*

The stamp is printed in the ordinary way, gummed and perforated ready for use.

Then by means of suitable dies the body of the paper of each stamp is cut entirely in detached lines radiating from a common centre, leaving connecting portions to keep the divided parts together, but separating the centre and outer portions to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to remove the stamp in an entire condition when once stuck down.

This patent was used by the U.S. Government for a short time on stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co.

Owing to the pattern of the cutting die it is known as *Fletcher's Cogwheel.*

DUMMER, SAMUEL R., of Jersey City, N.Y. 23.5.76. Filed 20.4.76. No. 177,821. *Mechanical Cancellation.*

Principle involved.—Tearing off part of the stamp, thus destroying it for future use.

Method proposed.—In the face of a finished stamp two slits are cut, and

through the slit is threaded a slip of paper, which is gummed to the back of the stamp between the slits, and the other end projects and lies loose on the face.

Pulling at this slip tears away that portion of the stamp to which the end of the slip is gummed, destroying it, and leaving a hole in it. Doing this would tear the envelope also, but this is overcome by putting a patch or "re-enforcing piece" on the back of the stamp larger than the part to be torn away. This is gummed round the *edges* to the back of the stamp, and on it a device may be printed.

Therefore when the slip is torn away the surface of the stamp is destroyed, and below the part removed is disclosed the device, till then hidden.

(Impracticable.)

VANDER WEYDE, PETER H., of Brooklyn, N.Y. 25.7.76. Filed 29.7.75. No. 180,394. *Cancellation by Heat.*

Rehearses failure of means of cancellation by chemical means a few hours after application of the moisture to stick the stamp down. All have proved impracticable and unreliable.

Uses pigments which will resist dryness and moisture, cold and light, but not heat, as they volatilize at a temperature of from 212° F. to 300° or 350° Fahrenheit, not sufficiently high a temperature as to injure or even change any ink, writing fluid, or vegetable colouring matter.

Compositions which can be used are *bi-iodide of potassium* for *scarlet*, *realgar* for *dark red*, *orpiment* for *yellow*, *red iodide of mercury*, and some coloured *cyanides* and *fulminates*.

All permanent colours may also be used.

So as not to destroy the denomination of the stamp part of it is printed in ordinary ink, the rest of the design in one or other of the substances above mentioned.

The letters are put in bulk into a box, which is heated by a coil of steam pipe to 300°, or other suitable temperature. A few minutes to this heat is sufficient to volatilize all the sensitive parts of the device on the stamps, and they are effectually cancelled.

EHRHARDT, LOUIS H. G., of Philadelphia, Penn. 1.8.76. Filed 15.4.76. No. 180,564. *Against Removal of Cancellation Marks.*

Uses a paper prepared with a special size, on which is the printing. Take ordinary unsized paper, and subject it to a bath of size, soluble in water, composed of *gum tragacanth* four pints, dissolved *starch* one pint, to which is added one ounce of *acetate of alumina*, also in solution, or any other ingredients which will produce a soluble size that will thoroughly permeate the fibre of the paper, and leave one or both surfaces completely covered by the size.

On one side print the design with any ink in ordinary way, the other side being gummed as usual. Subject to calendering and finishing processes, and it is ready for use.

The contact with any fluid used to efface a cancel mark will ensure the destruction of the design, as it softens the size, which is the only agent by which the ink design is held in union with the paper.

Occasional Notes.

MAGAZINE POSTAL RATES.

THE postal charges for transmission of magazines published at intervals longer than a week are very onerous, and their reduction is to be seriously advocated on every ground. The agitation to this end has now assumed definite proportions, largely due to the initiative of Mr. E. Owen Greening, the editor of the *Agricultural Economist*, and concerted action is being taken by the great bulk of the nine hundred known magazines who suffer under these arbitrary and excessive postal rates.

An article upon this subject in the forenamed journal includes the following remarks, with the tenor of which we are in absolute accordance, the postal rates of the *London Philatelist* being such as to fetter the publication in every way:—

"What is thus clearly to be seen in regard to the *Agricultural Economist and Horticultural Review* is equally true and real in regard to all the thousand other penalized magazines. The great majority of them are technical publications devoted to the advancement of various branches of art, science, religion, philanthropy, commerce, industry, agriculture, and horticulture. All are necessarily under the iron law of having to limit expenditure to revenue. Many have now to pay to the Post Office for the mere transmission of their copies more than half the subscriptions they receive. What they can afford to spend on their actual educational work is limited to the small moiety. In consequence the great industries which these magazines serve with information are being crippled and injured by these excessive postal charges."

REPRINTS OF THE THURN AND TAXIS ISSUES.

THE stamps issued in 1852 by the Post Office of Thurn and Taxis, consisting, as is well known, of values in the two currencies required for North and South Germany, remained in use until 1867, when, as a result of the Austro-German War, the postal administration in these States was merged into that of the North German Confederation. During this period there were five issues, of which the first two contain many stamps that are of considerable rarity at the present time, in fine unused condition. After the supersession of this postal administration the stock remaining on hand was sold and dispersed in the philatelic world. This accounts for the abundance of most of the rouletted stamps, and in former days erroneously induced the belief that they were reprints.

As a matter of fact, no reprint of these interesting old issues has until lately been made or contemplated, and we fail to see any real reason for the action taken by Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis as detailed in the German philatelic papers. This feeling of dissatisfaction was evidently to the fore in philatelic circles in the Fatherland, as the rumours of a forthcoming issue of reprints of the old stamp issues of Thurn and Taxis induced the International Postage Stamp Dealers' Union to address a com-

munication on the subject to His Highness Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis.

This communication elicited a reply from Geheim Rat, Freiherr von Aretin (in December last), of which the following is a summary—for the translation of which we are indebted to Mr. L. Harold Kjellstedt :—

"In the archives of the House of Thurn and Taxis no full sheets of the postage stamps issued under its authority have been preserved, and the lack of such was particularly felt at an exhibition which the princely house arranged in Milan in 1906. In order to avoid a repetition of this embarrassment in the future, the present prince ordered official reprints to be made from the well preserved original plates, and at a district exhibition, to be held at Oberpfalz early this year, full sheets of these reprints of the fifty-four Thurn and Taxis varieties, together with the remainders of the later issues, will be placed on exhibition in the court house. In response to an urgent demand from philatelic sources, a very limited number of entire sheets of the reprints will be made available to the collecting fraternity after the close of the exhibition. It is pointed out that this reprinting is only in line with similar procedures by past and present postal administrations, and it is not intended as a business or to encroach in any way on the dealing in stamps. In order to prevent the reprints from being put to fraudulent use, it is intended to make them so that they may be easily recognized by any one, and the plates will be kept afterwards in the Thurn and Taxis archives, inaccessible to any one desiring further 'issues.' The communication closes as follows :—

"'The great interest with which the planning of our intentionally very limited issue of official reprints has been received both here and in foreign countries seems to indicate that the objections raised by you are not shared in by the great majority of dealers and collectors. All further information in regard to the reprints will appear at the proper time in the daily Press.'"

We cannot but regret that these long defunct stamps should have been reprinted, nor do we consider that the arguments adduced by Freiherr von Aretin afford any convincing reasons for the creation of reprints. We hope to be able to add further information hereon at a future date.

THE THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM.

WE have received the following communication from Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., the Hon. Sec. of the Birmingham Philatelic Society (308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham), which we commend to our readers for their suggestions as invited.

Lady Warwick has kindly intimated that she will be pleased to entertain all the delegates at Warwick Castle.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips has been added to the Birmingham Committee.

The Committee suggests for the consideration of all Societies concerned that—

The Congress be held June 7th to 9th, 1911.

Number of delegates sent by the various Societies should be the same as

at the second Congress, viz.: under 100 members, two delegates; 100 to 200 members, three delegates; over 200 members, four delegates.

A non-competitive and popular exhibition of stamps should be held in some hall where light refreshments can be obtained.

Some process of stamp printing to be shown if possible.

Two garden parties and a banquet to be provided for.

All papers to be submitted to the Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress.

The following subjects are to be continued from the previous Congress, and the Reports of the Committees appointed to consider Nos. 1 and 2 are to be received :—

1. Philatelic Terms.
2. Forged Stamps.
3. Colour Question.

Will Societies discuss the above, and let the Hon. Sec. have their comments and further suggestions as soon as possible?

The scale on which some of the above items will be carried out, of course, depends largely on the financial assistance forthcoming. Many generous donations have been promised, and Mr. Fred J. Melville has sent the first cheque for 10s. 6d.

AMERICA AND LIBERIA.

THERE have been lately, according to Continental journals, several large parcels of Liberian stamps on offer, and this somewhat anomalous position, as other matters connected with the postal history of the "Black Republic," may be due to the unfortunate position of that country, as according to the daily papers it is announced that the United States Government is to take over the control of the finances and military organization, as well as the agricultural and boundary questions affecting the Republic of Liberia—tantamount to an admission that an interesting experiment has ended in failure. Some sixty years ago the freed slaves of America were given an opportunity of showing that they were capable of governing themselves. They have not been successful, and at the present moment Liberia is morally and financially bankrupt. After having been given a fair chance, the negro race has shown that it is lacking in administrative capacity, and probably the best solution of the difficulty is that the United States, which is interested more than any other Power in the negro races, should assume control of the affairs of the Black Republic on the West Coast of Africa.

The Liberian Minister in London has stated that "the financial situation in Liberia is very unsatisfactory, owing to the Government having no funds at its disposal. The interest on both English loans has been paid up to date, but money is needed for paying the troops, the Government officials, and the floating debt with the merchants. For the moment the actual amount of the new loan is not fixed, but it will probably be $1,500,000, of which sum the total amount to be expended in paying off existing loans is still a matter for negotiation. This will, however, leave a substantial balance available for general development."

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AT the meeting of the Council on July 25, by an unanimous vote it was decided to adopt the President's proposals for an Exhibition in 1912. The motion on the agenda paper was as follows :—

As four years will have elapsed since the third (Caxton Hall) Exhibition of 1908, it is proposed—

1. That the Society shall organize an Exhibition on a public scale for 1912 (spring) to commemorate the Jubilee of the birth of Philately.

2. That the Fourth British Congress of Philatelists shall be invited to meet under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society in London during the period the proposed Exhibition shall be open.

(Previous Exhibitions on a similar public scale were held by the Society in 1901, 1905, and 1908.)

THE BERNE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK AND SON (Ludgate Circus) write us with reference to their letter of the 2nd inst. with regard to the Berne Exhibition, that they will be pleased to quote a special rate to Berne and back as follows :—

Route 1. Leaving London at 9 p.m. on Friday evening, September 2nd.

From London, *viâ* Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale, to Berne and back, same route to London, including *café complet en route* and lunch at Bale, also four days' full board accommodation at Berne—

	£	s.	d.
Second class throughout	6	14	0
Second class travel and superior hotels .	7	6	0
First class travel and superior hotels . .	9	7	6

Route 2. By the 2.20 p.m. service, Saturday, September 3rd, viâ Boulogne.

From London, *viâ* Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale, to Berne and back, same route to London, including *café complet* at Bale, and four days' full board hotel accommodation at Berne—

	£	s.	d.
Second class throughout	6	14	0
Second class and superior hotels . .	7	6	0
First class and superior hotels . . .	9	7	6

Route 3. Leaving Victoria, L.B.S.C., Tuesday, September 6th, 10 a.m., viâ Newhaven and Dieppe.

From London, *viâ* Dieppe, Paris, Pontarlier, Neuchatel, to Berne and back, same route to London, including dinner at Paris (Lyon Station), four days' full board hotel accommodation at Berne—

	£	s.	d.
Second class throughout	6	0	0
Second class and superior hotels . .	6	11	0
First class and superior hotels . . .	8	5	0

The tickets quoted for above will be available for twenty-five days, and can only be issued for the services mentioned. Break of journey will be allowed on the homeward journey at all the principal stations.

Reviews.

A FRENCH PHILATELIC DIRECTORY.*



THIS is a kind of philatelic French "Whitaker," containing a variety of statistics and information designed to serve the requirements of the Philatelist. Among the most useful tables will be found philatelic statistics of 1909, lists of Philatelic Journals and Societies, and of recently published books on stamps. The major portion of the book—consisting of over 200 pages—is occupied by a general list of the "Dealers and Collectors of the Entire World." This somewhat ambitious list, if possible of completion, would be of inestimable value, but for very obvious reasons the addresses of many collectors are not forthcoming. There is, however, much useful information in M. Brunel's list, although, judging from the British list, there is room for much editing. The mistakes in the catalogue of London names are very numerous and the addresses obsolete, while, as in the instance of Brighton—a town of 175,000 inhabitants—the only name given, as of a collector-dealer of stamps, is that of a gentleman who retired therefrom over ten years since! There are, to our certain knowledge, at the least more than a hundred well-known philatelic names in Brighton (even if they are all obscure collectors!), and if this is a fair specimen of the accuracy of M. Mendel's "Entire World" Directory, there remains much to be done before it can aspire to the confidence imposed by a Whitaker or a Baedeker! The idea is excellent, but to achieve even a moderate success the catalogues of every country would require to be written up by residents therein respectively. This would involve doing a lot of work and giving a mass of valuable information, which doubtless the Editor has found it impracticable to secure.

PAPUA.†

Considering that Papua's first issue was in 1901, the country seems to have been fairly prolific, as there are apparently now over one hundred varieties to be collected, without reckoning the minute flaws of printing which delight the heart of the specialist in new issues. As it is, according to Mr. Jobson, the second largest island in the world, it may be that its postal administrators consider that its issues should be on a commensurate scale.

The population, according to our author, consists of about 350,000, mostly "aboriginal Papuans," and "the mail bags are sent along by any canoe of natives that happens to be going near its destination."

The stamps themselves are, however, well produced, of an attractive design, and present a good many interesting points of philatelic divergence; hence it is not difficult to account for their popularity. Collectors thereof

* *Annuaire du Timbre Poste*, published under the direction of Georges Brunel. Charles Mendel, 118 Rue d'Assas, Paris.

† *Papua: its Posts and Postage Stamps.* H. G. Jobson, Redlands, Sidmouth, Devon.

will therefore welcome Mr. Jobson's little work, which successfully collates the various points of information hereon down to a recent date.

PRE-VICTORIAN POSTAGE STAMPS AND FRANKS.*

Although the author defies criticism, and his remarks on critics do "appear a trifle fierce" to "the gentle and courteous reader," we cannot, at the very outset, concede to Mr. Foster the authenticity of his title. We fully admit the interesting and historic nature of the Docwra Penny Post, which, in its leading features, anticipated by over a century and a half Sir Rowland Hill's Penny Post, but Docwra never issued postage stamps that franked communications; but, as quoted in the quaint circular printed of Docwra himself, reproduced in this volume, "provided the stamps aforesaid to mark the hour of the day on all letters when sent from their office to be delivered."

The author writes, however, with an appreciation of his subject that cannot but command sympathy, and he has assuredly succeeded in producing a handsome and interesting work on the postal obliterations and franks prior to Queen Victoria's reign.

The very successful reproduction of the various franks adds greatly to the value of the book, which is handsomely printed on hand-made deckle-edged quarto sheets, and which presents an artistic ensemble that cannot fail to make it a welcome addition to any philatelic library. Mr. Foster has, in effect, made a valuable and attractive addition to the history of the British postal system.

BULGARIA.†

The Bulgarian issues are in the main, though marred by some commemorative rubbish, fairly straightforward and of pleasing design. The principal drawback from a philatelic aspect has been the uniform evenness of production which admits of but little variation of paper, perforation, or shade. There are two important stamps, both of which are duly considered by Mr. Poole in his able work, which can be confidently recommended to all philatelic students of these stamps for its lucid marshalling of all the known facts and information as to the Bulgarian issues.

The surcharged series of 1884–5 contains one rarity, the "5" in black on 30 stotinki, of which but very few could have been issued, possibly by error, instead of the normal vermilion or carmine colour of the ordinary surcharge of the "5" on 30 stot. Mr. Poole wisely cautions collectors as to purchasing this stamp only from undeniable sources, and we can cordially emphasize this advice, as we have rarely found any copy that will stand an exhaustive expert examination.

The other rarity is the error of colour—5 stot., rose on pale rose—which has always been a difficult and an undervalued stamp, now, however, beginning to approach its true catalogue value. The exact origin of this error,

* *Pre-Victorian Postage Stamps and Franks.* By G. A. Foster. Charles Nissen and Co., 7 Southampton Row, London, W.C. (Address since changed to 52 Chancery Lane, W.C.)

† *Bulgaria.* By Bertram W. H. Poole. D. Field, 4 and 5 The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W.

as stated by Mr. Poole, has never yet been definitely ascertained. Mr. Westoby believed it to arise from the insertion of an electro of the 5 stot. in the printing forme (of 100) of the 10 stot. Quite a number of copies are known, used and unused, but hitherto no pair has been seen to our knowledge, and until this is discovered it will be difficult to arrive at a true diagnosis of the exact status of this scarce stamp. Mr. Poole's work, extending to about sixty-six pages, bears, like all his philatelic labours, the imprint of the careful student, and should form a useful text-book for the collector of Bulgarian stamps.

A STUDY OF THE STAMPS OF URUGUAY.*

The old proverb, "Every dog has his day," has once more its philatelic exemplification in the publication of Mr. Griebert's study of the stamps of Uruguay—not that we have the slightest intention of including the author in any canine parallel, but the studied neglect with which the South American stamp-issuing countries have been treated for so many years appears now to stand a fair chance of being, at any rate in part, remedied. The excellent work still being done and foreshadowed in, for example, the line-engraved stamps of our own country, shows how impossible it is to say that the last word has been written on any subject. At the same time, it is undeniable that in the future, many authors will perforce be driven into the more or less untrodden paths of South American Philately, which perhaps may be better expressed by stating that less has been written and more is to be discovered about South American stamps than in any other similar field.

This new volume constitutes the latest, but we hope not the last, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' philatelic handbooks, and is issued in a similar style to Mr. C. J. Phillips' excellent work on the postage stamps of Fiji.

It contains ninety pages of letterpress and seven sheets of very good photographic illustrations. The author, in his preface, claims that nothing has been previously written on the subject of the various types of the lithographed series from 1856 to 1872, which to our mind is a *little* overstating his case. Take, for instance, his first article on the Diligencias; he was fortunate enough to find a block of four of the 80 c. (borrowed from the writer, and which perhaps it might not have been altogether out of place to acknowledge), and a block of fifteen from Mr. Vicente Ferrer, of Buenos Ayres, which assisted him largely in getting together the different types. Beyond this plating, excellent as no doubt it is, the author really gives us little that is either new, or has not been already published. Mr. Griebert states that postmarked copies of these stamps, although rare, do exist. The examples he gives are by no means convincing, and for our part we side with Dr. Wonner, who, with more experience, writing on the spot, and nearer the date of issue, states emphatically that pen and ink cancellations were alone made use of. Whatever opinion may be held or expressed about the letterpress, we have nothing but unstinted admiration for the two plates, and should like to bear our especial tribute to the assiduity shown by Mr. Griebert

* "The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks." *A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay*, by Hugo Griebert, with illustrations of the stamps described, and also seven sheets of photographic illustrations. London, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 1910; price 15s.

in getting together the thirty-five types of the 80 c. and thirty-one of the 1 real, and to the publishers for the very excellent reproductions they have given us.

The account of the second to the ninth issues contains much valuable information, and to our mind forms the most interesting and useful part of the work. It would have been well if the author had given us illustrations of the genuine postmarks of the second issue (block letters) which are all rare, used. Many of these stamps with forged postmarks undoubtedly exist, and we have come across copies bearing postmarks apparently of the genuine type, but applied after the stamps became obsolete.

We should also have liked a little more information about the fabled 180 red error. Apparently, as Mr. Phillips did not locate one in his wanderings, we must conclude the only known copy is in Mons. Ferrari's collection. It would have been a source of gratification if the photo of this stamp could have been given, which would, as the engraving differs in each value, go a long way towards proving if, for instance, Monsieur Ferrari's copy is a colour changeling from the 180 green.

In the third issue (thin figures) the author tells us that each sheet contained 204 stamps made up by six transfers of a group of 20 stamps (two vertical rows of ten) with the addition of seven horizontal rows of 12, thus giving 20 varieties to each value. Mr. Griebert adds to this the very interesting fact that for the issue of six stamps four stones only were prepared, the 60 and 90 being printed from one stone and the 120 and 180 from another.

The fourth issue (thick figures) was made up differently, each sheet consisting of four panes, each pane containing eight horizontal rows of six, the entire sheet thus having 192 stamps, and each pane being reproduced from blocks of 12 stamps (two horizontal rows of six). Several lithographic flaws are described, to which the writer can add another in the 80 c., yellow, viz. a wedge-shaped diagonal break through the word Montevideo, extending into the circle; as this was not on all four panes, it doubtless arose through some damage to the stone itself.

Mr. Griebert has not cleared up the troublesome *têtes-bêches* in the 8 c., green, of the "Oriental" issue, although he rather whets our appetite by describing a pane of 64 stamps of this value printed in two groups of 32 stamps each, one group being inverted, so that this pane contains in each horizontal row a *tête-bêche*, being the fourth and fifth stamps. This description is to us confusing, and as Mr. Griebert states Dr. Marco del Pont had sent him an excellent reproduction, we think it is a pity that no illustration is given.

Not the least interesting part of the book is the description of the seventh and eighth issues, in regard to which, the writer has for some time been pursuing a parallel investigation. Mr. Griebert tells us the 5 c. of 1856 (imperforate) was printed in sheets of 100, and not 190 as was previously imagined. The proof of this coming from an unused block in his own collection, it would have been better to have put such proof on record, or at any rate have told us of what it consisted. In the perforated stamps of this type, the full sheet of the 5 c. undoubtedly contained 190 stamps, apparently two transfers from the original engraved plate of 100, the first vertical row on the

left from the first group of 100 being missing, although the sheets show enough space on the left-hand side of the paper upon which to print this missing vertical row.

Assuming the plate was 100 stamps, why is the first vertical row missing in the perforated issue? A damage to the plate would equally affect the second group of 100, and considering the number of printings both here and abroad, more than one transfer would probably be used. This is a point still remaining to be cleared up.

The subsequent issues are treated, to our mind, in too perfunctory a manner, the 25 c., black and brown, of 1895, centre inverted, admittedly one of the rarest Uruguayan stamps, being dismissed in five lines. It is a pity, too, in a work of this character, to find the entires, envelopes, post cards, etc. omitted altogether.

The English is in many instances not beyond reproach, and too much use is made of the personal pronoun. It would have been better if the author had got his proof sheets revised. The work has no doubt cost considerable time, trouble, and research, and may be consulted with much advantage. At the same time, without desiring to be too critical or exacting, we might have expected something a little better.

T. W. HALL.

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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We are informed that, with the exception of less than a dozen copies, the whole stock of the new 2d. magenta stamps has been destroyed.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News tells us that a provisional printing has been made of the old 2d. stamp, the colour being dark green and rose, instead of light green and rose.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—According to *Gibbons Weekly*, the ½d. value is now appearing in a bluish green shade, quite distinct from the earlier printing.

Adhesive.

½d., bluish green; multiple; ordinary.

CEYLON.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports new shades, and remarks: "These may or may not be a new printing, but the probability is that they are, as the order to print these values in a new design has been countermanded."

Shades. Wmk. Crown C A multiple; ordinary paper.

2 c., red-brown (instead of light red-brown).
5 c., light lilac (,, dark lilac).
6 c., deep rose (,, light rose).

Our contemporary, on Continental authority, also chronicles seven new values, presumably from "specimen" copies.

New values. Wmk. multiple Crown CA.

10 c., olive and brown.
25 c., grey.
50 c., brown.
1 r., brown on yellow.
2 r., red on yellow.
5 r., black on green.
10 r. ,, red.

FIJI ISLANDS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on Continental authority, chronicles the following two stamps, presumably from "specimen" copies.

New colours.

5s., green and red on yellow.
£1, brown and black on red.

To be issued.

INDIA.—*Travancore.*—A new value is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

6 cash, red-brown.

JAMAICA.—It would appear from *Gibbons Weekly* that the 6d. value may be found in a very bright shade of golden yellow and in dull purple, the latter on surfaced paper.

Adhesives.

6d., golden yellow; multiple; ordinary.
6d., dull purple ,, chalky.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records the arrival of the 5d., King's Head, perf. both 14 × 14 and 14 × 14½, each in two shades, brown and red-brown.

The 4d., old type, appears to have been reprinted, the frame being now in yellow instead of yellow-brown.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—The following are chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on Continental authority, presumably from "specimen" copies.

Adhesives.

Wmk. multiple Crown C A.

(i.) Ordinary paper.

2d., grey.
2½d., blue.

(ii.) Chalk-surface paper?

5d., lilac and olive.
6d., lilac.
1s., black on green.
2s. 6d., carmine and black on blue.
10s., carmine and green on yellow.

To be issued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports the issue of the ½d. and 1d. stamps in new shades, green for yellow-green, and carmine for scarlet respectively.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple; ordinary.
1d., carmine; multiple; ordinary.

ST. VINCENT.—The 2½d. stamp of the redrawn Arms type, with dot under the "d" of value is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.; and the 5s. King's Head in new colours is reported.

Adhesives.

2½d., ultramarine, redrawn Arms type.
5s., red and green on green, King's Head type.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A specialist has demonstrated the existence of two types of the current 2s. 6d. stamps, i.e. two settings of the value. In Type 1 the "E" of SIXPENCE has a long horizontal stroke at bottom, and all the "N's" are narrow. In Type 2 (last printing, the "S" of SIXPENCE has a flattened bottom, and the top horizontal stroke of the last "E" points upwards, and all the "N's" are wide.—*Australian Philatelist.*

Gibbons Weekly gives a list of those values known on the Crown CA paper, perf. 12½ (single-line machine).

Adhesives.

3d., olive-green.
4d., orange.
6d., blue-green.
8d., ultramarine.
9d., claret.
1s., brown.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—A farthing stamp has appeared, and is illustrated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

The *Colonial Office Journal* states that the design is a representation of the Melocactus Communis or Turk's Head.

Adhesive.

¼d., lilac-rose; multiple C A wmk.

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 2½d. stamp, perf. 12½, small holes.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue; Crown and A; perf. 12½, small holes.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the ½d., green, wmk. Crown and A sideways, perf. 12½.

Adhesive.

½d., green; Crown and A sideways; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for the following information about an expected new issue or modification of the current set.

The new stamps will be issued on August 18th, and the following will be the total numbers printed:—

100,000 each of 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 20, 30, 35 heller.
7,000,000 of 5 heller.
7,800,000 of 10 heller.
780,000 of 25 heller.
70,000 each of 50, 60 heller and 1 krone.
17,000 each of 2 and 5 krones.
11,000 of 10 krones.

The 5, 10, and 25 heller are the only values

which will be sold separately ; the others will be sold only in sets from 1 heller to 1 krone, and in complete sets from 1 heller to 10 krones.

We have as yet no definite information as to the design, but we think they will be of the current Jubilee type with some modification, perhaps the insertion of a date, but as to this we will advise you later on.

BELGIUM.—With reference to the Exhibition stamps chronicled on page 146, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write as follows :—

"*Belgium* Charity stamps. There have been printed two different sets of these stamps (1, 2, 5, and 10 c.), one set with solid background and one with lined and dotted background. We have already sent you specimens of each of these two types in one of our previous consignments, but at the time did not know that all four values existed in each type."

BULGARIA. — We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. specimens of two new provisional stamps.

Provisionals.

1910 1 in blue on the 3 s., orange and black, of 1902.

1910 5 in blue on the 15 s., lake and greenish black, of 1902.

CRETE. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s agent at Canea writes to say that it is almost daily expected that the stamps overprinted "Ellas" will be withdrawn for political reasons, and the unsurcharged stamps again put in circulation ; local speculators are busy buying up the surcharged stamps.

FRANCE.—It is reported in several journals that the 1 fc. Postage Due stamp is now appearing in a new shade, vermilion.

Postage Due.

1 fc., vermilion ; perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

HOLLAND. — Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the permanent 3 c., ultramarine and black, Postage Due stamp.

Mr. Wilson informs us that he has received a provisional 3 c. Postage Due stamp. The surcharge, 3 c. on the 1 g., is identical with Gibbons' Type 54, and it is reported that very few of these were issued, and it was only for one day in use.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. are informed that a new 1 gulden Postage Due stamp will shortly be issued, printed in one colour instead of two.

Provisional Postage Due.

3 cents, obliquely, in black, on 1 gulden, blue and red.

Postage Due.

3 c., ultramarine and black ; Type 52 ; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

HUNGARY.—The 20 filler Postage Due stamp is added by *Gibbons Weekly* to the set with the Crown watermark, straight base.

Postage Due.

20 filler, green and black ; wmk. Crown, straight base.

NORWAY.—We are informed in *Gibbons Weekly* and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the "3, 5, and 30" öre of the current design are being printed from re-engraved or new plates, the difference noticeable in the "3 and 30" öre being in the figures "3" in the oval band, which have now round heads instead of straight ones, that is, "3," instead of "3."

SWITZERLAND.—The current low values have been redrawn ; the modification consists in placing the cord of the crossbow in front instead of behind the stock.

Adhesives.

2 c., yellow ; redrawn type.
3 c., brown ,,
5 c., green ,,

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write to say that the recently issued "Pan American" stamps have been stopped for the present, the reason given being that Portugal has objected to them as being contrary to postal convention in regard to their size, and letters prepaid with these stamps addressed to Portugal have been treated as unpaid and double postage collected.

CHILI.—The following has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co:—

"We recently informed you that the 20 c. stamps of the first issue were to be reprinted in various colours and overprinted with high denominations ; our Chilian correspondent now informs us that the President of the Republic has stopped this issue, for what reason our correspondent does not say, but it is not very difficult to guess."

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the 2 centavos as well as the 1 centavo is coming without the printer's name on the stamp.

According to *Mekeel's Weekly* there is also a 5 c. blue stamp, issued to commemorate

the Centenary of Independence from the Spanish yoke.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, rose, without printer's name.
5 c., blue, Commemorative stamp.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for sending us the following information and copy of the Official Decree :—

"*Juan Fernandez.*—We enclose a copy of the Official Decree authorizing the issue of special stamps of this island, which is now used chiefly as a Chilian convict settlement. The stamps employed for surcharging are the 12 c. and 1 peso of the current issue, which, however, were never put into circulation in Chili, and as the whole stock has been surcharged, the few unsurcharged which have got out by favour will be scarce. We have some of them used for postage, so evidently they were authorized to be so used, although never sold to the public. The surcharged stamps will not be sold in Chili, and can only be obtained in the Island of Juan Fernandez; they are to be used for local postage, and will also frank letters to the South American Continent."

"República de Chile
"Ministerio del Interior.
"2a Sección.

"SANTIAGO, 25 *de Junio de* 1910.

"S.S. decretó lo que siguo :

"Núm. 2546.—Vistos estos antecedentes,
"Decreto :

"Las estampillas de Correos de la actual emisión, que existen en la Direccion del Tesoro, del valor de 12 centavos i en número de 1,500,000 piezas y las de valor de Un peso y en cantidad de 1,000,000 de piezas se sobrecargaran con la frase 'Islas de Juan Fernandez' y con el valor correspondiente en la forme siguiente :

"Las estampillas de doce centavos, en color azul y con el valor de cinco centavos.

"Las de Un peso, cono siguo :

"400,000 piezas, con el valor de diez centavos :

"400,000 piezas, con el valor de viente centavos, y

"200,000 piezas, sin indicacion de valor, por cuanto se emplearan con el que represente el sello de Un peso.

"Todas las sobrecargas sobre el sello de Un peso se haran con tinta lacre.

"Las estampillas asi sobrecargadas se useran para el servicio de Correos entre las Islas de Juan Fernandez y entre éstan y la parte continental de la República, y se pondran en circulacion el 1 de Agosto próximo.

"Tómeso rasón, comuniquese, publiqueso e insértese en Boletin de las Leyes y Decretos del Gobierno.

"MANUEL SALINAS.

"Le que transcribe a Ud. para les fines del caso.

"Dies guarde a Ud."

PARAGUAY.—Another value of the new set lately chronicled, the 5 centavos, lilac, has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

5 centavos, lilac ; perf. 11½.

SALVADOR.—The 17 centavos of the new set of postage stamps is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., but the colours turn out to be olive-green and black, and not violet-brown and black, as previously reported.

Adhesive.

17 centavos, olive-green and black ; honeycomb wmk. ; perf. 11½.

VENEZUELA.—The following description of a new stamp is taken from *Mekeel's Weekly* :—

"It is a commemorative stamp issued by Venezuela June 15, in honour of the centenary of her independence from Spain. The stamp is a horizontal oblong, nearly square, and printed in a single colour. The design is a strikingly handsome one, the central figure being a standing figure of Liberty, with hand outstretched, and sitting figures of Peace and Labour at her feet. The foreground is filled with branches of corn and oak, and the background shows a view of Caraccas. In the upper corners are circular medallions with portraits of 'Simon Bolivar, Libertado,' and 'Francisca de Miranda.' The lower corners have the value in colourless figures in small circles, with 'centimos' above each circle. There are fluted pillars at each side, that at the right having the dates '1810' and '1910' on a broad ribbon, and a similar arrangement on the left shows the dates, '1811' and '1911.' 'Correos de Venezuela' is printed in a curved line above the picture, and the other inscriptions are 'Centenario de la Independencia,' separated in two parts by the Arms of the country at the bottom of the stamp; and at the top, 'Union, Union, o la Anarquia os devorara,' meaning 'Unite, Unite, or Anarchy will devour you.' The stamps bear the imprint of the American Bank Note Co., N.Y. They are printed on white unwatermarked paper and perforated 12."

Adhesive.

25 c., dark blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN CONGO.—On page 132, vol. 18, we chronicle three Postage Due stamps,

and we gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that there are a lot more.

Postage Due. Overprinted.

25 c., blue and black.
40 c., blue-green and black.
50 c., olive and black.
1 f., carmine and black.
3 f., 50 c., red and black.
5 f., carmine and black.
10 f., green and black.

KIAUTSCHOU.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 cent stamp on the watermarked paper.

This will complete the set with watermark.

Adhesive.

10 c., ultramarine, watermarked paper.

SIAM.—To the new set reported on page 173, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds a 12 satangs stamp. We also gather that the 3 s. on 2 a., green, and 12 s. on 12 a., blue, chronicled on Continental authority, do not exist.

Adhesive.

12 satangs, black and olive-yellow.

SPANISH GUINEA.—More provisionals are listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Fiscal stamps as before, surcharged as in 1904, "Habilitado para Correos—10 cen de peseta."

10 c., in black, on 50 c., green.
10 c. ,, 2 p., violet.
10 c. ,, 25 p., red-brown.

SPANISH WEST AFRICA.—On Continental authority *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a lot of surcharged stamps.

Fiscal stamps, large oblong design, inscribed "Territorios Españoles del Africa, Occidental," surcharged "CORREOS—10 cen de peseta" in two lines and "1909" vertically.

10 c., in black, on 25 c., red.
10 c., in violet, on 50 c., green.
10 c., in black, on 1 p. 25 c., lilac.
10 c. ,, 2 p., violet.
10 c. ,, 2 p. 50 c., blue.
10 c. ,, 10 p., brown.
10 c. ,, 15 p., grey.
10 c. ,, 25 p., red brown.

Same, without "1909."

10 c., in black, on 50 c., green.
10 c ,, 2 p. 50 c , blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Philatelic Society of Victoria was held on Thursday, 16th June, at 8 p.m. at 128 Russell Street.

The President, Mr. C. H. Edmondson, took the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.

The Private Secretary to the Governor-General wrote acknowledging receipt of message of sympathy to His Majesty the King, and forwarding reply to same.

The Postmaster-General also acknowledged the receipt of letter sent to him, in consequence of a resolution passed at the last meeting.

Mr. F. Hagen, in a letter from London, stated his ineligibility as a representative for Australia at the Philatelic Congress then sitting in London.

The Secretary of the Historical Society of Victoria wrote asking the co-operation of the Philatelic Society in the formation of a collection of Victorian stamps. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the Philatelic Society was in sympathy with the object in view, but that in order to get further particulars it would be advisable for him to interview the Secretary of the Historical Society.

The curator of Intestate Estates wrote drawing attention to a sale by tender of the late A. McDonald's stamps.

Ballot for positions in Exchange Book No. 205 was then proceeded with.

The next business was the proposition for office-bearers for the ensuing year, the following being proposed:—

President, Rev. Lane; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. Glazbrook and Jas. Williamson; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. S. O. Smith; Librarians, Messrs. L. A. Chester, A. G. Kelson, and A. J. Derrick; Committee, Messrs. A. G. Kelson, L. A. Chester, H. Glazbrook, J. Welsh, W. Brettschneider, Jas. Williamson, and J. Tarrant.

Mr. C. W. Ellis was proposed, seconded, and elected Auditor for the present year.

The latest arrivals from the Berne Postal Union Office were inspected by the members present, the same being kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. W. B. Crosbie, of the General Post Office.

A sale of stamps then concluded one of the best and most interesting meetings held for some time.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*

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

TRANSVAAL, 1877, 1d. V.R. "SPACED."

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—Having seen in your June issue a letter from "Rarity" with reference to the above stamp, in which it is stated that our description of Lot 225 in our auction of the 21st February is incorrect, we communicated with the purchaser of the stamp, who has had a large experience of Transvaal stamps, and he tells us that not only in his opinion, but in that of two other experts to whom he has shown it, our description is absolutely correct.

We may mention that this stamp was on piece of original, and under these circumstances it was very difficult to describe the texture of the paper. Your correspondent further states that he has informed the vendor of this misdescription. We do not understand how he can know the name of the vendor, as we certainly have not communicated this to him, for we make it a rule never to disclose the name of our principals. If he means that he has informed us as the vendor's agents of his opinion, we do not appear to have received any such communication.

We think your correspondent should be quite sure of his facts before making such a definite statement.

