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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

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THE

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Philately and the War.

WE cannot more appropriately commence the New Year, and incidentally the second quarter of a century of the *London Philatelist*,* than by once more calling attention to our duties and obligations as patriots and philatelists towards our country during the varying phases of this dread conflict.

The dawn of another year unfortunately does not hold out any promise of a cessation of the hostilities that are ravaging all Europe. The dim glimmer of a ray of peace has flickered out with the Kaiser's recent outburst of venomous lies and rage. The ghastly loss of life and limb will therefore probably go on through the present year, and all our assistance and compassion must be extended on behalf of our brave fighting men. The good work of last year's Philatelic War Fund, therefore, is in urgent need of continuation. We would hence make the most earnest call upon everyone connected with Philately to support the forthcoming auction in aid of the War Fund. We appeal to every collector and dealer to contribute in the most liberal manner, and thus to show the world that Philately is patriotic to the core.

Considering how marvellously stamp collecting has survived the "shock of arms," the least we can all do is to express our grateful recognition of this fortunate—and unlooked-for—state of affairs by an ungrudging support of the noble societies of the Red Cross and St. John of Jerusalem.

* We have to acknowledge with grateful thanks, which we hereby tender on behalf of our staff and contributors to the many good friends who have expressed in kindly terms their appreciation of the past work of this journal.—ED.

The New Issue of the Sherif of Mecca (Hejaz).



E have received the following official notice and also specimens of the stamps from the Ministry of Finance in this newly created State, denoting the issue of further denominations of the postage stamps:—

Quarter Piastre Stamp Hejaz Postage Emergency Issue.

Designed and printed by .	Survey of Egypt to the order of the Intelligence Office, Cairo.
Reason of issue . .	H.H. the Emir and Sherif of Mecca's declaration of independence of the Ottoman Empire, which necessitated the replacement of the Ottoman stamp issue previously current.
Date of issue . .	3.10.16, 1–17.
Value . .	Quarter piastre (Shackell Edwards).
Colour . .	Green.
Watermark . .	None.
Perforation . .	Varies: sometimes 12 × 12 and sometimes 10 × 10, as two machines were used. Perforation rough, as machines used very inconvenient for the work.
Paper . .	*Description:* Machine-made white paper. *Composition:* Wood cellulose and esparto pulp. *Thickness:* 0.07 millimetre. *Loading:* 15 per cent.
Control . .	Each reprint is given the significant number of the European year (16) and a successive letter of the Arabic alphabet. The prints made are: 1–17.
Description of design . .	Central label bearing the Arabic words "Mecca El Mokarrama" (Holy Mecca) with the Arabic numerals of the date of Arabic year "1334" (Lunar year after the Prophet Muhammed's flight from Mecca to Medina). The two top panels bear the inscription in Arabic "Barîd Hijazi" (Hejaz Post). The two bottom panels bear the words "Rub' Qirsh" (Quarter Piastre). The general design has been worked up from one of the carved panels on the principal door of a Cairo mosque.

Half Piastre Stamp Hejaz Postage Emergency Issue.

Designed and printed by .	Survey of Egypt to the order of the Intelligence Office, Cairo.
Reason of issue . .	H.H. the Emir and Sherif of Mecca's declaration of independence of the Ottoman Empire, which necessitated the replacement of the Ottoman stamp issue previously current.
Date of issue . .	10.9.16 for 1.17 : on point of issue ٠ 17.
Value . .	Half piastre (Shackell Edwards).
Colour . .	Red.
Watermark . .	None.
Perforation . .	Varies : sometimes 12 × 12 and sometimes 10 × 10, as two machines were used. Perforation rough, as machines used very inconvenient for the work.
Paper . .	*Description :* Machine-made white paper. *Composition :* Wood cellulose and esparto pulp. *Thickness :* 0.07 millimetre. *Loading :* 15 per cent.
Control . .	Each reprint is given the significant number of the European Year (16) and a successive letter of the Arabic alphabet. The prints and reprints made are 1–17 and ٠–17.
Description of design . .	Central label bearing the Arabic words "Mecca el Mokarrama" (Holy Mecca) with the Arabic numerals of the date of the Arabic year "1334" (Lunar year after the Prophet Muhammed's flight from Mecca to Medina). The top panel bears the inscription in Arabic "Barîd Hijazi" (Hejaz Post). The bottom panel bears the word "Nisf Qirsh" (Half Piastre). The general design of the stamp has been taken from the last page of a Qur'an in the Mosque of Sultân Barqûq XIV Century.

Victoria.

THE TWO PENCE QUEEN ENTHRONED—THE ENGRAVED PLATE—THE DIFFERENT CONTRACTS AND PRINTINGS—THE ERRORS OF TRANSFER, ETC.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



HE plate for these stamps was engraved on steel by Mr. Thomas Ham, of Melbourne, and is 9 inches in height, 12 inches in width, and $\frac{1}{12}$ inch thick. The engraved portion is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $8\frac{7}{16}$ inches wide, and contains fifty separate engravings, namely, five horizontal rows, each of ten stamps. The lower corners of the engravings are occupied by letters, the arrangement of the lettering on a printed sheet of these stamps being as follows :—

AE,	BF,	CG,	DH,	EI,	FK,	GL,	HM,	IN,	KO,
LP,	MQ,	NR,	OS,	PT,	QU,	RV,	SW,	TX,	UY,
VZ,	WA,	XB,	YC,	XD,	AF,	BG,	CH,	DI,	EK,
FL,	GM,	HN,	IO	KP,	LQ,	MR,	NS,	OT,	PU,
QV,	RW,	SX,	TY,	UX,	WZ,	XA,	YB,	ZC,	WM

Below the bottom row of stamps are the words "Engraved on Steel by Thomas Ham, Melbourne."

Although the Queen on Throne two pence is readily plated, owing to the fact that every one of the fifty subjects is differently lettered in the lower corners, it is difficult to place the types correctly unless each type's distinctive lettering is memorized, especially if one has no model plate to follow.

At the start the letters succeed each other in regular progression, but for some unexplained reason the letter J was omitted, causing a break in the sequence. Why the series beginning with A–E on No. 1 should not have run right through the alphabet to Z–D on No. 26 is a mystery. Then beginning with No. 27 the succession might have been started with A–F (advancing one letter over the first series of combinations), ending up with X–C on No. 50. Everything would have been straightforward, and there would have been no repeats. As it is, however, there seems to be no logical reason for the lettering as engraved. To assist in the correct placing of the types the following list will be found helpful :—

A—E—1	A—F—26
B—F—2	B—G—27
C—G—3	C—H—28
D—H—4	D—I—29
E—I—5	*E—K—30
*F—K—6	F—L—31
G—L—7	G—M—32
H—M—8	H—N—33
I—N—9	I—O—34
*K—O—10	*K—P—35

L—P—11	L—Q—36
M—Q—12	M—R—37
N—R—13	N—S—38
O—S—14	O—T—39
P—T—15	P—U—40
Q—U—16	Q—V—41
R—V—17	R—W—42
S—W—18	S—X—43
T—X—19	T—Y—44
U—Y—20	**U—X—45
V—Z—21	***W—Z—46
W—A—22	X—A—47
X—B—23	Y—B—48
Y—C—24	Z—C—49
X—D—25	****W—M—50

* Note the elimination of J.

** Note X substituted for Z.

*** Note W substituted for V.
Note Z substituted for A.

**** Filled in by any handy combination, but by some supposed to be the engraver's initials.

A reference to the above list of any combination of letters gives the position on the plate at a glance.

We are indebted to Mr. David H. Hill for historical data as to the contracts for these stamps.

Mr. Thomas Ham printed 500,000 stamps from his engraved plate of fifty subjects for the two pence (Type II) Queen Enthroned under his contract of October 10th, 1851. The contract was completed November 18th, 1852, and the stamps were issued in the last week of December, 1852. The earliest dated cancellation in my collection is Melbourne, January 13th, 1853.

Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company printed (lithographed) 2,000,000 stamps under their contract of December 19th, 1853. Of these 128,600 were taken into stock by the Post Office in the latter part of December, 1853, as those printed by Mr. Thomas Ham, direct from his engraved plate, were all exhausted in that month. The remaining 1,871,400 stamps were taken into stock in February, 1854. The earliest dated cancellation of this printing in the collection is Melbourne, January 17th, 1854, a very early date. There is also another in the collection, January 18th, 1854.

"Errors" of transfer are known in this printing. In the collection is a horizontal strip of four (21–22–33–34) and a vertical pair $\left(\frac{22}{22}\right)$, both from the David H. Hill collection.

At some time during the period when this setting of the stone was in use an error of transfer occurred, possibly in remedying some defect on the stone at that point by which, in the fourth horizontal row of a pane, transfers of the types number 21 and number 22 were laid down a second time immediately below their normal positions in place of types number 31 and number 32 respectively, as indicated by the above-mentioned strip of four.

The vertical pair number 22 over number 22 further verifies this abnormal use of the transfers. See the diagram of errors "A" herewith, locating the position of the strip of four and the pair, and indicating by the heavily shaded portions the positions of the substituted transfers.

Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson printed (lithographed) under their contract of May 19th, 1854, 3,000,000 stamps. Of these 342,900 were taken into stock by the Post Office in March, 1855, and 2,659,100 in May, 1855. One half of the 3,000,000 copies were officially destroyed in September, 1855, as over-supplied, so that the issue consisted of 1,500,00 stamps. The earliest dated cancellation of this printing in the collection is Melbourne, May 9th, 1855.

Errors of transfer, or substituted transfers, as they are frequently called, are also known in this printing quite different, however, from those made by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company.

As long ago as April 14th, 1893, at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, a vertical strip of five stamps of the lithographed two pence, Queen on Throne, was exhibited by Mr. Ferrier Kerr, and described in the philatelic magazines of that time by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who announced it as apparently being types 9–19–29–39–49, as read from the top. The left margin of the strip was unfortunately so closely cut that the letters in the left lower corners of the three upper stamps were missing. Reading down, however, on the right side were the following letters in the lower right corners: "Y" on the upper, "X" on the second, "I" on the third, while the two lower stamps showed both letters "S–W" and "C–H" respectively. With the evidence presented by the horizontal strip of four in the collection (Nos. 20–2–3–4) (formerly in the F. C. Krichauff collection of Adelaide, South Australia), it is evident that these errors of transfer could not have been in the *ninth* vertical row as assumed, but in reality were in the *first* vertical row, substituted respectively for types 1–11–21–31–41, because of damage to the stone at those points or for some unknown cause. The types selected to fill out this vertical row were from the right half of the pane, and were laid down a second time as follows: type number 20 was substituted for number 1; the vertical pair composed of types numbers 16 and 29 were then placed immediately below in positions 11 and 21, and a second vertical pair of types numbers 18 and 28 filled the remaining two positions, numbers 31 and 41; so that with the substitutions made, the first vertical row at left showed from top to bottom types numbers 20, 19, 29, 18, 28, which should have been the correct designations of the types in the strip mentioned as exhibited by Mr. Kerr. Each error, moreover, is shown in a pair with its adjoining type to the right, all of which, it should be noted, are the normal types found in the *second* vertical row. They are mounted in the collection as a complete reconstruction of that part of the altered setting, as follows, with explanatory notes:—

20— 2	UY—BF
19—12	TX—MQ
29—22	DI—WA
18—32	SW—GM
28—42	CH—RW

~DIAGRAM OF ERROR~

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

·A·

~DIAGRAM OF ERRORS:~

20	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
18	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
28	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

·B·

7	8	9	10
17	18	19	20
27	28	29	30
37	38	39	40
47	48	49	50

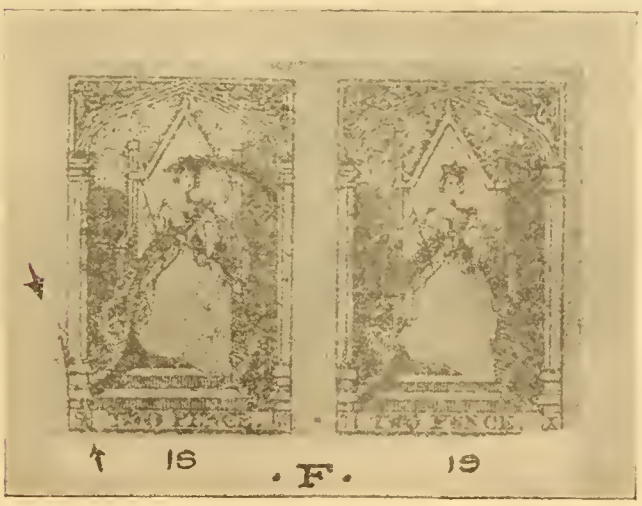
·C·



20 ·D· 2



47 ·E· 48



16 ·F· 19

The diagram of errors "B" shows the whole procedure, the heavily shaded portion indicating the duplication of transfers taken from the partly hatched area at the right side of the pane. A pair of these abnormal transfers, 20—2, is shown, somewhat enlarged, in illustration "D," printed above.

The scarcity of these errors of lettering or substituted transfers is no doubt due to the large number (1,500,000) of stamps destroyed in September, 1855. Normal horizontal pairs are quite frequently seen, but normal vertical pairs are relatively uncommon. The pairs with error of lettering are rare indeed.

Vertical pairs are known to collectors in both the J. S. Campbell and Company and Campbell and Fergusson printings, the upper stamp of the pair being from the lower row of the upper pane, and the lower stamp from the upper row of the lower pane, with a wide "gutter" between the two stamps. The stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred from two transfers of fifty stamps each, one pane being placed above the other, and therefore these vertical pairs cannot be called "errors." The two panes were not the same distance apart in all cases. It would appear that the work of J. S. Campbell and Company shows a horizonal gutter between the two panes about 14 mm. to 16 mm. wide, while Campbell and Fergusson seem to have placed the two panes about 18½ mm. apart. While the workmanship of the two firms is usually not difficult to recognize this may provide another distinguishing characteristic. Such vertical pairs are scarce and not often met with, so the test may not be of much value except, perhaps, to specialists. I have not known of this question being raised before, and no doubt more evidence can be secured that will help.

In the collection there are three vertical pairs complying with the above conditions:—

$\frac{45}{5}$ in dull violet, with gutter 16 mm. between, evidently a J. S. Campbell and Company printing.

$\frac{49}{9}$ in dull violet, with gutter 14 mm. between, evidently a J. S. Campbell and Company printing.

There are thus two widths for gutters of what are evidently J. S. Campbell and Company printings, so more than one setting must have been made by that firm.

$\frac{44}{4}$ in dull red-lilac, with gutter 18½ mm. between, evidently a Campbell and Fergusson printing.

(*To be continued.*)

The "Levant" (lower case) labels ("Salonica") and those of Mokronisi ("Long Esland").

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



THE latest white Melville Handbook is not the least interesting of an attractive series of philatelic brochures. Its author has put upon record in small compass the known facts of the appearance of two issues of labels occasioned by the war, and as his work is available to all, there seems no necessity to recapitulate its contents. He draws the conclusion on page 11 that while both issues were unnecessary, they were made by competent authority, and as they paid postage to London and elsewhere, are entitled to catalogue rank: in the title of the work he describes them as stamps. In other words, in his judgment, they are, from the point of view of the philatelist, of the same status as other Levant issues and point to the abrogation of the capitulations.

The two lots of issues differ materially in characteristics, and whether few or many labels of either or both were created, sold, used, or destroyed is beside the mark as regards their right to catalogue rank. Though there is no actual universally accepted catalogue in existence, we all know what is meant by the term "catalogue" used in this connection. Mr. Melville has rendered a valuable service to the pursuit in telling the story of these labels as he has done, but surely the dogmatic assertion on page 11 is the sort of statement that would have been better left unmade in an otherwise admirable work, purporting to leave it to the reader as to whether these things should be collected or neglected?

There is not the least occasion disclosed for casting any reflection upon the *bona fides* of the creating officers. It is but fair to assume that they thought they had the power to adapt even the miserable assortment of overprinted Turkish fiscals, and few would bring themselves readily to believe that any British officer would lend himself other than inadvertently to the making of productions the preparation of which was outside or contrary to the scope of his official duty. That some of the creations carried letters to London may be questioned. It was the British stamps that carried the letters and not the overprint on the British stamps. To argue otherwise seems, under all the circumstances, childish.

At best the stamps are locals, at worst there is no occasion to place them for the purposes of these remarks.

Leaving out of consideration the type-written arrangements, the point yet to be determined is this—is there evidence that the creating officers had full power to put British and Turkish stamps out of action for the purposes for which they were originally made by overprints unauthorised by the heads of the services to which they belonged? Until this is answered in the affirmative Mr. Melville might be well advised to withdraw his dictum on page 11.

In making it he jumps the whole question at issue—a very large question indeed.

A sergeant with a file of men, a nurse or two, and the regimental terrier find their way from a torpedoed steamer to a Mediterranean rock which they christen "Nogo." The sergeant (the competent authority on the spot) rubber-stamps a chance booklet of British ½*d.* and 1*d.* stamps "Nogo," sells them to the nurses, the mascotte, and the native fishermen, and "Nogo" (or fishermen posting the letters to London) forthwith occupies its place in the catalogue for all time as a stamp-issuing country. This is my reading of the situation that would then arise if I am to take the new white Melville as a guide. The sergeant's conduct might have been absolutely above suspicion, but only the Secretary of State for War, with the knowledge of the Post-master-General, could ever render the stamps of "Nogo" worthy of the honour of catalogue rank.

Some day the actual circumstances leading to the withdrawal of the 1916 "stamps" of the Levant and of "Long Island" will no doubt be asked for from the War Office and the Admiralty. The information might probably be obtained at once, but no philatelist now would seek to burden either Government department with the clearing up, at a time like this, of a matter of departmental procedure of importance to philatelists only.

The handbook is useful in as much as it emphasizes a fact many had not hitherto realised, that the post office is not the only Government department competent under special conditions to create postage stamps.

Philately is sadly in need of an authorative guide. I am not so sure if a philatelic pope would not, were he formally appointed, turn out to be an official worthy of our respect to our consoling: but the apparent assumption of the triple philatelic crown by the compiler of the white handbook seems somewhat premature. I for one remain a philatelic heretic prepared to take the consequences.

If the orders for the discontinuance of the issues were accompanied by reprimands, however mild, the labels have no philatelic status. If, however, they were based upon a sudden reconsideration of plans of action previously sanctioned by high command, the few stamps that were sold across the counter and reached London may be all that the handbook claims for them. We must wait and see; but in either event a pontifical utterance just now appears to be uncalled for.

Broadly speaking, the fact that the war has revealed no instances, apart from those now under notice, of the manipulation of British stamps in any of the various war zones points to an evident official pre-determination not to permit any such debasement of stamps of the realm.

Had no such wise decision been arrived at the consequences might have been not only disastrous to Philately, but damaging to the credit of British naval and military expediency. My supposititious "Nogo" sergeant would probably have been met with all over the fighting world. Respect for the honour and dignity of the Crown has undoubtedly discountenanced in advance such purile folly as that revealed by these curiosities now written of in the hope of their permanent consignment to philatelic oblivion.

Had the Long Island "locals" only appeared, would they have attracted

serious attention? What War Gazette authorised the Salonikas? In mentally associating the two lots we are hinging shadows on shades. The combine has evolved a handbook about non-existent substances. Why catalogue a hinging?

The clue to the inner character of these things may be best found on pages 12, 15, and 24. Follow it up. Both issues are illustrated used upon three envelopes, *each of which is addressed in one and the same handwriting*. A gazette regulation (page 45) has "letters must bear no other address than H.M.S. "Doris," c/o G.P.O., London," and yet we find (pages 24, 27 and 28) covers privately directed to Chelsea, H.M.S. "Edgar," and South Kensington; Mr. Melville bolsters up a claim to catalogue rank by illustrations breaking declared official instructions.

I suggest that the brochure is a clever satire, just as Swift's "Gulliver" was a satire. He is doing us good, and his aim is benevolent. The mirror is held up to Dame Philately stooping to folly. She needs the use of a mirror pretty badly.

Good gilt-edged satire in imitation vellum of chastity is dirt cheap at sixpence.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, February 15th, Mr. J. H. Barron will read a Paper on the plating of the 1872 issue of Mexico, with Display.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, February 15th. *No stamps accepted after 11 a.m. on Tuesday, February 13th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1917 became due and payable on January 1st.

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

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

BINDING NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., fully 50 per cent, the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding for this year.

PHILATELIC OBITUARY.

WE sincerely regret to have to record the death on January 14th of Mr. O. K. TRECHMANN, who has been a much respected Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society since his election early in 1909. Mr. Trechmann

took great interest in his stamps, and his collections of some parts of the British Empire, notably Ceylon, were extensive and important. Mr. Otto K. Trechmann, who was sixty-two years of age, was a widely known and esteemed resident in, and a magistrate of, the Borough of Hartlepool.

We also learn with much regret of the death of Mr. EDWIN CLARKE, shortly before Christmas, at an advanced age, who was undoubtedly one of the very oldest established dealers in this country, and had extensive dealings a generation—and more—since with the leaders of Philately.

THE LATE SIR DAVID MASSON'S COLLECTIONS.

MR. W. T. WILSON informs us that he has been entrusted with the sale by auction of the noted collections of India and Ceylon formed by the late Sir D. P. Masson, C.I.E., which will be offered by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd., on March 6th and 7th. Among many fine things offered to tempt collectors of these issues are: Ceylon, 1st issue, imperforate, 4d. and 6d., used on entire cover, and loose specimens of the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d. (2 used and 2 unused), and 2s. (2); 1862, no watermark, 9d., unused, etc., etc., and many other rarities. India, 1854, 1st issue, ½ a., red (9½ arches), a horizontal pair, and a unique half-sheet of 60 with marginal inscriptions. 1854, 4 a., 1st wide setting with blue lines and rosettes. The lower row of 4 stamps with complete lower margins, inscriptions, and corner ornaments, in perfect, unused condition, with original gum. Vertical and horizontal used pairs, also pairs and a horizontal strip of 4 used on original covers; a vertical strip of 3, used. 4 a., 2nd (medium) setting (no blue lines). Horizontal pair and strip of 4, used. 1st issue, entire sheets with full margins, inscriptions and corner ornaments, ½ a. (several), 1 a., and 2 a. 1856-64, a wonderful series of the no watermark stamps in unused blocks. Official stamps are also very strongly represented, many blocks being included.

THE NEW CATALOGUES.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the new season's catalogues issued by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., but beyond emphasizing the fact that both of these useful publications fully maintain their established reputation we are compelled to defer a fuller notice.

With reference to our recent remarks in reviewing Messrs. Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue as to the increase of prices, we have received the following pertinent observations from a well-known philatelist, which in justice to the French publishers should have equal prominence afforded to them :—

"With reference to your review of Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue mentioning the higher prices quoted, may I point out that as the firm, with Messrs. Champion, do a considerable export trade with other countries, the prices are necessarily affected by the depreciation of French currency and exchange? The sovereign formerly quoted at 25.20 or thereby is to-day at 27.79. Thus if Yvert and Tellier had not moved up prices I could have bought from them at roughly 10 per cent. *under* their old figures. Con-

versely as the 20-franc piece is worth not 16s. but about 14s. 6d., Yvert and Tellier have to pay more for their (old and) new issues, British and Colonial, and thus must mark them up to their purchasers. I have not the catalogue by me, but you will see the effect clearly if you notice what they charge for current unused British."

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

The £5000 Mark Reached.

It has not been possible to complete all the arrangements in time to hold the next auction sale in aid of this Fund in February. The sale has been postponed, and advantage will be taken of the extra time afforded to put forth fresh efforts to arouse philatelists everywhere to contribute more generally to the coming sale. At present we still need many more gifts of good stamps to ensure for the next sale as great a success as attended the previous sales.

Generous Cash Donations.

Thanks to several very generous cash donations the total of the Fund has now reached and passed the £5000 mark. Cash donations are acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer from—

W. Beckwith.
Per W. Bull and Co.—
J. Bird.
C. J. Lamplugh.
S. J. Messenger.
W. E. Stears.
W. E. Carrington.
Miss Cassells.
H. J. Duveen.
H. Ellis.
A. J. Ferry.
B. Goodfellow.
H. F. Harwood.
Hull Philatelic Society.
A. Hatfield, jun.
H. Manus.
C. Dendy Marshall.
J. Marshall.
C. H. Molloy.
E. Nettleship.
B. Pinner.

Further cash donations are earnestly solicited, and should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Valuable Gifts of Stamps.

Among other gifts received we might mention two large and valuable collections of war stamps from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.; a quantity of mint blocks and sheets from Messrs. H. Griebert and Co.; a valuable selection of Colombia, etc., from E. B. S. Benest, Esq.; a large quantity of fiscals, said to catalogue over £100, from the Wholesale Stamp Agency, Bombay; valuable collections of New Zealand and Queensland, and various scarce Colonials, from Henry Grey, Esq.; three large volumes containing a valuable and almost complete collection of cut-square envelopes and wrappers of the world from Frank Atkin, Esq.; a large quantity of mint African and West Indian Colonials from Frederick Hine, Esq.; a copy of the 1d. New South Wales "Diadem" issue, printed on both sides, from

Captain Wildman; while F. C. Henderson, Esq., has sent his twenty-ninth donation.

Altogether some one hundred and seventy gifts have been received since the last sale, but in order to make the next sale a success the Committee earnestly hope that philatelists will send as quickly as possible the very best stamps they can spare to Leslie Hausburg, Hon. Sec., "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey. Scarce and fine single stamps are especially wanted.

All donations must be sent at once in order to be included in the catalogue.

We have pleasure in inserting the foregoing communication from the Committee and sincerely trust that the good examples set will find many followers. The liberal subscriptions of £10 each from Mr. H. Manus and Mr. A. Hatfield, jun., are especially gratifying in emanating from neutrals, while Mr. H. J. Duveen's contribution of £100 is a generous and most appreciated help to the Fund.—ED.

THE PARIS PHILATELIC MARKET.

WE note with satisfaction that as regards the disposal of good stamps the French metropolis fully supports the excellent conditions that obtain in this country. At a recent sale held in Paris by M. Gilbert many fine old stamps were disposed of at prices that must be regarded as eminently satisfactory. This was especially noticeable in the case of the old European issues, those of France and Spain attaining high prices. The old German States issues also apparently found favour among their enemies, as we note cases in which they realized far higher prices than those denoted by the catalogues in this country. It seems clear that the war will not affect the values of any old issues, although they may be temporarily depreciated while held in enemy hands.

NOTES ON THE SMALL "SERVICE" LOCAL OVERPRINT ON INDIAN STAMPS.

By LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG.

AS far as it is possible to judge there were at least two distinct overprintings of the small "Service" on the British Indian Stamps of 1856–1866. The first was apparently done on the whole sheet of four panes of eighty at one operation as the various varieties of lettering are different on each pane. The most noticeable of these have been described on page 46 of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, but it might be convenient to have a description of the varieties on each pane separately.

Left Upper Pane. Wide "S," No. 46; raised stop, No. 21.
Right Upper Pane. Wide "S," Nos. 25, 43, 53, 54.
Left Lower Pane. No varieties.
Right Lower Pane. Wide "S," Nos. 30, 68; Thin open "S," No. 34.

The values with this overprint are the ½ a., 1 a., 8 a., without watermark, and the ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 4 a., and 4 a., Type II, Die I, with watermark Elephant's Head.

There were several printings of this setting made towards the end of 1865, and also in 1866 and 1867. Continuous supplies had been ordered from England, commencing in November, 1865, but in order to meet a temporary shortage, another local overprinting was made, probably in Calcutta, early in 1872, on the ½ a. and 1 a., and also for the first time on the 8 pies. These were in a different setting and without the wide "S" varieties of the first overprint. The description of the new overprint is given on page 47 of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India.* This overprint is rather shorter than the earlier one, and, like it, varies slightly in length. The chief difference is in the letter "S," which in the later setting is more thickly printed, and generally the whole overprint has a more clumsy appearance, and there are many more flaws due to defective type.

The chief varieties are :—

(*a*) No period after "SERVICE" (No. 77 on the pane).
(*b*) No dot over "I" of "SERVICE" (No. 50).
(*c*) "SERVICE," the last "E" being defective and like a "C" (Nos. 27, 31) (the numbers 58, 63 given in the book are wrong).
(*d*) "SERVICE," broken "R" (No. 37).

To this may be added :—

(*e*) Small stop after Service (No. 69).

The pane described and illustrated (Plate XVIII) was the upper right pane, and no other varieties having been found which could not be placed on that pane, it was assumed that all four panes bore an identical overprint. I have lately had an opportunity of examining two panes of the eight pies in the collection of the late Sir David Masson, one of which was also the right upper pane, the other being the left upper pane. The latter is extremely interesting, as a close examination reveals the fact that the overprint on the upper half of the pane is identical with that of the lower half, and that each is identical with that on the lower half of the right upper pane. That is to say, the varieties (*a*), (*b*), (*e*) occur twice on the left upper pane, their positions being as follows :—

(*a*) Nos. 37 and 77.
(*b*) Nos. 10 and 50.
(*e*) Nos. 29 and 69.

The other varieties (*c*) and (*d*) naturally do not occur on the setting on the left upper pane, as they belong to the upper half of the right upper pane.

Although the settings of the upper half of the whole sheet have now been established, there still remain those of the lower half; but as no varieties have been so far found which cannot be found among those of the upper half of the sheet, it seems more than likely that the settings on the lower half are some combination or other of those on the upper half.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia.—*Scott's Circular* lists the 2½d. stamp printed on the paper with narrow Crown and narrow A watermark.

Adhesive.

2½d., dark blue, wmk., narrow Crown and narrow A.

Bahamas.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the 2s. stamp, Queen's Staircase design, printed on the multiple CA, wmk., thick paper.

Adhesive.

2s., blue and black, wmk. multiple CA; thick paper.

China (Post Offices in).—We have before us the whole set, 1 c. to $10, of the 1912–14 issue, overprinted "CHINA" in sans-serif caps, in black.

The 12 c., 50 c., $1, $5, and $10 are printed on paper coloured through, and the values 50 cents and upwards are "specimen" copies.

India.—*Travancore.*—A new value, 7 chuckrams, has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

7 chuckrams, claret, wmk. Shell; perf. 12.

Nauru.—The current English 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. stamps, overprinted "Nauru" in san-serif caps, in black, have reached us. The 1s. value is a "specimen" copy.

North-West Pacific Islands.—In addition to the stamps we have already chronicled, we have received the 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1 values of the Kangaroo type.

Adhesives.

2s., brown.
5s., yellow and grey.
10s., pink and grey.
£1, blue and brown.

Nyasaland Protectorate.—It is reported that the 3d., 4d., and 1s. values of the current set have received the overprint "N.F."

Adhesives.

3d., purple on yellow, overprint "N.F."
4d., red and black on yellow, overprint "N.F."
1s., black on green ,, ,,

Togo.—Collectors need to be on their guard in purchasing specimens of the "*ccupation*" (the "*O*" being omitted) error and double overprints on Gold Coast stamps, as there are well-executed forgeries of these varieties about.

Trinidad and Tobago.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½d. Official stamp printed in much thicker type narrower set and with stop after "Official."

EUROPE.

Holland. — Two new values of the Postage Due set are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Postage Dues.

4½ c., blue, perf. 12½.
5½ c., blue ,,

Montenegro.—Four Red Cross stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The portrait in the centre is, we understand, that of Queen Miléna, Grand Patroness of the Montenegrin Red Cross.

Large size and square in shape. A red cross is shown at top left corner on the 10 and 15 paras and top right corner on the 25 and 50 paras. Perf. 11.

The stamps are sold in France, plus 10 centimes each, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Red Cross Stamps.

10 paras, red. | 25 paras, blue.
15 ,, blue-green. | 50 ,, mauve.

RUSSIA.—From Mr. A. Scheindling we have received the 14 k., blue-green, of 1913, surcharged "20" in black over the original figures of value in each bottom corner.

Provisional.

"20" in black on 14 k., blue-green, of 1913.

SWEDEN.—Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud has very kindly sent us a set of eleven Landstormsfrimärken stamps.

The stamps used are Gibbons' Types 4 and 13. The surcharge reads, "öre 5 öre (or öre 10 öre) Frimarke," in a circle enclosing three crowns and at foot "Landstormen Fem (or Tio) öre" in blue-black.

The 5 mark stamp has an additional surcharge, "Kr. 4.90," and the original inscriptions, "Frimarke" and "Fem Kroner," are each cancelled by three wavy lines.

Scott's Circular, on continental authority, makes the following statement: "Like the latest Red Cross issue of Tunis, the stamps will be sold at their face value, but have only a franking value of 5 or 10 öre. The difference will be used for the benefit of the Swedish Reserve Army."

All are perf. 13.

Adhesives.

5 öre on 2 öre, orange.
5 ,, 3 ,, brown.
5 ,, 4 ,, grey.
5 ,, 5 ,, green.
5 ,, 6 ,, lilac.
10 ,, 12 ,, blue.
10 ,, 20 ,, vermilion.
10 ,, 24 ,, yellow.
10 ,, 30 ,, brown.
10 ,, 50 ,, red.
10 ,, kr. 4.90 on 5 k., blue.

Mr. R. Roberts has also sent us the set up to 50 öre, and informs us that 10 "Lösen" stamps of 1874 have also been converted into Landstormsfrimärken stamps. The following is his description:—

Postage Dues.

1 öre, black, 5 öre + 5 öre.
3 ,, red ,, ,,
5 ,, brown ,, ,,
6 ,, orange, 5 öre + 10 öre.
12 ,, red ,, + 15 ,,
20 ,, blue 10 öre + 20 ,,
24 ,, violet ,, + 40 ,,
30 ,, green ,, + 20 ,,
50 ,, brown ,, + 40 ,,
1 kr., blue and brown, 10 öre + 90 öre.

SWITZERLAND.—The new 80 c. stamp is to hand. Figure of Helvetia and figures of value tinted dull red.

Three new "Pro Juventute" stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and these are sold at a premium of 2 c., 5 c., and 5 c. respectively.

Adhesives.

80 c., deep green and dull red; perf. 11½.
3 c., mauve on buff, "Pro Juventute"; perf. 11½.
5 c., green on buff ,, ,, ,,
10 c., lake on buff ,, ,, ,,

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News chronicles a provisional Postage Due stamp made by obliterating the figure "3" in tablet in the 3 c. value by a fanciful design and an overprint "5" in black.

Postage Due.

"5" in black on 3 c., green and red; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The *S.C.F.* has received copies of two of the current values with a new perforation.

Adhesives.

8 c., grey (1912–13); perf. 13 × 14½ instead of 12.
10 c., blue & blk. (1911) ,, ,,

SALVADOR.—New sets of stamps, both ordinary and Official, are reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*. The central design (the National Theatre at San Salvador) is the same for all values, but the frames differ materially. Unwatermarked paper; perf. 12.

Adhesives.

1 c., blue-green.
2 c., vermilion.
5 c., dark blue.
6 c., violet.
10 c., sepia.
12 c., dark violet.
17 c., orange.
25 c., dark brown.
29 c., black.
50 c., grey.

Officials.

As above; the overprint is in blue on the 1 c., 2 c., 10 c., 12 c., 17 c., and 25 c., and in red on the remainder.

UNITED STATES.—We gather from *Scott's Circular* that the 3 c., 8 c., and 15 c. ordinary and 10 c. Special Delivery stamps have appeared on the unwatermarked paper; perf. 10.

Adhesives.

3 c., violet, unwatermarked; perf. 10.
8 c., olive-green ,, ,,
15 c., grey ,, ,,

Special Delivery.

10 c., ultramarine, unwatermarked; perf. 10.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BENADIR.—From Sig. Pio Fabri we have received the 2 anna stamp of 1903, surcharged "c. 20" (Type 5 of Gibbons), in black at foot.

Adhesives.

20 c., on 2 annas, brown-orange.
20 c., on 2 annas, pale brown-orange.

ERITREA AND SOMALIA.—Sig. Pio Fabri has sent us the 15 + 5 c., and 20 on

15 + 5 c., blue-black, Red Cross stamps, of Italy, overprinted "Eritrea" or "Somalia" in san-serif caps, in black.

Red Cross Stamps.

15 + 5 c., blue-black.
20 on 15 + 5 c., blue-black.

FRENCH INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 + 5 c., Red Cross stamp (Paris surcharge).

It has a small red cross, and "5 c." on the left of the centre of the stamp.

Red Cross Stamp.

10 c. + 5 c., carmine and black.

GABOON.—We have the 10 c. stamp of 1910, surcharged with a small red cross and "5 c.," nearly half-way up on the left side.

Red Cross Stamp.

10 c. + 5 c., rose-lake and red.

LIBERIA.—We have received the 6 cents, mauve, of *1880*, perf. 10½, surcharged "1916" in red over the original value, and the figure "3" also in red just above "Liberia." We believe there is also a 5 on 12 c., and 10 on 24 c., but further particulars are not yet to hand.

Provisional.

"3" and "1916" on 6 c., mauve, of *1880*: perf. 10½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1916-17.
President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-Presidents—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. DORNING BECKTON.
WILMOT CORFIELD.
T. W. HALL.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
SIR CHARLES STEWART WILSON, K.C.I.E.
BARON DE WORMS.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE third meeting of the Session 1916-17 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, the 14th December, 1916, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.; W. Dorning Beckton, R. B. Yardley, Louis E. Bradbury, Baron P. de Worms, Baron de Worms, I. John Simons, Walter Howard, B. D. Knox, William Barnard, C. H. Mortimer, Thomas William Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, H. H. Harland, Herbert R. Oldfield.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th November, 1916, were read and signed as correct.

The following letter was then read:—

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
"*22nd November*, 1916.

"My dear Hausburg,—The King desires me to write and ask you to convey to the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, His Majesty's thanks for the set of prints taken from the plates and lithographic stones (of the first issue stamps of India) recently presented to the Society by the Indian Government.

"His Majesty is pleased to be able to add these interesting prints to his collection, and he is glad to know that the plates and stones are in safe keeping in the Society's possession.

"Yours sincerely,
"E. D. BACON."

A letter was read from Mr. Hausburg regretting his absence in consequence of illness.

Mr. Yardley expressed his thanks to the members for the resolution of appreciation of his services in connection with his monograph on the Samoa Express Postage Stamps which was passed at the last meeting.

The fact that the manuscript of the *London Philatelist* for the forthcoming number had been sent to the printers to-day, which completed twenty-five years of its existence, was mentioned, and a very cordial vote of thanks to, and expression of appreciation of, the valuable services rendered by Mr. Castle as its editor, was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried.

A ballot was then taken for the undermentioned candidates, all of whom were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society.

Mr. Hubert Henry Harland, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher.

Capt. Adrian Edmund Hopkins, proposed by Col. Sir James R. A. Clark, Bart., and seconded by Mr T. W. Hall., and

Mr. Grover Elwin Nash, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt and seconded by Mr. C. W. Kissinger.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton then read a paper on the "Corrientes" stamps, and gave an interesting display from his collection.

At the conclusion of the paper (which will be published in the *London Philatelist*), Mr. Mortimer moved, and Mr. T. W. Hall seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton, which was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOVEMBER 4TH.—Display of interesting varieties by members. Mr. B. B. Tilley was thanked for a donation to the permanent collection, and Messrs. F. H. Vallancey, A. H. Harris, and J. N. Keynes, to the library. Dr. L. K. Thomas, Messrs. E. R. Woodward, and W. J. Cochrane were elected members. Mr. R. Hollick showed interesting varieties of Great Britain and French Colonials; Mr. T. W. Peck, France (blocks showing types a and b in same block), Victoria (error of perf.); W. H. Goodwin, Great Britain, current values without watermark, also watermarked G and P, the R having evidently been broken; F. T. Collier, Siam; W. Pimm, War stamps; C. A. Stephenson, unused Barbados, and ½ and 1d. Great Britain, plate numbers in mint blocks; G. Johnson showed Mr. H. L. Hayman's recent gift to the permanent collection, including large blocks of Spanish, Russian, U.S.A., etc., also a number of complete sheets of Perkins Bacon and Co.'s essays of Great Britain, in various colours. There are two series, the first is made up of twelve ½d., six 1½d., and six 2d., i.e. twenty four stamps to the sheets. The second series is made up of forty-one stamps to the sheet; thirty-six 1d. in six rows of six, each vertical row being a different type, and on the left side there are five stamps, one ½d., three 2d., all different, and one 1½d. We already possessed a few odd values of these essays, but knew nothing about the make-up of the sheets, so that they will be of considerable interest and philatelic value to us. We should be indebted to anyone who could give us further details of these essays as to exact date of issue, etc.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: H. L. HAYMAN.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: H. A. SLADE.

THE second meeting of the 1916–17 Session of the above Society took place on Tuesday, November 21st, at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., at 6.30 p.m.

The President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) in the chair. The minutes of the October meeting having been passed as read, the President regretted to have to announce the death of a well-known member and former committeeman of the Society in Mr. Cool. A vote of sympathy and condolence with the relatives was passed, all members standing.

Five new members were elected.

The President announced that the "Herts" Philatelic Hut Fund had been a complete success, the amount required being readily subscribed. He then read a letter received from Mrs. Francis Acland, thanking the Society and expressing the hope that other friends of the "Herts" would come forward and help the good work of providing other Huts. A letter had also been received from the Consul-General for Belgium, Monsieur E. Pollet, C.B., thanking the "Herts" Society for the help they had given to the Belgian Repatriation Fund. A further donation of £2, which had been received by the President, had been given to the Soldiers' Xmas Tree Fund.

The President then showed his collection of the Stamps of French Congo, which will form an addendum to his well-known collection of Belgian Congo. In a very humorous speech Mr. A. Barton Kent proposed a hearty vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. H. Morgan Young, and carried unanimously.

A supper then followed, and the gathering terminated at 9.15.

Arrangements for the whole of the Session were made, and a special card giving full particulars will be issued to the members.

The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, December 19th, and will consist of a smoking concert and entertainment, to which a number of soldiers will be invited. A few visitors' tickets will be issued and granted in priority of application, which must be made to A. H. HISCOX, Acting Secretary, Holmwood, Rodney Road, New Malden, Surrey.

THE final meeting of the session of the above Society took place at Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., on December 19th, 1916, at 6.30 p.m.

Over forty members and five visitors were present.

One new member was elected.

After the general business the President announced that he hoped the remainder of the evening would be an entirely social one, and that a very good entertainment by well-known artistes had been provided. Our member, Mr. A. Barton Kent, gave some excellent recitations, and was repeatedly encored. Mr. J. K. Pearson, one of our visitors, did some wonderful whistling to his own accompaniment. Mr. George Bolton entertained at the piano. Mr. Alan Stainer did some very clever conjuring. Mr. Walter Walters, the well-known humorist, told some very clever stories. Mr. David Richards was the accompanist.

The President before vacating the chair said how pleased he was to be able to congratulate the "Herts" Society on the way they had kept going during yet another twelve months of the war. At the commencement of hostilities there had been some suggestion made that the Society should discontinue its meetings until after the war, but he personally did not see why they should. Two or three hours once a month for nine months of the year could not

possibly be harmful to anyone, quite the reverse, in fact, as through these gatherings they had been able to do a large amount of good.

He thanked the members for their support during this his first complete year in the chair, and he particularly wished to thank the Vice-President, Baron de Worms, the Hon. Secretary, H. A. Slade, and all the members of the Committee for their loyal co-operation.

Mr. Paul H. King, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the President, said he felt it a great honour to have the pleasure of doing so, as no doubt all present recognized with him how deeply in debt they all were to Mr. Hayman for the great interest he had taken, and the amount of time he had given to the welfare of the Society. It was quite beyond question that the Society's present flourishing state was mainly due to their President, and it was to him that most of the credit should be given for the inaugurating, organizing, and carrying through to a complete success of the two schemes for benefiting, on the one hand, the wounded soldiers in this country; and, on the other, the families of the interned Belgians in Holland. He referred to the X-Ray Fund and the Herts Hut Fund, both of which had been accomplished during the year.

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation, and the meeting closed at 10 p.m.

The next meeting takes place on January 23rd, 1917.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 378th meeting was held on Friday, November 17th, 1916, at the Geographical Society's Rooms.

The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, nineteen members attending. An excellent evening was spent in the examination of the collection of the stamps of Russia, displayed by Mr. John C. North, and listening to his Notes upon them. Having stated that Russia was the ninth country to issue postage stamps, but taking into consideration the smaller states which had issued stamps it came much lower on the list (the fifty-sixth), he gave an interesting history of the designs, paper, and manufacture of the various issues from December 10th, 1857, when the first stamp, which was of 10 kopec value, made its appearance, to the stamps of to-day.

Of this first issued stamp he showed two mint copies and one used on the entire: the perf. 15 and perf. 12½ issues of 1858 were well represented, and further embellished by a colour-trial of the perf. 12½ 20 kopec in a pale green shade. The vertically and horizontally laid and varying thicknesses of papers of the issues from 1864 to 1892 with the error of background (3 kop. on background of "V"); the "†" variety; inverted background; and imperforate specimens.

The 25 kop. of 1905 was shown with inverted centre and panes of several values to illustrate the make-up of the sheets of 100 in 4 panes of 25. A pane of the 2 kop. had the background quite out of register and with specimens showing the various steps in the printing, viz. the background only, the framework, and the centre designs, were ample evidence that in some cases the stamps were printed by three operations.

The Charity, Romanoff, Levant, and local issues were all fully shown, and essays and soldiers' letters with red cross and war postmarks made the display a most comprehensive and complete one.

THE 379th meeting of the Society was held on Friday, December 1st, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

A circular letter from the President of the National Philatelic War Fund was read, asking for contributions of stamps, philatelic literature, or cash, for the next auction which it is proposed to hold in February next.

Mr. D. A Berry showed the ½ c. stamp of Panama, printed in the colour of the 2 c.

Mr. Carr, a cover with four overprinted stamps of Mexico, the third stamp having no letter "A" in the word "Constitutionaliste."

Mr. F. Jordan, a mint sheet (two panes of 60) 1d. of Trinidad, overprinted in black with "19 : 10 : 16," and a Geneva Red Cross with black outline below. The sheet contained several varieties caused by irregular spacing and missing stops.

Mr. Munn passed round a fine copy of the 1879 issue, 10 lepta of Greece, with double numerals.

A "Display with Notes"—or more correctly "A Paper"—on the early issues of South Australia, was given by Mr. B. Goodfellow, and although he correctly designated these stamps as belonging to "The good old Classics", showed that as far as the information given in his notes went, he had quite ignored the "Good old Classic" philatelic literature, and gave the result of an independent research in the light of to-day.

At the commencement of his paper he commented upon the apparent unpopularity of the stamps, and in his opinion this had been brought about by the want of scientific and sympathetic treatment in the recognized catalogue lists, and to the confusing arrangement of those existing, and possibly to the over-elaboration of perforation varieties, but foretold an easier time for the students of these really interesting stamps, as he was able to say, upon good authority, that it would be found upon the issue of the next Catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. that the whole of South Australia has been entirely rewritten upon new and improved lines. The troublesome list of perforations of the 1867–70 issues, 11½, 12, 11½ × 12½, and 12½ × 11½ would henceforth disappear altogether, and in their place will be found the one heading, "perf. 11½, 12½, or compound."

That this is scientifically correct can be verified by strips in the possession of Mr. R. B. Yardley, which show the perfs. 11½ and 12½ running alongside of or following upon one another in the same row, proving that they were done by one and the same machine and in which the spacing of the pins differed in different lengths. Therefore, as all these perforations are the result of the one operation of the same machine, it is scientifically correct to include them under the same variety.

In the second place, full recognition is now given to the fact that amongst the stamps of the earliest Colonial printing—as distinguished from the London prints—all of which were at first issued imperforate. Some of these imperforate sheets were rouletted in the year 1859, and there is no trace of there having been any fresh printing for the rouletted varieties. Mr. Goodfellow's collection was arranged by him for the purpose of information and study, viz. so as to deal with each value of Type 1 throughout its life in one continuous set. Being on separate sheets it would, of course, be an easy matter to rearrange it to show it chronologically, but for the purpose of comparative study of issues and shades this method has undoubtedly great advantages, especially in the country under consideration.

The collection shown was really more than sufficient for one evening's inspection, and was replete with rarities, fine unused pairs, strips and blocks in mint condition, proofs, colour-trials, officials and reprints, and a collection of the early issues used on the original entires.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Goodfellow was proposed by Mr. Munn, and seconded by Mr. Ginger, both collectors of South Australians.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

"Fernholme," Dane's Road,
Rusholme, Manchester.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 5th, 1916.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, 10d., brown, plate 2, heavily cancelled	25	0	0
Roumania, 1862, 6 p., red, block of 6 (three *tête-bêche* pairs), mint	4	10	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c., no margins	2	2	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, another, margins good on three sides	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., cut into at left	3	0	0
Shanghai, 1867, 6c., orange-yellow,* no gum	2	17	6
Cameroons, 1915, C.E.F., ½d. to 5s., complete, mint.	4	7	6
Ditto (French), 1915, 1 c. to 2 fcs., ditto, ditto	10	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., yellow-green, pair, close two sides	2	12	6
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, slight crack at left	3	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet, cut into top and left	3	5	0
Ditto, 3d., green, corner block of 8, mint	2	2	0
St. Lucia, 1860, Star, 6d., green, off centre*	2	2	0
Uruguay, 1860, 180 c., yellow-green, flaw in printing at bottom*	2	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, plate 1, early.	3	3	0
Queensland, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., carmine, block of 6, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d, brown, block of 12, ditto	3	10	0
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 4d., blue, block of 6, cut into.	2	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, rouletted, clipped at sides	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze, torn at top	2	4	0
Collection of Monaco, thousands of specimens, both used and unused	250	0	0

Sale of December 20th, 1916.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, rouletted, used with another on entire, dated July 19th, 1849	3	0	0
Ditto, 1852, Archer roulette, 1d., red-brown, 2 copies, used together on entire, dated October 26th, 1852	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867–78, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	14	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown, one perf. missing	2	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1882–3, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on white, telegraphically used	4	15	0
Salonika, 1916, ½d. to 1s., mint	16	0	0
Bushire, 1915, 1 ch. to 2 kran (5 ch. mint)	15	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½d. to 5s., complete, mint	4	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange on bluish, late impression, 1858 (9d.), magenta, and 1859, 2d., blue, small fillet, early impression, used together on entire original	9	0	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose,* with gum, slight thinning	2	15	0
Leeward Islands, Sexagenary Issue, 5s., mint	2	2	0
Falkland Islands, 1891, ½d. on half 1d., claret, two unsevered pairs and a single, on piece	2	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., dull blue, plate 1, pair, little close	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, on laid, plate 5	2	6	0
Ditto, Laureated, no wmk., 2d., blue, Stars, pair	2	2	0
Victoria, 1857, no wmk., 2d., lilac, strip of 4	2	12	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, pale shade	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., gold bronze	2	12	0
Collections—Oppens Album, 1061	40	0	0
Ditto, Imperial Albums, 6544	35	0	0
Ditto, West Indians, mostly,* 644	26	10	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of December 7th and 8th, 1916.

Cyprus, 1st issue, 1s., green, block of 4	5	10	0
France, 1st issue, 1 fc., vermilion, short at bottom	8	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., red-violet, torn	2	14	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake,* thinned	2	6	0
Ditto, ½ t., blue, Cross, thinned	2	16	0
Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fcs., thinned	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	5	0	0
India, 1st issue, 9½ arches, ½ a., red*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 16*	6	0	0
British East Africa, 1890–1, 1 r., crimson-rose, imperf., pair*	2	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, thinned	3	3	0
Ditto, 5s., blue	2	15	0
United States, 1857, 90 c., blue	3	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 90 c., black and carmine	2	0	0
Jamaica, War Tax, white back, 3d., purple on yellow, sheet of 60, mint	11	10	0
Nevis, 6d., green, mint	3	12	6
St. Vincent, 1871, Star, rough perfs., 6d., blue-green, mint	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1885, 4d., red-brown,* 3 or 4 perfs. partially clipped at bottom	2	6	0
Ditto, 1890, 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown, pair, mint	2	8	0
Tobago, 1d., in MS. on half 6d., orange, on piece	2	10	0
Ditto, C C, 6d., stone, mint	2	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., dull rose*	2	12	6
Mexico, Eagle, 3 c., brown, with overprints,* thinned	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., crimson-lake on bluish, plate 2	2	10	0
South Australia, 1867–70, 2s., deep crimson-lake, printed both sides	2	10	0

Sale of January 5th, 1917.

Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1900, 1s., green and carmine, pair, on piece	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1857–9, 1s. 9d., green	6	5	0
Straits Settlements, "8" in red on 8 c. on 12 c. variety, "S" of cents dropped, mint	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	0	0
St. Vincent, "One Penny" on 6d., bright green	2	5	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-black	3	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st, 1916.

Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, cut close	2	12	6
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., repaired	5	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	2	17	6
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on blue, few vertical lines	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE," thinned	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, close two sides and slight defect	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 4, 2d., blue on laid, strip of 3, centre stamp no whip, on original	11	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 4, 2d., blue on laid, pair, on piece	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., no whip, with 2d., laureated, on entire	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on laid, pair, heavily cancelled	4	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., chocolate-brown, strip of 3, on entire	6	0	0
Ditto, Diadem, 5d., yellowish-green, imperf.*	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, pair of 1s. and a 6d., on entire	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1st issue, on blue, 1d	2	15	0
Nyasaland, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge, mint	2	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Orange Free State, 1882, 3d, on 4d., strip of 5, Type E (1), Type C (2), and Type B (2), mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1877, 4d. on 6d., block of 6, Type C (4), Type D (2)	2	15	0
Ditto, 4 on 6d., Type D, inverted,* slightly torn	2	15	0
Roumania, 1871, with beard, 15 b., pair	2	15	0
Sale of December 14th and 15th, 1916.			
Bavaria, 1st issue, 1 k., grey-black	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls, cut close	2	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1d. on blued, pair	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	0	0
France, 1849, 20 c., black, blocks of 4, each	2	8	0
Ditto, a block of 10, slightly creased	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., deep blue, block of 6	2	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reprint, pair, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., pale blue,* part gum	3	7	6
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d, red-brown, strip of 3, minute defect and crease at top	3	17	6
Ditto, a pair*	7	10	0
Ditto, 1854-57, Small Crown, perf. 14, 1d., on very blue paper, block of 4, S.G. 24A	5	10	0
Ditto, 1857–8, perf. 16, Large Crown, 1d., rose-red, pair, one stamp creased, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 2d., blue, plate 5, pair, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve on blued, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown,* part gum	5	5	0
Ditto, 1867–83, £1, brown-lilac £3 12s. 6d. and	2	5	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., purple-brown, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 1d., black "V R," block of 4, mint	57	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., strip of 3, one with broken "O," mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., block of 4	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., pair	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 1d., block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., broken "O" variety	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., pair, one broken "O" variety, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., strip of 3, ditto, ditto, ditto	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d. £2 10s. &	3	0	0
Ditto, Mulready's complete sheet of the 1d. envelopes,* pasted on card	6	10	0
Great Britain, Mulready's complete sheet of the 2d. envelopes,* similar condition	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, complete set of the 1d. wrappers, 1 to 12	11	0	0
New Brunswick, 3d. and half 3d., used as 4½d., on piece slightly defective	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, plate 1, pinhole	3	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 1d., on blue,* thinned and trace of crease	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown, "walls" defective	2	6	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green,* minute tear	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1856, ⅓ gro.,* close and minute defect	3	15	0
Ditto, 1861, 3 gro.	2	16	0
Peru, medio peso, rose, thinned and tear	4	0	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 6d., pinholed	3	5	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., thinned	2	14	0
Switzerland, Geneva, two halves rejoined of the double stamp	8	0	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.	5	15	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., defective at top corner	6	15	0
Togo, close printing, 20 pf., block of eight containing a "Tog," mint	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ on 3 pf., "Tog," mint	8	5	0
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 7,* no gum	3	15	0
Collection in Simplex Album, 3930	25	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of November 9th and 11th, 1916.

Canada, 7½d., green	3	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	7	7	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., grey-black	3	2	6
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf.	4	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., purple	6	10	0
Gibraltar, 1904, £1, black on red, mint	4	0	0
Great Britain, Cross, 10s., grey-green*	13	0	0
India, 1856, imperf., 4 as., black on piece	4	15	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1886, 2, 3, and 5 rs., all mint	11	15	0
Ditto, Patiala, 1891, 2, 3, and 5 rs., ditto	7	10	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 c. on 12 c., carmine, inverted surcharge, mint	4	6	0
Ditto, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, C C*	4	4	0
Natal, 1869, tall caps, 1s., green, slight tear	5	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney Views, Plate I, soft yellowish paper, 1d., red, horizontal pair, has			

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
two minute and almost imperceptible tears at top	11	0	0
New South Wales, 1d., rose, horizontal pair, minute defect at right-hand top corner	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d., rose	6	10	0
Ditto, 1d., lake, scarce shade	7	10	0
Ditto, hard bluish paper, 1d., dull lake	6	0	0
Ditto, another	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red	6	10	0
Ditto, 1d., red; pair on piece of original, postmark hardly showing	17	10	0
Plate II, yellowish paper, 1d., vermilion, early impression	6	10	0
Ditto, another copy	4	0	0
Ditto, bluish paper, 1d., lake, horizontal pair, the left-hand stamp is slightly cut	8	15	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., lake, the variety no trees on hill (No. 7 on plate)	4	12	6
Plate I, early impressions, 2d., blue	6	0	0
Ditto, retouched, 2d., blue	4	0	0
Plate II, early impression, 2d., indigo, superb	7	15	0
Ditto, another copy	5	15	0
Ditto, 2d., ultramarine, with "butterfly" postmark, the variety inner inner circle intersects the fan (S. G. 26*b*)	6	15	0
Ditto, 2d., ultramarine, shading outside fan (S. G. 26*a*)	7	10	0
Ditto, 2d., grey-blue	6	0	0
Ditto, 2d., bright blue	7	0	0
Ditto, another copy; no whip	5	15	0
Ditto, another copy	6	0	0
Ditto, another copy	3	12	6
Ditto, another copy; no whip	6	0	0
Ditto, another copy (S. G. 26*b*)	6	0	0
Ditto, Plate II, worn impression, 2d., blue; "Crevit" omitted (S. G. 26*d*)	7	0	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued*	5	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., mint	4	5	0

Sale of December 13th and 14th, 1916.