Yours faithfully,

VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

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 8 to 10 June, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., blue, pair,* creased	2	2	0
Ditto, 1867, 5s., Plate 1, reconstructed sheet of eighty	14	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," "Specimen," 1885, three Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	7	5	0
France, 1849, 15 c., yellow-green, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 1852, Presidency, 10 c., pairs, ditto. £2 4s. and	2	16	0
Ditto, 1853–60, 80 c., rose, pair,* with gum	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fr., dull carmine, pair, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1862–71, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche* pair, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 1870–3, 15 c., bistre, ditto, creased, on piece	2	4	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., *bistre on rose**	4	10	0
Hanover, 1850, 1 ggr., black on grey-blue,* thinned	2	2	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green*	3	0	0
Prussia, 1857, solid background, 2 sgr.,* creased	2	0	0
Naples, ½ tor., Arms,* pinhole	10	0	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi*	11	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 cr., purple-brown*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 3 lire,* short at top and right	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto,* another, part gum	23	0	0
Montenegro, 1896, 2 nov., centre inverted, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 nov., ditto, ditto	2	10	0
Portugal, first issue, 50 reis,* creased	2	0	0
Russia, 1868–71, vert. laid paper, 5 k., mint	3	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k.*	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k.*	6	15	0
Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1871, 10 p., *purple-brown,** thinned	3	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Servia, 1866, 2 p., *dull green on lavender**	2	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales,* pinhole	14	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales*	10	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales*	7	15	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* creased	4	12	6
Ditto, Geneva, left half of the double stamp*	4	2	6
Ditto, Vaud, 5 c., mint	3	7	6
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ r., without frame to Cross*	4	5	0
Ditto, Postage Dues, 1883, granite paper, 50 c., blue, and 500 c., blue, both mint	4	12	6
Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, purple *	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, ditto	9	10	0
Ditto, 1290, shahi, black, pair on buff*	3	10	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 96 c., small "v" in "FIVE," mint	2	10	0
Cape, Triangular, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	2	17	6
Ditto, Triangular, 1s., emerald-green, pairs, mint £4 12s. 6d &	5	5	0
Mauritius, Large Fillet, 2d.,* short at left and ink spot	8	5	0
Southern Nigeria, single C A, £1, mint	3	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, red surcharge, 3d., lilac	2	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., imperf.,* no margin at right	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green *	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green*	2	12	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., perf. 11½, 4d., dull rose*	4	15	0
Barbados, 6d., orange-vermilion, block of four,* with gum	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped	7	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., pearls,* full roulettes but no initials	4	10	0
Nevis, 1883, ½d. in black on half 1d.*	3	10	0
Hawaii, Interisland, 2 c., black on thin greyish, pen-cancelled	3	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green,* defect in corner	6	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., black-brown, fine background*	4	0	0
South Australia, 1868–74, 11½ × 12½, 1d., blue-green, pair	3	0	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange*	2	0	0
Sicily, 50 gra.	2	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red, medium, nicked	3	5	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 30 June and 1 July, 1910.

Great Britain, 1872, 6d., buff, Plate 11, reconstructed sheet of 240	6	5	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, Plate 5, do., do., do.	2	0	0
Ditto, do., do., Plate 6, do., do., do.	2	0	0
Ditto, 1884, "IR. OFFICIAL" 5s. and 10s., both "Specimen," mint	4	5	0
Ditto, do., do., 10s., Official cancellation	3	5	0
Ionian Islands, blue and carmine, each on entire	2	6	0
India, 1882, ½a., green, twice printed, mint	2	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., deep green, block of four, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 1d., carmine and red, do., do.	3	3	0
Ditto, do., 6d., mauve, pair, do.	2	6	0
Ditto, do., do., block of four, do.	3	15	0
Ditto, do, 1s., emerald, pair, do.	4	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early	2	4	0
Natal, first issue, 1d, blue, and another stamp, on entire	2	0	0
Transvaal, 1887, £5, mint	2	8	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose on blued*	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-ver.,* repaired	3	0	0
New South Wales, 1890, perf. 11½–12, 20s., blue, mint	2	0	0
Victoria, 1850, no frame, 1d., brown-red, pair	2	17	6
Collections: Unused Colonials, face value £23 10s.	25	0	0
Ditto, Colonials, catalogue value £92	18	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. SEPTEMBER, 1910 No. 225.

The Programmes for the Season.

WE publish elsewhere the programmes for the ensuing winter season of the Royal and other Philatelic Societies, from which it will be seen that the mental fare to be provided is generally of a high order of merit and interest. The list of the Royal Philatelic Society includes Papers and Displays by the President, Vice-President, Messrs. J. A. Tilleard, C. L. Pack, E. D. Bacon, H. J. Duveen, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, Dr. James, W. D. Beckton, and other prominent Philatelists. Those who have undertaken the task know how difficult it is to provide such a programme, and it is to be hoped that members of the Royal and other Societies will evince their appreciation thereof by a frequent attendance during the session.

The principal lever of attraction to philatelic societies is undoubtedly a fine display of stamps, and it is inevitable that the holders of the very finest collections can be only limited in number. There are therefore two points to bear in mind. Anything like a slack attendance when a really fine Display is given (or important Paper read) means a slight, however unintentional, to the exhibitor, and is likely to deter him from again placing his services at his fellow-members' disposal.

The second point in connection herewith is one that may with advantage be mentioned. The only practical way to ensure a perfect examination of a Display is by passing round the leaves among the members. There are some doubting disciples who will not credit the carefully annotated descriptions of watermarks or perforations accompanying a well-arranged collection, but wish to turn up the specimens and verify these data themselves. Now many of the stamps shown are not only valuable, but some are almost priceless, and the handling of stamps by members, however careful, is a process that should only be resorted to in the last extremity and with the consent of the exhibitor.* We are of opinion that at philatelic meetings no stamp

* We well remember an instance in a provincial society of a member holding a lighted match close behind a sheet of stamps to verify the watermarks, which were those on five specimens of the 3 lire, Tuscany, unused and used!

should be touched unless there is a special reason, and we are convinced that the enforcement of this practice would be gladly welcomed by the leading collectors who are invited to exhibit.

The Berne Philatelic Exhibition.*

BY universal consent the Berne Philatelic Exhibition is adjudged a signal success, the only possible drawback being the somewhat unpropitious weather that has been the feature in all quarters during the past summer. In the opinion of competent critics this Exhibition is held to be the finest that has yet been held outside this country—a pronouncement that will be readily supported when the list of exhibits is scanned. This satisfactory result is very largely due to the energetic and systematic labours of the Organization Committee, Messrs. A. de Reuterskiöld (President), J. Schieb, E. Zumstein, F. Arnold, and F. Furi (Secretary), to whom we tender our most sincere congratulations upon the successful issue of their labours.

The Exhibition was favoured with the patronage of M. Jäggli-Weber, the President of the United Swiss Philatelic Societies, and also, as Hon. Presidents, of M. E. Ruffy, Director-General of the U.P.U., and other highly placed Swiss postal officials. The Committees of Honour of Philatelic Societies and collectors included all the best-known names in the world of stamp collecting, and this universal sympathy with the objects of the Exhibition must be held to have been a material factor in the success realized.

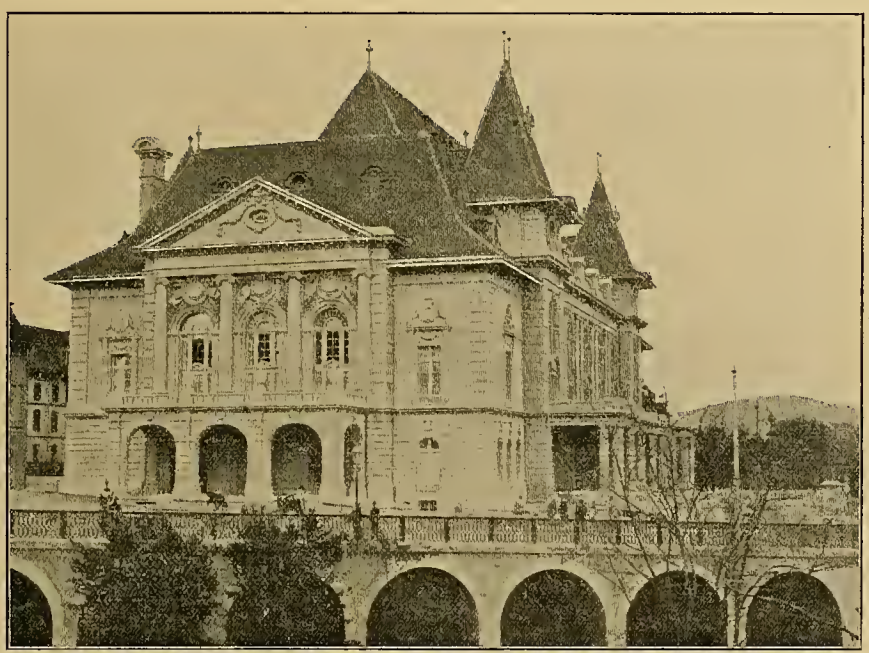
The Jury was composed of the following gentlemen: MM. E. D. Bacon, Croydon; Hilmer Djurling, Stockholm; Franz Hasler, St. Gallen; Kaiserl. Rat Hans Kropf, Prague; Maurice Langlois, Paris; Landgerichtspräsident Lindenberg, Berlin; H. P. Manus, Amsterdam; and A. de Reuterskiöld, Lausanne.

The locale of the Exhibition was the new Casino, a handsome edifice, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration, and fortunately one extremely well adapted for exhibition purposes, having several very large, beautiful marbled-wall rooms upon the ground floor with a fine top light, and being in the opinion of experts from this country unexcelled by any building ever used for the purpose of exposing stamps. The building is absolutely fire-proof, and includes a fine restaurant, which obtained excellent patronage and was much used as an informal philatelic market.

The large number of collectors present included many well-known names in this country (such as Passer, Lieut. Bayer, Mertzanoff, Dr. Taylor, Coyette, Langlois, Judge Lindenberg, Reichenheim, Djurling, Bacon, Duveen, Warren, etc.), while the dealers from all parts of Europe were present in greater

* We have to acknowledge, with many thanks, information hereon contributed by Mr. C. J. Phillips (who has placed at our disposal his notes for *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*), copious notes by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, and other items from Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

numbers than have probably been assembled at any similar function. It is therefore not surprising that very numerous and important philatelic transactions should have taken place, while it is gratifying to learn that the general attendance was eminently satisfactory and that, despite the heavy expenses, there is every reason to anticipate a satisfactory balance sheet at the close of the undertaking. The Post Office especially opened at the building at the Exhibition did a brisk trade, as they sold the new Unpaid Letter stamps, which are not to be issued till the stocks of the current ones are exhausted: these comprised the 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 c., the two other values, 3 and 15 c., not being yet printed. A special obliteration was provided for all letters posted at the Exhibition.



The Exhibition was opened on the 3rd September, at 10.30 a.m., by M. E. Ruffy, Director of the Universal Union Postal, who in his opening speech said that he specially greeted and welcomed to Berne all the Delegates of the great Societies, and thanked those who had brought collections from abroad. He thought that the attraction of Philately was felt at every age, and that all collectors wanted the "Dove of Basle" and the "Eagle of Geneva"; although most of the collectors started at school, there were collectors now from schoolboys to kings. M. Ruffy further alluded in grateful terms to the participation of H.M. King George V, who had been good enough to send an exhibit, and stated they were profoundly obliged to him, as this action on the part of His Majesty would draw attention throughout the world to the importance of Philately; while, in conclusion, he extended a warm welcome to all who visited the Exhibition, which he then declared to be open.

THE EXHIBITS.

CLASS I. SWITZERLAND.

This was divided into seven sections, viz. A, General; B, Cantonals and Transition Issues; C, Issues from 1850 to date; D, Obliterations on Entires; E, Entires; F, Essays; G, Fiscals. Dealing with the combined sections, the three most important exhibits were those of Mr. H. J. Duveen, M. Beaujeux, and M. Jäggli-Weber, all of which received high awards. The complete list of awards will be found on a subsequent page, but it is evident that throughout the Jury gave great prominence to the philatelic ability displayed, and doubtless in the case of this class the awarding of the gold cup to M. Jäggli-Weber was due to the philatelic completeness and scientific arrangement of his Swiss collection. Mr. Duveen's exhibit, on the other hand, included, as is well known, superlative specimens, which undoubtedly formed one of the *clous* of the Exhibition.

In M. Jäggli-Weber's exhibits (in two sections) were shown: Vaud, 4 c., Basle, on part of letter. Zurich, 4 rp., unused; 6 rp., several interesting varieties, such as the No. 98 on the plate with the large retouch, Nos. 72 and 81 with slight retouches. A *very* rare obliteration is shown on a 6 rp.; this is a large oval with the inscription inside, "AUSLAG VON ZURICH," in red; believed to be an obliteration that was used on fiscal documents at the Finance Department in the town of Zurich. Geneva, 5 c., on white, two on letters, one with the red cross postmark, and the rare one with a postmark consisting of a diamond of thin blue lines. Orts-Post, a pair of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ rp., with frame, postmarked with the *blue* Zurich cross. Poste Locale, a pair of the first printing, with the framework unusually sharp and well defined. Fine plates were also shown, reconstructed, of the Orts-Post, Poste Locale, and the Rayons issue. The later issues were a fine lot, and the collection was a really interesting one, and evidently the work of a keen student of Philately.

Mr. Duveen's exhibit in the two sections included among many superb pieces: Basle, a block of fifteen in five rows of three, in superb unused condition. Geneva, 10 c., a block of six complete stamps and three half-stamps from the upper left-hand corner of the sheet with the full inscription (from the Avery Collection); a block of twenty 5 c., Geneva, large eagle, yellow-green, with the whole of the top margin, showing five lines of inscription; a block of twelve 5 c., blue-green, Geneva, large eagle. The Zurich 4 rappen was shown complete with the five types horizontal and five types vertical lines; and of the 6 rappen there was a fine strip of five unsevered, the middle stamp being the retouched variety. Vaud, three specimens of the 4 c., unused, and a block of eight of the 5 c. In the used stamps and Cantonals all varieties were well represented, many being on letters, including 4 and 6 rappen, Zurich, used on one letter, also a one and a half 4 rappen, Zurich, used for 6 rappen. Mr. Duveen has reconstructed sheets of the Orts-Post and Poste Locale in superb condition, and has even attempted the reconstruction of the Poste Locale without the frame to cross, lacking only nine specimens of this rare stamp. Of the Rayons there are many magnificent blocks unused and recon-

structed sheets used, among the unused being a superb 15 rappen, small figures, and a strip of three of the 15 c. The silk threads of 1856 and onwards are certainly not the least important of this fine collection, with a large number of blocks, even of the great rarities. There are practically no stamps of the last twenty years, a fact that doubtless materially influenced the Jury in their award.

The exhibit of M. V. Beaujeux was beautifully mounted and written up, the stamps being in fine condition. The Orts-Post and Poste Locale were in reconstructed plates, and a copy of the latter without frame unused, and in like condition the 15 c. and small 15 rp. The Cantonal issues were fairly represented, the later issues exceptionally fine, the whole exhibit being one of distinct philatelic merit.

The other Swiss exhibitors all displayed fine and well-arranged collections, among them being that of Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (*hors concours*), which was a remarkably fine collection of obliterations, probably the most complete known, and strong in real rarities. A large and most interesting collection of proofs, essays, etc., of modern Swiss stamps, with a number of sheets, was shown by the Postmaster-General of Switzerland, including also the U.P.U. collection of stamps as contributed by all nations, mostly "Specimen."

Class II. Championship.

For Winners of Gold Medals at Previous Exhibitions.

There was naturally a limited competition in this class, but both exhibits were worthy of their position as champions and both deserved high awards.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's Victorian stamps are so well known in this country that no lengthened description thereof is needful. The collection has, however, received many additions since it was last shown, and may be said, at the present moment, to be by far the finest specialized collection in the world of the Victorian stamps and also the most consummate piece of philatelic work existing. The award of the second gold cup of the Exhibition to Mr. Hausburg proclaims the Judges' opinion, and is one that will find universal approval. This exhibit includes a superb lot of the first issue in all dies and printings, unused and used, in blocks, and with reconstructed sheets. Included here are such varieties as the 2d., fine background and border, unused, and three copies of the 2d., coarse border and background, without value. The 1852 issue is shown in prolific fashion unused, used, and in sheets. The 1854 issue, as is well known, is Mr. Hausburg's *magnum opus*, as he has reconstructed the sheets of the 6d., orange; 6d., yellow; 6d., black; 2s., green, imperf.; 2s., green, perf.; 2s., blue, unused and used; and 1s., octagonal, blue, imperf. and perf. The beaded ovals include two grand unused specimens, and the "Emblems" issues are superb in condition and varieties, including rarities that are only known to exist in one or two collections. In a word, this collection is absolutely superb, and its true philatelic importance can only be appreciated by the personal inspection which we, in this country, have the privilege of possessing.

Mr. F. Reichenheim's French collection is another well-known collection to us all. It is continually increasing, and is now believed to be the finest

collection thereof outside the mother country. Among the gems are *tête-bêche* pairs of the 1 fr., 1849 and 1853, unused, both exceedingly rare thus; the 4 c., grey, 1863, used and unused; and a profusion of these curiously printed and rare inverted impressions in all the other issues where they exist. The unused stamps throughout are very fine, the later issues showing fine philatelic work; and the collection also includes essays, reprints, etc.

Class III. Europe: Sections A, B, C, D.

Cavalière A. A. Cave Bondi. Italy and States. A magnificent collection, but only two small sheets of rarities were shown, the bulk of the collection being in about sixteen albums. This collection, which was awarded the grand prize at the Milan Exhibition of 1906, could well have been entered in the Championship Class; it is an exceedingly strong one, and were it rearranged on modern lines would take very high rank in any competition. It has, for example, such rarities as Parma, 1852, 15 c., black on rose, two *tête-bêche* pairs on letters; 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow, on letter addressed to Paris and postmarked "Parma 11 Dec. 59" (exceedingly rare, and almost unique); 1853, Newspaper stamp, 9 c., black on blue, used on newspaper. Tuscany, 3 lire, two unused, four used, and one used on portion of letter. Naples, Arms, blue, unused; pair used on letter and three singles on letter, etc.

Mr. J. Schieb. Great Britain. A highly meritorious display of a really very good collection of English, all in quite nice condition and well arranged. The most interesting thing was perhaps a 1d. V.R. *used* on entire. In the Embossed were two 6d., five 10d., and two 1s., all fine unused. Sheets of 1d., black, and 2d., blue, were shown reconstructed. In later values, 5s., plate 1; 2s., blue; £1, green; and the issues were in fact nearly all complete.

Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff's collection of Greece is considered by many the finest collection of Greek stamps in the world, being specially noticeable for unique blocks, sheets, and essays. A superb lot of the Paris-prints, both unused, used, and on letters, was shown, including a part sheet of the 10 l., orange on blue, large figures, containing thirty-two stamps, one having the "0" of "10" inverted.

Mr. Maurice Jonas also showed a splendid collection of Greece, exceedingly strong and beautifully written up.

Mr. C. L. Pack. Mr. Pack's reputation stands on a high plane to-day, as he is known to be a specialist of the very front rank, and his superb exhibits at Berne, in the various classes, will greatly enhance his reputation. His Spanish stamps included the following unused: 1854, 1 rl., pale blue; 1855, watermark Loops, vertical pair, one stamp 1 real and the other the error 2 reales; Jan., 1867, 25 mils., inverted centre (but barred with two lines); and a grand lot of all the rare issues, unused and used.

Dr. A. Chiesa. A marvellous and beautiful collection of Sicily—literally thousands of specimens in every conceivable state—with reconstructed plates and an extraordinary assemblage of the interesting retouches. No wonder the Sicily stamps have been going up in the catalogues!

Dr. E. Diena exhibited a very interesting and valuable lot of Austrian Italy in unused blocks, etc., including a sheet of the Austrian Newspaper stamps of 1863 (which were printed for use in Lombardy). The sheet contains one hundred stamps in ten rows of ten and No. 17 is inverted. Dr. Diena's absence in Buenos Ayres was much regretted.

The Earl of Crawford's Naples are (as all his stamps) of first rank, including everything unused and used in numerous copies, with forgeries used postally, etc., while the issue of 1861 contains all the very rare errors.

Amongst other and almost all very meritorious exhibits shown in this class were Turkey (very extensive) by Mr. A. Passer; Oldenburg by Capt. Paul Ohrt and M. E. Zumstein; Sweden, Baron de Leijonhufvud (very fine); Portugal, Mrs. Bridson; Russian Poland and Finland by M. W. von Polansky; Saxony by M. K. Günther; and last but not least, Holland by Mr. A. J. Warren, whose philatelic labours in this field and whose magnificent collection is so highly appreciated in this country. This European class was undoubtedly one of the finest in the Exhibition, and we regret that space prevents our doing full justice to the many splendid displays.

Class IV. Colonies.

This also undoubtedly formed one of the greatest attractions at Berne, the exhibits, as will be seen, being of the highest class.

Mr. H. J. Duveen's Mauritius are absolutely superb and for condition cannot be excelled by any collection extant of that island. It is fortunately so well known by Philatelists at home as to need but brief mention. Mr. Duveen showed both the "Post Office" unused and the unique unused block of four 1d. of the first "Post Paid," on yellow paper—a "piece," in our view, of far greater interest and value than any "Post Office." Of the corresponding 2d. six unused and three used superlative copies were shown—a marvellous display! Plates reconstructed, unused specimens and blocks or pairs in profusion were also shown of all the subsequent issues, the whole display being of supreme philatelic rarity and interest.

Mr. C. L. Pack's Cape of Good Hope is the largest and we believe to be the best collection of Capes in the world. It includes eight of the errors, one being the 1d. in bright blue; while the whole issue of woodblocks is wonderful, being shown unused in pairs and numerous singles, with a splendid array of used copies in blocks in every shade. The retouched corner is shown in a pair, and the later issues include all the rarities unused, including the 5s., C A. It is in fact a Colonial collection of the first importance.

Mr. P. M. Bright also showed a remarkably strong lot of Capes, inclusive of two errors, three retouched corners, and a very extensive and choice assortment of woodblocks and all other issues, the whole constituting a valuable and important exhibit.

Mr. Pack's New Zealand was another grand exhibit. Among the unused stamps were: 1855, two 1d., London prints; 2d. and 1s. on blued paper. 1856, three 1s., unused; thick paper, no wmk., three 1s., unused; pelure imperf., three 1d., four 2d.; N Z, imperf., two 6d.; perf., 1s., green. The used specimens included a splendid array of all the old issues; extremely

strong in all the rare unofficial perforations and roulettes. This collection was beautifully mounted and arranged, and can be equalled by few New Zealand collections.

Mr. C. J. Phillips's Fiji collection was another well-known and highly appreciated exhibit. The formation of this remarkable collection in conjunction with the writing of the recent handbook on "Fiji" has stamped Mr. Phillips as a writer of high philatelic merit, while his ingenuity in recomposing the rare sheets of the V.R. surcharges, as shown at Berne, found numerous admirers. The remarkable reconstructed plates of the *Fiji Times Express* (including a unique block of eight) were also shown; and the exhibit included a grand lot of all the rarities and numerous varieties.

Mr. A. J. Warren displayed a very comprehensive and philatelic collection of Curaçao, Surinam, and Dutch Indies.

Mr. M. Z. Booleman exhibited a strongly specialized collection of Transvaal in which very many of the rarities were represented.

Mr. A. L. Adutt exhibited a very fine lot of Cayman Islands—unique in strength.

Included in this class were three exhibits of sections only of one colony's issue and not intended for competition.

H.M. King George V graciously consented to allow a small section of his Nevis collection, which is remarkably strong, to be shown, the exhibit comprising completed plates of the first type. This exhibit evoked keen appreciation, naturally alone proving a great attraction. The exhibit comprised proofs on card of the following full sheets: 1d., green; 4d., dull purple; 6d., orange; 1s., lake. 1861, perf. 13, 1d., two reconstructed sheets in fine shades; 4d., rose, unused. 1861, 6d., grey, and 1s., green, both shown used and unused. 1867, engraved, 1d., unused; 4d., used and unused; 1s., used. 1879, lithographed, four uncut sheets of 1d., in fine shades; 6d., mint sheet; 1s., light and dark green; 1d., perf. 11½, two uncut sheets.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld exhibited a choice lot of rarities, sheets, and reconstructed types of the Indian Empire.

Mr. M. P. Castle showed the lithographed stamps of Trinidad with reconstructed sheets of the red and blue stamps, and a large number of varieties of shades of the various printings, including unused specimens. This exhibit (as being not a complete country) was not intended for competition, but—needless to say—Mr. Castle gratefully accepts the honour conferred by the Jury.

Class V. Foreign Countries. Sections A, B.

Dr. A. Chiesa figures strongly in this class, and, taken with his other important exhibits, must be regarded as the most imposing figure in the ranks of Italian collectors. His two exhibits in Class V were Argentine and Buenos Ayres, the latter being shown in very large numbers inclusive of all the rarities used and unused both in the "Ship" and the 1859–62 issues. The Argentines of Dr. Chiesa are exceptionally strong, and represent, in the opinion of a very competent judge, the best collection of these stamps outside South America. Amongst the many rare things are unused pairs of the 10

and 15 c. of 1867, and the whole exhibit abounds in choice and scarce specimens.

Mr. C. L. Pack exhibited a notable lot of the stamps of Brazil, including fine blocks of the 1843 and 1845 issues.

Colonel F. H. Hancock displays great philatelic merit in his well-known Afghan collection, in which nearly all the plates are reconstructed. Of the shahi, dated 1290, there were eight entire sheets, each of sixty stamps, showing different papers and watermarks, while the issue of 1292 was in complete sheets in black and in purple. Of the rare "tablet" type of 1293 there were exhibited twenty-one types of the black and nineteen types of the purple. All the subsequent issues were strongly represented, including many rarities, and the entire exhibit represents a fine philatelic study.

Mr. E. M. Taylor exhibited a highly specialized and complete collection of the stamps of Tonga, stated to be the finest specialized collection of this country in existence. The collection consists of used and unused, in singles, large blocks, and even in full panes, where the panes are necessary for showing the position of the different errors and varieties, and is beautifully written up and well arranged.

Class VI. Rarities of any Country.

This class, as usual, attracted a fine competition, the following being the most important items:—

Dr. A. Chiesa. Uruguay: rarities including sheets of 1856, 1858, and 1859. Naples: Arms, ½ t., blue, unused (two). Tuscany: 2 soldi, three used strips, each of five stamps; 60 cr., three unused, used pair, three on letters, and five singles; 3 lire, two *superb* unused, one with full gum, and five used, one of which is stated to be on pelure paper; and many other rarities of the Italian States.

Prince A. Doria Pamphilj also showed Italian rarities, e.g. Sicily: ½ gr., error in blue, used. Tuscany: 3 lire, unused. Neapolitan Provinces: errors, 2 gr., black (on letter); and other well-known desiderata of the dead States of Italy.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld had (*hors concours*) the following fine exhibits:—Zurich: 4 rp., an unsevered strip of the five types, unused. Geneva: 5+5 c., unused. Vaud: unique complete reconstructed sheet of the 100 types, including 48 unused in a block. Rayon: 10 c., orange-yellow, a strip of three on letter, with frame complete. Orts-Post: No frame, a complete (apparently unique) reconstructed plate of the forty types. Barbados: 1d. on half 5s. (three pairs). British Guiana: 1862, reconstructed plates of twelve, all almost complete. Mauritius: Large Fillet, 2d., blue; eleven of the twelve types.

E. Zumstein showed a number of Swiss rarities, inclusive of reconstituted sheets and unused blocks, including Zurich 4 r., pair unused, 6 r., reconstituted sheets (100), and of the 5 c. Vaud (100) (Mirabaud Collection), Geneva 5+5 unused, and some fine unused blocks of the Rayons. There were further good exhibits by MM. M. Picard, A. Coyette, A. Bolaffi, and others.

Of the remaining classes, VII, General Collections; XI, Curiosities and Forgeries; and XII, Literature, attracted severe competition; while Classes VIII, Entires; IX, Essays; and X, Obliterations, were less numerously represented. In Mr. J. Schieb's remarkable collection of postmarks in Class X representative of the war 1870–1, *dit* Alsace-Lorraine, being composed of some 3000 specimens, was constituted a highly interesting historical study that is the result of thirty-five years' work, and elicited general approval from the visitors.

The social aspects of Exhibition time were by no means neglected, two banquets having been held and numerous attractions held out to the visitors. Everybody seems to have concurred in their admiration of the way in which this Exhibition has been carried out, and we are happy to tender our very cordial congratulations to all our Swiss philatelic confrères upon the unqualified success that has attended their arduous exertions.

LIST OF AWARDS.

CLASS I. SWITZERLAND.

Grand Prize: Cup.—M. Jäggli-Weber, Winterthur, for his collection of Swiss stamps (Nos. 5 and 9).

Gold Medal.—H. J. Duveen, London, for his collection of Swiss Cantonal stamps (No. 4).

SECTION A.

Silver Medal.—No. 2, Chs. Seinet-Jeanneret, Neuchâtel.

Bronze Medal.—No. 7, Mme. E. Räuber-Borter, Interlaken.

SECTION B.

Silver Medal.—No. 3, Victor Beaujeux, London.

Bronze Medal.—No. 6, Fritz Klarbach, Essen-Ruhr.

SECTION C.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 7, Victor Beaujeux, London.

Silver Medals.—No. 11, Alph. Thommen, Môtiers; No. 10, A. Strässle-Cottet, Berne.

SECTION D.

Bronze Medals.—No. 12, Peter Halter, Hochdorf; No. 13, K. Lemp-Wyss, Berne.

SECTION E.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 19, Chs. Seinet-Jeanneret, Neuchâtel.

Bronze Medal.—No. 16, Philipp Kosack, Berlin.

SECTION F.

Silver Medal.—No. 21, Dr. O. Steiner-Weiss, Berne.

SECTION G.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 22, Chs. Eugène Hoffmann, St. Imier. With congratulations of the Judges on the manuscript catalogue accompanying the collection.

CLASS II. CHAMPION.

Grand Prize: Cup.—Leslie L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge, for his collection of Victoria (No. 23), in recognition of the great work effected by him.

Gold Medal.—Cavalière Avv. Auguste Cave Bondi, Leghorn, for his collection of Italy and States (No. 25).

Diploma of Honour.—Franz Reichenheim, London, for his magnificent collection of France (No. 24).

CLASS III. EUROPE.

Gold Medal.—Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan, for his collection of Sicily (No. 42).

SECTION A.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 30, J. Schieb, Berne (Great Britain and Levant).

Silver Medal.—No. 26, Constant Guggenheim, Basle (France). Medal offered by M. A. Coyette, Paris.

Bronze Medals.—No. 28, Hauptm. a. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf (German States); No. 29, Jules Roussette, Turin (France).

Diploma.—No. 27, Louis M. König, Vienna (Germany and Levant).

SECTION B.

Silver-gilt Medals.—No. 40, A. J. Warren, Epsom (Holland); No. 34, E. J. Mertzanoff, Rome (Greece); No. 35, Chs. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood (Spain).

Silver Medals.—No. 32, Maurice Jonas, London (Greece); No. 37, Adolf Passer, Vienna (Turkey).

Bronze Medals.—No. 38, W. von Polansky, Warsaw (Russia); No. 31, Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Dartmouth (Portugal).

Diploma.—No. 33, Berthold Mathez, Tramelan (Greece).

SECTION C.

Silver-gilt Medals.—No. 43, Dr. Emilio Diena, Rome (Lombardo-Venetia); No. 46, The Earl of Crawford, K.T., London (Naples); No. 47, Karl Günther, Chemnitz (Saxony); No. 50, Baron Erik de Leijonhufvud, Nissafors (Sweden).

Silver Medals.—No. 48, Sigm. Heidrich, jun., Gablonz a. N. (Sicily); No. 55, Ernst Zumstein, Berne (Oldenburg); No. 52, Hauptm. a. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf (Oldenburg).

Bronze Medals.—No. 53, F. Robert, Berne (Sicily); No. 44, Hermann Dietsche, Waldshut (Baden); No. 45, Friedr. Doll, Oberndorf a. N. (Wurtemberg); No. 49, Ferdinand Kleeblatt, Beled (Hungary).

Diplomas.—No. 51, Dr. G. Niedermayr, Pfarrkirchen (San Marino); No. 54, Joseph Schmidt, Budapest (Levant).

CLASS IV. COLONIES.

Gold Medal.—H. J. Duveen, London, for his collection of Mauritius (No. 68).

SECTION A.

Silver-gilt Medals.—No. 61, M. Erich Unger, Forst (German Colonies), Medal offered by M. A. Friedemann, Leipsic; No. 60, Jules Roussette, Turin (French Colonies); No. 62, A. J. Warren, Epsom (Dutch Colonies).

Bronze Medal.—No. 59, Isaac Blanco, Paris (Spanish Colonies).

SECTION A *bis.*

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 63, Mrs. Edith Field, London (Great Britain and Colonies).

Bronze Medal.—No. 64, Albert Riesen, Bienne (Great Britain and Colonies).

SECTION B.

Silver-gilt Medals.—No. 66, M. Z. Booleman, Amsterdam (Transvaal); No. 70, Chs. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood (Cape of Good Hope).

Silver Medal.—No. 67, M. P. M. Bright, London (Cape of Good Hope).

SECTION C.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 74, M. P. Castle, Brighton (Trinidad). Medal presented by the Judges for the study.

Bronze Medals.—No. 73, Albert Léon Adutt, London (Cayman Islands); No. 75, John E. Williams, Manchester (Cayman Islands).

SECTION D.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 77, Chs. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood (New Zealand).

SECTION E.

Bronze Medal.—No. 79, Alph. Vuillemin, Lausanne (Cyprus).

CLASS V. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SECTION A.

Silver Medals.—No. 80, Col. F. H. Hancock, London (Afghanistan); No. 81, W. Jacoby, London (Shanghai).

Bronze Medal.—No. 83, Rittmeister A. Markl, Korneuburg (Abyssinia).

Diplomas.—No. 82, P. Jorissen, P. Czn., Rotterdam (Egypt); No. 84, Dr. jur. Meyer, Herisau (Afghanistan); No. 87, Ernst Rufener, Berne (Siam).

SECTION B.

Silver-gilt Medals.—No. 88, Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan (Argentine); No. 91, Chs. Lathrop Pack, Lakewood (Brazil).

Bronze Medal.—No. 90, M. Küpfer, Berne (United States).

SECTION C.

Silver Medal.—No. 93, E. M. Taylor, London (Tonga).

Diploma.—No. 92, Jules Sessely, Geneva (Chili).

CLASS VI. RARITIES.

SECTION A.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 95, Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan.

Silver Medal.—No. 99, Prince A. Doria Pamphilj, Rome.

Bronze Medal.—No. 100, Maurice Picard, Paris.

Diploma.—No. 96, W. P. Costerus, Pz. Edam.

SECTION B.

Silver Medal.—No. 103, Ernst Zumstein, Berne.

Diploma.—No. 102, Alberto Bolaffi, Turin.

CLASS VII.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Gold Medal.—No. 107, Dr. Rod. Ferrario, Como. Medal presented by "Händlerverein" of Berlin.

SECTION A.

Silver Medal.—No. 104, G. Du Pasquier, Berne.

SECTION B.

Silver Medal.—No. 106, H. Contesse, Cully.

Bronze Medal.—No. 105, J. Bandi-Marbach, Berne.

Diploma.—No. 108, F. Richard, Berne.

SECTION C.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 109, Owen Fearnley, Westcliff.

Bronze Medals.—No. 110, E. Graf-Imhof, Thun; No. 114, A. Schott, jun., Berne.

Diploma.—No. 111, Otto Heimburger, Basle.

SECTION D.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 118a, E. J. Mertzanoff, Rome.

Silver Medals.—No. 116, Gustav Labhardt, Lörrach; No. 117, K. Lemp-Wyss, Berne; No. 119, A. Müller, Bienne.

Bronze Medals.—No. 121, Dr. Hugo Walser, Lausanne; No. 122, Ad. Weber, Soleure.

Diploma.—No. 120, Chs. Seinet-Jeanneret, Neuchâtel.

SECTION E. YOUNG COLLECTORS.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 124, Miss Kitty Nelke, London.

Silver Medal.—No. 126, W. Schiltknecht, St. Gall. Medal offered by the Junior Philatelic Society, London.

Diplomas.—No. 123, Yvonne Kirchhofer, Geneva; No. 125, D. J. W. von Rosendael, Den Helder; No. 127, Géza von Walla, jun., Kardowet.

CLASS VIII. ENTIRES.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 134, Maurice Picard, Paris.

Bronze Medals.—No. 130, W. P. Costerus, Pz. Edam; No. 135, J. Schieb, Berne.

CLASS IX. ESSAYS.

Silver-gilt Medal.—No. 137, Albert Coyette, Paris.

CLASS X. OBLITERATIONS.

Silver Medal.—No. 141, J. Schieb, Berne (Alsace-Lorraine).

CLASS XI.

CURIOSITIES AND FORGERIES.

Silver Medals.—No. 166, Ernst Zumstein, Berne; No. 149, A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz.

Bronze Medals.—No. 146, Wilh. Daiker, Basle; No. 155, Léon de Raay, Amsterdam.

Diplomas.—No. 151, Heinr. Keimel, Munich; No. 163, W. Theiss, Frankfort-on-Main.

CLASS XII. LITERATURE.

SECTION A.

Silver Medals.—No. 169a, Kaiserl. Rat Hans Kropf, Prague; No. 175, Sveriges Filatelist-Förening, Stockholm; No. 171, Hauptmann a. D. Paul Ohrt, Düsseldorf (Reprints); No. 169, Hugo Griebert, London; No. 178, Paul Kohl, Chemnitz (large Handbook).

Bronze Medals.—No. 173, Bertram W. H. Poole, Croydon; No. 182, Ernst Zumstein, Berne (Handbook).

Diploma.—No. 175a, Max Wülbern, Hamburg.

JOURNALS.

Diplomas.—No. 186, A. E. Fiecchi, Milan, *Gazetta dei Filatelisti;* No. 188, A. E. Glasewald, Gössnitz, *Philatelistenzeitung;* No. 191, Philipp Kosack, Berlin, *Berliner Briefmarkenztg.;* No. 191a, Llorca, *El Eco Postal;* No. 192, Hans Müller, Hanover, *Der Deutsche Philatelist;* No. 193, Nederlandsche Vereenigung van Postzegelverzamelaars, *Nederlandsche Tijdschrift voor Postzegelverzamelaars;* No. 195, P. L. Pemberton and Co., London, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain;* No. 196, The Philatelic Students Fellowship, London, *The Record of the Philatelic Students Fellowship;* No. 198, Propr. of *The Philatelic Record*, London, *The Philatelic Record;* No. 199, Franz Reichenheim, London, *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society;* No. 201, Louis Schneider, Bischweiler, *Die Post;* No. 203, Stamp Security Co., St. Louis, *Philatelic Journal of America;* No. 205, Verband schweiz. Philatelistenvereine, *Schweizer Briefmarkenzeitung;* No. 206, N. Yaar and Co., Amsterdam, *De Nederlandsche Philatelist;* No. 207, Yvert and Tellier, Amiens, *L'Echo de la Timbrologie;* No. 208, Ernst Zumstein, Berne, *Schweiz. Philat. Nachrichten.*

SECTION B.

Diplomas.—No. 209, William S. Lincoln, London, Albums; No. 210, C. F. Lücke, Leipsic, Albums; No. 211, Schaufuss and Stolpe, Leipsic, Albums; No. 212, Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich, Albums; No. 213, Yvert and Tellier, Amiens, Albums; No. 218, Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Albums; No. 218a, H. Krötzsch and Co., Leipsic, Albums.