British Central Africa, 1897, 3s., sea-green, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue*	4	6	0
British Honduras, 1891, 6 c. in red and 6 c. in black, on 10 c., both surcharges inverted, on entire	10	10	0
Canada, 12d., black, laid paper	57	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green . 54s. and	3	7	0
Ditto, 10d., blue,* slight nick	5	10	0
Ditto, 10d., blue, thin paper*	3	7	6
Ditto, ½d., rose, perf. 12, mint	2	16	0
Ceylon, 1855, 6d., purple-brown on blued, pair of proofs, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, 1857–8, imperf., 4d., dull rose	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., chestnut, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet*	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy,* close at foot	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue,* close at left	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 8d.*	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, intermediate perfs., 6d., brown, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., bright violet, pair, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue*	3	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1858, no thread, imperf., 6 k., green*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 9 k., rose*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 18 k., blue	2	10	0
Ditto, 70 k., violet* £4 6s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, another used	4	6	0
Ditto, 1875, 2 m., orange-yellow*	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1860, 1½d., rosy-mauve, pair, mint	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, cracked across one corner	7	10	0
Ditto, another copy, penmarked	12	10	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, and half 6d., used as 9d., on piece	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., carmine on bluish	5	15	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½r., thinned	4	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVI. FEBRUARY, 1917. No. 302.

Post-Bellum Relations.

IN war, both in the fields of action and home interests, it is eminently advisable to take long views. The terrible struggle must finish before any very long period—we hope this year—when the nations will all draw breath and take stock of their relative positions. The questions of the future relationships that are to exist between the two warring sections of Europe will involve the greatest problems—both financial, political and social. As regards the former, each opponent nation will endeavour to build up its income regardless of the shrinkage thereof caused to its enemy. In the long run there will be modifications and a *modus vivendi*.

As regards political matters, there will be evolutions and upheavals, and it may be that no great part of the twentieth century will have passed before the passing of autocracies.

With respect to social matters, in which we broadly include science, art, music, hygiene and all forms of civilized intercourse, there must be a softening down of the asperities and vindictiveness of war fury. The genius of Shakespeare, Koch, Marconi, Edison or Mendelssohn cannot fortunately be blotted out by war, and "all that is best in the worst of us" will again help to operate for the general good and enjoyment of mankind.

These several influences will naturally affect the microcosm of our own philatelic realm. As regards the political aspect, the evolution of new nations or the revolution in old ones will but ultimately add to the historical interest of Philately. As regards the two remaining points, the social, i.e. philatelic, and financial position, these two are so absolutely interwoven that they must be considered together.

The postal issues of the enemy states, notably those of Germany, have been—and no doubt are still—held in vast quantities in Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and elsewhere. The stamps included in this section comprise a very important part of the general European issues. The post-war stamps stand on a different footing, but it is futile to deny that the fine old issues of half a century back are as absolutely dissevered from modern Prusso-German ruthlessness as is the genius of Beethoven or Goethe. There can be no reason, at a future date, for ignoring either the one or the other. There are, however, obvious difficulties to the continuance of such collections if we are to have "nothing German" and not to trade in any fashion with our present enemies—but time will show how far this is practicable.

On the other hand, the very possible disposal of large and valuable collections of these stamps now in the hands of collectors among the Allies has to be considered. Such sales would probably be effected with neutral countries, whence the stamps would doubtless percolate to enemy countries, where their own issues will probably be collected with even greater fervour than before. In this event it seems to us premature and unadvisable to decry or depreciate the value of these issues. They have been legitimately acquired in past years, and if they are "slumped" by adverse action in the allied countries, it is the enemy who will benefit by acquiring them at a value far below their own assessment. If another big European or general collection was offered to the stamp trade, the old German, Austrian and other enemy issues might represent thousands of pounds. If dealers on our side decline to offer a just value for the stamps of the hostile camp the collection would doubtless go to the neutral market, from whence the allied countries' issues would flow back to ourselves. It is not to be expected that in the reverse case the German vendors would depreciate their value, and a first issue of Roumania or a Post Office Mauritius would probably be assessed at the highest figure that the wily Teuton could wring from us. It seems to us, therefore, that it is wiser for us all to take long views in the philatelic as well as in the political sphere, and not to anticipate the solutions that are so frequently affected by the lapse of time and the opportunity for reflection.

The action taken by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., as elsewhere recorded, has brought this question to the fore, and while it has evoked every feeling of sympathy and admiration of the patriotism underlying the pronouncement, it is felt in many quarters that it is one of the many very difficult problems arising from this fearful struggle, and that it is incapable of final solution until the world has in some degree recovered its sanity at the conclusion of the war.

Victoria.

THE TWO PENCE QUEEN ENTHRONED—THE ENGRAVED PLATE—THE DIFFERENT CONTRACTS AND PRINTINGS—THE ERRORS OF TRANSFER, ETC.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

(*Continued from page* 8.)

IT would be interesting to know the width of the gutters between the stamps of additional vertical pairs of this nature.

There are several transfer faults which sometimes affect the letters in the corners of these stamps. The faults are not constant errors. The letters were cut with such long serifs that any change in their direction during the transfer process would alter the appearance of the letter materially, making, for instance, an "E" look like a "B". The error "PENCB" sometimes found on number 2 and number 4 is of this character, but nevertheless the final letter is quite distinctly a "B".

Varieties in the collection showing altered lettering caused by transfer faults are as follows :—

A : J. S. C. and Co., No. 46 (W–Z), showing "O" of "TWO" like a "Q"; unused, purple-brown.

B : C. and F., No. 2 (B–F), showing final "E" of "PENCE" like a "B"; used, dull violet.

C : C. and F., No. 4 (D–H), showing final "E" of "PENCE" like a "B"; used, dull mauve.

D : C. and F., two horizontal pairs of (7–8) showing "C–L" on No. 7 instead of "G–L," the crossbar of "G" having been omitted ; used, dull mauve.

E : C. and F., No. 27 showing "B–C" instead of B–G, crossbar of "G" omitted ; used, dull mauve.

F : C. and F., No. 35, showing "K–I" instead of "K–P," head of "P" being missing; used, dull mauve.

G : C. and P., horizontal pair (48–49), showing "Y–P" on No. 48 instead of "Y–B," lower lobe of "B" being omitted ; used, dull red-lilac.

H : C. and F., No. 2, with blank square at south-east corner, "F" being omitted ; used, dull mauve.

I : C. and F., No. 10, with blank square at south-east corner, "O" being omitted; used, dull mauve.

J : C. and F., horizontal pair (19–20), with blank square at south-east corner of No. 20, "Y" being omitted; used, dull red-violet.

K : J. S. C. and Co., horizontal pair (35–36), of which No. 35, owing to a flaw on "TW" of "TWO," which almost obliterates the right half of the "W," has the appearance of a partial "V." This should not be confounded with the true "TVO" variety described under "W" below; used, dull violet.

L : J. S. C. and Co., No. 42 (R–W.), in which the "W" has been blotted out by a dark flaw covering the entire corner; unused single in dull violet.

O: In *Oceania* it is stated that a pair (29–30) is known with lettering "WA" on No. 30 instead of "E–K," No. 29 being correctly lettered "D–I." I have never seen this variety or otherwise heard of it.

In addition to the above faults in lettering, there are several notable ones caused either by folded or torn transfers, the most important of which, in affecting the inscription in the lower label, has produced the variety known as "TVO," as follows:—

W: J. S. C. and Co., No. 48 (Y–B), has a transfer fault or fold passing obliquely through the "W" of "TWO" to the upper edge of stamp 2½ mm. from north-east corner. This fold causes the lower part of the impression to measure but 18 mm. in width as against 18½ mm. at the top, and is just enough to cover the right half of the "W" so that it appears as a "V". The slant of the fold also causes all the horizontals and other details of the design to the right of the fold to appear nearly a ½ mm. higher than those at the left of the fold. Thus the steps leading to the throne appear to be broken. (One single and four horizontal pairs of (47–48) in various shades of dull lilac, all used, and all showing background behind throne completely filling the arch.) There is the possibility, however, that the variety is the result of a "slip" between the parts of a broken stone rather than from a folded transfer. In either case the crack or fold if continued across the stone in a north-easterly direction would show in a similar way on adjoining stamps, as indicated on Diagram "C," thus affecting Nos. 39, 29, 30, and 20. None of these numbers, however, are known with such a continuation of the fault.

X: C. and F., single of No. 49 (Z–C), showing in a similar manner to above an oblique transfer fault extending from between the "O" and "P" in lower label to the right margin 3 mm. down; used, dull red-lilac. (See also Diagram "C," where its possible continuation across No. 40 is plotted by a dotted line.)

Y: C. and F., No. 18 (S–W), has an oblique transfer fault from right side of south-west square to the left margin 8 mm. up; two singles and a pair (18–19), all used and in dull red-lilac. (See Illustration "F".)

Z: C. and F., horizontal pair (27–28), showing a stippled band of colour 18 mm. wide, crossing from north-west portion of No. 27 downwards across lower part of No. 28, the upper edge of the band passing through the "H" in south-east corner square; used, red-violet.

The papers used for the Queen on Throne two pence differ somewhat in the product of the different contracts. The engraved stamps by Mr. Thomas Ham seem to be on the hard paper of the "Third Setting of Half-lengths"; those lithographed by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company and Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson are on the soft porous paper with a slight mesh distinctive of their "Half-length" printings. These papers are somewhat variable in thickness.

VICTORIA HALF-LENGTHS.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTMARKS.

The earliest obliteration forms were the "butterfly" cancellation seals containing the "V" and numbered from 1 to 50 furnished by Mr. Thomas Ham under his contract of 1849 for the first Victoria postage stamps—the Half-length Portraits. Cut No. 1 from a drawing of one of these shows their general characteristics. All the numbers designating the different post offices are not known, because no official list of the town numbers in use in 1850, when the postage stamps were introduced, has been discovered. By keeping careful data of the various designs, numbers, and cancellations as shown on different stamps and dated covers, I have been able to prepare a partial list of town numbers, which is printed herewith. This is an interesting subject, and by co-operating collectors should be able to increase the known numbers.

The obliteration of the period following, in a general way, the "butterfly" seal was the "barred oval" (see Cut No. II) containing the "V" and numeral of the post office. Then came into use the heavy "barred numeral" design with a town number in the centre (see Cuts Nos. III and IV). This is the awful "monster" that has ruined so many stamps for collectors. An official list of the post office numbers used in connection with this "barred numeral" cancellation is known, the numbers running as high as 722. The date cancellation was occasionally used on the stamp, although those that are clear and readable are rare. A round cancellation made up of dots is also known, but seldom seen. The town numbers, with the one exception of No. 1 for Melbourne, did not remain the same. We do not know why they were changed from time to time, as the different cancellation designs were introduced at the post offices of Victoria, but investigation shows that such was the case.

A series of cuts are shown herewith, illustrating in a graphic way the various successive designs used for cancellations and postmarks, and all of which may be found in the collection. Those of Geelong, for the greater part, have been selected as presenting a more complete sequence.

Before the first issue of stamps in 1850, and in some cases for a considerable time thereafter, postage fees were paid in money at the office of mailing, the latter being stamped "PAID," but sometimes in addition, and frequently without the PAID stamp, there was a dated postmark of the mailing office applied. Cut No. IX shows such a postmark, and it will be noted that the district was then considered a part of New South Wales.

Cut No. X illustrates the character of the postmarks during the earliest period of the use of adhesive stamps, and while the district was known as that of Port Phillip. Used with this, as a cancellation for the stamp, was the well-known "butterfly," or "gridiron," device, shown in Cut No. 1. This was usually the only cancelling mark upon the front of the cover, the postmarks of the sending and receiving offices in most cases being applied to the back.

It will be recalled that Mr. Thomas Ham provided fifty of these consecutively numbered "seals" as part of his contract for the first series of

postage stamps. No. 15 was then assigned to Geelong, but in the collection many of the other numbers are to be seen, all of which, however, have not been identified as to the town represented. These latter include Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, and 40; while the numbers not represented at all in the hundreds of specimens examined are Nos. 5, 6, 16, 18, 34, 35, 36, 41 to 46 inclusive, and 48 to 50 inclusive. Mr. W. R. Rundell, who for a great many years was employed at the Melbourne post office, stated in a paper read before the Philatelic Society of Victoria, that between January 1st and 21st, 1850, the country post offices, thirty-five in number, had been supplied with a stock of stamps for sale. If, therefore, the number of post offices early in January, 1850, including Melbourne, was only thirty-six, it is quite possible that all the fifty "butterfly" cancellation "seals" provided by Mr. Thomas Ham were not put into use before the introduction of the "barred oval" device. This may account for the fact that certain town numbers seem to be unknown, particularly the higher numbers.

About the middle of 1850 the "barred oval" design, Cut No. II, was adopted for cancellation purposes, numbered for the various offices. As reflecting the rapid growth in population in the colony, and the consequent extension of its postal facilities to the more remote settlements, it is interesting to note that the assigned numbers with this form of cancellation run much higher, No. 108 being frequently found.

There are, however, as in the "butterfly" type, many numbers not represented in the collection, such as Nos. 7, 10, 11, 15, 17, 22, 23, 27, 29, 31, 32, 35, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 63, 65 to 76 inclusive, 79 to 81 inclusive, 83, 84, 86, 89 to 91 inclusive, 93, 95 to 98 inclusive, 100, and 102 to 107 inclusive. It may be interesting to recall here that in the year Port Phillip became a separate colony of England, renamed Victoria, in honour of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, gold was discovered (in February, 1851) near Ballarat and afterwards elsewhere in the colony. In 1851 the population was but 90,000, but this figure was doubled during the first twelve months of the gold fever. Many new settlements made additional post offices necessary, and this would account for the increase in the number of "barred oval" cancellations.

Cut No. XI shows the type of postmark used after the name of the colony was changed to Victoria.

Again, early in 1855, the cancelling device was changed to the type shown in Cut No. III, the heavy bars and enclosed numeral being found only too frequently on early Victorias. The numbers in this series run from 1 to 722, as has been previously stated, but many of them being assigned to small and unimportant offices having in a number of cases only a short existence are not frequently met with, the highest numeral of this type in the collection being No. 151. And here again, as in the "barred oval" list above, No. 7 is not found. On the official list of offices this number is assigned to Creswick, but no cover is at hand to confirm it.

Somewhat later a revised and more refined variety of this barred numeral type was used. As seen by Cut No. IV all the lines were of a lighter character, and as less ink was used stamps with this cancellation are



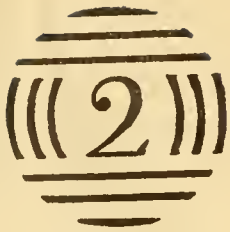
I



II



III



IV



V



VI



VII



VIII



IX



X



XI



XII



XIII



XIV

of a more presentable appearance. The sequence of numbers of this type found in the collection is not nearly as complete as with the other types, being relatively much scarcer, but the following are known, which it is presumed follow the same assignments as in the earlier variety No. III, viz. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 21, 50, 112, 115, 119, 133, 152, 158, 169, 187, 200, 205, 209, 239, 244, 271, and 290.

It is possible that barring a few of the larger offices, as indicated by the low numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 21, and 50, that most of the higher numbers on the official list, say, from 152 upwards, were represented by cancellations of this revised type. A scarcity of numbers of the heavily barred type above 151 will be noted as further confirming this theory.

Cut No. V shows a much scarcer type of cancellation very similar to a well-known early New South Wales type, sometimes all bars, as indicated, at other times with a numeral inserted in centre. It is possible that the vertical bar in the centre of the illustrated design may represent a numeral 1 for Melbourne.

At a later period still the Melbourne office used the device shown in Cut No. VII, which is frequently met with on the issues succeeding the "half-lengths," and in a few cases on belated copies of these also. Cut No. VIII is another scarce type, of which few will be found.

(*To be continued.*)

Corrientes.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 14th, 1916.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

CORRIENTES is one of the provinces of the Argentine Republic. It has an area of about 54,000 square miles and a population of nearly 300,000.

It is bounded on the north by Paraguay, on the south by the province of Entre Rios, on the west by the provinces of Santa Fé and Chaco, and on the east by Brazil and Uruguay. The boundary-lines are the river Parana on the west and north, the river Uruguay on the east, and the small rivers Saranai and Gomez on the south.

The capital is Corrientes, situated on the river Parana in the extreme north-west corner of the province.

The capital was founded in 1588, and is 830 miles by river from Buenos Ayres, with which it is also connected by rail and a regular service of river steamers. Its full name is San Juan de los Siete Corrientes (St. John of the Seven Currents), the reference being to the rapids which exist in the river at this point.

Many articles on the stamps of Corrientes have appeared from time to time in the philatelic Press, but the most important ones are in either French or Spanish, and not available to collectors who do not read those languages.

I therefore think it will be of interest to bring together all the facts I have been able to find about these stamps, and in this endeavour I have been much aided by Mr. C. J. Phillips, who has kindly placed at my disposal a mass of material gathered together with a view to writing an article on these stamps, as also by a large and important collection he has got together since his visit to South America in 1910. In this collection are incorporated the pick of the collections of these stamps formed by Señor Estaban Latour, Señor José Marco del Pont, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, of whom the first and last are now dead.

The following are the most important original articles I have been able to find:—

Timbres de la Republique Argentina, etc., etc., par J. B. Moens, 1882. "Stamps of the Province of Corrientes," by Señor E. F. Cottilla, *The Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. X, p. 13. "Estudio sobre las estampillas postales de la provincia de Corrientes," in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*, Vol. II, 1896, p. 54. "Reception des Corrientes à Paris," by E. R., *Le Timbre-Poste*, Vol. 2, 1864, p. 28. "Origen de los Sellos de la Provincia de Corrientes," por el Dr. José Marco del Pont, *Revista de la S. Fil. Arg.*, Vol. VII, 1901, p. 46. "Further Notes on the Stamps of Corrientes," by Dr. Emilio Diena, *The Monthly Journal*, Vol. XI, 1901, p. 248. "Corrientes," *The Monthly Journal*, Vol. XII, 1902, p. 76. "Notes Historiques sur l'origine et l'emission des Timbres de Corrientes," *L'Echo de Timbrologie*, 1913.

Writing in the year 1901, Señor Marco del Pont ascribed the issue of these stamps as really due to the very great want of small change in the country. The monetary system of the Argentine Republic at that period (1856) might more aptly be termed confusion than system; the national coinage for practical purposes might be called non-existent, for the infinitesimal quantity of coinage struck at La Rioja and Cordoba was hardly worth taking into account. The Province of Corrientes had its own paper money of the value of 1 real and upwards, but it appears that in 1856 there were no notes in circulation of a lower value than one dollar. For fractions of a dollar people were obliged to use silver pieces which dated from the time of the Spaniards, and even of these the supply was, as may well be imagined, altogether too small for business purposes.

The following very interesting account as to how the stamps came into being is related by Señor Marco del Pont upon the authority of Mr. Coni himself:—

"The State Printing Establishment, where the notes were printed, was under the direction of Mr. Paul Emile Coni. It was this Mr. Coni who came to Buenos Ayres in 1862, and there founded the great printing business, which exists to the present day, and which has for many years been regarded as the leading house of its kind in the country, owing to the high character of all its work.

Mr. Coni came to the conclusion that the most practical means for getting over the great inconvenience which the want of small change caused at the Provincial Post Office, would be to issue postage stamps, and, being

on very good terms with Mr. Jean Pujol, at that time Governor of the province, he put this suggestion before him. Mr. Pujol was greatly taken with the idea, and gave Mr. Coni authority to carry it out immediately, with a view to the collection of the charges imposed under the law of February 18th, 1856.

Mr. Coni undertook the work, but he soon discovered that the task was no easy one, as he knew of no engraver in Corrientes who could produce a plate or die for the stamps. Whilst he was in this difficulty he happened to speak of it one day in the hearing of the baker's boy who was bringing bread to his house, when to his great surprise the lad told him that he was quite capable of doing the work for him, as he had been apprenticed to an engraver in Italy, his native country.

Mr. Coni showed him a stamp of the French Republic, which the baker's boy undertook to copy. He gave him a copper plate,* and ordered him to engrave upon it eight stamps of the value of one real each, making one dollar for the eight, the engraving to be in relief for printing by typography.

Several days later the engraver brought the result of his labours, but it was so unsuccessful that Mr. Coni dared not show it to the Governor. He was the more ashamed of his production as only a few days' previously he had boasted of his 'find.' However, as there was nothing else to be done, he decided on submitting the stamp to Mr. Pujol, who, in spite of the roughness of the engraving immediately accepted it in his haste to issue postage stamps." (*Monthly Journal*, Feb. 28th, 1901, p. 185.)

As will be seen during the course of this article, there are still several points remaining to be solved upon the stamps of Corrientes. It is very questionable, having regard to the trouble taken by some philatelists on the spot to solve them without success, whether they will ever all be satisfactorily settled. The question of the identity of the baker's boy is one of them; his name has never been revealed.

Before leaving the question of the construction of the plate which is introduced in what has already been quoted, I cannot perhaps do better than at once quote an important article in Spanish by the same writer.†

"When we wrote our article explaining the origin of these stamps, we stated that the designer, Mr. Pablo Emilio Coni, assured us that the eight stamps, of which it is known the plate is composed, were engaved on a small copper plate, which he himself delivered to his baker, the improvised engraver.

We made a few well-founded remarks to Mr. Coni, pointing out, for example, that a short time afterwards the position of two of the stamps on the plate, Nos. 5 and 6, had been reversed, a thing which would have been impossible had they all been engraved on the same plate. Even though he could not give us any satisfactory explanation, he repeated that he remembered perfectly that the facts were exactly as he had related them.

* I made some observations to Mr. Coni upon this point, but he assured me that he recollected perfectly that the engraving was upon copper. I give this statement, however, with all reserve.

† "La Plancha de los Sellos de Corrientes," by José Marco Del Pont, *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentine*, XVI, 127.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, March 15th, Mr. W. Canning will read some Notes on the New Zealand Pictorials, with Display.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, March 15th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m. on Tuesday, March* 13*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1917 became due and payable on January 1st.

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

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

THE HOHENZOLLERN STAMPS AND THE CATALOGUE.

THE announcement made by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of their intention in future not to catalogue new stamps now current of the German Empire after the War will be unwelcomed by a wide circle of collectors, to whom the "Green Gibbons" as a work of reference is of both philatelic and historic interest. The pricing of the stamps is a matter for the firm alone; but the listing of them concerns everyone, to whom Part II is one of the indispensable things that go to make philatelic life worth living.

The firm is obviously anxious not to commercially assist Germany after the War, and is prepared to sacrifice its own easily available profits in order to carry out a purely patriotic determination.

In most bathrooms there are two taps. Turn both on and the bath will fill. Turn one off and the bath will fill. Pull up the plug and the same amount of water will pass to the underworld. This is an allegory.

Dealer A shuts off his tap. Dealer B alone, however, fills the bath; Germany (the underworld) is unaffected by Dealer A's self-denial. It is Dealer B who benefits. The argument is strengthened if we assume the existence of twenty-six dealers, of whom the vowel dealers turn off the tap and the consonant dealers keep it running.

The vowel dealers are prepared to lose. Why should the consonant dealers be the gainers? Why not organized British Philately?

Most of the current stamps of Germany are the same to-day as were those of three years ago. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., refuse to deal in them. But how are they or anyone else to distinguish between most of the German stamps of 1914 and 1917?

A patriotism that does not hurt Germany is of but small account. The patriotism that would be really telling would, while trading with Germany

(seeing that trade with Germany must inevitably be resumed later on), strengthen England by strengthening organized British Philately.

The vowel dealers' profits are going begging, and the question is what should be done with them.

Distrust of Germany is to be encouraged for many a year to come, but before cultivating it let all make sure that it is Germany and not we who suffers by reason of its continuance. The contemplated weakening of the "Green Gibbons" is to be deplored, the more so as Germany and German dealers would be among the first to rejoice at the permanent closing of its German section. It is the Hohenzollern element in affairs Germanic against which our national conscience protests. To pillory (as such) the "Hohenzollen" stamps (not because they are not stamps, but because they are "Hohenzollern" stamps) in British catalogues would be to indelibly brand them in the world of Philately as unclean, and things apart from the philatelically accepted issues of other Governments. A non-effective effort in patriotism is worthless for practical purposes. The catalogue branding of a stigma across these philatelically legitimate issues of barbarism would go further in its intended purpose than would the mere dropping of them out from the best-known record of other collectable stamps.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

PHILATELISTS are urged to make every effort to carry on the splendid work of the National Philatelic War Fund. The Hon. Treasurer has sent a further cheque of £250 to the Red Cross Committee, making the amount paid over by the Fund up to £5000. Mr. Leslie Hausburg, one of the Hon. Secretaries, in a recent appeal writes: "Everyone can spare a few duplicates, however much they have already contributed in cash or kind to the various War Funds. Philatelists are the *only* branch of collectors who have got up a Fund for the Red Cross. Let us subscribe a total that will for ever redound to the credit of our hobby. The Committee has decided to keep the Fund open for the duration of the War, but let it be remembered that the work of the Red Cross will continue for long after that to keep the many hospitals going that are tending our wounded soldiers. We have got together a sum of £5000. Let us not be behindhand the second year and at least raise another £5000."

SOME RECENT GIFTS OF STAMPS.

The collection of war stamps generously donated by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., is of catalogue value between £150 and £200. A fine copy in early state of the Mauritius One Penny Post Paid on blue paper has been donated by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, and a valuable selection has been received from Mr. W. Jacoby, including Tati Concessions up to and including the £5 value. Donations of stamps should be sent to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey; donations of philatelic literature should be sent to Mr. W. Corfield, 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.; and cash donations to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The Final Phase.

The Executive Committee has decided that the next auction sale in connection with the National Philatelic War Fund shall be the last. It therefore behoves philatelists to make sure it is not the least. Already upwards of £5000 has been realized by the sales of stamps sent in by philatelists in aid of this Fund which benefits the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the great dual organization which has the care of our wounded soldiers and sailors. There is no nobler, no greater work in connection with the war than that of the Red Cross, and there is no work more urgently in need of the greatest possible financial support.

Let us make a fresh spurt for the final lap in the Fund which philatelists have inaugurated and carried through with distinct success. Nothing succeeds like success, and so we look to the final auction to cap all the previous efforts of philatelists.

But to succeed, the support of every philatelist must be forthcoming, and it must be forthcoming soon—at once in fact.

The auction is fixed for Monday, April 16th, and it will take place at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, and the arrangements for the sale, catalogue, etc., are in the capable hands of the doyen of philatelic auctioneers, Mr. Walter Bull.

Now we appeal to every collector. *We appeal to those who have not yet given, and we appeal to those who have already given to give again.* We are especially in need of good single stamp lots to make up a full day's sale. The sale on April 16th must be the climax of the great effort on the part of philatelists in helping the Red Cross work in the present war.

We are confident that this appeal will be responded to with a promptitude and generosity which will be a permanent token of the patriotism of philatelists.

Send some stamps for the sale; send them to-day. To achieve the best possible results we need to have ample time for the arranging and cataloguing of the lots. So please send along your gifts at once to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey.

STAMP COLLECTORS HAVE COLLECTED OVER

£5000

FOR THE BRITISH

RED CROSS

Have you done your share? You have now a final opportunity of sharing in the success of the

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND

The LAST SALE of Stamps in connection with this Fund will be held at the CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, on APRIL 16th.

Send YOUR GIFTS of Stamps to be sold for the Fund to

SEND THEM NOW. **L. L. R. HAUSBURG, "Heathside," Weybridge, Surrey.**

STAMP DIMENSIONS.

In 1870 in this country a ½d. postage stamp was decided upon, and the Postmaster-General turned out a stamp of a size just half of the up-to-then accepted standard size 1d. postage stamps. Then a subsequent Postmaster-General issued a five shilling stamp. On the Newtonian principle this ought to have been one hundred and twenty times the size of the halfpenny stamp. Lord Derby, who was then Prime Minister, would have refused to have approved of the monster, giving as his reason that he felt perfectly sure Her Majesty would not look at even an essay for such a thing. Had a postal of the size suggested been issued, some of the then current fiscals would have had to be increased in superficial area to about that of Trafalgar Square. After that the application of Newtonian methods in the matter of postage stamps where their size is concerned crumpled up as a principle. Any stamp was just as heavy as a lump of wood or as long as a piece of string, said authority, and that was the long and short of the whole business.

To my mind the Postmaster-General of 1870 was right. The decrease in size of the halfpenny stamp was wisely decided upon. The principle of the official acceptance of size as indication of value was sound. India is wise in issuing larger stamps for the values over one rupee, and might well adopt a smaller size for the quarter and half annas values. The Postal Union throws away a most valuable department aid to service efficiency when disregarding the significance that might be made to lie in a properly worked-out meaning to be attached to size.

These remarks are occasioned by the appearance of another batch of large-sized postage stamps from Barbados, and (to a less degree) by the issue of a long series of Revenue stamps, consisting of postals overprinted in fancy colours with many defective stops and other "errors." The hitherto almost clean domain of imperial philatelic fiscaldom has thus been besmirched by Barbados, not because her postals are being adapted to fiscal purposes (England did that legitimately only a few months ago), but because of needless errors, etc., in the overprintings.

In 1903 Antigua brought out a 1d. stamp of abnormal size. I, for one, had decided to collect all the Empire issues of the new reign. Antigua broke the uniformity of the general idea of Empire stamps, and so dropped out of my plan of action. There was no need whatever for that abnormality. Its size was significant of nothing but bad taste, disregard of philatelic conventions, and waste of paper, pigments, and album space.

But for Antiguas causing me to alter my good intention to collect all Empire issues from the beginning of Edwardian Philately I might by now have acquired them all. She created a rift in the lute, which widened until all the music went.

We all know Barbados' record since 1897. There is no occasion to talk about Barbados. After a while a collector wanting Barbados stamps would be wise to buy them only by the slice.

As for Antigua she is reported as being about to discontinue the issue of large stamps. Having eaten the husks and done the mischief, we ought, I suppose, now to trot out the fatted calf, and present it with compliments to a repentant Antigua.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE STAMPS OF TURKS ISLANDS.*



HE quaint, clumsy and evidently improvised surcharges of the Turks Islands have never failed, since their appearance at the beginning of the 'eighties, to excite the interest of the advanced philatelist. In olden days we all accumulated as many copies as we could—fortunately (quoting my own experience) at prices of pence where pounds now obtain—apprehensive perhaps of entertaining "strangers" unawares, but satisfied to have blocks and strips notably of the ½d. surcharge in a fairly profuse modicum. Some few collectors however closely studied the subject, notably M. A. de Reuterskiöld (his articles appearing in this Journal in 1894); the late Mr. J. A. Tilleard, and at a later date Mr. Chas. J. Phillips have also done good work.

Mr. Bacon has now been fortunate enough to have at his hand all the material, with many additions, that formed the basis of the fore-named studies. The specimens worked upon by Mr. Tilleard were of course those in the collection of His Majesty, which has now been much enriched by purchase from the amalgamated collections identified with the other two names. The King's collection of these stamps is now of a marvellous completeness, as evidenced by the three pages of collotype illustrations in the work—which are practically all reproductions of specimens in His Majesty's collection. This has been rearranged by Mr. Bacon, and with the ample material thus at his disposal and the exercise of his unrivalled philatelic acumen, he has succeeded practically in solving all the problems connected with these interesting surcharges. It will be seen on studying the book that the number of settings has been extended and are now laid as follows:—

Halfpenny	12 settings
Twopence halfpenny . .	9 „
Four pence	6 „

Mr. Bacon's explanations of and comments on these several settings will be found replete with value and information and cannot fail to stimulate the interest of all who collect these issues. I note that Mr. Bacon condemns absolutely all inverted surcharges except the two varieties of the "4" on the 1d., dull red. This was a variety of which I possessed several copies in days of old and which, in common with other collectors, viewed with some misgiving. The practically final settlement by Mr. Bacon of the types and their juxtaposition on the sheet cannot fail to be of great value in the future to those who have to discriminate the forgeries which, as listed by Mr. Bacon, constitute a dangerous group.

Much valuable information as to the quantities of stamps dispatched to the Islands and other interesting details will be found in this book, for which the author was indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., as exhibited in the genial personality of Mr. J. Dunbar Heath. It should be

* *The Postage Stamps of the Turks Islands.* By E. D. Bacon. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

added that this work, beautifully printed, is uniform in size with the publications of the Royal Philatelic Society and is priced 5s.

The philatelic community is much indebted to His Majesty the King for his generous permission to extend our knowledge by means of this splendid collection—the illustrations from which are alone sufficient to ensure the success of the work. Mr. E. D. Bacon's value as a philatelic author needs no emphasis, but I tender him my most sincere congratulations upon the production of yet another philatelic work worthy of his great reputation. I can accord no higher praise, and as a lifelong friend I can but trust that he may be long spared to enrich philatelic literature by his unceasing industry and prodigious acumen.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE. PART II.*

THE dominant feature of this twenty-sixth edition is—as with all of us—the war. The issue of the Catalogue was no doubt urgently called for, but on general grounds it is perhaps to be regretted that it could not have been postponed until after the war. The publishers are compelled by the great rise of price in paper and binding to increase the price—without any gain to them—to nearly double (i.e. four shillings and sixpence), a result which must be unsatisfactory alike to vendor and purchaser.

Beyond this, and of far more importance, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have felt impelled to make a pronouncement with regard to the enemy issues, which is of great moment emanating from the leading firm of stamp dealers in this country.

This announcement included in the Introduction is as follows:—

"*No Future Business with Germany.*—The question has been asked on many occasions as to what position this firm intends to take up in relation to business with Germans after the war is over. The matter has been carefully considered, and the Directors have decided that they will not, knowingly, either sell to or buy from any German, except such as have been naturalized by this country before the war began.

"No decision has been come to as regards Austrians or enemies of other nationalities, and our position in regard to them will be settled when the war is over.

"*War Issues of Enemy Countries.*—During the war the Germans have issued provisional stamps in Germany, Belgium, Poland, etc., and there have been many issues in Austria, Bosnia, Turkey, etc.

"Owing to the Royal Proclamation entitled *Trading with the Enemy* we and all British subjects have been prohibited from dealing in any of these issues.

"This we propose to continue after the war by neither cataloguing nor dealing in any "War Issues" produced by the enemy.

"This is a natural sequence of our decision to have no dealings in future with Germans, as no doubt the German dealers and speculators will be the real holders of these issues, and we do not propose to help to unload them on British collectors."

We must all cordially approve of the patriotic feelings that have caused this pronouncement. In view of all that the Germans have done in this war

* *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries*, 1917. 391 Strand, London, W.C.

and the probability of their still worse acts of barbarism in the present year, we must all share the feelings of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons that in future we want to have as little as possible to do with such a race. At the same time I cannot, however, shut out the reflection that questions of all kinds affecting the permanent future of trading relations between the belligerent countries will be more capable of practical treatment after the cessation of the war.*

The War Stamps are clearly on a different footing from the old issues and are properly tabooed by Royal Proclamation, but they exist postally and after the war will, mostly, have as much right to catalogue rank as the War Issues of this country and its allies. I venture, therefore, to differ from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their announced determination not to include these in future catalogues. It may not be advisable for cogent reasons to deal in them, but in a general catalogue I think they could be included without prices and with an explanatory note giving the reason of their non-sale by the publishers.

The philatelic alterations in the present edition are limited, the most noticeable one being the numerous additions to the War Issues of Mexico and of the French Colonies. As regards the financial aspect, prices have been much reduced in the issues of Bosnia, Austria and Germany. To be logical those of Bulgaria and Turkey should follow suit, but in all these cases —after the war—the greater the reductions the quicker will be their absorption on the Continent.

There are indications in the publishers' introductory note as to the future limitations of stocking all grades of stamps, a preference being stated for "fine old issues prior to 1890," foreshadowing a greater future concentration on the issues of the British Empire.

The twenty-sixth edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue fully maintains the wonted excellency of its predecessors, and may again be most confidently recommended as an indispensable mine of information to every collector.

STANDARD CATALOGUE.†

OWING to abnormal demand—which seems especially so during war time—this catalogue (as in other cases) has had its preceding edition exhausted well within the year. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. therefore explain that the alterations are limited, consisting principally of recent issues and extended and improved lists of the stamps of Ecuador and Mexico.

In all its essential features the seventeenth edition of this popular work maintains its traditions of being an excellent guide to all those votaries of philately who are content with "the simple life" and ignore the more scientific and elaborate aims of the specialists.

The interesting statistics of the number of stamps included in the catalogue give the world's total as 29,155, of which 8512 are apportioned to the British Empire and 20,643 to the rest of the world, the total divided being thus :—

Europe . . .	6067	America . . .	6015
Asia . . .	5721	West Indies . .	2261
Africa . . .	7107	Oceania . . .	1984

* This question is elsewhere referred to in the present number.—ED.

† *Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1917. Whitfield King & Co. Ipswich.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—*i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia. — From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 1d. Georgian stamp, unsurfaced, and said to be locally gummed.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine, unsurfaced; wmk. large Crown and narrow A, perf. 14.

Jamaica.—Mr. Frank Godden has shown us sheets of the 3d. War Stamps.

In the right-hand pane of one, stamp No. 36 has the "S" of "Stamp" missing. Immediately it was discovered the remainder of the sheets were hand-stamped "S," with a different case letter, and in all positions, some with "S" inverted.

Turks and Caicos Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1d. and 3d. Georgian stamps, overprinted "WAR TAX" in sans serif caps. in one line in black.

Red Cross Stamps.

1d., carmine.
3d., purple on yellow, coloured through.

EUROPE.

Italy.—The *S. C. F.* has received the new 20 c. adhesive stamp. In design, it is stated, it is similar to the 15 c., but of much inferior appearance.

Adhesive.

20 c., orange-yellow; no wmk., perf. 13½-14.

AMERICA.

Dominican Republic.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the ½ c. and 1 c. of the 1915 issue have appeared with the overprint "1916."

Provisionals.

½ c., violet and black (?), overprinted "1916."
1 c., pale green, overprinted "1916."

Hayti.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes five new surcharges of this country as follows:—"1 c. on 20 c., 1904 issue, and the same stamp surcharged '1' upon 'Poste Paye' overprint, also 1 c. on 10 c., all surcharged in blue; 1 c. on 5 c., red surcharge; and 1 c. on 7 c. of the 1906 issue, in red. All these surcharges are surrounded by a heavy frame, as in the 1915 issue."

Mexico.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that a new set of stamps has just been placed on sale all over Mexico, and are sold only for Mexican silver and gold. The stamps, crude in character, it is stated, bear the imprint of the "Oficina Imp de Hacienda—Mexico." The four lower values show full-faced portraits in circular frames.

Adhesives.

1 c., Zaragoza, mauve.
2 c., Ildefonso Vasquez, light green.
5 c., Maclovio Herrera, light blue.
10 c., Madero, deep blue.
40 c., map (old design), purple.
1 p., lighthouse (old design), blue and black.
5 p., P.O. Bldg. (old design), green and black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Eritrea.—We gather from *Stamp Collecting* that the 15 c. pictorial stamp of 1910-14 has been surcharged "Cent 5" in vermilion.

The figures of original value are cancelled by a × in the same colour. It is stated that a stock of the regular 5 c. stamps was lost *en route* from Italy, which involved a temporary shortage and the necessity of creating provisionals.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.
Council for the Year 1916-17.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
T. W. Hall.
Capt. G. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron De Worms.
Baron P. De Worms.
R. B. Vardley.

The fourth meeting of the session 1916-17 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, the 18th January, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, Rev. James Mursell, C. E. McNaughtan, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron de Worms, Ernest H. Collins, William Barnard, I. John Simons, Lieut.-Col. Arthur S. Bates, D.S.O., B. D. Knox, J. L. Green, H. H. Harland, W. R. Rundell, L. W. Fulcher, Louis E. Bradbury, Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. Wm. Hall. Visitors: E. Vincent Payne, L. Arthur Burd.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 14th December, 1916, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from the President and from Mr. Hausburg explaining their absence in consequence of illness, and the members requested that an expression of their sympathy and best wishes should be conveyed to them.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of gifts for the Society's collection from Baron Leijonhufvud, M. H. Horsley, L. E. Bradbury (Colonial stamps and some forgeries), W. Lincoln, jun., through Mr. I. J. Simons (2d. and 3d. Great Britain with "K" postmarks).

The following resignations of membership were reported and accepted with regret: Harold J. White, Victor E. Brukewich, A. W. Stockett.

The Hon. Secretary also reported the recent death of Mr. O. K. Trechmann, a member of the Society.

A ballot was then taken for the undermentioned candidates, who were declared duly elected members and fellows of the Society: Mr. Sidney Philip Charles Vesey, proposed by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., and seconded by Baron P. de Worms. Mr. Frank Atkin, proposed by Mr. T. W. Hall, and seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

The Rev. James Mursell then gave a display of some of the earlier issues of South Australia, and read notes thereon. Mr. Mursell called special attention to the promising field the stamps of this colony presented to the philatelic investigator, and indicated various directions in which further research and enquiry might produce interesting results, there being many varieties of shade and perforation and many departmental varieties which were not even mentioned in the catalogue.

Mr. Mursell strongly objected to the views he attributed to some collectors that "varieties of perforation if from the same machine were negligible," and at a later stage attention was called to the fact that what was really meant was that such varieties do not require separate classification, and that the only satisfactory method of classifying perforation was by the different machines that had been used and not by the varieties of perforation alone.

Mr. Mursell also referred to the different methods of printing and the numerous varieties of overprint, and dealt with some of the still unsolved problems in connection with these stamps.

The notes were very fully illustrated by a fine selection of stamps from Mr. Mursell's collection, and the hope was expressed that at a later date he would give a further display of the succeeding issues.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and on being put to the meeting was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

December 2nd, 1916.—Display: Great Britain, Mr. W. H. Goodwin. The extent of this collection, used and unused, is such that only the Victorian stamps were examined, and those are in four large volumes. They include many exceptionally fine blocks and strips, such as a mint block of dark green, 1s., octagonal.

It was decided, at the request of the National Philatelic War Fund, to act as a local committee and to collect donations. Members are requested to send them as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary, so that they may be included in the next auction.

January 6th, 1917.—Display: South Africa, Mr. W. Pimm. As usual with Mr. Pimm's collections this is exceptionally

strong in the early issues, but includes everything up to date. He was able to show by the prices marked how many of the rare varieties had been purchased for only a mere trifle, showing the wisdom of buying and keeping them.

JANUARY 20TH.—Display: Queensland, Mr. W. Pimm. Owing to the indisposition of the Rev. J. Mursell we called on Mr. Pimm to show Mr. Mursell's subject, and he did it extremely well. As this is probably the finest of all Mr. Pimm's Australasians, the members had a great treat in the lavish display of the beautiful early issues.

At the meetings Messrs. G. F. E. Allen, W. E. Edwards, P. I. Brookes, and Dr. C. H. Perram were elected members, and the following were accorded votes of thanks for donations to the permanent collection: Messrs. H. W. Baron, C. A. Stephenson, Mrs. H. G. Campbell, Captain S. B. Wildman, Messrs. M. J. Schulte, J. Gallatty, C. Lathrop Pack, J. K. D. Bedwell, Dr. D. Buchan, Messrs. J. T. Kenrick, W. M. Thompson, and Mrs. Lake.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Session, 1916-17.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.
Vice-Presidents:
W. G. HAMERSLEY, G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN.
Hon. Treasurer: B. GOODFELLOW, Hatherlow, Oxford Road, Birkdale.
Hon Librarian: J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
Hon. Secretary: J. STELFOX GEE, Fern Holme, Rusholme, Manchester.
Hon. Assistant Secretary: MENDEL ALBRECHT.
Comptroller: J. H. TAYLOR.
Committee:
J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINS, junr., CAPTAIN A. HEARSEY.

THE 380th meeting was held on Friday, December 15th, in the Geographical Society's rooms. The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the chair.

Mr. Fred S. Weinberg, Seafield Lodge, Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire, was nominated for membership, to come up for election on January 5th.

Mr. F. Jordan showed specimens of ½d., 1d., 3d., 4d., and 1s. stamps of Nyasaland, overprint "N.F.," the first two values only having as yet been chronicled, also an envelope franked by one 5 pf. and two 7½ pf. stamps of Bavaria, the 7½ pf. also being a stamp not yet chronicled.

The first of a series of short papers (of five minutes' duration) was read by Mr. John H. Taylor, who showed a fine mint copy of the 5 c. first issue of Holland, and three specimens of the 10 c. with two of the 1 silbergroschen of Luxemburg, pointing out that the stamps of the two countries bore the portrait of the same ruler, William III of Holland being also Grand Duke of Luxemburg. On the Dutch stamp the hair is parted on the right side, whilst on the Luxemburg stamps it is parted on the left. The Dutch stamps were engraved by J. Wiener, of Brussels, and issued in 1852 (January 1st), and those of Luxemburg by Barth Wahl on September 15th of the same year. It is known that Wahl was sent to Brussels in 1851 to study the manufacture of postage stamps, and as his design bears a very striking resemblance to that of the stamps of Holland, the portraits on each being enclosed in oval floral frames of a similar character, it may be assumed that the error lies with the copyist.

Mr. T. R. Carr selected the 1869 issue of the United States, the first set of pictorial stamps ever issued, and, remarking that he devoutly wished it had been the last, had the satisfaction of knowing that his audience was with him. He showed a nicely arranged collection of this issue, and the reprints which were allowed to be postally used, and gave an interesting description of the picture represented on each value, with details of production, errors, and varieties.

Mr. Nathan Heywood, whom, it is regretted to say, was confined to the house, seriously indisposed, sent a framed exhibit of the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, together with notes of both philatelic and historical nature, which were read by Mr. Duerst.

Mr. Munn's contribution was a collection of the 1880-3 issues of the Dominican Republic, a country which he designated as one of the philatelically little-known ones. He accumulated the stamps some years ago, and placed them on one side, probably being deterred from proceeding with the collection of them by reason of the many unnecessary issues which followed the 1883, and also of the numerous surcharges; but as collectors were not catered for thirty-three years ago in the manner they are to-day, it is possible that these may have been requisite. Upon a recent examination and arrangement of the stamps Mr. Munn had found several varieties which were not catalogued, and came to the conclusion that there is a wide field for profitable study in these stamps. Little has been written upon them, the only article Mr. Munn was able to find on the subject being in Vol. 7 of the *P.J.C.B.*, and this on the map issue, which was dangerously near causing a war.

Mr. D. A. Berry gave some very practical information upon "Stamps Worth Looking For," and instanced the French Colonial Peace and Commerce type of stamps. Showing four specimens—the 10, 15, 25, and 50 c. of Guinée Française—which he recently took from a club packet for the modest sum of 1s. 0½d., he found their catalogue price in Messrs. Yvert and Tellier's list at 82 f. 50 c. He explained that these stamps, probably owing to their similarity of type, have not been popular here, though there has been a little more demand for them since the outbreak of the war; but on the

Continent, especially in France, they are much more highly prized.

He gave the following comparison of the prices of these four stamps taken from different catalogues :—

10 c.

		Mint.	Used.
S. G. and Co.	1915	2s. 6d.	—
W. King	1916	10s.	—
„	1917	5s.	—
Yvert and T.	1916	20 fr.	25 fr.
„	1917	25 fr.	30 fr.

15 c.

S. G. and Co.	1915	—	—
W. King	1916	12s.	—
„	1917	12s.	—
Yvert and T.	1916	22f. 50c.	30 fr.
„	1917	37f. 50c.	37f. 50c.

25 c.

S. G. and Co.	1915	—	—
W. King	1916	2s. 6d.	2s.
„	1917	3s. 6d.	4s.
Yvert and T.	1916	5 fr.	6 fr.
„	1917	7 fr. 50c.	6fr. 50c.

50 c.

S. G. and Co.	1915	—	—
W. King	1916	3s.	2s.
„	1917	3s.	3s.
Yvert and T.	1916	5 fr.	6 fr.
„	1917	12fr. 50c.	10 fr.

Dr. E. W. Floyd, who was unable to be present, sent a very fine exhibit of what he termed "Touches and Retouches." Those on the 1d., black, stamps of Great Britain were ably described by Mr. J. S. Higgins. He also sent a fine collection of the early issues of India, showing the retouches to the lithographic stones. And stamps of New Zealand, New South Wales, Switzerland, Holland, and Sarawak, all illustrative retouches to either plate or stone.

The President, in moving a vote of thanks to the donors of the six papers, commented upon their excellence and usefulness, and was supported by Mr. Duerst in seconding the vote.

The Hon. Sec. reported the amount of the National Philatelic War Fund Stamps sold up to date as £3 18s.

THE 381st meeting was held on Friday, January 5th, 1917. The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

It was greatly regretted that Mr. W. J. Cochrane, President of the North of England Philatelic Society, who should have been present to give a display of his collection of Hanover, was, owing to the difficulties of travelling at the present time, unable to make the journey from Sunderland ; but, to save a total disappointment, had sent his collection and also an additional volume of interesting early European stamps.

An evening spent with a fine collection, unless the compiler of it be present to tell of the circumstances under which his rarities were obtained and the difficulties experienced in getting the collection together, is somewhat like "*Hamlet* without the Prince," yet in the capable hands of Mr. G. B. Duerst, an expert in the old European stamps, it is safe to say, in the strictly philatelic sense, that all the interesting features of the collections were pointed out.

The album pages were fully annotated, and were models of neatness as regards the lettering and mounting, the stamps themselves consisting of the very finest copies only.

In addition to Hanover, selections of the following were sent : Heligoland, Roumania, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Modena, Hamburg, Wurtemberg, Spain, Naples, Saxony, Hungary, Papal States, and a selection of Mulready envelopes, letter-sheets, and their caricatures.

New issues and varieties were shown by Messrs. Berry, Jordan, Duerst, and the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Fred. S. Weinberg, of Broughty Ferry, was elected to membership, and a letter of congratulation sent to Major Hearsay upon his promotion to that rank.

THE 382nd meeting was held at the Geographical Society's rooms on Friday, January 19th. Mr. G. B. Duerst in the chair.

Mr. A. S. Allender, of the Liverpool Philatelic Society, gave a display of his collection of the Swiss cantonal stamps, with notes, and by means of excellently drawn and coloured enlargements of the stamps and charts, showing the varieties with their settings, made the philatelic feast given in his display easy of digestion.

Specimens of the newly issued stamps for Mecca, printed in Egypt, were shown by Mr. A. J. Séfi.

Mr. Berry showed the re-entry on the 6d. New Zealand, unused, and Dr. Floyd a field-service post card from Salonica, having a translation into Greek of all the inscriptions thereon, printed in red, above the English.

The sale of War Fund stamps was increased to £4 5s.

THE 383rd meeting was held on Friday, February 2nd. The President, Mr. W. D. Beckton, in the chair.

A display of the stamps of Gwalior was given by Mr. J. Steele Higgins, junr., with notes thereon. In the collection shown the stamps were fully annotated and the different printings separated as far as possible, but the scarcity of entire sheets or large blocks of these stamps renders the task a very difficult one. Mr. Higgins defended the status of these stamps as above the ordinary term of "locals," considering that they may be

used throughout the whole of British India, and also taking into consideration that the overprinting had to be set up 240 times (and from very indifferent type) for the plate required to overprint the sheets of the stamps of British India, the number of errors was quite within reasonable expectations.

Mr. Pemberton also gave an interesting description of a new discovery of a variety on the early Turkish stamps.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"Fern Holme," Dane's Road,
Rusholme.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President: H. L. HAYMAN.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: H. A. SLADE.

THE first meeting of the year was held in the King's Hall, Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., on Tuesday, January 23rd, 1917.

Present: twenty-six members and one visitor.

Three new members were elected.

The business of the evening was mainly concerned with the election of officers and committee for the year. Mr. G. Alston was voted to the chair, and said that although only a member of a few months, he had very little difficulty in naming the one most qualified to fill the chair he temporarily occupied. He paid a glowing tribute to the late chairman's abilities, and begged to propose that Mr. Hayman should be again asked to accept the Presidency of the Society. Mr. Hayman, who was duly elected, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and said that he undertook the position again purely because of the strenuous times we were passing through, and that in future years he considered the office should be rotatory.

All the other officers were re-elected.

Baron de Worms, Vice-President; H. A. Slade, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; P. Ashley, Hon. Lecturer; J. C. Sidebotham, Hon. Librarian; A. J. Séfi, Hon. Exchange Superintendent; Wilmot Corfield, Hon. Auditor; and W. H. Hiscox, Assistant Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary then read the minutes of the annual meeting held on the 18th of January, 1916, which were duly approved.

Refreshments were then served, after which the President proposed that a collection should be made in aid of the sufferers from the explosion which had occurred in London a week previously, with the result that twelve guineas were collected, and a cheque sent to the Lord Mayor.

The Hon. Secretary read his report for the year 1916, which introduced a working balance-sheet showing the Society to be on a sound foundation. He congratulated the members on the excellent programme they had had placed before them during the past session, and stated that the coming one would probably overshadow it. Mr. J. H. Chapman would show in February his Queensland stamps, Type 1, for the first time. In March Mr. A. Barton-Kent had promised to give a display of his collection of photographic lantern slides taken during his travels around the world.

In April they were to have a display of Barbados by Mr. G. Alston, and in May the President would show his collection of "China" and "Chinese Post Offices," accompanied by a lecture, "My Experiences in China," by Mr. Paul H. King.

Exchanging stamps and general social intercourse terminated a very enjoyable meeting.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of December 19th, 1916.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cyprus, 1d., red, Plate 174*	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 6, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1d., black, on original, dated 6 May, 1840	3	5	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 6, with red Maltese cross postmark	7	15	0
Ditto, 10d., brown, S. G. 57, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, another copy,* part gum	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., green, strip of 5	3	17	6
Ditto, 1854–7, 2d., blue, small Crown, perf. 14, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, large Crown, perf. 16*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1867–80, 3d., rose, Plate 10, block of 16, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	15	0
Ditto, 1872–3, 6d., grey, Plate 12, spray, blocks of 8, mint £3 10s. &	3	17	6
Ditto, Anchor, 5s., rose on blued, Plate 4, mint	7	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	3	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on bluish	5	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 3d., rose, Plate 15, block of 12, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s., green, Plate 8, block of 8, mint	6	6	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., green and carmine	4	6	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902–4, £1, green, "Specimen"	26	0	0
British Levant, 1 p. on 2d., S. G. L27, with certificate, mint	13	0	0

Sale of December 30th, 1916.

Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, 5 p., yellow-ochre, slightly defective	15	0	0
Bermuda, 1874, 3d. on 1d., rose-red	3	17	6
Naples, ½ t., blue, Dec., 1860	12	10	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, yellow*	3	5	0
Mauritius, Dec., 1859, 1d., vermilion	9	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	10	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. 11½, 9d., mauve, mint	5	15	0

Sale of January 18th, 20th, and 22nd, 1917.

Buenos Ayres, 1 peso, brown	3	3	0
Ditto, 1 peso, blue	3	5	0
Brazil, italic figures, 300 reis	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 reis	5	15	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue, imperf.*	4	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, block of 4, torn	36	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	4	5	0
Ditto, another copy, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 10d., blue on thick paper*	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, a pair	3	3	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, mint	4	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	6	5	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red	7	5	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1d., block of 8, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 8, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, block of 8, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint	6	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose £24 and	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, two thin spots	15	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown £5 10s. and	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, close at top	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies £4 5s. &	6	10	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 1s. 9d., green, mint	5	15	0
Fiji, 2d. in black on 3d., green*	5	5	0
Hanover, 1863, imperf., 3 pf., green	3	15	0
Oldenburg, 1858, 3 g., black on yellow	5	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 3 g., yellow	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1851–2, 18 k., slate-lilac, pair on entire	6	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 9, mint	24	10	0
Ditto, 1847, 10d., brown, block of 4, mint	45	0	0
Ditto, 1888, orbs, £1	3	7	6
Ditto, Georgian £1, yellow-green, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, earliest state of plate	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on blue, intermediate state £4 10s. &	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, late intermediate	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe," intermediate state, imperceptible defect	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early state, used together with 1848, 1d., Post Paid, and 1858, 9d., magenta, on entire	11	0	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose, on piece	3	12	0
New Brunswick, 3d., red, pair and half on 3d., used on piece as 7½d.	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, good margins on three sides	10	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, slight defect	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., cut into at left and rubbed	5	10	0
Ditto, 1862, pearls, 1 c., rose	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, 9d., purple-brown, strip of 3	6	10	0
Great Britain, 10d., brown, S. G. 57, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, large Crown, perf. 16*	3	18	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red*	9	10	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d. on 6d., bright green	3	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., deep blue £3 7s. 6d. and	3	10	0
Ditto, 1855, Star, 2d., deep green, strip of 3 on piece	4	6	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 6d., yellow-green	4	4	0
Turks Islands, 1873, 1s., blue	12	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., Type 7	4	12	0
Ditto, another, Type 10	6	10	0
Victoria, 1860, perf. 12, 6d., orange	3	7	6
Western Australia, 1860, imperf., 6d., sage-green, mint	5	0	0
Zululand, 1894, £5, black on red	5	5	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 16th and 17th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1 k., black, pair, mint	4	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* no margins	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue,* part gum	3	5	0
Spain—Madrid, 3 c., bronze,* cut into at bottom	10	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 5d., chestnut,* no gum	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., vermilion*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown*	5	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on pale bluish, early	34	0	0
Barbados, 5s., rose,* no gum	4	4	0
Grenada, 1s., error "SHLLIING"	8	0	0
Ditto, wmk. broad Star, 2½d., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d. on 1½d., inverted surcharge, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 4d. on 2s., orange, upright "D," mint	5	15	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., yellow, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., green	3	0	0
St. Lucia, One Shilling, black and orange, mint	3	0	0
St. Vincent, perf. 11, 12½, 4d., deep blue*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., rose*	3	15	0
Ditto, 5s., rose-red, Star, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1882–4, perf. 12, 4d., dull blue, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown, mint	4	7	6
Tobago, 6d., stone, CA, mint	4	5	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, early	7	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 7, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 10, mint	6	10	0
Uruguay, 1856, 60 c., deep blue,* close in places	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine-lake on greyish, Plate 11	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet on yellowish laid, thinned	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Plate 1	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 11, without whip, early	4	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, sheet of 24, 4d., red-orange, Plate 2, laid paper	800	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., lilac, fine background, not large margins	3	15	0
Collections: Greece, 919 stamps	60	0	0
Ditto, Persia, 906 stamps	38	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of January 19th, 1917.

Belgium, 1849, 10 c., grey-brown, mint	1	19	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, mint	2	6	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Belgium, 1850, "LL" in frame, 40 c., carmine, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 1861, no wmk., 40 c., rose-carmine, pair,* one stamp, corner cracked	2	2	0
Ditto, 1863, perf. 14½, 10 c., brown, block of 6, mint	2	4	0
Bremen, 10 gr., grey-black	2	12	6
Holland, 1st issue, 10 c., rose-carmine, Horn variety, block of 6, mint	6	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, surface crack	8	0	0
Mexico, 1892, 5 pesos, blue-green	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 pesos, crimson, plain edge at left	2	12	0
New South Wales, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.*	8	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., pearls, italic "T,"* and signed, cut close	4	0	0
Ditto, another specimen, small margins	3	0	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 2d., brown-black on red, close at left, on piece	2	10	0
Collection: Stafford Smith's Album, 1489	17	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of January 11th and 12th, 1917.

Cameroons, 1915, 1d. on 10 pf., black surcharge (S. G., 3d.), complete sheet of 100, showing all varieties of figures, misplaced stops, etc.	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d.	5	5	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-vermilion, with grille postmark, close at bottom	10	15	0
Gilbert and Ellice, 2s. on 2½d., on piece	10	10	0
Hawaii, Inter Island, 2 c., black on thin blue wove*	4	10	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, cut close	4	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ¼, orange-yellow, minute thinning	7	15	0
Portugal, 1st issue, 100 r., pair, heavy postmark	4	7	6
Collection: Ideal Album, Vol. II, over 4000	24	10	0

Sale of January 25th and 26th, 1917.

Great Britain, 2s, brown,* thinned	4	0	0
Greece, Paris Print, 10 l., figure "1" inverted	4	4	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, very early, 1d., vermilion on blue, S. G. 7, minute defect	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, worn impression	5	0	0
Collection: Imperial Album, over 5500	20	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVI. MARCH, 1917. No. 303.

To the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, And to the Readers of the "London Philatelist."

YOU will all, I am sure, be exceedingly sorry to hear that our President and Editor of this Journal has recently undergone a serious operation which, for the time, renders it impossible for him to continue his duties as Editor.

At the invitation of the Council I have undertaken for a time to occupy his editorial post, and although I cannot even hope adequately to fill the office he now temporarily abdicates, I look to you, his readers and friends, to rally to my support and to help me to maintain this Journal as closely as possible at the high level of excellence to which his twenty-five years of unwearied work has brought it.

You will not expect on this occasion and at short notice to find here the usual introductory article dealing with the philatelic topic of the moment, but I trust you will not have cause to feel that during my occupation of Mr. Castle's position the interests of our Society or of the contributors to this Journal, either in the Literary or Advertisement Columns, will have suffered or that the interest of its readers will have diminished.

You undoubtedly will join with me in wishing our President a safe passage through his period of suffering and an early return in health and vigour to the Presidential and Editorial chairs. WILMOT CORFIELD.

Death of Mr. W. P. Castle.

ALL readers of the *London Philatelist* will learn with the deepest regret that the Editor passed away on Wednesday, March 21st. His loss comes as a very real personal grief to friends and colleagues both in the Society and associated with this Journal. On the point of going to press only the bare announcement can now be made, but the above notice, which was already in type, is left as originally written when the strongest hope was still entertained that his illness would take a favourable course. British Philately has lost its loved and honoured leader, and our Journal its one and only Editor. We can but bow in silent sorrow: a good man and a great philatelist has fallen on sleep. W. C.

Corrientes.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 14th, 1916.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

(*Continued from page* 34.)



UR distinguished friend, Mr. Pablo F. Coni, the son of the before-mentioned gentlemen, entertains not the slightest doubt of the absolute correctness of his father's assertion, and maintains that the plate was monolithic (No. 121 of this Review).

Nevertheless, previous to 1864 the plate had been entirely reconstructed, for in addition to the above-mentioned inversion of types 5 and 6, all the stamps were moved from their original positions, which may be easily apprehended from the fact that the spaces between them are different. As a graphic demonstration we give a reproduction of the first plate, as well as of the same reconstructed, that is to say, of the first and second settings. (See Plate.)

To render this demonstration still clearer, we add the following table, which fixes the distances between the various stamps in both settings:—

		1st Setting.	2nd Setting.
Between the 1st and 2nd stamps	above	8 mm.	7 mm.
	below	$7\frac{1}{4}$ „	6 „
„ „ 2nd and 3rd „	in the centre	7 „	$8\frac{1}{4}$ „
„ „ 3rd and 4th „	„ „	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „	7 „
„ „ 5th and 6th „	„ „	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „	$5\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ „ 6th and 7th „	„ „	7 „	7 „
„ „ 7th and 8th „	„ „	$7\frac{3}{4}$ „	7 „
„ „ 1st and 5th „	vertically	5 „	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ 2nd and 6th „	„	6 „	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ 3rd and 7th „	„	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ 4th and 8th „	„	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „	7 „

We assert that the change was made previous to 1864, because on the 1st January of that year stamps were issued printed on green paper, and it appears that these only exist in the second setting; those printed on blue paper, which were in circulation from 1860 to 1864, are found in the two settings.

If the plate were monolithic, how could the position of all the stamps have been changed?

The passing of long years—half a century—necessarily weakens the gift of memory: certain facts, certain details, sometimes insignificant, engrave themselves indelibly on the brain, whilst others, more important, leave no trace whatever; this is a well-known phenomenon.

Mr. Coni remembers perfectly, he tells us, having handed over to the

engraver a little copper plate. But in what form was this returned to him? It seems that although the former circumstance was engraved on his memory, this was not the case with the latter, and this is the explanation of his insistence on the fact that he delivered the little plate mentioned to the engraver, and of his silence respecting the form in which it was returned to him.

From our point of view, it is precisely this which explains everything. The engraver received as a matter of fact the little copper plate, but in order to execute the engraving, and especially to strengthen the plate, which, in accordance with his instructions, was to be used for a typographical impression, he had to divide it into eight parts, that is, into as many parts as there were stamps. If he had not adopted this procedure, it would have been necessary for him to hollow out the metal in all the spaces between the stamps, a long and tedious operation, seeing the complete lack of means of effecting it. It was far more simple to divide the plate into eight parts, and file these down to form a bevelled edge, and then fasten them on to a block of wood by means of screws placed in the spaces between each cliché, as may be seen in the illustration which is here given for the sake of clearness. (See Plate.)

This clear and logical explanation tallies perfectly with Mr. Coni's assertion, and with the essential and unquestionable fact that the eight clichés which formed the plate were separate. It is also corroborated by certain small sheets of the stamps printed on yellow paper, on which may be seen the impression of a part, and in some cases of the whole, of the head of these screws, as is shown by the illustration of the second setting (page 128).

When these stamps were printed on yellow paper, the said screws must have become a little loose, but they were afterwards tightened, as in later printings slight traces of them are scarely, if ever, seen, as was also the case of the earlier printings."

In an article on the stamps of Corrientes published in the journal *El Factor de Correos y Telegrafos,* March and April, 1889, by Mr. P. Gellardo, at that time Chief of the General Archives of Posts and Telegraphs, the following passage occurs :—

> "The stamps were produced from a plate partly of metal and partly of wood, which was prepared by order of the Government. It is formed of eight different types, apparently identical, arranged in two parallel rows of four each. This is the sole and only plate that ever existed."

It is probable that Mr. Gellardo, who was greatly interested in these stamps, a large quantity having passed through his hands and he having been the largest holder of them, succeeded in obtaining a sight of the plate, which, he asserts, was of metal and wood.

Other people here, who have written on the subject of these stamps, state as an undoubted fact that the plate was of wood. In an article published in Nos. 18 and 19 of the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* the author says :—

> "which [the plate] is entirely of wood. It is formed of eight different types, all joined together or separate, and apparently identical."

The phrase, "all joined together or separate," proves that he had not seen the plate. Further on he adds:—

"This was the sole and only plate that ever existed."

Mr. Peraz Hernandez (No. 120 of the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina*) says also that the plate was of wood, but he gives no reason for his assertion.

The anonymous author mentioned above emphatically asserts that there was only one plate, and that it was entirely of wood. But on what grounds does he make this assertion? He had not seen the plate, or in any case he had only seen it cursorily. He had not studied it, for in his article he deals solely with the colour of the stamps: he says nothing about the transposition of the clichés nor of the differences in the spaces between them, and when he turns from the study of the colours he falls into grave errors.

That there only existed one plate we do not doubt, but if it were of wood what is the explanation of the impression of the heads of the screws?

If the present possessor of the plate cared to speak, we have no doubt but that he would confirm our theory.

This article of Senor José Marco del Pont, taken in conjunction with a study of the stamps in entire sheets, of which I have been fortunate in seeing so large a number, establishes quite conclusively to my mind that the plate as used for printing the stamps was composed of eight clichés of copper, separate from one another, and mounted on a block presumably of wood by means of screws. Having thus satisfactorily, I hope, disposed of the method used for the construction of the plate, and before passing to the consideration of the different settings in which the stamps are known, I will here interpolate the decrees, which will be found of more than average interest upon the all vexed questions of whether the stamps were postage or fiscal: and secondly, what was the correct value of the stamps.

"Law Establishing the Charge for Conveyance of Letters by the Provincial Post.

"From the President of the Honourable Permanent Assembly.

"SESSIONS CHAMBER, CORRIENTES, *February 18th*, 1856.

"To the Governor and Captain-General of the Province.

"I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the Law which the Honourable Permanent Assembly passed at the meeting of the 16th instant:—

"The Honourable Permanent Assembly.

"Considering that the Treasury of the Province is not in a condition to provide for the expenses of the Courier who starts from this Capital each week with mails for the interior of the Province, and that the maintenance of this regular means of communication is of public interest, making use of the powers with which it is invested, authorises the following:—

"Article 1. A charge is imposed for the carriage of letters by the Provincial Post;

"Article 2. The Executive Power is authorised to arrange the tariff for this charge;

"Article 3. The above is to be communicated to the Executive Power for that purpose.

"Having carried out the instructions given me by the Honourable Assembly, I have the honour to salute Your Excellency, etc. etc.

"J. M. ROLON.
"JUAN F. POISSON, *Secretary.*

"DECREE

"Fixing the Tax" (or "Charge") on Letters.

"In virtue of the authority given to the Executive Power by Article 2 of the Law passed by the Honourable Permanent Assembly on the 16th instant, for fixing the tax to be collected by the Treasury of the Province for the conveyance of letters by the provincial mail, which starts from the Capital every week for all the country districts, it is arranged and decreed:—

"Article 1. From the date of publication of this present Decree the Post Office of this Capital and the Justices of the Peace of the country districts will collect for each letter:—

"Single rate 2 real m.c.
Double „ 2 „ „
Triple „ 3 „ „ and so on.

"Except in the case of printed matter, the carriage of which is free of all charge:—

"Article 2. Packets which exceed one ounce in weight will be charged under the regulations on this point, in accordance with the postal tariff of the Capital:

"Article 3. To be communicated and published in the usual form.

"Corrientes, *February 29th*, 1856.
"PUJOL.
"WENCELAO D. COLORDEDO."

Consequent upon the authority conferred upon it by the law of 1856, the Executive Power decrees the increase of the value of this stamp and makes it 3 centavos plata (silver), as we are informed by the following document:—

"THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE.

"By virtue of the authority given to the Executive Power by Article 2 of the Law sanctioned by the Honourable Permanent Assembly of the 16th February, 1856, to regulate the tax to be collected by the Treasury of the Province for the postage of letters through the Post of the Province, grants and decrees:—

"*Article* 1. From the publication of this Decree the Administration of Posts of the Capital and the Justices of Peace of the departments of the country shall collect for every stamp 3 centavos.

"*Article* 2. Any arrangements contrary to the present Decree to be without effect.

"*Article* 3. Communicate and publish in the usual form.

"Corrientes, *8th February*, 1860.

"ROLON.

"L. TORRENT.—J. L. GARRIDE."

This stamp was suppressed in consequence of the raising of the rates for postage.

"DECREE FIXING THE 'PORTE' (POSTAGE) OF LETTERS.

"The Government of the Province availing itself of the faculty accorded it by the Law of 1856, to fix the postage of letters circulating through the Post Offices of the Province, and considering it right to render the tariff in force proportionate to the expenses, which the maintenance of the Post Offices requires for the regularity of the Public service, decrees:—

"*Article* 1. From the 1st January next for the Capital, and from the publication of this decree for the Departments, the respective Post Offices of the Province shall conform, for letters circulating in the interior, to the following tariff—

"For simple letters of which the weight does not exceed 4 adarmes, 5 centavos; then

"For double letters up to 8 adarmes, 10 centavos, and so on successively.

"To register a letter in addition to the postage charged according to its weight—20 centavos, whatever the weight may be, newspapers being free from all charge for postage.

"*Article* 2. Letters to be prepaid by means of stamps sold by the Post Office.

"Without this formality, as also in the case of letters insufficiently stamped, or stamped with defaced stamps, the letters will not be forwarded.

"*Article* 3. .....

"*Article* 4. Communicate to whom it may concern, recommending the strictest execution, publish and insert in the official register.

"Corrientes, *26th December*, 1863.

"LAGRANA.

"JUAN JOSE CAMELINO."

"LAW DETERMINING THE 'PORTE' (POSTAGE) OF EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

"Les R.R. of the Province assembled in Congress sanction with the force of Law:—

"*Article* 1. The (porte) postage of epistolary correspondence circulating in the Province through the Post Offices will be taxed according to the following tariff:—

"Simple letters of which the weight does not exceed 4 demi-gros, 2 centavos silver or their equivalent.

"Letters above 4 and up to 8 demi-gros in weight, 4 centavos.

"Those weighing from 8 to 12 demi-gros, six centavos, and so on.



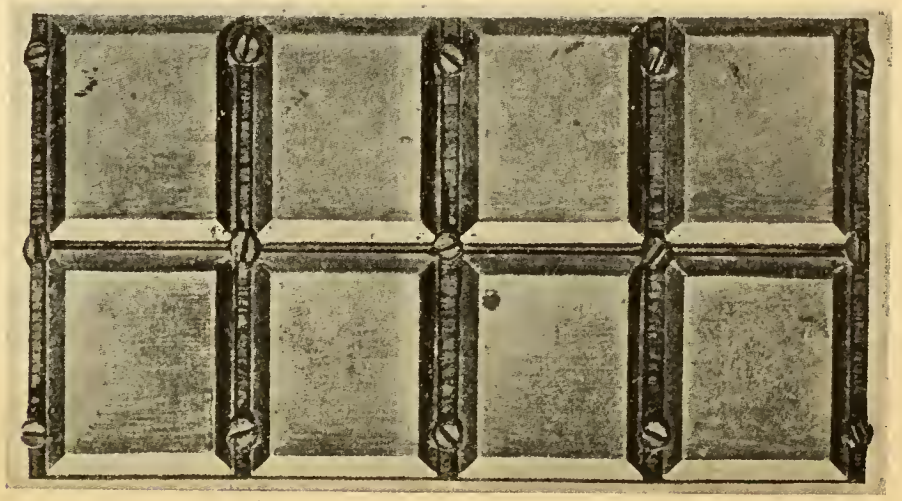
Setting I.



Setting II.



Setting III.



Sketch showing Probable Construction of the Plate (Front View).

"*Article* 2. Registered letters stamped according to the above tariff will pay in addition, whatever may be their weight, 25 centavos silver, or their equivalent, for the registration stamp.

"*Article* 3. Books, pamphlets, engravings, lithographs, and all sorts of printed matter will pay 5 centavos per pound, with the exception of newspapers and periodicals, which will circulate post free.

"*Article* 4. The stamping of letters, books, and other objects is obligatory, and must be effected by means of stamps which will be put on sale. Without this formality and also in cases where the postage is insufficient, the articles to be forwarded will be kept back, and a list will be published immediately of the articles so kept back, so that the parties interested may be made aware of the fact.

"*Article* 5. Letters passing from one Post Office to another will pay, in addition to the ordinary postage, to the Post Office whence they are despatched, 12 centavos for every league covered.

"*Article* 6. All arrangements contrary to the present law are annulled.

"*Article* 7. Communicate to the Executive Power, etc.

"Corrientes, 24*th February*, 1864.

"M. A. FERRER,
"Angel Acuna,
"*Secretary.*"

"DECREE SUPPRESSING THE STAMPS.

"BELGRANO, 19*th August*, 1880.

"In consequence of difficulties arising from our own organization, a part of the Post Offices of Corrientes has been under the national jurisdiction, whilst another part, not less important, has been left under the jurisdiction of the Province, which is essentially irregular, in view of the contrary arrangements of Article 4 of the National Constitution.

"This state of affairs, which in part deprives the nation of a source of revenue that is due to it, and constitutes for the Province of Corrientes an irregularity in the Postal Service, has occasioned the sanctioning of the legal arrangements made this year, which have for their object the nationalization of the Post Offices of the said Province.

"The General Post Office has announced that the plans are completed, that the matter has been well considered, and that the moment has arrived to put into execution the complete nationalization of Posts.

"For these reasons the General Post and Telegraph Office has resolved to authorize the Inspector (Interventor) to insure the carrying out of the Decree, giving him the necessary instructions, and ordering him in conjunction with the National Delegate to take all necessary steps to effect the nationalization of Posts.

"Moreover, the General Post Office is authorized to make the necessary disbursements within the limits indicated in the clauses of the Decree.

"Communicated, published, and inscribed in the national register.

"N. AVELLANEDA,
"B. ZERILLA."

(*To be continued.*)

Victoria.

THE TWO PENCE QUEEN ENTHRONED—THE ENGRAVED PLATE—THE DIFFERENT CONTRACTS AND PRINTINGS—THE ERRORS OF TRANSFER, ETC.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

(*Concluded from page* 32.)

THE so-called "broad arrow" cancellation is in reality a pen-cancellation of a distinctive form, which is occasionally found on the Half-lengths. In the collection there are several specimens of each value with this cancellation. It has been suggested that stamps cancelled thus were on prisoners' letters. The "broad arrow" is a distinctive mark of English or colonial prisoners, similar to the "stripes" as used in the United States. The cancellation was evidently in constant use, and may have been employed at the post office of a special penal colony.

In 1860, or possibly somewhat earlier, the combination "postmark and cancellation" device illustrated by Cut No. XIII was introduced, being generally applied in such a manner that the right portion cancelled the stamp, while the dated part fell on the adjoining surface of the cover, where it was entirely legible.

Quite frequently in the Campbell and Fergusson printings of the one penny and threepenny Half-lengths heavily dated specimens will be found which are practically undecipherable. Occasionally one will appear clearly enough to distinguish it as either one or the other of the types represented by Cuts No. XII and XIV, showing that a special form of "dated cancellation" was used on printed matter, so that one operation would suffice to both cancel the stamp and provide an identifying postmark.

A list of the three principal cancellation designs and some of their post office numbers follows. All of them may be seen in the collection. The earliest use of the "butterfly" cancellation is dated January, 1850, at Geelong (No. 15). The earliest use of the "barred oval" is dated August 23, 1850, also at Geelong (No. 2). The earliest use of the "barred numeral" design is dated May 3, 1855, at Ballan (No. 16). Other collectors may have earlier dates for these. It will be seen that Geelong, which had "butterfly" No. 15, had later "oval" No. 2, and also retained No. 2 for the "barred" cancellation. With the exception of Melbourne and Geelong, most of the towns had three different post office numbers assigned them at different periods, as, for example, Williamstown had "butterfly 39," "oval 3," and "barred 11." Portland had "butterfly 22," "oval 18," and "barred 8." Seymour had "butterfly 3," "oval 46," and "barred 74." Mount Blackwood had "butterfly 11" and "barred 64"; but the "oval" number is not known to me. Port Fairy has "butterfly 29," "oval 50," and "barred 6." Bacchus Marsh had "butterfly 14," "oval 16," and "barred 15." Bendigo, later called Sandhurst, had "oval 4" and "barred 5"; while the "butterfly"

number was 4, the same as in the "oval" series. A partial list of the different identified town number cancellations in the collection follows :—

Melbourne . .	Butterfly 1	Oval 1	Barred 1
Geelong . .	Butterfly 15	Oval 2	Barred 2
Castlemaine . .	Butterfly ?	Oval 37	Barred 3
Bendigo . .	Butterfly 4	Oval 5	Barred 4
Ballarat . .	Butterfly ?	Oval 24	Barred 5
Port Fairy . .	Butterfly 29	Oval 50	Barred 6
Creswick . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 7
Portland . .	Butterfly 22	Oval 18	Barred 8
Beechworth . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 9
Warnambool .	Butterfly 38	Oval ?	Barred 10
Williamstown .	Butterfly 39	Oval 3	Barred 11
Port Albert . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 12
Apsley . . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 13
Avoca . . .	Butterfly ?	Oval 94	Barred 14
Bacchus Marsh .	Butterfly 14	Oval 16	Barred 15
Ballan . . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 16
Drysdale . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 17
Benalla . . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 18
Brighton . .	Butterfly ?	Oval ?	Barred 19
Chepstowe . .	Butterfly 26	Oval ?	Barred 30
Hamilton . .	Butterfly ?	Oval 19	Barred 46
Kingower . .	Butterfly ?	Oval 38	Barred 55
Mount Blackwood .	Butterfly 11	Oval ?	Barred 64
Seymour . .	Butterfly 3	Oval 46	Barred 74
Serpentine Creek .	Butterfly 13	Oval ?	Barred 206

Some others that have been found with "barred numeral" only are as follows :—

Camperdown	Barred 26
Janefield	Barred 52
Maldon	Barred 60
Sale	Barred 72
Shelford	Barred 75
Waugaratta	Barred 82
Amherst	Barred 89
St. Amand	Barred 94
Preston	Barred 108
Woodend	Barred 119
Chewton	Barred 145
Collingwood	Barred 158

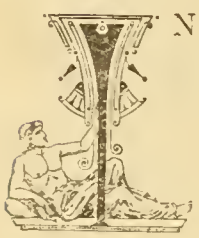
I hope other collectors will greatly extend these lists.

P.S.—Only a few days after this article was written, I was again reminded that the last word is never written in regard to these interesting old stamps.

In describing the transfer fault or fold, which passes obliquely through the "W" of "TWO" on No. 48 (making the well-known variety called "TVO"),

I stated that the crack or fold if continued across the stone in a north-easterly direction would show in a similar way on adjoining stamps, but that none of these numbers, however, were known with such a continuation of the fault. That was true enough so far as I was concerned when I wrote the article in question; but in the early part of January, 1917, a discovery was made by the author on a horizontal strip of three, Nos. 38, 39 and 40, proving that such a continuation of the flaw does exist. This is most interesting, since Nos. 38 and 39 in the strip are both affected. On No. 38 the flaw starts at the left side of the south-east corner, obliterating the line forming the square's left side, thence passing up through the base of the pilaster supporting the arch, and passing off at right side about 8 mm. up. The flaw is not visible on the colourless interval between Nos. 38 and 39, but it appears on No. 39 9 mm. down on the left margin and passes upward through the north-west spandrel to the top margin, about 1 mm. in from the left edge. All this helps to explain the well-known "TVO" variety, which has erroneously been called an error.

A Further Issue of the Sherif of Mecca (Hejaz).



IN September and January last we published official notices of the issue by H.H. the Emir and Sherif of Mecca of stamps of this newly independent country, and now have pleasure in placing on record the receipt of a communication (with an enclosed descriptive note) announcing an addition to the series, together with the presentation to the Society of fifty of the stamps referred to.

The two sets already in issue appear to be as follows:—

Perforated roughly 10 to 12.

¼ piastre, green; ½ piastre, red; 1 piastre, Chinese blue.

Rouletted 20.

⅛ piastre, deep yellow; ¼ piastre, green: ½ piastre, red; 1 piastre, Chinese blue.

"SURVEY OF EGYPT,
"GIZA (MUDIRIA),
"EGYPT,
"*22nd February*, 1917.

"The Hon. Secretary,
"The Royal Philatelic Society,
"4 Southampton Row, Holborn,
"London, W.C.

"SIR,

"Eighth Piastre Hejaz Postage Stamps.

"With further reference to my No. D.O. 1998 dated 9th January,

I forward you herewith a sheet of 50 stamps, as specimens for retention by the Society, and should be glad of any remarks or criticisms by the Society.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"E. M. DOWSON,

"Director-General.

"Encl.: Descriptive Note."

$\frac{1}{8}$ *Piastre Stamp. Hejaz Postage. Emergency Issue.*	
Designed and printed by	Survey of Egypt to the order of the Arab Bureau, Cairo.
Reason of issue	The declaration of independence of the King of the Hejaz from the Ottoman Empire, which necessitated the replacement of the Ottoman stamp issue previously current.
Date of original issue	5.2.1917.
Value	$\frac{1}{8}$ piastre.
Colour	Shackell Edwards deep yellow.
Watermark	None.
Perforation	Roulette.
Paper	*Description:* Machine-made white paper. *Composition:* Wood cellulose and esparto pulp. *Thickness:* 0·07 millimetre. *Loading:* 15 per cent.
Control	Each reprint is given the significant number of the European Year (16) and a successive letter of the Arabic alphabet. This is the first printing, and the reference number is ١-١٦ N–5–A. They were given the number ١٦ (16) as the stamps were printed in 1916 although issued in 1917.
Description of design.	Central label bearing the Arabic words "Mecca el Mokarrama" (Holy Mecca). Upper inscription, "Barid Hejazi" (Hejas Post). Lower inscription, "Thumn Qersh" (eighth of a piastre). The central ornament of the design is based on a fragment of a Qoran design from the tomb of Sultan el Churi, XVI century. The Arabesque ornament forming the background of the design is taken from the stone carving on the sides of the entrance arch to the Wakfs Ministry in Cairo.

A Tentative Note on the British 1d. Fiscal Stamps Brought into Postal Use in 1881.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.

IN 1881 certain Fiscal stamps of several denominations were brought into postal use, but of these this note is only concerned with those of the one penny denomination.

Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Bates having drawn attention to these issues in articles in the *British Philatelist* of January and February last, I renewed my acquaintance with my own collections, both Postal and Fiscal, to find them more interesting than I had expected.

The stamps concerned divide themselves for study into two classes of three sections each. The first class (A to C) is concerned with the issues which, strictly speaking, do not fall within the scope of the changes brought about by the Act of 1881, but which, seeing that the stamps of all three sections (now obsolete) were postally used (their use passing unchallenged by the authorities) have by now rightly received by general consent the recognition of catalogue status just as though their admittance to postal use had been specifically decreed. The second class (D to F) is concerned with the stamps which admittedly fall within the scope of the Act, and are duly dealt with in *British Isles* (Wright and Creeke).

As regards A to C only stamps postally used (and that only by somewhat straining the letter of the Law) are admissible to the catalogue, while as regards D to F all, whether unused or used (of course postally), are so admissible.

The hope is now expressed that in a new edition of *British Isles* full recognition of postally used stamps of the first class will be made.

Mr. Bacon's list of the dates of registration of the Imprimatur specimens of the "Draft Payable on Demand or Receipt" issues contained in the collection of His Majesty the King is incorporated in this note as a valuable record of philatelic interest, and, it may be remarked, that the same writer's plate numbers of the brown DRAFT and the blue RECEIPT issues usefully supplement the somewhat scanty details given in the British Catalogue of the Fiscal Philatelic Society.

In offering the following Synopsis for general perusal I do so in the hope that it may serve in a measure to reduce still existing difficulties retarding the proper understanding of these stamps. Its aim is the co-ordination of the conclusions of earlier writers. "Wright and Creeke" needs revision, and the "Red Gibbons" and the Fiscal Catalogue might be strengthened.

Perforations, the quality of papers, and other characteristics of the stamps under notice have for present purposes been ignored.

SYNOPSIS.

A. Inscribed "DRAFT ONE PENNY."

Wmk. Foul Anchor, wooden stock, inverted.

Plate No.	*Value and Colour.*	*Date of Registration.*
No number.	1d., brown (shades).	October 11th, 1853.
	(In the original plate the last stamp but one in the fifth row is *tête-bêche*. The error having been corrected, the plate was re-registered October 20th, 1853.)	
„	1d., brown	October 20th, 1853.

B. Inscribed "RECEIPT ONE PENNY."

Wmk. Foul Anchor, wooden stock, inverted.

Plate No.	*Value and Colour.*	*Date of Registration.*
No number.	1d., blue	September 29th, 1853.
2	1d., pale blue	October 5th, 1853.
	(The above have rectangular buckle to garter forming the oval.)*	
3	1d., blue	? 1853.
4	1d. „	December 1st, 1853.
	(The above have octagonal buckle to garter forming the oval.)	

C. Inscribed "DRAFT PAYABLE ON DEMAND OR RECEIPT."

Wmk. Foul Anchor, wooden stock; plates "No number" and 10 Inverted; plates 11–39 Upright.

Plate No.	*Value and Colour.*	*Date of Registration.*
No number.	1d, lilac	October 25th, 1854.
10	1d. „	December 9th „
11	1d. „	November 29th, 1855.
12	1d. „	December 14th „
13	1d. „	March 19th, 1856.
14	1d. „	„ „
15	1d. „	November 7th, 1856.
16	1d. „	„ „
17	1d. „	May 7th, 1857.
18	1d. „	„ „
19	1d. „	July 8th „
20	1d. „	September 17th, 1857.
21	1d. „	December 2nd „
22	1d. „	„ „
23	1d. „	May 6th, 1858.
24	1d. „	„ „
25	1d. „	November 29th, 1858.

* The illustrations as printed on page 108 of the *British Philatelist* should be transposed.

Plate No.	*Value and Colour.*	*Date of Registration.*
26	1d., lilac	November 29th, 1858.
27	1d. „	No registration sheet.
28	1d. „	May 21st, 1859.
29	1d. „	„ „
30	1d. „	No registration sheet.
31	1d. „	October 12th, 1859.
32	1d. „	„ „
33	1d. „	March 5th, 1860.
34	1d. „	No registration sheet.
35	1d. „	March 28th, 1860.
36	1d. „	August 8th, 1860.
37	1d. „	„ „
38	1d. „	February 27th, 1861.
39	1d. „	„ „

D. Overprinted "INLAND REVENUE" on stamps of last previously described issue.

Value and Colour.	*Date of Registration of Overprint.*
1d., lilac	April 4th, 1860.

The overprint is in bright red in sans-serif capitals at the sides, reading upwards :—

INLAND REVENUE.

It is the essential feature of these stamps as fiscals subsequently made available for postage in terms of the regulation of 1881.

E. Inscribed "INLAND REVENUE."

Value and Colour.

1d., lilac. Printed from forty-four plates. Registered between April 25th, 1860, and April 5th, 1867. Of these plates (according to the Fiscal Catalogue) Nos. 1 to 22 were watermarked with a foul Anchor ; Nos. 23 (registered November 2nd, 1864) to 42 with a plain Anchor (with flukes) 16 mm. high, and Nos. 43 and 44 with a plain Anchor (without flukes) 18 mm. high.

F. Inscribed "INLAND REVENUE" (small size).

Plate No.	*Value and Colour.*	*Date of Registration.*	*Wmk.*
1 to 12. (Die I)	1d., lilac (reticulated spandrels).	Between May 6th, 1867, and January 23rd, 1868.	Anchor.
13 to 105. (Die II) (small corner ornaments).	1d., lilac (no network in spandrels).	Between May 20th, 1868, and July 7th, 1876.	Anchor.

(Plates 48, 49, 56, 61, and 72 being defective were never registered, and Plate 55 was registered, but never employed.)

Plate No.	*Value and Colour.*	*Date of Registration.*	*Wmk.*
106 to 116. (Die III) (medium corner ornaments).	1d., lilac	Between October 30th, 1876, and January 12th, 1878.	Anchor.
117 and 118. (? Die).	1d., lilac	Were never registered.	
119 to 144. (Die IV) (large corner ornaments).	1d., lilac	April 9th, 1878, to February 10th, 1881.	Anchor, Plates 119 to 140. Orb, Plates 141 (registered December 1st, 1880) to 144.

(Plate 136 was never registered.)

The more prominent distinguishing differences between Dies II and III and again between Dies III and IV are indicated by Mr. Bacon in an article in the *Philatelic Record* for March, 1894 (p. 72).

Lieut.-Colonel Bates, however, draws attention in the *British Philatelist* for February last to a change in Die II commencing with Plate 101, described by Mr. E. W. Wetherell in the *Monthly Journal* for September, 1904 (p. 64), and recalls that writer's lists of alleged differences, the existence of which he confirms from a study of Imprimatur copies in his own possession. This amounts to the re-raising of a somewhat antiquated claim for five dies having been used in the production of the one hundred and forty-four plates of the "small" "Inland Revenue" issue.

Mr. Wetherell's differences, as illustrated in the *Monthly Journal*, are hard to accept as conclusive evidence in support of his case; but this note will have served a useful purpose should it help in leading up to either a final acceptance or rejection of an almost-forgotten theory raised many years ago, but apparently never threshed out.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, April 19th, there will be a Display, with Notes, of the Stamps of the States of Colombia, by Mr. Thos. W. Hall.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, April 19th. *No stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m. on Tuesday, April* 17*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MR. MCNAUGHTAN would be obliged if country and other members who have not yet paid their subscriptions would kindly forward them without receiving another special reminder. This would be a saving in postage, paper, and the time of the Hon. Treasurer, which is fully occupied at present with national service and other work.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

THE final sale organized by this fund for the "Red Cross" will be held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Monday, April 16th, Mr. Walter Bull occupying the rostrum.

For the last time of asking we appeal for the sending in of donations of cash, stamps, and philatelic literature to Messrs. McNaughtan, Hausburg, and Corfield at the addresses previously announced. The Fund has amply justified its establishment, and but one more opportunity remains open to materially enhance its success.

A 4d. "SYDNEY VIEW."

COLLECTORS will note with some interest the appearance at an auction sale next month of a label suggestive of an early Essay for a "Sydney View" of the denomination of four pence. This has a fairly respectably authenticated pedigree, and has aroused some speculation as to the reason for its creation. It is a well-engraved label, recess-cut, and apparently struck from a single die rather than from a plate. An illustration of it is given in the *S. C. F.* of the 10th inst., together with some particulars of its known record.

If "bogus" it is of course negligible; but if a genuine essay of the "Sydney View" period, it seems strange that it should only now emerge to puzzle a later age.

A FRENCH PHILATELIC LABEL.

THE Société Française de Timbrologie has issued a label for sale in six colours on behalf of the French Red Cross Society.

Nearly square and perf. 11½, it shows in the centre a portrait of Mareschal Joffre.

Inscriptions at top and at bottom read, "Les Allies—1914–1915," "Société Française de Timbrologie" at left, and the value, 15 c., at right. A small white cross is shown, and various symbols of the Allies (Lion, Cock, Eagle, etc.) also appear.

The colours are green, deep blue, violet, carmine, brown, and vermilion.

Readers desiring sets can have them at 9d. per set (pairs, blocks, or strips at proportionate rates), so long as our limited supply (fifty of each colour) lasts.

Labels having the semblance of stamps are not necessarily philatelic labels. The "Joffre" labels are, however, issued by a Philatelic Society, and owe their existence to the existence of Philately as a pursuit. They share with the labels of British congresses, exhibitions, functions, and auctions issued by responsible philatelic bodies for other than commercial purposes, a character which justly entitles them to the consideration of stamp collectors. They do not claim to be stamps, but have been created and distributed by associated philatelists as philatelists, and, this being so, these labels of our French brothers in arms are mentioned here in the hope that they may find a ready sale.

THE CALCUTTA-PRINTED STAMPS OF INDIA, 1854–55.

MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG (whose gratifying progress towards complete recovery from serious illness, all will be glad to learn, continues) published in the *Philatelic Journal of India* for October, 1916, a rather lengthy and very valuable illustrated article on "New Discoveries" concerning these very important stamps, from which, as also from *India and Ceylon* (of 1892) and *British India* (of 1907), are gleaned the following dates of transfers ascertained and conjectured, the conjectured dates being given in brackets :—

½ anna	May, 1854	(*I. and C.*)	(2 leaves to Orb in sheet corner ornaments)
	June, 1854	(*P.J.G.B.*, April, 1911)	(do.)
	July, 1854	(*I. and C.*)	(do.)
	August, 1854	(do.)	(do.)
	(November, 1854)	(*P.J.I.*)	
	(July, 1855)	(do.)	
	August, 1855	(*B.I.*)	(3 leaves to Orb in sheet corner ornaments)
	(September, 1855)	(*P.J.I.*)	
	(October, 1855)	(do.)	
1 anna	July, 1854	(*P.J. of I.*)	(first and second types of sheet corner rosettes)
	August, 1854	(*I. and C.* and *B.I.*)	
	do.	(*P.J. of I.*)	(second type of sheet corner rosettes)
	September, 1854	(*I. and C.* and *B.I.*)	
	(October, 1854, and July, 1855)	(*P.J.I.*)	
	(August, 1855)	(*I. and C.*, *B.I.*, and *P.J.I.*)	
	(September and October, 1855)	(*P.J.I.*)	

As regards the 4 annas value, Mr. Hausburg gives reasons for arriving at the conclusion that of the three settings the "close" came before the "medium" spacing, and here again he announces additional transfers both ascertained and conjectured.

The article is remarkable as a record of progress made since 1907, blocks, strips, and other evidence having been unearthed yielding an enormous amount of material for reflection on the ample field still open for research by the earnest student of these old-time issues.

RUSSIA.

THE abdication of the Czar on March 16th preludes the inevitable disappearance of the stamps of the Romanoff dynasty dating from 1910, and may Philately be spared all needless provisional issues, overprinted or otherwise, marking the change of government. To hope for a return to the

engaging simplicity of one or other of the general designs of the pre-portrait days would perhaps be to court disappointment, but, seeing that for over fifty years Russia charmed the collecting world with stamps of real refinement, it must be obvious that the good genius of an art-loving people served long and well as guardian of its philatelic fortunes. May it reappear now to the permanent uplifting of Russian Philately and the rebuking of the spirit of an age prone to the welcoming of the gaudy rather than the neat. To record history on a stamp is to strain the true functions of both. It is no business of the stamp to make a note of history; it is the business of history to make a note of the stamp.

MEXICO, 1856-72.

A REVIEW of Mr. C. J. Phillips's recently published Handbook is unavoidably held over until next month.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Control I 16 on the 1½d. value referred to on page 237 of our last volume was announced by mistake. The same Control on the 10d. value has appeared. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton and others announce the appearance of the Control J 17 on the ½d., 1d., 2½d, 4d., 8d., and 9d. values and J.17 on the 6d. value.

CANADA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the 1 cent War Tax postage stamp in a *moss-green* shade.

PAPUA.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us two new values of the bi-coloured set.

Printed on the Tudor Crown and A watermarked paper and perf. 14.

Adhesives.

3d., emerald-green and black.
5s., sage-green and black.

EUROPE.

GREECE.—We have received specimen copies of the new series of Venizelist Government Provisional stamps, already mentioned in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, No. 908. Of the new series the design is uniform for all denominations, and represents the goddess "Isis." It is a very artistic issue, and the colours make an attractive set. The dimensions are 30 millimetres by 23 millimetres, in order to double the height of the top label to be able to insert under the word "ELLAS" the sub-title "PROSORINI KIVERNISIS," with letters straight and narrow, similar to the title on the French stamps. The stamps are perforated 14, and the following are the exact colours:—

1 lepton, blue-green.
5 lepta, yellow-green.
10 ,, rose-red.
15 ,, pale blue.

50 lepta, greyish purple.
1 drachma, bright ultramarine.
2 ,, pale brick-red.
3 ,, carmine-rose.
4 ,, drab.
5 ,, steel-blue.
10 ,, deep blue.
25 ,, ,, slate.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

RUSSIA.—Messrs. W. T. Wilson and A. Scheindling have sent us copies of the 10 kop. on 7 k., blue, of 1908.

We are told that this stamp has not yet been put on sale at the Petrograd post offices, but a quantity has been sent to the post offices in the Interior.

Provisional.

10 kop. in black on 7 k., dull blue; perf. 14–14½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The values ½ c. to 10 c. of the current set now show portraits of General José de San Martin, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies.

Adhesives.

½ c., lilac.
1 c., ochre.
2 c., purple-brown.
3 c., light green.
4 c., purple.
5 c., red.
10 c., green.

Perf. 13½ × 12½.

BOLIVIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* tells of a new bi-coloured stamp; the central design (Legislative Palace) is in blue, with the frame in orange.

Adhesive.

10 c., orange and blue.

ECUADOR.—According to the *S.C.F.* the 10 c. stamp, in single colour, chronicled on page 257, Vol. XXV, has appeared with the "Oficial" overprint.

Official.

10 c., deep blue, type of 1911–13, single colour.

PANAMA.—Specimens of some new stamps have reached *Mekeel's Weekly*. The ½ c., orange, overprinted "Retardo — un centesimo" in two lines (Too Late, 1 c.); 2½ c. of 1909 surcharged "A.R." (Return Receipt) in violet; 8 c. of 1906–7, surcharged "R— 5 cts" for registration.

Canal Zone.—Some new stamps are about to be issued, and the following description is given in *Mekeel's Weekly*: "Of a very beautiful design and printed in three colours. The 12 c. has a picture of the SS. 'Panama' passing through the Culebra Cut, view taken going north. The medallion is in black, the surcharge 'Canal Zone' in blue, and the frame in lavender colour. The 15 cents stamp has a picture of the same ship, view taken going south. It is done in black, blue, and baby blue. The 24 c. has the SS. 'Christobel' tied up in the Gatun Locks, and is done in black, blue, and light brown."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

HEJAZ.—Elsewhere in this number we refer to a *rouletted* ⅛ pia. stamp, and we understand that the ¼, ½, and 1 pia. values have also been issued *rouletted*.

NEW CALEDONIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the 10 c. and 15 c. values of 1905-7 have been overprinted "+ 5 c.," in deep carmine, as Red Cross stamps.

Red Cross Stamps.

10+5 c., rose-red.
15+5 c., bright lilac.

SIAM.—A new set has appeared, and Mr. R. W. H. Row writes us as follows:—

Nov. 1, 1916. Surcharged in red, by lithography, on the 1910 issue.

2 satang on 14 satang.

This surcharge is very similar in character to the similar surcharge issued recently on the same value of the 1912 series.

Jan. 6, 1917. New issue, printed in London. Design as in the 1912 permanent issue, printed in Austria. White wove paper of varying thickness. No watermark. Perf. 14. First issued at the Dusit Park Fair.

2 satang, yellow-brown.
3 ,, emerald-green.
5 ,, carmine-red.
10 ,, black and brown.
15 ,, blue.

The tical values of the set have not yet appeared.

Copies are since to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.
Council for the Year 1916-17.
President—
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
T. W. Hall.
Capt. G. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron De Worms.
Baron P. De Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The fifth meeting of the session 1916–17 was held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 15th February, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, J. H. Barron, I. John Simons, Baron de Worms, Walter Howard, R. W. Harold Row, B. D. Knox, Louis E. Bradbury, L. W. Fulcher, M. P. Castle, Thos. Wm. Hall.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th January, 1917, were read and signed as correct. Communications were read from both secretaries, viz. Mr. Hausburg, who was absent through illness, and from Mr. Oldfield, who was absent on military duty, and in their absence the minutes were taken by Mr. T. W. Hall.

The Honorary Secretaries reported the receipt of a gift for the Society's collection from Mr. Harland of three sheets of Nylstrom Transvaal Locals, for which the members expressed their thanks.

Mr. Giwelb showed a number of interesting stamps and varieties, including a Hong Kong, one dollar, green, CA, unperforated; a block of 4 Cape shilling rectangulars postmarked November 20th, 1893 (catalogued as issued in January, 1894); Servia, 1869-78, 25 fr., rose, perforated 9½; pair unperforated vertically, together with some defective prints of current Great Britain and other subvarieties.

Mr. J. H. Barron then gave a display of the reconstructed settings of the 6, 12 and 25 centavos values of the Mexican 1872–74 issue. In his notes Mr. Barron referred at the outset to the fact that his material was largely borrowed and was in fact a "loan exhibition." Dealing with previous authorities on these issues, he pointed out that the partial settings published by Messrs. Phillips and Griebert were erroneous in being based on the supposition of ten original type varieties. He described the first settings as consisting of two almost identical "plates" of each value formed of nine rows of stamps to which a tenth vertical row was added when it was decided to widen the sheet. This change involved a corresponding extension of the moire pattern on the back of the sheet. The notes were illustrated by reconstructions in whole or in part of five "plates" of the 6 centavos, four of the 12 centavos and two of the 25 centavos. Attention was drawn to the exceptional tenth type which appeared in the later "plates" of the 12 c. Mr. Barron also showed examples of three different instances of retouches in the 6 centavos, one of which had not been described before, and the well-known, if scarce, retouch in the 25 centavos. Sheets of the forgeries of all values were also passed round and their authentic history as having been produced by new transfers from the original copper cliches was traced with the aid of first-hand documents.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. T. W. Hall and seconded by Mr. L. E. Bradbury, and on being put to the meeting was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

February 3rd, 1917.—Paper: "Victoria, 1860–70." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

This interesting period was well covered by Mr. Stephenson's notes on his collection containing a very large number of minor varieties due to faults of transfer and printing, in addition to a large range of grand specimens of all the ordinary varieties.

March 3rd, 1917.—Display: West Indies. Mr. L. H. Brierley.

The stamps were nearly all in mint condition, though a few very fine used had been occasionally admitted. It is scarcely necessary to add, for those at least who know Mr. Brierley's high standard of condition, that the members present had an afternoon's treat. No badly centred, no "almost mints" were to be met with.

Colonel C. E. Wilson and Mr. E. R. Gittins were elected members.

Messrs. J. J. Knowles, C. A. Stephenson, H. O. Wells, F. S. Porter, and Dr. D. Buchan were thanked for donations to the Permanent

Collection and Mr. N. Goodman for a donation to the Library.

An offer by Mr. Stephenson to have the Society's copy of the Catalogue of the "Crawford" Library suitably bound was accepted with thanks, and a supplemental sum of £5 was voted for binding a number of recently completed volumes as additions to the Society's Library.

An invitation to the members by Mr. J. J. Knowles to "Stamps and Tea" on June 16 (of which particulars will be announced later) was received and accepted.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Session, 1916–17.

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents:
W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.
Hon. Treasurer: B. Goodfellow.
Hon Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.
Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee,
Fern Holme, Rusholme, Manchester.
Hon. Assistant Secretary: Mendel Albrecht.
Comptroller: J. H. Taylor.
Committee:
J. K. King, J. S. Higgins, junr., Captain A. Hearsey.

At the 384th meeting held on Friday, February 16th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, a series of short papers were read, the first, by Mr. Geo. Ginger, dealing with "The permanent flaws found on the 1d. and 3d. stamps of Tasmania, 1870–91 issues." The first flaw, the well-known triangular-shaped patch of white at the left-hand bottom of the 1d. value, was located as the right-hand lower corner stamp of the sheet, or the last stamp on the sheet. The second flaw described is at the top of the stamp towards the left and erases the "A" and portions of the "T" and "S" of "TASMANIA"; this stamp is the next to the last on the top row.

The third Mr. Ginger had not been able to locate, but would be glad of information regarding its position. The flaw consists of two white blotches, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the second "A" of "TASMANIA."

The fourth is on the 3d. value and is a broad irregular white line running diagonally across the lower part of the stamp. Specimens of all these were shown, also other flaws which were curious but not constant; also copies showing wearing of the plate. In contradistinction to these comparatively modern productions a very fine used block of four of the first issue of the 4d. value (1853) with fine background, on ribbed paper was shown, the colour being brilliant and the two lower stamps especially showing the design well.

Mr. W. G. Hamersley selected the Presidency issue of France, which consisted of two values only (10 c. and 25 c.) and in use for but a very short period, Prince Louis Napoleon being proclaimed Emperor on December 2nd, 1852, and a decree issued the same day entailing another alteration of the stamps to the "Empire" set, which however were not ready for issue until August and September, 1853. Mr. Hamersley showed of the 10 c., the reprint, 2 singles and a horizontal pair mint, 7 singles, a pair and strip of 4 used. Of the 25 c., the reprint, 4 singles and 2 blocks of 4 mint, 6 singles and a vertical pair used.

Mr. B. Goodfellow gave the members the first sight of his recent acquisition of reconstructed sets of the retouches to Plate 2 of the New Zealand 2d. value, Type I, showing the 36 stamps on the plate which are affected or at least such of them as are really material to philatelists. Also a reprint in black of the complete sheet (240 stamps) of Plate 2 showing both the damaged and the normal portions. Mr. Goodfellow also exhibited his fine collection of this stamp from both Plates 1 and 2, and although impossible to confine his paper to anything near the time limit the extension was most willingly granted.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton again drew upon that inexhaustible mine of philatelic perplexities, the Stamps of Greece, and read a paper on the postmarks of the Paris-printed stamps, which he illustrated by carefully drawn enlargements.

Two varieties of postmark were used, the first one consisting of two concentric circles containing between them at the top the name of the town in Greek and below in brackets the postal number of the town, the date occupying the inner circle in three lines. Of this there were six varieties, the first, 1861, as described; the second, 1881–2, with the town number at the bottom omitted; the third, 1882, was minus the inner circle and town's number; the fourth, 1886, had the town's number reinserted but without the brackets; the fifth, 1890, had a small block ornamentation at the foot instead of the town's number, and the sixth bore the word "Turkey" at the bottom in Greek characters, this being for use in the Greek post offices in Turkey.

The other type of postmark consisted of a rhomboid of dots, consisting of eight dots placed equidistant and repeated eight times, leaving space in the centre for the number of the town; these numbers have been found from 1 to 272.

At the 385th meeting, March 2nd, Mr. G. B. Duerst presiding, a display of the post cards and postal stationery of King George V was given by Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht.

The two dies for the post cards and the two types of lettering in the word "card" were

shown by means of enlarged drawings; the cards were all mounted on the "cistafile" plan and fully annotated.

Mr. Albrecht gave the possible combination of all the varieties to be found on the post cards as 104, and of these there were 54 known.

Some very interesting varieties of envelopes, wrappers, letter cards, and telegram forms were shown and a very strong case was made out for the collecting of these additions to the adhesives.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

The Herts Philatelic Society.

President: H. L. HAYMAN.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer: H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

A MEETING of the above Society was held on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, in the "Alexandra Hall," Pagani's Restaurant, Great Portland Street, W., at which fifty-five members and visitors were present.

One new member was elected.

A magnificent display of the first type of Queensland stamps was shown by Mr. J. H. Chapman (Sheffield) for the first time in London, and it was admitted that the collection must rank among the finest ever put together of any single country. The portion shown consisted of 100 pages of the first type only, beautifully and scientifically arranged, and was but an instalment of the complete large collection. Many of the blocks and strips exhibited, as regards some of their characteristics, must be unique.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who said he regarded the first issues of Queensland as among the most beautiful stamps ever produced, and mentioned that Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. had still the artist's original drawing of the design in their possession. In congratulating Mr. Chapman on the result of his labour, he mentioned that he considered the system of arrangement perfect, particularly that of the no watermark stamps, in which there were four varieties of perforation very difficult to identify, as usually they are not catalogued correctly.

Mr. T. W. Hall, in seconding the vote of thanks, endorsed all that Mr. Bacon had said in praise of the collection, only regretting that it had stopped short on that evening at the first type.

Mr. Chapman, in returning thanks for his reception, said that if the Society had found pleasure in seeing his collection, the pleasure was doubly his in being able to show the same. He had already promised the President to display further portions on some future occasion.

The guest of the evening, Sir Thomas Robinson, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland, was received with loud applause; he said he had greatly enjoyed seeing the stamps of his Colony, and although he had had no idea of the amount of interest to be found in these beautiful stamps, he was pleased to think that they added to the fame of Queensland. Having stated that he knew very little about stamps, he then proceeded to address the Society on the achievements of, and the possibilities in the future for, the Colony. He gave particulars and comparisons as to its size, and said that 98 per cent of the country still belonged to the Government. He described how sapphires were found in abundance, also gold, and how the Morgan Mine was discovered.

In one small corner of the Colony there was grown enough sugar to supply the whole of Australia. He touched upon the military training of the men, the foodstuffs for the Allied Armies, the rise of Brisbane; and concluded with some very interesting reminiscences of his own experiences.

The President, in a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Thomas, said that he was afraid that the members were so charmed with his graphic discription of Queensland that they would probably emigrate and seal the fate of the "Herts" Society. He expressed on behalf of the club its very cordial thanks for Sir Thomas's kindness in being present that evening.

Mr. Percy Ashley, in seconding the vote of thanks, said it was impossible to estimate the great debt the country owed to Sir Thomas Robinson, as it was on him that the whole burden of arranging the supply of Australian meat for the army had devolved.

A vote of thanks to the President in a humorous speech by Mr. G. B. Burgin was seconded by Mr. A. J. David, who suggested that Mr. Burgin was in his anecdotage, and on its being carried with acclamation, the meeting terminated at 10 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 January 30th and 31st, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Bremen, 1861–3, *percé*, 2 gro., orange	4	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., red-violet	5	10	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake, thinned	5	5	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, close top and bottom and small tear	9	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., close top and bottom	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., thinned	3	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, small margins	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	5	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue on bluish, late medium, small margins	5	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., scarlet, on piece	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, close at sides	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	4	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange, close at top	3	15	0
United States, Justice, 90 c., purple	3	5	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey	4	5	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue on blue cartridge paper, early, cut into at left	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, Plate 1	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Plate 2, early	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green, on piece	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Diadem, 8d., golden yellow, tear at right	7	0	0
Western Australia, rouletted, 2d., brown on Indian red	15	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 6d., grey-bronze, small margins	3	10	0

Sale of February 13th and 14th, 1917.

Oldenburg, 1859, 3 gro., black on yellow	3	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., purple	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1867–78, 9d., bistre, block of 8, mint	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Plate 4, block of 6, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2s., deep blue, block of 9, mint	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, a pair, ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose, Plate 1, strip of 3, ditto	5	5	0
Great Britain, 1882–3, £5, orange on faint bluish	4	17	6
Ditto, 1911, 1d., aniline-pink, block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, grey-lilac	5	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., close at bottom	7	10	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.,* one thin spot	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used	5	5	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.*	4	15	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½d. to 5s., complete, mint. £4, £4 10s. and	4	5	0
Ditto, French, 1915, 1 c. to 2 fcs., complete, mint	9	17	6
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	10	0
Togo, 80 pf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1 m., carmine, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, narrow overprint, 3 pf.	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 pf., green, pair	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 pf.	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 mark	14	0	0
United States, 1861, 24 c., deep purple, *première gravure*, mint	17	0	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, 1d., deep carmine on yellowish	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red on yellowish	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2 . £3 10s., £3 17s. 6d. and	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on yellowish, no whip, slight tear	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another on yellowish laid	9	10	0
New Zealand, 1862, pčlure, perf. 13, 1d., orange-vermilion, few slight defects	12	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., brick-red (Campbell and Fergusson), strip of 4, close at right and and bottom	4	0	0
Collections: Lallier's Album, 786	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 276	15	0	0
Ditto, Foreign Album, 5535	44	0	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of February 2nd, 1917.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1900, 1s., green and carmine, pair on piece	3	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., pale lake,* thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, ½ t., deep blue, small margins and thinned	2	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Norway, 1882–6, 10 ore, imperf., pair on entire	3	0	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	5	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, green and violet	2	14	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, cut close	5	2	6
St. Vincent, 1885, 4d., red-brown,* 3 perfs. clipped	2	0	0
Tobago, MS. surcharge, 1d. on half 6d., on piece	2	10	0
New South Wales, 1860, perf. 12, 2d., blue, retouched	4	12	6
British Guiana, 2 c., pearls	2	15	0
United States, 1861, laid paper, 1 c., blue	2	0	0

Sale of February 15th, 1917.