SECTION C.

Diplomas.—No. 215, Fritz Holert, Geesthacht-Hambourg, Magnifying-glasses and pinchers; No. 216, Francesco Jaegy, Milan, Accessories; No. 222, A. Wiedemar, Berne, Safes.

The Colonial Secretary and Stamp Speculation.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for a copy of a circular letter which has been sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the Crown Colonies, reserving for the moment our comments upon this very important circular.

"*Circular.* "DOWNING STREET, *July* 13th, 1910.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that my attention has recently been called on several occasions to disputes and irregularities in various Crown Colonies arising in connection with the sale of postage stamps to persons who deal in them for purposes of trade.

"2. The more serious difficulties which have recently been experienced have been connected with issues of surcharged stamps. Attention was called to the objections to such issues in Lord Ripon's circular despatch of August 18, 1893, in which it was pointed out that surcharging should be unnecessary if proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps. I concur in this view, and, with the object of avoiding such issues for the future, I have decided that the Officer Administering the Government, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Postmaster of the various Crown Colonies and Protectorates should be held collectively and individually responsible for ensuring that an adequate stock of stamps is kept in the Colony or Protectorate, and for ordering a fresh supply as soon as the stock in hand falls below the amount normally required for a period of, say, six months.

"3. It will, I believe, be found in practice that no difficulties will arise if a large supply of halfpenny and penny stamps is always kept in hand. Multiples of these could always be used either separately or in combination with other stamps in the event of a temporary shortage in any stamp of a higher denomination.

"4. I find that in certain cases Colonial Governors have accepted from dealers standing orders for the supply of new issues, etc. Such arrangements are calculated to lead to irregularities and complaints, and should be discontinued. They are quite outside the ordinary functions of a Post Office, and I consider that any dealer making such a proposal should be informed that his order can only be accepted if it is for a definite supply of stamps in current use.

"5. While it is, no doubt, generally understood by members of the Civil Service of the Colonies and Protectorates that dealings in postage stamps for purposes of private profit are not allowed, I desire to impress on all Postmasters, Treasurers, or other financial officers that they will render themselves liable to grave censure if they engage in any transactions of this nature.

"6. In this connection I think it well to lay down, following the practice of the General Post Office in this country, that all officials should refuse to

comply with requests to affix stamps to letters or to cancel stamps which are not affixed to letters. You will be good enough to see that this rule is adopted throughout the territory under your Government.

"I have, etc.,

(Signed) "CREWE."

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, PAPERS, AND DISPLAYS FOR THE SEASON 1910–11.

1910.		SUBJECT.
Oct. 20.	The Earl of Crawford (*President*)	Display of the Stamps of the United States of America.
Nov. 3.	The Rev. H. A. James	Display of the Stamps of some of the Australian States.
Nov. 17.	Mr. E. D. Bacon	Paper on the Stamps of Trinidad printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.
Dec. 1.	Mr. C. L. Pack	Display of the Stamps of New Zealand.
Dec. 15.	Mr. M. P. Castle (*Vice-President*)	Notes on, with Display of, the 1853 Issue of British Guiana.
1911.		
Jan. 5.	Mr. A. Léon Adutt	Paper on, with Display of, the Stamps of the Cayman Islands.
Jan. 19.	Mr. A. H. Stamford	Display of the "Pictorial Issues" of New Zealand.
Feb. 2.	Mr. J. A. Tilleard	Display of the Stamps of Nevis.
Feb. 16.	Mr. W. Dorning Beckton	Notes on, with Display of, the Stamps of Roumania.
Mar. 2.	Mr. F. J. Peplow	Display of the 1871–6 Issues of Japan on Entires, with Notes on the Cancellations.
Mar. 16.	Mr. S. Chapman	Paper on the Early Issues of Mexico, obtained from official documents, with Display.
April 6		Display of the Collection of Portuguese Reprints (presented by H.M. King Manuel of Portugal to the Royal Philatelic Society, London).
April 20.	Mr. H. J. Duveen	Display of the Stamps of Switzerland.
May 4.	Mr. T. W. Hall	Paper on, with Display of, the Early Issues of Chili.

1911.		Subject.
May 18.	Mr. R. B. Yardley . .	Display of the Stamps of South Australia, arranged according to dated copies, with Notes.
June 1		Annual General Meeting.

All the meetings will commence punctually at 6 p.m. By the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, President, the first meeting will be held at 2 Cavendish Square; all the other meetings will take place at 4 Southampton Row.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG
(*Hon. Sec. Programme Committee*).

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will meet on the following dates to examine stamps :—

SEASON 1910–11.

1910.	1911.
October 20.	March 16.
November 17.	April 20.
December 15.	May 18.
1911.	June 15.
January 19.	July 13.
February 16.	

All stamps sent for examination must reach Mr. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., not later than the first post on the *third Tuesday* of each month. Any stamps received after that time cannot be dealt with until the following month.

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 quoted in any current catalogue under £20 in value which are pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted at £20 (500 fcs. or 400 marks) and under £50 (1250 fcs. or 1000 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.*

Specimens pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, will be charged 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

In all cases in which the Committee are asked to pronounce upon the genuineness of a surcharge or overprint, double the above fees will be charged.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d., except when the opinion of the Committee is asked upon the surcharge or overprint of a specimen, in which case the charges will be 6s. and 3s.

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.

DEATH OF MR. H. W. PLUMRIDGE.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death of Mr. H. Wilfred Plumridge on August 24th at a comparatively early age after a long period of failing health, which had for a considerable time necessitated his retirement from active participation in business affairs. Mr. Plumridge was well known personally to many collectors, who were quick to appreciate his courteous manners and business aptitude. It is greatly to be deplored that so promising a career should have been thus early extinguished, and all sympathy will be extended to Mrs. Plumridge and his relatives.

The well-known firm of philatelic auctioneers which bears the deceased gentleman's name, and which he founded, will, however, be in no way affected, as stated in the announcement of our contemporary as following :—

"Mr. Plumridge was well known to London philatelists as an active member of the firm to which his name was given, and when failing health some years ago took him away from the active pursuit of his profession his genial presence was very keenly missed. Gifted with a shrewd head for business and a very comprehensive knowledge of stamps and their values, he made an instant success as a stamp auctioneer, and had very quickly laid the foundation of the substantial business which still bears the name of 'Plumridge and Co.,' although the deceased gentleman had ceased to be connected with it in any way some considerable time before his death. But though he was no longer a partner in the firm of Plumridge, he remained a member of the syndicate of philatelists owning the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.*"

PROPOSED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT CHICAGO, 1911.

THE recently held American Philatelic Convention at Detroit seems to have attracted an unusually large attendance of members and to have been as satisfactory to those participating as any of its predecessors. The reports of the President and others appear, however, to denote that there is considerable room for improvement in the organization of the departments of the Hon. Secretary and the Exchange Circuits. We have never been in favour of centralization in stamp matters, except in the case of conferences or exhibitions, and believe that the better real work is done by active societies whose area is more confined.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. E. M. Rosenthal, A. W. Batchelder, L. H. Kjellstedt, F. R. Cornwall, and Geo. L. Toppan, appointed to report upon the means of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the A.P.S., have recommended that Chicago be the venue for the celebration, and they advocate the holding of a philatelic exhibition in that city in August of next year. From the statement of facts supporting this recommendation there is every prospect of the complete success of this proposal, which will assuredly have the cordial support of all Philatelists in this country.

MAGAZINE POSTAL RATES.

THE question of the unjustly heavy postal rates required for the transmission by post of this and other monthly journals was referred to in our last issue, and we are glad to learn that it has been a subject for discussion at the recent very important Conference of Journalists in London, which was attended by representatives of the Press from all quarters of the globe.

The following resolution was proposed, seconded, and carried, and we confidently hope that the Postmaster-General may be brought to see the unfairness of the present system:—

"That the Council be instructed to take such action as they may consider most effective to impress upon the Postmaster-General the injustice of the present regulations respecting the postage of monthly periodicals, and to urge upon him that such publications, when containing a proper portion of news, should be conveyed at the same rate as weekly journals."

In proposing this resolution Mr. Dolman said that "the present state of things, under which monthly periodicals had to pay postage at the same rate as ordinary letters, had hampered and hindered the development of such publications to an enormous extent. While in the United States the number of monthly periodicals was 5463, in this country it was only something over nine hundred, and, in his opinion, the main cause of that condition of affairs was that whereas in the United States these periodicals were carried at a very cheap rate, they were burdened in this country with a postage as heavy as that of ordinary letters. Considering the amount of useful information which these publications disseminated, he maintained that the proposed change would be in the interest of the community."

Mr. S. J. Sewell (London), in seconding the resolution, said that "while

a publication weighing 5 lb. could be carried for a halfpenny if it were published every seven days, its postage would amount to 1s. 8d. if it happened to be published every eight days. In no other country in the world was there such a silly regulation."

The President said the proposal had his hearty support. He could not think of anything more anomalous or more retrograde than the present conditions.

THE THURN AND TAXIS REPRINTS.

THE projected issue of these reprints, to which we referred in the last number of this journal, has apparently excited much interest in German philatelic circles, according to an esteemed German Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, with whom we have been in correspondence hereon. Our friend informs us that these stamps have been printed, but that they have not yet been placed on the market, though their early appearance is anticipated, and kindly promises to acquaint us with further news hereon.

Since the foregoing was written we have received the following interesting communication from Mr. Harald Kjellstedt :—

"As you were kind enough to find interest in my translation from the German bearing on the Reprints of the Thurn and Taxis issues, the following information may also prove useful.

"In the August-September number of the *Philatelisten-Zeitung*, just to hand, Mr. Gläsewald relates that he has been enabled to visit the princely archives at Regensburg and has examined the Reprints, and he reports as follows :—

"(1) That only 33 series of sheets had been printed, and only of such varieties that were not to be found in full sheets among the remainders. Of these Reprints, 10 sets of sheets have been donated to museums and set aside for exhibition purposes, 10 sets of sheets have been reserved for 'Philately,' and 13 sets will remain in the archives.

"(2) The Reprints are very well made, but can be recognized by the paper, as it was found impossible to imitate that of the first issue. The rouletting is also quite different.

"(3) There will be no sale to the public of these Reprints by the princely authorities, and the few sheets assigned to 'Philately' will be so quickly absorbed as curios or for the completion of specialized collections, that any warning against the Thurn and Taxis reprints will prove entirely superfluous."

LORD CRAWFORD'S ABSTRACT OF AMERICAN STAMP PATENTS.

OWING to the demands upon our space by the account of the Philatelic Exhibition at Berne, we are reluctantly compelled to hold over until next month the continuation of the Earl of Crawford's historical epitome of the American patents in relation to Postage and Revenue Stamps, instalments of which appeared in our issues for July and August.

As was to be anticipated, this remarkable instance of scientific research has elicited much interest and approval in the United States philatelic Press, from a member of which (*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*) we quote the following appreciation of Lord Crawford's article entitled "A Welcome Compilation":—

"In the *London Philatelist* for July, 1910, there appeared a remarkable compilation by the Earl of Crawford, K.T., entitled 'Abstracts from the Specifications of Patents, connected with Postage and Revenue Stamps, granted by the United States Patent Office from 1863 to 1898.' Lord Crawford, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, has one of the greatest special collections of United States stamps extant, and he gives close attention to the historical phases of the issues, and his descriptive text makes a setting of engrossing interest for the stamps. It is needless to direct notice to the invaluable character of Lord Crawford's abstracts, and we in America congratulate the learned author or compiler for his enterprise in providing in compact form these details that appeal so strongly to all those who have to do with United States issues."

Reviews.

STAMP CATALOGUES.*

AS foreshadowed by the recent voyages of the enterprising chief of the firm of Stanley Gibbons and Co., the predominant note, in many changes in Part II of their new Catalogue, is South America. As a result of the fresh information acquired on the spot, the principal countries of that continent have been rewritten, in many cases very greatly extended, while the prices have undergone rectifications that cannot fail to give huge satisfaction to those who already possess the older issues of the South American Republics.

The issues of the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres have been entirely rewritten and rearranged; the new prices being (it is stated) the current selling prices of the day in Buenos Ayres. Brazil has been rewritten with the aid of the best collections in Rio de Janeiro, and Chili entirely recast with the aid of the leading collectors of Santiago and Valparaiso. Nicaragua has been revised and brought up to date from the articles published by Mr. J. B. Leavy, Paraguay being also entirely rewritten and repriced. Peru has also been entirely rearranged after the newest list of the Peru Philatelic Society and with the able assistance of Mr. T. W. Hall. The issues of Uruguay have also been entirely rewritten

* *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries.* Part II. 1911. 391 Strand, London.

Illustrated Normal Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1911. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz.

Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1911. Part I, Adhesives; Part II, Entires. Senf Brothers, Leipsic.

Price List of European Stamps, 1911. Albert Friedemann, Leipsic.

and based on the Handbook of Mr. H. Griebert, which was reviewed in our last issue.

The following countries also all show important revisions as severally stated: Afghanistan, the list having been entirely rewritten, based upon the Handbook of Sir David Masson and Mr. Gordon Jones. Bosnia rewritten with the kind help of Mr. A. Passer. China entirely rewritten and repriced. Japan entirely rewritten and rearranged with the assistance of Messrs. Peplow and Fulcher, who have carefully studied these stamps during many years. Siam entirely rewritten and all minor varieties included. Switzerland: the later issues have been rewritten with the assistance of Mr. E. Zumstein. United States: the lists have been carefully revised (and priced) by Mr. E. B. Power, whose book was recently reviewed in this journal.

Other countries have also been carefully edited up to date, and it should be mentioned that owing to the recent sale of an enormous remainder the prices of the issues of Turkey have in many cases received important modifications. The following important announcement is made in the introduction, and as consistent advocates of the system thus initiated we sincerely hope to see it extended until the great catalogues of the day faithfully indicate alike the requirements of the general collector and the specialist.

"In some of these countries an attempt has been made at a new method of classifying the minor varieties and errors (see Argentine Republic, Peru, Chili, Uruguay, etc.). The prominent variety is shown in normal type with a number, the minor variety is shown under the letters a, b, c, etc., and is in smaller type. If our clients like this new arrangement (which has much to recommend it) we propose to extend it gradually, as we can find time to rearrange our lists, albums, and stock books."

A reference to the new lists of Chili will show at a glance how absolutely necessary it is to throw a guiding line to the unlucky general collector, who has to flounder in the very troubled waters of the advanced specialist, and who, without such assistance, must inevitably go under!

We have nothing but praise for this Catalogue, which, representing the combined exertions of many Philatelists of the first rank, is a guide-book of the highest value and excellence.

We should add that the alterations and improvements in this edition are greater and more important than have been made for many years, nearly seventy pages having been added to the Catalogue, which is, however, published at the same price as hitherto.

Herr Paul Kohl's Normal Catalogue represents his now accepted standard of sound philatelic work, and calls for little comment beyond the remarks we made in reviewing the last edition (see Vol. XVIII, pp. 243 and 244). In accordance with apparently numerous requests, the various German Colonies and foreign Post Office issues now follow the mother country, as do those of France; but to be logical those of this country should do likewise! A useful help to picking out the several Colonial issues has, however, been afforded by the printing of a supplementary index, which gives a list of all countries grouped under the respective mother countries

or parent states, a perusal of which gives an interesting reflex of the various "World Powers" and their foreign possessions. Although only the major varieties are catalogued (with certain exceptions), the volume now extends to almost a thousand pages, all of which will be found replete with useful information, very clearly printed, and excellently illustrated, the simple system of noting only the prominent varieties rendering the work invaluable to those who prefer "the simple life" in Philately.

Messrs. Senf Brothers' Catalogue is divided into two parts, the second one being an excellent list of all the Entires of the world, a work that is of high importance, seeing the comparative neglect of this philatelic section in many countries. An idea of the extent to which entires have grown is to be gleaned from the fact that over 10,500 varieties are listed and priced, mostly used and unused.

The alterations in Part I do not seem important, but the issues of King Edward VII in our Colonies have received attention and amplification, especially as regards the halfpenny and penny values. In all cases the new issues have been incorporated, and some of the notes have received useful additions; while the illustrations of the surcharges have been in many cases redrawn so as to exactly represent the originals. The excellent traditions of this old-established Catalogue have been fully maintained, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to that large section of collectors who go "according to Senf."

Herr Friedemann's Catalogue of European stamps extends to 300 pages as against 275 last year, and we are surprised that the apparent increase of European issues should be nearly eight per cent. This list is remarkably clear and concise, the minor varieties being admirably printed (as is the whole book) in italics, leaving the main varieties in sharp objective. The illustrations and general appearance of this Catalogue are exceedingly good.

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, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BARBADOS.—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for specimens of the 2d. grey and one shilling black on green of the Britannia and Sea-horses type.

Adhesives.

2d., grey	multiple;	ordinary.
1s., black on green	,,	,,

The following official notice has been shown to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"Official Gazette . . . July 1910.

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"Withdrawal of 5d. and 10d. Postage Stamps.

"Notice is hereby given that the stock of 5d. and 10d. postage stamps, which may be on hand at the end of the current year, will be destroyed and no further sales will be made of those values after that date.

"[Signed] W. H. BAILEY,
"Colonial Postmaster.

"General Post Office,
"13th July, 1910."

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles the 6d. orange and black Transvaal Stamp overprinted for use in this Protectorate.

Adhesive.

6d., orange and black, Transvaal, King's Head. Stamp overprinted for use here.

DOMINICA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* informs us that the 1s. stamp of this island has been printed in the new colours.

Adhesive.

1s., green on black.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.—An interesting event is the issue of special stamps for these islands. As in the case of the New Hebrides, they are overprinted on stamps of the Fiji Islands.

Overprinted in black (except on the 1s., which has red surcharge), "Gilbert and Ellice Protectorate."

½d., green.
1d., red.
2d., grey.
2½d., blue.
5d., violet and olive.
6d., purple.
1s., black on green.

Only "specimen" copies have yet been seen (distributed by the Postal Union about 8.10).

Whitaker's Almanack states that the Gilbert group of Islands, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, and several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179.58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., was included in the Protectorate in 1900. Total area, 166 square miles; population, about 35,000 and 80 Europeans. Revenue, 1907, £4,620; expenditure, £4,296; imports (1900), £20,369; exports (chiefly copra), £21,582.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

JAMAICA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 3d., purple on orange, has been received on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on orange, Queen's Head, multiple; chalky.

Some more new issues are described from "specimen" copies by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on Continental authority.

Arms design.

2½d., ultramarine.

Queen Victoria.

4d., black on yellow.
1s., black on green.
2s., violet on blue.

To be issued.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—The following new issues are described from "specimen" copies by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on Continental authority.

New colours. Head of King Edward VII.

3d., brown on yellow.
5s., green and red on green.

To be issued.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The following particulars of a new set of stamps for this colony are taken from *Gibbons Weekly* of September 10th, 1910.

"There are eleven of the stamps in all, ranging in value from one to fifteen cents, each carrying a different picture in varying colours. The representations upon the stamps are:—

"One Cent, green.—The portrait of King James I of England, who granted a charter to one John Guy, an alderman of Bristol city, to found a settlement in Newfoundland.

"Two Cents, red.—The arms—two crowned lions rampant and two chained unicorns—of the London and Bristol Company, which developed the settlement.

"Three Cents, olive-brown.—The head of Alderman John Guy, the first to form a permanent settlement in 1610.

"Four Cents, violet.—The good ship *Endeavour*, upon which Guy sailed to Conception Bay.

"Five Cents, blue.—The town of Cupids, one of the chief centres of Newfoundland's great fishing industry.

"Six Cents, purple.—The head of Lord Bacon, the guiding spirit in the first colonization of Newfoundland.

"Eight Cents, bistre.—A view of Mosquito, a Newfoundland township close to Harbor Grace, the second town in the country.

"Nine Cents, olive-green.—A logging camp upon Red Indian Lake, with the hewn spruce logs used for paper-making

lying in the foreground, and at the back the rough shanties of the men.

"Ten Cents, slate.—The great paper mills at Grand Falls. An excellent picture of the mills belonging to the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, where paper for *The Daily Mail* and allied publications is manufactured. This stamp is particularly interesting as commemorating Newfoundland's new industry.

"Twelve Cents, red-brown—The profile of King Edward VII.

"Fifteen Cents, black.—The portrait of the King, full face. The first stamp issued with King George's features upon it since his accession."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied us with the colours given above.

PAPUA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 2½d. and 1s. permanent type, perf. 11, with *sideways* watermark.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The issue of the 1s. value on multiple, *chalky* paper, is reported by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1s., orange and green, multiple; *chalky.*

ST. VINCENT.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the ½d. value of the redrawn Arms type, with dot under "d" of value, has been printed.

Adhesive.

½d., green, redrawn Arms type.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.—We copy the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, quoted from the *Daily Chronicle*:—

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEW STAMP.

"Supplies of the special Postage Stamp which is to be issued in commemoration of the Union of South Africa are to be sent to Pretoria from London on September 3rd.

"It was designed in South Africa, will be of dark blue, and of the value of 2½d. The head of King George, says *South Africa*, makes the central figure, and at the corners are the coats of arms of the Cape and Natal, and the shields of the Transvaal and Orange Free State."

The choice of the 2½d. value is rather extraordinary, unless it was intended to choose a value which is not much in demand. It means that only the foreigner in South Africa will be able to use the new stamps in writing home; British correspondence only requires 1d. postage. Commemorative stamps should always be issued in sets of two, 1d. and 2½d., so as to be available for the whole population, or preferably in sets of three, the ½d., 1d., and 2½d., in the Postal Union colours, as many people like to use them on picture post cards.

If the new stamp is of large size, the choice of the value 2½d., which is not much required, would be explained. For the ½d., 1d., and other values in large business demand, it is preferable to keep to the existing size and shape.

The *Telegraph* states that these stamps will be on sale for a limited period at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 72 Victoria Street, immediately after the Union Parliament is opened, on or about November 4th next.

Messrs. Bright and Son's correspondent writes:—

"No doubt you are aware that any of the African stamps are interchangeable in any of the Union Countries, even V.R.I. Orange River Colony can be used."

VICTORIA.—The issue of the £1 King Edward VII stamp, perf. 12½, colour *lake* instead of rose-red, is announced in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

£1, lake (instead of rose-red), Crown and A sideways, perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: The new Commemorative stamps were issued on the 18th ultimo; we send you a specimen of the 5 heller, which is sufficient to show how the stamps have been enlarged so as to take in the dates "1830–1910." All the other values are of the same colours as the current set and similarly altered.

Our Vienna correspondent writes us that on the 18th ultimo, before the head Post Office was opened, the street was blocked with a crowd of about ten thousand people, waiting to buy stamps. Two hours after the Post Office was opened the entire stock was sold out, and on the same day the stamps were selling amongst dealers in Vienna at 50 per cent over face value.

In addition to the stamps sold at the Vienna Post Office there were also small supplies sent to the chief towns in Austria, but none of these received more than one hundred sets.

FINLAND.—*Gibbons Weekly* chronicles a rare variety of the 5 kop., blue, of 1856. A specimen of this stamp is known on *vertically laid* paper. It is complete, and has half another stamp above it, proving that it cannot be from an envelope. This variety is now No. 5 in Gibbons Catalogue.

FRANCE.—The 1 fc. Postage Due stamp has lately been chronicled in a new colour, vermilion, but in *Mekeel's Weekly* and *Smith's Monthly* the 2 fc. is referred to. Have both stamps been changed in colour?

HOLLAND.—We are told in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the provisional 3 c. on 1 gulden Postage Due stamp exists on Types I, II, and III.

LEVANT (Russian Post Offices).—*Smith's Monthly* informs us that to the sets already chronicled two more, overprinted respectively with "Metellin" and "Rizech," have been added.

LUXEMBURG.—The 1 fc. of 1891–6, perf. 11 all round, is now catalogued in Gibbons, Part II.

Adhesive.

1 fc., purp'e; Type 8; perf. 11.

RUSSIA, ISSUE 1909–1910.—Mr. Albert Scheindling writes us as follows: The machine preparing the safety bars being sometimes placed irregularly on the sheets, it may thus occur that one or even two copies of the corner escape the machine and get no safety bars. Persons having access to large quantities of entire sheets could with some patience possibly accumulate a goodly number of such copies. Whether it will suffice to put together a complete set, it is a matter of question, especially as the safety bars on single copies are hardly visible except by experienced eyes, so it would hardly be worth while to list these varieties, at least before having seen undoubted copies. I have, however, recently come across half a sheet of the 10 cop. value, of which a block of twenty-two copies was without safety bars, and I managed to secure the block. The original possessor tells me that the other half-sheet was similar, and contained a block of about twenty copies without safety bars. To-day I have got a similar block of ten copies of the 7 cop. value also without safety bars. After careful examination of the above-named two sheets, I have found that they have accidentally been folded before they got into the machine preparing the safety bars, and that a large number on the above-named two sheets escaped the machine and became varieties without safety bars.

1909–1910. Variety without safety bars.
7 cop., blue.
10 ,, ,,

Mr. Albert Scheindling further writes as follows: The high values of Russia will soon rise in value, as the Russian Department for postal affairs has on the 9th April, 1910 (Russian style), issued a Circular, according to which all stamps on the postal drafts and parcels shall hereafter be punched out or cut into half in order to avoid their being used a second time.

SWITZERLAND.—A set of Postage Due stamps of a new design has appeared, and a specimen of the 1 c. is to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Postage Due.

1 centime, green and red.
3 centimes ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,
15 ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, ,, ,,
Perf. 12.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.—Messrs. Bright and Son have kindly sent us specimens of some of the new stamps issued to commemorate the Centenary of the Republic.

It is stated that the 5 c. A.R. is likely to be scarce, and is already exhausted at Bogota.

The 10 c. Registration stamp is to be withdrawn from circulation, because the Spanish Minister in Bogota has taken offence at the picture that represents Colombian citizens being shot by order of the Spanish Government in 1816.

Adhesives.

½ c., purple and black; portrait of Camilo Torres.
1 c., green; portrait of Policarpa Salavarrieta (La Popola).
2 c., red; portrait of NARIÑO.
5 c., blue ,, Bolivar.
10 c., plum ,, Caldas.
20 c., grey-brown; portrait of Santander.
1 peso, purple.
10 pesos, lake.

Registration Stamp.

10 c., black and red; execution of citizens.

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.

5 c., orange and green; portrait of Acevedo Gomez.
All perf. 12.

The Registration stamp, it is stated, has an error in the inscription under the picture, "Gobierno" being spelled "Gobiero."

According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, the 1 peso bears the inscription, *Imploro*

la confirmacion de la libertad absoluta de los esclavos ("I implore confirmation of the full liberty of the slaves"). The 10 pesos is inscribed *Cambiadme, Señor, todos mis titulos por él de buen Ciudadano* ("Exchange me, Sir, all my titles for that of good citizen").

NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM.—A new set of stamps is about to be issued here. The bar across "Fiji" is now omitted.

Overprint in black.

½d., green.
1d., scarlet.
2d., grey.
2½d., blue.
5d., violet and olive.
6d., purple.

Overprint in red.

1s., black on green.

To be issued shortly.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Junior Philatelic Society.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Session 1910-11.

President—Mr. FRED J. MELVILLE.

Chairman—Mr. W. MEAD.

Hon. Secretary—Mr. J. IRELAND, 103 Western Road, Hove.

Meetings held at The Express Creamery, 200 Western Road, Brighton, from 7.30 to 10 p.m. Displays and papers at 8. Second and fourth Thursdays.

1910.

Oct. 13. Display: New South Wales (Sydney Views). Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.
,, 27. Display: Foreign and Colonial Post Cards and Envelopes. Mr. Herbert Clark.
Paper. Mr. P. C. Bishop.
(An unused Post Card will be presented to each Member present.)
Nov. 10. Paper and Display: Postage Stamps in the Making. Mr. Fred J. Melville.
,, 24. British Postmark evening.
Paper and Display: N.P.B. Obliterations. The Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A.
Paper and Display: London District Obliterations. Mr. J. Ireland.
Dec. 8. Display: Queensland, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon. Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, F.R.P.S.L.
,, 29. Ten Minute Papers. By Members.
(A reconstructed sheet of Penny Reds (1858) will be presented to the reader of the best paper.)

1911.

Jan. 12. Display: British Telegraph Stamps. Mr. Herbert Clark.
,, 26. Display: Belgium. Mr. W. Mead.
Display: Some Colonial Stamps. Mr. C. J. Smith.
Feb. 9. Paper: Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun.
Paper. Mr. Charles Nissen.
,, 23. Display: Ceylon. Baron Anthony de Worms, F.R.P.S.L.
Mar. 9. Display: Holland. Mr. B. B. Kirby.
Display. Mr. H. H. Harland.
,, 23. Single Country Display. By Members.
Apr. 13. Paper: "The Advancing Stamp Collector." Mr. Herbert Clark.
,, 27. Display: Prussia. Mr. Ralph Wedmore.
May 11. "Philatelia." Messrs. S. R. Turner and H. Lee.
,, 25. Annual General Meeting.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1910-11.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents—
J. H. ABBOTT, G. B. DUERST, W. GRUNEWALD.

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Hon. Asst. Secretary—MENDEL ALBRECHT.

Comptroller—J. H. TAYLOR.

Committee—J. K. KING, W. W. MUNN, J. S. HIGGINS, jun.

The Meetings are held at the Rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday Evenings, at 7.30.

1910.

Oct. 7. Exhibition of Stamps by Members and Social Evening in Geographical Hall.
,, 14. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 21. Paper: "A few Notes on Venezuela." W. Dorning Beckton.
,, 28. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Nov. 4. Display with Notes: Japan. F. J. Peplow.
,, 11. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 18. Paper: "The Postal Monopoly of the Counts of Thurn and Taxis." Nathan Heywood.
,, 25. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Dec. 2. Display with Notes: Malta. J. C. North.
,, 9. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 16. Display with Notes: Sicily. Herbert Wade (Leeds Philatelic Society).

1911.
Jan. 6. Display with Notes: The Official and Postal-Fiscal Stamps of Great Britain. W. M. Gray (Bradford Philatelic Society).
,, 13. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 20. Display with Notes: Nevis. W. Waite Sanderson (Newcastle Philatelic Society).
,, 27. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Feb. 3. Paper: "Further Roumanian Novelties." G. B. Duerst.

1911.
Feb. 10. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 17. Paper: "The Registered Envelopes of Great Britain." J. R. M. Albrecht, J. S. Higgins, jun.
,, 24. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Mar. 3. Paper on "Colours." R. A. Mannings, B.SC. (Liverpool Philatelic Society).
,, 10. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 17. Display: British North American Colonies. J. H. Abbott.

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), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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PAPUA AND NEW HEBRIDES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—It will interest readers of the *London Philatelist* to learn, on the authority of our "Minister for External Affairs" (Melbourne), under date 21st July, 1910, that "a new issue of Papuan stamps is now in preparation and will be placed in circulation at an early date." That, of course, means the issue to be printed in one colour, as has been forecasted for some time.

Personally, I think it will have but a short run, as when the Commonwealth issue comes in there will probably be another change.

I have been trying for some time to get accurate information as to the number of sheets of New Hebrides ½d. and 1s., Single CA, issued, but have been unsuccessful. The postmasters, both at Suva and Vila, have no record of the watermark. As far as I can gather, from private information received, twenty or twenty-one sheets of the ½d. were issued. As to the 1s., there is nothing to be learnt at all definite. But I give it as my opinion that not more than six sheets were issued (360 copies), and of these probably not more than fifty, and certainly not more than a hundred, exist in a "used" condition. So that this stamp must be one of the rarest in the world.

I purpose publishing shortly a small work on *The Future of Australian Philately*, in which I have the generous literary aid of several well-known Australian philatelists. But, as it is intended only for Australia, there will be no selling agency in London. "Subscribers' copies" will be 2s. 6d., post-paid. Particulars are enclosed.

Yours faithfully,
COURTENAY SMITH.

SYDNEY,
25th July, 1910.

"THE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY," TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WITH the object of arousing increased interest and enthusiasm in Australian Philately, and with the valuable epistolary assistance of several well-known philatelists, the undersigned is preparing for early publication a novel, interesting, and instructive work on *The Future of Australian Philately*.

In view of the advent—now imminent—of a Commonwealth issue, and of the consequent withdrawal of all State issues, it is considered that this small work will not only prove of great value to collectors, but will also be the most interesting of its kind ever published in Australia. It should, in addition, be a means of infusing fresh energy and fresh blood into the ranks of Australian philatelists.

Opinions have been expressed that a publication dealing with Australian Philately after the manner proposed would fill a long-felt want, and would undoubtedly be appreciated.

Among many highly important items is a simple and practical scheme for the insurance of stamps in exchange books.

It is intended to first publish a Subscribers' Edition of one hundred copies, at 2s. 6d., post-paid, and afterwards a small general edition.

The Subscribers' Edition will be published as soon as the list of one hundred is complete, or in a fair way of becoming so.

It is apparent that, in consequence of their limited number, subscribers' copies will become valuable assets in philatelic literature.

As the comparatively heavy cost of production will not permit of an additional expense of collection after publication, intending subscribers are requested to promptly forward postal note or money order for 2s. 6d. in advance to the undersigned, who will return the money in full if the required number is not made up.

There will be no other announcement made than the above.

A limited space will be reserved for purely philatelic advertisements. Terms, including both editions, on application.

COURTENAY SMITH.

"REST HAVEN," ROSEVILLE, SYDNEY,
August, 1910.

THE 2 C. HAWAII.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In the *London Philatelist* of July, 1910, you published an article on the 2 c. Hawaii which is slightly incorrect. The list of known copies is as follows, and I would be pleased to hear of any others :—

The Bishop Museum, Honolulu	1 copy
The Postal Museum, Berlin	1 „
The British Museum	2 copies
From Paul Collection (in Boston)	1 copy
H. J. Duveen (including the Mirabaud)	2 copies
G. H. Worthington	1 copy
H. J. Crocker	1 „
M. la Renotière	2 copies

making eleven copies instead of twelve, as per your list.

I am endeavouring to get photographs of all of these, and would be pleased to send you copies at the first opportunity.

I think your article will have the effect of putting us in touch with other copies if they exist, which will prove very interesting to the collectors of this country.

Yours very truly,

HENRY J. CROCKER, F.R.P.S.L.

SAN FRANCISCO,
10th August, 1910.

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. Harmer, Rooke and Co. inform us that last season their sales totalled 24,763 lots, which, they state, is the highest number that has ever been offered in one season.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. OCTOBER, 1910. No. 226.

The Colonial Secretary's Circular.

PROBABLY, no event fraught with greater importance to the future of Philately has ever occurred, than the issue of the Circular to the Colonial Governors by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, as published in our last issue. Every real lover of Philately, who is truly desirous of the future welfare of the pursuit, must rejoice at the firm and resolute tone which the Earl of Crewe has adopted in dealing with the creation of postage stamps that are not absolutely and solely required for public requirements. We are glad to be able to notify that at the first meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society an unanimous approval of Lord Crewe's letter was expressed and entered upon the minutes. Every true friend of stamp-collecting knows that the abuses that have crept in the postal administrations of some of our colonies, while benefiting a few speculators, have exercised a baleful influence upon the great body of collectors.

These abuses and perversions of a public service for private gain have long been ventilated in the philatelic press, and in societies and congresses. The columns of the *London Philatelist* during many years past will alone bear ample evidence that speculative and unnecessary issues have formed the subject of many articles in which the aid of the authorities has been invoked. We have good reason to believe that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has not been unmindful of the just complaints that have so long been uttered by a body of people who contribute no inconsiderable portion of the postal revenues of many of our colonies. Lord Crewe is a man of tried ability in other spheres, and at the Post Office he has shown that readiness to consider legitimate grievances and that promptness in supplying the remedy that are the special gifts of great statesmen and rulers.

The language of the Circular leaves at once little doubts of His Lordship's views, or of his intention to see that they are carried into effect. After calling attention to the irregularities that have previously taken place in the issues of

stamps, Lord Crewe makes the following drastic pronouncement—which forms the nucleus of the Circular—and which should be the death-knell of speculative and unnecessary issues.

"I have decided that the officer administering the government, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Postmaster of the various Crown Colonies and the Protectorates, should be held collectively and individually responsible for ensuring that an adequate stock of stamps is kept in the Colony or Protectorate, and for ordering a fresh supply as soon as the stock in hand falls below the amount normally required for a period of, say, six months."

It is obvious that in these days of cables and leviathan steamers nothing can be easier than the regulation of a stock of stamps in accordance with the probable requirements of the ensuing half-year, and there can be no doubt that this balance will be as easily effected in the future as it could have been in the past, had the will been there. The game in future will not be worth the candle, i.e. the risk of dismissal and forfeiture of pension as against a fleeting profit upon a surcharged issue! Paragraph No. 5 of the Circular emphasizes Lord Crewe's views in this respect, as he writes "that dealings in postage stamps for purposes of private profit are not allowed," and he desires "to impress on all postmasters, treasurers, or other financial officers, that they will render themselves liable to grave censure if they engage in any transactions of this nature."

The other paragraphs instructing Colonial Governors not to accept standing orders from dealers or to affix stamps to letters or to cancel stamps which are not affixed to letters are at first sight calculated to afford less satisfaction to collectors, as apparently increasing the difficulties in obtaining new issues, unused or used. We do not, however, think that there is anything here of serious moment. There is nothing to stop the regular supply to collector or dealer through the medium of the post, but it may perhaps mean that recourse will have to be more frequently made than hitherto to some agent or friend in the colony to secure the specimens requisite.

The collection of new issues has grown enormously, and the lamented death of King Edward VII has undoubtedly given a great impetus to the cult of King's Heads. Anything that would tend to interfere with this side of stamp-collecting would be deplored, but we venture to think that Lord Crewe's action will, on the contrary, serve as a stimulant. The recent changes of sovereigns, of single and multiple watermarks, of chalky and non-chalky paper, and of new colour schemes are producing such an enormous number of modern varieties that dealer and collector alike have ample to occupy their time and money. In these rapid changes, all occurring within a decade, there must assuredly be certain stamps which have a short life and will become rare, and, in a word, there will be found all the essential elements and enjoyments of a collector without recourse to the provisional surcharges that have been the bane of collecting for so many years.

Nothing would tend more to re-establish the popularity of some of our once surcharged Colonial issues than the knowledge that there "was an end of it," and, in a word, the feeling of security engendered by the ultimate fulfilment of Lord Crewe's admonition should place the collecting of all British Colonial issues on a sounder basis than has ever previously existed.

Abstracts from the Specifications of Patents, connected with Postage and Revenue Stamps, granted by the United States Patent Office from 1863 to 1898.

By the EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

(*Continued from page* 187.)

SANGSTER, JAMES, of Buffalo, N.Y. (Assignor of one-half to Robert Dunbar and Co., of the same place). 1.5.77. Filed 17.3.77. No. 190,376. *Preparing Paper for . . . Stamps. . . .*

[Unsized?] paper is printed over with a soluble size without colour, in lines, bars, circles, or other device, so that part of the paper is left unsized.