Ceylon, ½d., lilac, imperf., pair,* one stamp creased	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, imperf.,* close at top and bottom	4	5	0
Ditto, another copy, used	6	5	0
Ditto, a pair	16	15	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut, 8d., brown, off centre	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863–7, 4d., rose, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brown, block of 4, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair	3	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue on blue, diagonal lines only, pair, short at top	15	0	0
Ditto, Britannia, 1861, dull purple, block of 28, mint	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, defect at side	2	10	0
Barbados, Large Star, clean-cut, 1s., black, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Jamaica, War Tax, 1916, *white back*, 3d., sheet of 60, mint	9	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., pale red on bluish, Plate 1	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 4, on laid	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1902–12, collection of 411, all*	13	0	0
Ditto, Ewen's Album, 670	8	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 8th, 1917.

Bavaria, 1 k., grey-black, on piece, thinned	3	0	0
Cape Triangulars, 1863–4, 6d., mauve, pair	3	3	0
Cyprus, first issue, 1s., block of 4	5	5	0
Great Britain, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	3	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New Republic, 1886, 1s., *tête-bêche*, pair, S.G. 131, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, similar pair of the 3d., S.G. 130, mint	3	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d. on blue	3	15	0
New Zealand, first issue, 1d. on blue*	3	10	0
Portugal, 1853, 50 r., green, pair,* slight defect	7	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., bronze	3	17	6

Sale of February 21st—23rd, 1917.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	4	15	0
British Columbia, 5 c., rose, imperf.	27	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., roulettes three sides	6	10	0
British Honduras, perf. 12½, 3 c. on 3d.	6	0	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, laid paper, pairs. £6 6s., £7 and	8	0	0
Ditto, another pair, used, on entire	8	15	0
Ditto, 6d., purple, on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, 12d., black,* minute defects	45	0	0
Ditto, 12d., black, *used*, very fine	67	0	0
Ditto, 6d., brown-black, wove paper, pair	4	10	0
Ditto, 7½d., green	4	4	0
Ditto, 10d., blue,* slightly creased	7	7	0
Ditto, 6d., dull purple, thick soft paper £5 and	5	10	0
Ditto, another, thick hard paper, close at bottom	4	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple	7	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1s., yellow-green, pair, mint	4	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red,* close under "Cape"	24	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner, probably repaired	21	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 4d., deep blue, block of 4	4	12	6
Cape C A, 5s., orange-yellow, block of 4, mint	95	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf.	20	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, close two sides	5	0	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown	6	15	0
Antioquia, 1868, 10 c., lilac	8	0	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., vermilion, minute thinning	8	10	0
French Colonies, 4 c., grey, pair, used in Cochin China	8	15	0
Baden, Rural Post, 12 kr., *used*	18	0	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., pair	4	10	0
Hawaii, S.G. Type 53, 5 c., blue on blue, on piece	4	15	0
Naples, 1860, ½ t., deep blue	4	10	0
Tuscany, 3 lire	36	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on blue, slight defect	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, thinned	14	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., deep blue, very early	23	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow on blue*	4	4	0
Ditto, other copies, used. £7 15s. and	8	5	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, slight thinning	14	0	0
Ditto, another copy, defective	6	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, superb copy	46	10	0
Ditto, another copy, cut close	4	0	0
Ditto, 4d, scarlet-vermilion	21	0	0
Ditto, another copy, cut into and thinned	9	10	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	20	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion, *used*	15	0	0
Ditto, another copy,* close at right	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, nicked at bottom	8	10	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion	8	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto £8 and	8	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto £10 and	14	10	0
Ditto, 5d., purple-brown, block of 20, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 5d., red-brown, sheet of 40, mint	15	10	0
Ditto, 6½d., lake, sheet of 20, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 8d., lake, sheet of 20, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 1876–9, rouletted, 2 c., block of 9, mint	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine, Plate 1, pair	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on hard bluish paper, Plate 2, pair	10	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., strip of 3, slight tear	7	10	0
Ditto, a pair*	6	5	0
Ditto, 6d., dark green	4	15	0
Ditto, 1s.,* part O.G.	57	0	0
Ditto, another, used, close at top	7	15	0
Shanghai, 1877, 1 c. on 12 c., S.G. 81	5	15	0
Spain, 1851, 2 rs., red,* slightly defective	16	10	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze,* minute thin spot	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used, slight defects	6	10	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., *pale blue*	10	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., orange-red	4	8	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., slightly defective	5	5	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., Type 10*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Type 11, mint	5	15	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., dull rose on white*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., with double-lined frame*	4	4	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red, few roulettes at top	4	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of Jan. 31st and Feb. 3rd, 1917.

Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac, mint	5	15	0
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	3	12	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	2	5	0
Niger Coast, 10s., in vermilion, on 5d., S.G. 34, mint	10	10	0
Nyasaland, 1895, 1d. on 2d., strip of 3, centre stamp with double surcharge, mint	3	7	0
Ditto. ditto, £1, orange, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 1896, £1, blue, mint	3	10	0
St. Helena, imperf., 6d., blue, pair, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut, 6d., blue, mint	3	3	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair	12	10	0
Bushire, 1915, 5 ch., carmine and brown, mint	6	15	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf., slight defect	4	6	0
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓ gr.,* with gum	4	17	6
Great Britain, 1872–3, 6d., grey, Plate 12, block of 8, mint	3	12	6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	8	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-black	3	7	6
Brazil, 1845–6, 300 r., perf., S.G. 18	4	0	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green*	4	4	0
Marshall Islands, 1915, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., mint	4	15	0
Togo, 2s. 6d., error "ccupation", mint	8	15	0

Sale of February 5th and 7th, 1917.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	5	15	0
Bushire, 5 sch., carmine and brown, mint	4	0	0
Cape, 3d. on 4d., "PENCE"	2	5	0
Denmark, 1851, 2 R.B.S., blue, mint	2	7	0
Ditto, 1854, 16 sk., mauve, rouletted*	2	4	0
France, 1849, 15 c., green, mint	2	8	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, thinned	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1865, 18 k., orange, rouletted	2	6	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black,* part gum	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL", 1885, 5s., rose	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 10s., cobalt, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, mint	10	0	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, Arms, thin spot	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Cross. £10 10s. &	11	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	7	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	9	0	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	3	12	6
Ceylon, rough perfs., 9d., brown, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
New Britain, 1d. on 3 pf., sheet of 100, mint	40	0	0
Ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., strip of 10, containing the variety, no stop after "D", mint	42	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 40 pf., ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	14	15	0
Ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., strip of 7, containing variety without "D" to value	14	5	0
Shanghai, 1867, error of colour, 6 c., orange,* S.G. 48	3	7	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Sale of February 15th and 17th, 1917.			
Canada, 7½d., green	3	18	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d. on blue, block of 4, apparently *	4	4	0
Ceylon, imperf., 10d., orange-vermilion	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	5	10	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 cr., purple-brown	3	7	0
Johore, 1904, $100, block of 4	7	5	0
Sweden, 3 sk. bco., blue-green *	2	16	0
Cameroons, set of 12, mint	4	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect	6	10	0
Moldavia, 54 paras,* repaired	9	10	0
Sale of February 19th and 24th, 1917.			
Cape Woodblock, 1d.	6	10	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	3	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	7	6
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., vermilion, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	10	15	0
Gambia, 1869, 4d., pale brown, pair, mint	4	0	0
Gold Coast, 1d. on 6d., "one" omitted	2	7	6
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d., bright blue, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	13	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green,* slight defect	3	8	0
Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac, mint	5	10	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	4	7	0
British Guiana, 1862, S.G. 117	3	12	0
Canada, 12d., black	46	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	3	15	0
Ceylon, 1861, 9d., dull purple, intermediate perfs., strip of 3	6	0	0
Ditto, CC, perf. 11½, 1d., blue,* thin spot	2	2	0
Ditto, 1863–67, 5d., reddish-brown, mint	2	16	0
Fiji, 2d., in black, on 3d., green,* S.G. 55A	4	0	0
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓ gro.	4	10	0
India, 1854, 4 as., with blue dividing lines, pair	4	6	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, Plate 1	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, on bluish	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, Plate 1, pair	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., reddish-rose on yellowish, pair, on piece	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brownish-red, Plate 1, thin paper	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, Plate 2	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on yellowish, no trees on hill, Plate 2	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on yellowish, pair, one hill unshaded, Plate 2	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish, pair, one hill unshaded, Plate 2	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine on yellowish, pair, on piece, Plate 2	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on yellowish, strip of 4 on entire, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 on Plate, Plate 2	41	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish, pair, Nos. 3 and 8, Plate 2	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., greyish-blue, early, Plate 1	3	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, early, Plate 1	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto. 2d., grey-blue, early, Plate 1	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early, Plate 2	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, early, Plate 2	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, variety, shading outside fan, Plate 2	3	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., on bluish, hill unshaded, Plate 4	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on laid, Plate 5	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green on bluish, block of 4, Nos. 18, 19, 22 and 23	19	0	0
St. Helena, imperf., 6d., blue, pair, mint	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1d on 6d., dated postmark	3	15	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, on thick paper	4	6	0



MARCELLUS PURNELL CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
PRESIDENT 1913-17

THE

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VOL. XXVI. APRIL, 1917. No. 304.

Marcellus Purnell Castle, M.V.O., J.P.

A TRIBUTE PAID TO HIS MEMORY AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, HELD ON APRIL 3RD, 1917.



E have lost our President. What a hollow ring these few momentous words have for us, and what a world of sorrow and regret they contain for one for whom we had so much regard and affection.

Mr. Castle joined the Society in June, 1879, at which time it consisted of only thirty members. He was elected on the Committee in November, 1881, and succeeded the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., as Vice-President in May, 1891. In April, 1913, on the death of the late Earl of Crawford, K.T., he was appointed President. Throughout this long period of nearly thirty-eight years Mr. Castle ever evinced the keenest interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the Society, and although he resided at Brighton and afterwards at Sevenoaks, both of which towns are some considerable distance from London, he rarely missed a meeting if his health permitted.

At the end of 1891 the Society decided to publish a monthly journal of its own, and the first number appeared in January of the following year. From that time until February last, with the exception of ten numbers published in 1892–3, during a tour round the world that Mr. Castle then made, he has edited the journal for the Society. For nearly the whole of these twenty-five years he has not only edited, but has produced the journal, under an agreement with the Society, entirely on his own responsibility, and has written a large part of the contents of each number himself. This constitutes, with one sole exception, a record in the editorship of a philatelic journal, and lays the Society under a debt of gratitude to him which it can never repay. In these twenty-five volumes he has raised a monument to himself, which will endure as long as Philately continues.

Mr. Castle had been a member of the Expert Committee of the Society since its inception, and nowhere will the absence of his presence be more acutely felt than at the meetings of this Committee. I remember, as if it were yesterday, the warm assent with which he greeted my project for the formation of such a body and the support he gave me when I proposed the appointment of the Committee at a meeting of the Society in December, 1893. I think we both saw from the first the great possibilities of a tribunal of this kind and the important and useful work it could perform for the philatelic community. Mr. Castle was always most assiduous in carrying out his duties on the Committee, and his wide philatelic attainments and ripe judgment will be sadly missed by his fellow members.

Mr. Castle started to collect stamps as far back as 1863, but unfortunately had his collection stolen four years later, when he was a student at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He took up the pursuit again in the seventies, and in 1878 purchased through Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson and Co. a fine collection formed by the late Mr. J. Carrick of Liverpool, a former member of the Society. This collection, like all those made at that period, was what is now known as a "general" one, that is, it included the stamps of every country. The acquisition of this collection made Mr. Castle one of the prominent collectors of those far-off days. He continued to add to his volumes until 1886, when he commenced the dispersal of the collection, having determined to confine his energies to the Australian section. He then built up a remarkable specialized collection of the stamps of Australia and the British colonies of Oceania, which filled twenty-two volumes. This was disposed of in 1894 in order that he might devote his entire attention to the stamps of Europe, always a *penchant* of Mr. Castle's. This collection in course of time became of even larger bulk than the preceding one, and when sold, in 1900, filled no less than sixty-seven albums. Mr. Castle subsequently made a second collection of Australian stamps, and after he parted with that in 1905, he specialized in the stamps of Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad, and other West Indian islands, Ceylon, British Guiana, New South Wales, New Zealand, Victoria, Western Australia, and one or two other countries.

A record of philatelic achievements such as these falls to the lot of but few collectors. The pages of Mr. Castle's albums and the Papers he read at our meetings demonstrated the rare courage and skill with which he grappled with some of the most difficult problems of our science. His long connection with Philately and his collections reveal to us the source from which he drew his unrivalled philatelic knowledge, for it is only those who constantly handle large numbers of stamps, and are content to devote long hours to their study, who are successful in learning the many secrets that lie hidden in the varying methods of their production and issue.

Mr. Castle's philatelic activities were not confined to his collections and work for the Society, for he was the recognized head and leader of Philately in Great Britain, and was always ready and eager to do everything in his power to promote the success of any undertaking that was calculated to benefit the science, whether it was an Exhibition, a Congress, a Red Cross

Fund, or a social function. In November, 1891, he took a prominent part in founding the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, of which he was President throughout its useful life of some nine to ten years.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London, in an especial sense, and philatelists throughout the world, have sustained a grievous loss in the death of our lamented President, and he will be long deplored and missed.

Mr. Castle had a particularly kindly and genial disposition, with a fund of quiet humour, which frequently showed itself when least expected. He had a genuine love for stamps and also for our Society, which he had seen grow from a small nucleus of collectors to the important body it is to-day, and he was identified with many of the changes it has passed through, in all of which he had played a prominent part.

This is hardly the time or place to speak of one's own personal sorrow, but I cannot remain entirely silent, for I had known Mr. Castle intimately since 1880, and he was one of my oldest and dearest friends.

How sad for us at whose meetings he had so often presided:

> "To see the vacant chair, and think,
> 'How good! how kind! and he is gone.'"

E. D. BACON.

The Late Mr. M. P. Castle's Funeral.

THE funeral of our late lamented President took place at St. Nicholas' Church, Sevenoaks, on Saturday, March 24th. The body was conveyed to Sevenoaks from London, where the death occurred, in a motor hearse, and a number of friends came from town to attend the church service.

The members of the family present at the service were: Mrs. H. Castle, widow; Mrs. A. H. Riseley, daughter, and Mr. Riseley, son-in-law; Mrs. Stanley Castle, daughter-in-law—Major Stanley Castle, the son, being on active service; Messrs. Godfrey, Horace, Walter, and Donald Castle, nephews.

The Society was represented by several members, including Mr. E. D. Bacon (Vice-President), Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, and Messrs. T. W. Hall (Executor) and W. Corfield, with possibly several others whose names we failed to note.

Amongst the other mourners we specially noticed Mr. R. Wedmore, Mr. Charles J. Phillips, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, and Mr. Theodor Buhl.

The absence of floral tributes, excepting flowers from members of the family, was due to a special request, by which also the obsequies were conducted in the simplest fashion.

The officiating clergy were the Revd. H. Percy Thompson, Vicar of Kippington, and the Revd. J. Rooker, Rector of Sevenoaks.

T. W. H.

Notes on the Perforated Issues of New Zealand, 1864–1872.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 19, 1916.

By THE LATE M. P. CASTLE.



I HAD the privilege of reading a Paper before this Society on October 23, 1913,* in which I dealt with the imperforate issues of New Zealand, and I therein expressed the hope that I might at a future date be enabled to make some further observations on the subsequently perforated stamps of these issues.

I have now mounted that portion of my New Zealand collection which embraces these issues, and although I cannot claim to be able to lay before my audience any especially notable discoveries, I think these points upon which I have been able to confirm or broaden existing knowledge, and—doubtless of more consequence—I am enabled to indicate the lines upon which further information is desirable. In this latter respect we have been placed in a better position by the appearance (since my previous Paper was read) of the *History of the New Zealand Stamps*, published by the Philatelic Society of New Zealand. In the work are to be found some valuable pieces of information, to which I shall refer in the course of my remarks, and I gladly bear grateful testimony to the authors for the philatelic interest and importance of their labours. In the face, however, of the fact that practically no official records are available in New Zealand, it cannot be pretended that the source of information in the book is final or conclusive, and it will be seen that many points in the early life of this interesting series of stamps require further elucidation.

Although the purport of my present notes is practically entirely concerned with the varieties of perforation, I may perhaps be permitted to make a slight discursion before proceeding to deal with my points in detail. There has been considerable discussion latterly in the philatelic journals as regards the assumed detriment to general collecting in the multiplicity of recorded perforations. I may say that this is a sentiment with which I have considerable sympathy, as I am convinced that a maze of different perforations which are practically contemporaneous—as, for example, in South Australia or New South Wales—have a distinct tendency to frighten off collectors. I certainly consider that for the general collector some discriminating guide is badly needed to indicate what is essential and what is relatively unimportant in the collection of perforations. The specialist is on different ground: he can discriminate for himself, and he is, as a rule, well content to include all possible varieties in the issues of the country that he affects. To both classes, however, this question appeals as being one of importance, and both should, in my judgment, *weigh* as well as count their varieties of perforation. Many apparently small varieties of this nature are really of true philatelic

* See *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXII, pages 228, 249, 285.

importance, while, on the other hand, there are numerous cases where the gauge varies enormously, which could be disregarded by any one except the specialist. If the perforations of any country issues help in building up its postal history, or if they denote any special phase or period of change in the record of the issues, they are indubitably worthy of close study and accurate classification, hence it is because I believe that the early New Zealand issues fall within this category that I propose to enter closely into their details and several varieties.

In the absence of official records the most valuable information that we have on these issues is to be found in the paper by Mr. John Davies, who was the New Zealand postmaster, published in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XI, pages 171–174. Much important knowledge is therein imparted as regards the dates and production of the early issues, but relatively little is afforded with regard to the perforations. Mr. Davies' only remarks upon this point are as follows:—

"Postage stamps were first perforated in 1863. The machine used was a single-row guillotine perforating machine. Sheets were passed through lengthways, and then turned the short way. During this time an accident happened to the machine, and while this was being repaired stamps were again issued imperforate. The postmaster at Dunedin during this period used to have his stamps perforated by a stationer in that city, which is the only instance of stamps being perforated away from the Head Office."

This is not correct, as is demonstrated by the evidence of the several other well-known varieties of unofficial perforations. Mr. Davies also further states that a rotary machine having proved unsatisfactory, the "old machine was altered, improved, and continuously used."

It will be seen that Mr. Davies gives the date of issue of the first perforated stamps, both Government and unofficial, as 1863; and in the absence of any further authoritative information, we must turn to the stamps themselves for verification, or otherwise, of this statement. The *History of New Zealand* has but very slight information as to the date of issue of these perforations, doubtless due to the fact, as I have experienced myself, of the great rarity of dated specimens of the earlier unofficial perforations.

As is well known, the several perforations of these issues are as follows:—

a. Serrated—apparently done at Nelson.
b. Rouletted—apparently done at Auckland.
c. Pin-perf.—possibly at Nelson.
d. Perf. 13—Dunedin machine.
e. Perf. 12½-¾—Government machine.

These perforations occur vicariously upon the papers—thick, no watermark, pelure, and with watermarks N Z and Star. The pelure and N Z papers were only provisionally used (see Mr. Davies' notes), and the stamps, both imperforate and perforated, as I have said in previous remarks, were probably in concurrent use with those of the other papers. It is thus extremely difficult to assign definite dates for any of these perforated

issues, and for this reason, no doubt, the authors of the New Zealand work wisely declined the definition. All these perforations, except the last, were unofficial; hence there are no records. The one date recorded is by Mr. Davies for the perforation 12½ executed by the Government at Auckland, which he gives as 1863,* but the New Zealand book dates as 1864, and with a large number of dated specimens available in my own collection I have been unable to find any earlier date than this. I should, therefore, be inclined to assign these issues as early in 1864.

I will now briefly discuss each of the unofficial perforations taking them each separately in the order of issue in which I am led to believe they occurred.

A. *Serrated.*

These are found on the thick unwatermarked, pelure and Star watermarked papers. I have also a record of the one shilling with this perforation with the "N Z" watermark as existing in my first collection, and this is verified in a check list thereof made by the late Mr. Gordon-Smith, but I cannot, after a lapse of twenty years, vouch absolutely for the stamp, and I leave the question of its record until it has been substantiated by another like specimen. On the pelure only the sixpence is known to exist, which I was fortunate to discover some ten years since. On both the unwatermarked and Star papers full sets of all values exist with shades in most instances, and two distinct gauges of serrate, measuring respectively about 16 and 14. My attention was first drawn to this fact several years since, and I have seen or possessed specimens of the 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. in both gauges. The 1s., as far as I am aware, exists only with the smaller gauge (16), and has only recently been discovered thus on the Star watermarked paper by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack who has two specimens. I believe this perforation was effected by a small wheel machine, and by the fact of the existence of the two gauges, I imagine there must have been two separate machines of which the smaller gauge was the more extensively used. I have collected all the information I can from a number of sources as regards these varieties, but have been unable to ascertain positively from other collectors which gauge their serrateds respectively were in the list following. But judging from my own experience I find that as regards the larger gauge the 6d. is the only value that is not very rare; the 2d. comes very occasionally, and of the 1d. the only specimen I have heard of is one now shown, and the 1s. is so far not known at all. I think there can be no doubt that the gauge 14 came into use after the 16, and was only scantily used, being superseded (unofficially) by the straight-cut roulettes. The principal reason for this belief is the fact that, as far as I am aware, all these (larger gauge) varieties occur on the Star watermark paper with the addition of the 2d. on thick paper, no watermark, in a dull dark blue, which we know was a late printing of this value, and is found also perforated 13. I will now give the summary of information I have been gradually acquiring. I may say that the aggregates of figures of each variety represent the total number of specimens in seven or eight important collections. This record

* Mr. Davies may perhaps have been referring to the perf. 13 and not the Government 12½.

extends over a number of years, during which two of these collections have been dispersed, and perhaps some of the specimens quoted appear twice. On the other hand, there have naturally been accessions to the existing collections, so that the total may be taken to be fairly accurate. For purposes of convenient reference I also now give the corresponding figures relative to the other varieties of perforation, to which I shall refer as I come to each class.

THICK PAPER. NO WATERMARK.

A. *Serrated.*

Value.	Number of specimens.	Postmark.	Remarks.
1d.	12	15.16	—
2d.	7	15.16	Includes 2 2d., large serrate.
6d.	12	15	—
1s.	17	1.15	—

B. *Rouletted.*

1d.	6	6 or 9 (?)	—
2d.	9	15	—
6d.	9	1.7.17	—
1s.	7	7	—

C. *Pin-perf.*

1d.	6	15	—
2d.	3	15	—
6d.	6	(2) "Dunedin"	—
1s.	3	15 18 (?)	—

D. *Pin-perf.* × *serrated.*

1d.	—	—	I have this on good authority but have not seen it.

PELURE PAPER.

6d.	2	—	1 unused.

STAR WATERMARK.

A. *Serrated* 16 *and* 14.

1d.	8	15	Only 1—14.
2d.	18	15	Mostly 16.
3d.	12 (about)	7.15	—
6d.	27	15	Mostly 16.
1s.	2	15	—

B. *Pin-perf.*

2d.	4	15	—
6d.	1	—	—
1s.	1	—	Tapling Collection (?)

The pelure, Star and N Z watermarks issues, were also rouletted and afterwards perforated 13.

The only dated specimens of preceding that I know of are

THICK PAPER. NO WATERMARK.

6d. ...	Serrated	...	16.6.1862	... Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
(? value)	—	...	7.11.1862	... Hausburg.*

STAR WATERMARK.

1d. ...	Serrated	...	9.10.1862	... C. L. Pack.
2d. ...	„	...	30.5.1864	... *New Zealand.*
6d. ...	„	...	11.8.1862	... „
6d. ...	„	...	25.8.1862	... C. L. Pack.

I have come to the conclusion that the serrated perforation was the first issued, and should assign a date late in 1861, although the earliest and only dated specimen is June 16, 1862. Judging by the larger number of specimens that I have seen, I also consider that it was longer in use, on the thick no watermark paper, than the other varieties. The use was continued, as we see, on the Star watermark paper, but to a limited extent except as regards the 2d. and 6d., the latter of which is far and away the commonest of all these serrated varieties. As I have examined nearly thirty varieties that bear the numeral "15" as obliteration, I think there can be no doubt that the town of Nelson, which has this number, was the originator of this perforation. The date assigned to the issue of the pelure paper is 1862 in *New Zealand*—probably late in that year, but though only the 6d. value has so far been seen with serrated, it is quite possible that other values may be found.

Pin-perfs.

I have records of six specimens with "15" obliteration, which would tend to assign this variety also to Nelson. The relatively small number of specimens that I have been able to collate, i.e. about twenty-five, on both unwatermarked and Star papers, point to a very limited use. This perforation is crude and unsatisfactory in every sense, and was probably only resorted to on emergency. As it appears very rarely on the Star paper I should be inclined to assign its existence to the early part of 1862.

Rouletted.

The obliteration '1" occurs very frequently on stamps with this roulette, and as that figure represents Auckland there can be little hesitation in ascribing it to that city. The specimens thus rouletted on the no watermark paper are, in my experience, considerably rarer than the serrated, and for this reason and for the superior nature of the perforation, I believe that they were probably first issued early or midway in 1862 with the last printings of the unwatermarked paper. They were subsequently used on the pelure and N Z papers to a limited extent and on the Star paper in far greater proportions. There must have been a large quantity of the 2d. and 6d. values rouletted, as it is only of recent years that they have become of any relative scarcity. The rarest rouletted stamps among these issues are the 1d. on pelure† and the 1d. and the 6d. on N Z paper. The issue of these roulettes

* *Vide* paper read before the Herts Philatelic Society, November 19, 1907, by L. L. R. Hausburg.

† I have never had this stamp, nor to my knowledge seen it, though its existence is accepted.

continued until the general use of the Government perforations at the beginning of 1874, though belated specimens bearing a later date can occasionally be met with. The only record of a rouletted no watermark stamp that I have is the 2d., 19.4.1859, H. Coll. The earliest recorded postmark that I have been able to record of the Star watermark is June 11, 1862 (W. D. Ulph),* followed by others early in 1863. I have a 6d. as late as May 30, 1866, Auckland, and have numerous intervening dates.

(*To be continued.*)

Corrientes.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 14th, 1916.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

(*Continued from page* 55.)



PON the authority of this last Decree M. Moens stated that the stamps were not used after August, 1880, but the actual withdrawal of the stamps occurred on September 11th, 1880, as shown by the following official Notice which, together with the letter following it, was discovered and published by an old friend of mine, Dr. Emilio Diena, some years ago:—

"To the Public and the Trade.

"Corrientes, *September 11th*, 1880.

"The General-Inspector of Posts, fully authorized by the Postmaster-General, and after communication with the Most Excellent the National Controller, has decided to abolish after to-day's date the provincial postage stamps of the value of 3 centavos fuertes, prohibiting in consequence the use of them for defraying the postage of any kind of correspondence.

"Postage will be paid hereafter only by means of the stamps and other postal stationery issued by the Government, and according to the present postal tariff, approved by the Honourable National Congress, and notice is given that whoever infringes the said law, and tariff, will be prosecuted, in accordance with the national Post Office law.

"Having advertised for public tender within a month's limit for the Postal Service, which forms a complete network of communications within the Province, it is hereby notified that the Provincial posts now in existence will continue to perform their services (but with national postage) until the proposal submitted to the Government shall be approved.

"Signed: A. Mz. Alvarez de Arenales,
"*General Inspector of Posts.*"

* I am indebted to Mr. W. D. Ulph for several interesting communications as regards the dates of issue of these several varieties, some of which I have incorporated in my lists, and others which have afforded valuable corroboration. Mr. Ulph's letters clearly denote him as an able and close student of New Zealand philatelic problems, whose future co-operation in their further development is much to be desired.

"TO THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, MR. OLEGARIO OJEDA.

"BUENOS AIRES, *December 16th*, 1880.

"My last journey to Corrientes was ordered by you with the purpose of putting up, for the second time, for competition the new Postal Service and of nationalizing it. The competition took place in due course, and the proposals were recently sent to you by the Administrator of Corrientes.

"My mission was to establish the nationalization of the Postal Service in the said Province, not only in view of the national service (considering that from September 11th last I abolished the provincial postage stamps, and I ordered the first calling for tenders, under the authority I received from the Director-General, D. Miguel Cane, in compliance with the Decree of the National Government, dated August 27th last), but also to come to an agreement with the Government of the said Province as to the sum to be contributed by the National Treasury as a subvention for the Postal Service in the said Province.

"It was with this view that I asked you in my letter (No. 223) of October 30th ult. for instructions on the principal questions, you having told me verbally before I left that you could not give me definite instructions until the Most Excellent National Government had decided these questions. It seems, however, that the matter has not yet been settled, because when I was in Corrientes no orders nor instructions reached me.

"The want of these communications, and the fact that the Government of the Province of Corrientes had not kept its accounts up to date, but a year in arrear (i.e. to March, 1879), prevented my having a basis on which to start a plan to be presented in an unofficial way and *ad referendum* to the Government of Corrientes. The only book I saw was for the financial year ending March 31st, 1878, and I gathered from it that the Provincial Postal Service produced in the said year the sum of 900 pesos fuertes and a small fraction, and in 1879 (to March) the sum of 1400 pesos fuertes and a small fraction.

"I could learn nothing about expenses, subventions, etc., which I could only guess at.

"Seeing that it was impossible to learn anything from the account-books of the Controller of Corrientes, I asked and obtained an account of the estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1879 and 1880, which I attach to the present communication as further explanation.

"If we consider that the Provincial Post with its 3 centavos stamps produced for the financial year 1878–9 (to March) the sum of 1400 pesos fuertes gold, it is quite clear that, taking as a basis the account of the correspondence, at 8 centavos fuertes it will produce not less than 4000 pesos fuertes a year. And considering also that the governmental and other official correspondence has been entitled to free circulation, I think it will be very easy to obtain a revenue of 1000 pesos fuertes a year for the postage on judicial and other correspondence, and as much for the same

services of the Province not carried free by law, or a grand total of some 6000 pesos fuertes a year.

. . . . . .

"You will kindly decide what you think best on the questions I hereby submit.

"Signed: A. Mz. ALVAREZ DE ARENALES."

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, *February 22nd*, 1881.

"The report which the General-Inspector, M. Arenales, submits is hereby approved, etc.

"Signed: OLEGARIO OJEDA,
"*Postmaster-General.*"

It will be observed that in the Decrees of the year 1856 no mention is made of the issue of postage stamps, nor is any indication given that the letter rates fixed in these decrees were to be either paid or collected by means of stamps.

The reason for this apparently was that when those Decrees were drafted no complete arrangements had been devised as to the issue of stamps, and that contrary to what is the rule in other countries, viz. that the pending issue of stamps called forth the Decree, in Corrientes it was the Decree which called into being the stamps. If I am correct as to this, then it follows, as a necessary sequel, that the date of issue cannot be determined by the Decree; and in the absence of further Official Notification to the Public (I have been unable to find any such Notification) such date must remain indefinite, and can only be fixed approximately by stamps on the entire bearing a dated postmark.

The point becomes all the more interesting by reason of the fact that from the outset the issue of the stamps was not looked upon with favour by the officials of the Argentine Republic, of which Corrientes was but a Province: in fact, orders were sent in 1862, and again in 1865, by the Postmaster-General to the Postmaster of Corrientes to suppress the stamps, quoting upon the last occasion as his authority for so doing a resolution of the National Government of 29th March, 1865: "This stamp is in contravention to the Constitution which has nationalised the Postal Service, the receipt and expenses of which appertain to the Treasury of the Nation, and the Decree of the Government declares that there shall be only one type of stamp in all Post Offices."

In spite of this order, the Post Office of Corrientes maintained the tax by omitting to render a report on disbursements, revenue, and extension of services, excusing itself by reason of the constant state of revolution in the Province which it claimed prevented the putting into execution of the directions and orders of the Central Office.

It may appear singular to anyone not versed in the usages of South American Republics especially at the date in question (I doubt personally whether they are much better even to-day) how a Province could flout the authority of the Central Government for so long a period—1856 to

1880, twenty-four years—yet that they succeeded in so doing is evident from the use of these stamps between these dates and the fact that such use is described in the Decree of August, 1880, demanding their withdrawal as being "essentially irregular," according to Article 4 of the National Constitution.

Upon the question of the stamps being fiscals and not postage, the point seems to have been first raised by M. Moens consequent upon the charge they represented always being spoken of in the Decree as a tax (*impuesto*).

It seems, however, that the statement contained in the Law of February 18th, 1856, is sufficient to show that the "Tax" was really "Postage." The cost of the Postal Services within the Province is said to have been defrayed out of the Provincial Revenue, and that was the reason given for levying a local charge for the conveyance of letters from the Capital to the country districts. It must, of course, be clearly understood that the stamps had only franking power within the Province of Corrientes, but in this they are not peculiar by any means, another example, and there are many, being Jammu and Kashmir. If the primary reason for the issue was, as before stated by Señor José Marco del Pont, upon the authority of Mr. Coni, to supply small money change, then that fact could be put forward as an argument in favour of the stamps being fiscal in the philatelic sense. From the Government point of view, every postage stamp is fiscal; that is, issued for fiscal purposes, being a means for the collection of a tax. Such, however, is not the definition of fiscal stamps applied by philatelists. I am of opinion, however, that the statement of Mr. Coni went further than he perhaps ever intended, and what was really the truth of the matter was that the stamps were called for, as all postage stamps are (or should be), namely, to provide a means of franking correspondence, and that incidentally they also served the dual purpose.

There can be no doubt at all that during the period of issue they were extensively used for franking letters in the interior. The stamp is known printed in black on white paper; these, however, were never used for franking letters, but are said to have been issued in limited quantities for purely fiscal purposes, a circumstance which, if correct (I have had one in my collection for over twenty-five years, and thought it to be a proof, although pen-cancelled), strongly supports the view I have put forward.

The Province of Corrientes no doubt derived a certain revenue from the sale of the stamps to stamp collectors and dealers, but again in this respect Corrientes is not peculiar. I will say this, that, so far as my knowledge goes, this item cannot have been great, as the only stamps which are at all common are those in the rose shade, which was the last printing. What leads me to make this present assertion is that, in spite of the face value of the stamps being so low, yet in the olden days the stamps were never what might be called common; and the fact that no stock of them is known to exist in the hands of any one in the trade to-day indicates that no large importations of any colour, except perhaps the rose, were ever made. It may well be that the dealers of that period, not being so enterprising as they have shown themselves to be nowadays, did not care to risk sending cash to a Province which was in a constant state of revolution, in view of the con-

siderable element of doubt as to whether such a communication would ever be answered with a remittance of the stamps asked for.

Those were the days in which it would not have paid a dealer, even if he ever thought of it, to send a special courier thousands of miles to remain on the spot to buy up postage stamps as they were issued. Whatever the cause, however, the fact remains that the stamps, especially in entire sheets, are by no means common, and several printings are decidedly scarce.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, May 17th, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg will read a Paper on "plating" some of the early lithographed issues of Peru, with Display.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, May 17th. *No stamps accepted after 11 a.m. on Tuesday, May 15th.*

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND: CASH DONATIONS

Bull, W. & Co., per
- J. Butterworth
- J. S. Hoyle
- G. Larkworthy
- S. Lyon

City of London Philatelic Society
Commencini, Lieut. M., per A. Smith
Cowland, W.

Derby Philatelic Society

Fergusson, A. D. (British Guiana)
Filton, A. K.

Gray, Rev. A. T.

Harmer, Rooke & Co., per
- R. A. Burns
- Dr. Heyward
- T. F. Taylor
- A. J. Walker

Haslett, F.

La Renotière, Philip
Lee, W. E., per F. B. Turpin
Lister, E. C.

Matthes, C. W.
Marshall, C.
Meller, F. P., per R. Roberts
Meyer, R.

Nettleship, E.

Pack, C. L.

Ransom, F.
Renier, E.
Roberts, R., per
- W. Brewster
- E. Hausen
- E. Wettre

Stamp Collector, per
Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, per

Tonorio, J. A.

Vallency, F. H.

White, W. E.

Wivell, J. B.

Yardley, R. B.

FRANCE.

MR. FRANZ REICHENHEIM writes: "Scarcity of paper and difficulty in manufacturing paper of the usual good quality has become more apparent in the newly printed lots of the most frequently required values. I have lately received blocks of the current 2 c., 5 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 30 c. printed on very thin paper, and of the 15 c. (in all probability the most required value since the postage of inland letters has been raised from 10 c. to 15 c.) printed on 'papier d'une plus mauvaise qualité' (paper of much inferior quality), as it is called officially. These latter sheets, apparently printed within the last two months, are marked at the top and bottom on the margin with large block letters G C in the colour of the stamps, standing for Grande Consommation (Great Consumption), and an order has been published that sheets so marked should be issued at once to the post offices and placed on sale by the latter in preference to the older sheets printed on the usual paper.

"The postage for inland letters was raised from 10 c. to 15 c. on and after January 1st, 1917, by a law dated December 30th, 1916. In consequence of the short time between the promulgation of the law and the date of its coming into force the postmasters were instructed by telegram on December 31st, confirmed by a circular (N I 43 W 84. 1/T/17 19 H 30), to impose a tax of 5 c. only instead of double the deficiency (10 c.) on letters franked with 10 c. and arriving at the distributing post-offices before January 16th. On the same day, January 1st, another order was issued to the provincial postmasters to use in place of unpaid letter stamps of 5 c. the ordinary postage stamps of 5 c. cancelled with the cachet T in a triangle in case the stock of Unpaid Letter stamps of that value should prove insufficient. Although the postage stamps of 5 c. only were authorized for use as Unpaid Letter stamps, the 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c. were also similarly used at some provincial post offices between the 1st and 15th."

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

THE fourth sale of stamps and literature held at Caxton Hall on Monday afternoon, April 16th, proved, like its predecessors, from all points of view a success. There was a good attendance and spirited bidding. The total realized for the Fund at this, the final, sale was £1185 14s., though there still remains some additional literature left over from previous sales to be disposed of, and uncollected proceeds of the "Sword of Justice" label to be brought to account. The auctioneers were Messrs. Walter Bull, W. Hadlow, D. Glendining, and E. G. Harmer. In opening the proceedings Mr. Bull feelingly expressed the deep regret of all those present occasioned by the death of Mr. M. P. Castle, the President of the Fund from its inauguration on July 15th, 1915. The President had attended almost every meeting of the Committee, the last occasion of his doing so having been at its latest meeting on February 21st last. That meeting must have been, if not the very last, all but the last, of the long series of philatelic gatherings he had been present at extending over a lifetime of incalculable service to

Philately. Mr. Bull also referred to the sorrow of all his hearers, owing to the absence through continued illness, of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the Hon. Secretary, upon whose shoulders had chiefly rested the burden of conducting the Fund to its satisfactory conclusion. The special catalogue published for the occasion included gifts not previously announced in these columns from the late Mr. Castle (a fine collection of South Australian stamps); from Mr. R. B. Yardley (a mint collection of Lagos issues); from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. (rare British stamps, including the tenpence, Plate 2, and threepence, Plate 3); from Mr. Wilmot Corfield and Sir Henry Galway, Governor of South Australia. At the last moment Mr. Walter Howard presented a block of four of the new 5 cent stamps of Chili bearing a portrait of Admiral Lord Cockram. It brought in six shillings, increased to a guinea on the letter of presentation being included in the sale. The same gentleman also presented a dagger (the weapon represented on the stamps of Alwar), a super-murderous looking object, said to have seen service somewhere outside Alwar. This was knocked down to a well-known member of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society for £5 5s. A rather dilapidated copy of the 25 c. Mexico of 1868—probably well sold in normal times at 3d.—was put up something like five times and realised a total of £2 17s. Other pleasing incidents of a popular sale conducted in a spirit cordially in sympathy with the objects of its promoters might be recorded. So ends the tale of the National Philatelic War Fund Auctions of 1915–17. By its aid the Red Cross benefits to the extent of well over £6000, though the exact figure has yet to be declared on the formal closing of the accounts.

HONOUR FOR A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

WE are pleased to note that Lieut.-Colonel G. S. F. Napier, of the Royal Philatelic Society, has recently been awarded the Order of St. Anne of the 3rd class, "with swords," by H.I.M. the Tsar, in recognition of his work last year while on the headquarters staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the armies of the Caucasus.

THE IMPORTATION, SALE, AND ADVERTISING OF ENEMY STAMPS.

WE have been favoured with a circular from the Syndical Chamber of Postage Stamp Dealers, Paris, giving an extract from the minutes of an extraordinary General Meeting of that body held on March 16th last, of which the following is a translation:—

"Further to the resolution passed at its session of the 12th May, 1915, by which the Chamber prohibited the importation and purchase of current postage stamps of enemy countries, and reconsidering the resolution passed at its session of the 21st July, 1915, 'to mention in the catalogues the stamps issued by countries hostile to France, inverted commas being substituted for the prices,' the Syndical Chamber of Postage Stamp Dealers in Paris, in view of the unanimous reprobation raised in all countries of the world by

the crimes and barbarous conduct of our enemies, a conduct contrary to all human laws, and to all the principles of right and civilization."

Resolves that :

"Postage stamps of all enemy countries issued during the war shall in future neither be catalogued nor noted in French catalogues and French philatelic journals.

"The members of the French Syndical Chamber undertake furthermore to demand of the Public Authorities that after the conclusion of peace no business shall be done with dealers of enemy nationality, and to exclude them completely from French philatelic commerce.

"The Syndical Chamber will demand furthermore, that after the war no enemy dealer be permitted to do business in France, and that those who were established there before the war shall not be permitted to resume their business once peace is concluded.

"The Syndical Chamber calls upon all French dealers to conform to the above decision, and promises them its full support.

It will solicit from the Government the upholding of the prohibition against the importation and sale of stamps of enemy countries, even after the war."

THE GREAT BRITAIN ONE PENNY, SMALL SIZE POSTAL FISCAL STAMP, INSCRIBED "INLAND REVENUE."

By E. D. Bacon.

MR. Wilmot Corfield, in his note on these stamps in the last number of the journal, inquires whether the variety of Die II, first described by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, is accepted as a new Die by collectors. To this appeal I can only answer that it is recognized as such by myself, and that I know Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Bates, D.S.O., holds the same opinion. I feel convinced that anyone who takes the trouble to compare impressions printed from Plates 101 to 105, inclusive, with specimens from Plates 13 to 100, inclusive, cannot fail to come to the same conclusion.

In the stamps from Plates 101 to 105 the Queen's Head has been retouched in many places, as well as the background of horizontal lines on which it rests. The best tests I find for distinguishing between the two varieties are, that the latter has the horizontal lines of the background much finer, and there is a thick coloured line, instead of two fine lines, just under the diadem where the hair commences to come down over the forehead.

It follows, therefore, that there are five distinct dies in all of this stamp instead of the four given in the catalogues.

MERE MEMORANDA.

By DÂK.

THE Sydney View 4d. Essay referred to on page 64 was sold at auction for £25.

The declaration of independence of the King of the Hejaz from the Ottoman Empire, one of the results of which is an issue of postage stamps, brings a new stamp-issuing country into the catalogues. This has been already named "Arabia" and "Hedjaz." It may be well, however, for philatelists to note that official documents (such as that on page 59) mention "the Hejaz," and to accept official guidance in this connection when speaking or writing of the series of stamps now appearing, if only for the sake of uniformity.

In the *Australian Philatelist* for December last Mr. Palk, when writing on the rouletted and perforated half-lengths of Victoria, states: "The 'Campbell' printings of the one penny are sometimes seen rouletted, and while the rouletting work on some of these copies is obviously spurious, I am inclined to believe a considerable proportion of the 'Campbell' specimens with roulettes should have quite as good a standing as the more fully authenticated Ham one penny. I am sorry, indeed, not to agree with all my philatelic friends, but I may say I believe most of the roulettes were semi-official. *The one penny is not known perforated.*"

The late Mr. Castle's copy of the *Australian Philatelist* for the month mentioned is before me. It bears his marginal pencil note against the statement I have italicized in his well remembered writing "I have this."

There is no accounting for taste, but it is probable that I am not alone in welcoming the appearance of British stamps overprinted "NAURU." The overprint seems to lend to these really beautiful issues just that added strength necessary to touch them into philatelic greatness. I am the last man, as a rule, to advocate either an overprint or a surcharge if avoidable, but were the general idea of overprinting stamps of a mother country for permanent use in a dependency more often adopted it would, to my mind, meet with wide approval. Several of the smaller crown colonies, if using overprinted British stamps (and no others), would gain in every way by so doing; and the same might be said with even greater truth in respect of France and some of her minor possessions abroad.

The "Sword of Justice" stamp of the "National Philatelic War Fund," the design for which has been considered by His Majesty himself as "most appropriate," is out in new colours, for which a brisk demand is desired. But its work is practically done, and it has been good work. The most wonderful sight in the world upon Friday last was the flag of "the crimson bars and the silver stars" flapping from the top of the Victoria Tower for the first time in history. As I looked at it the thought came to me, "What an opportunity for another Red Cross label." Just the top of the tower with the "Stars and Stripes" above it. It would capture both imagination and coppers the world over.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Honduras.—The 1 c. stamp *without* the moiré pattern, but overprinted "WAR," is to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

War Stamp.

1 c., green, *without* the moiré pattern.

Cayman Islands.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 2½d. stamp surcharged in black,

"WAR
STAMP.
1½d.";

and we gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that there are two distinct printings of this surcharge, small type, or large type, with a plentiful supply of errors and varieties of overprint.

Adhesive.

1½d., in black, on 2½d., bright ultramarine, white gum; perf. 14.

Fiji.—The *Stamp Collector* reports the issue of a set of Postage Due stamps.

The stamps, it is stated, are letterpress printed in black on white paper, the figure of value is in bold type in the centre, the words "Postage Due" at the top, and "Fiji" at the bottom. The values are ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.

Jamaica.—The *P. J. G. B.* has received the 1½d. War stamp in two lines, with the error "TAMP" similar to the 3d. already chronicled (see page 42). It occupies the same position on the sheet, but it is not yet known whether any were corrected by the addition of the letter "s," as in the higher value.

Malta.—We read in *Stamp Collecting* that the 5s. stamp of the Georgian set has made its appearance.

It is reported to be of the same type and design as the 2s. value, the colours being similar to that in the King Edward series, except that the green is slightly paler.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow, multiple; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

France.—Postage Dues of the value of 5 centimes having run short, the ordinary 5 c. postage stamps have been overprinted with the letter "T" in a triangle for use as Postage Dues.

Greece.—Samples of the new set chronicled on page 66 having reached us from Mr. R. Roberts, we find there is a 25 lepta, pale blue, value, but not the 15 lepta as listed.

Holland.—A new 30 c. stamp is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

Adhesive.

30 c., mauve and brown; perf. 12½.

Monaco.—It would appear that, as in France, the 5 c. Postage Due stamps have run out, and the 5 c. ordinary stamp has been overprinted with the letter "T" in a triangle for use as a Postage Due stamp. This information is furnished by the *Postage Stamp*.

Roumania.—"In addition to the 5 bani Relief stamp, described in our previous reference to this country, we now have to chronicle two further values in the same type, four *leu* stamps in a new design and two Postage Due labels in an entirely new guise. The stamps in the same type as that previously described are:—

10 bani, brown.
50 bani, blue.

"For the *leu* values, the central part of the design shows a seated female figure looking to the left, with inscription 'ROMANIA' at top and 'TIMBRU DE AJUTOR" at lower

right and tablet of value at lower left. The denominations are :—

1 leu, red.
2 lei, grey-brown.
5 ,, red-brown.
50 ,, yellow-orange.

"The new Postage Dues have the usual inscription, with the denomination in an uncoloured circle almost completely enclosed by. the word 'ROMANIA', at top, and a curved laurel wreath, the base of which is in the centre of the stamp. The values are :—

5 bani, brown on green.
10 ,, red on green."

Stamp Collecting.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—In the list of new lithographed stamps lately issued we notice that the *Australian Stamp Journal* includes a 50 c., myrtle-green and black.

Adhesive.

50 c., myrtle-green and black ; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

PANAMA.—The *Postage Stamp* tells us that the three stamps described under Canal Zone (see page 67), have been issued, without the overprint, for the Republic of Panama.

Adhesives.

12 c., purple and black.
15 c., pale blue and black.
24 c., yellow-brown and black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN EAST AFRICA.—The *P. J. G. B.* states that certain Belgian Congo stamps have been hand-stamped (a) "Ruanda" in an oblong frame measuring 40 × 13 mm., and (b) "Urandi" in a similar frame measuring 34 × 12 mm. These names represent districts in the late German colony which are now in the occupation of the Belgian forces. The overprints are in heavy type, and the ink used is so oily that it stains the paper very badly, so much so that though the stamps shown are in mint condition it is sometimes difficult to see what the stamp is under the overprint, which is applied in various positions, inverted, diagonal, and so on. The Ruanda overprint is longer than the stamps, so no single copy quite receives the lot.

Belgian Congo Stamps Overprinted.

"Ruanda," 5 c., 40 c., 50 c., 1 fc., 5 fcs.
"Urandi," 10 c., 15 c., 25 c., 1 fc., 5 fcs.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—We have the 30 bit, brown-red and black, of the current set, with portrait of the King of Denmark.

Adhesive.

30 bit, brown-red and black, wmk. Crosses ; perf. 14 × 14½.

ROUAD.—The set of stamps chronicled on page 258, Vol. XXV., are before us, and we notice that there is no 50 c. value in it, but a 2 piastres *on* 50 c.

TUNIS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports, on continental authority, the issue of the current 10 c. stamp, surcharged 15 c. ≣, and the *Postage Stamp* informs us that the 5 c. ordinary stamp has been overprinted with a "T" in a triangle for use as a Postage Due.

Adhesive.

15 c. on 10 c., rose-red.

Postage Due.

5 c., green, overprinted T

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1916-17.

President—
Vice-Presidents—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. DORNING BECKTON. SIR CHARLES STEWART
WILMOT CORFIELD. WILSON, K.C.I.E.
T. W. HALL. BARON DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. F. NAPIER. BARON P. DE WORMS.
F. J. PEPLOW. R. B. VARDLEY.

THE sixth meeting of the session 1916–17 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 15th March, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present : E. D. Bacon, W. Canning H. H. Harland, J. L. Green, R. W. Harold Row, W. R. Rundell, B. Pinner, William Barnard, B. D. Knox, Louis E. Bradbury, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield. Visitor : W. Rickard.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, who informed the members that the President of the Society had recently undergone a serious operation and was in a critical condition; and on his initiative a resolution of very sincere sympathy with Mr. Castle in his illness and most earnest wishes for his restoration to health was unanimously passed, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to communicate the same to him.

The Vice-President also referred to the serious illness of the Hon. Librarian, Mr. L.

W. Fulcher, and a resolution of sympathy and expressing the hope of his complete recovery at an early date was unanimously passed and directed to be communicated to him.

A resolution of sympathy with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hausburg, at his continued illness was also unanimously passed and directed to be communicated to him.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 15th February, 1917, were then read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from the Société Française de Timbrologie enclosing 50 sets of Red Cross Stamps issued for the benefit of the French Red Cross to be sold at the price of 9d. per set, and it was resolved to retain the same and to invite the members of the Society to apply for sets at the price named.

A ballot was then taken for the undermentioned candidate who was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society:—

Mr. Hector Mackenzie Shaw, proposed by Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. W. Canning then read a Paper entitled "Some Notes on the New Zealand Pictorials," in which he more particularly referred to:—

1. The 1906 Waterlow and Royal Plates of the 1d. Universal.
2. The Perkins Bacon Plates of 1906-9.
3. Automatic Machine Stamps.
4. "Booklet" Stamps.
5. "Official" Stamps.
6. "Mixed" Perforations.

He referred to the gradual improvement in the production of stamps in the Wellington Printing Office which brought the Department out of certain difficulties in connection with paper, perforation, colour and gum which had existed prior to 1906.

This improvement was assisted by the four Waterlow and Royle 1906 Plates for the 1d. value and the Perkins Bacon new dies and eight numbered plates, viz.: 4 new plates for the ½d., and new dies and plates for the 6d., 3d., and 1s. values (two plates for the 6d., and one each for the 3d. and 1s.), and the same firm's new dies and plates for the surface-printed 1d. stamps issued in 1908, and their die and two plates for the "Dominion" 1d. issues of 1909.

He gave detailed information on all these subjects, some of which had not (he believed) been previously published in England, especially as regards the Perkins Bacon plates and eight separate issues of books of stamps.

He also gave full details of the issues of Automatic Stamps, and he also dealt with the history of the "O.P.S.O." issues, and gave reasons for his contention that the "Reefton" M.S. Official issue was a genuine local one.

He defended the practice of mending, re-perforating and issuing (mainly on the ground of economy) spoilt or damaged sheets of stamps, which practice was pursued with regard to the 1882-97 Queen's Head issues.

His display was very complete and exceedingly interesting and fully illustrated the notes. It comprised many blocks and strips unused with many used specimens, and included a fine range of proofs and some rare sheets of the 1d. value.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Harland and unanimously carried.

Mr. Harold Row produced for the inspection of members a set of the new issue of Siamese Stamps prepared by a British firm in November, 1916, and issued in January, 1917, and which had taken the place of stamps printed before the War by an Austrian firm.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Society was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Tuesday, 3rd April, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, C. McNaughtan, Thos. Wm. Hall, Baron P. de Worms, Baron de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Wilmot Corfield, R. B. Yardley, B. Pinner, C. F. D. Marshall, M.A., F. J. Peplow, W. H. Harland, S. Chapman, A. C. Emerson, Ernest H. Collins, F. Ransom, J. L. Green, Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D., Col. J. Bonhote, J. E. Joselin, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, who in a speech, a copy of which is annexed to these minutes, referred in feeling terms to the loss the Society had sustained in the death of its late President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.

Mr. Bacon prefaced his speech by the following statement:—

"I have the honour to announce that the King has requested me to express his sympathy at the meeting to-day with the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on the death of our late President. His Majesty was also good enough to add that he desires a similar expression of sympathy should be conveyed to the family of Mr. Castle."

And then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have heard with the deepest sorrow and regret of the death of their President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. They desire to place on record the high esteem and affection in which he was universally held, their sense of the immense loss Philately has sustained in his demise, and their appreciation of the inestimable services he rendered the Society through the long period of thirty-eight years that he was a member.

"They also desire to express their sincere sympathy with the family of the late President in their bereavement."

The resolution was seconded in a few words by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, and was then passed, the members present all rising and expressing their approval in sympathetic silence.

Upon the motion of the Chairman the following resolution was then unanimously passed :—

"That the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, with humble duty desire to express their gratitude to their Patron the King for his gracious message of sympathy in the loss which the Society has sustained in the death of their late President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O."

Letters were read from the following members who for various reasons were unable to be present and who desired to express their sense of the loss the Society had sustained and their sympathy with the objects of the meeting :—

The Duke of Argyll, Major E. B. Evans, Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Col. S. B. Peile, C.B., Capt. W. Swinhoe-Phelan, Rev. H. A. James, D.D., Rev. J. Mursell, Dr. E. Diena, and Messrs. Atkin, Barron, Bellamy, Cowland, Churcher, Dorning Beckton, Graham, Harmer, Lane-Joynt, Mortimer, Mount-Brown, Quare, Reichenheim, Sidebotham, Stewart, Tilley, Wickham-Jones, Wilson, and Wyatt.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 24th.—Display: Errors and Curiosities. Mr. H. L. Hayman.

A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late Mr. M. P. Castle, who had been a member of our Society for some twenty years.

Mrs. H. G. Campbell, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, C. A. Stephenson, and J. Swabey were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Mr. F. J. Melville for a number of volumes wanted by the Library.

In the absence of Mr. Hayman through indisposition, Mr. H. Hiscox showed the first half of this wonderful collection of Errors and Curiosities. The display attracted a record attendance for the season and all were delighted When one considers how seldom any of the errors are seen, one would think it almost impossible to get such a large number into one collection.

The countries shown ranged in alphabetical order from Abyssinia to Great Britain.

Mr. Hayman was heartily thanked, as was Mr. Hiscox, for bringing the collection and showing the stamps.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 386th meeting was held on Friday, March 16th, the President (Mr. W. Dorning Beckton) in the chair.

The visit of Mr. Thomas W. Hall, of the Royal Philatelic Society, had been eagerly looked forward to by the members, as they had been deprived of the pleasure last season by reason of Mr. Hall's inability to come to Manchester owing to the decease of a near relative, but as he had occupied the intervening twelve months, or as much of it as his duties allowed him, in completely remounting the collection of the early issues of the Argentine Republic, they were doubtless the gainers, they being the first to see it under its new conditions.

The collection is probably one of the best-known and most complete extant, and therefore it is unnecessary to refer to it in detail, but such points as the fine display of complete sheets of two panes each, in various types, of the first issue of the Argentine Confederation ; the separate collections of each value for the different towns' postmarks, comprising some eighteen or twenty towns ; the large proportion on original entires, including bisected half of 10 c. and one-third of 15 c., both used as 5 c.; proofs and colour trials for nearly every issue, and the very fine additional collection of Buenos Ayres make the display one long to be remembered by his audience.

Mr. Hall discarded the paper he had written upon the stamps, and in an easy conversational style commented upon the stamps as they were under observation, keeping in touch with them throughout, and sustaining the keenest interest from first to last.

An ably expressed vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hall, proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Duerst, and supported by the President.

Mr. Frank Godden, of 359 Strand, W.C., was nominated for membership, to come up for election on the 30th inst.

Mr. F. Jordan showed specimens with Milesime 7 of the newly issued 15 c. French stamps, on "poor quality of paper," similar to that of newspapers—doubtless owing to war scarcity.

Mr. Goodfellow showed specimens of Russian 7 and 14 kopec stamps, surcharged respectively 14 and 20 k., and Mr. Hirschberg, who attended as a visitor, a nicely arranged collection of Gold Coast stamps, surcharged with "Togo, Anglo-French Occupation," the values up to 6d. being in complete mint panes, with errors of overprint marked.

Mr. D. A. Berry showed the 2, 4, and 10 c. of Hong Kong overprinted "CHINA."

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*
"Fern Holme," Dane's Road,
Rusholme.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 8th and 9th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, red postmark	4	15	0
Ditto, another block of 4, black postmark	4	4	0
Ditto, strip of 6, red postmark, worn plate	4	10	0
Ditto, 1d., black, reprints, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, without lines,* £8 and	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, with No. 1, in black Maltese cross	3	10	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red, block of 18*, plate somewhat worn, slightly creased	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 5, with blue Maltese postmark	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., perf. 16, small Crown, block of 12, used in Crimea	15	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, small Crown, perf. 16, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, small Crown, perf. 14, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, large Crown, perf. 14, block of 4, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1858, 2d., blue, Plate 13, imperf., pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown,* slight crease	4	10	0
Ditto, 1855, small Garter, 4d., pale carmine*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, large Garter, 4d., rose, block of 4,* two pinholed	6	6	0
Ditto, 1867–80, Spray, 6d., strip of 3, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown, £5 5s., £5 5s., £3 10s., £4 and	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, 20s., brown-lilac	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green . £5 5s., £3, £3 and	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 20s., brown-lilac	6	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued, £3 5s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, £3 12s. 6d. £4, and	3	10	0
Ditto, 1873–80, 2½d., rosy-mauve on blued, Plate 2, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, 1884, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac £3 5s., £3, and	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL" £1, green, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, £3 15s. and	4	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL" Queen, 10d., block of 4	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d., block of 4	20	0	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS" 1s., brown, Plate 14, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, Reprint, 1d., black, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, Mulready Envelope, complete sheets 1d. and 2d.	15	0	0
British East Africa, 1 a. on 4 as., brown, A.B., S. G. 37	8	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1892–4, 32 c., carmine-rose, S. G. 87	12	10	0
Transvaal, 1905–9, 1d., carmine, wmk. *Anchor*, four perfs., trimmed at bottom	10	0	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., brown-red, without frame, butterfly postmark	3	10	0
Western Australia, 6d., bronze	5	5	0
Zanzibar, 1895, ½ a., blue, overprint, S. G. 1	3	3	0
Collection of Georgian Controls, Lot 337	38	0	0
Ditto, Nevis, 87	33	0	0

Sale of March 22nd and 23rd, 1917.

Barbados, large Star, clean-cut perfs., 1s., black, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1s., Plates 5 and 6, reconstructed sheets of 240 stamps, each	6	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Arms, cut close	3	3	0
Sicily, set of 7 and extra 2 gra. all*	9	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., deep vermilion, very early state but defective	6	5	0
Mexico, 1892, 5 pesos, blue-green	3	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, badly cut left top	3	10	0
Portugal, St. Anthony, set of 15, mint	5	7	6
Spain, 1850, 10 r., green	4	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines, thinned	6	10	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 13th and 14th, 1917.

Baden, 1862, perf. 13½, 3 k., rose, mint	2	12	6
Hong Kong, CA, 10 c., blue-green, mint	2	2	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Shanghai, 1867, 6 cands., *orange-yellow**	2	15	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½d. to 5s., complete, mint	4	10	0
Mauritius, 1891, 2 on 38 c., double surcharge, one inverted, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, thinned	2	2	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½ on half 1d., small crease, divided vertically	4	12	6
Ditto, another, divided diagonally, on piece	2	2	0
Sierra Leone, 1907–10, £1, purple and black, block of 4, on piece	4	15	0
Togo, 1915 (on Gold Coast), first printing, 1d., inverted surcharge, mint	7	5	0
Zululand, 1888–93, 5s., rose, mint	2	10	0
Barbados, 1861–70, rough perfs., 1s., brown-black, block of 24, mint	6	0	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, 6d., green, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 3, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo, pair,* off centre	2	15	0
Trinidad, 1851, 1d., purple-brown on blued, block of 20, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, pane of 100, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, another, block of 42, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue on blued, block of 24, mint	4	7	6
Virgin Islands, 1867–8, perf. 15, 6d., dull rose on toned*	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 2, on laid, pair, slightly creased	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish, Plate 2	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dark blue, Plate 2, no margins	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Plate 5, pearl in fan	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, close at bottom, on piece	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green, on laid	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.	6	5	0
Collection, Lallier, 1150	37	0	0
Ditto, Senf, 3190	25	10	0
Ditto, Lincoln, 2020	21	0	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of March 15th and 16th, 1917.

Crete, 1900, last letter inverted, Postage Due, 1 dr., red, mint	3	0	0
Roman States, 1852, 5 baj., on rose, entire sheet of 100, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1868, 5 c., greenish blue, sheet of 120, including the no stop after "CENT" and several of the no stop after "5" varieties, mint	8	0	0
Spanish Guinea, 1908–10, red surcharge, 05 c. on 10 c., orange, mint	3	0	0
Spanish Guinea, 1908–10, surcharge double, in black and in red, 05 c. on 10 c., orange, mint	3	0	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf., no margin at left	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf., no margin at top	6	10	0
Ditto, another, short at top	2	10	0
India, Official, 2 a., purple, S. G. 515, on entire	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue	2	15	0
Niger Coast, 1894, "½" in blue, on half 1d., vermilion, and three specimens of the "1" in red, on half of 2d., green and carmine, on piece	6	17	6
Orange River Colony, 1900, first printing, 1d., purple, figure of value omitted, S. G. 124	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, short one side	7	10	0
U.S.A., State, $2, mint	2	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c.*	8	0	0
Turks Islands, 4d. on 1d., dull red, S. G. 36*	2	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., gooseberry, Plate 11	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green on yellowish, "SIGIIIUM"	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1st issue, London print, 2d., blue on white	2	10	0
Papua, 1906, small "Papua," thick paper, vertical wmk., 2s. 6d., black and brown, S. G. 38*b*	3	0	0
Queensland, 1868–74, truncated Star, perf. 13 and 12, 1d., orange-vermilion	3	0	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange	3	10	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of March 15th and 17th, 1917.

Cameroons, ½d. to 5s. complete, mint	4	11	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	3	16	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 1s. 9d., green*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	13	0	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black, pair, mint	16	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, intermediate, 2d., blue,* defective	5	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, close	4	4	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, CA, 1s., orange,* with gum	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	3	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	5	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue*	3	0	0

Sale of March 21st and 24th, 1917.

Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black, pair, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, block of 4, red cancellation	5	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., block of 10, red postmark, on piece	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, block of 4, mint	52	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, red postmark	3	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue,* with gum	3	7	6
Ditto, 1841, 1d., scarce shade, Plate 10, block of 30*	9	0	0
Ditto, 1850-54, 1d., red-brown, Archer perf., block of 12,* two stamps damaged	23	0	0
Ditto, 1847-54, S. G. 58, strip of 3, Scotch postmark	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, S. G. 60,* part gum	3	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, perf. 14, small Crown*	4	6	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, perf. 16, large Crown*	3	12	6
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C."	3	11	0
Ditto, 4d., rose-carmine, on thick white glazed paper, small Garter, S. G. 65*a*	3	7	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., deep green, Plate 2, imperf., mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 2s., brown, "Specimen" pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	5	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange, pair, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, another, used	3	5	0
Ditto, 1902-10, 6d., purple, imperf., mint	4	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1894-5, Crown, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen," mint	7	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., on piece	5	10	0
Ditto, another copy	4	10	0
Cameroons, 5s. on 5 marks, inverted "S," mint	4	0	0
Ditto, the set, ½d. to 5s., mint	4	12	6
Ditto, French set, 1 c. to 2 fcs., local overprint	17	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., on blued, pair	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	6	6	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue*	7	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., ½d., lilac, pair, mint	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, thinned	4	16	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 4d., rose	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 6d., yellow-brown*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1867, CC, 12½, 4d., rose, block of 4, mint	3	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, ditto, ditto, 9d., deep brown, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* thin spot	7	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., indigo, S. G. 21, very early	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair*	7	5	0
Ditto, 1s., violet	14	0	0
South Australia, 1867-70, 2d., vermilion, perf. 11½	9	0	0
Sweden, 24 sk. bco., vermilion*	3	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 27th and 28th, 1917.

	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, January, 1886, set of 7, all mint	3	12	6
Ditto, December, 1886, set of 7, all mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1907-11, 8s, mint	2	2	0
Great Britain, £5, orange	3	2	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, green	2	8	0
Brunei, 1906, set complete and 1 c. black overprint, mint	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, cut into and thinned	3	5	0
Hong Kong, $10, rose, 1874-1902, mint	2	12	6
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine, mint	4	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1902, $100, mint	24	10	0
Ditto, 1904, $25, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1906-11, $25	4	10	0
Ditto, Perak, 1895-9, $5, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, Selangor, 1895-6, $10, mint	2	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1s., pale emerald-green, mint	3	15	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose, on piece	2	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902-4, single CA, £1, mint	3	12	6
Canada, thin paper, 10d., blue	2	17	6
Bermuda, 1874, Three Pence on 1d., rose-red*	3	5	0
Cayman Islands, 1907 (Nov.), 1d. on 5s., block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Tobago, CC, 5s., slate, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, mauve, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, 1880, 6d., stone, mint	2	5	0
Trinidad, 1900, 3d. in black on 5d., mauve, mint	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., pale blue, Plate 1	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 2, late, no whip	3	5	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red, repaired and cut close	2	17	6
Papua, thin paper, 2s. 6d., black and brown, mint	2	6	0

THE

London Philatelist:

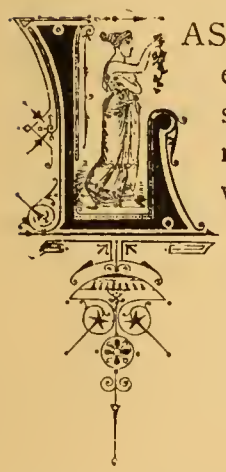
THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVI. MAY, 1917. No. 305.

Our New President.

"Times change, and we must change with them."



LAST month with bowed heads we dealt with the passing of one eminent President; this month we record the election of his successor, Mr. Edward Denny Bacon, a gentleman whose name has long been a household word in Philately, and with whom for over a quarter of a century we have had the great privilege of being on terms of considerable intimacy.

Mr. Bacon was born on 29th August, 1860, and is consequently in his fifty-seventh year, a fact which, judging from his personal appearance and sprightly manner, would certainly require confirmation.

He began stamp collecting at the early age of ten, and joined the Philatelic Society, London, in May, 1880; was elected on the Committee in October, 1882; Honorary Treasurer in February, 1885, and Honorary Secretary in November of the same year, both of which offices he retained until December, 1888, when increasing business cares compelled him to resign. We do not think he has ever been off the Council of the Society since. In the year 1913 he was elected Vice-President, an office which he has held continuously up to the present month. It was mainly at his instigation that the Expert Committee of the Society was founded in the year 1893, and we are sure his fellow-members on that important Committee will forgive us for saying that he has been the mainstay thereof ever since. In 1892 he undertook the arrangement of the Tapling Collection at the British Museum. Shortly after that was completed he was given the care of the Crawford Philatelic Library until the death of the late Lord Crawford in January, 1913. A few months later he was appointed Curator of the Philatelic Collections of His Majesty King George V, which important post he still holds.

It is quite beside our province to allude to anything that passes within the walls of the Royal Philatelic Society, but we cannot help referring to the excellent attendance at the meeting on the 17th May, 1917, including some of the stalwarts of old, who evidently by their attendance wished to show their appreciation of Mr. Bacon's many excellent qualities, which they

further evinced by unanimously electing him to the important office of President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

It is, perhaps, not within the memory of all of us how highly Mr. Bacon was esteemed even in the late 'eighties. On his retirement from the dual positions of Secretary and Treasurer a handsome testimonial was presented to him by his fellow-members of the Society in recognition of the many services he had rendered them up to that time. If steady, conscientious, painstaking and accurate work culminating in an expert knowledge and authority which is recognized and admitted throughout the philatelic world is sufficient qualification for the important position of President of our Society, no worthier occupant could possibly be found than Mr. E. D. Bacon, and it is the earnest wish of every one of his fellow-members that he may long be spared to continue his labours in the same sphere of usefulness.

To enumerate Mr. E. D. Bacon's labours in the field of literature would occupy far too much space for an article of this description. Doubtless he would consider that monumental work, *The Crawford Catalogue*, his *magnum opus*. To the many Gibbons' handbooks he has recently added an erudite work on *Turks Islands*. He has also written numerous articles in the *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society* (of which Society he was for some years President), *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, *Le Timbre Fiscal*, and other papers, in addition to which he has rendered brilliant and conspicuous services in the production of the Society's works of *Oceania*, *British North America*, *Tasmania*, *West Indies*, *Africa* (Parts I, II, and III), and latterly the classical work on *The Stamps of New South Wales*, on all the publishing committees of which he has served, and to whose industry and acumen on which a very large share of the success of these works is due.

There is little doubt that the intuitive perception possessed by Mr. Bacon in all philatelic matters was quickened and increased during the period of his intimate association with the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, whose many treasures (subsequently bequeathed to the nation) passed through his hands, and with the late Earl of Crawford, Mr. Duveen, and now of His Most Gracious Majesty the King; and to-day we think it would be unanimously admitted that our new President is *facile princeps* in every branch of Philately, and that this view is shared by philatelists generally is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Bacon has been one of the judges at practically every International Philatelic Exhibition that he could possibly attend.

It will thus be seen that from all points of view the Presidency of the Royal Philatelic Society was the only remaining honour that could be bestowed upon him by his grateful and admiring fellow-members. No more deserving honour was ever conferred upon any member of our Society, whose modesty and qualities of heart and mind have not only earned him the cordial appreciation of all his colleagues and the profound respect of philatelists all over the world, but have endeared him to their memory as not only a worthy guide and philatelic philosopher, but a faithful, affectionate, and enduring friend. In a word, the Society in honouring Mr. Bacon by electing him as its President has conferred an honour upon itself.

The "Plating" of the Early Lithographed Stamps of Peru.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on May 17th, 1917.

FOR a long time it has been known that the early issues of Peru, not counting the Pacific Steam Navigation series, were produced by lithography, but, so far as I am aware, no attempts have been made to "plate" them until Mr. Hugo Griebert began to study them some ten years ago. He succeeded in plating several varieties, and these notes are the amplification and continuation of his studies. Of course, the word "plate" is in this case a misnomer, but it is used to indicate the fixing of the positions of the varieties occasioned in the process of taking transfers from the original matrix. Mr. T. W. Hall has also been studying and plating these issues for many years, and has kindly lent his stamps for examination.

The notes at present only deal with the stamps of the first design, namely, the 1 dinero, blue; the ½ peso, yellow; the ½ peso, dull red (error); and the 1 peseta, dull red. As is frequently the case, and indeed this is so with the second and some of the subsequent issues of Peru, the scarcer the stamp the greater the number of varieties, but it is fortunate that there are only five of the medio peso.

The stamps of this first issue seem to have been very carefully printed. The impressions are good and evenly spaced. In many cases of lithographed stamps, notably in Western Australia and Chili, varieties due to folds in the transfer paper are known; but so far, in the case of the one dinero of the first printing of Peru, only two small varieties due to this cause have been seen. These are described later under Type I, variety *d*, and Type XIII, variety *b*. Some impressions of the one dinero show considerable signs of wear of the stone.

The paper used for the one dinero and one peseta (and this naturally includes the medio peso, dull red, error) is of a rather soft, porous nature, sometimes showing a rather open mesh. The paper of the one peseta varies in substance rather more than that of the one dinero, and sometimes has an almost *glacé* surface, and without any mesh. As, however, there are intermediate states, it seems unnecessary to divide into two separate papers. The medio peso, orange or yellow, is printed on a thicker and more opaque paper, with hardly any trace of mesh, and varies from hard and slightly *glacé* to soft and unsurfaced.

The official date for the issue of these stamps was March 1st, 1858, and the earliest dates so far seen are:—

1 dinero, blue,	20th April, 1858.
1 peseta, dull rose,	13th March, 1858 (T. W. Hall).
½ peso, dull rose (error),	13th March, 1858.
½ peso, yellow,	14th March, 1858.

The postmarks of the two former consist of the word "LIMA" in a small oval, surrounded by three ovals of dots. That of the two latter of the word "CALLAO" and the date in a small circle.

We will now deal with the one dinero, blue.

This stamp appears to have been printed in settings of twenty, arranged in four horizontal rows of five each. There are, however, only nineteen distinct "types," one space—the first on the left of the fourth row (No. 16)—being filled up by one of the nineteen varieties repeated a second time in the group of twenty. So far it has not been possible to ascertain the size and shape of the entire sheet, but as eight different types have been found occupying the place of No. 16 of the setting, it is probable that the sheet contained at least eight groups of twenty, or there may have been two sheets, each containing four groups of twenty. It will be shown later, however, that the probable number of groups exceeds this number.

There are many shades of this value—deep dull blue, pale blue, milky blue, greenish blue, indigo, slate-blue, the two first named being apparently the earliest. Copies have also been seen in ultramarine, but it is believed that they are colour changelings.

Note.—The spacing of the stamps in the illustration must not be taken as accurate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES.

Note.—In all types the white circle surrounding the arms is broken where it touches the frame on the left-hand side.

1. A cut in the outer frame-line above the "C" of "CORREOS" on the right-hand side, a small coloured dot in the margin close to the left side of the stamp, 2 mm. above the lower outer frame-line of the stamp.

2. The right-hand frame-line of the stamp projects beyond the lower frame-line; this is like No. 14, but in No. 14 the upper left corner of the stamp is rounded off, while in No. 2 it is square.

3. The left frame-line projects above the top, and the top frame-line projects beyond the right-hand line.

4. There is a white spot towards the lower right corner just above and to the right of the "O" of "DINERO." There is another white spot in the wavy-lined background in the upper corner, below the "O" of "FRANCO."

5. This is the most difficult of all the types to describe, and is perhaps easiest found by the process of exhaustion, that is to say, after looking for all the other types in any lot, those that are left should be No. 5 as it possesses none of the characteristics of the other types.

6. Both the right and left frame-lines project beyond the top.

7. The left frame-line projects beyond the top. This is the same in No. 20, but in the latter case the left lower corner is rounded off, while in No. 7 it is square and the left frame-line in some cases projects downwards slightly.

8. The top frame-line is heavier, especially in the middle than in the other types. There is a break in the line of shading below the foot of "P" of "PORTE," and the right frame-line projects slightly at the top.

9. Both the left upper and lower corners are rounded off.

10. There is a white spot on the shoulder of the llama. This occurs on some other types but not so plain. The upper frame-line is split in places towards the upper-left corner.

11. There is a break in one of the vertical lines of shading below the first "R" of "CORREOS" on the right-hand side, and there is a thickening of the lower end of the right vertical frame-line.

12. There is a break in one of the horizontal lines of shading above the "RO" of "DINERO."

13. As in the case of No. 8 the upper frame-line is thicker than usual, but in the case of No. 13 it is thickest towards the end on the right-hand side. There is usually a nick at the lower right corner of the bottom frame-line.

14. There is a break in the vertical line of shading just above the first "O" of "CORREOS" on the left-hand side.

15. The lower frame-line is thicker than usual, especially towards the left end. There is a slight nick in the lower left corner and the lower right corner is blunted.

16. As stated before this position has no type peculiar to it. So far the following eleven varieties have been found to occupy it—Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19. Horizontal pairs of all these are known in conjunction with No. 17 on the right with the exceptions of Nos. 5 and 11, the position immediately above No. 16. Several of these substitutes for No. 16 are verified also by pairs connecting them with the adjacent stamp on the left (No. 20), or above (No. 11), or below (No. 1).

17. A white mark 2 mm. long, slanting downwards from left to right on the background between the shield and the surrounding circle, behind the llama.

18. The top frame-line projects considerably beyond the vertical frame-line on the right, but unlike No. 3 the left vertical frame-line does not project beyond the top.

19. The top frame-line projects slightly beyond the vertical frame-line on the right.

20. The left vertical frame-line projects at the top as in No. 7, but the lower left corner is rounded off in the case of No. 20 instead of projecting. The lines of shading in the square at the lower right corner are faint and worn.

In all cases the four outside angles will be found the best method of distinguishing the types.

Additional flaws on the various types constant on the sheet, but not showing on every stamp of that particular type.

The varieties mentioned are those only of which more than one example have been seen.

Type I. *a.* A coloured spot attached to the right of the foot of "T" of "PORTE."

b. An oval white spot half-way down the stamp on the left-hand side, vertically below the "O" of "PORTE."

c. A circular white spot attached to the top of the right vertical stroke of the "N" of "UN."

d. A large irregular white spot in the lower left corner, extreme width 3 mm. and height 2 mm., the left-hand half of the "U" of "UN" being wanting. This is variety caused by a fold in the transfer paper, the "N" of "UN" being shortened, and there is a bend in the horizontal lines to the left of the foot of the "D" of "DINERO."

Type II. A thin white line 3 mm. long in the upper right corner, slanting slightly upwards to the corner.

Type III. *a.* A white spot in the wavy lines background 1 mm. long below "N" of "FRANCO," slanting downwards to the right.

b. A small white spot in the solid background to the right of the shield in a horizontal line with the "E" of "CORREOS."

c. Several of the horizontal lines of shading between the lower parts of the "I" and "N" and below the "I" of "DINERO" are broken.

Type IV. *a.* A break in the top frame-line 1 mm. from the left.

b. A small white spot below the "E" of "PORTE" where the inner frame-line and circle meet.

Type V. *a.* A break 1¼ mm. long, in the left frame-line above the "O" and "S" of "CORREOS," in some cases there are traces of the missing portion of the line. A narrow break in the right frame-line above the "C" and "O" of "CORREOS."

b. A break in the bottom frame-line 2¼ mm. from the right.

c. A faint white line diagonally across the stamp, starting from the "U" of "UN" and ending to the left of the "A" of "FRANCO."

Type VI. *a.* An irregular cup-shaped white mark in the solid background to the left of the shield, on a level with the head of the llama. A break in one of the lines of shading on the right on a level with the stop after the "S" of "CORREOS."

b. A break sometimes rather indistinct in the left frame-line between the "R" and "E" of "CORREOS." A square mass of colour attached to the top of the right limb of the "N" of "UN." A small coloured dot on the margin to the right of the stamp 2 mm. above the bottom frame-line and 1 mm. from the side line.

c. Two small white spots between the left upper corner of the shield and the surrounding circle. A small white spot in the solid background to the right of the shield on a level with the first "R" of "CORREOS." The vertical lines of shading on the right between the "O" and "R" of "CORREOS" are broken and the "O" itself is broken and looks like a "C."

d. A large coloured blob attached to the top of the "O" of "DINERO" on the right-hand side.

e. A small white spot on the right-hand side where the lower part of the circle and the inner frame-line meet.

Type VII. *a.* A large white blob between the "O" and "R" of "CORREOS" on the right, and a short coloured dash above and between the "O" and "R" of "PORTE."

b. A faint white line across the upper left corner, starting from the top of the last "O" of "CORREOS" and ending above the "O" of "PORTE."

c. There is a break in one of the horizontal lines of shading above the "O" of "PORTE." There is a coloured blob on the top of the second "R" of

"CORREOS" on the right, and a small coloured dot in the margin, 1 mm. below the lower frame-line and 1 mm. to the left of the right frame-line.

d. There is a coloured dot on the horizontal line of shading to the right of and below the "N" of "UN" and a white dash 1 mm. long in the lower right corner almost touching the "O" of "DINERO."

Type VIII. *a.* A small white spot in the upper frame-line ½ mm. from the left end.

Type IX. *a.* A white spot inside the dotted circle above the "I" of "DINERO"; a break in the vertical stroke of the "D" of "DINERO."

b. A white dash 2 mm. long caused by breaks in the lines of shading below the "RR" and nearly touching the foot of the "E" of "CORREOS."

c. An irregular-shaped coloured mark above the "N" of "FRANCO." A coloured spot on the inside of the left vertical frame-line just below the "C" of "CORREOS."

Type X. *a.* A white dash 1½ mm. long diagonally across the upper right-hand corner.

b. A fine white line across the top of the stamps passing under the stop after "CORREOS" on the left, and above the "C" of "CORREOS" on the right.

Type XI. *a.* A coloured dot in the margin ½ mm. above the upper frame-line between the "R" and "A" of "FRANCO."

b. A coloured spot in the upper margin 1 mm. above the frame-line between the "R" and "T" of "PORTE."

c. The first "O" of "CORREOS" on the right-hand side is broken so that it looks like an inverted "C."

d. A coloured dot on the vertical line dividing the upper part of the shield, opposite the head of the llama.

Type XII. *a.* A large white spot in the lower left corner.

b. A break, or weak place 1 mm. long in the right frame-line just above the square in the lower right corner.

c. A white line crossing the vertical lines of shading on the right just above the first "O" of "CORREOS."

d. A break in the lower frame-line ½ mm. from the right corner.

e. A coloured spot on the inner frame-line between "N" of "UN" and "D" of "DINERO."

Type XIII. *a.* A white mark in the wavy-lined background in the lower right part of the stamp above the "ER" of "DINERO."

b. A transfer fold across the lower right portion of the stamp, starting from below the "N" of "DIN" to the first "O" of "CORREOS" on the right-hand side.

Type XIV. *a.* A large white spot inside the dotted circle, above the left half of the shield, and below the "TE" of "PORTE." A coloured spot in the margin on the right-hand side between the "O" and "S" of "CORREOS."

b. A thin white line across the stamp passing just above the last "O" of "CORREOS" on the left and below the first "O" of "CORREOS" on the right.

c. A dent in the lower part of the inner horizontal frame-line under the "NC" of "FRANCO."

d. A white spot on the outside of the circle surrounding the shield under the "R" of "PORTE."

Type XV. *a.* A white spot caused by a break in the vertical line of shading in front of the "C" of "CORREOS" on the right.

b. A coloured spot on the inside of the left frame-line just above the square in the left lower corner. A coloured spot on the outside of the right frame-line above the "S" of "CORREOS."

c. A coloured spot on the inside of the right frame-line 1 mm. above the square in the lower right-hand corner. A small white dash on the solid background 1 mm. to the right of the top of the shield.

d. A break in the inner frame-line under the "R" of "PORTE," a small white cross in the upper part of the square in the lower left corner. A coloured mark in the lower label above and between the "E" and "R" of "DINERO."

Type XVII. *a.* A small coloured spot on the inside of the lower frame-line just below the "E" of "DINERO."

b. A small coloured spot almost touching the outside of the right frame-line, 1 mm. above the lower frame-line.

c. A coloured spot attached to left side of the vertical stroke of the "R" of "FRANCO."

Type XVIII. *a.* The lower right-hand corner is cut off.

Type XIX. *a.* A thin white line diagonally across the lower right-hand corner.

b. A white spot caused by breaks in the vertical lines of shading under the "C" of "CORREOS" on the right.

c. A coloured spot attached to the top of the "P" of "PORTE." The upright stroke of the second "R" of "CORREOS" on the right is defective.

Type XX. None of importance.

We have seen that so far eleven different types are known to occupy the position of the missing No. 16. This would indicate that a complete sheet of the 1 dinero value would contain at least eleven panes of twenty. It seems more probable that there were two stones of six or more panes each.

Up to now the number of stones and the number of panes of twenty in each, are not known. The following suggestion may lead to discoveries. Horizontal pairs of stamps connecting two panes side by side will consist of the following types: 5+1, 10+6, 15+11, 20+16. It happens that more of 10+6 than any other have been seen so far, and of this nine different pairs have been noted, differing both in spacing and alignment as well as minor flaws. If we assume that the stone or stones are two panes wide we shall have eighteen panes altogether. Of course the stone might be three panes wide, but none of the reconstructed strips and blocks indicate anything more than a stone of two panes in width. It is hoped that this suggestion may be of some use in determining the size of the stone or stones.

We have already noted the abnormal combinations due to the various types filling the position of the missing No. 16. In addition to those the following are known :—

Horizontal pairs 2+19, 3+9, 5+18, 8+5, 15+18, 17+20, 18+5, 19+13, 20+8, 20+19.

The right-hand stamp of the two latter pairs should of course occupy the position of No. 16, but strips have been seen Nos. 20+8+5+18+19, and

Nos. 20+19+20, which seem to upset that theory, unless in the former case Nos. 8+5 have been substituted for Nos. 16+17.

Vertical pairs $\frac{12}{5}$, $\frac{12}{12}$, $\frac{12}{15}$, $\frac{15}{15}$, $\frac{13}{20}$.

THE MEDIO PESO.

Fortunately there are only five types of this value, and those of the "error" are identical with those of the normal variety. No pairs of the former have been seen, but it is perhaps reasonable to assume that the "types" occur in the same order as those of the medio peso in the orange or yellow colour. Mr. T. W. Hall has a very fine *horizontal* strip of ten, which he has been good enough to lend for study, containing the five types repeated twice over; and he has also a *vertical* pair of which both stamps are the same type.

From this we may infer that the transfers of the medio peso were placed on the stone in horizontal strips of five.

Of all the specimens examined of the medio peso, error, none show any sub-varieties or flaws, and from this it may be inferred that there was only *one* strip of five of the medio peso on the sheet of the one peseta. The position on the sheet, so far, is not known, but from the fact that vertical pairs are known of which one is the medio peso and the other the one peseta, the medio peso being sometimes above and sometimes below the one peseta, it is obvious that the strip of one peso does not occur at the top or bottom of the sheet. In Mr. T. W. Hall's paper in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XII, p. 3, he mentions that Mr. H. L. Calman had seen a block, two stamps wide, and ten or twelve high, of which the top pair were both *medio peso* and the rest *one peseta*. Mr. Hall also states that he has seen a horizontal pair of which he believes the left stamp was the medio peso.

The shades of the medio peso, error, are the same as those of the one peseta, rose-red and deep rose, the paper of the latter being sometimes more or less *glacé*. The shades of the ordinary medio peso vary from orange-yellow to yellow-buff. There are many flaws to be found on the latter stamp, but so far no varieties have been seen due to folds in the transfers.

THE FIVE TYPES OF THE MEDIO PESO.

a. A coloured spot below the lower right corner.

b. The right vertical frame-line projects slightly below the lower frame-line. There is a small coloured spot in the lower margin below the "RE" of "CORREOS."

c. There is a faint white line cutting the lines of shading and the frame-line below the second "R" of "CORREOS."

d. There is a coloured spot on the inside of the lower frame-line below and to the right of the "E" of "CORREOS."

e. This has no marked peculiarity.

THE TEN TYPES OF THE ONE PESETA.

1. The left vertical frame-line projects slightly above the upper horizontal frame-line.

2. The left vertical frame-line projects slightly below the lower horizontal frame-line.

3. There is a break in the line of shading above the "S" of "CORREOS," on the left-hand side of the stamp.

4. There is a break in the inner frame-line below the "EO" of "CORREOS," on the right-hand side of the stamp.

5. There is a thickening of the upper horizontal frame-line, for about 1 mm., at the upper left corner.

6. There is a break in the right limb of the "A" of "PESETA" at the junction with the cross-bar.

7. Both the upper and lower left corners of this type are rounded off. There is a cut in the vertical line of shading next to the inner frame-line on the left-hand side of the stamp, below and midway between the full stop and the "S" of "CORREOS."

8. The left vertical frame-line is slightly bent inwards and thinned near the top.

9. The upper left and lower right corners of this type are rounded off. The left vertical frame-line is thickened towards the top.

10. This type has no distinguishing line of importance, but there is usually a faint coloured dash on the margin below the bottom frame-line about 1 mm. from the lower right-hand corner.

THE SHAPE OF THE SETTING AND RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE TEN TYPES OF THE ONE PESETA.

At the present moment the actual positions of *all* the types of the 1 peseta have not been proved. Two horizontal pairs have been seen—Nos. 9 × 5 (belonging to Mr. T. W. Hall) and Nos. 3 × 10, the stamps of the latter pair being out of alignment, indicating that the pair is probably a connecting-link between two adjacent settings. Four vertical pairs have been seen—Nos. $\frac{3}{9}$ (belonging to Mr. T. W. Hall), $\frac{4}{8}$, and $\frac{7}{6}$, all three with wide space, 4 mm. between the six stamps, and $\frac{9}{3}$ with narrow space, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between. A copy of No. 5 is known with a very wide margin, showing that it belongs to the left-hand side of the sheet, and a copy of No. 9 has been found with marginal marks, indicating that it is sometimes on the right-hand edge of the sheet.

It will be noticed that pairs of types $\frac{9}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{9}$ are mentioned. This would go to prove that the ten types of the 1 peseta were arranged in groups consisting of two horizontal rows of five.

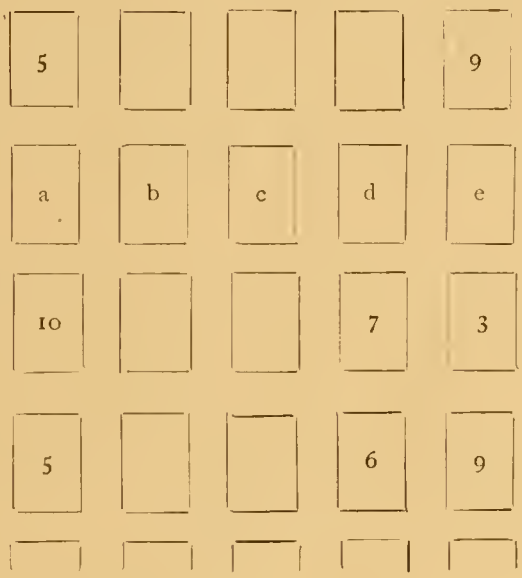
We have Nos. 5 and 10 as left marginal stamps and Nos. 3 and 9 as right marginal stamps, and this helps to confirm the above arrangement. It will be noticed that whereas the pair $\frac{3}{9}$ has a wide space between the stamps, the pair $\frac{9}{3}$ has a narrow space, and as two other copies of No. 3 have been seen with portions of the stamp above showing also with narrow space, but *not exactly in the same position* as regards No. 3, it is probable that the types in the setting of ten were spaced widely apart, about 4 mm. among


PORTE-FRANCO
CORREOS
UN DINERO

themselves, and that the blocks of ten were placed close together horizontally, about 1½ mm. on the stone.

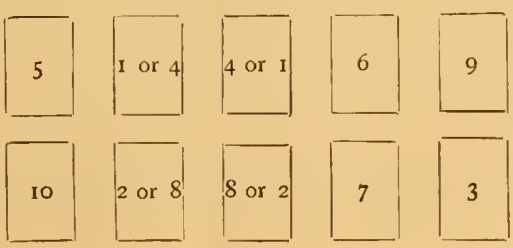
The reason for making this point will be apparent later. Up to now two different vertical pairs consisting of the medio peso and the one peseta, *se-tenant*, have been examined. Of one of these there are two identical pairs, one of which is in the Tapling Collection, having Type No. 5 of the 1 peseta above, and Type *a* of the medio peso below, spaced wide apart; and the other pair consists of Type *d* of the medio peso above, and Type 7 of the 1 peseta below, with narrow spacing.

The result obtaining by combining these pairs, taking the known setting of the medio peso, a+b+c+d+e, as basis may be set out as under, and knowing that Nos. 3 and 10 are in the same horizontal row, we must put No. 9 in the same row as No. 5, and the two latter will be repeated immediately below.



This would indicate that the medio peso, error, could not have wide bottom margins, and up to now some twenty have been examined, all of which have short margins at the bottom.

The lower block of ten will represent the setting of the one peseta, but with four vacant spaces. We have in addition a vertical pair $\frac{4}{8}$ with wide spacing, which leaves us with Nos. 1 and 2. After examining some twenty or more of each of these types, we find that *all* copies of No. 1 have only small margins at the top, while *all* copies of No. 2 have small margins at the bottom. This would indicate that No. 1 probably occurs in the top row of the setting, and No. 2 in the bottom row. The arrangement, so far as it is possible to say now, would be as under:—



The shades of the one peseta are rose-red and deep rose, the paper of the latter being sometimes more or less *glacé*.

It might be mentioned that there are a very large number of flaws on the one peseta, and when the task of "plating" this value was first commenced, the fact that most of them were extremely noticeable led one to believe that they were distinguishing marks of the different types, and this gave rise to a very large number of types, over sixty in fact.

Fortunately, after more study it was possible to "boil down" the types to ten, the flaws above mentioned being probably constant on the stone, though not on each pane.

SECRET MARKS.

From the earliest days of collecting it seems to have been recognised that the early lithographed stamps of Peru bore secret marks peculiar to each value of the various issues. This fact is referred to by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste* of February, 1871, in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for April of the same year, and by "*Fentonia*," with additional notes, in *The Philatelist* for January, 1874, being a paper read before the Philatelic Society London, on December 6th, 1873. The descriptions given by the latter are as follows :—

"'UN DINERO,' blue. The lettering is most curiously arranged, being alternately one letter on lower line, and then two a line higher, all of them being level on the top of each letter. Thus 'U' long, 'N D' short, 'I' long, 'N E' short, 'R' long, 'O' short. Secondly, under the lettering and within the outer line are two lines close together. This double line does not occur on either of the other three sides, thus, counting nine *five* lines at bottom, while there are only eight elsewhere.

"Thirdly, at the right-hand lower corner the point of spandrel is slightly curtailed, in order to admit of an additional fine line jutting out, and passing close down by the 'O' of 'DINERO,' resembling somewhat the prong of a fork.

"*Note.*—An additional peculiarity of the one dinero alone might be mentioned. The circle surrounding the arms is invariably broken half-way up on the left-hand side, where the circle and inner vertical frame-line meet.

"On the 'MEDIO PESO' the secret mark occurs only, as far as I have observed, in the lower border, the *lowest fine* line of which, instead of joining the border line on the right side, turns up by the side of the 'S' of 'CORREOS' nearly, if not quite, to the top of that letter, forming a double line on that side, and on that side only, as far as it goes.

"The 'UNA PESETA,' red. On the left-hand lower corner the wavy lines forming the spandrels cease to be regular about the tenth of an inch from the left lower side, and are replaced by a sort of *marqueterie* pattern like minute blocks geometrically placed edgeways."

Corrientes.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 14th, 1916.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

(*Continued from page* 87.)



I WILL now deal with the last question arising upon the decrees, namely, what was the face value of the stamps? So far as the first stamp issued is concerned, this question is answered by the stamp itself, which bears the value in the lower label "1 real m.c." The letters "M.C.," I am told, mean "Moneda Corrientes," i.e. Corrientes currency.

In addition to this the Decree of the 29th February fixed the rate of a single letter at 1 real and for a double letter 2 reals, and so on in multiples always of 1 real. This rate was maintained until the Decree of the 8th February, 1860, which fixed the value of the stamps at 3 centavos; consequently the remaining stock of the 1 real m.c. were sold at 3 centavos, and the value 1 real m.c. was struck out in pen and black ink. Whether it was only the stamps remaining on hand that were thus treated or whether further printings from the plate were made before it was altered, and these also had the value erased in pen and ink cannot be determined in the absence of official information. I am of opinion, however, for reasons given hereafter that it was only the stamps on hand that were so treated.

Although the Decree does not say so, I think it may be assumed that the rates of postage were altered at the same time as the value of the stamps was altered, such rates being reduced from 1 real = 50 c. de franc to 3 centavos = 15 c. de franc for a single letter, and so on, i.e. one stamp for a single letter, two stamps for a double letter, three stamps for a triple letter, and so forth. These stamps seem to have been sold by the Post Office from the date of the Decree until the end of the year 1860 (Mr. Phillips tells me there was one in the Marco del Pont collection on entire dated October 29th, 1861, which, strange to say, is the earliest date I am able to record. Early in January, 1861, the stamps with the value removed and printed on dark blue paper were issued (there is a pair in the C. J. Phillips' collection on entire dated 7 January, 1861). The rate seems to have remained fixed at 3 centavos until the 1st of January, 1864, when, according to the Decree dated 26th December, 1863, the rate of a single letter was raised as from 1st January, 1864, to 5 centavos, for a double letter to 10 centavos, and so on. Presumably, therefore, the stamps were sold at these rates at all events for a very short time—some seven weeks—for on the 24th February, 1864, the rate was by Decree of that date reduced to 2 centavos for a single letter, 4 centavos for a double letter, and so on.

I assume that the increase in the postage rate must have greatly incensed the populace, otherwise it is difficult to account for so sudden a change in front, the change not being merely a revival of the *status quo ante*, but an actual reduction on the prepostal rate of 33 per cent. in lieu of an increase

of 66 per cent. This, to my mind, points to something of the nature of a South American revolution having happened, accompanied, it may be, by a general boycott of the Post Office, but even so I do not see any reason to doubt that according to law for this period of seven weeks the stamps which were sold had a face value of 5 centavos. Why this has ever been doubted I cannot ascertain, the explanation possibly being furnished by the fact that the period was so short, and may be that so few stamps were actually sold at 5 centavos. Now during the time all this was happening, the stamp in use was the yellow-green one, which was issued in January, 1864. It is clear to my mind that the reason of the change of colour, synchronizing as it does with the Decree, was the change in the postal rates; and as the stamp bore no indication of value on the face the change in colour was the only means of distinguishing stamps intended to be sold at 5 centavos from the ones (blue) which had already been sold at 3 centavos. When, however, the rate was reduced to 2 centavos there was no such reason for a further change in colour,* and so the yellow-green stamps were sold at the reduced figure, and remained in general use for some three years: in fact, I have seen them on covers dated as late as 1867, but they are usually dated 1865 and 1866.

Such stamps are presumably of the value of 2 centavos—in other words, provided my deductions are sound, this yellow-green stamp was first issued as of the value of 5 centavos between 1st January, 1864, to the 24th February, 1864, when it was reduced in value to 2 centavos, and continued to be sold as such contemporaneously with the blue-green shade, which, in my opinion, were issued much later; I think very late in 1865 or more probably early in 1866.

Now so far as the decrees already quoted in this paper stand, the value of the stamps remained at 2 centavos down to the time of their withdrawal, and the only doubt thereon arises from the fact (and it is a very important one) that in the Notice of their withdrawal, dated September 11th, 1880 (*infra*), the value of the stamps is stated to be 3 centavos fuertes. The question therefore for decision is whether a decree is missing or whether an error was made in describing the value of the stamp in this Notice as of 3 centavos instead of 2 centavos. Adopting the line of least resistance, one would incline to the former theory, and evidently this commended itself to Dr. Diena, who, in writing in the *Monthly Journal*, XI, p. 248, said: "I do not find any evidence of the re-establishment of the 3 centavos rate after a temporary reduction to 2 centavos, but I am strongly of opinion that this was the case. In the list of these stamps published by the French Society the value of 2 centavos is given to the blue-green and light green stamps of 1864 only, and those of the subsequent issued are listed as 3 centavos. In Grays' and Evans' Catalogues the value of 3 centavos is also given, an opinion which is also adhered to by some German catalogues. In a long article on the "Stamps of Corrientes," by Señor P. P. Gellardo, in the *Guia del Col-*

* Post Offices do not, as is well known in the absence of special Decree, cash stamps once sold; and this fact, I think, accounts for so many of the 1 real m.c. stamps being found used at some date after the period when the postage was reduced to 3 centavos in 1860. It is a common thing to find these 1 real m.c. stamps used in conjunction with the same stamps with value erased and even alone on letters in 1861 to 1863.

leccionista of Valparaiso, Vol. V, No. 55, it is affirmed that from the 1860 issue the constant value of each stamp was 3 centavos."

In reference to the article by Señor Gellardo this statement, as quoted Dr. Diena, is by no means the only one in the article which I feel sure Señor Gellardo would not to-day be prepared to adhere to. In fact, his article may be described rather as furnishing interesting reading matter than as being philatelically correct. It must, I think, be admitted, and Dr. Diena agrees, that at one time the stamps were of the value of 2 centavos, which, without saying more, detracts considerably from the value of what Señor Gellardo wrote as to the value being always 3 centavos after the year 1860—an obvious error.

Let us now turn for a moment to the evidence as contained in the expressed opinions of those who are, to my mind, even better qualified to give an opinion. I refer first to M. Moens' catalogue, which it will be found that the values given are :—

1 Real M.C.

Sans valu, valeur effacée par une trait de plume (3 centavos).
" " " " " la suppression de valeur (3 centavos, bleu).
Même (5 c.) vert jaume.
" (2 c.) vert bleu and all the subsequent colours.

This coming from the source it does, is, to my mind, strong evidence upon the question of value. M. Moens at the time was without doubt the largest importer of unused stamps in Europe, and buying as he did as a dealer must have known what he was giving for the stamps. Señor José Marco del Pont was keenly interested in these stamps, and endeavoured to fix the question of value absolutely by decrees, but failed to find any other than those printed *supra*, said in a letter written to Mr. Phillips from Buenos Ayres on October 7th, 1912 :—

"I do not know for certain the value that these stamps had at certain times, but they were not always of 3 centavos, as you state in your catalogue ; perhaps Moens may be right. I know that their value was 3 centavos in 1864.

"I have often wished to make a study of these stamps, but I have refrained from doing so, as I have not been able to obtain the necessary proofs, nor even to fix by means of documents, the value of the stamps.

"Up to 1864 their value was 3 centavos ; of that there is no doubt.

"In 1879 and 1880 it was 2 centavos, as I bought a number of sheets at that price in the cities of Corrientes and Goya.

"Of that intervening period I have no certain knowledge, but I believe that up to 1867 their value was 2 centavos."

This is where the matter stands upon all the more recent writings and opinions of those whom I have already quoted ; and if the case had rested there, I must confess that I should have been in a difficulty. For although I incline strongly to the opinion based upon the evidence of the decrees as published, coupled with the views of M. Moens and the direct testimony of

the purchases made by Señor Marco del Pont in 1879 and 1880, that the value remained 2 centavos up to the stamps being withdrawn, yet there would have remained the official information to the contrary contained in the circular withdrawing the stamps which it is exceedingly difficult to get over.

Fortunately, however, I have come across what is quite a good article on these stamps by Señor E. F. Cottilla, written in 1893, which discloses the missing Decree as bearing date December 7th, 1870, and which provided that letters not exceeding four adarmes had to pay 3 centavos, from four to eight adarmes 6 centavos, and so on. Books, pamphlets, engravings, and all kinds of printing 6 centavos for sixteen ounces, with the exception of newspapers, which were delivered free. Registration was fixed at 25 centavos. Señor Cottilla also makes the definite assertion that in the year 1880 the value was 3 centavos.

It is very unfortunate that Señor Cottilla failed to set out this Decree *in extenso* in his article instead of simply quoting from it; nevertheless, the hiatus seems to be filled and the fact established that from 1870 to the time of their withdrawal the stamps bore a face value of 3 centavos. It is a little curious that the article I have quoted evidently was not known either to Dr. Diena or to Señor José Marco del Pont.

I therefore put the values of these stamps as follows:—

1856. 1 real m.c.
1860. Provisional, i.e. the same, but with value erased in pen and ink. 3 centavos.
1860–1. With value erased on the plate. 3 centavos, blue.
1 January, 1864. Yellow-green. 5 centavos.
24 February, 1864. „ 2 centavos.
1866. Blue-green. 2 centavos.
January, 1867. Pale yellow and allied shades. 2 centavos.
February, 1870. Blue. 3 centavos.
January, 1871. Deep blue. 3 centavos.
1874–1880. Pale lilac and allied shades.

The important item in this list is the fact that I have assigned the year 1870 to the blue stamp, which, for reasons given hereafter, I think is undoubtedly a reissue of some portion of the remainder of this colour which were left over from the year 1864 (1st January), when the colour was changed to green in consequence of the increase in rates. The green stamps in the two shades remained in use for three years, by which time the stock of the blue may have been overlooked, or purposely not issued for some entirely different reason. When, however, the tariff was raised from 2 to 3 centavos in 1870 the colour of the stamp then in issue was yellow, and a change in colour being rendered necessary by the alteration in tariff to 3 centavos, I think that the old stock of the blue stamp was put on sale, pending the new printing, which appeared very soon afterwards also in blue, but this time in a much darker shade, and known as the Dark Blue. Hitherto the date assigned to this reissued pale blue has been 1871, but after all it is only loosely given as 1871, and may easily have occurred as

I suggest. In any case there is strong *prima facie* reason for the theory I now put forward, and I am satisfied in my own mind that it is correct. These pale blue stamps (I call them here pale to distinguish them from the dark blue), however, I cannot find on the entires in 1870, but some such may be known to other collectors, and if produced would establish what I have put forward. I have found one dated 1873, which supports my view that they were actually put into use again after 1864, a fact which has been doubted by many collectors. The life of these pale blue reissue in any case must have been very short, as the dark blues without doubt quickly followed the date of the change in postage, and judged also by the fact that remainders of the pale blue disappeared from the Post Office archives when the plate also disappeared about the year 1882, and were afterwards sold along with the Reprints. It is, of course, quite possible that they were reissued again in 1873, but, in any case, the quantity all told which was reissued can only have been small having regard to the remainders still existing when the stamps were withdrawn. The colour was very similar to the dark blue stamps then in use, and there seems to be no postal reason why the stamps which we know were on hand (owing to the remainders known to exist) being so issued for postal use side by side with the dark blue stamps of that year.

Touching upon the question of the accuracy of dates of issue as given in the stamp magazines of this period, and as showing that too much reliance cannot be placed upon them, I quote two rather interesting extracts on Corrientes from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* of 1869. Both have reference to the 3 centavos, yellow, which we know now was issued in 1867.

> "Corrientes. The editor of *Le Timbrophile* has received at various times several copies of the Corrientes design printed in black on yellow paper, and is confident of their authenticity. His supposition is that, like the old Prussian, this type has been reissued. Have any of our readers met with this stamp? We appeal more especially to those who are resident in the Argentine Republic."

The answer came two months later, not from the Argentine Republic, but from Trieste as follows :—

> "SIR,—Having seen in your Magazine an account of the Corrientes black on yellow ground and read the question asked as to anyone having met with this said variety, I beg to state that I have seen it, last year, in a good collection, belonging to an amateur collector at Bordeaux. The variety is extremely pretty, being on a bright yellow ground and the design clear. The gentleman (French) to whom it belonged told me that M. Mahé had admired it much, and considered it genuine and very rare."

Before dealing with the various settings and papers it would be convenient first of all to give a synopsis of the printings, which I make out to be as follows :—

1856.	1 real m.c. Pale blue.	Setting I.
8 Feb., 1860.	Provisional, being the last stamp with value deleted in pen and ink (black) and used as 3 centavos.	Setting 1.
10 Jan.,* 1861.	With value deleted from the plate and printed with the label blank. Blue.	Settings I and II.
1 Jan., 1864.	The same, but printed in yellow-green (5 centavos).	Setting 11.
24 Feb., 1864.	The same stamps used as 2 centavos.	
1866.	Blue-green (2 centavos).	Setting I.
1867.	Pale yellow („).	„ II.
	Orange-yellow („).	„
	Straw† („).	„
Dec., 1870.	Blue (3 centavos).	„
Jan., 1871.	Deep blue („).	„ I.
Jan., 1874.	Rose-lilac (a kind of dirty rose colour) („).	„ II.
1875.	Yellowish rose („).	„
1875–6.	Rose („).	„
1876.	Salmon („).	„
	Rose-red (a very distinctive colour) („).	„
1877.	Deep pink („).	„
1877–8.	Greyish violet („).	„
1878–9.	Lilac („).	„
1880.	Maroon („).	„
1880.	Pale rose („).	Settings II and III.

It will be seen that I have also indicated in this list the different *Settings* in which the stamps are known, a point upon which I shall have something further to say in a moment.

From what has already been written concerning the construction of the printing plate, it will be observed that there are eight varieties arranged in two rows of four. These varieties differ so much in detail that no difficulty at all exists in reconstructing the plate (see Illustration). The Post Office sheets, however, contained at different periods either three sets of these eight varieties = twenty-four, the panes being placed one over the other, or four panes = thirty-two stamps arranged two × two side by side. The method of printing the sheets of thirty-two stamps varied. At first the top two panes were printed the same way up, while the lower panes were each printed the reverse way, thus making them appear *tête-bêche*. This style was used for the green and the yellow stamps. The straw stamp, the dark blue, and the different shades of the rose series were, I think, printed differently. All the entire sheets I have seen of the straw stamps have the

* The earliest dated copy I have is 7 January, 1861.

† I place the straw colour last, the stamps being printed in a new arrangement of the panes similar to the deep blue stamps which followed.

left-hand pane both right way up and the right-hand panes inverted, while in the blue stamps and the rose shades sometimes they are printed in the same way and at others with the left panes inverted and the right panes the correct way up. I think it quite likely that the straw stamps may exist in both styles, which will be tolerably obvious to anyone having the most superficial knowledge of the method of printing. The effect of these two different modes of printing was to furnish certain so-called *tête-bêche* varieties as follows:—

In the first style the stamps cut from the second and third horizontal rows of the sheet, right across, are *tête-bêche*, the bottom labels facing each other, while in the second and third styles the stamps of the fourth and fifth vertical rows are *tête-bêche*. These *tête-bêche* varieties are, of course, due entirely to the method of printing and come from different panes; consequently they are not strictly *tête-bêche* varieties in the philatelic sense at all, by which I mean they are not at all upon the same plane nor have they anything like the same interest as the *tête-bêche* varieties of France and other countries that could be named. These varieties are more common than might be supposed, the fact being that especially in the second style of printing the distance between the two panes horizontally was in many instances only a trifle more than that between the stamps in the panes themselves which frequently led to pairs of stamps being cut from adjoining panes. Naturally the space between the panes varied upon every sheet, due to the fact that each sheet consisted of four panes printed separately, from one and the same plate of eight varieties. The depth of printing of these four panes often also varied considerably on the same sheet, sometimes one pane is very heavily inked and the remaining three are only faint impressions.

(*To be continued.*)

Philip La Rénotière von Ferrary.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.



IT is with the greatest regret that I have to announce the death of my old and dear friend "Philippe La Rénotière," as he preferred to be called of later years.

This sad event took place on Sunday, May 20th last, at Lausanne, Switzerland. For some months "Ferrary," as he was most generally called, has been suffering much from his eyes and pains in the head.

Ferrary was born an aristocrat, but for some reason would not take up his proper position in society.

In an article written some two years ago in a London magazine by H.R.H. the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, she said, speaking of Ferrary, "The Duke of Galliera had a son, Phillipo, who refused absolutely to use the

privileges which his birth had bestowed upon him. What were his reasons nobody knows."

Ferrary never spoke of his father, but he worshipped the memory of his mother, and was most careful to carry out all promises he had made her.

His mother, the Duchess de Galliera, was probably the richest woman in Europe, and left enormous fortunes to the French princes, to her city of Genoa, and to many foreign royalties. To Paris she gave the "Musée Gallièra" and its artistic treasures, and her magnificent residence in the Boulevard St. Germaine quarter to the Austrian Government for their use as an Embassy, reserving rooms in it for her son.

It has generally been stated that her son's collection of stamps was to be left to this museum, or to one in Vienna, but Ferrary would never discuss this subject.

After the death of his mother, Ferrary was adopted by Ritter Emanuel la Rénotière von Kriegsfeld, an Austrian officer of high position and rank. He spent a considerable portion of each summer in Vienna, and became on terms of great friendship with the late dealer, Sigmund Friedl, to whose museum he made many valuable gifts of stamps.

Ferrary must have been born about 1858–60, as the late Mr. Stanley Gibbons told me that he well remembered him going to his office in Plymouth, when he was a young man in charge of a tutor who travelled with him. As Gibbons left Plymouth in 1874, Ferrary must have been a collector for some 45 years. The early period of his collecting life was during the lifetime of his mother.