On the paper thus prepared the ordinary printing of the stamp is effected.

The composition of the soluble size may be gum arabic, starch, gelatine, dextrine, or other equivalent, dissolved in water, the pattern of which remains invisible. Sugar may be added to increase its affinity for water. But it should not be too sensitive.

Any attempt to wash off a cancel mark dissolves the size on the stamp, even where the printing ink overlies it. Consequently parts wash off corresponding to the device of size originally placed upon it, and the printed design of the stamp is destroyed.

Is aware of other patents, but claims the placing a design, bars, lines, etc., of size as a substratum, instead of covering the whole.

BEAUMONT, DAVID G., of Austin, Texas. 10.7.77. Filed 12.5.77. No. 192,893. *Double Paper, one being cut throughout.*

The stamps are made of two thicknesses of paper, the lower one of which is gummed in the ordinary way. Incisions are then cut in the upper sheet of the paper in parallel lines and at suitable distances apart by means of suitable knives or dies. The upper sheet is then smoothly placed on the lower and they are secured together by mucilage.

The printing of the stamps is then made on the compound paper. Perforation is then performed in the usual way.

With this construction it will be impossible to clean off the cancelling ink without mutilating the surface of the stamps.

I have some of these stamps prepared, but think that samples were only made for Revenue purposes.

BIERCE, WILLIAM W., of Memphis, Tenn. (Assignor of one-half to John C. Spencer, of New York City). 10.7.77. Filed 26.6.76. No. 192,968. Patented in Canada, 30.10.76; England, 26.10.76; France, 8.1.77.

The principle here consists in a stamp the central portion of which is *raised* above the surrounding parts, and is *perforated* around the raised part.

A cancel mark is almost impossible to clean off—as any rubbing with water or other fluid will cause the central part to be wholly or partially broken away where the perforation has weakened its connection with the main body of the stamp. Further, the cancel ink gets in and behind the stamp through the perforation holes.

Recommends cancellation to be done by means of a wire brush cut square. With gentle pressure the raised part and the perforations get torn away by the brush.

This is better performed if the raised centre is shielded at the back by a screen of thin paper, so that the gum does not touch it.

BIERCE, WILLIAM W., of Memphis, Tenn. (Assignor of one-half to John C. Spencer, of New York City). 14.8.77. Filed 7.11.76. No. 194,212. *Patented in Canada* 30.10.76 *for five years.*

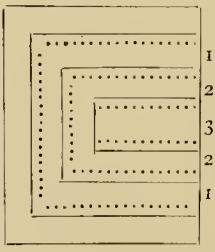
Practically no difference in this patent from his former one of 10.7.77, excepting, perhaps, in the *claim* at the end, where he protects the stamp having a portion of its back ungummed, which portion is raised above the plane of the rest. And in a second claim, that such raised and ungummed portion of the stamp be surrounded with perforation or indentations.

My impression is that Mr. J. C. Spencer was one of the chief employés of the National Bank Note Company of New York.

Anyhow, this patent was used by them and advertised as their property, and a vast number of trials for colour and design were made of it.

FOX, JOHN, of New York City, N.Y. 12.2.78. Filed 13.11.77. No. 200,187.

Paper of ordinary kind is used and the stamps printed thereon. The sheet is then cut or incised in the most convenient way, so that each stamp is severed into two or more portions.



Thus after incision the model would come into pieces at 1.1, 2.2, and 3.3.

The whole is backed with fine tissue paper without disturbing the pattern of the design. It is then perforated, and is ready for use.

Any attempt to remove a stamp or subject it to a cleaning process would cause it to come to pieces at once.

DEWE, JOHN, of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. 26.2.78. Filed 17.11.77. No. 200,702.

The invention can be applied to any stamps in the sheet before the process of gumming.

The sheet of stamps is treated with a coating of soluble colour at the back. When dry it is passed between toothed rollers or parallel knives, by which it is slit by short cuts all over. It is then submitted to pressure, the action of which causes the small slits to close up, and then the sheet is gummed and perforated, and it is ready for use.

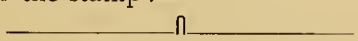
The colouring at the back is only very faintly visible, but if an attempt be made to damp off the stamp or cancel mark, the colouring matter on the back dissolves and oozes through every little slit and ruins the design.

Again, any attempt to remove the stamp without softening the gum will break or tear the stamp at any or many of the lines of weakness caused by the slits.

FOX, ADDISON C., of Baltimore, Maryland (Assignor of three-sixths to T. F. Eigelberner, of same place; said Fox and Eigelberner assignors of one-sixth their right to Edward B. Cram, of Portland, Maine). 26.3.78. Filed 26.1.78. No. 201,769.

States that the cancellation of a stamp by means of a colouring matter so as to preclude the re-use of the stamp *is* a *theoretical*, and has been found to be a *practical*, impossibility.

Constructs his stamp in such a manner that its cancellation is effected by cutting or tearing away a portion of the stamp. To this end the stamp is made having a rib, or ridge, or pleat in the paper, the lower sides of the pleat being attached together by gum in order to give it the necessary stiffness. Thus a section of the stamp :—



The pleat is to be shaved or scraped off by the cancelling agent.

SANGSTER, JAMES, of Buffalo, N.Y. 23.4.78. Filed 11.2.78. No. 202,760.

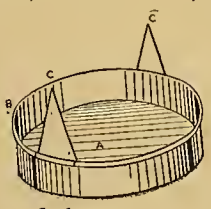
Object.—To cause parts of the stamp to be more absorbed than others, so that the colouring matter of the cancellation may sink in and render cleaning impossible.

Effected by.—The parts of the stamp which the design leaves *clear* paper are treated with caustic potash or caustic soda, or any acid or chemical that will, to a certain extent, loosen or dissolve the size in the part being treated. This spreads the fibre of the paper, and leaves it absorbent.

It is best to apply the alkali or acid by ruling machine or dotting, after the printing.

It is necessary to wash or neutralize the part treated to prevent the action from spreading in the substance of the paper and affecting the ink of the design.

NEVILLE, GEORGE L., and GODWIN, LEROY C., of Portsmouth, Virginia. 25.6.78. Filed 1.11.77. No. 205,292.



A thin metal cap having sharp edges and two points to fold down is used.

a = the top of the cap.
b = the rim or thin edge.
c = the point sticking up from the rim.

One of these caps to be stuck through a stamp and the points turned down over the face, which will look thus :—



(*a*) is the edge view of the stamp, (*b*) is the cap held up against the underside of the stamp by the points (*c*) which pierce the paper and turn down.

The stamp being stuck to an envelope, the top of the *cap* rests on the *envelope*, and the *rim* prevents a part of the stamp from sticking down flat, and it is cancelled by a blow from a pad furnished with a soft rubber head; thus the sharp rim of the little cap cuts clean through the stamp, and the cap itself falls off.

SPENCER, CHARLES F., of Rochester, N.Y. 24.9.78. Filed 2.8.78. No. 208,433.

The gummed side of the stamp is prepared so that a blow from the cancelling pad shall destroy the surface of the stamp.

Effected by.—When the gum is applied to the stamp mixed with it is a portion of *emery*, *sand*, ground glass or other hard granular or abrading material —so that it may cover the whole of the back of the stamp, or the material may be sifted on to the central part of each stamp after the gum is applied, and allowed to sink into it.

When dried it will not interfere with the adhesive quality of the gum, and if struck with a hammer pad or cancelling machine having an elastic face, the emery or granular material bedded in the gum at the back will be forced up and through the surface of the stamp, thus effectually destroying it and preventing its being cleaned and used a second time.

ANDERSON, AXEL W., of Bedford, Penn. 7.1.79. Filed 7.8.78. No. 211,207. *For a Fibre-faced Paper.*

In making the paper the pulp is prepared as usual. Just before, or as it is spread to form sheets, and while yet soft, fibres of silk or other material, cut, carded, and loosened up, are spread over the surface of the pulp, which then passes under a roller embedding the fibres firmly into the body of the paper. It then passes over the wire screen to free water, and below a second roller. It is then treated by wire scratch brushes operated by suitable mechanism, to raise the fibre on the surface of the paper and form a sort of nap. In this state it passes forward to the calendering rolls for heating and drying, the fibres now standing erect on the surface. By rotary zigzag motion these fibres are bent down, confused, and intermingled, and the paper has a confused nap.

It is then sized lightly, and is then ready for printing upon—which may be done in any way—and used.

If any cancellation marks are treated for removal the necessary moisture of friction disturbs the fibres below the size, and the design or face of the stamp becomes woolly and impossible to use a second time.

WHEELER, KENDRICK, of Brooklyn, N.Y. 18.2.79. Filed 17.6.78. No. 212,416.

The difference between this patent and that of Addison C. Fletcher, No. 175,242 of 28.3.76, lies solely in the fact that when the cutting tool is in action it is charged with a coloured ink of a fugitive nature.

If an attempt be made to clean the stamp after cancellation, the colour on the cuts will also be removed, and it would not be possible to restore it, as the little tongues of paper shrink if wet, and the cuts would no longer coincide.

This device was also used by the United States Government, but not to any great extent. The 3 cent stamp was thus treated. It is excessively rare.

SANGSTER, JAMES, of Buffalo, N.Y. 30.9.79. Filed 9.7.77.

Parts of the design on a stamp are treated so as to chemically change the oily material which holds together the colouring matter.

Done by.—Lines, dots, or characters are ruled or placed on the surface of the stamp of a solution of caustic soda and borax, or such-like alkali, having a specific gravity of 1.356, or thereabouts.

The alkali on the lines or dots combines or unites with or changes the oily, fatty, or resinous matter in the ink of the design, producing a soapy compound, rendering it soluble under the action of water or other cleaning fluids.

Thus if attempts are made to remove the cancel marks, the parts of the design which have been treated wash away, and the stamp is effectually destroyed and cannot be used a second time.

This was apparently the original idea of Sangster, as he applied for his patent in July, '77. The month of February, '78, he patented the converse of this idea, i.e. the treatment of the part of the stamp *not* covered by the design—granted on 23.4.78 (q.v.). And now he resorts to his former desire, and protects it also.

KIRCHER, JULIUS, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Assignor of three-fifths of his right to Benno Loewy, of New York). 6.1.80. Filed 28.11.79. No. 223,363. *Printing Ink.*

Object.—An ink for the design of the stamp, *more easily destroyed* than *any* writing fluid or medium *used* in *cancelling* it.

Effected by.—Making an ink composed of ten parts by weight of a suitable resin, such as rosin gum-dammar, olibanum, mastic benzoin, or copal, dissolved in 10 to 15 parts of turpentine, benzine, copaiba balsam, or other material or essential oil at a moderate temperature. These proportions may be varied.

On complete solution add 1 part (weight), or a little more, of linseed or other drying oil, such as poppy oil, to unite with the resin. To this add 1 part, or a little more, olive or other non-drying oil, such as oleine, palm oil, cocoa oil, tallow, butter, fat, or the like, to unite with the fibre of the paper, or protect it from absorbing the ink. The mass is then heated, and suitable pigment stirred in, according to the depth of colour sought, say from 10 to 20 parts.

The design of a stamp printed with this ink will be durable for all legitimate purposes, but any attempt to clean it after cancellation would efface it before any action would be apparent on the cancelling marks.

KIRCHER, JULIUS, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Assigned in respect to three-fifths, as in original). Re-issued Letters Patent 23.3.80. Application for re-issue filed 21.1.80. No. 9126. Original No. 223,363. Date 6.1.80.

This patent is almost word for word as the last, and I see no reason for the re-issue, but suppose that some unperformed act had vitiated the original.

MACDONOUGH, JAMES, of New York, N.Y.* (Assignor to himself and the American Bank Note Company, of same place). 1.6.80. Filed 6.4.80. No. 228,365. *Improved means of making Stamps, partly fugitive.*

The methods of applying a soluble gum or size as a substratum to printing ink are not successful, as the soluble portion spreads and diffuses itself in the paper.

* Macdonough was the head official or Managing Director of the American Bank Note Company.

New Proposal or Invention.—Substitutes for the soluble size: a coating of shellac or other hard substance unaffected by water. This is ruled in cross lines or other pattern on the paper previous to printing. The ordinary printer's ink will lie, and produce the same effect to the eye as on the other parts of the paper, but under different conditions; on the parts not covered by ruling it will take a permanent hold, but over the shellac rulings it will lie higher and with little or no penetration either into the paper or into the shellac.*

Any such friction as would be required to clean off the cancelling mark will remove the ink overlying the shellac before the other is affected, and the design on the stamp will be destroyed.

SAWYERS, REESE P., of St. Louis, Missouri (Assignor as to one-fourth his right to Robt. R. Hutchinson, of same place). 25.1.81. Filed 18.2.80. No. 236,960.

States that patents have been granted to gumming half the stamp and perforating along the gummed line; a failure, because dishonest persons were able to match stamps and use them again, owing to the regular line of the tear.

Remedy.—The gum is applied in a wavy line on the back of the stamp, so that the stamp, which is not perforated, and has to be torn by pulling the loose corners, has no regular line of severance, and therefore cannot be matched with the portion taken from another.

MASSEY, GIDEON B., of New York, N.Y. (Assignor of one-fourth his share to Francis E. Norris, of same place). 6.12.81. Filed 15.3.81. No. 250,376. *A Double Paper is used.*

The lower sheet is of strong paper which is usually used for stamps; the upper of this paper having holes perforated in a pattern near the centre of each stamp.

The lower sheet, by means of stencil-plate or otherwise, is coated with a mucilage, so the centre of each stamp is not touched by the gum; thus when the upper sheet is applied to the lower the central part of each stamp is not stuck down.

This compound sheet is then printed in the ordinary manner on the thin paper, is gummed on the reverse, perforated, and is ready for use.

The printing ink passes freely through the pattern of holes in the upper sheet and takes on the lower sheet.

Cancellation is to be done in the post office by using a pen or any sharp point which will tear away the loose central part of the stamp, thus only showing the ink marks in the pattern on the lower sheet.

CLAPP, WILLIAM JOHN, of Nantyglo, Monmouth, Wales. 16.0.84. Filed 23.4.84. No. 305,292. Patented in Great Britain 15.10 83. No. 4905.

This is for paper to be used for cheques, bank-drafts, etc., prepared to change colour when written on. Of no importance to the present matters.

* Very probably this device was tried on some of the 3 c. value, but I have not met with or detected them.

COOKE, ALBERT W., of Boston, Mass. 14.10.84. Filed 17.4.84. No. 306,674. *Book for Holding Stamps.*

Patents a book preferably to go into the vest pocket; placed in it are alternately a sheet of postage or other stamps and a sheet of paper prepared by wax, paraffin, or other substance, so that the gummed side of the stamp shall not stick to it under the action of heat or moisture.

FLETCHER, ADDISON C., of New York, N.Y. 6.1.91. Filed 10.10.90. No. 444,344.

At the back of the sheet of stamps is applied a thin sheet of tissue-paper pierced with holes and then embossed in lines between the holes, giving a lattice-work of low relief.

The principal object seems to be *prevention* of the sheets of stamps sticking one to another. (Of no importance to this inquiry.)

BRIGHT, GEORGE M., of Abingdon, Virginia. 7.3.93. Filed 14.9.92. No. 492,912.

For a new design for a postage stamp, in which one-half of the stamp is available for postage of half the face value of the whole.

(Somewhat similar to the Geneva 10 c., 5 c. + 5 c.)

POPE, WALLACE M., of Cincinnati, Ohio (Assignor to the Ault and Wibora Company of Ohio). 12.6.94. Filed 7.4.94. No. 521,177.

A cancelling composition which shall be indelible, and which in process of attempted erasure will cause a change in the colour of the paper on which the stamp is placed.

Composition is formed of *rosin oil*, 100 lb.; *lamp-black*, 10 lb.; *rosin soap*, 5 lb.; and a *coal tar acid*, preferably *picric acid*, 5 lb. To this is added for colour *basic aniline blue*, 5 lb.; but this is not essential to the composition.

HALL, FRANCIS B., of Plattsburg, New York. 28.6.98. Filed 20.1.98. No. 606,542.

For a vehicle for mixing inks which is stable in all conditions for ordinary printing purposes and yet only sensitive to action of water, alcohol, ether, and other liquids which are used for cleaning cancellations, or against the putting over the stamp a film to protect its face from the action of the cancelling ink (which can subsequently be removed with the marks).

States that this is not unfrequently done to defraud the revenue.

A stamp and envelope is covered with a thin film of gelatine, then over it a thin film of pyroxiline (collodion?) is placed. This receives the cancel mark, and keeps the ink from defacing the stamp or envelope; then it is washed off, and it may be used again.

The composition of the basis is a solution of sugar in water having *salicylic acid* in it to an excess; 4 oz. of *cold* water will hold 8 *oz.* of *sugar* in solution and 5 *grains* of *salicylic* acid, but in the sugared water 6 *drams* is taken up, and the sugar can then be increased to 24 *oz.*

The sugar and acid combine to form a compound apparently stable, of viscid constitution and snow-white opacity, forming an excellent medium for mixing colours for inks, and very sensitive to water, alcohol, ether, and any cleaning fluid, which all destroy the design.

The Australian Commonwealth Stamps.

WE are indebted to Mr. Courtenay Smith for the following important—and unwelcome—announcement contained in the Melbourne papers of August 28th :—

"It was stated by the Prime Minister, in reply to questions put to him to-day, that by January 1st next the stamps in all the States would be usable in any part of the Commonwealth. Probably they would be stamped across the face with the word 'Australia.' These would be used pending the production of a uniform stamp. While the intention was to establish penny postage, it did not necessarily follow that this would be inaugurated with the establishment of a uniform stamp, usable in all the States."

Our correspondent adds that, however interesting the above information may be, it unfortunately looks as if the "uniform issue" will not appear for at least another year.

It goes without saying that this proposal has been received with grave dissatisfaction by collectors alike in Australia and in this country. The *Australian Philatelist* for September 10th writes hereon :—

"The announcement in the daily papers that the stamps of the States are to be overprinted 'Commonwealth of Australia,' pending the preparation of a definite series, is one that must fill every thoughtful philatelist with feelings of the deepest regret. The proposed step is so obviously retrograde in character, and so open to serious objection from every possible point of view, that a strong effort should be made by philatelists to induce the Postmaster-General to review the decision."

It is now nearly ten years since the Federation of Australia was accomplished, and from some inadequately explained cause the issue of a permanent and suitable series of stamps for the Commonwealth has not yet eventuated. The proposal now made to overprint the heterogeneous jumble of designs, that are doing duty for postage in the several colonies, is one that will form a standing advertisement both to the dilatory methods of the Federated States and the slackness of the bonds that unite them. The inference will be drawn that if after ten years the Commonwealth can do no better than issue a provisional series of its own postage stamps, the unification of the colonies will be regarded as probably equally incomplete and unreal in other more important matters. We sincerely trust if, as stated, "the stamps of all the States will be usable in any part of the Commonwealth on January 1st next," that some attempt will be made to avert such a horrible fiasco by the preparation of a suitable and dignified issue. There should be sufficient time for this if the matter is taken in hand with a will, and we are not without hopes that the representations that have been made to the Federal authorities will yet avoid the perpetration of this philatelic horror. Even assuming the time is too short to admit of the preparation of a new issue before January 1st, the stamps of the several colonies have done duty so long that they

could surely be allowed to have provisional validity in the several colonies until the appearance of a new and permanent set.

It has also been stated by Mr. Fisher that though a penny rate will not necessarily be introduced throughout the Commonwealth, he hoped it would not be long delayed. The introduction of penny postage within the Australian States, which at present charge twopence for country letters, was hardly worth bothering about, and when action is taken, said Mr. Fisher, it will be in the direction of introducing a uniform minimum postage of one penny throughout the Commonwealth, which he hoped would be preparatory to a uniform charge of one penny throughout the Empire.

The present issues of Western Australia and Tasmania contain pictorial and other hideous designs, and the South Australian mainly consists of absurdly ugly and inconveniently large labels. The issues of Victoria and Queensland are ineffective and not uniform, and bear mostly portraits of the late Queen. The New South Wales current issue is an even greater jumble, as evidenced by the list of the designs detailed by our Australian contemporary :—

"The ½d. is a modification of the 1d. die prepared in 1862 by De La Rue and Co., bearing a conventional portrait of the late Queen when a comparatively young woman. The 1d. bears the arms of this State as they were in 1897, and is a local product—design, die, and plate. The 2d. shows the late Queen at the period of the Diamond Jubilee, and the 2½d. depicts her late Majesty in a slightly different manner. These two are both the 'Record Reign' period (1897). The 3d. is from the fifty-four-year-old steel plate engraved by Perkins Bacon and Co., and bears a fourth variety of her late Majesty's portrait. The 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. are survivals of the locally designed and produced commonplace set of varying, and more or less local, designs, that announced to a startled world the completion of New South Wales' first century of existence, and all bear the words 'One hundred years'—words that for twenty-two years have lost all significance. The 5d. is a veritable antique, with fifty-six years of unbroken service, with her late Majesty in a fifth variety of portraiture. The 9d. is the curious hybrid with the double inscription, 'Commonwealth of Australia,' and 'New South Wales.' The 10d. is from an old die engraved by De La Rue and Co. in 1867. The 2s. 6d. is a recent (post-federation) adaptation of the Centennial 8d. die. The 5s. is from a steel plate engraved by Perkins Bacon and Co. in 1860, with a sixth type of Queen Victoria's portrait. The 10s. is a hybrid, manufactured from an old stamp duty plate, with the word 'Postage' overprinted, and the £1 is the 1888 Centennial stamp, bearing portraits of Governor Phillip (1788) and Carrington (1888)."

The issues of all the Australian colonies (except New Zealand, which has, on the other hand, catered for the collector) have been marked during the past ten or fifteen years by slovenly and inartistic designs that have been utterly unworthy of such important colonies. The earlier philatelic career of all the Australian States is as alike historic and splendid. The superb productions of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., in sharp contrast to the quaint artistic and original designs of the local productions, have furnished a record that is unsurpassed in the annals of Philately. We would suggest that one representative type collection of the early engravings of Messrs.

Perkins Bacon and Co. for the several States of Australia and another of the issues of recent years be submitted to the postal authorities by the leading philatelic societies. The contrast between the two should surely open the eyes of the Federal administrators to the unwisdom of over-printing the new nation's name—Australia—upon a series of productions that would be a disgrace to the smallest country in the world.

Occasional Notes.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired to state that members of this Society and others, when sending stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee, should always clearly state the exact information desired about the stamp or stamps sent, and not merely ask for an opinion by the experts. The fees must accompany the stamps.

The scale of charges can be had from Mr. A. C. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. The date for the return of any stamp cannot be absolutely fixed, although no avoidable delay is allowed to take place.

THE NEW BRITISH STAMPS.

THE following information was given in the *Daily Telegraph* of October 18th:—

"Mr. Cecil Harrison, of the firm of Harrison and Sons, Government printers, who recently secured the contract for the printing of the stamps for His Majesty's Government, has stated that he expected they would be ready for publication in May next. The new stamps would be practically the same colour as those of King Edward, but of a somewhat different design. The Mint authorities had the matter in hand, but the actual design had not yet been decided upon. When finished it would be submitted to His Majesty for approval, and then, in the New Year, plates would be engraved and a number of series printed off and circulated privately.

"The question of the design of the stamps will be given the most careful consideration by King George, who takes a great personal interest in the matter, and who, as is well known, is a great authority on Philately."

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of November 3rd the Rev. H. A. James will give a display of the stamps of some of the Australian States.

On November 17th Mr. E. D. Bacon will read a paper on the "Stamps of Trinidad printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co."

THE BUENOS AYRES PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

MR. C. L. PACK sends us the following item, which was cabled to him at Cleveland from Buenos Ayres :—

"Interesting reports have been received of the splendid success of the great Argentine Philatelic Exhibition which opened early in September in Prince George's Hall and has just closed. The Exhibition was under Government patronage and support—the nation contributing $5000 towards the expenses. Dr. Diena, of Rome, whose philatelic reputation is world-wide, was called from Italy to Buenos Ayres to act as chairman of the Jury of Awards. Of special interest to American collectors is the news that Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack's specialized collection of Uruguay carried off the first prize or gold medal. The competition was very severe, as the class was composed solely of Uruguay stamp collections, including some of the finest owned in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres."

Mr. Pack is to be congratulated upon his success, which is well deserved, as his Uruguay collection has now been marvellously developed, is practically complete, even in its plated specimens, and represents a vast amount of philatelic research.

The list of exhibitors includes many of the first Philatelists of South America, and the display, of which we await details, must have been of a high order of excellence.

A SALUTARY WARNING!

MR. H. KÖHLER, the Paris philatelic auctioneer, was a visitor at a recent meeting of the Berlin Philatelic Club, where he gave an interesting *résumé* of the Paris auctions, some items of which, as detailed in the minutes of that Society, we reproduce for the information of our readers.

Mr. Köhler stated that the Paris auctions of recent years have caused great satisfaction to collectors, and have given an important impetus to French collecting, as many amateurs who had attended to make purchases were led to extend their field of operations by the sight of the fine stamps of other countries on sale. This has had the result of drawing many collectors out of their shell, it being well known that although there is an extraordinary number of collectors in France, the majority, including most of the leaders, had always remained in obscurity. This statement of Mr. Köhler's is beyond doubt true, as testified by the experience of many Philatelists in this country, and, indeed, has always been a source of regret.

The success of philatelic societies in France has, however, not been uniform, and the isolation of the leading collectors is probably largely due to this fact. The remarkable absorption of the huge quantities of stamps submitted for sale at Paris during the last few years, however, amply bears out Mr. Köhler's statement as to the large number of French collectors.

The observation that "the seller of a collection mostly loses thereby whether sold at auction or to dealers" is one that, we think, is capable of modification, especially having regard to the remarkable prices attained for fine or rare stamps, many instances of which were quoted by Mr. Köhler.

The principal causes of these losses are stated by Mr. Köhler as arising from the presence of "faked" stamps, the following being quoted as especially dangerous specimens:—

Montserrat, 4d., C A. "Antigua" faded out and "Montserrat" printed thereon.

Lagos, 5s. "Two pence" faded out and "Five shillings" inserted.

Lagos, 10s. "Specimen" scratched out and false postmark imposed.

Oldenburg, first issue, all values, unused. Made out of two stamps joined together. Lightly obliterated specimens are chosen with portions untouched by postmark, and these, often with original gum, are marvellously joined together.

Thurn and Taxis, first issue. The coloured impressions of later issues are chemically changed to black and the paper then coloured.

Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, yellow. Chemically changed from the 1 peso, blue.

Switzerland, double Geneva, one half forged. "Vaud," 4 c., made out of the 5 c.—an extremely dangerous forgery.

France, 1 franc, *tête-bêche*. Two stamps joined together on original.

Mr. Köhler gave a salutary warning as to the dangers of purchasing the (at present popular) stamps on entire, as he says the most dangerous "fakes" occur in this class, and he avers that 10 to 15 per cent of all the Swiss Cantonals on entire that pass through his hands are repaired or faked up in some manner, and frequently so marvellously well executed as to practically defy detection. We can bear testimony to this by recent experience, and think it advisable to issue this little note of warning to all whom it may concern.

THE THURN AND TAXIS REPRINTS.

THESE reprints, referred to on pp. 188, 189, and 221 of the *London Philatelist*, have been printed in the following quantities according to information given by Herr G. Hartmann in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*. There are thirty-three varieties as given in the list following, and about twenty to twenty-five sheets, each containing 150 stamps, will be placed on the philatelic market. This will mean over three thousand complete sets, so that this interesting series should be obtainable at quite a moderate price. The colours vary in every instance somewhat from the originals, and this fact, coupled with the absence of gum, will enable them to be easily differentiated from the originals. It is officially stated that no more reprints will ever be made.

1852.	Coloured paper:	1 kreuzer, grey-green.
		3 „ dark blue.
		6 „ rose.
		9 „ yellow.
		½ sgr., grey-green.
		1 „ dark blue.
		2 „ rose.
		3 „ yellow.
1853.		3 kreuzer, pale blue.
		1 sgr. „

1854.		¼ sgr.,	red-brown.
		⅓ „	grey-brown.
1860.	White paper, imperf. :	1 kreuzer,	green.
		3 „	pale blue.
		6 „	rose.
		9 „	yellow.
		½ sgr.,	green.
		1 „	pale blue.
1861.		¼ „	„ red.
		2 „	rose.
		3 „	red-brown.
1862.		3 kreuzer,	rose.
		9 „	brown.
		6 „	blue.
		½ sgr.,	orange.
1863.		⅓ „	green.
		1 „	rose.
1864.	White roulettes :	¼ „	black.
		2 „	pale blue.
		3 „	brown.
1865.		1 kreuzer,	pale green.
		½ sgr.,	orange.
		1 „	rose.

Coloured roulettes : none.

MR. W. H. PECKITT'S COLONIAL CATALOGUE.

IN view of the well-known important stock of Colonial issues held by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, the following announcement will be regarded with interest :—

"Holding as I do one of the finest stocks of Colonial stamps extant, and having made very large purchases of recent years, I have been frequently asked by my customers to issue a priced catalogue, and I propose, therefore, to include in my monthly circular a priced list of Colonials. This will not at present take the form of a complete or exhaustive catalogue of Colonials, but will merely consist of a list with prices attached of the unused and used Colonials at present in stock. The quotations will be most carefully considered, and no stamps will be priced that I have not actually got on sale at the figures quoted, and I am in hopes that the very gratifying support the special offers have received will be accorded to my present venture. The first instalment of the list will appear with the October number, published on the 26th of that month, and will be sent gratis and post free regularly to any applicant."

It does not appear from this announcement that Mr. Peckitt is, as yet, undertaking the issue of a complete catalogue—which would be duly appreciated ; but as he is the holder of most of the Colonial rarities, these quotations, being only for the specimens in stock, will be of real practical value.

THE STAMPS OF URUGUAY.

WE have received the following interesting communication from Mr. C. L. Pack, whose magnificent collection of the stamps of Uruguay has been exhibited and rewarded at the Buenos Ayres Philatelic Exhibition :—

I note with interest what Mr. Hall says in the last number of the *London Philatelist* in regard to Mr. Griebert's recent book on the stamps of Uruguay. It is a large and valuable addition to our knowledge, but the last word has not been said on these attractive philatelic issues, and it may take several years before all the interesting doubts are cleared up. There is much work yet to be done on both the stamps of Uruguay and Brazil. The complete plate of the Diligencia 80 c. of 1856 has been put together both by Mr. Hugo Griebert and myself. Mr. Griebert in his book announces the discovery of thirty-one varieties of the 1 real of 1856, and I am glad to say that I have just established all of the thirty-five varieties on the plate, and you will find a photograph herewith, which I trust may be of some little interest. The guides for identifying the thirty-five varieties are quite simple. For the benefit of those who may like to take up this interesting work they may be stated thus :—

URUGUAY—1856 ISSUE.

Plating Guides, 1 Real.

1. Inner line over 1 "REAL" 12½ mm. long; outer white frame-line at right stops ½ mm. from bottom; large flaw on rays S.W.
2. White circle broken under "E" of "DILIGENCIA"; inscription in lower label high.
3. Dash nearly connecting tops of "R" and "E"; white spot at left of "1" on line with top of "1."
4. Double line over "1 REAL" extends to the right into vertical frame; double outer line at right; flaw on rays at left.
5. No dot between "1" and "R"; dots between "R" and "E," and "A" and "L"; outer frame-line damaged at S.E. corner.
6. Dot between circle and inner frame-line at right opposite 8th fret up; fret damaged at left.
7. Hair-line over "R"; tops of "A" and "L" connected; base of "E" missing, appearing as "F."
8. Diagonal line preceding "1," and scratches at left of "R."
9. Base of letters in "1 REAL" connected by a hair-line; dot in upper label at N.E. over inner vertical line.
10. Heavy slanting serif to "1"; heavy outer frame-line at bottom.
11. White dash in lower label close to inner frame-line at left; heavy white line over "RE."
12. Left end of outer frame-line at bottom heavy; outer frame-line at right is double, running into fret.
13. White dot between circle and the inner frame-line at left; white dash over "RE."
14. Inner frame-line is split over "REAL"; white circle nearly broken by a spur from S.W. spandrel.
15. Outer red frame-line missing below "R" and "EAL"; spur on double inner frame-line over "L."
16. Right stroke of "A" of "DILIGENCIA" extends down into inner frame-line; base of "L" of "REAL" missing, appearing as "1."

17. Bottom of "E" of "REAL" very thin; also base of "L": white dot level with top of "D" and preceding it.
18. White vertical dash in lower label 1½ mm. from right end; "EA" joined at bottom with hair-line.
19. White dash between "I" and "R" and close to "I"; flaw in outer frame-line at top over left border.
20. Outer red border line at bottom missing from under "I" to the right 11½ mm. long nearly level serif to "I."
21. Red spot in rays at left of head; hair-line over "RE"; thickened inner frame at bottom right.
22. White spot in upper label after "A"; spot between "R" and "E"; "E" appearing as "F."
23. White line connects base of "I" and "R"; "I" also extends down to outer frame-line.
24. "I" high, touching inner frame-line; line connects base of "C" of "DILIGENCIA" with inner frame-line.
25. Red spur from outer red frame-line at right; inner frame-line double and broken over "REAL."
26. White frame-line thick above and below figure "I"; "L" of "REAL" appears as "I"; base of stem of "L" of "DILIGENCIA" is split.
27. White dashes before and after figure "I"; flaw in background of S.W. spandrel.
28. "R" of "REAL" badly blurred; diagonal scratch through right fret half-way up.
29. Outer frame-line double at right with slanting connecting line.
30. Inner frame-line at bottom extends to the right, meeting fret; hair-lines joined top of "I" and "R."
31. Inner frame-line over "RE" heavy; "I" has long slanting serif.
32. "I" has nearly horizontal serif; tops of "EA" joined; outer line at bottom badly broken.
33. Break 1 mm. long in white circle near S.E. spandrel; inner frame-line dropped over "EAL."
34. Lower fret at right has two white spurs; white horizontal dash in lower label under right fret.
35. White diagonal dashes after "I" and "L"; two red spots on lower frame-line under dash following "L."

It is not claimed that the plate has been without doubt completely and correctly re-established, but certainly all of the thirty-five varieties are now known, and the plating is probably very near correct.* I have never seen a pair or strip of this stamp.

THE THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS AT BIRMINGHAM, 1911.

WE are desired to state that at this Congress, which will be held under the auspices of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, June 7th to 9th, 1911, the Grosvenor Room of the Grand Hotel has been secured for the

* We are under the impression that, doubtless unintentionally, Mr. Pack fails to give full credit for the work in connection with this plate that preceded his own successful completion thereof. We believe that Mr. Hugo Griebert was the first to build up the plate (minus four varieties), which important philatelic labour occupied Mr. Griebert's leisure for several years. The splendid Uruguayan collection of Mr. Griebert was recently sold, and the information contained therein was undoubtedly largely instrumental in the completion of the above plate. As in many other obscure points in the issues of Uruguay, Mr. Griebert's valuable and scientific work on the stamps of this country (recently reviewed in this Journal by Mr. T. W. Hall) was the outcome of his observation and study of these interesting stamps in the forming of this collection.—ED.

banquet, and three other rooms for social intercourse during the daytime. The Grand Hotel will be the head-quarters of the Congress, the special terms being: bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d., according to size and position of bedroom; inclusive of table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, dinner or supper, 12s. or 12s. 6d.; luncheon, 2s. 6d.; dinner, 5s.

All Papers to be submitted to the Congress Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress. The following subjects are to be continued from the previous Congress: Philatelic Terms; Forged Stamps; Colour Questions. At least £200 will be required to carry out the above suggestions properly, but the scale on which they are carried out must depend on the financial assistance forthcoming. It is therefore asked that all those interested in the Congress will forward their donations as soon as possible in order that definite arrangements may be made. Societies are requested to nominate their delegates at once. All communications to be made to the Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Johnson, 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham, who will be glad to receive further suggestions.

LORD CRAWFORD'S ABSTRACT OF AMERICAN STAMP PATENTS.

WE have received an interesting communication from Mr. F. R. Cornwall, of St. Louis, who is an attorney in patent cases, which gives additional information as regards the portion of Lord Crawford's Abstract that has already appeared. It is possible that the concluding portions of this valuable contribution to philatelic history may elicit further information, in which case this supplementary evidence will be published in one article in this 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.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — The Australian papers announce that the stamps of the States are to be overprinted "Commonwealth of Australia" pending the preparation of a definitive series.

The *Australian Philatelist* considers the proposed step so obviously retrograde in character, and so open to serious objection from every possible point of view, that a strong effort should be made by Philatelists to induce the Postmaster-General to review the decision.

It is possible, writes Mr. J. H. Smyth to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, that the overprint will be the word "Australia" only.

BERMUDA.—The 1d. value of the new type, reported on page 122, has appeared, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Adhesive.

1d., rose; Tercentenary type.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA. — Messrs. Bridger and Kay have shown *Gibbons Weekly* two envelopes posted to themselves, franked amongst other stamps with blocks of the ½d. and 1d. of the 1898–1908 issue, Type 10, in an imperforate condition. Both envelopes were registered and certified by the Postmaster at Mprika.

MALAY STATES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports, on Continental authority, some colour changes.

Adhesives.

$2, red and green on yellow.
$25, greenish blue and orange.

MALTA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 5d. stamp in a new colour, olive-green.

Smith's Monthly, on Continental authority, announces other colour changes.

Adhesives.

2d., grey.
4½d., orange.
5d., olive-green; multiple CA; perf. 14.
1s., black on green.
5s., green and red on yellow.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports that the die of the 2d. has received an overhaul, and some of the lines have been deepened, noticeable in the lines to the right of "Wales," the lines from below the ear right down the neck are uniform and flat, and do not show the connection of the face with the neck.

The current ½d., perf. 11½, 12×11, is chronicled.

Adhesive.

½d., green; Crown and A; perf. 11½, 12×11.

NEW ZEALAND.—From the *Australian Philatelist* we gather that the 6d., King's Head, stamp is now on sale, bearing the 14×14½ comb perforation, and that another Official stamp has appeared.

Adhesive.

6d., carmine; King's Head; perf. 14×14½.

Official.

6d., carmine; King's Head; perf. (?).

SOUTHERN NIGERIA. — Messrs. Taylor Bros., of Liverpool, have drawn the attention of *Gibbons Weekly* to what appears to be a new plate of the 1d. of this colony. The chief variation from the old plate is in the "d." of "1d.", which is clearly larger than before. The shape of the "1" is also slightly different, and other modifications may be found, as, for instance, the row of pearls round the crown being clear and each showing a distinct dot in the centre, and the shading on the forehead now reaching right across instead of ending short of the outline of the head.

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—A new set has appeared, and is listed in *Gibbons Weekly* as follows :—

Adhesives.