The Duchess de Gallièra was a strong advocate of collecting in one form or another, and, as her son's wishes ran on postage stamps, she encouraged him by purchasing many of the finest obtainable collections, among these being those of Baron Rothschild, Judge Philbrick, and many of lesser note.

Quite early in his collecting days, Ferrary had the good luck to come across the well-known Paris dealer, M. Pierre Mahé, and secured him as his private secretary and custodian of his collection. I believe that this connection lasted for some 35 years, and through all that time Ferrary looked up to, and respected the opinions of, Mahé in all matters philatelic.

On the death of M. Pierre Mahé the post was filled by his eldest son, M. E. M. Mahé, a worthy son of a most estimable father.

In addition to the Mahés, Ferrary has had the invaluable assistance of M. Schmidt de Wilde for some thirty years, as curator of his entires. The envelopes and post cards form an important portion of this valuable collection.

The stamps in this collection are arranged on an unique plan—no albums are used, but plain sheets of stout paper about 14 inches long by 6 inches wide.

The stamps are arranged in two rows, each row, if full, containing about ten stamps.

These sheets are kept in stout paper covers, and kept flat on wide shelves in cupboards fitted all round three sides of the stamp-room, a separate room being occupied by the entires.

Ferrary did not care for pairs or blocks of stamps, but wished to have



Philipp La Rénotière von Ferrary

the finest obtainable copies in perfect mint condition and in every possible shade.

During the last twenty years I have had the great privilege of free access to this collection whenever I wished to see it.

Ferrary was keen on having all varieties in his collection included in our catalogues, and always wished me to take full notes of anything that he had, either to note it for our own use, or to include such varieties in the works of the Royal Philatelic Society. I also had permission to photograph any stamps, and this privilege has been of much use to the Society in their recent publications.

It is almost impossible to give anyone any idea of the wealth of material in this collection.

I instance, from memory, a few of the more important contents:—

British Guiana.

1850. Circular. 2 c., rose, five copies, including a superb pair.

„ „ Other values, over 100 stamps, all fine, with several pairs.

1856. Large oblong. Error, 1 c. error for 4 c., the only known copy.

„ „ 4 c., blue, of this rarity on the surfaced and sugar papers; there are about twenty superb specimens.

Mauritius.

1847. Post Office. Five copies.

1848–59. Several hundred, mostly unused, with numerous first printings.

Hawaiian Islands.

1851. 2 c., blue, four copies, of which, I think, two are unused, and about thirty to forty of the other values.

Philip La Rénotière von Ferrary was a man of the kindest disposition and most generous with his money, but would never allow his name to be given to any of his benevolences. He frequently ordered me to pay considerable sums for worthy charities in England, and he had always a most kindly feeling towards this country, where he spent a great part of his youth.

I think in justice to the memory of my dear old friend that I may be allowed to quote a few extracts from letters of his that I have kept, which, more than anything else, will go to show his kindness of heart and love of the British nation.

"PARIS, *June 25, '93.*

"DEAR MR. PHILLIPS,

"I am quite horrified by the details of the dreadful disaster which has befallen H.M.'s man-of-war *Victoria.* My heart bleeds when thinking of the many gallant British officers and sailors whose precious lives were lost in that awful catastrophe, whilst their courage and skill might have proved to be so useful to the country. Hearing that a subscription has been opened to help the survivors and the families of the drowned sailors, I beg you will give £50 for that noble purpose.

"I consider it a sacred duty to give, as far as it is within the reach of my too weak power, a proof of my deep sympathy not only to the unfortunate victims of the disaster, but also to the British Navy, for which you know my warm feelings, they are those of . . . an adopted child of old England, on whose soil I was weaned and brought up, and which I was in my childhood taught to love above all.

"I feel confident that hitherto unconquered Navy will never fail being adequate to her glorious traditions, and should ever an hour of peril strike for the country, another Nelson will surely be found to inscribe another Trafalgar on the golden pages of Great Britain's annals.

"I beg you will believe me ever to be, Dear Mr. Phillips,

"Yours most affectionately,
"PHILIP LA RÉNOTIÈRE VON FERRARY.'

Another example out of many now before me reads :—

"PRAGUE, 11/10/99.

"DEAREST MR. PHILLIPS,

"The insolent Boer ultimatum fills my British heart with the deepest indignation. British blood is going to flow in the plains and defiles of South Africa to avenge the effront dared by Transvaal.

"I enclose a sum of £100 for the British wounded, supposing a subscription for that patriotic aim has been opened in London. . . . I wish by that small contribution to prove once more to dear old England how much I love that soil where I was brought up and where I will never consider myself a foreigner. I hope God Almighty will bless Britain's arms, and that soon the sad recollections of Laing's Neck and Majuba Hill will be wiped out for ever."

Space will not allow me to say more, but these extracts from two only of many letters I have will show stamp collectors that in losing Ferrary we have not only lost the greatest stamp collector there has ever been, but we British have lost a great friend, a true lover of our land and institutions, and a generous helper in all times of distress.

I might mention that Ferrary was a fine linguist, and spoke fluently English, French, Italian, Servian, Spanish, and German, and had a considerable knowledge of several other languages.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, *June 7th*, at 5.45 p.m.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, requests us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1916–17 will be held on *June 28th*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, *June 26th*, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed in October, 1917.

We are very pleased to announce that Mr. W. Dorning Beckton has kindly consented to fill the vacancy on the Committee caused by the death of the late Mr. M. P. Castle.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

WE are informed by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, that a further sum of £1,250 has been paid over to the Red Cross Committee, making the total amount paid over by the Fund £6,250.

HEJAZ STAMPS.

THE Director-General, Survey of Egypt, Giza (Mudiria), Egypt, when kindly sending the Royal Philatelic Society for its collection full sheets of fifty stamps of each of the new (rouletted) issue of the 20 paras and 1 piastre, remarks that, with regard to their sale to the public, it may be noted that supplies can now be obtained direct from the Postmaster-General, G.P.O., Alexandria, as demands for stamps, otherwise directed, may meet with delay and involve unnecessary clerical labour.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE BELGIAN POSTAGE STAMPS OF 1915.

THE following interesting letter has been kindly forwarded to us for publication by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons :—

"LONDON, E.C., *8th March*, 1917.

"DEAR SIRS,

"We notice that in your Catalogue of foreign stamps for 1917 that the Belgian postage stamps of 1915 are attributed to the manufacture of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton. The information contained in your

Catalogue, however, is incorrect, as the whole of that issue was produced by this company.

"The dies for the 35, 40, and 50 centimes and the 5 francs were engraved by us, but the 1, 2, and 10 franc dies were engraved by a man named Dezerrois, we executing the direct plate printing.

"The first deliveries of these stamps up to the 50 centimes were made in June, 1915, and those of the higher values from the 8th July to the 12th August, 1915.

"We shall be obliged if you will at once take steps through the Philatelic Press to correct this mistake, and also to make the necessary alteration in any catalogues which are not yet issued.

"Thanking you in anticipation,
"We remain,
"Yours faithfully,
"WATERLOW AND SONS, LTD.
"EDGAR S. WATERLOW,
"*Managing Director.*

"MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.,
"391, STRAND, W.C."

"*STAMPS IS HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.*"

BY DÂK.

ON May 16th Mr. Justice Eve (Chancery Division) gave judgment in a case of considerable importance to stamp collectors, of which all would do well to make a mental note before signing their wills. His Lordship's decision reminds me of that arrived at by the puzzled ticket collector, of whom many have heard. Finding a passenger travelling with a live tortoise, he consulted the regulations, and (in letting the tortoise off payment of railway fare) remarked: "Cats is dogs and rabbits is dogs, but a tortoise is a hinsect."

Sir David P. Masson, F.R.P.S.L., who died in December, 1915, left an important stamp collection, valued for probate at £10,450, of which large portions of the sections relating to India and Ceylon were sold at auction in London in March last. Under the will (1906) there passed to Dame Thérèse Emilie Louise Masson jewellery, plate, linen, china, books, pictures, glass, furniture, with household effects, carriages, horses, and much else. The real and personal property being left in trust.

His Lordship held himself bound by the decision of Mr. Justice Peterson in *re* Fortlege (60 S.J. 527), and pronounced accordingly for the stamp collection passing under the bequest with "books, pictures, and other household effects."

The proceeds of Sir David's collection thus go to Lady Masson under the gift in the will, but, it may be added, that his Lordship, in delivering judgment, remarked that he felt he would be wanting in respect for the earlier authoritative decision were he not to follow it, though at the same time he would say that he would not necessarily have decided in the same way in its absence.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

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

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 2d., 3d., and 1s. values have appeared with the J 17 control.

Aitutaki.—The Georgian 1s. stamp of New Zealand has been overprinted in the usual manner for use in this dependency.—*Stamp Collecting.*

British Honduras.—The 3 c. value of the Georgian set, without *moiré* pattern, is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

Adhesive.

3 c., orange, multiple; perf. 14.

Jamaica.—We are told by the *P. J. G. B.* that a further issue of the 1½d., overprinted "War Stamp" in two lines, but in much larger type, has taken place. The *West End Philatelist* adds the 3d. value to this new variety of overprint.

Mauritius.—A "specimen" copy of the 1 r., Georgian type, is to hand.

Adhesive.

1 rupee, black on green, multiple; perf. 14.

Rhodesia.—*Stamp Collecting* states that the 8d. value of the 1910 series has come to light, perf. 13½.

Samoa.—The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current ½d., Georgian stamp of New Zealand, overprinted "SAMOA" in similar letters to preceding issues.

Seychelles.—The 6 c. stamp of the Georgian issue has appeared with the "Postage and Revenue" inscription, and a "specimen" copy has come to hand.

Adhesive.

6 c., carmine, multiple; perf. 14.

Zanzibar.—A "specimen" copy of the 50 c., printed on multiple Crown CA watermarked paper, is before us.

Adhesive.

50 c., green, multiple CA and Crown wmk.; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

France.—Additional values, 40 c. and 50 c., printed on the "G. C." paper, have reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

We referred to other values on page 88.

Luxemburg.—The 17½ c. and 87½ c. stamps of the permanent set are before us.

Adhesives.

17½ c., brown; perf. 11½ × 11.
87½ c., orange ,, ,,

AMERICA.

Argentine Republic.—The 12 c. to 20 pesos values of the latest set have reached us, and we notice that the bottom label contains the word centavo or centavos, or peso or pesos, instead of 1816–1916.

The numeral squares in lower corners contain the value only in numeral instead of the numeral and c. or peso or pesos. Colours the same as those of the centennial issue for each denomination.

Brazil.—We read in *Stamp Collecting* that a label has been issued to commemorate the centenary of the Revolution of Pernambuco.

Oblong in shape, the central part of the design represents the Revolutionary flag, with "Brazil" at the top and "Correio" at foot. The inscription reads "Centenario Da Revoluçao Republicana em Pernambuco—

Bandeira Da Republica de 6 De Março De 1817."

Mekeel's Weekly gives the value 100 r. and colour pale blue.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—A new set of stamps is illustrated in the *Stamp Lover.*

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

Adhesives.

½ c., yellow (Caldas).
1 c., green (Camille Torres).
2 c., red (Narino).
4 c., violet (Serua Santander).
5 c., blue (Bolivar).
10 c., grey (Cordoba).
20 c., vermilion (Boyaca Monument).
50 carmine (Cartagena).
1 peso, bright blue (Sucre).
2 pesos, orange (Rufino Cuerva).
5 ,, grey (Ricaurte).
10 ,, sepia (Arms).

Registration Stamps.

4 c., green and blue (Port of Colombia).
10 c., blue (Falls of Tequendarma).

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamps.

4 c., carmelita (Sabana Station).
5 c., chestnut (Map).

Express Letter Stamp.

5 c., deep green (Postman).

CUBA.—A new stamp is described in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Value 2 c., colour carmine-rose. It contains a full-face portrait of Maximo Gomez in a deep-shaded circular frame with the inscription "2 correos c" above, and "Republic de Cuba" in a panel below. Perf. 12.

GUATEMALA.—A new commemorative stamp is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

It bears a portrait of Estrada Cabrera, President of the Republic.

Adhesive.

25 c., brown and light blue.

SALVADOR.—We have received the 2 c. and 5 c. values of the Official set dated 1915 with the word "Oficial," which was printed diagonally, barred out in black. The date "1915" remains. This would point to a shortage in the ordinary stamp of these two values.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 3, 5, 6, and 7 c. values of the current set, printed on unwatermarked paper, perf. 10. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* informs us that the $2 and $5 stamps of 1902 have been reprinted, and that they can be recognized from the first issue as they are perf. 11 [10] on unwatermarked paper.

Mekeel's Weekly states that the 30 c. value will not appear on unwatermarked paper, perf. 10, and that the 50 c., unwatermarked and perf. 10, was issued on March 2nd. From this source and the *Philatelic Gazette* we gather that the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c, 5 c., 6 c., 7 c., 8 c., 9 c., 10 c., 11 c., 12 c., and 2 c. postage due on unwatermarked paper, perf. *11*, have been issued.

Adhesives.

3 c., violet, unwatermarked, perf. 10.
5 c., blue ,, ,,
6 c., orange ,, ,,
7 c., black ,, ,,
50 c., lavender ,, ,,
$2, blue ,, perf. 11 [10].
$5, green ,, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

INDO-CHINA.—A new Red Cross stamp is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Red Cross Stamp.

15 c. + 5 c., black and violet, carmine surcharge.

MOZAMBIQUE.—A set of Postage Due stamps, type 31 of Gibbons, but with altered currency, has reached us. The value and centavo or centavos is printed in black; perf. 11½.

Postage Dues.

½ c., green.
1 c., slate.
2 c., brown.
3 c, orange.
5 c., grey-brown.
6 c, dull brown.
10 c, mauve.
13 c,, blue.
20 c., carmine.
50 c., French grey.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.
Council for the Year 1916-17.
President—E. D. Bacon.
Vice-Presidents—
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

W. Dorning Beckton. Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Wilmot Corfield. Baron de Worms.
T. W. Hall. Baron P. de Worms.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. Napier. R. B. Yardley.
F. J. Peplow.

The seventh meeting of the session 1916–17 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th April, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, Thos. Wm. Hall, R. W. Harold Row, Wilmot Corfield, Walter Howard, L. E. Bradbury, J. H. Barron, R. B. Yardley, B. D. Knox, H. H. Harland, L. Gibb.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President. The minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on the 15th March, and of the Special Meeting held on the 3rd April, were read and signed as correct.

Expressions of regret at their inability to attend the Special Meeting were made by Messrs. Row, Howard, and Bradbury.

A communication was read from Mrs. Fulcher as to her husband's illness, and from Mr. Hausburg (unfortunately still absent through illness) with information as to the result of the War Fund Auction, and asking the Society to accept from him (Mr. Hausburg) a presentation volume of the proofs of Indian stamp papers manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., which he had bought at the sale. The Secretary was desired to write to Mr. Hausburg thanking him sincerely for his kind gift.

Letters were read from Mr. T. H. Hinton, the Honorary Secretary of the International Philatelic Union, and from Mr. H. A. Slade, the Honorary Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society, conveying resolutions of sympathy and condolence on the loss this Society has sustained by the death of their President. The Honorary Secretary was requested to write suitable letters of acknowledgment in reply.

The Vice-President mentioned that it was proposed at the Council to send to the Collectors' Club of New York the following resolution of greeting in view of the new bond of union between the two peoples, which suggestion was heartily approved, viz.:—

"The Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, with the sanction of the Fellows in General Meeting assembled, recognizing the magnanimous part played by the United States of America by their entry into the great struggle for the rights of humanity, send their greetings through the Collectors' Club of New York to the Philatelists of the United States.

"They welcome the new bond between the two nations, and trust that the principles which have led the United States of America to place themselves side by side with the British race will ever tend to unite the British-speaking people in the cause of freedom and justness, and will maintain between them a lasting friendship and a cordial understanding."

Mr. Wilmot Corfield showed an entire envelope (presented by Mr. F. Reichenheim to the Society) posted in Paris with a current 5 cent French stamp overprinted with a "T" in a triangle used as a provisional unpaid stamp.

Mr. T. W. Hall then showed his collection of the stamps of Antioquia, Tolima, Cundinamarca, and Santander.

In Antioquia the most notable stamps were fifteen copies of the first issue of 1868; three copies of the 10 cent, violet, of 1879; an entire uncut sheet of 10 cent, rose-carmine on buff, of 1886, including the 50 cent error; the same variety with the centre erased; an entire uncut sheet of the 50 cent, brown, of of 1889, including the 20 cent error. In Tolima a large number of the type-set provisionals of 1870, mostly in made-up plates, and a fine block of four unused of the 5 cent on buff paper, together with numerous proofs and forgeries for comparison.

The collection was practically complete in all the different wove and laid papers.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon from the chair, seconded by Mr. Lachlan Gibb, and carried unanimously.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 387th meeting, and last of the present session, was held on Friday, March 30th. The President (Mr. W. Dorning Beckton) in the chair. The following resolution referring to the decease of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. M. P. Castle, was read by the Hon. Secretary:—

"That this meeting expresses on behalf of the members of the Manchester Philatelic Society the very genuine regret felt at the death of Mr. M. P. Castle, who for many years has been an

esteemed honorary member of the Society.

"The meeting recognises the very great loss his death means to Philately, and desires to tender to Mrs. Castle the sympathy of the members."

Mr. Beckton, in moving the resolution, paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Castle, giving many personal reminiscences of a close friendship which had lasted for thirty years. Mr. Duerst seconded the resolution and dealt with the work done by Mr. Castle for the benefit of philatelists, and was supported by Mr. Goodfellow.

The resolution was passed in silence, the members standing.

New issues and philatelic curiosities were shown by the President, Mr. Duerst, Mr. Berry, and Mr. J. H. Taylor; a card representing the "Stamps of our Allies," issued by a well-known firm of dyers, was also passed round and favourably commented upon.

Mr. F. Jordan was appointed an Auditor to act with Mr. Ginger for the present session's accounts.

The date of the Annual Meeting was fixed for May 18th, at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. Duerst occupied the remainder of the evening with an exhibition of his Collection of Roumanian Post Cards, which was greatly appreciated by an audience which, although comparatively small, followed him throughout with the closest attention.

The collection was shown in two albums, in which the cards were displayed in the manner of dealers' stock books, each row being held in position by a strip of linen, and leaving the cards free of access to remove for examination of both sides.

Several of the cards are of considerable rarity, especially the first issue of 1873, and the first printing of July 1st, 1894, a small quantity being printed "Roumanie" instead of "Roumania," and on issue for one hour only; these and various errors of spelling which seem to have been fairly numerous in the early printings were fully shown and written up by Mr. Duerst.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	3	7	6
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., rubbed	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., defective at top	4	0	0
Bushire, 1915, 5 ch., mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 kr., variety "1" of "BUSHIRE" missing, mint	4	8	0
Cameroons, ½d. to 5s., mint, including duplicates	5	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, retouched corner cut into at left and close at bottom	6	15	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, defective and close	5	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	3	5	0
Dominican Republic, 1 r., black on yellow	5	0	0
Gambia, no wmk., 4d., pale brown, pair, mint	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1862, 3d., white dots, imperf.*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., hair-lines, imperf.*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1878, Maltese Cross, £1, brown-lilac	5	0	0
Ditto, 1882, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	7	0	0
Ditto, another, on white paper	7	15	0
Great Britain, £5, on blued, thinned	4	15	0
Ditto, another, on white	4	0	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown	3	7	6
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	3	15	0
Grenada, 1s., purple, "SHLLIING"	7	15	0
Hong Kong, 4 c., perf. 12½, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, CA, 10 c., blue-green, mint	4	4	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, single CA, 10s., mint	9	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, diagonal lines only, thinned	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, cut close	4	0	0
Nevis, perf. 13, 1s., green on slightly blued*	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion,* cut into at top	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., Plate 2, on bluish, pair, close at bottom	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine on bluish	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on laid	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Plate 2	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo*	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine, Plate 5, fan with six segments	3	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., green on yellowish	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, emerald-green	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on greyish paper	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, yellow-green on bluish	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep yellow-green, *unique Essay*	25	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, Plate 1, re-engraved, 6d., grey-brown, pair, heavily cancelled	3	3	0
Ditto, Diadem, 5d., deep green, imperf., close at right	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., canary-yellow, imperf., slight nick	3	0	0
Orange Free State, 1877, 4d. on 6d., rose, Type B, inverted surcharge	3	15	0
Russia, 1858, January, 20 k.*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1875–9, vert. laid paper, 2 k., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1865, 2 k.,* slightly thinned	3	17	6
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., orange, mint	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d.*	3	12	6
South Australia, 1856–9, 1s., orange, pair, creased	5	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 r., red, defective	7	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	5	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	3	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 6d., reddish mauve*	4	0	0
Turks Island, 1s., prune, ragged perfs.	6	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose*	3	5	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red £4 12s. 6d. and	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., bronze	4	10	0
North-West Pacific Islands, collection of 548	36	0	0

Sale of April 19th and 20th, 1917.

Barbadoes, 1d. on half 5s., pair, Type 23	10	10	0
British Columbia, 10 c., blue, imperf.	3	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, slight defects	3	3	0
Canada, 1851, 6d., purple-black	3	7	6
Ditto, 6d., dull purple £3 and	3	5	0
Ditto, others, on original £4 and	4	4	0
Ditto, pairs, close at top £4 and	4	4	0
Ditto, 1852–7, wove paper, 6d., purple-black	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., brown-black £3, £4, £3 3s. and	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, thick soft paper, 6d., dull purple	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, thick hard paper, 6d., dull purple	4	10	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown	3	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	6	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1d., carmine, block of four, mint	4	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 4d., dark blue, block of four, mint	4	15	0
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf.	34	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf., close two sides	4	5	0
Ditto, another copy, heavily cancelled	8	0	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s., dull violet,* imperf., stained	4	17	6
Crete, 1st issue, 20 parades, bright violet, block of four	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1872, Cross, £1, purple-brown, stained	4	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	3	7	6
New Brunswick, 3d. and half 3d., used as 4½d., defective	3	12	6
Ditto, 6d., yellow £5 10s. and	6	15	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, defective	5	2	6
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, thinned	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, thinned	5	5	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto (two), ditto, each	5	5	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion, thin spot	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	14	0	0
Ditto, another copy, slight tear	11	10	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, strengthened top right corner	34	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 11th and 12th, 1917.

Long Island, ½d. in carmine on 20 paras, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1 para, violet and buff, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, typewritten Halfpenny in mauve on pale green paper, with horizontal lines in grey	3	5	0
Ditto, typewritten on thin white laid paper, 2½d. in mauve*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d. in mauve*	2	15	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1841, 4 c., black and red, repaired	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, January, 1850, 5 c., black and red*	3	7	6
Ditto, Post Locale, 2½ rappen, without frame to cross, cut close and thinned	3	15	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., red-violet, small tear at top	4	0	0
Bushire, 1915, 5 ch., carmine and brown, mint	3	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., yellow-green, small margins	4	7	6
New Britain, December, 1914, 2½d. on 10 pf., block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., mint. £2 10s. and	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, with spaced "5 D"	3	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New Britain, Registration Label, "Kawieng", 3d., mint*. £2, £2 15s., and	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, in thick type*	4	10	0
Cameroons, 1915, 1d. on 10 pf., double overprint in blue, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, French Occupation, 2nd issue, the set complete, including the 15 c. with overprint inverted, the 20 and 35 c. used, remainder mint	13	10	0
Cape Triangular, blued paper, 6d., slate-lilac, pair	8	0	0
Togo, 1914 (October), narrow spacing, Halfpenny on 3 pf., block of 4 with a "Tog"	7	0	0
Ditto, 1915 (January), narrow spacing, 20 pf.	3	3	0
Ditto, 1915 Local overprint on Gold Coast, error "ccupation", 2d., strip of 3, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., block of 12, with similar error, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., with similar error, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 20s., with similar error, mint	8	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, cut close	7	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., Plate 2	5	10	0
Ditto, another, thinned	4	4	0
Collection in Lalliers, 850	20	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of April 12th and 14th, 1917.

Ceylon, 1857–8, 10d., vermilion, mint	4	12	0
Gold Coast, 1901, 1d. on. 6d., variety "one" omitted	2	17	6
Great Britain, £5, orange on white	3	5	0
Moldavia, 1859, 5 p. on white wove, strip of 4, mint	3	15	0
Belgium, 1849, 20 c., milky blue,* S.G. 5	3	5	0
Ditto, 1850, 10 c., brown, S.G. 6, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, Congo, 1895, 10 c., greenish blue, centre inverted, S.G. 24, mint	6	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	7	0	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine	4	15	0
Ditto, 1d., vermilion	5	10	0
Great Britain, 1867, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	4	4	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, clipped	2	4	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early state of plate, almost imperceptible tear	21	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early, cut into	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair, cut into at top, early	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early intermediate, minute defect	4	0	0

Sale of April 18th and 21st, 1817.

Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	3	3	0
Cyprus, 6d., grey, S.G. 5, strip of 4, mint	3	3	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose	2	0	0
Papua, 2s. 6d., S.G. 14B	2	5	0
Naples, Cross, ½ t., blue, on piece	7	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta	3	17	6
Bushire, 1914, 24 ch., brown	7	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3 kr., violet, brown, and silver	14	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 kr., brown on silver	14	5	0
Cameroons, C.E.F., set of 13, complete, mint	5	15	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., thinned	14	0	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf., mint	24	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, lightly cancelled	12	10	0
Ditto, 2 rs. 50 c., perf. 12½, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, CA, 16 c., pale violet*	3	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown. £3 12s. 6d. and	5	0	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 10s., grey-green	2	6	0
Labuan, 6 c. in red on 16 c., blue*	9	10	0
Natal, 1902–3, £10, green and orange, S.G. 145	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, on piece, slight defect	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	4	10	0
Ditto, another copy, minute defect	3	10	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, defective	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, repaired	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d. on bluish, pair, one hill unshaded	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., vermilion	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine,* crack on face	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., ultramarine	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, shading outside fan	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellowish green on bluish, block of 4, Nos. 18, 19, 22 and 23, on Plate; two copies "no whip" and one copy "Sigiium"	15	0	0
Portuguese Indies, 1883, 6 on 200 reis (S.G. 247), on piece	2	12	6
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., red-orange*.	4	4	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., carmine, S.G. 7*	3	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Philatelic Horizon.



WE have very great pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer upon Mr. E. D. Bacon (the new President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London) the membership of the Royal Victorian Order of the fourth class, which honour he received at the hands of the King on the sixth of this month at Buckingham Palace.

This is the third occasion on which this distinguished honour has been conferred on members of the Royal Philatelic Society, the previous holders, as our readers will remember, being our late President, Mr. M. P. Castle, and our late Hon. Sec., Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

We are in no way detracting from the honour so worthily conferred on Mr. E. D. Bacon if we suggest that His Majesty had also in mind not only our Society, in which he takes so gracious an interest, but also our pursuit which has again been signalled out for recognition. The Royal Philatelic Society, both by its age, aims, and position, is admittedly the doyen body of our pursuit, and we think we may deservedly call in aid of this opinion the very excellent report on the Society's progress during the past and preceding eventful years published elsewhere in this number.

The practice too of granting honours to individuals who contribute to the recreations or amusement of the general public, and of which His Majesty has given ample evidence of late years, is also, we humbly submit, eminently to be commended.

The prodigious strides the science of Philately has made of late years must surely be a source of wonder and delight to all its votaries.

It has been said that it would be as difficult to measure clouds as to satisfactorily explain the widespread passion for collecting postage stamps, but this must surely have been penned by a critical outsider.

One thing is certain, and to Philistines perhaps that is the most curious, and that is that the public and general interest in Philately increases with certainty as time goes on. A quarter of a century ago it was estimated there were over 2000 stamp dealers in Europe, and the number of people

who then made a living out of the pursuit ran well into five figures. We wonder what the number is to-day?

We have heard it stated that stamp collecting first originated in Belgium, and quickly spread to France. Early in 1862 an informal kind of Exchange established itself in Birchin Lane, London, which became so troublesome that it had to be suppressed like a previous institution of the same kind in the Boulevard Sebastopol in Paris. Anyway, the first stamp auction in Great Britain was held on March 18, 1872, at 13 Wellington Street, London, when the cream of the stock of J. W. Scott and Co. realized £258, the two highest individual figures being £6 and £8 12s. for two copies of the 20 cents stamps of St. Louis.

In looking through the back numbers of the Journal we now have the honour of editing, we came across the late Mr. Castle's article in February, 1893, on "The Philatelic Horizon," a title which appealed to us so much that we have taken the liberty of repeating it. Mr. Castle summed up the result of his inquiries at that time and estimated the value of members' collections in and out of Great Britain at £225,000, a figure then suggested as exaggerated and appalling. We have no statistics at all to guide us, but we suggest in all sincerity that even eliminating the "Tapling Collection" in the British Museum, this figure is now so far exceeded by present-day collectors as to be lost sight of altogether.

We may return to this theme later; suffice it to say that notwithstanding the unprecedented state into which the world has been plunged by the terrible war now raging, Philately has held, and will continue to hold its own. And so far as the Royal Philatelic Society's usefulness is concerned, it will certainly not be lessened by the special mark of Royal interest above mentioned.

Corrientes.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 14th, 1916.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

(*Continued from page* 117.)



THE only stamps (apart from the reprints) which I know positively to have been printed in sheets of twenty-four, i.e. in vertical panes, were the pale blue issues of 1860–1. In this style of printing there are no *tête-bêche* varieties. It is not known for certain how the 1 real m.c. stamps were printed, but I am pretty certain that they were printed in vertical rows of three, i.e. in sheets of twenty-four. Vertical pairs of these stamps are very rare, but horizontal pairs and strips of three are not so rare. I have seen quite a number, but have never come across a combination of types which would indicate a printing in sheets of thirty-two. Apart from which, seeing that the pale blue were printed *only* in sheets of twenty-four, it is reasonable to suppose that all the earlier stamps were

printed in the same way, and that the larger sheets of thirty-two came for the first time in the green stamps. All the reprints were printed in sheets of twenty-four, like the stamps of the first style, a possible explanation of this being that when the plate was sold there were some remainders of these pale blue stamps also sold along with it, and the style of the printing of these was copied for the Reprints. The effect is rather curious in this way —that the Reprints, all of which are in the third setting, are the only stamps to be printed in the first style, except the genuine stamps of the first setting, all the stamps in the second or common setting in the originals being in sheets of thirty-two and not of twenty-four.

The Settings.

These were three in number—

Setting 1.	The types were arranged . .	1	2	3	4
		5	6	7	8
Setting 2.	„ „ „ . .	1	2	3	4
		6	5	7	8
Setting 3.	„ „ „ . .	1	2	3	4
		6	5	7	8

In addition to the clichés Nos. 5 and 6 being transposed in the Settings 2 and 3, the whole of the other stereos were reset, resulting in a different spacing, according to the following tables :—

			1st Setting.	2nd Setting.	3rd Setting.
Between the 1st and 2nd stamp	above		8	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	below		$7\frac{1}{4}$	6	8
„ „ 2nd and 3rd „	in the centre		7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$
„ „ 3rd and 4th „	„	„	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ 5th and 6th „	„	„	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ 6th and 7th „	„	„	7	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ 7th and 8th „	„	„	$7\frac{3}{4}$	7	$6\frac{1}{4}$
„ „ 1st and 5th „	vertically		5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	7
„ „ 2nd and 6th „	„		6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8
„ „ 3rd and 7th „	„		$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8
„ „ 4th and 8th „	„		$6\frac{1}{4}$	7	7

When one has the stamps in entire panes there is, however, a much easier and readier test by which to separate the settings, and it is as follows :—

Setting 1. If the first two stamps of the lower row counting from the left are Nos. 5 and 6, it is Setting 1.

Setting 2. If these stamps are 6 and 5, it may be Setting 2 or 3, but in Setting 2 stamp No. 1 is much lower than No. 2, and the the first stamp in the lower row slightly lower than its neighbour.

Setting 3. No. 1 is practically level with No. 2, and the first stamp in the second row is much higher than its neighbour.

It is only possible to fix an approximate date for the change from Setting 1 to Setting 2. This question, it will be remembered, was incidentally dealt with by Señor José Marco del Pont in a quotation made earlier in this paper. He only went so far, however, as to point out that the change was made prior to 1864, the date of the yellow-green, which only exist in Setting 2. The change was made while the Blue stamps were in circulation, i.e. sometime between the years 1860 and 1864. By means of pairs on the entire covers I can state definitely that the change had been made on 31st December, 1861; I think it probably occurred between August and December in that year. I have seen several pairs and strips on entires in the early part of 1861 and up to and including the month of August, but they were all Setting 1, whilst all after December, 1861, were Setting 2.

As I have stated, all the Reprints were in Setting 3. Of this I think there can be no doubt; but the all-important point is whether any genuine stamps were printed in Setting 3. In other words, was the plate reset during the printing of the supplies for the Post Office or only after it came into the hands of the person who made the Reprints. Upon this point let me first of all quote what Señor José Marco del Pont has to say in his article:—

"The local Post Office of Corrientes having been nationalized in September, 1880, the plate for the production of its stamps was brought to this city, where it remained from 1881 to 1883. The owner wished to sell it, but as he could not find anyone who would give the price that he asked, it appears that he took it or sent it to Germany, where it is still believed to be at the present time.

"Before the plate was taken away it seems that a reprint was made here on green, yellow, blue, and red paper.

"In order to produce this reprint the plate was again rearranged as the spaces between the stamps are different and the arrangement of the rows is different.

"The said spaces are as follows:—

"Between the 1st and 2nd stamp . . 7¼ m.
„ „ 2nd and 3rd „ . . 6¾ „
„ „ 3rd and 4th „ . . 7¼ „
„ „ 5th and 6th „ . . 6¼ „
„ „ 6th and 7th „ . . 7¼ „
„ „ 7th and 8th „ . . 6¼ „

"And vertically:—

"Between the 1st and 5th stamp . . 7 „
„ „ 2nd and 6th „ . . 8 „
„ „ 3rd and 7th „ . . 8 „
„ „ 4th and 8th „ . . 7 „

"As is well known, the first fiscal stamps of the Province of Corrientes were the same as the postage stamps, printed in black on white paper. Now, besides the stamps printed on thick, white, smooth paper

in the second setting of the plate, we find in our collection two small blocks printed on ordinary white paper from the plate used for the reprint, that is to say, in the third setting.

"This fact confirms the theory that the third arrangement of the plate was official, but that it was only used for the printing of the fiscal stamps, as the postage stamps were printed solely in the first two settings. It may be assumed that these fiscal stamps printed in the third setting of the plate were also reprints, but we have not sufficient data to decide this point; certain circumstances, however, lead us to conclude that they are not reprints.

"Before concluding, we must add that the third plate underwent a slight alteration whilst the reprint was being made. The latter, as is well known, was executed in sheets of twenty-four stamps, that is to say, in three superposed groups. The first two groups were printed in the third setting, but it seems that before the third group was printed the plate was once more readjusted, with the result that there are again some differences in the spaces between the various stamps."

In Mr. Phillips' collection there are two sheets of thirty-two (and I have one in my own collection) in the pale rose colour, viz. the colour in which the last printing of all was made in 1880 from Setting 3. The whole question is whether these are original or Reprints. If Reprints, then the statement I have ventured to make before in this paper that all the Reprints were in sheets of twenty-four is incorrect, *per contra* if that statement is correct, then these stamps are originals, and Setting 3 was made by the authorities, and issued before the plate was handed over to the purchaser. These particular sheets are badly printed, showing that the plate was very dirty and badly required renovating. In this particular they do not differ materially from other printings in rose of Setting 2, which admittedly must be originals.* I know that it has been said that one way of telling the reprints is from the fact of their being bad impressions, but personally I do not at all agree; on the other hand, my experience is just the reverse. I have seen quite a number of Reprints in entire sheets of twenty-four which amply justify the remark I have made. In fact, I can go so far to say that I have never seen any admitted Reprints which are anything like so badly printed as the two sheets under consideration in Mr. Phillips' collection. The common Reprint of the 3 centavos, rose, is on quite a different paper to this and much deeper in shade. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon the shade, as it is certain that Reprints were made in different shades in the rose as well as in the other colours. It has always been stated that when the plate was sold it was in a very bad condition, being corroded and unfit for printing, and that therefore it was cleaned. Apart from the distinct statements to this effect which have been made by previous writers, it is only reasonable to suppose that this was so; in point of fact the appearance of the reprints in sheets of twenty-four bears this out, they being, as I have already stated, much more clearly printed than the last

* Both Señor Cottilla and the author of the Article in the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina* agree that the last printing of the pale rose stamp in 1880 was "badly printed."

printings in the originals of the rose, leaving out for the moment the three debatable sheets of thirty-two already referred to. Personally I see no reason why the plate should have been taken to pieces for cleaning purposes, which could just as easily be effected with a stiff brush upon a small plate of this kind as by taking it to pieces. Again, if it be true that the plate was corroded, the clichés might easily have been damaged by unloosing the screws which presumably had also become corroded. There is the further additional reason that in order to make the Reprints as near the originals as possible, it would have been a palpable error to have disturbed the plate, thus necessitating a resetting. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I think these sheets of thirty-two are originals, and it consequently follows that Setting 3 was used for the last printing of all, viz. the pale rose—I ought to add that, although these are the only entire sheets I have seen of the pale rose of Setting 3, yet I have seen single panes of the eight varieties in this setting which were all in pale rose and similarly blurred impressions. I appreciate that I am up against so great an authority on these stamps as Señor Marco del Pont, but he admits the fiscal stamps in white exist as originals in Setting 3, which seems to me to support my view and weaken his own statement that none of the rose stamps were so printed. Again, having regard to these sheets, he must be wrong one way or the other; if they are originals, then he is incorrect in saying no postage stamps exist as originals in Setting 3, and if they are Reprints, then he is wrong in stating that all the Reprints were in sheets of twenty-four.

The Paper and Gum.

The paper, which in every case was coloured throughout, was wove, of thin texture and poor quality, some of the rose-coloured series being particularly poor, and in the maroon colour extremely thin, almost pelure.

The gum was yellowish brown to brown and very unevenly applied, but it never came to the edges of the sheet. Sometimes all the centre of the sheet, extending well over each of the four panes, was gummed, but in the rose series more often the gum was applied horizontally across the sheet top and bottom, leaving the space in the centre between the panes ungummed. It was quite a common thing for the sheets to be ungummed. According to Señor Cottilla, "the gumming was done at the office of the General Comptroller of the Province, although in many instances they were supplied without gum, especially in the post office of the city of Corrientes." The only originals I have seen with colourless gum are the remainders of Plate I of the pale blue. This gum was very possibly applied by the same man who gummed the Reprints; it seems very like the same mucilage.

Varieties.

In the Synopsis already given I have simply given the primary varieties of the different colours in which the stamps were from time to time issued, believing it would be a more convenient course having regard to what I had to say upon the printings to postpone giving a list of the minor varieties and by that means simplifying as far as possible the Synopsis itself.

I have so far never seen any list of varieties of these stamps, so the one given here is compiled upon stamps which have come under my own personal notice. The only varieties given in M. Moens' catalogue are the *tête-bêche* varieties of each value, which are omitted from this list for the reason already given, viz. that although of interest to a specialist, yet they do not seem to me to be varieties, so much in the stamps themselves as in the method of producing the post office sheets.

SYNOPSIS OF VARIETIES.

Double Prints.

Dark blue.
Bright straw.

The above are clear double prints and not due to slips in printing, the two impressions being both distinct and some millimetres apart. The bright straw stamp I chronicle was from an entire sheet in which the upper right pane alone was double. I have two used stamps of the yellow stamps in my collection which are double impressions, due apparently to being printed twice and not simply caused by the paper slipping in printing.

Printed on both sides, one side having the impression likewise printed twice.

Deep dull rose.

Entire sheet in which the lower left pane is printed on the wrong side of the paper, leaving the space where it ought to be on the front of the sheet blank.

Yellow.

In addition to these primary varieties other sub-varieties due to printing are met with: for example, when part of the design is entirely missing, but, after all, such are of only minor interest.

POSTMARKS.

The earliest cancellation was by pen and ink, the latter being black at first, but afterwards occasionally a kind of violet ink was used. Specimens so cancelled in violet are scarce, as by this time (the period of the dark blue stamp) one or other of the various postmarks was in general use. Up to the time of the stamp being withdrawn in 1880, the pen-and-ink manner of cancelling was never totally abandoned. In addition to black and violet inks which were used for cancelling both with a pen and with an obliterating die, a blue ink was also used for the latter but not the former. My experience is that up to the year 1867 about 90 per cent of the used specimens bear a pen-and-ink cancellation, and from then to 1875 about 40 per cent. It was only from 1875 that an obliterating die was in almost universal use throughout the Province.

Regarding these obliterating dies, I have endeavoured to collect together all the different types known to me, and these are illustrated, and call for no

further comment, except perhaps to say that, owing to the difficulty of producing satisfactory photographs of obliterations which almost invariably miss leaving an impression in some part or other, a certain amount of touching up has had to be done, and in some cases the photographs are of reconstructed postmarks, if I may put it in that way, but although this has been necessary, the reproductions are sufficiently faithful for the purpose for which they are intended.

The date over each indicates the year in which they are believed to have been first used.

The type of postmark illustrated for CAA CATI was employed in different towns, the town name being, of course, changed and slight variations occurring in the side ornaments. The towns which I have found using this postmark are :—

Caá-Cati, San Roque, Saladis, Mburucuyá, Corrientes. Probably other post towns, a complete list of which is given below, used this type of cancellation.

The post offices in 1863 were :—

Bella-Vista, Corrientes, Curwzu, Cuatia, Esquina, Empedrado, Gova, Mercédes, Monte, Caseros, Paso de los Libres, Santa Maria, Santo Tomé, San Roque.

As time went on other post offices were opened as follows :—

In 1866 in villages of Alvear, La Cruz.

In 1871 in Itati, Itwzaingo, and Trinchera (or Trinchera de San José or San José de la Trinchera).

In 1872 in Simla Lucia.

In 1874 in Conception, Caá-Cati, Lomas, Loreto, Mburucuyá (San Antonio de) Paeo de la Pátria, Santa Anna, Sance (ó El Sance), Saladas, San Carlos, San Cossne, San Antonia de Ytati, San Luis, San Miguel, San Martin.

In 1876 Lavalle.

In 1879 in Yta-Ybaté.

(*To be continued.*)

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SESSION 1916-17.

By the Hon. Secretaries.

THE period of seven years which commenced in June, 1910, and terminates, in June, 1917, will ever be memorable in the history of our Society.

Contrasts have been extraordinarily great; four years of peace and apparent progress have been followed by three years of war such as has never been contemplated by even the most far-seeing observer, scientist or prophet (if prophets still there be) in our generation.

It really seems quite out of place quietly to sit down and record the happenings of our particular Society when one thinks of the titanic struggles that are taking place within a comparatively short distance of where our meetings are held, and upon the result of which it seems as if the prospects of humanity will be settled for better or worse for many years to come.

It is only the feeling that the restricted record which is being read to you this evening is not occupying time which should be spent in National Service, but is written during one of those brief but necessary periods of rest and recreation which are essential for those who are trying to give the best of their work to national purposes, that justifies the attempt to summarize our transactions of the last twelve months and to emphasize the fact that no actual break has taken place in the continuity of existence which has characterized our Society since its formation on the 10th April, 1869.

In 1910 our then President who, as Duke of Cornwall and Prince of Wales, had for many years taken a great interest in our Society, to whom we owe our prefix of "Royal," and who at his own suggestion had with acclamation been elected our working instead of our Hon. President had on his accession to the throne relinquished that office.

In June of that year the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., was on the nomination of His Majesty unanimously elected President. In 1913 he was succeeded by Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., whose sudden and unexpected death has only just taken place, and our present President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., has a well-deserved and world-wide reputation for philatelic knowledge and ability which is equalled by no other living philatelist. The honour of Membership of the Victorian Order has just been conferred upon our new President, and notice of it appeared with the other birthday honours in *The Times* of 4th June, 1917.

Those who have met Mr. Bacon realize that an extraordinary grasp of all branches of our hobby is accompanied by an equally extraordinary modesty with regard to abilities which any philatelist would be proud to possess.

In the seven years now ending, therefore, we have had three Presidents, and this evening we shall elect our third Vice-President to take office during the same period of seven years, Mr. T. W. Hall, of whom we can truthfully say that he is a worthy successor to those who have preceded him in that office.

Fortunately for the Society there has been no change in the holders of the offices of Hon. Treasurer and of Hon. Librarian, but there has been a change as regards the Hon. Secretary owing to the death of Mr. J. A. Tilleard in 1913 (22nd September), he having held office for a period of no less than twenty-four years—five as Assistant and nineteen as Hon. Secretary.

The Society are also very happy in still retaining the services as Secretary of Mr. A. C. Emerson, who has been a member since 1884, and has acted as Secretary since 1899 (1st July), a period of eighteen years. Only those who have come into actual contact with him can know or appreciate the value of the services he has rendered and is still rendering, and it is well that he should know the high esteem in which he is held by those most capable of appreciating the work he has done.

The Hon. Secretaries would find it much more difficult to give you the history of each succeeding year without the assistance so quietly and unostentatiously rendered by him.

During the seven years there have been considerable changes in the personnel of the Council, only three of the nine members in 1910 remaining in 1917, and one of those three will this evening be promoted to the high office of Vice-President, leaving a vacancy which will have to be filled by the new Council, as no nomination has been received.

Of the six members who have gone, two have been elected to office, and the remaining four have retired for reasons of health, pressure of work, or other good cause. All of them, however, still remain members of the Society.

Members will be sorry to hear of the serious illness from which their energetic and popular Hon. Secretary (Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg) and their hard-working and equally popular Hon. Librarian (Mr. Fulcher) have been recently suffering, Mr. Hausburg having been absent since December, 1916, and Mr. Fulcher since March last.

The losses through death and resignation are fourteen in number. By death we have lost not only our late President, Mr. Castle (elected in 1879), but also Messrs. J. K. N. Koning (1910), W. E. Peebles (1896), G. L. Toppan (1894), O. K. Trechmann (1909), and Captain J. C. Rix (1907), and at the last moment we learn of the death on the 20th May of Monsieur Philip La Rénotière von Ferrary (1891), whose death is a great loss to the philatelic community. The resignations of the following Fellows have been accepted with regret: Messrs. H. S. Bridgwater, V. E. Brukewich, W. V. Morten, Colonel G. E. Petty, Messrs. A. W. Stockett, H. J. White, who had been a member since 1897 and whose name has been well known in connection with the stamps of Great Britain, and L. H. Kjellstedt, the special representative of the Society in the United States of America.

In the course of the present session seventeen new Fellows have been elected, viz.: Lady Egerton, Captains E. S. Halford and A. E. Hopkins, Lieut. Cyril T. H. White, Messrs. P. J. Allen, F. Atkin, H. H. Harland, W. Howard, J. J. Knowles, C. H. Mortimer, G. E. Nash, R. W. H. Row, H. M. Shaw, S. P. C. Vesey, W. J. F. Williamson, and J. B. Wivell, and Dr. E. W. Floyd.

As a result of the gains and losses of the session the numbers on the register are now two hundred and ninety-seven Fellows and one Associate. Under the constitution of the Society the number of Fellows is limited to three hundred and fifty, any vacancies being filled by election from among the ordinary members.

In the session of 1910–11 sixteen meetings were held with an average attendance of eighteen, but in consequence of the War the meetings held during the present session have again been restricted, so that the total number is only ten, including the special meeting held on the 3rd April, and the Annual General Meeting now being held, while the average attendance has been just over seventeen per meeting.

The following papers, very fully illustrated by stamps from the owner's collections and the following notes accompanied by interesting displays, have

been read:—A paper on the Perkins Bacon stamps of New Zealand, by the late President; a paper on "Corrientes," by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton; a paper entitled "Notes on the Earlier Issues of South Australia," by the Rev. Jas. Mursell; a paper entitled "Notes on the New Zealand Pictorials," by Mr. W. Canning; a paper on the plating of some of the earlier lithographed issues of Peru, by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg; a display with notes on the 6, 12, and 25 centavos values of Mexico, by Mr. J. H. Barron; a display with notes on the stamps of Colombia, by Mr. T. W. Hall; and a display of the stamps of Queensland, Roumania, and Greece, together with a selection of rare stamps from the collections of the late Mr. R. Laing.

The average attendance at our meetings cannot under the circumstances be considered as other than satisfactory, and it is pleasing to be able to record that our members, like all Britons, have fully recognized the duties they owe to their country in these days of stress and trial, and to the best of their ability have striven to fulfil them—there are very few homes amongst us which have not known, or do not still know, deep anxiety for those who are near and dear, and there are many which have suffered an irreparable loss in those who have not hesitated to give themselves and their lives to their country's service.

No British citizen can but feel a thrill of pride at the thought of the way in which the whole country has risen and responded to the call of duty.

The accounts, which will be submitted to the meeting this evening, will show that the finances of the Society are in a satisfactory position, and the assets exceed the liabilities to a substantial extent, the surplus being £1478 7s. 2d. as against £1446 10s. 8d. in 1911.

It will be noticed with approval that the Council have been able to revert to a practice which prevailed in years gone by and was a source of considerable gratification to the older members, *viz.* the presentation to each member of some work of philatelic interest. In the session now ending Mr. R. B. Yardley's monograph on the Samoa Express stamps has been sent to every member. A formal vote was passed (with acclamation) at the meeting held on the 16th November, 1916, expressing the thanks of the Fellows to Mr. Yardley, and their desire to place on record their appreciation of the services he had rendered the Society by the compilation of this work, and a cordial letter of thanks was received from the Secretary of State for a copy which was presented to the Colonial Office Library.

If members generally desire that the practice now resumed shall be continued in the future the matter rests in their hands, as plenty of talent and numerous workers are available, and a comparatively small increase in the number of the Fellows and members would give us a surplus of annual income over annual expenditure, which might induce our excellent Hon. Treasurer to slacken the curb with which he sternly restrains any misguided attempts by careless or impetuous councilmen or officials to indulge in luxuries which might intrench upon our small and very slowly accumulating capital.

All honour, then, to Mr. Yardley, whose ability and industry has caused the purse-strings to loosen somewhat to the benefit and content of his fellow-members.

A notable addition to the Society's collection consists of a set of impressions from the four plates and nine lithographic stones used in the preparation of the stamps of India issued in 1854 which were presented to the Society by the Government of India. These plates and stones have been carefully defaced so as to preclude the possibility of their ever being used hereafter for improper purposes, but before defacement four sets of impressions were taken, and the other three sets were presented, one to His Majesty the King, another to the British Museum, and the last to the Victoria Memorial Museum at Calcutta.

Other gifts have been received from Messrs. I. J. Simons, F. Reichenheim, H. Rowntree (a visitor who presented a set of the recent Hejaz stamps), Baron Leijonhufvud, Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, M. H. Horsley, W. Lincoln, junr., H. H. Harland, E. J. Mertzanoff, G. J. Allis, Pio Fabri, J. J. Terry, Wilmot Corfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. E. Tanant, and the North Borneo Company, to all of whom the grateful thanks of the Society have been conveyed.

It is satisfactory to know that under the kindly care of Mr. Wilmot Corfield all the adhesive stamps in the Society's collection to date have been carefully mounted. The collection is increasing, and is gradually assuming an important position among our possessions, and very great credit is due to those Fellows who have assisted Mr. Corfield in its arrangement and mounting.

The question as to the most satisfactory method of mounting entires is receiving careful attention, and Mr. Fulcher prior to his illness had submitted samples of albums which appeared admirably calculated to solve the difficulties which the satisfactory arrangement of entires has always presented.

Many interesting papers and articles have been published during the last twelve months, including amongst others:—

(1) A series of articles by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack in the *London Philatelist* on the stamps of Victoria, relating more particularly to the 2d. value Queen Enthroned. This is by no means the first time the Society have been indebted to this distinguished Fellow, who is always ready, regardless of trouble or expense, to further the interests of our Society. Mr. Pack has in unostentatious way helped to relieve some of the suffering occasioned by the War, and has frequently sent his treasures across the ocean to contribute to our instruction and increase the interest in our hobby. It is hoped that he will consent to occupy the position of American representative rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kjellstedt.*

(2) A series of official notices in the same journal as to the issue of stamps for Mecca (Hejaz).

(3) "A Catalogue of War Stamps," by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

"A Handbook on the Stamps of Mexico, 1856–72," by Mr. C. J. Phillips, and a series of articles in the *London Philatelist*, by the same author, on "The Civil War Stamps of Mexico, 1913–16."

(4) "The Postage Stamps of the Turks Islands," by our present President.

* Since this was written a letter has been received from Mr. Pack agreeing to accept this position.

(5) "The Postage Stamps of the U.S.A.," by Mr. N. E. Waterhouse.

(6) Catalogues by Bright and Son, Bridger and Kay, Yvert and Tellier, Whitfield King and Co., and Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

(7) "Postage Stamps in the Making," by Mr. F. J. Melville.

(8) An interesting paper on the stamps of Servia, by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, read before the Society in the previous session, and published in the July to November numbers of the *London Philatelist*. At a later date, and after the War is over, your junior Hon. Secretary (whose tentative efforts ten years before to elucidate some of the difficulties arising from a study of the stamps of a very interesting country, about which very little information had then been published, were somewhat severely criticized) will attempt to justify one or perhaps two of the conclusions which were then submitted for the consideration of the philatelic public, and which have (possibly somewhat hastily) been dismissed as unworthy of acceptance.

It is interesting to compare the philatelic activities of seven years ago with those of to-day—then congresses and exhibitions were in contemplation and in course of review and preparation—the increase of public interest in Philately was becoming notably evident—the issue of special and commemorative stamps was on the increase, and penny postage for the British Empire had become an accomplished fact.

It is not always that a great Reformer lives to see some of the objects, to the attainment of which he has devoted many years of his life, actually accomplished, as Sir Henniker Heaton, Bart, did in the year 1911.

To-day we have come temporarily to an end of congresses and exhibitions. It is to be hoped that those who unfortunately sent their stamps in July, 1914, to the then contemplated exhibition in Cassel will some day recover their treasures, but notwithstanding the present depressing influences Philately appears to be very much alive, and not the least remarkable evidence of this is the increasing desire to secure perfect specimens as distinguished from poor or average copies, and the sale in January, 1917, of a sheet of the 4d., Tasmania (1853), Plate 2, on laid paper, for £800 contrasts not unfavourably with the sale in 1904 for £1450 of the 2d. Post Office, Mauritius, which now graces the collection of our Patron, His Majesty the King.

It would be interesting to know what has become of the sheet of the 1d., blue, of Tasmania (1853), which once hung side by side with the sheet of the 4d., but has since mysteriously disappeared.

We must not forget to refer also to the result of the National War Fund and Auctions, the total amount realized having now exceeded £6250.

Gifts have been made to the Society's Library, including "Mexico: The White and Green Seals Issues of Sonora," by Mr. G. W. Lime, from his publisher; Mr. Power's work on the U.S.A., by Mr. Peplow; a copy of their A B C Catalogue, by Messrs. Bright and Sons; and last, but by no means least, the library of our late President, and a legacy of £100 bequeathed to our Society by his will.

Philately is the poorer to-day by reason of the death of the following among its votaries outside the ranks of our Society: Mr. Ernest Vervelle, the well-known dealer in Paris, in July last; Mr. W. Schwabacher, a former

member of our Society who joined in 1898, resigned in 1911, and died in 1916; Mr. C. B. Donne, the well-known dealer in Melbourne, who also died in July last; Mr. J. H. Telfer, a London auctioneer, from whom most collectors have bought stamps at some time, who died in August, 1916; Mr. Henry Haslett, who dates back to the early days of Philately, through whom our former Vice-President, Mr. T. K. Tapling, was able to secure many fine stamps, and who died in November, 1916; and Mr. Edwin Clarke, one of the oldest established dealers, who died in December, 1916.

This evening the members are called upon to consider the election of a new Vice-President and to elect the other officers and the members of the Council. No resignations having taken place, and no nominations (save as regards the Vice-President) having been received, the names of the retiring Officers and Council will be submitted to the meeting for confirmation as the Council for the year 1917–18 should it be the desire of the Fellows that they should so act.

Honorary Auditors have also to be elected for the ensuing year. Owing to illness Mr. J. G. Langton has been unable to serve, and the accounts have therefore been audited for the session now ending by Colonel Chambers alone, to whom the thanks of the members for oft-repeated services will again be deservedly accorded.

It should be mentioned that the vacancy in the Expert Committee caused by the lamented death of Mr. Castle has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, who has kindly consented to serve, and the Committee now consists of Messrs. Bacon, Yardley, Hausburg, Hall, and Beckton.

The Council have decided to suspend during the War any awards in respect of the Crawford, Tapling, and Tilleard medals.

The list of the special representatives of the Society has not been altered except as regards the United States of America, and full particulars will be found on page 116 of the *London Philatelist* for June, 1916.

A very serious question will require the anxious consideration of your new Council, and that is as to the continuance of the Society's journal, or the substitution therefor of monthly or quarterly transactions.

As the members know, our late President devoted a considerable portion of his time to his duties as editor of the *London Philatelist*, and has continued to do so for a little more than twenty-five years, and his lamented death will necessitate a careful reconsideration of the position.