Stamps as issue of 1907, but with addition of date label at foot, 1830–1910. Perf. 12½.

1 h., black.
2 h., violet.
3 h., olive-yellow.
5 h., deep green.
6 h., orange-brown.
10 h., carmine.
20 h., deep brown.
25 h. ,, blue.
30 h., green.
35 h., blue-black.
40 h., orange.
45 h., orange-red.
50 h., purple.
1 k., lake-red.
2 h., bronze-green.
5 h., grey-blue.

LEVANT (*Russian Post Offices*).—It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 20 para on 4 kop. of the ordinary Levant set (not the Jubilee series) has been altered, and the new 20 para is as follows :—

Adhesive.

20 para on 5 kop.; current issue of Russia.

MONTENEGRO.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent us the new set issued in celebration of the elevation of Prince Nicholas to the dignity of king.

The stamps show portraits of His Majesty at various ages.

Adhesives.	Portraits.
1 para, black.	King, 1855.
2 paras, deep plum.	King and Queen, 27.10.60.
5 ,, dark green.	King, 1860–1910.
10 ,, carmine.	,, ,,
15 ,, slate-blue.	,, 1876–8.
20 ,, olive.	King and Queen, 27.10.10.
25 ,, blue.	King, 1860–1910.
35 ,, chestnut.	,, ,,
50 ,, violet.	,, ,,
1 perper, lake.	,, ,,
2 perpere, yellow-green.	,, ,,
5 perpera, light blue.	King on horseback, 1860–1910.

All no wmk. Perf. 12½.

SWEDEN.—*Gibbons Weekly* has received the new 5 öre Official stamp. The design is by O. Hjartsberg, and the stamps are typographed by Yahab Bagge, Stockholm. The 10 öre and 30 öre are to be issued immediately.

Official.

Perf. 13.

5 öre, green.
10 ,, carmine.
30 ,, brown.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA. — *Gibbons Weekly* informs us that the 5 c. of 1894, thick paper, has been found perf. 11.

Adhesive.

5 c., green, of 1894; perf. 11.

ECUADOR.—More provisionals are reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Two tall and narrow fiscals have, we understand, been overprinted "Bienis—1909 y 1910" in black; but are these for postal use?

Provisionals.

1 c., brown-violet; surcharged "Bienis—1909 y 1910."
5 c., green; surcharged "Bienis—1909 y 1910."

MEXICO.—A new set has appeared, and we copy the list given in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Gibbons Weekly adds the 50 cent stamp to the set, with the new Official overprint.

Adhesives.

1 c., violet; portrait of Josefa Ortiz de Dominquez.
2 c., green; portrait of Leona Vicario.
3 c., yellow-brown; portrait of Lopez Rayon.
4 c., carmine; portrait of Juan Aldama.
5 c., yellow; portrait of Miguel Hidalgo.
10 c., blue and orange; portrait of Ignacio Allende.
15 c., dull blue; portrait of Epigmenio Gonzalez.
20 c., rose and blue; portrait of Mariano Absolo.
50 c., rose and black; picture of Cri de Dolores.
1 p., blue and black; picture of Mass on the Mount de Las Cruces.
5 p., carmine and black; picture of Assault of Granadito.

Official.

50 c., black and marone; new "Oficial" overprint.

PANAMA.—Messrs. Bright and Son have sent us the current 2 c., ordinary issue, hand-stamped "Retardo" in black.

It is stated that these were issued about the end of August, as the ordinary 2½ c. "Too Late" stamps had all been used up, and that these provisionals were used until a further supply of the ordinary stamps arrived from the United States.

"Too Late" Stamp.

2½ c., red; ordinary issue; overprinted "Retardo" in black.

PERU.—It is stated in *Smith's Monthly* that the current 10 c. stamp has been overprinted with "Expreso" diagonally in violet.

Express Letter Stamp.

10 centavos, blue, violet overprint.

SALVADOR. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that all the values chronicled on page 124 have now been issued, and these friends submitted the 10 c. and 50 c. for inspection.

Gibbons Weekly gives the colours of the 19 c. as chestnut and the 29 c. as chocolate.

URUGUAY.—A new set of Official stamps is listed in *Gibbons Weekly*.

The overprint "OFICIAL" is now curved and is completed below by the date "1910," and applied to the series of 1901.

Officials.

2 c., vermilion; black overprint.
5 c., blue-green; red ,,
10 c., dull lilac ,, ,,
20 c., blue-green, black; ,,
25 c., brown ,, ,,
50 c., rose ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*Russian Post Offices*).—The following communication has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

"We have received a fresh supply from this place and find several new varieties amongst them: the 25 kopecs stamp is now printed in a pale emerald instead of deep green, the surcharge is also in blue instead of in red as before; a specimen of this is enclosed. The 14 kopecs, blue and red, and 15 kopecs, purple and blue, now have the surcharge in black and also have the diamond pattern of varnished lines which appear on the current Russian stamps; the 50 kopecs also has the varnished lines, but there is no alteration in the surcharge, which is in blue."

Adhesives.

14 k., blue and red; black surcharge; varnish lines.
15 k., purple and blue ,, ,,
25 k., pale green and mauve; blue surcharge; varnish lines.
50 k., yellow-green and brownish mauve; blue surcharge; varnish lines.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that taking into consideration that there is next to no correspondance from these islands on which the stamps could be used, the Ministry has authorized their issue throughout Chili, the stamps to be used as ordinary Chilian stamps.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 2 c. stamp in a new shade, being now yellow-green instead of green. The paper also appears to have a yellowish shade.

Adhesive.

2 c., yellow-green.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President:
R. Hollick, Esq., C.C.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The Report for 1909-10 and the balance sheet, showing a balance in hand of £88 19s. 1½d., were approved, as was the amended programme for 1910–11, as follows:—

SYLLABUS.

1910.

Oct. 27. Display, with Notes: Trinidad. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Nov. 10. Paper: "Antigua and Montserrat." Mr. J. J. Darlow.
,, 24. Paper: "Queensland." Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.
Dec. 1. Auction at Imperial Hotel. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by November 1st.
,, 15. Display, with Notes: Great Britain. Mr. J. J. Knowles.

1911.

Jan. 5. Lantern display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
,, 26. Display, with Notes: Interesting Colonials. Mr. R. Hollick.
Feb. 9. Display, with Notes: Iceland. Rev. W. N. Usher.
,, 18 (Sat.). Display, with Notes: Spain. Mr. H. L. Hayman.
,, 23. Paper: "West Australia." Mr. M. P. Castle.
Mar. 2. Auction at Imperial Hotel. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by February 1st.
Apr. 6. Colour question, by Members.
,, 8. Daylight meeting at Mr. Knowles's.
May 4. Ten minutes with interesting stamps, by Members.
June 7–9. Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain at Birmingham.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Alderman W. H. Renwick, J.P., Councillor E. Marston-Rudland, Dr. L. C. S. Broughton, Messrs. H. Burr-Higgs, A. V. Taylor, R. S. Jacobs, Walter Hull, F. A. Bellamy, J. Boschetti-Birch.

The officers and Committee were elected as above.

Mrs. Courtney, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabey, and F. Fisher were thanked for recent donations to the Permanent Collection, and Dr. E. Barclay-Smith, Messrs. C. T. Reed, H. S. Hodson, W. H. Peckitt, and P. Kohl for contributions to the Library, also all publishers who had sent periodicals and catalogues during the past year. Detailed lists of these were ordered to be printed in the Annual Report, which will be sent to any one desiring to join the Society.

Further details of the Third Philatelic Congress were reported, and it was decided to include in the Report a circular giving particulars up to date. The arrangements already made warrant us in believing that the third Congress will be a real live, interesting, enjoyable, and profitable affair for those who come, and we ask all societies to elect their delegates at once. It is having daily attention, and further particulars will be published as decided. Every suggestion shall have ample consideration and every delegate and visitor a hearty welcome.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—Franz Reichenheim.

Monthly meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Official Organ—*Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society.* Free to members.

Entrance fee, 5s.; annual subscription, 5s.; life membership, £2 2s.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SESSION 1910–11.

1910.

Oct. 18. Display of a part of his Collection. By the Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Nov. 15. General Display. By Members.
Dec. 20. Display of the Postage Stamps of the Belgian Congo. By the Vice-President.
Address. By Mr. Percy Ashley.

1911.

Jan. 17. Display of the Postage Stamps of Kashmir, with Paper. By Mr. Alexander J. Sefi.
Feb. 21. Display of the Postage Stamps of Cayman Islands, with Notes. By Mr. A. Leon Adutt.
Address. By Mr. Percy Ashley.
Mar. 21. Display of Errors of Philately. By the Vice-President.
Display of Errors of Philatelic Literature. By Mr. Percy Ashley.
Apr. 25. Paper on the "Manufacture of Stamps, with Specimens, etc." By Mr. J. Dunbar Heath.
May 16. Annual Meeting.

Promises to give Papers and Displays are regarded as strictly confidential, and changes of programme and alteration of dates may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

H. A. Slade, *Hon. Secretary.*
"Nine Fields," St. Albans.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1910–11.

Honorary President:
W. DORNING BECKTON.

President:
GEORGE DAVIS.

Hon. Secretaries:
W. DENISON ROEBUCK, 259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.
W. K. SKIPWITH, 27 Ash Grove, Headingley, Leeds.

SYLLABUS.

1910.
Oct. 11. Greece. Display by W. Dorning Beckton.
,, 25. Bulgaria. Display by C. Davis.
Nov. 8. Bavaria and German States. Display by J. H. Schwab.
,, 22. British Guiana. Display by H. M. Hepworth.
Dec. 6. "The History of the British Post Office." Illustrated by lantern slides. W. V. Morten.
,, 20. Discussion. "The Philatelic Outlook."
Auction.

1911.
Jan. 3. Competition for young collectors.
,, 17. Discussion: "The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain."
Display by Members.
,, 31. Paper: "Colour." G. Davis.
Austria and Papua. Display by J. L. Fox.
Feb. 14. The Official Stamps of Great Britain. Display by W. M. Gray.
,, 28. Scandinavia. Display by W. Dorning Beckton.
Mar. 14. "Malta: the Island and its Stamps." Illustrated by lantern slides. J. C. North.
,, 28. Sicily. Display by H. Wade.
Apr. 11. "The Charity Stamps of U.S.A., Australia, etc.," by F. A. Padgett.
,, 25. Japan. Display by F. J. Peplow.
May 9. Annual meeting.

The meetings are held on Tuesdays at the Y.M.C.A., Albion Place, Leeds.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

THE meeting on August 23 was poorly attended, and for various reasons fell short of the Society's recent standard. Pressure of business had prevented the President from preparing his promised paper, and the country chosen for exhibition—Straits Settlements and subsidiary States—drew forth only two exhibitors—Mr. Henderson, who showed a nice lot of Straits proper, and Mr. A. J. Cohen, whose display was fully representative of all the States.

The meeting of September 13 was very successful. The attendance was good, and included four visitors, one of whom was proposed for membership. Letters from Messrs. Klagsbrun and Emil Tamsen, and a long communication from the Rhodesian Society, all dealing mainly with the Society's journalistic venture. The whole question will be discussed at a special meeting of Committee. A suggestion from Rhodesia of inter-society exchange packets was accepted with slight modifications. Mr. A. J. Cohen then showed a very fine series of Swiss Cantonals in perfect condition and on pieces of the original covers. The stamps of Mauritius were the exhibit for the evening, and the six collections shown by the Society, and Messrs. Hand (President), Ansell, A. J. Cohen, W. P. Cohen, and Henderson, proved rich in rarities.

Hon. Secretary.

P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, S.A.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at 128 Russell Street on Thursday, July 21st, 1910, at 8 p.m. The President (Mr. C. H. Edmondson) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The leading feature of the meeting was the retiring President's address, which was listened to with the keenest interest, the members present declaring it to be one of the best addresses delivered at the Society's meetings.

Although necessarily brief, it yet embraced a large range of subjects, including the history and prospects of Philately, both in this continent and abroad, personal pars, and a short résumé of the Society's work during the past year, written in Mr. Edmondson's excellent literary style.

The annual report and balance sheet was then received and adopted.

The next business was the election of officers for the coming year, the result being as follows:—

President: Rev. H. W. Lane, who then took the chair. Vice-President: Mr. H. Glazbrook. Secretary, Exchange Superintendent, and Treasurer: Mr. S. O. Smith. Librarian: Mr. L. L. Chester. Committee: Messrs. W. Brettschneider, A. G. Kelson, Jas. Welsh, and J. Williamson.

It was proposed and seconded that members be permitted to contribute not more than eight sheets to each Exchange Book (in place of four as at present), the Exchange Superintendent to use his discretion should the books prove too bulky.

After some discussion the motion was carried and referred to the Committee for framing, as was also a motion that "notice of any alteration of rules to be proposed at annual meeting shall be given in annual notice sent to members."

The retiring officers were then accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

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 22 and 23 September, 1910.

* Unused.	£.	s.	d.
Pahang, 1st issue, 8 c., orange	3	3	0
Lagos, 1884–6, 10s., purple-brown*	6	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, ½d, in black caps, on 2½d., mint £6 and	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., in vermilion, on 2d., pair, mint	3	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* with gum	2	12	0
British Honduras, 6, in red, on 10 c., inverted sur., pair, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single specimens, mint £4 and	4	2	6
Ditto, another, used, with a normal 6 c.	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 c., in black	3	7	6
Ditto, 1899, 10 c., Error "BEVENUE," mint	2	10	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut, 4d., brown-lilac, pair, mint	2	5	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 8d., no leaves right of "SOUTH"	2	12	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 12, 8d., 3 perfs. clipped	2	12	0

Sale of 6, 7 October, 1910.

Holland, 1895, prov., perf. 13½, 2½ c., in magenta, on 10 c., ultramarine, a block of 4, mint, S. G. No. 53a	3	10	0
India, Service stamp, 1883–99, 1 a., brown-purple, with the overprint "On H.M.S." inverted, mint, with bottom margin	2	12	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	5	0
Mauritius, Express Delivery stamps, 1904, 15 c., grey-green, error, double overprint, used on piece £3 and	3	10	0
Similar stamp, but mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1903, 15 c. on 15 c., ultramarine, error, double overprint and both inverted	4	4	0
Transvaal, 1877, hard-surfaced paper, 1d., bright red, mint, with fine roulette at bottom, S. G. No. 155	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, coarse soft paper, 3d., lilac, mint, with full fine roulettes, S. G. No. 175	3	0	0
Ditto, 1893, ditto, 1d. on 6d., blue, with inverted surcharge, a mint block of 6, one of which has the surcharge omitted	3	3	0
Antigua, 1863–7, 1d., vermilion, imperf.	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Honduras, 1887, 1s., grey, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1888–9, small surcharge, perf. 14, 3 c. on 3d., brown, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Transvaal, 1869, 1s., deep green, S. G. 17	3	3	0
Ditto, 1870, 1d., carmine-red, fine roulette, S. G. 27, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 6d., milky blue, S. G. 63, pair, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep dull blue, S. G. 64, pair, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1876, 1d., brownish red, S. G. 101a, wide roulette	5	10	0
Ditto, 1877, S. G. 132, 6d., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, fine roulette, 1d., bright red, a pair with wide roulette one side and showing the variety raised "L" in "TRANSVAAL," S. G. 155	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., deep lilac, S. G. 160, pair*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, wide × fine roulette, 1d., brick-red, mint, S. G. 182	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, wide × fine roulette, 1s., yellow-green, S. G. 185	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green imperf., overprint inverted, with large margins all round, S. G. 171	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, a vertical pair on piece, showing the two types; the top stamp has no stop after "R", S. G. 201 and 229	5	5	0
Ditto, 1879, "Transvaal" with small "T," 1d., red on yellow, S. G. 262	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on green, S. G. 264	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Queen's Head, 1d. on 6d., black, Type 14, S. G. 286, mint, with certificate	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, Type 16, S. G. 288*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1895, ½d., in red, on 1s., green, S. G. 396, double surcharges, pair, mint	4	4	0
Hawaiian Islands, Interisland Postage, 1864, 2 c., black on white, wove paper, mint	3	3	0
Queensland, 1868–74, truncated Star, perf. 12, 3d., brown, 4 perfs. clipped	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, a lightly postmarked, vertical pair, with top margin, may be a little defective	5	0	0
Collection of 873 unused Colonials	13	0	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 27 and 28 September, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, error of colour, with 10 c. *se tenant*,* the latter has a corner perf. missing, the former a slight crease in one corner	7	7	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown,* part gum, thinned	2	8	0
Ditto, 1882–3, wmk. Anchor, 10s., grey on white,* no gum	11	0	0
Ditto, Government Parcels, 1897, 1d., lilac, with inverted overprint, mint, with Expert Committee's opinion	16	10	0
Würtemberg, 1873, 70 k., purple*	3	5	0
India, 1856–64, no wmk., 2 a., yellow-green	3	7	6
Ditto, Service, 1874–82, 1 a., brown, *blue* overprint*	2	5	0
Ditto, Chamba, Service, 1886–98, 4 a., olive, the error "CHMABA," mint, only 17 printed	6	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888 (Sept.), 2d. in green on 2d., lilac	7	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a., "A.B." in MS., on 2 a., vermilion . . £3 3s. and	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, "1 anna," hand-stamped, and "A.B." in MS., on 4 a., brown	7	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green	2	2	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue	2	7	6
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	3	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, medium state, heavy postmark	3	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., close at left	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 c., mint	2	2	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, close one side and thinned	7	10	0
Barbados, 1d., blue on white, a corner block of 16, unused with full gum, but slightly creased and discoloured	3	10	0
Ditto, 5s., rose, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., left half	4	10	0
Nevis, 4d., orange-yellow, litho	3	7	6
St. Vincent, 5s., rose, star wmk., mint	8	10	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., deep blue, medium state	4	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perf. chipped at right	6	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut close round	3	3	0
Ditto, 1852, 4 c., creased down centre	3	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., brown-red, 2 shades	4	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, 29×24 mm., defective	3	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., No. 8, no roulettes and thinned	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., No. 24, roulettes clipped at top	6	10	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., No. 19, roulettes at right only	5	0	0
New Hebrides, 1908, 1s., green and carmine, block of 4, mint	4	2	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., indigo, Plate 11, "Crevit" omitted	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, no pick and shovel, worn impression	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, on laid	3	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., brown, "Walls," cut into	2	0	0
Ditto, 1860, diadem, perf. 11½–12, 6d., grey, a strip of 3, *unused*, with full gum, no perfs. at left	14	0	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., black and brown, thick paper, vert. wmk., mint	2	12	6
South Australia, 1872, 9d., grey-lilac, perf. 11½ × 12½, and rouletted	4	5	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d, lilac, fine background, thinned at bottom	2	7	6
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., blue, vert. block of 10,* no gum	3	17	6
Ditto, 1860, 2d., orange-vermilion, corner block of 12,* ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 2d., blue, clean-cut perfs, block of 16, mint	3	17	6
A collection of unused, specimens and reprints, including an entire sheet of the reprint of the Victoria, 1852, 2d., engraved, without overprint, 5040	230	0	0
Collections: 8721, £80; 3782, £26; 3826, and various	24	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 19 September, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Antigua, 1879, CC, 2½d., red-brown, mint	2	2	0
Cyprus, 1881, CC, 4 and 6 piastres mint	2	1	0
Montserrat, CA, 2½d., red-brown, ditto	1	2	0
Nevis, CC, 1d., lilac-mauve, and 2½d., red-brown, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, CA, 1d., 2½d., and 4d., ditto	2	7	6
St. Lucia, 1883–6, 6d., lilac, ditto	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange-brown, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 1d. on 4d., brown, double sur., ditto	1	9	0
Ditto, ½d. on 3d., block of 4, one with small "o," mint	2	12	6

Sale of 3 October, 1910.

British East Africa, 1897, 2½d. on 1 a., set of 3, mint	1	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, thinned	1	7	0
Great Britain, 1s., green, Stock Exchange Forgeries (2)	1	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d.	1	1	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., pen-cancelled	1	2	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XIX. NOVEMBER, 1910. No. 227.

Philatelic "Finds."

THERE remains but little in the stamp world in this twentieth century that has not formed the theme of the philatelic writer, but we venture to suggest that the importance and interest of "Philatelic Finds" would form the foundation of a valuable work of reference. The history of these "finds" will be largely found in the files of the philatelic journals, and its compilation—with appropriate comment notably as to the dispersals and subsequent effects—by some able writer should produce a work that would be of permanent value as a reference. These "finds" have extended over many years, while some have had a lasting effect upon the supply and value of obsolete issues. Among the many discoveries of obsolete stock may be mentioned those of Nova Scotia with the Queen's Head, the Trinidad imperforate stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., the red lithographs produced in the Island, the 1849–50 Republican issue of France of M. Hulot, including the 1 franc, orange, "*dit* Vervelle," the Lübeck remainders, the V.R. Great Britain, the Indian first issue, including the ½ anna, red, the recent Turkish remainders, and many others.

To these has now to be added the remarkable find of the old Hanoverian stamps which are elsewhere described in this issue. The issues of Hanover with the head of King George V (of that country!) have always been deservedly popular with all European collectors; they contain numerous pleasant philatelic varieties, such as marked shades, brilliant colouring, perforations, and red and white gum; hence a specialized collection of this issue will always be a pleasing sight to those philatelic eyes that delight upon variations of colour and effective designs upon genuine old issues. The issue, moreover, embraces one of the standard varieties of the German stamps accepted by every collector, i.e. the 10 groschen, green. This stamp has always been fairly scarce, and has enormously risen in value, while for

unsevered pairs, used or unused, we ourselves, in common with many another, have often had to loosen wide our purse-strings. We remember to have even heard of one collector who was credited (let us hope wrongly) with the inability to pass any fine copy, and who, it is stated, was the possessor of hundreds of this stamp. The discovery of some 1500 specimens will be naturally a disturbing influence upon those who have accumulations as well as collections. We hear, however, that large portions of these stamps and of the other values are stained by the action of damp on the red gum, and that therefore probably not one-half will be found "in mint condition." If, therefore, these part sheets of the 10 groschen are divided into the popular "blocks of four," they will only suffice to render some 200 Philatelists happy, and will not materially affect the general body of collectors. The violet-rose shade of the 1 groschen is even now an underestimated stamp unused, the contrary being the fact as regards its present estimation of 25 marks used. It is but a few years since that this stamp was plentiful at a tithe of this figure. Unused, however, in pairs or blocks, it must be rarer than the 10 groschen; but it is even more than doubtful if any of this particular printing will be found in the Berlin auction. Of the remaining varieties found the shades are less marked, and the greatest interest lies in the two varieties we have referred to.

This discovery of these stamps was quite unanticipated until effected some months since, their existence having been entirely unsuspected, and we are informed that the entire stock was found in a disused attic at one of the large centres of population! This carelessness has been probably productive of the damaged condition of the specimens through the action of damp; but, on the other hand, the oversight will undoubtedly be the means of presenting to the German Postal Administration a sum of money enormously in excess of what it would have received had the oversight not taken place. In any case, the discovery, after half a century, of these interesting reminders of the pre-German Empire period cannot fail to evoke a widespread excitement in German philatelic circles, and will probably result not only in adding to the gratification of existing collectors, but be a means of inducing new recruits to join the philatelic army.

The Colonial Perforations of Queensland.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on June 2, 1910.

ALTHOUGH these notes are entitled the "Perforations of Queensland" in the programme, I do not propose to inflict on you any repetition of the history of the Perkins Bacon perforations, so ably described by Messrs. E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier in the "Grenada" handbook, but I should like to try and throw a little light on the perforations of the unwatermarked stamps of 1862, and of the subsequent issues.

In most catalogues the 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. on unwatermarked paper are said to be perforated "12½ to 13, square holes." In Bright's catalogue we find this series subdivided into two: (1) "Roughly perforated 13 (which often has the appearance of a pin perforation)," and (2) "Perforated 12½ × 13." This is a step in the right direction, but the list is incomplete.

There appear to have been two quite different machines used for these stamps. One of them at first made more or less circular holes, but the pins must have very quickly become blunted, as in most cases the holes are like pin perforations. The gauge is 13 and sometimes between 13 and 13¼, but *never under* 13. This is a most important point, and of great assistance in distinguishing the work of this machine from the next one. The 13 machine could perforate a length of 19¾ in., and it was worked by hand. There is no doubt that this was the first machine used locally, as Mr. Basset Hull, in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VI, p. 160, states that the first printing of the 1d. on the unwatermarked paper was in the so-called "Indian red" shade (which, by the way, is a totally different colour from that of the 2d. Western Australia which goes by the same name), and this shade is always found perforated by the 13 machine in its early state.

Some time in 1863 another machine came into use, which made a much cleaner hole, more square than circular, with a gauge between 12½ and 13, *but never quite* 13. It was a shorter machine than the first one, and could only perforate a length of 12¾ in., and was therefore only used for the *horizontal* lines. This is also a most important point to bear in mind. For the sake of simplicity I shall call this the 12½ machine.

All the five values—1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s.—are found perforated 13 as well as 12½ × 13, but all except the 3d. and 1s. are quite scarce with the compound perforation, the 6d. especially.

The use of the unwatermarked paper was continued up till the middle of 1864, when the Registration stamps were printed on the Perkins Bacon "Small Star" paper; and this was followed early in 1865 by printings of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. on the same paper. The 1d. exists with the perforation 12½ (square, clean-cut holes) compound with 13, but the other two values and the Registration stamp I have only seen perforated 13.

Further printings of the 1d. and 2d. were made late in 1865 on the "script watermark" paper, and perforated 13; but after that the printers were obliged to fall back on the unwatermarked paper, as all the "script" paper had been used up for Treasury Notes and Bills.

The next stamps printed were the 4d. and 5s., in September, 1866. There were no steel plates for these values, and transfers were accordingly taken from the 3d. and 1s. plates, the words "THREE" and "ONE" respectively being erased, and "FOUR" and "FIVE" substituted, with "S" added in the latter case to make "SHILLINGS." For a good many years I have been endeavouring to plate these stamps, and to find out the number of varieties, but up to now without much success. This work has, however, led to the discovery of one point of interest, which I do not think has been noted before, and that is that there must have been two transfers of the 4d., the first one with large, tall letters in "FOUR," and a second one with smaller and more stumpy letters. The earliest copy of the latter, so far, is dated the 11th May, 1868.

All these 4d. and 5s. stamps were perforated 13, but an alteration had been previously made in the machine. New and larger pins with flat ends had been substituted, and there was either a new bed-plate or else the holes in the old one had been drilled out larger, the latter alternative being cheaper and a plan often adopted. The gauge is exactly the same as that of the old 13, but the holes are larger, and the circular punched-out pieces of paper usually are still adhering on two of the sides of each stamp.

Between the end of March and the beginning of August, 1867, supplies of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. were also printed on the unwatermarked paper, and most of them were perforated 13 (round holes); but a small proportion were also perforated 12½ (clean-cut square holes) compound with 13 (round holes). The latter are very scarce, especially the 6d. I have, unfortunately, no dated copies of these. The "Truncated Star" paper came into use early in 1868, but I have not seen a specimen of any value on this paper with the perforation 12½. The "Q and Crown" paper arrived towards the middle of 1868, and copies of the 1d. and 2d. are known perforated 12½ compound with 13, but the 12½ machine does not appear to have been used again in its original state for postage stamps. About the year 1890 it was altered to a triple-cutter or "comb" machine.

The 13 machine was used for the "Truncated Star" and "Q and Crown" series of the Perkins Bacon type, but it does not seem to have been used afterwards for postage stamps, and it was sent to British New Guinea some time before 1905.

According to Mr. Basset Hull, the third machine, which had a gauge of 12, was introduced about the year 1875. It could perforate a length of 25 in., and made large, clean-cut holes. It is still in use as a single-line machine of the same gauge.

The next was a single-line wheel machine, peforating large clean-cut holes gauging 9½. This is also in existence at the present time.

In 1890 a fifth machine, a triple-cutter or "comb," was procured, but it was found that the "teeth" of the "comb" were too wide apart, and the stamps either at the top or bottom of the sheet were perforated off centre.

I shall pass round a pull from this and the 12½ machine converted to a comb, to show the differences. You will see that there is a difference of nearly one-eighth of an inch in the distances between the end teeth of the two machines, and at the ends of the long lines of perforations there are eight holes in the case of the new "comb," and seven in the converted 12½ machine. The pins in the "teeth" of the fifth machine were removed so as to make it a "single line" gauging 12½, 13. This, like the old 12½ single line, never quite gauges 13, and it is still in use at the present time. The high-value lithographed series, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1, watermarked A and Crown, are perforated by it, as well as a few sheets of the 2s. 6d. and £1, engraved, of the same design, and the £1, lithographed, watermarked Q and Crown.

The above is a summary of the different stages in the history of the perforating machines of Queensland, as far as I have been able to work them out. There is one small point to which I should like to draw your attention, and that is with regard to the 1s. of the 1882 series. The stamps of this issue were, as you all know, perforated at first by the single-line 12 machine, but later on all, with the exception of the 1s., were perforated 12½, 13 by the "comb" machine. The explanation of this will be obvious when you compare the sheets of the 1s. and ½d. which I shall pass round later. The former is nearly a quarter inch shorter vertically than the latter, and consequently would not fit the comb machine at all.

Mr. T. K. Skipwith has kindly sent me some more pulls from the perforating machines which he received from a correspondent some years ago. From these it appears that on the 13 machine the name "Partridge" is to be seen, on the triple-cutter 12½ "Bungle" or "Buncle," and on the single-line 12½, and also on the machine for perforating letter cards, "Hughes and Kimber."

LIST OF QUEENSLAND PERFORATING MACHINES IN USE FROM 1862.

1. Single-line hand machine, length 19¾ inches, perforating—
   (*a*) Rough holes, sometimes like pin perfs., gauging 13–13¼, 1862.
   (*b*) Fitted with new and larger pins, perforating round holes, same gauge, 1866, sent to British New Guinea some time before 1905.
2. Single-line treadle machine, length 12¾ inches.
   (*a*) Perforating square clean-cut holes, gauging about 12½–12¾, 1863.
   (*b*) Altered to vertical triple-cutter or "comb" machine, gauge about 12½–12¾, 1900.
3. Single-line treadle machine, length 25 inches, perforating large round holes, gauging 12, 1875.
4. Singe-line wheel machine, perforating large clean-cut holes, gauging 9½.
5. (*a*) Vertical triple-cutter or "comb" machine, gauging about 12¾.
   (*b*) Altered to single-line machine, same gauge.
6. Single-line machine, with every third perforation missing, used for letter cards.

REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF QUEENSLAND FROM 1862 TO 1879.

1862. Thick paper without watermark.

(*a*) Rough perfs. 13.

1d., Indian red.
1d., orange-vermilion, shades.
2d., pale milky blue.
2d., blue to deep blue.
3d., brown.
6d., green, yellow-green.
1s., grey.

(*b*) Clean-cut square holes 12½, compound with rough perfs. 13.

1d., orange-vermilion.
2d., blue.
3d., brown.
6d., green, yellow-green.
1s., grey.

(*c*) Round holes 13. 1867.

1d., orange-vermilion.
2d., blue.
6d., green.

(*d*) Clean-cut square holes 12½, compound with round holes 13.

1d., orange-vermilion.
2d., blue.
6d., green.

1864–5. Watermark Small Star.

(*a*) Rough perforations 13.

1d., orange-vermilion.
2d., blue.
6d., deep yellow-green, deep green.
"Registered," orange-yellow.

(*b*) Square clean-cut perfs. 12½, compound with rough perfs. 13.

1d., orange-vermilion,

January, 1866. Watermark Script capitals. Rough perforations 13.

1d., orange-vermilion.
2d., blue.

September, 1866. Lithographed. Perforated round holes 13.

4d., lilac, slate.
5s., rose, pale rose.

The "Truncated Star" and "Q and Crown" series of the Perkins Bacon type are as in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, the only additions being :—

Watermark Q and Crown.

Perforated square clean-cut holes 12½, compound with round holes 13.

1d., vermilion.
2d., blue.

All the 1879–80 series are perforated 12.

Among the later issues I have the following additions to make:—

Thick paper, watermark large Q and Crown, perf. 12.

½d., green.

2d., blue.

Thin paper with blue *burélé* band at back.

½d., green.

Variety without the *burélé* band.

½d., green.

Lithographed, watermark Q and Crown twice sideways, perf. 12½, 13.

£1, deep green.

With figures in all the corners, watermark Q and Crown, perf. 12 × 9½.

1d., vermilion.

New South Wales: another Discovery in the Diadem Issue.

HISTORY repeats itself! On page 151, Vol. XIII (1904), of the *London Philatelist* will be found, under the above title, an article referring to the discovery of the 2d. "Diadem" type of 1856–60, perf. 11½, 12, with the watermark of a double-lined figure 1. Not only has, after a long period, a second copy of this *rara avis* been found, but there has been a further discovery in this issue which fully justifies the repetition of the above heading. The specimen referred to in the forementioned note ultimately passed into the collection of Mr. H. L. White, of Scone, New South Wales, who is the leading collector of the issues of that country, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg is the

TYPE.



WATERMARK.



fortunate possessor of the second copy, which was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, and to whom we are indebted for the following interesting note hereon:—

"In the May number of the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. X, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull describes a new discovery, namely, the Two Pence, New South Wales, 'Diadem' type, perforated 11½, 12, watermarked double-lined 1. He says: 'The stamp is a fine specimen, in a clear full blue shade, well centred, and judging from the margins, which show no encroachments from adjoining stamps, is from the second of Perkins Bacon and Co.'s steel plates, on which the stamps were more regularly spaced than on the first plate. It is used, the cancellation being the office number 18 surrounded by a number of rays, in

black. This number in 1860–2 (the period when the perforated stamp was in use) belonged to the Post Office at Mudgee. The watermark is in the normal position, and is placed rather close to the right-hand margin, looked at from the back of the stamp. The whole figure, however, is clearly visible, the sloping top touching the perforated edge of the stamp.'

"A few weeks ago another copy of the same variety was discovered, and the above description, as regards the colour, condition, and centring of the watermark, exactly fits. The postmark is the same, and it is undoubtedly from Plate II; the shade of colour is peculiar to the latter plate, and the margins are so large that it is unlikely that it could have been printed from the first plate.

"Mr. Basset Hull mentions that two copies of the Two Pence 'Diadem' are known with watermark double-lined 𝕋, but imperforate, and only one with watermarked double-lined 8; another copy of the latter is in existence, and is in the collection of Mr. M. P. Castle. Mr. Hull says that the new discovery differs from one of the recorded errors only in the matter of perforation; but there is another possible difference—the imperforate variety may have been printed from Plate I; if it was from the second plate, it must have been sent to and used in Queensland, where the first stamps used were certain values of New South Wales, all in imperforate condition.

"The supplies of the Two Pence sent to Queensland were all printed from Plate II, and these were the only ones from the latter plate which were not perforated."

The record of the existing copies of these three great rarities of the "Diadem" issue as given in 1904 must therefore be now amended. The copy of the 2d. imperforate, watermark double-lined numeral 8, referred to by Mr. Hausburg, was acquired by the writer some three years since from Mr. Walter Scott's collection, and is believed to correspond in all respects with the other copy in the collection of M. La Renotière. The present record of these varieties is therefore as follows:—

2d. diadem: *imperf.*
Watermark 8, 2
(M. La Renotière and Mr. M. P. Castle).

Watermark 𝕋, 2
(M. La Renotière and 1 unknown).

Perf. 11½, 12.
Watermark 𝕋, 2
(Mr. H. L. White and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg).

There seems some possibility of another copy of the imperf. watermark 𝕋 being in existence. Mr. Castle acquired one from Mr. J. A. Tilleard some twenty years since, which passed in his Australian collection to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in 1895, and was probably the specimen now in the collection of M. La Renotière. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, however, purchased a second copy a few years later, whose ultimate destination seems uncertain. These two specimens are beyond doubt, but the existence of the possible third copy does not rest on the same substantial basis. In any case, the many

years that have elapsed between the respective discoveries stamp all these varieties as being of the highest degree of rarity, and point to the probability of there having only been one sheet of each printed through inadvertence. As far as we are aware, no one collector in the world has all the three varieties. It is, however, satisfactory to think that Mr. White's hitherto unbroken Australian record as to the perforated variety should be ended in favour of Mr. Hausburg, whose studies and collections of Australian stamps are of the first importance.

The fresh "discovery" in this issue is that of the Two-pence imperforate lithographed. This fact has been well known for a considerable time to several Philatelists in this country; but in view of the approaching publication of the work on New South Wales, it was deemed advisable to let the first announcement of this interesting variety appear in that work.

Mr. Fred. Hagen, of Sydney, who has returned to Australia after a lengthened stay in Europe, where he received the cordial welcome that is his due at the hands of many Philatelists, was naturally received with enthusiasm on his return, and has been the guest at several banquets. At that given by the Sydney Philatelic Club on August 29, Mr. Hagen, in responding to the toast of his health, after passing high encomiums upon British collectors and their collections, mentioned the existence of the Two-pence "Diadem" lithograph. Mr. Hagen had been informed of this variety, but for the reason stated was desired not to mention it, but the geniality of post-prandial Philately doubtless induced him to forget the bond of secrecy. It appears that Mr. Hagen's announcement was received incredulously. Mr. Basset Hull expressed the opinion that as there was no account of a lithographed issue in the records, he would hesitate before accepting the statement that they were legitimately issued stamps. Other members of the Society appear to have expressed the belief that lithographed Diadems were forgeries.

The first specimen of this lithograph was discovered by Mr. Hamilton Smith, of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., about eighteen months since, among a quantity of mixed stamps of no value. Attracted by its curious and apparently lithographic appearance, Mr. Hamilton Smith submitted it to several of the best-known experts in this country, who unanimously agreed that the specimen was a lithographic production. Since that time about five or six copies of undoubted lithographs have been discovered. These specimens are all of a pale blue shade, which is not exactly matched upon the engraved specimens, and have the flat and blurred characteristics of lithographic impressions. Full information hereon will be given in the forthcoming work on New South Wales. The suggestion to take a transfer by lithography of the Two-penny plate was made and approved by the Treasury of New South Wales on the 21st July, 1859, but, as stated by Mr. Basset Hull, he was unable to find any record of anything having been done in this direction. Search for these varieties in New South Wales will doubtless reveal the existence of other copies, and redeem them from the imputation expressed by some of those present when the announcement was made by Mr. Hagen.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of December 1st Mr. C. L. Pack's collection of New Zealand stamps will be shown.

On December 15th the Vice-President will read notes on the 1853 issue of British Guiana, and give a display of these stamps.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V, PATRON OF THE SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.

WE have the pleasure to acknowledge a letter from Mr. Courtenay Smith, of Sydney, conveying the following announcement copied from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of September 10:—

"His Majesty the King has recently had a communication addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Club, notifying that it is his pleasure to become Patron of the Club. When His Majesty was in Sydney as the Duke of York he evinced great interest in the work of the Club, and attended one of the meetings."