In conclusion, your junior Hon. Secretary craves your indulgent reception of this Report, which, in consequence of the serious illness of his senior (who has been mainly responsible for its annual compilation since the death of Mr. Tilleard), he has been called upon to prepare at short notice, and he hopes you will excuse the defects and omissions, of which no one can be more conscious than himself.

2nd June, 1917.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1915.						
Parr's Bank.						
Current Account	146	5	6			
Deposit Account	104	15	0			
				251	0	6
1916.						
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees received	363	16	6			
Sale of Works, etc.	2	13	8			
Subscriptions to *Samoa*	4	14	6			
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account	26	2	11			
				397	7	7
				£648	8	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	202	10	2			
Contribution to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing and Postage	57	12	4			
Sundry Payments	16	7	0			
Library	10	12	0			
				357	1	6
Samoa Printing Account, &c.				98	2	7
INVESTMENT—						
£12/5/3 Cape 3½%				9	6	4
Balance, Parr's Bank, 31st December, 1916—						
Current Account	70	9	3			
Deposit Account	113	8	5			
				183	17	8
				£648	8	1

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	333	9	6
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1917	6	6	0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1478	7	2
	£1818	2	8

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Parr's Bank	70	9	3
Deposit Account do.	113	8	5
Consols, £305 3s., valued at	200	0	0
5% War Loan, £210 10s. 6d.	210	10	6
Cape of Good Hope 3½% £350 4s. 4d. at cost	333	9	6
Library, Furniture, Pictures, Stock of Society's Works, etc.	885	0	0
Outstanding Subscriptions, valued at	5	5	0
	£1818	2	8

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1917-18.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL

Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD | *Hon. Treasurer*—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN | *Hon. Librarian*—L. W. FULCHER

LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.
W. DORNING BECKTON
WILMOT CORFIELD
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER

F. J. PEPLOW
SIR CHARLES STEWART-WILSON, K.C.I.E.

BARON DE WORMS
BARON P. DE WORMS
R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS, 1917.

	Elected.
Col. J. G. Adamson	1893
A. L. Adutt	1907
J. R. M. Albrecht	1908
Eng.-Lieut.-Commander E. J. Allen, R.N.	1914
P. J. Allen	1916
G. J. Allis	1914
J. Anderson	1911
*P. J. Anderson	1885
O. Andreen	1907
A. B. de L'Argentière	1914
The Duke of Argyll	1913
F. Atkin	1917
E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.	1880
Capt. C. L. Bagnall	1908
G. B. Bainbridge	1907
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907
W. Barnard	1893
H. W. Baron	1907
J. H. Barron	1911
A. R. Barrett	1883
G. B. Barrington	1894
A. T. Bate	1892
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.	1910
A. J. de Beaufort	1913
Major K. M. Beaumont	1914
W. D. Beckton	1892
W. Beckwith	1892
O. Beeby	1910
F. A. Bellamy	1908
E. B. S. Benest	1912
F. G. Bepler	1888
Capt. A. H. Berly	1912
Dr. E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892
C. N. Biggs	1880
A. Bishop	1909
N. Bjorklund	1914
Col. John Bonhote	1904
J. R. Borck	1914
Louis E. Bradbury	1901
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907
*Mount Brown	1916
P. F. Bruner	1900
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896
*M. Burnett, J.P.	1877
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892
J. C. Butterwick	1916
H. R. Calvert	1907
Wm. Canning	1910
Miss A. Cassels	1907
*Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D.	1883
S. Chapman	1909
Dr. Carroll Chase	1914
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912
A. Chilver	1907
C. D. Choremi	1905
Major G. Churcher	1893
H. L. Churchill	1912
Col. Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896
H. R. G. Clarke	1893
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907
W. J. Cochrane	1912
Chas. Cohen	1905
W. P. Cohen	1907
E. H. Collins	1916
F. O. Conant	1893
F. S. Cook	1907
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893
Wilmot Corfield	1899
Rev. E. B. Cornford	1914
F. R. Cornwall	1908
W. Cowland	1890
R. P. Croom-Johnson	1912
Lieut. G. E. V. Crutchley	1912
G. H. Dannatt	1914
Capt. J. J. Darlow	1913
J. S. Davis	1908
H. E. Deats	1893
M. L. Desmonts	1914
H. Dickson	1907
Dr. E. Diena	1895
J. Dimsdale	1907
Hilmer Djurling	1907
T. P. Dorman	1894
C. Stuart Dudley	1906
H. J. Duveen	1895
Lady Egerton	1916
Willy Ehrmann	1907
Capt. Geo. Elie	1914
E. A. Elliott	1887
A. C. Emerson	1884
Major Evans	1875
T. D. F. Evans	1892
P. Fabri	1892
A. D. Ferguson	1905
W. S. Fiske	1904
Dr. E. W. Floyd	1916
W. C. Fox	1908
L. W. Fulcher	1901
C. H. Garnett	1914
L. Gibb, J.P.	1884
J. W. Gillespie	1892
O. Gillett	1899
B. Goodfellow	1911
Lieut. F. C. Graham	1914
D. C. Gray	1907
W. M. Gray	1903
J. L. Green	1912
H. Grey	1891
E. S. Halford	1916
Dr. L. E. Hall, LL.D.	1911
T. W. Hall	1895
J. W. Hall	1913
W. G. Hamersley	1914
W. A. Hamilton	1907
Capt. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn	1912
*L. Hanciau	1914
Col. F. H. Hancock	1910
Chas. Hand	1915
Hans M. Hansen	1905
J. S. Hardy	1910
H. H. Harland	1917
W. A. Harmer	1910
Major C. G. S. Harvey	1910
A. A. Haserick	1914
A. Hatfield, jun.	1914
L. L. R. Hausburg	1892
E. Hawkins	1887
*J. Dunbar Heath	1914
J. E. Heginbottom	1899
H. M. Hepworth	1910
J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907
D. H. Hill	1890
F. C. Hill	1893
Oscar Hill	1914
H. S. Hodson	1910
Rev. W. H. Holman	1893
J. M. Holt	1910
J. H. Hope-Chamberlain	1913
R. de B. M. Hopkins	1916
Capt. A. E. Hopkins	1917
M. H. Horsley	1901
F. E. Horton	1893
W. Howard	1916
C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904
*A. F. Basset Hull	1887
Rev. Canon D. J. S. Hunt	1907
Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	1900
Gordon Ireland	1905
Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906
Mrs. Hella Jones	1909
Mrs. Walter Jones	1910
T. Wickham Jones	1887
J. E. Joselin	1896
W. R. Lane Joynt	1889
L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E.	1910
H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg	1910
Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892
G. Kirchner	1904
C. W. Kissinger	1914
J. J. Knowles	1916
B. D. Knox	1895
O. Kraepelein	1913
*J. G. Langton	1914
Major R. N. W. Larking	1913
Rev. A. C. Larmour	1916
A. Lavenir	1914
R. S. Le May	1914
Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909
E. Lewis	1897
Lieut. R. G. Lock	1916
S. Loder	1914
B. Loewy	1896
A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908
R. R. Mabson	1907
E. W. Mann	1910
H. P. Manus	1910
J. N. Marsden	1891
C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	1895
E. M. Marx	1908
C. W. Matthes	1910
W. Matthews	1907
T. Maycock	1887
C. E. McNaughtan	1896
F. H. Melland	1905
L. L. Mercer	1907
R. F. Mertens	1903
E. J. Mertzanoff	1910
H. S. Meyer	1915
R. Meyer	1887
V. Miles	1908
Mrs. W. Percival Minell	1914
Judge H. Montgomerie-Hamilton	1916
H. de Monplanet	1914
Capt. F. M. Montrésor	1908
C. H. Mortimer	1916
Capt. H. F. Murland	1916
Rev. J. Mursell	1909
Albert Naish	1905
Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902
G. E. Nash	1917
Lieut. W. A. V. Neill	1913
J. A. Nix	1892
Herbert R. Oldfield	1892
Lieut.-Col. J. S. O'Meara	1897
C. Lathrop Pack	1905
L. A. B. Paine	1910
Julian Park	1907
A. D. Park	1896
W. Patterson	1892
T. W. Peck	1912
W. H. Peckitt	1916
Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904
F. J. Peplow	1907
A. H. Pettifer	1915
H. B. Phillips	1908
D. Pick	1911
W. Pimm	1893
B. Pinner	1908
Dr. José Marco del Pont	1915
F. S. Porter	1914
H. Quare	1895
F. Ransom	1887
H. J. Reckitt	1911
Franz Reichenheim	1899
Major P. L. Reid	1914
E. Renier	1911
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld	1892
W. R. Ricketts	1905
Vernon Roberts	1887
W. A. Rockliff	1915
W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
G. F. Rotherham	1907
G. B. Routledge	1893
R. W. H. Row	1916
W. R. Rundell	1915
Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
H. Schacke	1911
Karl Schmidt	1904
J. W. Kayton Schofield	1912
Major R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
W. Scott	1887
C. E. Severn	1909
H. M. Shaw	1917
Lieut. G. C. Shiers	1914
J. C. Sidebotham	1903
I. J. Simons	1912
H. A. Slade	1906
W. E. Smith	1914
Judge F. Spiegelberg	1914
C. H. G. Sprankling	1914
A. H. Stamford	1897
Miss W. R. Stannard	1914
A. Stern	1913
W. M. Steuart	1881
Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.	1895
W. C. Stone	1895
J. McK. Storrow	1915
Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
Capt. W. Swinhoe-Phelan	1913
W. H. Tarrant	1907
Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
H. L. Templier	1914
J. J. Terry	1911
B. B. Tilley	1913
Chas. de la Torre	1915
Capt. C. Tournay	1914
C. J. Tyas	1894
G. R. T. Upton	1907
S. P. C. Vesey	1917
J. Walker, jun.	1907
Capt. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
A. J. Warren	1904
N. E. Waterhouse	1914
A. H. Weber	1907
E. D. E. Van Weenen	1916
L. S. Wells	1893
Rear-Admiral (E) A. E. L. Westaway	1891
E. W. Wetherell	1907
H. L. White	1908
Lieut. C. T. H. White	1917
C. R. Wickins	1912
Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
C. F. Williams	1914
W. J. F. Williamson	1916
*A. H. Wilson	1878
W. T. Wilson	1882
H. Winckmann	1892
J. B. Wivell	1916
H. Woodlands	1909
A. M. T. Woodward	1916
Baron de Worms	1887
Baron P. de Worms	1892
G. H. Worthington	1894
C. G. A. Wyatt	1914
R. B. Yardley	1901
Major F. Young	1909

ASSOCIATE.

Hon. S. A. S. Montagu	1916

* Honorary Fellows.

Occasional Note.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS MADE FROM JUNE 8th, 1916, TO JUNE 12th, 1917.

ADHESIVES.

L. E. Bradbury	Various.
Wilmot Corfield	Ditto.
Pio Fabri	Eritrea and Somalia Red Cross and Benadir surcharged stamps.
H. H. Harland	3 sheets, each 60 stamps, South African locals.
M. H. Horsley	A very fine mounted collection of 1073 different "Specimen" and other stamps, mostly Colonials.
Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud.	11 unused Swedish Landstorms frimarken stamps.
W. S. Lincoln, Jr.	2d. and 3d. early English stamps with private "K" postmarks.
North Borneo Co.	26 unused Red Cross stamps.
Franz Reichenheim	Various French (Provisional Unpaid) stamps, etc.
I. J. Simons	12 various used and unused stamps.
Survey of Egypt	30 unused 1 piastre stamps of the Hejaz, first issue, and 5 sheets of photos in colour (blue) of the entire sheet of 50 stamps. Also full sheets of 50 stamps each of the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 piastre values, *perforated*, and the $\frac{1}{8}$ piastre, 20 paras, and 1 piastre values, *rouletted*.
C. E. Tanant	Complete sheet of 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Chinese stamps of 1913, *London print*, and of this value, printed by the *Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing*, in 1915. Similar sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Postage Due stamps, *both printings*, 1913 and 1915.

FORGERIES.

G. J. Allis	A quantity.
L. E. Bradbury	Ditto.
J. J. Terry	Ditto.

ENTIRES, ETC.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.	Various.
L. L. R. Hausburg	Presentation volume of mounted proofs of Indian stamp-papers, manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.
E. J. Mertzanoff	Swiss cards.
Franz Reichenheim	Various.

Review.

By Thos. W. HALL.

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO, 1856–72.*



HIS book, the full title of which is "A Priced Catalogue of the 1856–72 issues of Mexico, with a list of district names and numbers, together with a description of the reprints and forgeries and notes on the plates, colours, retouches, etc.," is quite a new departure in priced catalogues, and for breadth of prospect, accuracy, and minuteness of detail will take a lot of beating.

As to its accuracy and completeness :—In M. Marco del Pont's collection which I went through some time since, I noticed a few rare town names hitherto unknown to me, such as in the 1856 issue: C. Bravos, Yguala, Sultepec, and Soyaniquilpam on the 1 real, yellow, and in the 1861 issue Sultepec and Soyaniquilpam on the 1 real, green, with Tixtla Guerro on the 2 reales. I found them all duly noted in Mr. Phillips's book.

A work of this character is, of course, for the ultra-specialist only, but to such a one it should prove of great interest, although whether he will be quite so pleased to see all his rare town names, the knowledge of which he has acquired by years of practical work and study, priced accordingly, is perhaps another question.

It is true, as stated, that the collection of Mexican stamps has been more popular of late in the United States than in this country, possibly owing to the large number of reprints and forgeries met with, but the result of the research work done by Mr. C. J. Phillips, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Mr. S. Chapman, Mr. J. Hall Barron, and others should encourage collectors here as well. Personally I have found Mexico both a delightful and exasperating country; absolute completeness is impossible, and this remark applies to practically any limitation you chose to impose. The more heights you climb the more certainly do you see pinnacles in front of you utterly beyond reach.

Who would have dreamt ten years ago that the country contained those delightful series of retouches, more particularly on the 1868 issues so ably expounded by Mr. Pemberton, or that so much could be done towards the plating as has been discovered by Mr. Hausburg and Mr. J. H. Barron, or that it was possible to give so many details of the Eagle and Maximilian issues compiled by Messrs. Chapman and Wilson, but this, after all, has little to do with the reviewing of Mr. Phillips's treatise.

To make a collection on the lines of this brochure would necessitate the patience of Job and the riches of Crœsus, and even then finality would never be achieved. When Mr. Phillips first told me of his intention to compile

* *The Stamps of Mexico*, 1856-72, by Charles J. Phillips. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Post-free, 2s. 4d.

this book and asked for what little assistance I could give him, I suggested that whilst the 1856 and 1861 issues, with which he was more particularly dealing, were certainly among the most interesting stamps, the main obstacle to their being taken up by the many as opposed to the few lay in the fact that nearly every collection and most dealers' stocks abounded in those reprints and forgeries about which so little is really known and so much has been written, and I begged Mr. Phillips to tackle this subject and give us an authoritative and, if possible, certain mode of distinguishing the sheep from the goats.

Although I have been collecting the country for a quarter of a century, I am not satisfied that I can even now distinguish all the reprints from the originals with absolute certainty.

In case a second edition of this work is called for, and I think it is extremely likely, I cordially recommend this point of difficulty to Mr. Phillips's earnest consideration. I feel sure if this were surmounted and the points of difference so writ that the average collector could read and determine, the main difficulty of collecting this delightful country would have been surmounted and its charms advanced even more certainly than can be accomplished by the publication of such works of research and discrimination as that with which I am now dealing.

Mr. Phillips's hints as to the mode of collection and arrangement are valuable. Any collector of this country in particular would be wise to make up his mind at the start as to the kind of collection he aims at. If he is going the whole hog, he must collect the Eagles, for instance, by their successive numbers. This method has the disadvantage of showing many gaps which he will find it impossible to fill; but if he collects the Eagles, as Mr. Phillips advises, by grouping town names, the gaps which will still be there are nothing like so noticeable. This latter method has the disadvantage of not keeping before the collector's eye those empty spaces which he hopes to fill, and the possibility always present of finding the stamps to fill which enhances the joy of search, to my mind, one of the greatest advantages stamp collecting offers.

The little difficulties I have mentioned are all matters more or less of personal opinion, and the next collector may take an entirely different view upon all the points I have dealt with. I do think that the Americans who have collected Mexico considerably in advance of this country have shown a wise discrimination, and I also think that books of this nature, plainly written, cannot fail to secure votaries in this country also; they widen our horizon and help us to appreciate. Indeed, the book is so useful that I wish it had been considerably extended, and I feel sure that no collector of this country, whether on a large or small scale, can afford to be without a copy on the shelves of his bookcase.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us 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.

Bahamas.—Messrs. W. T. Wilson and R. Roberts have sent us the 1d., 3d., and 5d. values of the Queen's Staircase design.

The first is a Red Cross stamp, the second a new value in this type, and the third a new colour.

Adhesives.

3d., purple on yellow, coloured through; multiple; perf. 14.
5d., lilac and black; multiple; perf. 14.

Red Cross Stamp.

1d., red and black; cross over date 1.1.17; all in red.

Ceylon.—Dr. E. G. Frederick has shown us a used copy of the *Five Cents on 24 c., green*, of 1885, but we were astonished to find that it is printed on the Crown *CA* watermarked paper.

It is undoubtedly genuine, and a very interesting discovery.

The normal stamp on the *CC* paper is by no means common used, and it is rare unused. Search for the *green CA variety* may meet with reward.

Hong Kong.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the $5 stamp printed on new highly-surfaced blue-green paper.

India.—*Orcha.*—The *Philatelic Journal of India* adds another value to the new set.

It is the 4 annas, dull orange-brown, and imperforate.

EUROPE.

Albania.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s monthly list gives the following description of a set of stamps issued for this republic.

"The design represents a double-headed eagle within a type-set frame inscribed 'Shqipérié Korçé Vetqeveritare' and value. The values are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 centimes, and 1 franc."

We have received for the Society's collection full sets of these stamps, both unused and postmarked Koritza, May 28, 1917.

They are sent as stamps of the *Republic of Koritza.*

Adhesives.

1 c.,	eagle & frame	in	brown,	inscription	in green.
2 c.	,,	,,	red	,,	,,
3 c.	,,	,,	sage-green	,,	,,
5 c.	,,	,,	green	,,	black.
10 c.	,,	,,	plum	,,	,,
25 c.	,,	,,	dark blue	,,	,,
50 c.	,,	,,	mauve	,,	,,
1 f.	,,	,,	brown	,,	,,

No wmk.; perf. 11½.

France.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that he has, in addition to the values we have already chronicled, the 1 c., 3 c., and 10 c., of the ordinary issue, and the 5 c., 10 c., and 30 c. of the Postage Due set, printed on the "G.C." paper.

The current 25 c., on *normal paper*, is now appearing in a marked new light blue shade.

Italy.—From several sources we gather that experimental "Aerial Post" stamps were issued in May.

These are the current 25 c. Express Delivery stamps overprinted in black as follows:—

"Esperimento Posta Aerea
Maggio 1917
Torino-Roma—Roma-Torino."

Luxemburg.—The permanent 17½ c. and 87½ c. stamps chronicled on page 123 have, states the *Postage Stamp*, been overprinted "Officiel."

Officials.

17½ c., brown.
87½ c., orange.

PORTUGAL.—We have received the 30 c. of the current set printed in brown on yellow instead of brown on rose.

Adhesive.

30 c., brown on yellow ; perf. 15 × 14.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes :—

Since writing you last the 14 cop., blue and rose, of the 1908–12 issue (Gibbons' 148), has been issued with the surcharge "K 20 K" at the bottom of the stamp. This completes the set of surcharged stamps as far as *official* information is concerned. I have, however, been told by some people that they have seen some used copies of the Romanov stamp 3 cop. surcharged 5 cop. at the bottom of the stamp. I could get no official information about this stamp, as at the Postal Department as well as at the State Printing Works nothing is known about this stamp, but as the information I got from my friends was so positive, I think it is worth mentioning here, but not to chronicle until further is known.

"At the same time I have to inform you of the issue of four peculiar stamps which, in the true sense of the word, should be called War stamps. I mean the stamps 1 cop., 2 cop., 3 cop., and 5 cop. of the 1908–12 issue (Gibbons, 141, 142, 143, and 145) in an imperforate condition ; they are not errors nor waste, but common stamps, and were sold only as such openly at various post offices, although they are now becoming rare. The 5 cop. is of the first shade (Gibbons' 145), and occurs in two shades, light and dark, whilst No. 145*a* is a reddish lilac (a reissue of 1915). Until January, 1917, letters to the front of the army were free of postage, but as much irregularity was done therewith the Post Office resolved that the letters shall be prepaid by 5 cop. stamps, and ordered to this effect a large quantity of 5 cop. stamps ; the resolution was postponed till March (old style), and at that time finally withdrawn by the Republican Government. The 5 cop. became, therefore, useless, and as the State Printing Office was overwhelmed by work for the new Government the working hours were curtailed, and some strikes broke out at the printing office, a quantity of sheets were delivered in an imperforate condition.

"Seeing that the Post Office Department does not object to the imperforate stamps, the printing office thought that it would be more economical to furnish other values, also imperforate, and delivered accordingly a quantity of sheets of 1 cop., then 3 cop., and finally 2 cop. also in an imperforate condition.

"Of the 10 on 7 cop. Romanov stamp I have got an entire sheet where the surcharge is inverted at the top instead of normal at the bottom. Stamps 10 on 7 cop., Romanov, 20 on 14 cop., Romanov, 10 on 7 cop., ordinary stamp, and 20 on 14 cop., ordinary stamp, with misplaced surcharge are quite common ; the 10 on 7 cop., Romanov, also occurs in sheets where about ninety-seven copies are misplaced, and on three copies the surcharge is entirely missing."

We have seen the cover of a registered letter to London which was franked by a pair and three single copies of the 1 k., a pair of 3 k., and two single 5 k. stamps all imperforate, and with large margins.

Mr. Scheindling also kindly sent us an unused pair of each of the four values in imperforate condition.

SPAIN.—The *P. J. G. B.* informs us that the current 15 c. has been changed in colour from violet to yellow.

Adhesive.

15 c., ochre-yellow.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The 30 c. value in the locally printed series is chronicled in the *Postage Stamp*.

Adhesive.

30 c , brown and black ; lithographed.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 2 c., olive-green and black, has been seen overprinted "1917."

Provisional.

2 c., olive-green and black ; overprinted "1917."

UNITED STATES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles four more values of the set on unwatermarked paper, perf. *10*.

Adhessves.

9 c., pale salmon ;	unwatermarked ;	perf. *10*.
12 c., bright marone	,,	,,
20 c., grey-blue	,,	,,
$1, purple-black	,,	,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—We have received six stamps, Gibbons' Nos. 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, and 153, with a curious overprint which we are unable to read except the date 11.2.1917.

It would appear to be a Commemorative series.

The overprint on Nos. 147 and 148 is in violet, and in black on the remainder.

BELGIAN EAST AFRICA.—The *P. J. G. B.* makes additions to the sets of stamps overprinted "Ruanda" or "Urandi" chronicled on page 93.

Belgian Congo Stamps Overprinted

Ruanda, 10 c. and 15 c.
Urandi, 5 c. and 40 c.

CHINA. — *Russian Post Offices.* — Mr. Scheindling writes :—

"Owing to the decrease in the value of the Russian rouble, the Post Department has issued the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 14, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 70 cop., and 1 rouble stamp of the 1908–12 issue, all with chalky lines (Gibbons' 141*a*, 142, 143, 144, 145*a*, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155) and the 3½, 5, and 7 roubles on vertically laid paper (Gibbons' 117, 135, 136, [118]) with the following surcharges :—

1 cent. on 1 kop., yellow.
2 ,, ,, 2 ,, green.
3 ,, ,, 3 ,, red.
4 ,, ,, 4 ,, rose.
5 ,, ,, 5 ,, red-lilac.
10 ,, ,, 10 ,, blue.
14 ,, ,, 14 ,, blue and rose.
15 ,, ,, 15 ,, lilac and green.
20 ,, ,, 20 ,, blue and rose.
25 ,, ,, 25 ,, lilac and green.
35 ,, ,, 35 ,, lilac and green.
50 ,, ,, 50 ,, green and purple.
70 ,, ,, 70 ,, orange and pale chocolate.
1 doll. on 1 r., orange and brown.
3 doll. 50 c. on 3½ r., grey and black.
5 doll. on 5 r., blue, deep blue, and green.
7 doll. on 7 r., yellow and black.

"The 10 dollars on 10 roubles has not yet been issued."

GUADELOUPE.—The 15 c. value has been surcharged with the Geneva Cross and 5 c. in the right lower corner.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Red Cross Stamp.

15 c., lilac + 5 c., red surcharge.

MOROCCO (FRENCH).—We have before us two new values of the current set, 15 c. and 40 c., bearing the surcharge and Arabic inscription in blue, and the overprint, "Protectorat Français," in black.

Stamp Collecting reports the issue of a set of Parcel Post stamps, the design consisting of an upright rectangular label inscribed "Maroc Colis-Postaux" in two lines, and Arabic inscription in the centre, with figure of denomination at top and a background and central frame of arabesque pattern.

Adhesives.

15 c., orange ; perf. 14 × 13½.
40 c., red and blue ,,

Parcel Post Stamps.

5 c., green.
10 c., carmine.
20 c., purple-brown.
25 c., blue.
40 c., brown.
50 c., vermilion.
75 c., slate-grey.
1 f., ultramarine.
2 fcs., steel grey.
5 fcs., violet.
10 fcs., black.
All perf. 13½ × 14.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—From *Stamp Collecting* we gather that the 10 c., Fisherman type, has been overprinted "Colis Postaux."

Parcel Post.

10 c., red and rose.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1917–18.

President—E. D. BACON., M.V.O.
Vice-Presidents—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. HAUSBURG and HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

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

THE eighth meeting of the session 1916-17 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 17th May, at 5.45 p.m.

Present : E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, Wilmot Corfield, F. J. Peplow, Louis E. Bradbury, R. W. Harold Row, Ernest H. Collins, W. Canning, Lachlan Gibb, T. Maycock, A. C. Emerson, I. John Simons, J. L. Green, John Hall Barron, H. H. Harland, B. Goodfellow, J. Dunbar Heath, F. Ransom, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron de Worms, C. McNaughtan, B. Pinner, B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 19th April, 1917, were read and signed as correct. In the absence of Mr. H. R. Oldfield on military duties, the minutes were taken by Mr. T. W. Hall.

A letter was read from Mrs. M. P. Castle

returning thanks for the Society's letter of sympathy.

The Vice-President read letters from the Kristiania Filatelist Klub and the Societa Filatelica Italiana, expressing their regret at the loss our Society had sustained by the death of our President. Mr. E. D. Bacon kindly undertook to suitably reply thereto.

A letter was also read from Mr. C. L. Pack expressing his regrets. Mr. T. W. Hall was requested to reply to Mr. Pack thanking him therefor.

Mr. T. W. Hall announced that our late President had bequeathed to this Society a legacy of £100 and his Philatelic Library free of duty.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then left the room and the Chair was taken by Mr. T. W. Hall. Baron de Worms, in felicitous terms, proposed Mr. E. D. Bacon for the office of President. This was seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and supported by Mr. B. Goodfellow, Mr. Lachlan Gibb, Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, and Mr. Wilmot Corfield, and on being put to the vote was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Bacon then returned to the room, resumed the chair, and, on being informed of his election, suitably returned thanks.

In Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's absence through illness his paper on the plating of the early lithographed stamps of Peru was read by Mr. T. W. Hall. The paper, which will appear in the next issue of the *London Philatelist*, was much appreciated by the members present, and caused considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Goodfellow, Harland, and others took part.

The display, which consisted of a large number of the 1858 issue, consisted of three similar reconstructed settings of 20 in 4 horizontal rows of 5 of the 1 dinero, blue, in light, medium and dark shades, with additional stamps to illustrate all the types, and many copies to show the additional flaws on the various types constant on the sheet, but not showing on every stamp of that particular type.

One of the most interesting points brought out in the paper and display, was the fact that number 16 on the setting of 20 of the 1 dinero, blue, had no type peculiar to that position. Eleven of the other varieties had been found occupying its place, viz. types Numbers 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18 and 19.

The display of the Medio peso, yellow, and the error in rose was exceptionally fine. These were both printed in vertical strips of 5 types, which were amply illustrated and described.

The one peseta was printed in 10 types, which were also fully shown with the numerous plate flaws.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hausburg, coupled with regret at his enforced absence, was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. H. H. Harland, and carried.

THE ninth meeting of the session 1916–17 (being the Annual General Meeting) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 7th June, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, Thomas Wm. Hall, Col. Arthur W. Chambers, R. B. Yardley, Louis E. Bradbury, Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, A. C. Emerson, H. H. Harland, Walter Howard, E. W. Wetherell, F. J. Peplow, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron de Worms, C. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, Col. J. Bonhote, Lachlan Gibb, B. D. Knox, Wilmot Corfield.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., and the minutes of the eighth meeting were read and signed as correct.

A letter of sympathy on the death of the late President from Mons. de l'Argentière of the 22nd May, 1917, was read and directed to be acknowledged.

A letter from Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, of the 24th April, 1917, accepting the position of Special Representative of the Society for the U.S.A., was also read, and directed to be acknowledged.

A letter was also read from Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg regretting that continued illness prevented his attendance at the meeting, which intimation was received with regret and sincere sympathy.

Mr. Oldfield reported presentations to the Society's collection from Mr. C. E. Tanant of several of sheets of stamps of the Chinese Empire, London and Pekin prints, both of postage and postage due stamps, and Col. Bates, of Field Service Envelope and Post Card, the latter with address on both sides, and Mr. Terry, of various forgeries.

Baron de Worms moved, and Mr. McNaughtan seconded a vote of congratulation to the President upon the honour recently conferred upon him, which was unanimously carried, and Mr. Bacon suitably responded.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the election of Lieut. C. T. H. White, proposed by Mr. Oldfield, and seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, who after ballot, was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

The Report of the Hon. Secretaries on the work of the Society for the past year was then read by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, who referred to the absence of his colleague, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, since December last, in consequence of illness.

The President moved, and Mr. T. W. Hall seconded, the adoption of the Report, coupled with a cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries, and a special expression of sympathy for Mr. Hausburg in his continued illness, and a sincere desire for his complete recovery, and this resolution was unanimously carried.

The Hon. Treasurer's Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Society were then read by Col. Chambers, together with his report as hon. auditor, and on the motion of Mr. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. Harland, the

same were received and adopted, coupled with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. McNaughtan and Col. Chambers.

Mr. T. W. Hall, on the nomination of Mr. T. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. Lachlan Gibb, and supported by other members, was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Society for the ensuing year, and suitably acknowledged the honour conferred upon him.

Col. Bonhote moved, and Mr. Howard seconded, the appointment of Col. Chambers and Mr. Langton as hon. auditors for the next session.

It should be noted that with reference to the French envelope, presented to the Society's collection by Mr. Reichenheim, and referred to in the minutes of the seventh meeting, what was described as an overprint of a T in a triangle is not an overprint, but a cancellation mark impressed with a hand stamp.

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 April 24th and 25th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1855–7, small Garter, 4d., carmine on blue*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, medium Garter, 4d., carmine on blue,* off centre	6	17	6
Ditto, 1867–80, 2s., blue, pair, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown,* off centre	4	12	6
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	5	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION" 1902, 1s.	3	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* with gum, thinned and small margins	7	5	0
Salonika, 1916, complete set of 8, mint	19	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, close three sides	7	15	0
India, 1867–73, Official, Die 2, ½ a., blue, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, creased	6	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, medium shade, cut into one corner and little thinned	7	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	7	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, early, cut close	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on blue, early intermediate, cut close	6	10	0
Ditto, another copy, later impression, thinned at bottom	5	0	0
Ditto, 1859 (March), 2d., blue, worn plate*	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto (December), 2d., blue	4	0	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose, strip of 4, extreme corners of the strip cut	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, a record piece	12	10	0
* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, single CA, £1, pairs, mint £6 10s. &	5	17	6
Togo, 1915, on Gold Coast, first printing, 1d., with inverted surcharge, pair, showing small "G," mint	25	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair, right stamp cut into at top	3	10	0
United States, Providence, 1846, 5 c., black	4	5	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on 6d., bright green, mint	4	15	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, type 7, mint	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, cut rather close and slight crease	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue, rubbed on face	10	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., pearls, roulettes left side	3	0	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown*	3	3	0
New South Wales, 1853, coarse background, 6d., brown, strip of 3, heavy postmark	5	5	0
Queensland, imperf., 2d., deep blue	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green, close at left	3	0	0
Victoria, 1854, 6d., orange-yellow, serrated perfs., on original	3	10	0
Ditto, 1868–81, 5s., blue on yellow	4	10	0
Collection in Lallier, about 1300	36	0	0
Ditto, Senf's, Vol. I, 2,038	28	0	0

Sale of May 8th and 9th, 1917.

Great Britain, large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, mint	2	12	6
Naples, 50 gra., lake	3	7	6
Ditto, ½ t., blue, Cross, thinned	21	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, cut close	13	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines, cut close*	8	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Switzerland, Zurich, 5 c., yellow-green, cut envelope, used as adhesive, with certificate .	3	15	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1850, 5 c.* .	3	0	0
Ditto, 1850, 10 r., frame to cross, with certificate . . .	3	0	0
Bushire, set of 12 and an extra copy	23	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, good margins two sides . .	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, £4 17s. 6d. and	3	12	6
New Britain, registration label, surcharged and used for postage "Käwieng," 3d., black and red on buff* . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, but in the thick type* .	3	15	0
Ditto, a similar lot, but with no brackets before and after "Deutsch New Guinea"* .	3	15	0
Ditto, registration label, surcharged and used for postage "Herbetshöhe," 3d., black and red on buff*	2	15	0
Perak, 1883, 1c. on 2c., pair, showing the error "PREAK," mint .	2	5	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 13, complete, mint	5	0	0
Togo, 1915 (May), on Gold Coast, first printing, 1d., error, surcharge inverted, mint . .	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., error, surcharge inverted, on original . .	7	15	0
Canada, thin paper, 10d., blue .	3	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow . .	2	15	0
Ditto, Connell, 5 c., brown,* perfs. cut on two sides, with certificate	7	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, cut close . . .	5	0	0
Grenada, 1890, 1d. on 1s., orange, "Postage" omitted . .	7	10	0
Nevis, 1878, litho., perf. 11½, 1d., bright red, sheet of 12, mint .	9	0	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., green, discoloured, but* . . .	3	0	0
Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue, with certificate	4	5	0
Argentine, 1910, 20 pesos, mint .	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c, deep red,* repaired . . .	15	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 2d., dull blue, early. . .	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., deep indigo-blue, stained . .	3	3	0
Collection, Lincoln's Album, 3150	61	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 2 vols., 2040 .	11	0	0
Ditto, Lallier, 896 . . .	10	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of May 11th, 1917.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFCIAL" 1884–5, 5s., rose, pen-cancelled . .	2	6	0
Belgium, 1st issue, 10 c., brown, pair, one with corner figures double, minute defect . .	2	7	6
Hamburg, imperf., 4 sch., green .	2	12	0
Roman States, 1852, 5 baj., printed both sides	2	16	0
Ceylon, imperf., 10d., orange-vermilion	2	5	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 1d., blue on *bleuté*, mint	2	8	0
Labuan, 1880, "6" in red on 16 c., blue, slight crease . . .	2	6	0
North Borneo, 1886, 8 c., green, sheet of 50, mint . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., blue, block of 30, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1890, "Eight Cents" on 25 c., indigo, block of 25* .	4	0	0
Ditto, 1892–3, "8 cents" on 25 c., indigo, block of 25* . .	7	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, intermediate, nicked . .	6	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., blue, damaged	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, ditto .	2	8	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, first print, 5s., green, no stop after "V"	2	2	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green . . .	2	12	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, thin spot	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, tiny tear . . .	5	17	6
United States, 1873, 3 c., green, strip of 5, on double paper .	2	0	0
Ditto, 1895–9, half a 4 c., sepia, used on entire as 2 c. owing to shortage of 1 c. and 2 c. stamps at Wadhams Mills, initialled by postmaster . .	3	5	0
Ditto, specialized collection, 1186	90	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, defect one corner	10	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., dull ultramarine, Plate V, on laid	4	0	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 12, 8d., orange	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red	2	17	6
Victoria, 1860, 6d., orange, no perfs. at right	3	10	0
Collection in Lincoln's Album, 7250	14	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 3rd and 4th, 1917.

British Columbia, 10 c., imperf. .	3	10	0
Cameroons, set of 13, mint . .	4	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 10d. . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., close top and right	7	10	0
Great Britain, £5, on blued, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown . . .	4	12	6
Jamaica, War Stamps, 1½d., two blocks of 4, each containing the error "TAMP," mint . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, two more blocks of 4	3	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Jamaica, War Stamps, 3d., block of 4, with error "TAMP," mint	8	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales, thinned	4	4	0
Collection, Maury Album, about 6000, Foreign Countries	51	0	0
Ditto, Lallier's, ditto, 412	7	5	0

Sale of May 17th and 18th, 1917.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d., heavily cancelled	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d.	4	0	0
Ditto, clean cut to intermediate perfs., 8d., brown, off centre	7	7	0
French Post Offices, Beyrouth, the error "1 piastte," S. G. T29	13	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., deep blue, strip of 6	3	17	6
Guatemala, 1909, 5 pesos, scarlet and black, with medallion inverted, on piece, with two others	6	5	0
Lagos, 10s., purple-brown,* minute defect	8	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, early, 1d., vermilion on blue, No. 9 on plate, minute defect	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, intermediate, 2d., dull blue, No. 10 on plate, thinned	13	0	0
Ditto, large Fillet, 2d., deep blue, cut close	13	10	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, black overprint, fiscally used	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, minute defect	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion, faint thinning	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose, pair, Nos. 23 and 24 slightly thinned and one with small defects	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, reddish rose on yellowish, pair, Nos. 1 and 2	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, Nos. 1 and 2, ink-mark on each stamp	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., dull carmine, pair, Nos. 1 and 6	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, crimson-lake, pair, Nos. 3 and 4	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red, pair, Nos. 24 and 25	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish, pair, Nos. 1 and 2	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green on grey, pair, Nos. 16 and 17	4	15	0
Southern Nigeria, CA, £1, mint	3	17	6
Spain, 1865, 12 c., frame inverted, imperf.	3	10	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, repaired	4	12	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, torn	16	0	0
Confederate States, Mobile, 5 c., blue, pair, on piece	3	12	6
Wurtemberg, 70 k., mauve, thin spot at back	4	0	0
Collection of Falkland Islands Stamps, 1460	110	0	0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of April 30th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Togo on Gold Coast, local printing, all mint, small "F" variety, ½d. to 20s. (5s. slightly damaged)	3	5	0
Ditto, 10s., pair, both with small "F"	2	4	0
Ditto, a similar lot	2	4	0
Ditto, 20s., pair, both with small "F"	4	5	0
Togo "cupation" and "ccupation" errors :—			
½d., block of 6, showing one with rare error "cupation," also small "F"	3	0	0
A similar lot	3	0	0
½d., bottom two rows, with plate number showing "ccupation" error, 2 small "F" (12)	3	0	0
A similar lot	3	0	0
Complete half-sheet of 2s. 6d. showing "ccuption" and all other varieties (60)	12	0	0
1s., "ccupation," single copy	3	12	6
2s., "ccupation," single copy	5	5	0
A similar lot	5	0	0
2s. 6d., "ccupation," single copy	9	10	0
A similar lot	9	0	0
5s., "ccupation," single copy	7	10	0
A similar lot	7	10	0
10s., "ccupation," single copy	8	10	0
A similar lot	8	10	0
£1, "ccupation," single copy	10	10	0
A similar lot	10	10	0

Sale of May 2nd and 5th, 1917.

Bahamas, 1860, 1d., lake, S. G. 2,* with gum	3	7	6
Cameroons, complete set of 13, all mint	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint	6	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-green, S. G. 27*	3	12	0
Nevis, 1883–90, 6d., green, S. G. 41	3	7	6
Spain, 1850, 6 reales, blue, pair	3	18	0
Togo, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, block of 4, containing a "Tog"	10	15	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, no hyphen between "Anglo" and "French," mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 5s., green and red on yellow, similar variety, mint	4	12	0
Trinidad, 1852, 1d., blue, early, S. G. 11	5	10	0

Sale of May 9th and 10th, 1917.

Ceylon, imperf. 9d., purple-brown	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	6	0	0
French Colonies, 1871–6, 4 c., grey	2	16	0
St. Vincent, 1861, 1d., rose-red, S. G. 1, pair	3	17	6
Johore, 1891, 2c. on 24 c., error "CENST," mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1904, $100, block of 4	6	10	0
Great Britain, Controls, Georgian, 1s., E 14, *with perforated margins*, mint	7	10	0
Rhodesia, 1896, one penny on 4s., pair, mint	3	0	0

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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In Memoriam.



ONCE more fate has dealt heavily with the Royal Philatelic Society: Leslie Hausburg, that prince of philatelists and good fellows, died on the 3rd inst. in the prime of life and the full enjoyment of his remarkable philatelic powers.

Leslie Leopold Rudolph Hausburg was the son of the late F. L. L. Hausburg and was born at the Glebe, Penshurst, Kent, in May, 1872. He was educated at Tunbridge Wells, Clifton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. in the Mathematical Tripos of 1894, being classed as a Senior Optime. After leaving College he served an apprenticeship with the well-known Electrical Engineers, Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, of Charlton, but never practised. He married, at the age of 23, Miss Beatrice Riseley, sister of the well-known tennis players and herself no mean exponent of the game.

Mr. Hausburg played tennis for his Varsity and greatly distinguished himself at Wimbledon in the Championship doubles with Mr. C. O. S. Hatton, with whom, in the early 'nineties, he played up to the final round, and was only beaten by an ace.

In conjunction with his brother, Mr. C. B. Hausburg, he achieved considerable successes at various tournaments throughout the country.

Mr. Hausburg was a great traveller and visited practically every part of the world, his more notable trips being to East Africa, Japan, the United States, and Australia. He made frequent visits to Paris and to other parts of Europe, where he was an indefatigable searcher for stamps at a time when the Continent was a happy hunting-ground.

He joined our Society when he was at Cambridge in 1892, became a Member of the Council in June, 1900, and was elected Honorary Secretary in 1913. He had for many years been a member of the Expert, Publication, and Programme Committees, on all of which he had done sterling work. Since the War began, he has been mainly instrumental in supporting and maintaining the Weybridge Cottage Hospital and acting as one of the

Honorary Secretaries of the National Philatelic War Fund, for the remarkable success of which he was largely responsible.

Mr. Hausburg's interest and achievements in philatelic matters are so recent as to be well known. He was probably the greatest authority on the reconstitution of sheets of stamps in the order in which they were originally printed, popularly known as "plating," that the world has ever known. His studies in this direction on the stamps of Victoria, Peru, Mexico, and Venezuela are all wonderful examples of thorough and persistent work, and stamp him as the leading exponent of that particular branch of Philately. He had done splendid work, too, on the intricate subject of the perforations of Australian stamps. His articles published in the *London Philatelist*, *Philatelic Record*, *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* and other magazines, a summary of which we give at the end of this notice, together with the useful part he played on the Publication Committee of the Society, and his monumental work on the Postage Stamps of India are fitting memorials for so distinguished a philatelist.

Those who knew him best can appreciate the terrible loss in our ranks his death will create; we shall never forget the amount of energy and good work put in by him during our International Exhibition in 1906 at the Horticultural Hall. The great success of that Exhibition, which probably was the finest and best organised ever held, was largely due to the labours of the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield and himself.

As a collector he had very special gifts—time, ample means, and particularly sound judgment. His Australian collections were exceptionally fine; we believe these were all disposed of prior to his death, except his stamps of Victoria.

He has died at the early age of 45 after a long and painful illness, borne with stoic fortitude, and our sympathy goes out and is most freely tendered to his devoted wife, who has nursed him throughout his illness with unswerving care. By his death our Society is bereft of one of its most distinguished Fellows and Philately has lost one of its most devoted followers.

A LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ARTICLES IN PHILATELIC PERIODICALS BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

HAUSBURG (L. L. R.).

"The Paris Philatelic Exhibition." *London Philatelist*, Vol. IX (1900), p. 237.

"Notes on the Stamps of Hong Kong." *London Philatelist*, Vol. X (1901), p. 292.

"Further Notes on the Retouches of the 2d. 'Diadem' Type of New South Wales." *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXIV (1902), p. 147.

"The Stamps of New South Wales, Issued Between 1871 and 1884, Watermarked 'NSW' over Crown." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XII (1903), p. 164.

"Further Notes on the Stamps of New South Wales Issued Between 1871 and 1884." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XII (1903), p. 189.

"Notes on Tasmania." *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXVI (1904), p. 23.

HAUSBURG (L. L. R.).

"Notes on the Stamps of South Australia." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIII (1904), p. 85.

"The Berlin Exhibition." *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXVI (1904), p. 183.

"A Trip Round the World." *S. G. Monthly Journal*, Vol. XV (1904–5), pp. 152, 175, 235, 254.

"Philatelic Researches in Australia." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIV (1905), pp. 248, 274.

"The Retouches of New Zealand." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XV (1906), p. 78.

"The Perforations of Victoria." *S. G. Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII (1906–7), p. 230.

"The Two Shilling Stamps (1854 and 1864) of Victoria." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI (1907), p. 168.

"Notes on the Early 'Q and Crown' Papers." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI (1907), p. 291.

"The Stamps of British India." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVII (1908), p. 54.

"The Lithographed High Values of Queensland (1881 Series)." *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXX (1908), pp. 186, 205, 232.

"The Six Pence Stamps (1854 and 1861) of Victoria." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVIII (1909), p. 254.

"The Colonial Perforations of Queensland." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIX (1910), p. 257.

"The Lithographed Four Pence, 1854, of Western Australia." *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXXII (1910), p. 49.

"The 'Liberty Head' Stamps of Hayti." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXI (1912), pp. 121, 138.

"The 'Half-length' Series of Victoria." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXII (1913), pp. 76, 107, 130.

"The New York Philatelic Exhibition." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXII (1913), p. 253.

"Further Notes on the First Issue of Victoria." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIII (1914), p. 88.

"Mexico: a Note on one of the Plates of the 4 Reales." *S. G. Monthly Journal*, Vol. XXII (1914), p. 171.

"Victoria 3d., Half-length Portrait of Queen Victoria, Die II, Stamps spaced 2½–3 mm. apart. Printed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV (1915), p. 55.

"Victoria 1d., Half-length Portrait of Queen Victoria, with Stamps usually touching. Printed by Thomas Ham." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV (1915), p. 79.

"Notes on the 'Double Compartment Lines' of the 2d., 'Sydney Views,' Plate I." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV (1915), p. 80.

"The Two Shillings Stamp, 1854–64, of Victoria." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV (1915), p. 104.

"The One Shilling Stamp of Victoria, 1854." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXV (1916), pp. 2, 34.

HAUSBURG (L. L. R.).

"The Plates and Stones used in the Production of the First Stamps of British India in 1854." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXV (1916), p. 94.

"The Queensland Stamps of 1862–7 (no Watermark)." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXV (1916), p. 161.

"Note on the Small 'Service' Local Overprint on Indian Stamps." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXVI (1917), p. 14.

"The 'Plating' of the Early Lithographed Stamps of Peru." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXVI (1917), p. 101.

CASTLE (M. P.) and HAUSBURG (L. L. R.).

"The Tapling Collection." *London Philatelist*, Vol. XII (1903), p. 257; Vol. XIII (1904), p. 2.

Notes on the Perforated Issues of New Zealand, 1864–1872.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON OCTOBER 19, 1916.

BY THE LATE M. P. CASTLE.

(*Concluded from page* 83.)

TOWN-NUMBER CANCELLATIONS.

THESE town-number obliterations are unfortunately frequently very indistinct, it being difficult to find specimens on original bearing the figures distinct and also a town name; nor is it always clear that the latter is the town with the originating cancellation. I have made a careful examination of all my available stamps on entire, and mention this in the hope that I may later on publish the list. Mr. C. L. Pack has meanwhile written hereon. I have found no numeral higher than 18 either on letters or in my entire collection, so that if other numbers do not go far beyond it should be relatively easy to build up a list of them all in course of time.

Perforated 13.

The history of this interesting and apparently semi-official perforation is now fully known, hence it suffices to remind my readers that for a period of about two years prior to the installation of the Government machine at Auckland, in 1864, considerable portions of the stamps sent to Dunedin were perforated there by Messrs. Ferguson and Mitchell at the request of the Postmaster. It only remains to add that a single-line machine was used by this firm with very varying success in their operations, as will be seen by many specimens that I show, which are very much out of register, and probably represent want of experience in the manipulation of the machine. I should add that this perforation is almost invariably clean-cut, gauges full 13, and has shorter and more rounded points than the Government perfora-

tions. The earliest recorded date for their issue—December, 1862, by the authors of *New Zealand.* I have examined about twenty dates, all of which were in 1863 and 1864.

This perforation (13) was used exclusively on the pelure issue, while both 13 and 12½ are variously found on the N Z and Star papers. On the thick no watermark paper preceding forenamed issues the Dunedin perforation exists only on the 2d. and 6d., as far as at present known. The 2d. was a late impression in a darker shade, and was, according to recorded dates, issued in the first half of 1863. The 6d. was recorded in *Oceania*, and a specimen exists in the Tapling collection,* while it was formerly also recorded in the catalogues and then dropped. I am now able to show a specimen which bears the figures in writing "186," probably 1863, that I have recently acquired, and which corroborates the other already existing copy of this stamp. This value can, however, have been only thus peforated to a very limited extent, as after inquiry among leading collectors I am unable to hear of any further specimens.

Shades in the pelure issue are practically absent as regards this perforation and point to only a limited use. All four values are scarce, and the 1d. is extremely rare, the previous remarks as to defective registering applying strongly here also.

The Star watermark issues display the greatest number of varieties in this perforation. The reference list in the *History of New Zealand* quotes only seven varieties in all, and omits several important shades. The list in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I, 1914–15, contains twelve varieties, and although compiled after reference to some important collections, it may yet receive one or two additions. In the 1d. the orange-vermilion was undoubtedly the first shade, and but few of the carmine-vermilion stamps could have been thus dealt with as, judging from dated specimens, it was not printed in this shade until 1865. In the 2d. the deep blue is very rare, and may represent only a few sheets (possibly kept back) of this undoubtedly early impression. The existence of the ultramarine shade—called slate-blue in the catalogue—does not seem to be definitely settled. I have a specimen which came from the Breitfuss Collection, and has been passed as this shade by several connoisseurs, but although it is of "slate-blue" shade it is not the true bright well-known colour that is found both imperforate and rouletted. I think that there are at least three more shades of this value, which also varies much in the wear of the plate. The 3d. presents no shade, but the 6d. and 1s. can both be divided into three shades, the mouse-brown of the former and the dark and bluish green varieties of the latter being scarce.

This perforation was used to a fair extent on the N Z paper, the 2d. and 1s. being frequently met with. The 1d., although its existence has been chronicled for long years, is, to my mind, of an elusive character. I have possessed and believed in it years back, but I cannot call to mind any specimen that I have seen during the last two decades of which there could be no possible doubt. The 6d. in a deep red-brown shade has recently been

* Vide *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 214. Description of Tapling Collection, "Perf. 13, 1863: 2d., blue, II, 2, 6d., deep brown, I," by the late Gordon Smith.

discovered. In my judgment the specimen was beyond suspicion, and it should now be included in the list of New Zealand varieties.

GOVERNMENT PERFORATION 12½.

I now come to the last perforated variety of the old type of New Zealand stamps, which were issued thus in 1863, probably towards the latter part of that year—judging by the known dated specimens—and continued in use—i.e. nearly ten years—until their supersession by the De La Rue type in January, 1874. The quantities issued during this period of colonial expansion were naturally relatively enormous compared with those called for in earlier years, and we are fortunately now able to have the exact figures from the valuable official table published in the *History of New Zealand Stamps*. This is Appendix C, p. 53, and gives the number of postage stamps of each value printed annually during the years 1858–81 extracted from the Postmaster-General's annual reports. For the purpose of these notes I am only dealing with the figures between January 1st, 1865 (assumed date of first Government perforation) and January, 1874. I may, however, call attention *en passant* to the highly interesting figures for 1858 to 1864 inclusive, including therein the bulk of the imperforate issues on no watermark thick, pelure, N Z and Star papers, with the remarkably low figures of the 1s. value, tending to show that all early varieties of this stamp, including the first (dull green) prints of the Star watermark imperforate, must be far rarer in proportion to other values than is estimated in the catalogues.

The vast quantities used of these perforated stamps naturally tend to create varieties in shade, impression and perforation, and has led of later years to the closer examination of what were formerly regarded as common stamps. As a matter of fact, even now the 2d., perforated, Plate II, blue and orange, are immeasurably the commonest stamps of this type. The most important philatelic feature connected with this issue—relating to the two last-named stamps—is that the Plate (II) was retouched, a fact that were other attractions absent, as I think I can show they are not, would alone attach great interest to this issue. All information hereon will be found in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XV, pp. 78–83, in an article by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (with a note by myself) and in the *History of New Zealand Stamps*. To the latter work we are all indebted for the beautiful impression taken from the retouched plate itself, clearly showing all the varieties, illustrations which are alone worth far above the modest publishing price of this valuable book. I may say that my specimens of retouches are all numbered in accordance with this reprinted plate, nor need I refer further to this interesting variety except for one point. From the forementioned table of quantities of stamps issued I now give the following figures, which though based on the present knowledge or assumption of the dates of issues, are probably approximately accurate. For instance, I have assumed the date of the retouch as the end of 1867, and taken Mr. Davies' date of July, 1871, as that of the change of colours, though it is possible that this may have actually taken place somewhat later, as was frequently the case in other instances.

Feb., 1862, to Jan., 1866, 2d., Plate I, imperf.	. .	6,419,760.
Jan., 1866, to end 1867, 2d., Plate II, perf.	. .	3,689,920.
End 1867 to July, 1871, 2d., Plate II, retouch	. .	6,367,960.
July, 1871, to Jan. 2, 1874	2d., Plate II, retouch, colour changed	6,761,800.

It will be seen how enormous are the quantities compared to those of the earlier issues, and it is not surprising, as I have before remarked, that this value is found in large quantities. The retouched plate was apparently used in about equal quantities in both colours, but it must be remembered that in the new colour it is divided into Star watermark, no watermark, N Z and Lozenge watermarks, although the latter two papers only had a limited use. Now disregarding a few very minute retouches, there are no less than thirty major ones on the plate of 240 specimens, all of which are fairly easily distinguishable. It results, therefore, that one-eighth of these stamps were retouches, i.e. of the 2d., blue, 795,995, and of the 2d., orange, 845,222. These figures should denote a still existing abundance of these varieties which from a long experience I have by no means found borne out. I do not mean that the stamps are rare—except unused—but that they are not nearly so abundant as the foregoing figures suggest. I was struck with the apparent predominance of the dull dark blue in the earlier 2d., and was inclined to believe that obviously later printings of these stamps were not found with the retouch. Further examination, however, both of this colour and the orange has convinced me—and I have taken the opinion hereon of leading collectors—that these retouches, owing frequently to the defective impressions emanating from the now heavily retouched specimens, fail to give a true perception of the exact shade.

We know also that the retouches are on all the varieties of paper and that this plate was therefore used up to the last. I had also considered the question whether only the top half of the plate, which had sustained but little damage, had been used alone. That this operation did take place in earlier days has since been proved by Mr. E. D. Bacon's very interesting discoveries, and I have been encouraged to see if I could find similar traces of the partial use of the plate at this later date. I have, however, been unable to trace any such indication of an impression of part of an adjoining stamp, and it is obvious that the process of perforation might easily render this indistinguishable. I must leave this question here, merely reiterating that there must have been vast quantities of these retouches which have apparently disappeared and that there are shades which I have been unable to verify on the retouches themselves.

In the printing of such large numbers as those previously given many shades and printings must occur, and I do not find that these have been as yet properly verified, catalogued, or given their precedence of issue. The New Zealand book, for example, places the shades of the 1d. in reverse order, and only gives one colour for the 2d. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, 1914, is a far better list, but even here I suggest some alterations. I have examined a large number of dated specimens of this issue and propose to give in the case of each value the first and last dates only of each shade

and the total number of dated specimens examined by me, a large proportion of which are shown to-night.

WATERMARK STAR, PERF. 12½.

1d. (31).*

Carmine-vermilion (1st shades deep) to pale vermilion	June (65) to April (68).
Orange-vermilion	None (rare).
Orange (shades)	May (69) to May (71).

2d. (105).

Plate I.	Nov. (64) to May (66).
Plate II., dark blue	May (66) to May (67).
„ „ Retouches	June (68) to Dec. (70).
„ „ Bright blue (shades)	April (69) to Dec. (70).
„ „ Greyish blue	69 to 70.
„ „ Pale blue	70 to Nov. (71).

3d. (20).

Brown-lilac	—
Lilac	Feb. (67) to Jan. (70).
Mauve (deep)	Feb. (22) to March 19 (68).
Dull lilac (shades)	Jan (70) to Jan. 6 (74).

4d. (12).