Our correspondent adds that Australian collectors are steadily increasing in number, and this announcement will further stimulate the cause of Philately in this country, as affording yet another instance of His Gracious Majesty's sustained and kindly interest in stamp collecting.

The *Daily Telegraph* of November 24 states that "the announcement of the honour thus conferred upon the club has been received with the greatest gratification in Australian philatelic circles. His Majesty has long been interested in Australian Philately, and as Duke of Cornwall and York, and as Prince of Wales, has been patron of the Sydney Philatelic Club. On the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1901 the King was the recipient of an address and souvenir from the members. An album specially constructed of sunken leaves and bound in maroon morocco, contained on the front pages the address, together with the names of members of the club. The subsequent pages were occupied by a representative selection of the fine old obsolete stamps of New South Wales."

SALE OF UNUSED HANOVER STAMPS.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the old issues of the stamps of Hanover having been discovered in an old store-room at one of the principal post offices, the German Government have decided to dispose of these by auction. From inspection of the catalogue, it appears that the following are to be disposed of by Mr. R. Lepke in Berlin on December 9th, by order of the Imperial German Postal Administration:—

Adhesives (Head of George V).

45,820	copies of	1859	1 gr., rose ; imperf.	
12,960	„	1859	2 gr., blue „	
5,040	„	1861	3 gr., brown „	
1,560	„	1861	10 gr., green „	red gum.
1,653	„	1864	3 pf., green ; *percé en arc*,	red gum.
3,149	„	1864	3 pf., green „ „	white gum.
3,000	„	1864	1 gr., rose „ „	red gum.
8,169	„	1864	1 gr., rose „ „	white gum.
99	„	1864	2 gr., blue „ „	„
519	„	1864	3 gr., brown „ „	„

Envelopes.

230 pieces of 1863 1 gr., rose.
5 „ 1863 3 gr., brown.

The stamps are mostly in sheets of 120 stamps each, some portions of which are damaged, only a portion being in mint condition. They are divided into forty-three lots, which may be viewed at the Imperial Postal Museum on December 7th ; but all who wish to inspect the lots must pay a deposit of 150 marks. This will, however, be duly refunded after the inspection, or the receipt given for the deposit will be accepted in payment for purchase made at the auction.

This is apparently a precaution against curious-minded persons who might not be purchasers! The quantities of the 1, 2, and 3 gr. are alarmingly large, and will seriously affect the present value of these stamps—10, 14, and 30 marks respectively. The 10 gr., green, include apparently many copies that are stained, but in any case the present value of this popular stamp—75 marks—should be affected. The entire find is a "bolt out of the blue," and will strengthen many of our Teutonic friends in their preference for used copies. The demand for fine unused copies, especially in blocks, is very large, and the whole stock will probably be ultimately absorbed without any difficulty. We hear that there will be a fierce competition for some of the lots, which also include a large quantity of used German Colonial issues.

MAGAZINE POSTAL RATES.

We are glad to learn that the agitation for the repeal of the excessive postal rates that apply to magazines such as the *London Philatelist*, which have already been the subject of reference in this journal, is rapidly growing in dimensions. We read with pleasure that the Annual Report of the Council of the Agricultural and Horticultural Association includes the following reference to the question of postal charges upon monthly magazines such as their own, i.e. *The Agricultural Economist and Horticultural Review*, which has greatly extended its sphere of operations, and whose circulation now amounts to 10,000 copies per month.

The report continues :—

"The only bar to a widely extended sphere of usefulness for the journal is the unfair charge for postage of it as a monthly magazine. The Post Office permits daily and weekly papers to be posted at a halfpenny each, whatever the size and weight. The *Agricultural Economist and Horticultural Review*, being a monthly, has to pay 2d. per copy. If American and Canadian postal rates for magazines prevailed in Great Britain, it would make a difference to our journal of about £700 a year, which, under our co-partnership conditions, would be given to the subscribers and public. The Council are asking other magazine proprietors to join with us in obtaining more equitable postal arrangements. The adoption of the American and Canadian plan of giving generous postal facilities for circulation of magazines, as well as newspapers, would therefore mean an immense growth in this country of magazines devoted to the development of agriculture and horticulture, commerce and industry, art and science, education and learning, philanthropy and religion. The whole community throughout these islands would feel the healthy stimulus in a thousand ways."

All experience shows that our Post Office would not necessarily lose by adopting a more liberal policy. The huge profits of the British Post Office arise from the circumstances of our country favouring economical transmission, while the present restrictive policy of our Post Office sets every magazine editor and proprietor studying how to get away from the Post Office to more reasonable means of delivery.

This is lost to our Post Office so far as concerns a thousand magazines now penalized by excessive charges for postal conveyance, the effect being spread throughout the ranks of millions of readers.

THE THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

WE are requested to state that at the Committee Meeting on November 10th considerable progress was reported, including donations and promises.

Several suggestions had been made to the Committee that stamps suitable for auction should be accepted for the benefit of the Conference. It was therefore unanimously decided that all such stamps shall be accepted, duly acknowledged, and sold by auction during the Conference.

Mr. J. J. Darlow kindly offered his services as honorary auctioneer, and they were accepted with thanks.

This is an excellent suggestion, and one that we hope may find ready acceptance. We can all spare a few stamps, and a general response to this appeal should result in the realization of a substantial sum towards the necessarily heavy expenditure that the Birmingham Philatelic Society is incurring.

THE SALE OF STAMPS AT THE BERNE EXHIBITION.

ACCORDING to the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, the special post office established in the Casino building at Berne during the Philatelic Exhibition sold the following quantity of stamps:—

84,455 postage stamps, chiefly 2, 3, and 5 centimes (old and new issue), and also the 2, 5, 10, 25 c., in special sheets of ninety stamps, printed for binding into booklets, with *tête-bêche* rows.

156,146 Postage Due stamps, issued at the Exhibition for the first time, chiefly the values 1, 3, and 5 c.

1085 post cards, U.P.U. Monument post cards, wrappers, receipts, etc.

Total amount realized, 11,605 fr. 68 c. (about £464). This gives an average of about 2s. for each of the 5000 visitors to the Exhibition, according to *Ewen's Stamp Weekly*, which adds: "It is officially stated that most of the stamps were handed back by the purchasers to the postal officials to be postmarked, and we can testify to the fact that this was most obligingly done, the officials cancelling the stamps as preferred, either once on each block of four or on each stamp. Fortunately for Switzerland it is not a British colony, or Lord Crewe might have something to say."

THE DICKENS TESTIMONIAL "STAMP."

PROOF sets of the Dickens Testimonial stamp have been issued, and the first copies forwarded to the King by His Majesty's express desire. The delivery of the first 1,000,000 of the stamps has been promised by Messrs. Tuck for about November 10th, the technical character of the stamp itself being responsible for the delay. It has been engraved on steel and printed on special hand-made paper. Every stamp bears a watermark to ensure against forgery. For the design and the legends seven leading members of the Dickens Testimonial Committee, amongst them Chief Justice Lord Alverstone and Mr. Briton Riviere, R.A., are responsible. As for the workmanship, Sir Adolph Tuck, whose firm is producing the stamp for the mere cost of the materials, states that no finer stamp has ever been produced in this country.

We sincerely hope that in so good an object the "stamp" may have a wide sale, but it will not be an addition to our catalogues!

THE NEW ISSUES OF 1910.

MESSRS. Whitfield King and Co.'s *Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, elsewhere referred to, contains the following statistics of the world's postage stamp issues. The figures only include what are termed standard varieties, without regard to perforation, measurements, and minor varieties. The grand total of standard varieties up to October, 1910, is 23,404, of which 6984 have been issued by the postal establishments associated with the British Empire, and 16,420 by the postal departments of other countries

and their possessions. Geographically the figures represent 4905 stamps issued in Europe, 4532 in Asia, 5252 in Africa, 5164 in America, 1891 in the West Indies, and 1660 in Oceania.

A PHILATELIC MAYOR.

WE are indebted to a correspondent for the following paragraph contained in the issue of *The Star* of November 10th.

"Councillor M. H. Horsley, the new Mayor of West Hartlepool, is a native of the neighbouring borough of Hartlepool, where he was born in 1867. He was educated at Leys School, Cambridge, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was first elected on the West Hartlepool Town Council as a representative of the West Ward on November 20th, 1900, the vacancy being created by the retirement of Mr. William Cresswell Gray. Since then he has been returned unopposed on each successive occasion that he has retired by rotation. For many years Councillor Horsley has been a member of the Hartlepool Pilotage Board, of which he is now chairman, and also of the Hartlepool Port and Harbour Commissioners. He was made a Justice of the Peace for the borough of West Hartlepool in July, 1900, and some years later was also appointed on the Commission of the Peace of the county."

Mr. Horsley is a well-known member of the Royal Philatelic Society, President of the North of England Philatelic Society, and an advanced and keen collector of the Australian issues (notably Victoria and New South Wales), Canada, and other countries. His Sydney Views, numbering over three hundred, were much admired at the Royal Society's display last year.

The North of England Society, of which Mr. Horsley is President, meets in Newcastle and is really the gathering centre of Philatelists in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. It will be remembered that an important Exhibition was promoted by this Society about a year ago, which imparted a great stimulus to collecting on the north-east coast. Whilst the number of first-class collections owned by members of this Society is relatively small, there are members whose philatelic knowledge would surprise even Fellows of the Royal Society. The North of England Philatelic Society is, in fact, one of the most thriving and "advanced" in the country, and its success is largely due to the influence and example of collectors such as Mr. Horsley—whom we cordially congratulate upon the honours conferred on him by his own city.

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.*



THIS is a translation—and a very able one—of the well-known handbook issued and written by Herr Ernst Zumstein, of Berne, on the stamps of Switzerland. The translators modestly preserve their anonymity, but the whole translation bears evidence alike of good style, literary accomplishments, and philatelic knowledge that point to the joint authorship of two well-known Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Herr Zumstein's work contains so much of interest and importance anent the Swiss issues—brought up to date—that the issue of this English edition cannot fail to be warmly appreciated. The text also includes some modifications of the original work that have been shown to be admirable. We should add that six splendid collotype plates are included, one of which, containing the complete sheet of 100 types of the 6 r. Zurich, is alone well worth the modest price demanded for this interesting and instructive work.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.†

The eleventh edition of Messrs. Whitfield King's catalogue once more evinces the vitality of the movement to support the cataloguing of important varieties only. In all respects this edition is equal to its predecessors, and those who are content to collect on simplified lines could find no more reliable guide.

Printing, illustrations, and arrangement are all clear, and can be easily followed even by a "young hand," and we are glad to again express our warm approval of this catalogue.

THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.'S CATALOGUE.‡

The special notices appearing in the forefront of this catalogue include an intimation that the "chalky" paper varieties will be dropped in the next issue unless the present "limited market" finds future expansion. We think the policy is wrong. The "chalky" paper marks an epoch in the life of the stamps hardly inferior to that directed by a slight change of watermark, and certainly far superior in interest or importance to the multifarious perforations that are all effected at the same time, and many of which are placed on record in our catalogues.

The publishers also refer to the present amazing vitality of stamp collecting, which they describe as undoubtedly partly due to the fact of the example set by His Majesty King George V. The effect has been, states

* *Handbook of the Stamps of Switzerland*, from the German of E. Zumstein. *Philatelic Record Handbook*, No. 6.

† *Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1911. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

‡ *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1911. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 127 Madison Avenue, New York.

the Scott Co., to necessitate rises in price for many of the standard old stamps—alike Colonial, European, and American.

The general excellent features and arrangement of this catalogue are continued, rendering it in every way worthy of the unique position it occupies in the United States, and the reputation it has acquired outside them.

EUROPEAN CATALOGUES.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of three catalogues of European stamps as mentioned below, all of which will be found to contain full information and values about the popular issues of Europe, and are published by well-established firms with good reputations.

TWO PAMPHLETS.†

We have received from Mr. A. J. Warren, the well-known student of the Dutch issues, a reprint in pamphlet form of his articles upon the perforations of that country's issues which have appeared in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. (This journal, we regret to hear, will be discontinued after this year. The *Monthly Journal* is, however, to be revived under its wonted able editor, Major E. B. Evans, and will assuredly again assume the high position it always maintained.) Mr. Warren entitles his pamphlet *The Last Word on the Perforations of the Holland and Colonial Stamps*, but the last word in Philately is generally a very far cry. The writer, however, goes very carefully into all the classes and combinations of the perforations, and with the aid of illustrations succeeds in imparting to his readers the knowledge that he has been at such pains to acquire.

Dr. P. Pirl, of Charlottenburg, has sent us a pamphlet entitled *A Contribution to the Obliteration Question*, the object of which is to teach discrimination between specimens postally obliterated and those which are effected by complaisance. The writer expresses his contempt for those "postmarks" which—sometimes original and sometimes "reproduced"—are effected upon entire sheets of gummed originals for the benefit of the purchasers—if not that of their subsequent owners!—The treatise sounds a useful note of warning, notably to so many of our fellow-students on the Continent who pay high prices for obliterations.

* *Special Price List of Europe*, 1910, Carl Willadt, Pforzheim; *Catalogue of Europe*, 1910, Hugo Michel Apolda; *Catalogue of the Stamps of Europe*, E. Zumstein, Berne.

† *Perforations Galore, or the Last Word (to date) on the Perforations of the "Holland and Colonies" Stamps*, by A. J. Warren. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.; *A Contribution to the Obliteration Question*, by Dr. P. Pirl, Charlottenburg, Germany.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

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

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bermuda.—*The Philatelic Journal of America* states that the 6d. and 1s. values of the new type have been issued.

Adhesives.

6d., purple; Tercentenary type.
1s., black on green ,,

Cayman Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 6d. stamp now comes in a pale purple shade, formerly dark lilac.

Dominica.—For 1s., *green on black*, chronicled on page 225, read *black on green*, chalky paper.

Gold Coast.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 2s. stamp has been issued in purple on blue paper.

Adhesive.

2s., purple, on blue paper.

Hong Kong.—We have received the 1 cent, brown, from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and *Mekeel's Weekly* reports the 8 c. value in a single colour.

Adhesives.

1 c., chocolate-brown; multiple wmk.
8 c., violet ,, ,,

Jamaica.—From Mr. W. H. Peckitt we have received the 2½d., 1s., and 2s. in the new colours referred to on page 225.

The 2½d. stamp is on ordinary paper, and the other two are on chalky paper.

Malta.—*Gibbons Weekly* states that the ¼d. stamp has been issued in a new shade of deep brown instead of red-brown, in order to match up with the other stamps of this value under the Colonial colour scheme.

Adhesive.

¼d., deep brown; multiple CA; perf. 14.

Newfoundland.—A correspondent points out that on the 6 c. of the Guy series the "z" of "Colonization" is engraved backwards. We have examined an entire sheet of 100, and find that the error occurs on every stamp.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* states that this error has been corrected, and the normal stamp has been issued.

New Zealand.—*Gibbons Weekly* lists the 3d. and 1s. King's Head stamps with the new official overprint.

Officials.

3d., chestnut; King's Head; single-lined NZ and Star; perf. 14.
1s., vermilion; King's Head; single-lined NZ and Star; perf. 14.

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 1s., King's Head stamp, perf. 14 × 14½, comb, instead of 14.

Adhesive.

1s., vermilion; King's Head; perf. 14 × 14½.

North Borneo.—We have received from Mr. W. H. Peckitt the $5 and $10, Gibbons' Nos. 85 and 86, overprinted "British Protectorate" in red.

Adhesives.

$5, bright purple; overprinted as above.
$10, brown ,, ,,

Papua.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 1d., 2d., and 2s. 6d. values are now coming with the inscription "PAPUA" in large lettering like the first ½d.

These stamps, it is stated, are not only printed from new duty transfers, but the centre is also new, with the result that there is no "rift" variety. The *Australian Philatelist* adds the 6d. value to this set.

Adhesives.

1d., rose and black; Crown and A upright; "PAPUA" in large letters.
2d., violet; Crown and A upright; "PAPUA" in large letters.

6d., dark green; Crown and A upright; "PAPUA" in large letters.
2s. 6d., light brown and black; Crown and A upright; "PAPUA" in large letters.
Perf. 12½; small holes.



RHODESIA. — On November 11th the British South Africa Company issued a new and attractive set of Rhodesian postage stamps. The stamps differ materially from previous issues in that they bear the portraits of Their Majesties the King and Queen, the consent of His Majesty having been specially given in view of the visit to Rhodesia of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who entered Rhodesian territory on November 11th as the representative of His Majesty.

The stamps, upon which the word "Rhodesia" appears for the first time as an integral part of the stamp, are principally in two colours. They have been engraved by the firm of Waterlow and Sons from photographs by Downey, and consist of eighteen values ranging from ½d. to £1.

The following particulars of colours are taken from *The West-End Philatelist*:—

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., grey.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., ochre and violet.
4d., orange and black.
5d., yellow-green and purple.
6d., lilac and brown.
8d., mauve and black.
10d., violet and carmine.
1s., blue-green and black.
2s., ultramarine and black.
2s. 6d., lake and black.
3s., mauve and blue-green.
5s., green and brown-red.
7s. 6d., blue and carmine.
10s., brown-orange and blue-green.
£1, black and lake-brown.

ST. LUCIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles, on Continental authority, the 6d. value in a new colour.

Adhesive.

6d., lilac.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has kindly sent us an early copy of the stamp referred to on page 226,



Our illustration is taken from a print from the original die supplied by Messrs. G. Street and Co., Ltd.

These stamps are now obtainable at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 72 Victoria Street, S.W., but no application for copies will be considered or replied to unless accompanied by a remittance of the full value of the stamps required, together with a stamped addressed envelope.

The stamp is printed on the paper with multiple rosettes, perf. 14.

Adhesive.

2½d., dark blue; multiple rosettes wmk.; perf. 14.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us the £1, blue, large "Postage," Crown SA wmk., perf. 12½, small holes, which we presume to be something new in the way of perforations.

Mekeel's Weekly chronicles the 5s., pink, large "Postage," perf. 12½.

Adhesives.

5s., pink; large "Postage"; perf. 12½.
£1, blue; large "Postage"; wmk. Crown SA; perf. 12½; small holes.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Smith's Monthly* informs us that a colour change has been made in the $1 stamp.

Adhesive.

$1, black and scarlet on blue.

TRENGGANU.—According to the *Colonial Office Journal*, the stamps for this native State have already been printed; they are printed in doubly fugitive inks, and all above the 10 c. value will be on surfaced paper. *Mekeel's Weekly* lists the set as follows:—

Adhesives.

1 c., green.
3 c., carmine.
4 c., orange-yellow.
5 c., grey.
8 c., ultramarine.
10 c., lilac on yellow.
20 c., lilac.
50 c., black on green.
$1, red and black on blue.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* chronicles the ½d., wmk. Crown and A, with the perforation gauging 11.

Adhesive.

½d., green; Crown and A; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

BOSNIA.—The *P.J.G.B.* lists more varieties of perforation in some of the stamps of the pictorial issue.

Adhesives.

Pictorial Issue.
Perf. 9½ and 10½ and 12½ compound.
5 heller, green.
10 ,, red.
25 ,, blue.
35 ,, blue-black.

ITALY.—The 5 c. of 1901, imperf., will be listed as 122*c* in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

PORTUGAL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write under date November 9th:—

"We enclose specimen of the current 2½ reis stamp with the word 'Republica' overprinted diagonally on same. Our correspondent informs us that no more unsurcharged stamps are obtainable at the Post Office, and that all the Portuguese Colonial stamps will be similarly overprinted; this applies to those with the late King Carlos' portrait, as well as the new ones of King Manuel."

Adhesive.

2½ r., lilac; King Manuel; overprinted diagonally "Republica" in carmine.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* chronicles the entire King Manuel set overprinted as above, the overprint being in *green* on the 20 reis and in carmine on the other values.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—Referring to page 250, *Gibbons Weekly* states that the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. of the 1894 issue may be found perf. 11.

CHILI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the set up to 1 peso of centenary stamps chronicled on page 43.

It contains a 3 centavos stamp not included in the previous list, and our Ipswich friends are informed that a 15 c. stamp to complete the set will shortly be issued.

Adhesive.

3 centavos, red-brown and black; Battle of Roble.

ECUADOR.—We have received a curious provisional from this country. The stamp is the well-known fiscal which has heretofore been put to postal service, but now it has been surcharged, in red, "Timbre Patriorico 1910."—*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Provisional.

10 centavos, black and red.

NICARAGUA.—For some time past we have ceased to chronicle the surcharged stamps of this country, as we found it quite impossible to follow the numerous varieties issued without a reference collection to help us.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"We enclose specimens of two new provisionals, and on examining the sheet of the 10 on 15 c. we find one stamp with the word "Vale" spelt "Vlea."

Provisionals.

3 centavos, vermilion; surcharged "Vale 2 C.," in black.
15 centavos, black; surcharged "Vale 10 C.," in red.

URUGUAY.—Mr. A. H. Davis and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us specimens of a provisional issued on October 6th last.

The 50 c., carmine, of 1901, Type 44 of Gibbons, has been surcharged in deep blue.

PROVISORIO
5
CENTESIMOS
— 1910 —

The official notice states that 300,000 of these provisionals have been made.

Provisional.

5 centesimos, in deep blue, on 50 c., carmine.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN CONGO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the following additions have been made to the bilingual set.

Adhesives.

40 c., green and black.
50 c., olive-bistre and black.
1 fr., claret ,,
3 fr., red ,,
5 fr., rose ,,
10 fr., green ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1910-11.

President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.

Vice-President—M. P. Castle, J.P.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. T. Wickham Jones.
C. N. Biggs. T. Maycock.
T. W. Hall. F. J. Peplow.
L. L. R. Hausburg. Franz Reichenheim.
R. B. Yardley.

At the invitation of the President the first meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 2 Cavendish Square, W., on Thursday, the 20th October, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present:—The Earl of Crawford, J. R. Laing, Douglas Ellis, Col. F. H. Hancock, M. P. Castle, L. S. Wells, T. W. Hall, G. R. T. Upton, E. D. Bacon, A. Chilver, R. Frentzel, Leicester A. B. Paine, Major Edward B. Evans, A. S. Mackenzie Low, B. Pinner, Col. Bonhote, T. Wickham Jones, D. C. Gray, R. B. Yardley, A. L. Adutt, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. F. Dendy Marshall, W. Canning, J. A. Tilleard, S. Chapman, Franz Reichenheim, M. H. Horsley, C. Neville Biggs, E. A. Elliott, Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the Annual General Meeting, which have already been published in the *London Philatelist*, were taken as read and confirmed.

Letters from Messrs. F. Gerhartz and J. T. Chamberlain, announcing their desire to resign their membership at the end of the current year, were read, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

The Hon. Librarian reported the receipt for the Society's Library of Kohl's *Reform Catalogue*, presented by the publishers, and of Zumstein's *Switzerland*, presented by the proprietors of the *Philatelic Record*, both of which were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

The President read a note on the discovery of the "Cheverton" Essay for the first 1d. postage stamp, of which nothing had hitherto been known beyond the fact that a prize of £100 was awarded to the designer for his suggestions. As a result of inquiries made by Lord Crawford, some details connected with the essay have been discovered which will be read with much interest when the note prepared by the President is published in the *London Philatelist*. It appears that none of the stamps themselves have been preserved, but a metal die for preparing them has been found, from which casts have been taken for reference.

Mr. Hausburg showed a copy which he had recently acquired of the perforated 2d. Diadem New South Wales watermarked with a large double-lined figure one. Only one other example of this stamp is known, having been discovered in Sydney some six or seven years ago.

Lord Crawford called attention to the circular recently issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the various colonial governors with a view to checking irregularities in the issues of stamps, and the meeting cordially endorsed his Lordship's views that the Society welcomed the issue of the circular with pleasure and gratitude for the steps then taken towards preventing the abuses in relation to the issue of provisional stamps, to which attention has been so often called in the Society's Journal.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a display, by the President, of the stamps of the United States of America.

Lord Crawford's celebrated collection, which forms a complete historical survey of the postage stamps of the United States from their introduction down to the present time, comprises a wonderful series of essays for the various issues, as well as innumerable proofs of every description in connection with the production and manufacture of the stamps. These, with the very complete collection of the issued stamps, in which all the great varieties are shown, fill a large number of volumes, all most carefully noted up with full details and descriptions. The collection was inspected with the keenest interest by the members present, and the Society is greatly indebted to the President for the great treat provided for its members at this the first meeting of the season.

The second meeting of the season 1910–11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 3rd November, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present:—M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Harvey Clarke, H. S. Hodson, L. W. Fulcher, Franz Reichenheim, Dr. H. A. James Herbert R. Oldfield, Leicester A. B. Paine C. F. Dendy Marshall, F. J. Peplow, C. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. R. Laing.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 20th October, 1910, were read and confirmed.

The Vice-President expressed on behalf of the President his regret at his being unable

to attend the present meeting, and a letter was also read from the Honorary Secretary explaining his absence on account of illness.

The resignation of Mr. W. McHutchin was accepted with regret.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of Mr. Osmond Beeby, proposed by Judge Philbrick, K.C., and seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who, after ballot, was declared duly elected a fellow and member of the Society.

Mr. Reichenheim presented to the Society a bound volume containing all the documents issued in connection with the recent Philatelic Congress.

Mr. Reichenheim also presented to the Society a circular in connection with the sale of Hanoverian stamps officially issued by the German Postal Administration.

Both these documents were handed to the Hon. Librarian, and the thanks of the members were accorded to Mr. Reichenheim for his kind gifts.

Dr. James then proceeded to give a display of a portion of his Australian collection.

The stamps shown included those of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria.

Time did not permit of the inspection of the stamps of Tasmania, Western Australia, and New South Wales, but Dr. James kindly promised to show these on another occasion.

All the stamps shown were very interesting. The collection of New South Wales is a very fine one, and comprised a large number of Sydney Views, including numerous used pairs.

Among those of the 2d. value a magnificent unused copy of Plate I was shown, and numerous very fine copies in a used condition.

There were several copies of the 3d. unused, and a large number used.

The Plate numbers of all the stamps shown were indicated.

Two copies of the 3d., watermark 2, one of the Laureated, and one of the Diadem issue, were shown, and among these issues there were numerous specimens showing retouches, more particularly retouches of the 2d. value, both perf. and imperf., and the 1d. value, Diadem issue, perf. 12 × 12½–13.

Among the Queensland stamps there were several copies of the three values imperf., 1860, the 1d. being unused.

Among the stamps of South Australia Dr. James showed the 10d. on 9d., yellow (1867–70), rouletted, with surcharge inverted; also the 10d., watermark Crown SA.

Many specimens were shown of stamps of this country printed on both sides, and among others the following were noticeable:—

The 2d., Type 1, perf.

The 2d., Type 2, watermark Crown SA, of which there was a strip of 3d., imperf., unused.

In the 1902 issue the error "EIGNT" instead of "EIGHT" PENCE was shown.

Among the stamps of Victoria were to be noticed the 3d., Type 3, perf. 12, unused; the 2s., green, of 1854, rouletted, and the 1d., Star, 1857–63, rouletted.

The meeting lasted for a considerable time, and the stamps were inspected by the members present with very great pleasure and interest.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks to Dr. James was proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Hausburg, and carried unanimously, and shortly afterwards the proceedings terminated.

The Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society.

Session 1910–11.

President:

MR. JAMES ANDERSON.

Secretary and Treasurer:

MR. EDWARD ALEXANDER, Jr., Glengyle, Cults.

SYLLABUS.

Meetings will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Small Hall, at 8 o'clock each evening.

1910.

Oct. 5. "President's Address on Philately," Mr. James Anderson.

,, 26. "The Line-Engraved, Surface-Printed and Lithographed Stamps," Mr. George Milne.

Nov. 9. Display, "The Antigua, Bahamas, and Cayman Islands Stamps." Part of the collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

,, 16. "The Education Value of Philately," Mr. W. Rae Sherriffs, M.A.

Dec. 7. "Is Philately a Hobby or a Science?" Mr. W. C. Cook.

,, 14. Display, "The Barbados and Dominica Stamps." Part of the collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

1911.

Jan. 4. "Used and Unused Stamps," Mr. W. Edmund Bell.

,, 25. "India," Mr. Allan M. Robertson.

Feb. 8. Display, "Jamaica, Grenada, and Leeward Islands Stamps." Part of collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

,, 15. Display, "Modern Issues." Part of the collection of Mr. Edward Alexander, Jr.

Mar. 8. Display, "Nevis and Montserrat Stamps." Part of the collection of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

,, 29. Annual Business Meeting.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

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

Oct. 27. Display, Trinidad, Mr. B. B. Tilley.

Messrs. C. J. H. Shann and Captain F. F. Freeman were elected members.

Thanks were given to the proprietors of the *Philatelic Record* for *Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Switzerland*, by E. Zumstein.

Mr. B. B. Tilley then gave his display, with notes, of the Stamps of Trinidad. Although the early issues are somewhat difficult for collectors, Mr. Tilley showed practically every variety in very fine condition, and was heartily thanked and congratulated on the conclusion of his display.

Nov. 10. Paper, "Antigua and Montserrat," Mr. J. J. Darlow.

Thanks were given to Messrs. H. L. Hayman, F. C. Henderson, and J. J. Darlow for contributions to the Permanent Collection.

Messrs. Humphrey Bennett, E. C. Wigglesworth, W. H. Rawton-Smith, A. J. Oliver, Godfrey Nettlefold, and Councillor T. J. Birtwell, were unanimously elected members.

Mr. J. J. Darlow then gave a very interesting paper on the Stamps of Antigua and Montserrat, illustrated by his comprehensive collection of these stamps.

The paper will shortly be published *in extenso*, and collectors will then see how many new points can be brought forward by careful study of such apparently simple collections as these colonies present.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
Hon. Secretary—
H. A. SLADE, "NINE FIELDS," ST. ALBANS.

By kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, the first general meeting of the session 1910-11 was held at 2 Cavendish Square, W., on Tuesday, October 18th, 1910, at 6.30 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Earl of Crawford, Messrs. W. A. Boyes, W. T. Standen, A. G. Wane, R. Frentzel, P. Ashley, T. H. Harvey, A. H. L. Giles, F. Read, W. A. Gunner, W. F. Clarke, W. Batty Mapplebeck, J. L. Corser, T. H. Stafford, C. H. Garnett, L. Sauvée, D. Field, W. Jacoby, A. G. Wane, T. L. Sansom, R. H. Newton, A. D. Sanderson, A. J. Séfi, E. Potton, J. W. Jones, J. R. Laing, M. Weinberg, A. J. Warren, E. D. Bacon, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 19th, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

The following were duly elected as members of the Society. As life member: Mr. Fred Hagen. As ordinary members: Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, J. J. Darlow, J. S. Higgins jun., P. Kohl, A. Beddig, E. Zumstein, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, Capt. Eugen Bayer, Messrs. F. Lamb, J. L. Thomas, Colonel Rushton, W. Adamson, Messrs. Walter C. Fox, H. A. Wise, M. A. Yaremdji, A. Wallace MacGregor, A. J. Cochrane, W. B. Edwards, Dr. T. Stewart Adair, Messrs. Ralph Wedmore, and John Crawford.

The Hon. Librarian reported valuable donations to the library from the President, Messrs Hugo Griebert, D. Field, Fred J. Melville, Ernst Zumstein, P. Kosack, A. J. Warren, George W. Linn, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Paul Kohl, Ltd., Senf Brothers, from the proprietors of *The Philatelic Record*, and from the Berliner Philatelisten Klub.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The Vice-President explained why the Social Evening arranged to precede the first general meeting was unavoidably cancelled. The President reported that an invitation had been received from the Verein fuer Briefmarkenkunde zu Hamburg that the Herts Philatelic Society, as their "corresponding" Society, should send a delegate to attend the official banquet in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society's existence. While expressing regret that no member would be able to accept the invitation, the President sent the best wishes of the Herts Philatelic Society to the Hamburg Society by letter and telegram and, in return, the members present at the banquet expressed their acknowledgments and best wishes by means of a fully signed post card.

At the conclusion of formal business Lord Crawford afforded the members an opportunity of inspecting a portion of his wonderful collection. South Australia, St. Vincent, and India were the countries chosen.

In South Australia the collection of Departmental stamps is probably the finest and most complete in existence, while as regards the condition and the number of the great rarities the collection of St. Vincent has no rivals. Among the most striking features in the collection of the stamps of India are the numerous and fascinating early proofs and essays made from the first issue, an entire sheet of 120 stamps of the ½ anna, red, 9½ arches, and several complete sheets of the other values of this issue.

Members were again indebted to Lord Crawford and deeply appreciated the kindly courtesy shown to them and to the Society.

The meeting dispersed at 8 p.m.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held at 128 Russell Street on Thursday, July 21st, 1910, at 9.30 p.m., after close of annual meeting, the same members being present.

The resignation of Mr. W. Davies was received and accepted with regret.

The report of the Historical Society of Victoria was received.

As the result of a discussion which took place at our last monthly meeting, a letter was received from the Prahran Philatelic Society proposing the co-operation of the two societies for a "Welcome Home" to be given to Mr. Hagen on his return from abroad. It was resolved that a special Committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Brettschneider, be appointed to confer with the Prahran Philatelic Society's Committee.

Mr. F. J. Tadgell was balloted for, and duly elected a member of the Society.

Messrs. G. W. V. Minty, Howard Davis, and F. S. Cook were proposed for election at the next meeting.

The ballot for positions in Exchange Book No. 206 then took place.

It was resolved that the Hon. Secretary write to Mr. A. G. Kelson, who was injured in the railway collision at Richmond on Monday last, 18th inst., expressing the sympathy of the Society with him.

A sale of stamps to the highest tenderer concluded the meeting.

S. ORLO SMITH, *Hon. Sec.*

ANNUAL REPORT.

YOUR Committee have pleasure in presenting herewith their eighteenth annual report and balance sheet, and in doing so are pleased to state that last year was a very successful one.

Eleven new members were elected during the year, nine resigned, and one was dropped, our roll now standing as follows: 32 ordinary, 36 corresponding, and 2 honorary, or a total of 70 members.

The balance to the Society's credit at present stands at £51 4s. 11d., which, however, includes £28 11s. 9d. paid in advance for stamps removed from the Exchange Books.

Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year, satisfactory attendances being recorded at same.

Five committee meetings were held during the year, the following being the attendances: Mr. Williamson, 5; Mr. Chester, 4; Mr. Rundell, 4; Mr. Edmondson (President), 3; Mr. S. O. Smith, 3; Mr. Glazbrook, 3; Mr. Kelson, 3; and the Secretary (Mr. Brettschneider), 5.

Twelve Exchange Books were circulated during the period under review, of a total value of £1862, which represents an average value per book of £155.

Eleven books valued at £2072 were returned, the sales from which amounted to £346 17s. 8d., or about £31 10s. per book, which must be considered a satisfactory result.

Your Society also exchanged a book with the South Australian Society, but this is still in circulation.

It gives your Committee great pleasure to record the fact that the Chief Clerk in the General Post Office, Melbourne, Mr. W. B. Crosbie, has continued allowing all new issues arriving from the Postal Union Office, Berne, to be exhibited at the meetings.

The thanks of the Society are also due to Messrs. Hagen, Ltd., of Sydney, and Messrs. Pemberton and Co., of London, for contributing their periodicals for the current year to the Society's library.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to convey to members their gratification at the interest which is being taken in the Society, but at the same time wish to intimate to members that they could still further promote the success and interests of the Society by bringing the same prominently before the notice of any of their friends who take an interest in Philately.

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To cash from 1909	16	8	3			
„ Debits on Exchange Books	9	3	8			
				25	11	11
„ Subscriptions				31	5	0
„ Amount previously written off				4	0	0
„ Commission on Exchange Books to No. 198				34	11	3
„ Sale of Exchange Sheets				0	14	6
„ 12 Subscriptions to *London Philatelist*				2	14	0
„ 11 Subscriptions to *Gibbons Weekly*				1	18	6
„ Stamps paid for in advance	27	18	3			
„ Ditto, ditto	0	10	8			
„ Owing to Exchange Branch	0	2	10			
				28	11	9
				£129	6	11

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By amount of stamps paid for in advance returned to respective owners	14	19	3
„ Rent	12	0	0
„ Commission to Exchange Superintendent	17	5	7
„ Printing, Binding, and Publications	20	18	9
„ Sundry small accounts	0	13	0
„ Bank charge	0	10	0
„ Postages	11	15	5
„ Cash owing to Exchange Branch	22	11	3
„ Cash in hand	28	13	8
	51	4	11
	£129	6	11

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Due to members	28	11	9
Capital, being surplus of assets over liabilities	97	13	2
	£126	4	11

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand	28	13	8			
Owing to Exchange Branch	22	11	3			
				51	4	11
Furniture				17	10	0
Books in Library				57	10	0
				£126	4	11

Audited and found correct.
C. W. ELLIS, F.I.A.V.,
Hon. Auditor.
(Signed) W. BRETTSCHNEIDER,
Hon. Treasurer.
MELBOURNE, *1st July*, 1910.

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), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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FORGERY OF THE TEN-SHILLING GREAT BRITAIN.

71 FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
10*th November*, 1910.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—We have lately been offered some fine used copies of the 10s., grey-green, Great Britain, watermark Anchor, perf. 14 (Gibbons' No. 135). Upon examination we find they are very deceptive forgeries. They were offered us in good faith, but we understand they came originally from Italy. The forgeries are printed on genuine watermarked and perforated paper obtained by discharging the colour from some fiscal stamp, of which there are several that can be so utilized. Apparently, the design is reproduced by some photographic process, as we can find no actual difference, save that the appearance is more scratchy and blurred than the genuine, probably owing to the paper being absorbent after chemical treatment. The white parts are, if anything, slightly thicker and more prominent, especially on the head, and corner letters are also larger than on the genuine. The letterings on specimens we have had are DF–FD and EB–BE. The postmarks, which are also well forged, are, "Kensington BO, Young St. S.W. Ju. 19 '82" and "York St. Manchester, Sp. 18 '83."

Trusting these particulars may prevent any further distribution of this forgery,

We are,
Yours truly,
BRIDGER AND KAY.

[We have seen other specimens of this highly dangerous forgery—which is calculated to deceive almost any collector. There are, however, one or two slight deviations from the genuine beyond those denoted by our correspondent. It appears that similar but "unused" forgeries were described in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* in 1903.—ED.]

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 11 and 12 October, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, octagonal, 6d., purple, an entire sheet with inverted wmk., overprinted "Specimen," creased (20)	4	17	6
Ditto, 1882–3, anchor, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £5, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £5, on white	2	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1,* pin-holed	3	3	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., ditto	2	0	0
Ditto "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," Type 2, 2d., ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 6d., rare type, ditto	2	2	0
British Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., pair used with another on original	15	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, perf., 8d., yellow-brown, off centre	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	2	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., deep blue, Die I (August transfer), corner block of 8 with margins and inscriptions *	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., green, block of 4*	2	6	0
Ditto, Gwalior, long inscription, 4 a., green, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 a., mauve, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate, ditto	2	2	0
Jhind, 1885, 1 a., brown-purple, with overprint inverted, used (only 28 printed)	2	15	0
Straits Settlements, Perak, Service, 1894, 5 c., blue, block of 9, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 6, mint	3	5	0
Natal, Official, 1904, 1s., block of 8	6	2	6
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., green and brown	2	7	6
Zanzibar, 1895, 2 a., blue, with double surcharge, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., green and carmine, with overprint, vertically downwards, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 r., blue and violet, with double overprint, one inverted, ditto	3	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, a lightly cancelled copy, with good margins all round, used with a 3d. blue on entire original	15	5	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey	3	5	0
Tobago, CC, £1, mauve, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., stone, ditto	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., blue, early, creased	2	16	0
Turks Islands, "4" on 1s., lilac, Type 16, mint	2	0	0
Argentine Republic, 1899–1900, 1 peso, blue and black, with inverted centre, lightly cancelled, but badly centred	15	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine-lake, Plate 2, pair on entire	4	4	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, re-engraved, on original	2	2	0
Ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 2, on original	2	14	0
Ditto, Laureated, a pair, on yellowish, one is the variety without leaves to right of "SOUTH," on original	2	18	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1s.	2	4	0
Western Australia, 1861, semi-rough perf., 4d., vermilion, pair,* but a little browned by the gum, and one has a few perfs. clipped	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy,* a few perfs. cut short at right	3	0	0
Collections: 18,880, £320; 7236, £82; 915	36	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 20 and 21 October, 1910.

Great Britain "V.R.," 1d., black,* with gum	7	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	2	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain "V.R.," 2s., brown, mint	7	2	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5s.,* rose	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine*	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 Crowns, £1, "Specimen," mint	7	0	0
Cyprus, 1882, wmk. C and CC, ½ pias., emerald-green, surcharged "½½," figures 6 mm. apart,* thinned	5	0	0
Gibraltar, first issue, 1s., yellow-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, 1889, *no value*, carmine, mint	18	10	0
Bulgaria, 1884–5, "5" in *black* on 30 stot., thinned	4	4	0
France, first issue, 1 fr., vermilion, slight defect	3	10	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, brick-red	5	0	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, ditto, thinned	7	0	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow,* possibly defective	22	0	0
Guinea, first issue, 5 r., black, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 r., rose, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 r., blue, ditto	3	5	0
Portuguese India, 1876, 200 r., yellow*	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., purple*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 900 reis, purple*	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, imperf., figures of value omitted, purple, block of 4*	6	0	0
Finland, 1871, 10 p., purple-brown on lilac	5	10	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., green	2	17	6
Ditto, 1852, 2 rs., pale red, thinned	3	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 rs., vermilion,* initials at back show through	6	0	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 Cuartos, cut into at right	7	12	6
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., frame inverted, small tear	3	5	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	6	5	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	2	12	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	6	6	0
Mauritius, Small Fillet, 2d., blue,* with gum	5	2	6
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue	2	15	0
Ditto, 1860, grey-lilac*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., grapes,* and signed, part gum	3	10	0
British Honduras, "6" in black on 10 c., mauve, and "6" in red on 10 c., mauve, both with inverted surcharges, and used together on entire envelope	6	17	6
British Honduras, "6" in red on 10 c., mauve, surcharge inverted, used on entire with another, £3 3s. and	3	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, yellow-green	7	5	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red	14	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 2, shading outside fan ornament	2	6	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 12, 8d., yellow*	8	12	6
South Australia, 1859, 1s., orange, rouletted*	3	10	0
Western Australia, 1861, rough perfs., 1s., deep green,* with gum	4	4	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 29 and 30 September, 1910.

Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, Army Official, 1902, 6d., purple, rare type, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, Board of Education, 1902–5, 5d., ditto	5	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1855, 5 c., bright red	3	7	6
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 1s., lilac, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, hand-stamped, ½ a. on 2 a.	3	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., red, block of 4	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, pair*	2	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, medium shade	2	10	0
Lagos, single CA, 10s.	5	10	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff	5	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, surcharged in blue, ½ a. and 1 a.	4	7	6
Zululand, 1894, £5,* creased	3	3	0
Ditto, Postal Fiscal, 5s., mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 9s., ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £20, ditto	12	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., Type 10, with roulettes and certificate	5	15	0
British Honduras, 1862, 6d., yellow, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey, mint	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion	4	10	0
Hawaii, Interisland, 1865, 2 c., deep blue on white wove*	2	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., plate 2, Hill unshaded	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., plate 1	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, imperf., 2d., blue, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, rouletted, 1s., green, roulettes on all sides	2	2	0
Niue, 1903, 1s., "TAHAE," mint	2	0	0
Queensland, 1862, no wmk., 1d., Indian red*	2	12	6

Sale of 13 and 14 October, 1910.

Great Britain, 1867, Spray, 9d., a partly reconstructed sheet of 184 copies	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown	2	10	0
Ditto, 1872, 6d., chestnut, reconstructed sheet of 240	6	5	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., on blued	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, £5, on blued	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, on white, pair	3	0	0
Philippines, 1854, 2 r., dull green, strip of 4, red postmark	5	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	5	10	0
Ditto, 1863, CC, perf. 11½, 1d., blue	2	0	0
Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac	2	8	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., green, pair, mint	4	4	0
Cape, 1874, 3d., "PENCE"	2	14	0
Lagos, single CA, 2s. 6d.	2	0	0
Nigeria, 1900, 10s., green and brown	2	2	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1	3	5	0
Uganda, June, 1896, 5 c. to 100 cowries*	11	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	5	5	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red,* repaired	3	7	6
Ditto, 5 pesos, orange,* repaired	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, on entire . £2 10s. and	3	5	0
Victoria, 1863, rouletted, 4d., rose	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	2	0	0

Sale of 27 and 28 October, 1910.

British Central Africa, 1890, £1, blue, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, £2, rose, ditto	3	15	0
British East Africa, 1890, ½ a., mint, 1 a. and 4 a., used	2	8	0
British Somaliland, O.H.M.S., King, 1 rupee, green, mint	2	10	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d., ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto	5	15	0
Northern Nigeria, Queen, 10s., mint	2	12	6
Southern Nigeria, 1902, single CA, £1, mint	3	10	0
Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine, mint	2	2	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose, ditto	5	0	0
Cayman Islands, Feb., 1908, 2½d. on 4d., mint . £3 and	3	3	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey* thinned	2	15	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., ditto	3	0	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone	3	12	6

* * *

MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of 20 and 21 October, 1910.

	$	Sterling Ex. 4.87		
Brattleboro 1846, 5 c., buff, pen-marked	300∞	61	12	0
St. Louis, 1846, 5 c., grey-lilac, No. 5 on Plate 2, pen-marked, damaged	35∞	7	3	9
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., grey-lilac, No. 2 on Plate 2, red cancellation	84∞	17	5	0
United States, 1857, 30 c., brown-yellow, imperf.*	66∞	13	11	0
Ditto, 1861, August, 90 c., dull blue, imperf.*	127∞	26	1	6
Ditto, 1869, 15 c., without grille,* O.G.	32∞	6	11	5
Argentine, 1867, imperf., unwatermarked, 10 c., green, lightly cancelled	85⁵⁰	17	11	1
Bergedorf, 1861, ½ s., violet,* thinned	14²⁵	2	18	6
Ditto, ditto, 3 s., black on rose*	38∞	7	16	1
Cape, woodblock, 1d., brick-red	29∞	5	19	1
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., yellow-brown	39∞	8	0	2
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	20∞	4	2	2
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown*	20∞	4	2	2
Great Britain, V.R. 1d., black,* O.G.	46∞	9	8	11
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, Archer roulette*	15⁵⁰	3	3	7
Hanover, 1856, $\frac{1}{10}$th orange* O.G.	21∞	4	6	3
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue	65∞	13	6	11
New Brunswick, 1s., bright violet	45∞	9	4	10
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion*	49∞	10	1	3
Ditto, 6d., ditto, lightly cancelled	37∞	7	11	11
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* no margins	20∞	4	2	2
New South Wales, 1852, 8d., orange	16⁷⁵	3	8	9
Nova Scotia, 1s., dull violet	65∞	13	6	11

* Unused.	$	£	s.	d.
Oldenburg, 1860, ⅓g. green "Dritto"* small margin	41⁰⁰	8	8	4
Philippine Islands, 1854, 10 c., rose* O.G.	32⁰⁰	6	11	5
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., violet,* O.G.	23⁰⁰	4	14	6
Spain, 1851, 2 r.*	151⁰⁰	31	0	2
Ditto, 1852, 2 r.*	62⁰⁰	12	14	7
Ditto, 1853, 2 r.	25²⁵	5	3	8
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze* O.G.	69⁰⁰	14	3	4
Sweden, 1855, 8 s., orange, on thick paper* O.G.	21⁰⁰	4	6	3
Ditto, ditto, 24 s., dull red*	31⁰⁰	6	7	4
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.* O.G.	20⁰⁰	4	2	2
Ditto, Geneva, 1843, 10c., yellow-green, defective	43⁰⁰	8	16	7
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r. vert. lines, close at bottom	17⁵⁰	3	11	10
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., no margins and cut into	21⁰⁰	4	6	3
Tuscany, 60 crazie	52⁰⁰	10	13	7
Western Australia, 6d., bronze	14⁰⁰	2	17	6
Ditto, 1860, 6d., sage-green* thinned	14⁰⁰	2	17	6
Ditto, 1861, 1s., green	12⁷⁵	2	12	4

Total Sale, $5472.70 = £1123 15s. 2d.

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 6 October, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, mint block of 18 of the scarce worn plate, from top left-hand corner of sheet (3 rows of 6), with full margins, showing inscription and control number	8	15	0
Leeward Islands, 1897 (Sexagenary), ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 7d., 1s., mint pairs	2	15	0

Sale of 17 October, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Cape, woodblock, 4d., deep blue, thinned	2	15	0
Ditto, Triangular, 1s., yellow-green, pair, one with small tear	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	4	0
Great Britain, Government Parcels, Queen, 1s., green and carmine, mint block of 4	2	7	6
Labuan, 1880, 8 c. on 12 c., S.G. No. 10	3	0	0
Perak, 1878, 2 c., Crescent and Star, on piece	3	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1st issue complete*	4	15	0

Sale of 22 October, 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Government Parcels, Queen, 1s., green and carmine, mint block of 12	9	12	6

Sale of 31 October and 1 Nov., 1910.

	£	s.	d.
Grenada, 1883, 1d. on 8d., inverted surcharge	2	8	0
Cape, Triangular, 1d., red on blued, block of 4	2	0	0
Great Britain, £5, orange on bleuté	2	6	0

THE

London Philatelist:

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The Australian Commonwealth Issue.



THE proposal to surcharge all the issues of the several States of Australia, pending the preparation of the long-expected series for the Commonwealth, not unnaturally evoked the strongest expressions of dissent from collectors both in Australia and the Mother Country. This unwelcome proposal, which was discussed in the October number of the *London Philatelist*, was dealt with at great length and denounced in unmeasured terms in the stamp journals and the leading philatelic societies of Australia, who took prompt action in expressing their views hereon to the Government of the Commonwealth.

It is therefore with sincere gratification that we have received the communication following from our correspondent, Mr. Courtenay Smith, of Sydney:—

"The Postmaster-General in the House of Representatives has announced that instructions had been issued to the Deputy Postmasters-General throughout the Commonwealth that from and including October 13 all postage stamps are to be available for all postal purposes within the Commonwealth. So far as postage stamps are concerned, State boundaries no longer exist. Members would understand that this order did not affect the rates of postage, which must of necessity be continued pending legislation. As a memento of the occasion he had issued instructions for every member of Parliament to have supplied to him a complete set of Australian postage stamps.

"Notice was given in the House of Representatives by the Postmaster-General to introduce a Bill providing for penny postage within the Commonwealth and with India, Egypt, New Zealand, and Fiji. It will apply also to any other countries that desire to reciprocate."

Our correspondent adds that every one is delighted that the "overprint 'Australia' idea is given up and that we have *now* 'all stamps for all States' instead. This will be a boon to collectors of 'entires' and postmarks, as we are already getting many curiosities in 'mixed stamps.'"

We have received already a variety of letters franked by the *ci-devant* stamps of other Australian colonies, and anticipate a big development of

this idea which, although not of real philatelic importance, will mark an interesting phase in the future philatelic history of Australian Philately, and also delight the hearts of that numerous body of collectors who find their pleasure in varieties of obliterations.

We do not, however, consider, as has been suggested, that these interchangeable Colonial series should be regarded as a Commonwealth issue. Had the unfortunate proposal to surcharge all the existing Australian stamps been put into execution, there can be no doubt but that all such varieties would have constituted the first issue of the Commonwealth of Australia. Having regard to the many varieties of perforation, shades, and watermarks at present current in the several Australian States, we may indeed consider ourselves fortunate in having escaped an issue that would have been a veritable stumbling-block in the path of all collectors of the Australian stamps. As it is, the future is a bright one, and if Australia will only rise to the dignity of the occasion and produce in May next a permanent uniform series of stamps worthy of its great position, the result will be productive of the greatest benefit to Philately. It will indeed go far to nullify the bad effect carried by the numerous and relatively uninteresting varieties of Australian stamps that have appeared during the past decade ; it will at once mark a definite finale to the very numerous issues of the several States during their separate postal existence of over half a century, and as the future issues will probably present no difficulties, it cannot fail to enormously increase the prestige and value of all the issues that have gone before.

The experience of the oldest collectors has been practically unanimous that in philatelic interest and variety the Australian stamps stand foremost in the world, and the now apparently assured fact that these issues will now pass into that great philatelic term known as "dead States" will undoubtedly result in the increased appreciation of all past varieties of the stamps of that continent.

Death of His Honour Judge Philbrick.

WITH the deepest regret we have to record the death of His Honour Judge Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, K.C., which took place at Colchester on December 25, at the age of seventy-five. This sad news will be received throughout the entire philatelic world with the most profound sorrow and appreciation of the great services rendered to Philately by Judge Philbrick.

The sad intimation of his death having only reached us on the point of publication, we are compelled to defer until our next issue a full appreciation of the important rôle played by Judge Philbrick in British Philately. As the first Vice-President and second President of the London Philatelic Society, and as the acknowledged leader of the pursuit for many years in this country, Judge Philbrick's name will always be honoured and remembered as one of the greatest in the history of Philately.

Benjamin Cheverton.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 20th, 1910.

By THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

IT may be in the memory of the Fellows that the *Daily Mail*, on the 31st May, 1910, printed an illustrated article on some of the stamps belonging to our late President. Some few days later (on the 9th June, 1910) a letter appeared in the column called "Correspondence," which I copy:—

"To Editor *Daily Mail*.

"Sir,—Seeing in the *Daily Mail* an interesting account of the King's Postage Stamp collection, mentioning the early adhesive stamps sketched by Rowland Hill, I may say that a relation of mine—the late Mr. Benjamin Cheverton—designed the first penny postage stamp suggested by Rowland Hill.

"There were four competitors, and Mr. Cheverton's design was accepted as the most original. At Mr. Cheverton's death the letters from the Treasury came into my possession, and these I have still.

"Eliza Cooper."

I at once wrote to Miss Cooper to learn a little more on a subject which would be of such interest to us all, as, though it was known that Mr. Cheverton had received one of the prizes offered by the Treasury, yet nothing was known of his suggestions or of the reasons which influenced the Treasury in their award. Again, so far as I am aware, this is the solitary instance of the survival of an original essay for the competition, though of course we know of many of the designs which were tendered at that time.

Miss Cooper was most kind in responding to my request for further information, and in granting the permission that I should be allowed to communicate the papers to our Society; and I feel confident that you will all unite with me in asking her to accept our most sincere thanks for the liberal spirit displayed toward the Society.

The documents placed in my hands were the corrected draft of the communication to the Treasury and the letter from Rowland Hill informing him of the award of the £100 prize.

At first it seemed a little difficult to reproduce the final letter from the draft, as there were many erasures and many interlineations; also whole paragraphs were found at the end with the general heading "Interpolations."

I think I have been successful in reconstructing the draft into a harmonious whole without any omissions or change.

The letter itself will be better read in type, so I will now give a short summary of the proposals.

It may be divided into two main heads—*Administration* and Technical Details.

The first of these is the development of a system by which the State Revenue should be efficiently guarded against forgery or dishonest dealing

with stamps from the moment of *production* throughout the period that they *remain* in the hands of the officials of the Post Office—that is, until their purchase by the public to be used—and thus indicating a sound and economical system of distribution throughout the kingdom, each link of the chain with its check and counter-check.

The possibility of forgery is discussed and precautions indicated, and incidentally design, size, paper, watermark, are treated upon.

The Technical side describes the form which he advocated and the use of his invention for the identical reproduction of design. He proposes that the stamps should be printed, or, I should say, embossed, on a special machine on paper in the form of a tape, and the embossing to be effected by passing the tape between two rolling cylinders, the one engraved in relief, the other sunken in counterpart.

Estimates of initial cost and production are given, details of gum, etc.

My impression is that the £100 prize was given for the scheme of Administration and Distribution, rather than for the Technical suggestions put forward. I was in great hopes that some of the actual labels sent in as "Essays" would be found among the papers, but it was not so; on the other hand, Miss Cooper found a little soft metal die which was used, and I have been permitted to take casts from it—one for our Patron, one for the Society, one for Miss Cooper, one for the British Museum, and one for myself.

PROPOSALS AS TO THE MODE OF MANUFACTURING, USING, AND DISTRIBUTING THE STAMPS INTENDED FOR THE PENNY POST.

There are only three methods of employing a stamp for the use of the post, namely, stamped letter paper, stamped covers, and separate stamps.

Disadvantages of the Stamped Papers and Covers.

To the two first modes there exist insurmountable objections.

Considering that a million of stamped papers would be required daily, the magnitude of the operations would occasion many difficulties, both at the Stamp Office and in the subsequent distribution of the stamps. Monopoly or favouritism, or at least imputations of that kind, could scarcely be avoided, and a most inconvenient interference in and disturbance of the usual modes of transacting the stationery business would necessarily take place.

This supposes that the Post Office agents are not to take any part in the distribution of the stamped papers, from which deficiency in the procuring of them the public would be exposed to innumerable inconveniences; but if they *are* to be distributors, though in common with the trade, then a partial monopoly at least would be an unavoidable *fact*.

Assortments of the various kinds of letter and note paper, and impressed with the different stamps, *must* be kept by the distributors, and ought to be kept by individuals if they would not have imposed on them trouble to which at present they are not subject.

The being *deprived* of the convenience of using any paper at hand would be generally felt as an evil, and in regard to the great mass of the people

would act to a very considerable extent as a positive check on their communications. Without anticipating too much, it may be stated here that no *necessity* would exist of keeping stamps, for as all letters must be taken to the Post Office, the stamp could then be bought and affixed.

In respect to stamped covers, there exists a peculiar and fatal fiscal objection. The envelopes will cost something, even if the duty is remitted. If not paid for independent of the stamp, the expense will be too great, namely, one-twelfth of the gross amount of the Post Office receipts (see Mr. Dickinson's evidence, page 41, Third Report).

But the great loss to the Revenue would be occasioned by the disuse of the duty on writing paper, for in innumerable instances the letter would be written on the inside of the cover. To prohibit it would be vexatious, and would subject the letters to that prying investigation which it is so desirable to avoid, both in regard to prudential considerations and the additional trouble of the Post Office.

If, on the other hand, the duty be not remitted on the envelopes, and consequently with the cost of the paper be charged to the public, then an additional tax not anticipated, and not intended, is imposed, with the further disadvantage that it would fall heaviest on those who can least afford it, on the purchasers of single covers, *for to them* the cost could not in practice be less than five farthings, or one farthing additional, whereas to others one-twelfth of a penny extra, or eleven covers for a shilling, would suffice to pay the cost of and duty on the covers. Besides which, this inequality of the tax to the amount of 300 per cent would not profit the revenue.

Advantages of having separate Stamps.

For many reasons, which it is not necessary to state, it is desirable that the charge to the public for postage should not by any indirect means be made more than one penny.

To avoid expense therefore, if for no other reason, it is necessary to resort to the third plan proposed, which is that of separate stamps.

The cost of them, according to the mode of manufacture hereafter suggested, is so inconsiderable as not to deserve attention. The convenience of the public would be better consulted. Any paper may be taken for a letter.

If by inadvertence the writer were without stamps, he could still write his letter and affix the stamp at the Post Office, where it is part of the present proposal that they may be procured. Even the London billmen [? bell men] may be required to carry them. Persons travelling need not take the precaution nor the trouble to be provided with envelopes or stamped paper. It is not necessary even first to procure the stamp. To provide for these emergencies the stamp is affixable by means of the back of it being coated with a composition which is smooth and firm when dry, but which becomes extremely glutinous when wetted with the finger. The most refined need not scruple to use the tongue, as in wafers, for the substance is "the jujubes" as prepared for lozenges. It is singularly adapted for the purpose by its firm yet elastic qualities. The manner of charging the paper with it will be seen in another place. A solution of gum will also answer the same purpose, but not quite so well.

The convenience of those who propose to send numerous circulars by the post is best consulted by the separate stamp. Covers would give more trouble, and if the plan of stamped papers were decided on, these printed or lithographed circulars must be stamped on purpose for them, which to persons in the country would be extremely troublesome; or else, in addition to all the rest, different kinds of printing paper, both as to quality and size, must be stamped and distributed for their particular accommodation—a difficulty which would not be felt so much by the Stamp Office as by distributors; indeed, the variety of demand which the exigencies of the public would occasion would convert its supply into a business of itself, unsuitable to Post Office keepers and incompatible with that widely extended means of distribution which the public convenience requires. The stock on hand must be considerable; some capital would be required, and a profitable percentage must be conceded, a drawback to which separate stamps would not be liable, as will presently be more fully explained. Another convenience peculiar to separate stamps is, that it would not be absolutely necessary for persons to be provided with distinctive stamps for the different rates of postage according to weight. The affixing of two or three stamps may be allowed to pass for a twopenny or threepenny postage. Indeed, distinctive stamps may with great convenience be dispensed with altogether.

Having established the great superiority of the plan of separate stamps—having shown, in fact, that any other is wholly impracticable—I now proceed to develop fully the system according to which it ought, as I conceive, to be conducted, offering my observations under two distinct heads corresponding to the two departments into which it naturally divides itself, namely, the *Administration* of the system and the *Manufacture* of the stamps. In entering upon the details, the following objects will be steadily kept in view, and be considered in truth as indispensable conditions:—

1. *Simplicity*, and consequently economy, in forming the establishment and in conducting the operations.

2. *Expedition*, or such facility in establishing the means that no delay may be experienced beyond the time expected for the commencement of the penny post.

3. *Convenience*, in respect to the public, and no extra charge or payment beyond the penny.

4. The *Interests of the Revenue* as it regards security from forgery, facility of detection, and prevention of a second use of the stamp.

The Administration of the System.

Much will depend on a proper mode of conducting the administrative details, not only in respect to most of the before-mentioned conditions, but in reference especially to the prevention of forgery.

Whatever Art may devise or execute, the like display of Art is possible, and although when chance is introduced as a principle concurring in the production of the results (as in some cases of engine-turning), it may be on the verge of impossibility to produce the same by means precisely the same, yet the effect can always be imitated by similar means, and very often a facsimile can be obtained by the improved and daily improving modes of trans-

ference. If to prevent the latter extreme delicacy and minuteness of execution is introduced, the plan becomes inapplicable to the subject in hand, not only on account of the close inspection necessary to detect the fraud, but because the care required in the manipulation would not be compatible with those rapid processes required for economy and the fulfilment of those other leading conditions already laid down.

It becomes highly necessary then to introduce into the administration of the system those measures which will *prevent* the circulation of forged stamps by establishing such a supervision upon their distribution as will render it impossible at any point to introduce the stamps in a wholesale manner except under the cognizance of the Stamp Office.

The inducement to attempt forgery would then be wanting, for no penny advantages, however great the individual demand, would warrant the trouble and expense of the undertaking, although it should be a work of but moderate difficulty. On the other hand, if the inducement and the opportunity be given of effecting large sales, no difficulty in the execution which would be at all suitable to the subject would be insurmountable to ingenuity, either in this or other countries.

Primary Distribution.

Assuming, therefore, that to the Stamp Office, or to some separate department of it, the production and distribution of the stamps will be confided, it is proposed that the primary class of distributors shall be solely the Post Office keepers of the Metropolis and the postmasters in the Post Office towns, or those which are marked with the black dot (•) on the Post Office map, their number for England and Wales amounting to about five hundred. It is proposed that with these only the Stamp Office shall correspond and keep account, or supply with stamps, and which shall in all cases be had direct from the Stamp Office, no interdealing or mutual supply among the Post Office keepers being allowed.

Further, to remove all inducement on the part of the Postmaster to be supplied with a greater amount of stamps than is required by the natural demand of their respective localities, it is proposed, for this as well as for other reasons, not to allow any commission or percentage on their sale, it being supposed that they are already adequately remunerated by the Post Office; or, if not, that they ought to be in the shape of a fixed allowance.

Exclusion of Forgeries.

Under this arrangement it would be impossible for forgers to introduce their stamps in sufficient quantity to make the speculation profitable unless in collusion with the Postmasters, and scarcely then, for the quantity required by any one Postmaster would not be considerable. Beside which, the fraud would be instantly detected at the Stamp Office, inasmuch as the usual average supply of stamps required by that Postmaster would be diminished. In addition to which, they would at all times be liable to have their stocks examined by the Stamp Office inspectors.

Secondary Distribution.

But the public convenience would require a more extensive distribution of the stamps than could be afforded by the Postmasters.

It is proposed, therefore, that while the Stamp Office is the centre of the primary distribution, the Postmasters should be centres for a secondary distribution embracing all the keepers of the Penny Posts and sub-offices. These places are marked in the Post Office map with a circle. These persons should be required to keep stamps, which, being all of one kind and of one price, would demand no variety or extent of stock, and they should also be required to procure their supply only from the Postmaster assigned by the regulations.

It is not proposed that they should have any percentage or remuneration other than what they now receive from the Post Office, for being almost in every instance shopkeepers, the selling of stamps would be, in fact, a boon to them, as being the means of drawing custom to their shops. This, indeed, is the principal motive for their becoming Post Office keepers, but the privilege of selling stamps would constitute a far greater inducement, inasmuch as persons in the other case seldom enter the shop. With the facilities which they would possess of obtaining ready supplies from their respective Postmasters, the capital required for so limited a purpose is not worth mentioning, particularly as the stamps would all be of one kind and value.

Their dealings, therefore, with the Postmaster, it is proposed, shall always be in ready money. For this reason, and also because the Stamp Office would allow a short credit to their own agents the Postmasters, these persons also would not require any capital. Thus there is already existing a cheap and efficient machinery for the distribution of the stamps and commensurate to the wants of the public, for the plan of separate stamps being adopted, a letter need never fail of being written or being despatched for the want of one, for, as the letter *must* be carried to a Post Office, *there* are the means (if they had not been before provided), on the very spot where they are required, to enable it to be sent, and also to furnish a supply for future occasions. Nevertheless, there is nothing to prevent the shopkeepers generally from obtaining stamps from the Postmasters and selling them, to which they would be incited by the wish to attract other custom, but it is submitted that as the public convenience is otherwise fully consulted, this privilege should be granted exclusively to the Post Office keepers and the Postmasters, which would render it more valuable to the former class of persons, and also to the latter in all cases where they too are shopkeepers.

In a few places of commercial importance it is probable that the annual returns of the Postmaster, if he is the only primary distributor, might be too great consistent with a proper division of the responsibility, and yet it is not to be supposed that the trust reposed in him will be greater in a *pecuniary* point of view than it is at present. It may, however, be made a regulation that when the annual supply of stamps exceeds the amount of £ , persons from among the class of sub-distributors shall become primary distributors, for which additional trouble remuneration in the shape of a fixed allowance may be necessary.

If the Postmasters by this great change in the Post Office business should be deprived of any advantages more than equivalent to the trouble from which they will be released, it will become a subject of consideration whether the primary distributors generally should not have a fixed remuneration for the distribution of the stamps. It need, however, be but small, for, as before observed, to all who are shopkeepers it would be a valuable boon.

Exclusion of Forgeries.

It would be yet more difficult to introduce forgeries into the secondary than into the primary distribution of the stamps, for here the Postmasters would check the usual average amount of supply to the sub-distributors in the same manner as the Stamp Office would act with him. The amount of sale, however, in these cases would be so small that no opportunity would exist for introducing forgeries in that wholesale manner which alone would afford sufficient inducement. But these arrangements not only secure the prevention or the detection of frauds, but also the detection of the offender, for if the forgery be not that of the utterer, the sub-distributor, or else the Postmaster, must unavoidably either be in collusion with the forgers or he must be the forger himself. There can be no shifting of the responsibility to unknown persons, as might be the case in indiscriminate sales of stamps. The offering to sell stamps to distributors would be the act of a forger—and the reward of £100 for the conviction of such an offender would deter from the attempt, for no such sum could be gained by the profit on such a fraudulent transaction in the case of the sub-distributor, and only during a long career of successful fraud in the case of the Postmaster.

It will not be altogether out of place to remark here that the returns of the Postmasters would form valuable statistical documents, and put on record the comparative progress of communication in the several localities. It may be remarked also that the sub-distributors would act as a check on the Postmaster to the extent of preventing the introduction of forged stamps in any other *than* a wholesale manner, for they would be supplied to him in that form, as will be seen further on, which would show at once that they are manufactured by means of a paper-making *machine*. For the same reason also all purchasers of stamps to the amount of one pound's worth could check the introduction of forgeries produced by any means short of a wholesale manufacture. Thus the forger would be forced into the expense of establishing a manufacture on a large scale—rendering himself liable to the greater risk of detection—and at the same time be debarred the opportunity of introducing his forgeries in a wholesale manner.

With respect to petty forgeries, no apprehension of their being attempted need be entertained; for even in the rare case of a combination of the varied talent required, the trouble and expense, although of a very moderate character, to say nothing of the risk attending it, will be sufficient to make it not worth the while to commit so profitless a fraud.

Besides this, the detection of the offence would be instantly followed by the detection of the offender, for the letter itself affords the means.

Although it will not be improper to adopt a plan which shall render forgery a matter of the utmost difficulty, yet these administrative measures,

by taking away all inducement to commit it, allow us the opportunity, in devising a protective stamp, to pay primary attention, if need be, to those other objects that are to be kept in view, and which otherwise would be of subordinate importance, such as economy in the manufacture, expedition in getting up the requisite machinery, and facility of recognition at the Post Office. I hope, however, in the following plan to combine with these conditions a difficulty of execution so great as shall not only put an effectual stop to the petty frauds just referred to, but shall deter the more enterprising forger, with ample capital at command, from making the attempt.

Manufacture of the Stamps.

It is indispensable, I conceive, that the manufacture should possess a practical, business-like character, that the process should at once be simple, economical, and rapid, and that the produce of it should be in a form suited to public convenience in its use.

There is no scope in the subject, as well as no necessity, for introducing extreme refinements, which, besides being slow of execution, and consequently expensive, are not adapted for hasty detective recognition at the Post Office. Such devices, however difficult or even impossible to forge, may admit of *imitative* frauds passing very readily.

I propose, as sufficiently protective measures, that the stamp shall carry on the face of it peculiar distinctive marks of every step taken in its manufacture; that the execution shall at each of these steps be difficult in itself by reason either of the skill or of the capital required—the difficulty augmenting indefinitely on the whole by their combination—and that each parcel of stamps as delivered to the principal or to the sub-distributors, which should never be less in value than a pound sterling, shall bear proof in the very form of it such as cannot possibly be evaded or imitated that it is the result of a manufacture conducted on a grand scale.

Manufacture of the Paper.

We commence, therefore, with the making of the paper. I propose that it shall be made in long narrow slips of the exact width of the stamp—say three-quarters of an inch. Each length may be a mile long, which will form a coil of convenient size, to be wound on spindles to serve as axes of rotation for after purposes. Now these slips of paper will have the rough edges as naturally formed in the manufacture, and which it is impossible to counterfeit. To possess them, the paper must be made on purpose, and it must be made by means of a *paper-making machine*, and this machine must be adapted to the express purpose. In addition to which a strong and peculiar zigzag watermark may be introduced along the middle of the paper. Both of these would form very distinguishable marks for recognition of the Post Office, and every single step would possess them. If thought necessary, Mr. Dickinson's paper may be used for the purpose, in which lines of thread or silk are stretched through it, but it must be manufactured in the mode proposed, for it is by this simple expedient of every pound's worth of stamps being in a roll containing a length of about sixteen feet that hand-made paper manufac-

tured by the forger for the purpose of introducing any peculiarity in the paper itself would offer no resource to him.

Indeed, the peculiarities which I have suggested could scarcely be introduced at all into hand-made paper—there would be no facility in the production of such narrow slips in necessarily short lengths, whilst in a paper-making machine many of these slips would be proceeding from the vat at the same time. Thus the peculiarity in the texture of the paper would be a check upon the petty forger for the case of single stamps, whilst the peculiarity of form would check an enterprising fraud which had in contemplation a more wholesale disposal of them.

The extent of establishment and machinery for machine-made paper to which the forger must be driven is too well known to require further notice, neither is it necessary to insist on the consequent risks and ultimately inevitable detection. That protective measures should extend to the manufacture of the paper will readily be allowed, but if any description of printing be allowed, the peculiarity in the texture of the paper will be obscured by it, and its recognition at the Post Office be prevented, for there is not the means, as in bank-notes, to examine it before a light.

Process of Stamping.

The security already provided is very great, and in a very cheap and ordinary manner, but as the paper must bear some kind of device, additional protection should be introduced herein. But we must first inquire what is the simplest and most rapid manner of marking paper with a device. This is unquestionably by the process of stamping, especially when regard is had to the form of the paper to be operated on; but this very form, though most unsuitable for typography, lithography, or copper-plate printing, is most appropriate for stamping if produced through the medium of rollers. The immense number of impressions which may be made in a day by means of a rolling-press would be incredible, if it were not attested by an experiment which I instituted for the purpose. I passed a slip of paper between the cylinders taking medallic portrait impressions from the raised and hollow dies or matrices on their surfaces, and, without the least detriment to the goodness of the impression, produced a series of them at the very moderate velocity which is usually allowed to mechanical motions, viz. 220 feet per minute. This would give us twenty-five miles of stamps in a working day of ten hours, or rather more than 2,000,000 in number. [2,112,000.—C.]

The same number of impressions produced by fly-presses would require an establishment of one hundred working men each striking off 20,000 a day.

Now it is probable that a million of stamps will be required per day, and there should be power to produce more than merely just the demands, say, one million and a quarter. The establishment, therefore, must actually consist of seventy-five working men. The expense, inconvenience, and liability to pilfering from such a state of things need not be dwelt upon. The same would arise if any description of printing were adopted.

Thus one machine [as suggested above] would be all that would be required, though two should be provided in case of accident or repair to the other.

These could be got up with great expedition: the first outlay would be inconsiderable, and the current expense of working the press, either by manual labour or by a very small steam engine, would be so little as not to require notice. It would be infinitely less than by any other plan that could be suggested. As an appendage to the press I propose to have a register recording the number of revolutions that it makes, and consequently the number of stamps that has been impressed every day, which would afford a useful check in all the departments of the office.

Nature of the Device and Security from Forgery.

The point now for consideration is the nature of the protective measure which can be introduced into the stamping process and more particularly as effected by the rolling-press. I propose that it shall arise out of a combination of the following conditions: talented design, skilful execution, and perfect identity of effect in all the impressions however numerous they may be.

Now talent can have no scope for its display except in a work of art, and the only field for its exercise suitable to the subject would be on the human face—and this, therefore, I propose as the device.

It should be executed in the original by one of our best sculptors, in a fine, bold, and massive style of relief. The subject to be a head of Mercury, and the design, if need be, may be changed every year. To reproduce the same in a die would require the utmost skill of an eminent medallist.

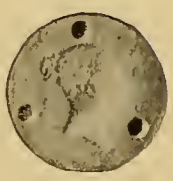
Now artists of this description are very few, and hence the check that would be given to the forger—we have many skilful die-sinkers quite adequate to the imitation of any trite or mere mechanical device, but to impart all the spirit of a fine work of art, and at the same time to preserve a *perfect identity of effect* with the authorized design, is only just possible to any artist. If slight deviations were allowable even in the way of improvement the task would be comparatively easy. Now it so happens that the eye being educated to the perception of differences in the features of the face, the detection of any deviation in the forgery would be more easy—the difference of *effect* would strike an observer more readily than in the case of letters or any mere mechanical or ornamental device, although he may be unable, perhaps, to point out where the difference lies, or in what it consists. Thus we should have a very distinguishable means of recognition at the Post Office, and the inspectors by use would attain to a more than ordinary sharp perception of discrepancies.

To assist this object, as well as to afford effect when seen embossed on paper, the relief should be modelled rather high in respect to the ground, which would give opportunity in the various quantities of projection for greater deviations by the forger. At the same time for several reasons, which not to be too minute we need not detail, the relief should on the *whole* be *flat*, and in that respect different from the specimens which accompany this communication.

But the advantages to be derived from this plan cannot be realized unless a perfect identity be preserved in the authorized design—everything depends on that. A device of any kind would serve only the purpose of a mere

ornament unless this object can be secured—but it is not to be secured by ordinary means. The most skilful medallist could not guarantee an exact resemblance in a great number of steel dies unless assisted mechanically. Now I have to propose in this emergency the use of my peculiar machine, by which I am known as having executed various works of mechanical sculpture





in ivory which are exact copies of both busts and statues. I have long contemplated the application of this machine to medallic engraving in steel, and last year prepared a specimen of the kind in order to show its powers and valuable qualities for this sort of work, but have been prevented by other occupations from following up the design.

I propose, then, by means of this machine to guarantee facsimiles in steel dies of any work of art that may be fixed, and of any number that may be required, all of them, preserving the sharpness of originals—each of them, in fact, being itself an original—for no one would be a transfer from another. My works in ivory exist as proofs of the utmost fidelity of my copies, and therefore the different dies would not only preserve all the merits of the original work of art, but would at all times produce an exact identity of effect. I have also to state that they may be got up with great expedition, much greater than could be accomplished by hand, so that no fear of the undertaking being delayed on that account need be entertained. The expense also would be less.

It is very easy to propose that the stamping process should be effected by means of the rolling-press, but proof of its practicability may be fairly required. There are certainly some mechanical difficulties in the way of a *highly raised* impression being thus produced. The dies on the cylinders, which are counterparts of each other, must exactly coincide on the completion of a revolution, consequently the relief die must be formed in its place from the intaglio die, and this must be effected without forcing the cylinders more distantly apart. There is no difficulty in this in the case of very low impressions admitting a comparatively soft material for the die in relief, but this is inadmissible in the present instance, when a strong and full, as well as a highly raised, impression is required.

It is desirable to make the execution as fine as possible; however, without entering into an exposition of mechanical details, it is sufficient to state that a very hasty trial occasioned by the limited time that has been afforded has proved that the plan I have devised has answered the purpose, the evidence of which is in the specimens sent herewith.

[These, unfortunately, no longer exist.—C.]

Description of Specimens.

I however most earnestly request it to be understood that they are not to be taken as specimens of execution, but only to show the practicability of the principle of rotating stamping, and of the mode devised for procuring the counterpart die.

[This seems to me to have been omitted.—C.]

For the fact is that having no time to make an intaglio die in steel, from which, of course, the *embossed* impression on the paper is received, I was obliged to use a head in relief that I had formerly executed, and from this to obtain the intaglio die in soft metal, which, of course, yields to the paper, fails to give a sharp impression of details, and does not compress the *surface* of the paper, the proof of which is the absence of any gloss or polish upon it.

For the same reason I was obliged to content myself with only one impression instead of a dozen. The spaces between are supposed to be filled up, having small intervals at every twelfth head to point out a shilling's worth of stamps, and the whole roll is to represent the form in which, to the amount of one pound's worth, they are to be sent to the distributors, in order to fulfil that particular purpose heretofore explained. I have, of course, been obliged to join slips of paper, not having the means of obtaining one continuous length; also for want of a paper-making machine at command, I have been able to have on only one side of the roll that natural rough edge to the paper which is produced in its manufacture. The difference, however, is seen by contrast. The other peculiarities in the paper that have been proposed it has been equally out of my power to produce. The coating of jujubes was given to the paper before the stamping was effected, by which it will be seen that it does not interfere in the least with that process, a circumstance that will be found to be of great convenience.

The General Routine of the Manufacture.

The paper, being made in mile lengths by the paper machine, will be wound in coils upon proper spindles prepared with guides, and all made to one pattern. These will be used as axes of rotation in passing through the coating and stamping machines. The machine for coating the paper with the jujubes or the gum should consist of a vat containing the composition, a cylinder to be supplied with it all over its surface by distributing rollers as in the inking apparatus of a printing machine, and hot cylinders to dry the composition. The paper will then be made to pass through this machine, unwinding from one coil whilst being wound up on another, getting in its progress a coating of composition by rubbing on one cylinder and being dried on the others.

Here the motion must be much slower than in the stamping machines, but to make amends several coils of paper are to be in progression at the same time and in the same machine.

The number of coils required per day is assumed to be about sixteen, or sixteen miles of paper, each mile affording about 77,440 stamps, the supply in the whole being about one million and a quarter per day, to meet an

assumed demand of one million per day. The diameter of these coils will be about feet. [Left blank in MS.]

They are then to be sent to the Stamp Office, where in the process of being unwound from their spindles to be wound on others they pass between the stamping [embossing] rollers. They are now taken to the apartment where they are to be cut into lengths. For this purpose a coil is placed in a frame and an operator running out the end to the distance of fifteen feet, another standing at the coil cuts it with a scissors at the parting between the dozens which presents itself, and the length, which is a pound's worth, drops into a carriage on wheels beneath.

This when full is run away to the winding apartment, where the lengths are separately wound in rolls in the same manner and by the same means as rolls of ribbons, except that it would be advisable, perhaps, to leave out the block of wood. These, again, being packed in parcels of five and ten pounds' worth, are delivered at the conclusion of the day to the storekeeper, who, comparing his tallies with the register attached to the machine, checks the whole of the operations.

Expense of the Stamps.

On this head little need be said, for it will be perceived at once from the review of the whole of the operations which has been just taken, that it will be so unimportant as by no means to require that the public should be charged with it in addition to the payment of the postage. Mr. Dickinson says that he can deliver twelve half-sheets of paper, with the duty remitted, but the stamping included, for one penny (Report, p. 41). Not knowing what he considers to be the cost of stamping, I shall assume that he would include the *labour* of coating the paper with gum or jujubes in the same estimate, instead of the stamping. Now a half-sheet of paper contains sufficient material for 100 stamps; he would therefore deliver the stamps, so far as the paper and the *labour* of coating it is concerned, at the rate of 1200 for a penny, or a million for £3 10s.

But as the expense of coating will probably be greater than what Mr. Dickinson assigned to the stamping, each half-sheet having but one stamp, and, as a paper of a fuller and better quality will be required than what was intended for covers—paper, in fact, expressly designed and adapted for embossing—I shall double the above estimate and make it £7.

The cost of the jujubes for the same number would, I have ascertained, be about £5. To this we have only to add the cost of stamping.

I assign six men to the machine, two to attend upon it and three to work it, the other for relays. Here would be sufficient power to stamp two millions a day, but as we assume the demand to be only one million and the establishment would be the same, the charge must be made upon *one* million, and this at 5s. a day to the men would be £1 10s. I assign two men to cut off the paper in lengths, three to wind it in rolls, a storekeeper and three porters—say £2 10s. for their wages per day. We shall then have—

	£	s.	d.
Paper	7	0	0
Jujubes	5	0	0
Stamping	1	10	0
Sundries	2	10	0
	16	0	0

This would be the expense per day to supply a demand of stamps to the amount of one million a day. But the establishment of clerks and superior officers to manage the correspondence and financial affairs is not included, as not being properly an expense to be charged exclusively on the stamps, for it would supersede a far more expensive establishment of the same kind at the Post Office.

The annual expense, therefore, upon a supply of 313 millions of stamps would be £5008. Mr. Hill's calculation upon 400 millions of stamps is £104,165, but which, I presume, is for stamped covers, and in which the process of hand-stamping must necessarily be resorted to. The expense, then, of the stamp would be $\frac{1}{200}$th of a penny.

Prevention of a Second Use of the Stamp.

I propose to meet this difficulty by suggesting that in the operation of facing and hand-stamping the letters at the Post Office, the impression should be made over the stamp, by which it would be defaced and spoiled. They may, indeed, be collected in quantities and bleached by the use of chlorine, but to prevent that it is only necessary to use the following ink for the purpose, which we have the authority of M. Dumas to say is indelible.

[A blank is left here not filled up.]

Concluding Remarks.

I have not thought it necessary to encumber this paper with drawings or details of machinery. It will be time to furnish particulars of their kind after the decision has been come to. Enough has been said to show that what I have proposed is practicable. Indeed, the measures which I have suggested, whether of an administrative or executive description, are so plain and practical in their character as to come within the ordinary and established routine of things except in two instances, namely, by my own machine and my proposed stamping machine—in which cases I am ready to afford proof of the powers and capabilities imputed to them. Yet, notwithstanding this simplicity, I flatter myself that these measures are, by their combinations with each other and with the novel and peculiar suggestions just mentioned, thoroughly efficient for securing all the objects proposed to be obtained by them, as comprised in the leading conditions to which I bound myself at the commencement, namely

Economy, Expedition, the Convenience of the Public, and the Protection of the Revenue. [Letter ends. No signature.—C.]

Mr. Rowland Hill presents his compliments to Mr. Cheverton and requests him to call at the Treasury to-morrow, if possible between 10 and 6, with reference to the proposal for the Postage Stamp.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
27th November, 1839.

11 DOWNING STREET,
26th December, 1839.

Sir,—I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inform you that your communication on the Postage Stamp is one of the four

selected by the Lords of the Treasury as most distinguished either for originality or completeness, and that their Lordships have decided to award to you the Sum of One Hundred Pounds.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) ROWLAND HILL.

To Mr. Benjamin Cheverton.

11 DOWNING STREET,
1st January, 1840.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 28th ultimo and to thank you for your offer of assistance, of which, at a future time, I shall be very likely to avail myself.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROWLAND HILL.

Mr. B. Cheverton, Camden Town.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
3rd January, 1840.

Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have directed me to acquaint you that they have issued orders to the Paymaster-General of Civil Services, Mr. Sargent, of this Office to pay to you the sum of One hundred (£100) pounds in full compensation to you for the suggestions made by you for carrying into effect the plan of Uniform Postage.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) G. T. PENNINGTON.

Mr. Benjamin Cheverton,
72 Prett Street, Camden Town.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1911 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. E. MCNAUGHTAN,
4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 5 January, 1911, Mr. A. Léon Adutt will read a paper on, and give a display of, the Stamps of the Cayman Islands.

On 19 January there will be a display of the "Pictorial Issues of New Zealand" by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1911.

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, 1911, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XIX 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, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

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

REVIEWS, ETC., HELD OVER.

WE regret, owing to the demands upon our space this month, that we are compelled to postpone consideration of several items of interest, including notices of recently issued books: as Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part I, the Melville books on Jamaica and Great Britain, the *Dictionary of Philatelic Terms*, etc.

Notes on the Royal Philatelic Society, including comments upon the fine displays of Dr. James, Mr. Pack, and other Fellows, will also appear in the January number of this journal.

"SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST."

WE have received the following interesting announcement and cordially wish success to our new contemporary, whose promising first issue has been forwarded to us. There is a wide field in South Africa, and a philatelic journal cannot fail to be productive of good results.

"The first number of the *South African Philatelist* will appear, under the auspices of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, and with the support of the leading S.A. Societies, about mid-November. It will be issued monthly, at sixpence per copy, postage one penny extra, or 6s. 6d. per annum post free, subscriptions strictly in advance. (Address: T. Henderson, Hon. Sec. United Philatelic Society, Box 4967, Johannesburg, S.A.) It will contain eight pages, the size of the page being that of the *Stamp Lover* (about 11 inches by 8¾ inches). It will be chatty and popular rather than technical; it will form a link between collectors and Societies throughout

South Africa; and while it is hoped to make it a South African institution, it will make an attempt to revive European interest in African Philately. It appeals, then, for the kindly interest of Philatelic Societies, journals, collectors, and dealers outside Africa, and especially it invites the subscriptions and advertisements that provide the sinews of war, in the firm belief that subscribers and advertisers will not regret it. It will be the first philatelic journal printed in South Africa. A journal whose inception, execution, and production are African claims the support of Rhodesia and the South African Union. Especially will it need that support at the outset—from philatelists and others—till it finds its market. Its promoters are convinced that they can make it 'go' and keep it going. But there are hundreds of collectors whom they cannot reach. Will you help them to do so by sending addresses to which copies of this circular may be sent? The paper has been appearing in MS. form (type-written) for three numbers, but it has of course been found impossible to touch more than a fringe of the philatelic public. But it won the approval of the *Stamp Lover*, and of all the philatelic societies and many distinguished philatelists in South Africa."

THIRD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 7–9, 1911.

Patron—The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-Patrons—J. Henniker-Heaton, Esq.; M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P.
Chairman of Executive Committee—R. Hollick, Esq., C.C.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee on December 15 the above acceptances of office were announced. Other invitations will shortly be issued.

Mr. M. P. Castle sent the first contribution of stamps to be sold by auction, during the Congress, in aid of the funds. Others have promised to send contributions shortly.

The following are the donations actually received, besides which we have many promises:—

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Stanley Gibbons	10	10	0
G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.	2	2	0
F. Reichenheim	1	1	0
Humphrey Bennett	1	1	0
Manchester Junior Society	1	1	0
Herbert Clark	1	1	0
M. P. Castle, J.P.	1	1	0
W. H. M. Marsden	1	1	0
Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society	1	1	0
B. D. Pope	1	1	0
W. Oakley	1	0	0
F. J. Melville	0	10	6
Dr. H. Brice	0	10	6
J. Steele Higgins, jun.	0	10	6
I. J. Bernstein	0	10	6
Victor Marsh	0	10	6
T. A. Cunningham	0	10	6
W. H. Rawdon-Smith	0	10	0
C. S. Jewell	0	10	0
	£26	3	0

FORTHCOMING PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

WE publish with much pleasure the following communication announcing the holding of an International Philatelic Exhibition at Vienna in September next. The beautiful capital of the Dual Monarchy is of itself a great attraction, and coupled with the assured co-operation of the great collectors and Philatelists of Austria, and doubtless Germany, the Vienna Exhibition should achieve a measure of success not hitherto exceeded. We are confident that the best wishes of British Philately will go out to our friends in Vienna, and that many collectors from this country, recollecting the brilliant success of the previous one in the Austrian capital, will exhibit at, and attend this Exhibition.

The holding of this exhibition concurrently with the attraction of the German Philatelistentag holds out the prospect of a vast cosmopolitan gathering of Philatelists that cannot fail to be productive of a delightful holiday to all who are enabled to visit Vienna in September next.

"The Twenty-third German Philatelistentag will be held in Vienna in September, 1911.

"Considering that learning by example is better than mere tuition, that living pictures leave a deeper impression than spoken words, the United Philatelic Societies of Vienna have resolved to combine this Philatelic Congress with an International Philatelic Exhibition, under the patronage of His Excellency the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Richard Weiskirchner. Hon. Sec.: A. Passer, 4 Müllnergasse, Vienna IX.

"We beg to appeal to philatelists all over the world, to societies as well as collectors and dealers, to support this Exhibition in two ways. First, by coming in person to Vienna, that ancient imperial city whose good name is in itself a sympathetic invitation; secondly, by sending as complete and as interesting exhibits as they can manage with convenience.

"The exhibits of the Ministry of Commerce and of the Postal Department will comprise many rare and uncatalogued specimens, and will be of highest interest. A careful grouping of classes and sections will offer wide competition for general collections as well as for specialized ones of single countries or groups; of Telegraph stamps, fiscals, entires, and other philatelic exhibits. Prizes and medals will be awarded for the best entries.

"The Exhibition having been duly inspected, guides will be placed at the disposal of visitors to see the environments of the city and its pleasure resorts. Thus Philately and recreation would be agreeably combined.

"Such is the programme, which we trust will be heartily supported by all philatelists. Every effort will be made to ensure a complete success of this Exhibition, which will exemplify the great strides made in our beloved hobby and science during the thirty years that have elapsed since the first Philatelic Exhibition was held in the Austrian capital.

"Full information will be furnished on application to the Hon. Sec., 4 Müllnergasse, Vienna IX.

"THE COMMITTEE OF THE
"INTERNATIONALE POSTWERTZEICHEN-AUSSTELLUNG,
"WIEN, 1911.

"A. PASSER, *Hon. Sec.* DR. VON WOERZ, *President.*"

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.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australian Commonwealth.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that the Australian stamps are now interchangeable, like the South African, and we therefore presume that the idea of overprinting with the word "Australia" has been abandoned.

Bahamas.—The 1d., Queen's Staircase design, on multiple watermark, ordinary paper, has come to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1d., red and black, Queen's Staircase; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.

India. — *Hyderabad.* — *Smith's Monthly*, on Continental authority, adds the 8 annas to the current set and the 4 and 8 annas to the "Service" set.

Adhesive.

8 annas, violet.

Officials.

4 annas, olive-green.
8 ,, violet.

Papua.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 4d. value to the set with the inscription "Papua" in large lettering like the first ½d.

Adhesive.

4d., brown and black; Crown and A upright; "Papua" in large letters; perf. 12½.

South African Union.—Mr. A. J. Cohen writes to say that the new 2½d. stamp may be found in two distinct shades of blue.

We find this to be so, from specimens submitted by Messrs. Bright and Son.

The darker colour and the blueing of the paper of the supply distributed on this side are due, probably, to insufficient cleaning of the plate.

South Australia.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2s. 6d. stamp, large "Postage," Crown and A watermark, perf. 12½, small holes.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., bright violet; Crown and A wmk.; perf. 12½, small holes.

Straits Settlements.—The new 21 c. and 45 c. stamps are to hand from Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

Adhesives.

21 c., purple; multiple; chalky.
45 c., black on green; multiple; chalky.

Trinidad. — We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the current ½d. stamp, overprinted "Official" in black; type, Gibbons' No. 62.

Official.

½d., green; current type.

EUROPE.

Germany.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us one of the new German stamp booklets containing twelve 10 pf. and sixteen 5 pf. stamps, costing 2 marks the book.

Two St. Andrew's Crosses are used in place of two 5 pf. stamps on the last block of six.

Greece.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes to say that, according to the Athenian papers, the new stamps of Greece will be issued on 1–14th January, 1911.

Italy. — The following information is taken from *Gibbons Weekly*:—

"The *Official Gazette* publishes a Royal decree for the issue of a new stamp of ten lire for the postage of correspondence within the kingdom and the Levant. The new stamp is printed on white paper watermarked with the Royal crown and representing as distinctive characteristic the effigy of the

King on a lined background and enclosed in an oval border and surrounded by foliate ornaments. At the top of the stamp is 'Poste Italiane,' at the bottom is the inscription 'Dieci lire.' The portrait of the Sovereign, the ornaments and the inscriptions are printed in olive-green colour. Below the ornaments and inscription is to be seen a design of sloping crossed lines and small dots printed in red.

"This will be a departure from the Postal Union colours, and if the stamps happen to be used for foreign letters there will be trouble."

LEVANT.—*Italian Post Offices.*—*Gibbons Weekly* has received the Express stamp for foreign letters surcharged in black.

LEVANTE

60 Parà 60

EXPRESS LETTER STAMP.

60 par. on 30 c., rose and blue.

DO.—*Russian Post Offices.*—The usual values of the 1908–9 issue of Russia, on wove paper with intersecting lines of varnish, have appeared surcharged with new values in *paras* and *piastres*.

There has also been a reprinting of the surcharged 5 paras for Jerusalem and Constantinople, in which the place-name is struck in *blue* instead of, as formerly, in *black*.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

GENERAL ISSUE.

1910. *Stamps of Russia*, 1908–10, *surcharged as* Types T 1 *and* T 2, *in* blue (B.) *or* red (R.).

5 pa. on 1 k., orange (B.).
10 pa. on 2 k., green (R.).
20 pa. on 4 k., rose (B.).
1 pi. on 10 k., blue (R.).
5 pi. on 50 k., green and purple (B.).
7 pi. on 70 k., orange and brown (B.).
10 pi. on 1 r. ,, ,, (B.).

For CONSTANTINOPLE.

1910. *Overprinted in* blue.

37*b* 5 pa. on 1 k., orange.

For JERUSALEM.

1910. *Overprinted in* blue.

57 5 pa. on 1 k., orange.

NORWAY.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, the 2 öre stamp has been added to the re-engraved set.

ROUMANIA.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 40 bani has changed its colour from blue-green to emerald.

Adhesive.

40 bani, emerald; perf. 11½.

SWEDEN.—We have received copies of the new Swedish stamp from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The new stamp shows the portrait of King Gustaf V, and surrounded by sprays of leaves supporting the Swedish Crown, and a ribbon below bears the name of the country.

Adhesive.

10 öre, rose-red; wmk. Crown; perf. 13 × 13½.

SWITZERLAND.—*Gibbons Weekly* tell us that the redrawn "Tell-child" stamps can be obtained in *tête-bêche* pairs. These originate from sheets arranged for making up the small booklets of stamps, but are not to be found in the booklets themselves when bound up. The sheets can be obtained by the public from the post offices.

1910. Type 19. *Varieties tête-bêche* (pairs).

2 c., yellow.
3 c., brown.
5 c., green.

TURKEY.—A 2 paras value has been added to the current set as chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

2 paras, olive.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 20 cent. of the current Commemorative set has appeared in a new colour, and from a redrawn die, dated 1910 at left instead of 1809, and perf. 13 instead of 11½.

Later, we hear from the same source that a 5 c. green, design of the 2 cent., dated 1910–1825 instead of 1809–1825, has also been issued.

Adhesives.

5 c., green, portrait of Ignacio Warne, dated 1910–1825 instead of 1809–1825.

20 c., dark green and black, dated 1910 at left instead of 1809; perf. 13.

BRAZIL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a new stamp of the value of 600 reis, and we understand that a 10,000 reis has also been issued.

Adhesives.

600 reis, portrait of Dr. Prudente de Moraes, olive; no wmk.; perf. 12.

10,000 reis, portrait of Dr. Nilo Peçanha, brown.

CHILI.—The 15 centavos to complete the set of Centenary stamps is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

15 centavos, black.

UNITED STATES.—According to the *Phil. Gazette*, all the United States Postage (except the 50 c. and $1), Postage Due, and Special Delivery stamps are to appear on paper with "USPS" watermark, as before—i.e. one letter to each stamp—but with the letters in *single-lined* capitals. The 1 c. and 2 c. stamps have already been supplied to certain offices.

URUGUAY.—The 1 c., green, of 1900 has been surcharged in black—

PROVISORIO
5
MILESIMOS
— 1910 —

and a specimen has reached us from Mr. A. H. Davis. We are informed that 500,000 copies were printed of this provisioual.

Provisional.

5 mils., in black, on 1 c., green, of 1900.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports the discovery of the 25 reis "Manoel" with the perforation 11½.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News informs us that the set overprinted "Republica" has been issued at Lisbon at a premium, but has not yet reached the islands, where alone it will be sold at face value. No doubt the issue will take place there immediately.

Adhesives. Overprinted "Republica."

2½ reis, lilac.
5 ,, dark grey.
10 ,, dark sea-green.
15 ,, light brown-lilac.
20 ,, rose-red.
25 ,, lilac-brown.
50 ,, dark blue.
75 ,, brown.
80 ,, lilac-grey.
100 ,, brown on green.
200 ,, grey-black on salmon.
300 ,, black on light blue.
500 ,, olive-brown and lilac-brown.
1000 ,, dark blue and black.

Issued at Lisbon 1.12.10, or earlier, and to be issued shortly in the Azores.

DUTCH INDIES.—On Continental authority, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new stamp.

Adhesive.

15 c., dark brown; overprinted with two vertical lines.

FRENCH CONGO.—The 4 c., Gibbons' Type 6, having the central background inverted, is listed by *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

4 c., vermilion and grey; central background inverted.

INHAMBANE.—The 10 r. of 1895, perf. 13½, is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly*, and is to come in the Catalogue as No. 8*a*.

LIBERIA.—The *S.C.F.* describes two new provisionals as follows:—

"The surcharged stamps are of the triangular type of the 1909 issue, and are each of the value of Ten Cents: the one for ordinary use is in its normal colours of purple and black, surcharged in blue along its lower edge '3 CENTS INLAND POSTAGE,' the words being in sans-serif capitals, with larger initials; the other, for official use, in its usual colours of ultramarine and black and overprinted '*O.S.*' in red, is surcharged as in the ordinary stamps, but in red."

Adhesive.

3 c. on 10 c., blue on purple and black.

Official.

3 c. on 10 c., red on ultramarine and black.

MACAU.—Mr. C. E. Tarrant has very kindly sent us several used specimens on entire of some split provisionals lately issued, and presented them to the Royal Philatelic Society's Collection.

Split provisionals.

(½ avo) half of 3 avos, cut diagonally.
(2 avos) half of 6 avos on 200 r., cut vertically.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that "stamps of 2 a. (half of 6 a.) cut *diagonally* instead of *vertically*, were made for philatelic purposes, and passed through the post by favour only and not issued by the Post Office."

Later, there has been an issue of Postage Due stamps converted into Postage Stamps by covering "Porteador" and "Receber" with black bars, and *Gibbons Weekly* chronicles the following:—

Provisionals.

Issued by the Republican Government. Type 101, with words "PORTEADO" and "RECEBER" cancelled with black bars. Name and value in black. Perf. 11½.

½ avo, blue-green.
1 ,, yellow-green.
2 avos, slate.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We read in *Smith's Monthly* that the 30 c. stamp has appeared in a new colour, pale lilac.

Adhesive.

30 centavos, pale lilac.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1910-11.

President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. T. Wickham Jones.
C. N. Biggs. T. Maycock.
T. W. Hall. F. J. Peplow.
L. L. R. Hausburg. Franz Reichenheim.
R. B. Yardley.

THE third meeting of the season 1910-11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 17th November, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Thos. W. Hall, W. G. Campbell (Associate), D. C. Gray, F. Ransom, C. F. Dendy Marshall, Herbert R. Oldfield, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, J. R. Laing, C. Neville Biggs, Capt. C. G. S. Harvey, Harvey R. G. Clarke, Franz Reichenheim, B. D. Knox, and Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 3rd November, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Dendy Marshall produced for the inspection of the members a print of the specification of the patent for "Archer's Roulette," described as a machine for the separation of sheets of paper or parchment, and dated the 23rd May, 1849.

Mr. Bacon then read a paper on the Stamps of Trinidad, illustrated by stamps from the collection of Mr. Yardley. This paper contained matters of great interest, and will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. Bacon pointed out that the assumption that the first issues in the grey, red, and blue colours were all of the postal value of 1d. had now been established; and in reference to the varieties of colour he also pointed out that the lilac and the purple on white stamps of 1854 were all readily susceptible to change of shade or colour.

The dates of the various issues and the quantities were set out in an appendix to the paper, and this information will be of considerable value to collectors of this country.

Mr. Bacon also produced a Memorandum, dated the 15th September, 1851, in reference to the native-printed stamps, such memorandum being signed by Mr. J. H. O'Brien, the Postmaster, and sent by him to the Colonial Secretary. It referred to the offer of a Mr. Petit to print stamps for immediate use.

The Memorandum was endorsed with a note by the Colonial Secretary authorizing 5000 stamps to be printed upon the terms of the Agreement.

It is probable that the date of the Memorandum, 15th September, 1851, was a mistake for 15th September, 1852.

At a later stage Mr. Bacon intimated his intention of presenting this original Memorandum to the Society, and the members present fully appreciated the valuable and important nature of the gift thus made.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bacon for his paper and generous gift, and to Mr. Yardley for showing specimens to illustrate the paper, was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Dendy Marshall, and carried unanimously; and after a response by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Yardley, the proceedings terminated.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1910-11 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 1st December, 1910, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, E. D. Bacon, J. R. Laing, D. C. Gray, A. L. Adutt, C. Neville Biggs, A. R. Barrett, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, Leicester A. B. Paine, Captain C. G. S. Harvey, C. McNaughtan, Thos. W. Hall, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 17th November, 1910, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from Mr. J. G. Rutherford and Mr. R. M. R. Milne resigning their membership, and such resignations were accepted with regret.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of Mr. Eric William Mann, proposed by Mr. Horsley and seconded by Mr. Hausburg, and of Mr. John Hall Barron, proposed by Mr. Chapman and seconded by Mr. Adutt, and after ballot both candidates were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society.

The following donations were made to the Society's Library, and the same were ordered to be handed to the Honorary Librarian, and the thanks of the Society accorded to the donors.

By Mr. F. Reichenheim.

1. *Memento Postal*, published by the French Postal Administration.
2. Supplement to the Official Auction List of the remainders of Obsolete Hanoverian Stamps.

By Mr. Leon Adutt.

The Cayman Islands, by D. B. Armstrong (Stamp Lover Booklets, No. 3).

Mr. Pack's very fine collection of the stamps of New Zealand was then submitted for the inspection of the members present by Mr. M. P. Castle, and at the conclusion of the display a vote of thanks to Mr. Pack was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and unanimously carried.

A detailed description of the stamps shown will appear in the *London Philatelist*.

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), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THE NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The London Philatelist."

SIR,—May I be permitted to thank you for the appreciative remarks concerning myself and the North of England Society contained in your issue of last month?

It is one of the greatest pleasures of Philately to know that whilst a long purse will give an accumulation of treasures, philatelic knowledge does not necessarily accompany it, and that men whose means are very limited and whose collections are comparatively small can put to shame through their industry and study many of us who at the best are only advanced "accumulators." I candidly confess myself one of these. Time and lack of opportunity of meeting philatelists are deterrent elements in progress to higher things. We in the north wish it were possible to come in touch more often with the south and Midlands.

One thing we are trying to avoid, and that is the possible loss of any of our young members, through lack of sympathy and interest being taken in them. A cold shoulder at one or two meetings is all that is needed to kill the enthusiasm of a budding collector.

During recent sessions our members have had the opportunity of a careful perusal of first-class collections, even judged by the high standard of to-day, of Cape, Ceylon, Nevis, Canada, New South Wales, and Victoria, owned by members of the Society. It is perhaps difficult to imagine what there is left to be found out in any one of these countries, but if no discoveries are made by us we sometimes thus far away secure stray gems, and prevent them being deposited in some collection in Paris, South America, the United States, or London.

As an instance of this I may say that I know that very few collections of Victoria can show an unused copy of Gibbons' No. 53, Emblems, 1d., wmk. Star, or a pair of No. 56, a 2d. ditto, serrated perforations.

If I were to pick out one of these countries it would be Victoria to recommend to students for further research. Probably it is now well-nigh impossible to get together a first-class collection of early unused, but there is abundant interest to be found in used copies, looking for retouches of Campbell's printings of the 1d. and 3d., and Ham's 2d., in addition to flaws and errors of transfer. If I were playing with Mr. Hausburg as partner, in most cases I should "leave it to him." Three years ago he published a very suggestive article in *Gibbons Monthly Journal* on the perforations of Victoria, and any one in possession of dated copies would find it extremely interesting to reperuse this, and possibly be able to throw further light upon his investigations.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. HORSLEY.

This may have been developed since the date of his article, May 31, 1907. I have one or two earlier dates than he gives, and additional perfs., notably Gibbons' 90, perf. 13 (so called—really 12½).

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 25 and 26 October, 1910.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1889, Nov., 10 c., carmine, value omitted, mint	18	5	0
Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s.,* no gum and defect in centre	2	12	6
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, ditto, ditto, 10s.,* creased	4	7	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.	2	17	6
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., orange-brown, Plate 14	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and scarlet, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s.	3	17	6
India, 1856–64, no wmk., 2 a., green, mint	2	18	0
Jhind, 1885, 8 a., mauve, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate, ditto	2	12	0
Perak, 1878, 2 c., brown, Crescent, Star and P in oval	3	12	6
Selangor, C A, 2 c., brown, Crescent, Star and S in oval, pair, mint	3	3	0
British East Africa, 1891, 1 a., "AB" hand-stamped, on 4 as., brown	7	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., *blue*, repaired	38	0	0
Lagos, C C, 12½, 1s., orange, value 15½ mm.,* with gum, £2 2s. &	2	15	0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue, 20 × 24 mm., on entire	4	0	0
Niger Coast, 5s., in violet, on 2d.	8	10	0
Seychelles, 1901, 3 c. on 16 c., inverted sur., mint	2	14	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* slight crack	3	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet, creased	6	7	6
Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5s., numeral 6 mm.	3	17	6
Dominica, 1882, "½" in black on half 1d. lilac, pair, mint	2	2	0
Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., strip of 3, centre stamp upright "d," mint	6	5	0
Ditto, 1889, "HALF PENNY" on 2s., double sur., block of 4, mint	11	10	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey,* with gum	3	7	6
Ditto, another, used, heavy post-mark	2	12	6
Ditto, C A, 6d., green, £2 7s. 6d. &	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., discoloured	6	2	6
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown, block of 9, containing one without fraction bar, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 5d. on 4d., lake-brown, block of 12, mint	2	2	0
Virgin Islands, 6d., rose, on toned, sheet of 25, showing the variety with large "V"	8	10	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, 29 × 26 mm., on entire, left margin touched up with paint	5	10	0
British Honduras, "6" in red on 10 c. on 4d., mauve, inverted "6"	3	0	0
Fiji, Gothic V.R., 6 c. on 3d., green, holed by postmark	3	0	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., brown, block of 4, mint	8	5	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	7	6
Western Australia, 6d., gold-bronze	2	8	0
Collections: 2450, British Empire, £108; 4774	50	0	0

Sale of 8 and 9 November, 1910.

Great Britain, 1867–78, cross, 10s., grey, pair, creased	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1880, 2s., red-brown	2	12	0
Ditto, £5, orange on *bleuté*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, on white	2	2	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., orange-brown, Plate 14, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	4	5	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d.	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d.	3	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., green and carmine	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5d.	4	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gro. on entire	2	2	0
Tuscany, 9 c., grey-lilac on white	2	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple	2	10	0
Afghanistan, 1871–2, 6 shahi, purple, used, without the usual piece removed	4	15	0
Ditto, 1875–6, shahi, purple	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, another, on piece of original	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rupee, purple, unused vertical strip of 3 (Nos. 4, 8 and 12 on plate), the top stamp being the variety with unit in value	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, shahi, black on thick card-paper	3	3	0
Ditto, 1876–7, an entire sheet of the grey stamp, consisting of 25 shahi, 8 sanar, 3 abasi, two ½ rupee and two 1 rupee, partly severed	7	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., yellow-green	2	10	0
India, Cashmere, a specialized collection, including many rarities (967) and entire sheets	32	0	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 3d., grey, mint	2	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	6	0	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue	8	0	0
Gold Coast, 1889, 20s., green and red, mint	8	15	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, ditto	13	0	0
Ditto, single C A, 10s., green and brown, ditto	6	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early impression, slightest possible thinning in one small place	9	0	0
Ditto, 1d., orange on bluish, late medium impression	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, early impression, a little close at left	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, medium impression, the error "PENOE," a little close at left	6	15	0
Ditto, 1859, Small Fillet, 2d., blue, early impression	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1859, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, enormous margins	2	2	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, mint	3	5	0
Transvaal, 1902–3, £5, violet and orange-brown, ditto	7	7	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	15	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve £8 5s. and	10	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., deep purple	14	0	0
Grenada, 2½d., "PENCE"	2	17	6
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue, thinned	2	16	0
Ditto, Lady McLeod,* repaired	4	0	0
Fiji Times, 6d., black on rose, pen-cancelled, quadrillé paper, nicked	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., black on rose, pen-cancelled, quadrillé paper,* nicked	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, laid batonné paper, set of 5 *	4	17	6
Ditto, 1874, Gothic V.R., 2 c. on 1d., blue, and 12 c. on 6d., rose	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, and 12 c. on 6d., rose *	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, with round raised stops	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, with inverted "∀" for "V," defective	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 c. on 3d., green, lightly cancelled copy, but has a scarcely perceptible pinhole	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, has two or three minute defects	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, Roman V.R., pen-cancelled	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c. on 6d., rose, the variety without stop after "R," two defects	3	17	6
Ditto, 1875, Gothic V.R., 2d. in black on 12 c. on 6d.,* thinned, and one perf. missing	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d. in black on 12 c. on 6d., rose, the variety with inverted "∀" for "V" and round raised stops, defective	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d. in black on 6 c. on 3d., green,* without gum	5	10	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney Views, 1d., rose-carmine on yellowish, Plate 1	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red on yellowish, Plate 1	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep crimson-lake on greyish, Plate 2	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-lake on greyish	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 1	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, re-engraved	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2 £3 3s. to	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Diadem, 5d., imperf.,* nearly full gum	6	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	5	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	10	0
Ditto, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	0	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	3	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze, rouletted	2	7	6

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 3 and 4 November, 1910.

Great Britain, 1855, large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 1s., lilac, Plate 14, perf., ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	3	7	6
Ditto, £5, orange,* one perf. missing	4	15	0
Austria, Mercury, 6 k., dull yellow	2	2	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, pen-cancelled	3	7	6
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown	2	12	6
Portuguese India, 1872, 300, 600, and 900 r., deep purple *	2	4	0
Afghanistan, 1293, 11 r., grey-black*	4	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, imperf.*	2	18	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 r. 50 c., dull rose	2	4	0
Jhind, 1st issue, 8 a., dull mauve, mint	2	12	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	3	15	0
Gold Coast, 1st issue, perf. 12½, 1d., 4d., and 6d., mint	4	0	0
Lagos, 1st issue, perf. 12½, 1s., orange, ditto	2	2	0
Zululand, 5s., rose, mint	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion,* defective	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, small margins	2	12	6
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair *	2	8	0
Turks Island, 2½d. on 1s., dull blue, Type 12, mint	8	0	0
Fiji, Gothic "V.R.," 2d. in black on 6d., rose	5	5	0
New Zealand, serrated perf., 6d., chestnut, thinned	4	0	0
Victoria, 1901–2, £2, deep blue, mint	2	8	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 10 and 11 November, 1910.

France, 1849, pairs of 15 c. and 25 c., on entire	2	8	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, on piece, *yellow* postmark	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, cancelled with No. 11 in Maltese Cross	2	17	6
Ditto, 1d., red, Archer perforations, pair on piece	2	6	0
Ditto, 1d., deep red, Plate 225, strip of 5	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1s., green, 1856, block of 4, one showing "K" in circle variety, defective	2	17	6
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown, with Grey Town postmark	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor on blued, 10s., grey-green, "Specimen," block of 4, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, ditto, ditto, ditto	8	15	0
Ditto "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose, stained	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue £3 12s. 6d. and	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	7	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., pair	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	4	14	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d., blue, pair	3	15	0
Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 9 s., yellow	2	8	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 s., blue	2	12	6
Sicily, 1 g., olive, pair on entire, one being the variety without ear	3	15	0
Switzerland, Geneva, August, 1850, 5 c., black and red, on entire	2	17	6
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., purple, mint	2	12	6
India, 1854, 1 a., red, Die 2, block of 16*	3	12	6
Cape Triangular, 6d., slate, pair	2	0	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	3	0	0
Cape, Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, *used*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red, ditto, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, ditto, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, block of 3	9	0	0
Transvaal, 1878, 2s., blue, pair, mint	2	6	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	4	0
Ditto, 1859, 10 c., black-brown*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, *used*	2	0	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1867, 4d., orange, mint	1	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., blue-green, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, *used*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1878, litho, 4d., orange, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, ditto	6	5	0
St. Vincent, 1872, 1s., rose-red*	2	4	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue on white, earliest state, creased	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Confederate States, Athens, 5 c., dull purple, on piece	2	15	0
Ditto, Baton Rouge, 5 c., green and carmine, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, Knoxville, 5 c., brick-red*	2	4	0
Ditto, Lenoir, 5 c., blue on orange	3	12	6
Ditto, Lynchburg, 5 c., blue	3	0	0
Ditto, Memphis, 2 c., blue, on piece	2	6	0
Ditto, Mobile, 2 c., black, ditto	2	15	0
Ditto, Tellico Plains, 5 c., red*	7	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, 1d., rose, Plate 1, on yellowish, pair	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., Plate 2, light postmark	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., Plate 2, deep red, light postmark	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull red, Plate 2	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., Plate 2, on yellowish laid paper	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, large margins.	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, early state.	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, variety shading outside fan	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1852, fine background, 6d., brown, with another stamp, on entire	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1854, imperf., 5d., green	3	7	6
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	3	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-bronze	2	10	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 1s., deep green*	3	10	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND Co.

Sale of 5 November, 1910.

Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red,* repaired	2	15	0
Great Britain, "GOVT. PARCELS," Queen, 1s., green and carmine, block of 4, mint	2	10	0

Sale of 14 and 15 November, 1910.

Ceylon, clean-cut perfs., 8d., thinned	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	6	15	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, worn plate, blocks of 9, mint, £3 5s. &	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, rouletted?	2	2	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green*	2	4	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1901, 1s., green and carmine, block of 4, mint	2	4	0