Rose	65 to 66.
Yellow	March (64) to Oct. (67).
Yellow (deeper)	May (69) to 70.
Canary-yellow (colour of no wmk.)	73.

6d. (14).

Dull brown	Nov. (65) to Sep. (67).
Reddish brown	Aug. (67) to July (69).

1s. (15).

Deep green	Oct. (66) to Feb. (67).
Green (shades)	May (68) to Sep. (71).
Pale to yellowish green	72 to Feb. (73), also (1) Feb., 1888.

Wmk. N Z (8).

2d.	April 26 (64) to May 30 (65).
6d.	Sep. 29 (64).

Wmk. Star; colour changed; perf. 10 (30).

1d., brown	May 29 (72).

Perf. 10 × 12½.

1d., brown	Jan. 27 (72).
2d., orange	Dec. 30 (71).

* The figures following respective values denote the number of dated specimens that I have examined of each variety.

Perf. 12½.

1d., brown	Jan. (72) to April (73).
2d., orange	Aug. 14 (72) to Nov. 23 (73).
2d., vermilion	—
6d., deep blue	Aug. (73).
6d., pale blue	Jan. to July (72).

No wmk.

1d., brown	—
2d., orange-vermilion (shades)	Sep. to Nov. (73).

Wmk. N Z.

1d., brown	July 5 (73).
2d., vermilion	Sep. 29 (73) to Sept. 17 (74).

Wmk. Lozenges.

2d., vermilion	Oct. (73).

I have not been able to determine from the dated copies that have so far come under my observation which of the two distinct shades of the 2d. in the changed colours was post issued. I have, however, very little doubt that the vermilion shade was the later one, as the orange does not occur (as far as I am aware) on the no watermark, N Z, or lozenge papers. The depths of printing of this value on the unwatermarked paper vary extremely, but I cannot find any one, though quite light in shade, approximating the real orange. This stamp, perf. 10 × 12½, I have, however, not found vermilion as catalogued, but only in the orange shade. The vermilion shade is more commonly found with the Star watermark, perf. 12½, and I should surmise that at a later epoch, during the use of this paper, a certain quantity of sheets were printed off in this vermilion shade, which was then adopted for those printed on the papers following, i.e. or without watermark N Z and lozenges. Apparently also a sheet or sheets were printed on a paper with script letters similar to that employed in Queensland—several copies having been found—but I have as yet secured no specimen.

The De la Rue issues of January 1, 1874 ended the career of this design, which had thus been continuously in use for a term of 18½ years. It will be readily conceded that for this not excessively long period of the existence of the unchanged design, the varieties existing are of a high degree of philatelic interest. This is, of course, due to the fact that the beautiful design of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. was only in the first instance actually printed by them (though thy subsequently supplied much of the paper and some of the inks to the Colonial Government), and that the subsequent varieties of paper, watermark paper, and perforation were due to the exigencies of colonial conditions at that epoch, which found the authorities ill prepared in every respect to undertake the novel and rapidly increasing production of their postal issues.

The perforated issues which have formed the subject of these notes are rendered of considerable philatelic importance alike by the provisional means adopted to attain that end, pending the perforation by the Government itself, and further by the fact of the partial re-engraving of the second plate of the

Twopenny value. As I have previously suggested, these conditions practically represent local or provisional issues, which almost invariably produce a rich field of exploration for the philatelic student.

Judging by recent discoveries there are yet other varieties that may be unearthed, notably in the issues between 1863 and 1874, which will, however, hardly be needed to secure the continued esteem of the collector for what I consider to be one of the most beautiful and interesting stamp issues of the entire world.

Superseded by Mr. Pack's Published List.

LIST OF SPECIMENS ON ORIGINAL IN MY COLLECTION.

Issue.	Town Name.	No.	Remarks.
London Print, 2d.	(3) Petre	9	See note.
„ „	New Plymouth	6	(or 9)
Blue paper, 1d.	Port Victoria	16	—
„ 2d.	Auckland	1	— [Colony.
Wmk. Star (1857)	„	1	Pair printed in
No Wmk., 1d.	Port Victoria	16	—
„ „	Christchurch (?)	18	—
„ 2d.	Wellington	10	—
„ „	Port Victoria	16	—
„ „	Port "C H." Canterbury	16	—
„ 6d.	Nelson	15	—
„ „	New Plymouth	9	(or 6)
„ „	Gold Fields	18	—
Wmk. Star, 1s.	Wellington	7	—
„ 2d.	„	7	—
„ 1d. & 6d.	Auckland	1	—
„ 6d.	„	1	—
„ 3d.	New Plymouth	9	(or 6)
„ 1d. (perf.)	Wanganui	8	—
„ 3d. & 6d.	Auckland	1	—
„ 2d.	Christchurch-Lyttleton	8	Both town obliterations on Oct. 8th, 1862.
„ 1s.	Auckland	1	—
„ „	Napier	11	*Australian Stamp Journal*, p. 42, Jan., 1916.

FROM SPECIMENS IN MR. C. LATHROP PACK'S COLLECTION.

Onehungu 4
Otahuhu 5

(Both preceding are considered scarce by Mr. Pack and are not found earlier than 1864. Otahuhu was a military port during the Maori war).

Kaiapoi 16

(Three specimens of this cancellation are owned by Mr. Pack, dated all in 1864 and 1865, and all sent to Rangiora, both places being situate north of Christchurch.)

No wmk. 6d.

Wellington 10
Patea 8

(Two specimens dated January 1, 1873, and June 12, 186–. Patea is on the west coast of North Island, about 100 miles north of Wellington.)

Petre 12

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING LIST.

Town No.	Town.	No. of Copies.	Collection.	Remarks.
1 ...	Auckland	... 6 ...	Castle	... —
2 ...	—	... – ...	—	... —
3 ...	—	... – ...	—	... —
4 ...	Onehungu	... 2 ...	Pack	... —
5 ...	Otahuhu	... – ...	„	... —
6 ...	New Plymouth	... 3 ...	Castle	... ? 6 or 9
7 ...	Wellington	... 2 ...	„	... —
8 ...	Wanganui	... 1 ...	„	... —
„ ...	Christchurch-Lyttleton	... 1 ...	„	... —
„ ...	Patea	... 1 ...	Pack	... —
9 ...	—	... 3 ...	Castle	... See note.
10 ...	Wellington	... 2 ...	Castle and Pack	... —
11 ...	Napier	... – ...	*Australian S.J.*, January, 1916	... —
12 ...	Petre	... 2 ...	Pack	... —
13 ...	—	... – ...	—	... —
14 ...	—	... – ...	—	... —
15 ...	Nelson	... 1 ...	Castle	... —
16 ...	Port Victoria	... 3 ...	„	... —
„ ...	Kaiapfoi	... 3 ...	Pack	... —
17 ...	—	... – ...	—	... —
18 ...	Gold Fields	... 1 ...	Castle	... —
„ ...	Christchurch	... 1 ...	„	... ? 8
19 ...	—	... – ...	—	... —
20 ...	—	... – ...	—	... —

NOTE.—With reference to foregoing lists it must be understood that they are necessarily tentative and are only a base upon which to construct the full list of these town numbers. With regard to "Petre" I have three specimens of the 2d., first London print, all clearly postmarked "Petre" and, separately, the number "9," but without any further cancellation; but in the *Australian Stamp Journal* for January, 1916, Mr. James Boulden states that the number "12" represents this town. It will be seen that Mr. Pack also gives Petre as "12," so possibly my specimen with "9" represent those of the town of destination.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We have printed the late Mr. Castle's article exactly as it was written. He had, however, prior to his death, struck out the latter portion with the idea of re-writing it, possibly on account of his further correspondence with Mr. Pack, from whom we have received the following short article for publication.

New Zealand First Type Stamps.

MR. CASTLE'S NOTES ON THE EARLY PERFORATIONS.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK, F.R.P.S.L.



IT was a privilege to find in the *London Philatelist* for April, 1917, the late Mr. M. P. Castle's paper on these issues as read before the Royal Philatelic Society on October 19th, 1916. Mr. Castle was a great lover of these early stamps and his philatelic work was ever of the highest order. He was esteemed in America, as well as in England and Australia, as one of the recognized world leaders of Philately.

I have corresponded regularly for many years with Mr. Castle, and during the months after his paper was read in October last until shortly before his death we frequently exchanged information as to these good old classics of New Zealand. Early this year Mr. Castle asked me to write with him over our joint names an article about the town number cancellations, a subject to which I have recently given considerable consideration based on some interesting new data.

Had Mr. Castle lived, I feel sure he would have extended the evidence published in the paper above referred to by including the additional data and evidence which is found now in my collection of New Zealand First Type Stamps recently remounted in three Oriel albums. For this reason I am constrained to offer as a supplement to Mr. Castle's "Notes on the Perforated Issues of New Zealand" the following "Mere Memoranda" as valuable evidence for the students of these stamps with serrated, pin-perf., or rouletted perforations.

Mr. Castle says he is inclined to assign the perforation 12½ issues executed by the Government of Auckland as early in 1864. In my collection there is a cover dated July 18th, 1864, with a 2 pence, blue, perf. 12½.

To Mr. Castle's summary of information regarding these stamps with serrated, rouletted and pin-perf. perforations may be added the following. This information was not available to Mr. Castle when his paper was written.

THICK PAPER. NO WATERMARK.

A. *Serrated.*

I have all these stamps as listed by Mr. Castle and including the No. 1 (Auckland), No. 15 (Nelson) and No. 16 (Kaiapoi) cancellations.

B. *Rouletted.*

Besides those listed I have a copy of the 1d. with the No. 1 (Auckland) cancellation, a copy of the 2d. with the No. 18 (Dunedin) cancellation, a pair of the 2d. on cover with the No. 9 (New Plymouth) cancellation, and two copies of the 1s., both with the No. 1 (Auckland) cancellation.

C. *Pin-perf.*

Mr. Castle mentions the 1d. with the No. 15 (Nelson) cancellation, I have a copy of the 1d. from the Grimstone collection, with the No. 11 (Napier) cancellation, and another copy with the No. 16 (Kaiapoi) cancellation, a copy of the 6d. with the No. 17 (Christchurch) cancellation, and a copy of the 1s. with the No. 18 (Dunedin) cancellation.

Pelure Paper.

Besides those listed I have a copy of the 6d. serrated about 16, cancelled "Dunedin," a copy of the 1d. rouletted cancelled with the No. 1 (Auckland) cancellation, three copies of the 6d. rouletted with the No. 1 (Auckland) cancellation, and five copies of the 1s. rouletted, but cancellations are not certainly readable.

STAR WATERMARK.

A. *Serrated.*

I have four copies of the 2d. on four separate covers. The stamp on one does not show the town number cancellation, but the three others are each cancelled with No. 14 (probably Motueka, the town to which all four of the covers are addressed). The only postmark on each of the covers is Nelson. I also have a single copy of the 2d. with the No. 15 (Nelson) cancellation and a copy of the 6d. also with the No. 15 (Nelson) cancellation. There is also in the collection a copy of the 3d. with the No. 1 (Auckland) cancellation and a copy of the 3d. unused. My two copies of the 1s., serrated, believed to be unique, are so lightly cancelled that the town number is not readable.

B. *Pin-perf.*

Mr. Castle lists four copies of the 2d. with No. 15 (Nelson) cancellation. I have a copy of this 2d. on a cover posted at Napier (No 11 cancellation) and addressed to Wellington.

Dated Specimens.

Of the various preceding varieties, Mr. Castle says the only dated specimens he knows of are two specimens serrated on thick paper and four specimens serrated on Star watermark paper, two of which he ascribes to "C. L. Pack" collection. I may record the following dated copies now in my collection :—

A. THICK PAPER. NO WATERMARK.

2d. rouletted (pair), 15–6–1860 on cover from New Plymouth.
June 15, 1860, to Petre (old name for Wanganui).
June 20, 1860.

The stamps have the No. 9 cancellation, which I have been able to prove was the cancellation number used at New Plymouth. I may add, there is a No. 6 cancellation which is different. Mr. Castle's record of a rouletted no watermark stamp with date is the 2d. 19.4.1859.

B. STAR WATERMARK.

1d. serrated, 9–10.1862, dated cancellation on stamp.
2d. „ 30– 5.1864
2d. „ 6– 6.1864
2d. „ 30– 6.1864
2d. „ 27– 7.1864
6d. „ 25– 8.1862
All on covers.

Three of the above 2d. copies on covers have the No. 14 cancellation. The other cancellation is unreadable. All four covers, each with a copy of the 2d. serrated, are addressed to Motueka, and the stamps were probably cancelled 14 after being received there. I have proved that stamps were sometimes cancelled at post office of destination. All four of the covers have each only the Nelson postmark, which is on the back in each case.

2d. pin-perf.—a single copy of the 2d. on a cover from Napier, Nov. 14, 1862, to Wellington, Nov. 21, 1862.

ROULETTED ON N Z WATERMARK PAPER.

I have a copy of the 1d. cancelled OTAHUHU (near Auckland), also another copy of the 1d. with the No. 1 (Auckland) cancellation. A strip of three copies of the 2d. has a dated cancellation, Auckland, Dec. 21, 1864. There are four copies of the 1s. in the collection, but the cancellations are not readable.

ROULETTED ON STAR WATERMARK PAPER.

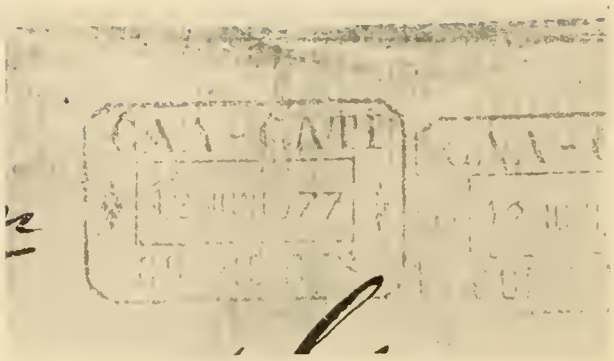
Mr. Castle says of these: "The earliest recorded postmark that I have been able to record of the Star watermark (rouletted) is June 11, 1862 (W. D. Ulph)." In my collection are the following:—

1d. rouletted, June 7, 1864.
2d. „ June 15, 1862, four days later than Mr. Ulph's early date.
2d. „ Dec. 5, 1863.
2d. „ June 7, 1864.
6d. „ Dec. 5, 1863.
6d. „ June 7, 1864.

I agree with Mr. Castle's statement that official information about the early stamps is unobtainable from the Postal Department of New Zealand. All records were lost when the General Post Office, Wellington, was burned in 1884. The same applies to the General Printing Office, which was destroyed by fire in the early nineties, when all records were lost.

I hope others will add to these lists and help a subject which our good friend Mr. M. P. Castle greatly esteemed.

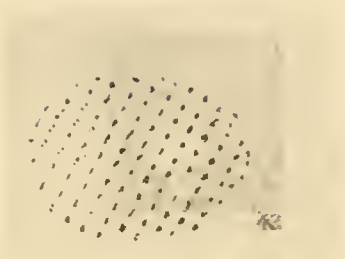
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, *June* 1, 1917.

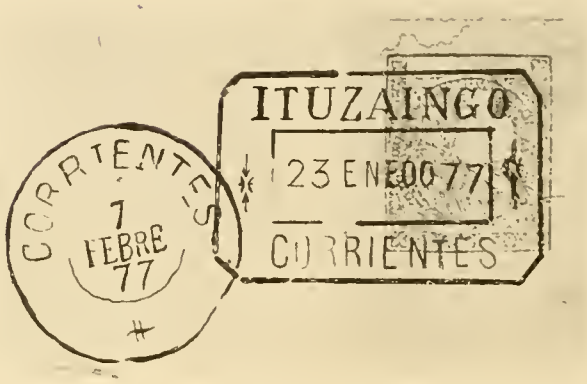



RECEPTORIA
DE
MERCEDES


General

1865.




ITUZAINGO
23 ENE 0077
CORRIENTES
CORRIENTES
1
FEBRE
77

1865.




10 JUN


CORRIENTES

Note this ought to be "80" and not "90"
1877 to 1880.





1863.

Commonly used as a postmark, but occasionally as an obliterating die on the green stamps.





1870.









Corrientes.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on December 14th, 1916.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

(*Continued from page* 136.)

Reprints and Forgeries.



HE Reprints, which are all in Setting 3, were made on all the various primary coloured papers employed for the original stamps and also, it is said, on other fancy coloured papers which were never used for postal purposes. Mr. Bacon mentions a Reprint of the first issue 1 real m.c., which I have not seen, and which, in so far as the label inscribed "Un Real M.C." is concerned, is a forgery, as the lettering differs in type from that on the original stamps. I think with Mr. Bacon that the Reprints generally of these stamps were made in 1883 or perhaps in 1882. The fact that the reprints are found with a postmark in the margin of the sheet Corrientes "23 Sept. 79" (double circle) only indicates that the person who stole the original plate also stole an obliterating stamp, which was applied to the margin of the reprinted sheets, thinking in this way to give them a proof of genuineness, quite overlooking or being ignorant of the fact that the originals did not bear such an obliteration stamp.

The Reprints were made from the original plate in sheets of twenty-four, that is, the eight types struck three times vertically under one another; consequently there are no *tête-bêche* varieties in the Reprints. By whom the Reprints were made or for whose account has not been discovered. There is very little doubt that they emanate from Germany—that hot-bed of articles of this kind. It is possible and even probable that more than one Reprint was made: those which were first put on the market through South American sources and through Paris bore the above-mentioned postmark dated "Sept. 1879" in the margin of the sheet; since then others have appeared without this postmark. Some of the Reprints were gummed in three operations covering the eight types, the space between the panes on the sheets and the margins being ungummed. The gum used was thinner, colourless, and more lightly applied than in the originals. Others are ungummed. The impression of the Reprints varies somewhat, some sheets being badly printed, whereas others are particularly clear, better, in fact, than the originals of the stamps of the period they are intended to reproduce. The colour or tone of the paper upon which they are printed varies slightly, and although never in my experience exactly reproducing the originals, the difference is slight, rendering a detailed description difficult. On the other hand, the majority of the shades in the Reprints are somewhat easy to detect even in single specimens, and although they have been fraudulently cancelled with pen and ink, in which state also they are to be found.

Without being exhaustive the following general observations upon the colours of the Reprints may be useful:—

The Green Stamp.—The colour of the Reprint is something between the yellow-green and the blue-green. Evidently it is the blue-green stamp which was intended to be copied, and the colour is blue rather than yellow-green in the Reprint, but it is decidedly too pale for any of the blue-greens. I have only seen the Reprint in this one tone of colour.

The Yellow Stamp.—This is more difficult, as there are at least two, if not more, shades of the Reprint, but in neither of them is the colour anything approaching the shade known as straw in the originals. The Reprints are, however, as to some, very near indeed to the yellow shades of the originals, but none quite hit it. The common shade of the Reprints is a yellow not so pale as the originals and having the slightest possible tinge of buff in it, which helps to accentuate the colour as deeper in tone. By comparison I should say that the originals appear to be more canary-yellow. In the originals, however, there is a colour closely resembling the Reprint (it is decidedly scarce, however), and although when placed with others, appears to be a kind of pale buff-yellow, yet is softer in colour and not so buff looking as the Reprint.

Another Reprint is the same kind of colour but deeper, a kind of pale buff-orange, which need not be confused with another scarcer shade (orange) in the originals, which is a true orange-yellow.

The Blue Stamp.—I know of two colours only. One is a kind of slate-blue, quite distinctive in tone from anything in the originals. The other is dangerously like the blue of Setting 1, although here again it is not exactly the same, being dull by comparison and having a greyer appearance. The impressions in the latter Reprint are always clear, and in that respect are faithful reproductions of Plate 1, whereas in the slate-blue shade they are scarcely so good.

I ought to mention here that some sheets of the originals (Plate 1) in blue, which it will be remembered were printed in sheets of twenty-four, exactly like the Reprints, are to be found with the same postmark in the margin of the sheet as the Reprints. Such are, however, not Reprints but remainders which disappeared along with the plate, and were postmarked obviously at the same time and with the same die as the Reprints.

The Rose Stamp.—I know this in two shades. One is a deep pink with a touch of lilac in it, something between the pink and lilac stamps in the originals without being either. The other is a copy of the violet, but different in tone to what the originals are.

I find it difficult enough to describe with any degree of accuracy the colours of the originals of this stamp, and it is almost hopeless, or so I find it, to differentiate in a written description between shades and tones of lilac, mauve, maroon, violet, etc., colours. This fact, however, stands out that there are no Reprints that I have seen in the rose-lilac, rose, rose-red, or salmon shades. It is only the pink which verges on to lilac, the lilac, and violet colours, which have been attempted in the Reprints. The paper of the

common Reprint of this rose-coloured stamp seems heavier than in the originals.

Since reading this paper before the Society I have devoted considerable time upon the Reprints, and have discovered a means whereby they can be distinguished in single specimens from the genuine in the blue, the green, and the yellow stamps. In reference to the rose stamps the tests do not altogether hold good, for the reasons which are apparent upon the observations I have written below on my investigations, so far as the limited time at my disposal has permitted my making them. I should for that reason have preferred further opportunities of verifying the conclusions arrived at, but having carefully checked them with a fairly large number of both genuine stamps and Reprints in entire panes of all values, I think it will be found that so far as the blue, green, and yellow stamps are concerned the tests are quite sound. In this event substantial headway will have been made, for after all these three colours form three parts of the stamps reprinted and are, or so I have hitherto found, the most tiresome to diagnose.

Reprints.	The Originals of the Blue, green, yellow, and dark blue stamps.	The Originals of the Rose stamps of settings 2 and 3.
Type I. Absent.	Absent.	Large dot in pearl immediately below the last stroke of the "N" of "CORRIENTES".
Minute dot in adjoining pearl to the one under the letter "T". This dot in the Reprints is often very faint.	Absent.	Appears on both settings.
Specks or a thin line in the circle over the last-named pearl. In cases where the dot mentioned above is very faint, this line or the specks become intensified.	Absent.	Absent on both settings.
Type II. In the top right-hand ornament there is a black dot on the north-west petal.	Absent.	The dot is on the stamp of both settings.
Large dot in the circle immediately above the end of the Greek pattern in the bottom left tablet.	Absent on the blue and green stamps, but is sometimes seen as a small speck in the later printing of the yellow stamps and the dark blue stamps.	Present on both settings.
A dot or black line appears in the circle just below the last-named dot.	Absent.	Seems to have first appeared on setting 3, but is very faint.

Reprints.	The Originals of the Blue, green, yellow, and dark blue stamps.	The Originals of the Rose stamps of settings 2 and 3.
Type III. Dot in pearl immediately on the right of the pearl under the point of the bust.	Absent.	Present on both settings.
Two dots over one another in the circle opposite the higher laurel sprig at the back of the chignon.	Absent.	Ditto.
Dot in pearl beneath the end of the last stroke of the "R" of "CORRIENTES".	Absent.	Seems to have first appeared in the 1879 printing of setting 2. Is on all the printings of setting 3.
Type IV. Dot in the Greek border in the top left tablet, which is marked and well printed.	Absent.	Absent on the early printings of setting 2. Seems to have first appeared as a minute speck on the stamps printed from setting 2 about 1877. It is well defined on the stamps of setting 3.
There is a colourless blotch protruding from the top of the head under the first "E" of "CORRIENTES" which has the appearance of a tuft on the scalp.	Absent on the blue, green and yellow. First appeared on the dark blue stamps.	Present on both settings.
Type V. Dot on the top of the "O" of "CORRIENTES".	Absent.	Absent on setting 2. Present on setting 3.
Dot in the white space dividing the upper left ornament block from the label containing Corrientes.	Absent.	Absent on setting 2. Absent on some stamps of setting 3.
Type VI. A short white connecting line in the first "E" of "CORRIENTES" joining the end of the centre stroke with the bottom limb of the letter.	Absent on the blue, green and yellow stamps. First appeared on the dark blue.	Present on both settings.
Marked and very prominent dot on the back of the head on a level with the end of the Greek pattern. This	Absent.	Absent on both settings.

Reprints.	The Originals of the Blue, green, yellow, and dark blue stamps.	The Originals of the Rose stamps of settings 2 and 3.
appears on most, but not on all. I have seen a sheet of the Reprints consisting, as they always do, of three panes superimposed, in which the dot was very prominent on the centre and absent on the other two panes.		
Three or more dots between the lines of the hair on the top of the head under the "NT" of "CORRIENTES".	Absent.	Appeared in 1877 upon the stamps of setting 2 and on all those of setting 3.
Type VII. In the top right-hand ornament there is a black dot on the north-west petal.	Absent.	Present on both settings.
Type VIII. There are a series of dots in the circle.	Absent; although the yellow stamp sometimes shows an occasional dot at the bottom, and the dark blue one or two dots, but never the number in the Reprints.	—
One of the dots above referred to is specially useful in discerning the Reprints. It is the one in the circle under the "E" of "CORRIENTES".	Absent.	Absent on setting 2. Present on setting 3.

Collectors should be careful about Reprints bearing apparently genuine obliterations. Several different genuine cancellations, by which I mean done with the original cancellation die, are known. Obviously one cancellation die was purloined when the plates disappeared, for, as we have seen, the Reprints were stamped with it in the margin, and no doubt others were purloined at the same time.

FORGERIES.

Some four or five different forgeries are described in *Album Weeds*, but none of these are dangerous. The best forgery is that known as the Champion Forgery, which was produced from a stereo plate of 25 (5 × 5) and printed in black on greyish white, yellow-orange, pale blue-green (very like the colour of the Reprint), brilliant lilac, and probably other shades. This forgery can be spotted by the fact of the back of the first "R" in "COR" being broken, the middle part of the down stroke of the "R" being missing;

likewise by a dash like a comma protruding from the nostril (two easy tests). The "UN REAL M.C.," which, although very well printed, is not at all dangerous by reason of the wreath, being altogether different from any of the genuine.

Type VIII, i.e. the small lettering of Corrientes, was also forged. I have seen it in orange-yellow, but no doubt other colours are known. It is not at all dangerous, the lettering being too thin and not having the squat appearance of the genuine.

Type I. I have recently seen quite a good forgery of this type. It differs, however, in minor details from the genuine Type I, of which, however, it is manifestly a copy.

FISCALS.

The same plate of eight types in Setting 2 and, according to Señor José Marco del Pont, in Setting 3 were printed in black on white paper and used for fiscal purposes. I am simply mentioning this fact, as I remember years ago being very troubled about such a specimen in my own collection, and I concluded, too hastily as it would now appear, that it was a proof.

CORRIGENDA.

On page 116. Setting 2 must be read for Setting 1 in the case of the blue-green stamps and also for the deep blue stamps of 1871.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,

I notice that in Mr. Dorning Beckton's valuable monograph on "Corrientes," now being published in your journal, he says that in 1871 the colour of the stamp without value expressed was changed from blue to deep blue, and no doubt this is so. It would, however, seem that marked variations in shade may have existed much earlier, or, to be more precise, as early as December, 1864, because a Corrientes correspondent, writing under that date to Moens (*Timbre-Poste*, III, p. 24), described the 1 real M.C. as being in "dark blue," and the value-omitted stamp as being "of the same shade," to which remark an editorial note was added, "We have seen this in a very light blue."

On p. 51, Mr. Beckton quotes from an article in *El Factor de Correos*, which will certainly be unknown to most collectors. He does not, however, mention in his bibliography an article, "Corrientes," in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* of July, 1888, by the same writer, whose name is there given as "M. Pedro P. Gallardo," the "general archives" of which he was in charge being those of Buenos Aires postal administration. Whether this article in French gives any useful or additional information I am unable to say, but it is at all events more accessible to collectors, and I think its existence may deserve a passing mention, even should it not have escaped Mr. Beckton's notice.

As to the meaning of the letters "M.C." (p. 111), although this is a very trifling matter, is there anything to show that the interpretation "Moneda Corrientes" (i.e. Corrientes currency) is correct? From the earliest days of Philately it has been held to represent the very familiar expression "Moneda Corriente," that is, simply "currency."

Yours faithfully,

B. T. K. SMITH.

4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C. 1,
June 8th, 1917.

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1, will be closed during the month of August.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR 1917–18.

THE Committee who are entrusted with the construction of the programme of Papers and Displays before the Royal Philatelic Society for the ensuing season will much appreciate the co-operation of Fellows in rendering this feature as interesting and acceptable as possible, and will feel obliged if intimation of assistance in these arrangements will be forwarded to Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, 13 Walbrook, London, E.C. 4.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—We are told in the *Australian Stamp Journal* that the 3d. value has appeared in an entirely new shade, very like the 4d. Victoria which was in use before the Commonwealth series, and that apparently only a small supply was printed in that colour.

HEJAZ.—Another value, 2 piastres, claret or pale magenta, has been added to the current set, and a sheet of 50 stamps has been presented to the Royal Society's collection by the Survey of Egypt, Giza (Mudiria), Egypt.

Adhesive.

2 piastres, claret or pale magenta, rouletted.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the 15 c. on 1½d. in a *yellow-brown* shade.

Adhesive.

15 c. on 1½d., yellow-brown.

NEW ZEALAND.—It is reported in several journals that the 1½d. Official stamp—second surface print (London plate)—has been issued.

Official.

1½d., grey-black.

RHODESIA.—A new stamp, 1½d. in value, has been added to the current set, and Mr. R. Roberts has sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

1½d., sepia, no wmk., perf. 14.

Mr. F. H. Ansell has sent us a photo of a vertical pair of the 3s. stamps of 1896–7.

The top stamp is perforated at top and both sides, but the bottom stamp is entirely imperf.

The whole of the bottom row of the sheet apparently escaped perforation.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Two Red Cross stamps have been issued, and specimens are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

The inscription "Red" appears at the left top and "Cross" at the right in sanserif caps and 2 c. in black at bottom in the centre of the stamp.

The stamps are sold at 5 c. and 6 c. each respectively.

Adhesives.

3 c., carmine. | 4 c., dull purple.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—From several sources we gather that a further issue of War stamps has taken place.

240,000 each ½d. and 1d. stamps have been overprinted "War Tax" in *two* lines in black. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the overprint is in fancy capital letters.

EUROPE.

GREECE.—*Scott's Circular* chronicles a 1 lepton stamp of 1901, surcharged in three lines, "K P—lepton—5," and it is suggested that K P signifies Kivernisis Prosorini, or Provisional Government.

Provisional.

5 l. on 1 l.. brown, perf. 13½.

ITALY.—Another "Aerial Post" stamp has reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

In design it is somewhat similar to the 30 c. Express Letter stamp of 1908. The inscriptions read:

Post Italiane
Expresso
Urgente
Cent 40

and the colour is mauve.

It is surcharged in black:

Idrovolante
Napoli—Palmero—Napoli
25 cent 25

Watermark, two Crowns; perf. 14.

NORWAY.—Mr. H. Dethloff writes under date June 27th, 1917:—

"Enclosed please find a copy of the new 40 oere stamp just issued. This stamp was received from the printers yesterday and is distributed to the post offices to-day. The margin has "June 1917." As you will observe, the type, paper, perforation and watermark are quite the same as before.

"This new stamp will be very common, as it will replace the 30 oere stamp for parcel postage. The parcel postage is raised from the first of July from 30 to 40, from 50 to 65, from 75 to 90 oere as well in Norway as in Sweden. The use of the 30 oere stamp will of course be a very little one, as most parcels are those weighing up to 1 kilo, which will cost 40 oere instead of 30. The local postage is withdrawn from the same date, and a local letter will have to be paid by a 10 oere stamp. The 5 oere stamp will only be used for supplementary purposes."

Adhesive.

40 öre, pale green, perf. 14½ × 13½.

AMERICA.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Stamp Collecting* reports the issue of two Express Letter stamps having for design the representation of a cyclist and the inscription "Entrega Especial."

Express Letter Stamps.

5 centavos, for local (town) letters.
10 ,, ,, other letters.

UNITED STATES.—We now chronicle the error 5 cents, *rose.*

This error is found on Plate 7942, two stamps in the upper left quarter and one in the lower right quarter of the sheet of 400 as printed and before it is perforated and divided into post office sheets of 100 stamps.

It has been found perforated 10 and 11, and it is estimated that 145,000 copies have been printed and issued to postmasters.

Error of Colour.

5 cents, *rose*, perf. 10 or 11.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—Referring to our chronicle on page 149, we now report the receipt of five values of the 1909 issue, Gibbons' Nos. 147, 148, 151, 152 and 153, with a much smaller overprint, this time in blue. The date, 11.2.1917, remains the same.

CHINA.—*Russian Post Offices.*—Referring to our chronicle on page 150, we report the receipt from Mr. C. E. Tanant of the 2, 3, 4, 10 and 35 cent values.

CUBA.—We have received the new 2 c. stamp chronicled on page 124, and *Mekeel's Weekly* adds three more values, 3 c., 5 c. and 8 c., to the set.

Adhesives.

3 c., violet, portrait of José de la Lux.
5 c., blue, portrait of Calixto Garcia.
8 c., burnt sienna, portrait of Agramonte.

MOROCCO (FRENCH).—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* adds the 30 c. to the list of Postage Dues overprinted "Protectorat Français" in black.

Postage Due.

30 c. on 30 c., carmine, overprinted as above.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 26th Annual General Meeting, and 388th Meeting of the Society, was held on Friday, June 22nd, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. James Hudson, of Rochdale, was nominated for corresponding membership, the resignations of Messrs. D. S. Garson and H. C. Burder accepted with regret, Lieut. J. M. Oliver, formerly reported missing, now officially reported killed, was regretfully removed from the list, and the name of Wilcox Smith deleted.

The Hon. Secretary in his report stated that there were 102 members, of whom 3 were Honorary, 2 Life, 56 Ordinary, and 41 Corresponding. He referred to the loss sustained by the Society in the decease of Mr. M. P. Castle and Mr. G. F. Adams, and was pleased to record the addition of 7 new members, with only two resignations during the session.

All the thirteen meetings on the syllabus had been held, and the papers and displays quite up to the standard of excellence of any session in the history of the Society. The average attendance was slightly decreased, but quite easily accounted for by the number of members who were engaged upon work in connection with the War.

The Honorary Treasurer's statement of accounts showed a slightly increased balance at the bankers, and the Librarian recorded an increase in the number of books borrowed during the session and several useful additions to the library. The two bookcases and cupboard possessed by the Society being quite inadequate to store the philatelic literature on hand and the volumes in the hands of the bookbinders, he asked permission for a third bookcase to be granted.

The Packet Comptroller reported an increase on the total value of sheets sent to the packet during the session of £130 on last year's figures and an increase of £62 on the sales from the packets which had been returned up to date.

The election of officers and committee for next season resulted as follows :—

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents: W. G. Hamersley, Geo. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.
Hon. Treasurer: Benj. Goodfellow.
Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee.
Hon. Assist. Secretary: M. Albrecht.
Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.
Packet Comptroller: John H. Taylor.
Committee: J. Steele Higgins, Jr., F. W. Jordan, George Ginger.
Packet Committee: J. A. Taylor, J. R. M. Albrecht.
Auditors: G. F. Allen, D. A. Berry.

It was resolved to hold the meetings for the coming session at 7 p.m. instead of 7.30 as heretofore.

A vote of thanks to the President for his conduct of the meeting was proposed by Mr. Duerst, who also referred to the honour paid to Mr. Beckton by his appointment as a member of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society. This was seconded by Mr. Goodfellow and carried unanimously.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Albrecht, M.
Albrecht, J. R. M.
Allen, G. F.
Allen, T. (C)
Beckton, W. Dorning
Bennett, A. H. A.
Brooks Joseph (C)
Berry, D. A.
Bacon, E. Denny (H)
Bowden, W. G. (C)
Brown, Wm. (C)
Burgess, A.
Boughey W. A. (C)
Cooper, John
Calvet, E. (C)
Clarkson, J. D. (C)
Carr, T. R.
Campbell-Kelley, T. A.
Cartwright, F. (C)
Duerst, Geo. B.
Darlow, Capt. J. J.
Dannatt, G. H. (C)
Daniel, Rev. W. E. (C)
Evans, Major E. B. (H)
Fildes, Edward
Floyd, Dr. E. W.
Farrer, W. E. (C)
Gee, J. Stelfox
Gillett, Oswald
Goodfellow, B.
Ginger, Geo.
Godden, F.
Heywood, N.
Hamersley, W. G.
Higgins, J. S.
Hughes, John (C)
Hagan, F. (C)
Harrison, S. V. (C)
Harrisson, R. F. V. (C)
Harrap, Capt. T.
Hearsey, Major
Humfrey, A. C.
Howlett, Rev. E. J. E. (C)
Holt, Wm. (C)
Jones, H. Howell (C)
Jones, B. Gordon (C)
Jones, Lt. R. W. T.
Jesson, G. A. T.
Jordan, F. W.
King, J. K.
King, J. T. B.
Kricorissian, K. (C)
Keynes, Dr. J. N. (C)
Lees, J. T.
Lund, Dr. H.
Leask, H. Norman
Munn, W. W.
Massey, S. W.
Marx, Dr. E. F. (C)
Mitchell, R. C. (C)
Milne, H. W.
Moore, Rupert
North, John C.
Nissen, C. (C)
Ostara, D.
Pemberton, P. L.
Pattinson, Lt. W. Ross (C)
Preston, Percy
Perceval, Mrs. (C)
Roberts, Vernon (H)
Rogers, Major (C)
Simpson, J. W.
Skipwith, W. K.
Scott, Walter (C)
Savage, J. H. M. (C)
Sparrow, Lt. R. B. (C)
Smith, S. O. (C)
Simpson, F. A. (C)
Sprankling, C. H. G. (C)
Smith, Rev. A. E. (C)
Smith, T. S. (C)
Spicer, Rev. G. W. (C)
Stern, Wm.
Séfi, A. J.
Taylor, J. H.
Taylor, Jas.
Taylor, J. A.
Thompson, W. S.
Warner, T. E.
Ward, Rev. L. F.
Wrigley, S.
Wade, H. (C)
Williams, J. E.
Willson, T. D. (C)
Whitehouse, A. E. M. (C)
Weinberg, F. S. (L)
Yardley, R. B.

(C) Corresponding Members. (H) Honorary Members. (L) Life Members.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of May 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1917.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1889 (Nov.), 10 c., carmine, value omitted*	18	0	0
Ditto, 1903, single CA, £1*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1904–7, multiple CA, £1*	4	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue,* close on left and no gum	5	0	0
Ditto, another,* deeper shade, small margins	4	15	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., mauve,* no gum	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown,* no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green,* die 2, no gum	6	5	0
Ditto, 1855–7, small garter, 4d.,* on blue, rubbed and no gum	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, medium garter, 4d., on white	7	15	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red (9½ arches),* no gum	8	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 4 as., Die 2,* no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 1882–8, 2 as., ultramarine,* double impression	4	0	0
Ditto, 1898, ¼ a. on ½ a., blue-green,* variety on stamp, with double impression	4	5	0
Ditto, Faridkot, 1886–1900, 6 as.,* error "ARIDKOT"	6	10	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1885–96, 2½ as.,* error "GWALICR"	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1895–6, 4 as.,* error "SERSIV"	4	15	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1886–98, 3 rs.*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 rs.*	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½ a.,* inverted overprint	5	0	0
Ditto, Nabha, 1887, 1½ as,* error "ABHA"	4	7	6
Sungei Ujong, 1878, "S U" and Crescent and Star in oval, 2 c., brown,* no gum	6	15	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs.,* overprint inverted	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green*	8	5	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1s., emerald-green* . £3 17s. 6d., £4, &	4	10	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 10s.*	9	10	0
auritius, 1848, 2d., blue,* earliest state, no margins, and minute mark on face, no gum	60	0	0
Ditto, 1859 (Dec.), laid paper, 1d., red,* small margins, and slight mark on face, and slightly thinned, no gum	6	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue,* small margins and thinned, no gum	4	0	0
Natal, 1891, 2½d. on 4d., brown,* error "Half-Penn"	5	0	0
Ditto, 1908, multiple CA, £1 10s., brown-orange and deep purple*	20	0	0
Ditto, 1908–9, multiple CA, £1*	3	12	6
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue*	6	0	0
Ditto, 1904–5, multiple CA, £1*	3	3	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* slight stain	6	0	0
Ditto, 6d., dull purple,* thick paper, creased	15	0	0
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 6d., rose-red,* no gum	4	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 1d. on 5s., salmon on green,* double surcharge	9	10	0
Ditto, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue	4	15	0
Nevis, CA, 6d., green*	4	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, CA, perf. 14, 1s., orange,* perfs. little short on left	3	15	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair,* no gum	3	10	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown*	3	15	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., brown,* pair, with error "Fourpencf"	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., dull carmine,* Plate 2, no gum and creased	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale carmine,* Plate 2, cut into, and mark on face	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue,* Plate 2, worn impression, no gum	10	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, imperf., 1s., pale yellow-green on *bleuté*, small margins and no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 1856, no wmk., blue paper, 2d., blue,* cut close at right, part gum	3	10	0
Ditto, 1864, N Z, imperf., 1s., green, mint	3	0	0
Papua, 1906, small "PAPUA," vert. wmk., 6d., black on myrtle-green,* double overprint	8	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of June 8th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1907–11, universal colours, 6d., dull purple, on entire	2	15	0
Salonica, 3d., violet, mint	2	6	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
France, 1870–73, 15 c., bistre, pair, *têtê-bêche*	2	6	0
Holland, 1st issue, 10 c., "Horn on head" variety, strip of 5, mint	2	4	0
Portuguese India, 1873–5, 300 reis, deep purple, figures of value double*	6	5	0
Roumania, 1871, 10 b., yellow, on laid	2	7	6
Tuscany, 2 soldi, close at left	3	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green,* short at left	2	0	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., rough perf., 6d., grey-lilac, strip of 3,* defective	5	0	0
Uruguay, 1st issue, 80 c, green* £2 &	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., vermilion*	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate IV, on laid	2	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., brown, pair, one defective	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1862, *pélure*, 2d., ultramarine, serrated perfs., off centre	2	12	6
South Australia, 1867–70, 11½ × roulette, 6d., Prussian blue*	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	3	17	6
Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., lilac, fine back ground, slight defect	2	0	0

Sale of June 22nd, 1917.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, used on 2d. Mulready cover, red postmark	5	7	6
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	2	4	0
Ditto, £5, orange on *bleuté*, imperf. at bottom	2	6	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, rubbed on surface	2	2	0
Japan, 1872, 10s., blue-green *on laid*	4	15	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, mint	3	7	6
British Honduras, 1888–9, small surcharge, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	10	0
New Britain, Reg. label for Kaweing, 3d., black and red on buff, centre portion twice printed, mint	4	15	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 8d., orange, no margins	2	6	0
South Australia, 1876–7, 3d. on 4d. bright blue, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Tasmania, 1st issue, 4d. red-orange, on ribbed paper, pair	2	6	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black on Indian red	7	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 30th, 31st, and June 1st, 1917.

British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., defective at top and rather close	3	3	0
Bushire, 5 sch., mint	3	12	6

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 17 c., deep blue,* imperf., thick wove paper	3	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	11	5	0
Cape Triangular, De La Rue, 1d., block of 8, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, similar block of 4, 4d., blue	9	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, repaired	10	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue on bluish, worn impression	4	5	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., buff	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d.*	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 4, 2d., bright blue	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, on laid, slight thinning	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, 2d., dull blue	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, another in ultramarine, on laid	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green, on thick paper, two minute defects	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., proof in myrtle green	5	5	0
Ditto, Laureated, Plate 1, 6d., yellowish brown	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 6d., black-brown, thinned	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange-yellow, and 3d., green, on entire	3	10	0
Ditto, Diadem, 2d., pale blue, litho, cut into at top, imperf.	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., deep green, imperf.	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., golden-yellow, imperf.	6	15	0
Ditto, 1862, double line 2, 2d., blue, perf. 13, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
New Zealand, pin-perf., 2d., blue, perfs. right side only	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862, pelure, imperf., 6d., black-brown,* slight defects	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 13, 1d., vermilion, with certificate	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green*	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, rouletted, 6d., black-brown	4	4	0
Ditto, Large Star, imperf., 6d., black-brown	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, rouletted, 2d., slate blue	8	15	0
Ditto, N Z, imperf., 1s., green*	3	6	0
Ditto, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion, slightly retouched, minute tear	3	5	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, pair on piece, one stamp cut into at right	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, on piece	14	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Queensland, 1860, 6d., green, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	4	10	0
Ditto, Truncated Star, perf. 12, 3d., brown	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green*	6	0	0
Ditto, Q and Crown, 10s., pale brown, pair, with O.G., but soiled on face	5	0	0
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., green, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, Colonial print, 2d., red-orange, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, rouletted, 1s., orange, strip of 3, on piece	5	15	0
Ditto, 1867-70, 1s., chestnut, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, perf. 11½ × 10, 1d., deep yellow-green, block of 8, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, 1872, perf. 11½, 9d., mauve, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 11½, 12½, 9d., mauve, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 11½, 3d. on 4d., bright blue, block of 4, mint	3	12	6
Tasmania, 1d., carmine, perf. 11½ × 10*?	3	15	0
Ditto, 1d., wmk., double line 2	3	0	0
Ditto, 1892-9, £1, mint	3	10	0
Turks Island, 1s., prune, perfs. faulty	4	15	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1d., S.G. 35*	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red,* printed both sides	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Indian red	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden bronze	15	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 6d., on *bleuté*, mint	5	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of May 15th and 19th, 1917.

Oldenburg, 1860, ½ g., brown, blue postmark	2	12	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect	7	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2	4	6	0
Transvaal, July, 1877, 6d., blue, red surcharge, tiny tear	3	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, on Gaboon, set of 15, mint	11	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, £4 12s. and	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1867, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	4	4	0

Sale of May 23rd and 24th, 1917.

Ceylon, 1857-8, 4d., dull rose, slight defect	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	16	0	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, 28 × 34 mm.	5	10	0
Queensland, 1881, 10s., brown, S. G. 89, mint.	3	0	0
Selangor, 1895-8, $25, mint	3	15	0
Barbados, large Star, 1s., block of 4, mint	3	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1855-8, 1s., deep green, pair*	4	6	0
Ceylon, imperf., 10d., vermilion	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., pale blue,* with gum	3	15	0
Ditto, 1854-7, 2d., blue, large Crown, perf. 16*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, small Crown, perf. 14*	4	4	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 6d., purple, S. G. 60*.	3	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, strip of 4	3	7	6
Naples, Cross, ½ t, blue, on piece	8	5	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 6d., green, on piece	3	5	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., brown, mint	3	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, 6d., blue on blue, S. G. 224	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on green, S. G. 241	2	5	0
Ditto, small V.R., 1d., red on yellow, S. G. 257	2	0	0

Sale of May 30th and June 2nd, 1917.

Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of 4	5	10	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1d., deep rose-red on white, block of 4	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d, rose-red on white, block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, mint	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	5	5	0
Cape, 3d. on 4d., blue, "PENCE"	2	12	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	2	15	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., green	3	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, earliest state, 1d., orange	23	5	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue	5	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze, rouletted	2	12	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., tiny defect	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, do.	3	3	0
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf.	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, do., thinned	4	8	0
Ditto, 1883-4, 16 c., pale violet, CA*	3	7	0
France, 1849-50, 15 c., deep green on green, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., deep carmine*	3	5	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1	4	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on blued, intermediate state	6	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	19	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair*	6	6	0
Kelantan, 1911, $5, green and blue	4	10	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn	2	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 5 c., cut envelope stamp, used as an adhesive, with certificate	5	15	0
Transvaal, July, 1877, 1s., yellow-green-red, overprint, imperceptible defect	2	17	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1d., Type 11, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., Type 11*	4	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVI. AUGUST, 1917. No. 308.

A Suggestion.

THE removal of the Society's headquarters from Arundel Street in 1904 to its present location has always been regarded as only a provisional arrangement. The Council has continually kept in view the desirability that the Society should possess a permanent home, and in the progress of time this is becoming more and more a real necessity. From time to time various proposals to this end have been discussed, and suggested rooms have been inspected by members of the Council, but financial reasons have hitherto stood in the way of any new agreements being entered into. Our late President, in particular, always had his heart set on seeing the Society housed with dignity in a permanent home, and frequently gave expression to his desire. It has been suggested that the £100 which he has so generously bequeathed to the Society—we believe it to be the first legacy in cash which the Society has received—should be ear-marked, provided there is no more important object in view at the present moment, as a nucleus of a fund for fitting up the "permanent home" of the Society when such becomes possible of practical realization. Most of us who knew our late President are very sure that he would have highly approved of the money being appropriated to this end, and in fact it is quite possible that this purpose was in his mind when he decided to leave the Society this legacy.

There is very little doubt that the fellows of the Society do not make as much use of the resources of the Society as they might or ought to do. This is probably due in part to the unsuitability of the present room as the home of the Society. It is terribly overcrowded and not at all comfortable to work in. More light and air and room to move would possibly induce a larger attendance of philatelists in pursuit of information. The library is one of the first rank, and with the accession of the late President's library (which he bequeathed to the Society together with the £100), most of the gaps in, at any rate, all the most useful books and periodicals for philatelic study, should be filled. At present the library cannot even be received for lack of space and is temporarily stored. If the Society's library could be more

spaciously arranged and made more accessible there is little doubt that seekers for any particular book or periodical would rarely find that the Society did not possess the work in question.

The Society's collection of stamps is gradually increasing and becoming of importance, so that the aspirations of its founders in the direction of rendering the Society independent of dealers' stocks for expert purposes will, it is hoped, be ultimately realized. At the present time, however, it contains much that should be useful to members for reference and comparison, and could be made more accessible by the provision of more space for accommodation.

Further, it must not be forgotten that the Society possesses a fairly extensive collection of objects of philatelic interest, for example, to mention a few items at random, the stones from which the stamps of the first issue of India were printed, the plates of the Mauritius Post Paid stamps, the plates of the Prince Edward Island stamps with other original dies, and many frames of proofs or items such as the reprints from the stones of the first 2d. and 6d. stamps of Western Australia. It would probably be impossible to exhibit adequately all such objects, but a suitable meeting room for the Society should be fitted with one or two exhibition cases in which some of them could be displayed and the contents changed from time to time, those in store being available for inspection by notice given previously.

To make all these facilities fully available it is necessary that the Society should possess at least two rooms, one for an office, and a large room of sufficient size to accommodate easily all the members present at any meeting of the Society, and round the walls of which the library could be arranged with space for the exhibition cases; also a store-room of moderate size. These rooms must be situated in a locality convenient of access for members generally. Such premises may, at the moment, be difficult to find at such a rent as the Society can afford, but in the event of rooms being found, the expense of suitable fittings, such as library furniture and a few comfortable arm-chairs, would not be inconsiderable, and the £100 would be a substantial start for a fund devoted to this object.

The Society should certainly endeavour to favour any means for facilitating more frequent intercourse among its members. In these days of specialism it is to be feared that many collectors are so taken up with the one or two countries in which they specialize, that they find no time or inclination to take interest in anything outside, and it is by no means unusual to come across a collector who, though thoroughly well informed on the issues of the one or two countries which he specially affects, exhibits an almost child-like ignorance of the stamps of every other country. This is not as it should be. It is bad for the collector since it narrows his vision, and he may miss much in the way of hints, which he might acquire from a wider range of knowledge, and it is bad for the Society, as the inclusion of a large proportion of ill-informed philatelists tends to diminish the authority of the Society if called upon to pronounce an opinion on controversial matters, and its decision on any question submitted to it would be much less authoritative, if the general body of philatelists should perchance ever have reason to believe that there were only one or two members of its body whose opinion

on the matter in question was of any weight. In fine, it would be an incalculable benefit if members could be induced to meet each other informally and exchange views on matters of mutual interest, which could be discussed with a fine library and collection at hand ready for reference, and the provision of a comfortable room always open for use would be the first desideratum to this end.

Chalmers' Essays.

By Lieut.-Col. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.



Of the sixty odd * individuals who submitted proposals in 1839 (over thirty of whom enclosed designs), in response to the Treasury Minute of that year, inviting proposals in connection with the institution of the Penny Post,† James Chalmers, the bookseller of Dundee, is one of the most interesting. A controversy has arisen in the past concerning this gentleman's connection with the inception of the Penny Post, and from the correspondence at the time there appears to have been no small amount of interest aroused in his claim. ‡

His circular essay has long been considered one of the greatest rarities, being described in a recent number of the *Stamp Collector's Annual* as "historic" and "famous," and, in the editor's opinion, "the most interesting and valuable essay in the world."

I propose to describe what I know of the various essays submitted by Chalmers.

1. In a printed statement dated 8/2/38 Chalmers writes as follows: "Specimens of gummed or adhesive pieces of paper were affixed to the original copies of this article, which was *first* published in November, 1837." §

I do not know of any of these specimens, but I have a record of a strip of five, apparently reprints, cancelled in print "DUNDEE, 10th February 1838." One is a Twopenny design and the rest are One Penny. The length over all of the five designs is 154½ mm. The colour is pink, and the paper white wove, unwatermarked, and gummed. The Berlin Postal Museum has a copy of this strip. The designs are:

(A) Rectangular frame, 25 × 26½ mm., composed of eight diamonds, with a stop in the centre of each. At the four corners of the frame is a small circle; "GENERAL POSTAGE" in one line at the top, below it a wavy line; "TWOPENCE" at foot, below a similar wavy line; in the centre in four lines the words "NOT EXCEEDING ONE OUNCE." The whole type-set.

(B) As for (A), substituting "ONE PENNY" for "TWOPENCE," and "HALF AN" for "ONE."

* A Treasury Minute of 26/12/39 states that more than 2,600 communications were received, but I have only a record of sixty-one at present.

† See *British Isles*, by Wright and Creeke, p. xv.

‡ See *Philatelic Record*, III and IV.

§ See *Philatelic Record*, III, p. 198.

2. In the *Post Circular* dated 5/4/38 Chalmers wrote a letter and illustrated (A) and (B) reduced, and with the frames composed of solid lines. He wrote, "It should be made imperative on postmasters to put the post office town stamp (as represented on one of the specimens) across the slip or postage stamp." No such specimen is shown or attached, but it is possible he refers to the long strip described above under paragraph 1.

(C) As for (A), except that the frame is composed of solid lines, and the size is $21\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

(D) As for (B) with exceptions as for (C).

3. Impression in pink on white wove unwatermarked paper, gummed. This specimen was kindly lent me by Mr. Dendy Marshall.

(E) As for (A), measuring 24 × 26 mm., except that the frame is composed of diamond-shaped ornaments, ten horizontally and twelve vertically. The type used is also slightly smaller.

4. Philbrick and Westoby, p. 276, refer to two specimens, but I have not seen them.

(F) As (A), but in single-lined frame 18 mm.

(G) As (B), but in single-lined frame 18 mm.

5. The designs in this paragraph are all circular and type-set. I have the six different specimens described, and have seen the two minor varieties.

(H) Extreme width, $29\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; extreme height, $31\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Round the top "GENERAL POSTAGE," with a diamond between the words; at the bottom "ONE PENNY," with a diamond between the words. At each side, in the same border as the above words, five ornaments. In the centre, at top, an eight-pointed star. In one line the words, "Not ex. half an oz." At the bottom "1d." The label is in black, on silurian grey wove paper, and is cancelled with a handstamp, "DUNDEE, Sept. 30, 39." Copies of this were also submitted on Oct. 7, '39. All I have seen of these, excepting (H1), described below, are identical in type and setting.

(H1) I have seen a copy with different cuts in the circular border. It was uncancelled. One of these is obviously similar to the specimen No. 30 referred to in the *Philatelic Record*, III, p. 194.

(I) Extreme width, $29\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; extreme height, 31 mm. The legend round the top and bottom of the circle is the same as for (H), with the exception that each side is filled in with eight solid diamonds. Inside the circle are the words, "Not exceeding Half-an-ounce" in two lines, between two large oblong ornaments, with twelve rays each. All I have been able to compare are identical in type and setting. The label is printed in brick-red on buff wove paper, cut circular, and cancelled, "USED DUNDEE, Oct 7, 39." This is obviously similar to the specimen No. 29, referred to in the *Philatelic Record*, III, p. 194.

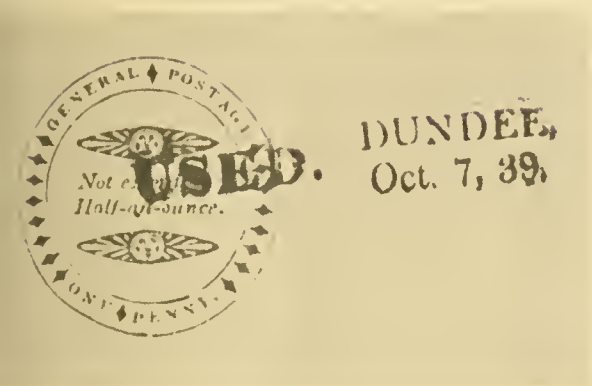
(J) Extreme width, $30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; extreme height, $31\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Legend and ornaments round the border, as well as the legend inside the circle, are the same as for (I). The ornaments above and below the centre legend are oblong and diamond-shaped, with a circle in their centre. The label is printed in brick-red on buff wove paper, cut circular, and is cancelled as for (I). Similar copies were submitted in the previous month, and cancelled "DUNDEE, Sept. 30, 39." All I have seen are identical in type and setting.



II.



I.



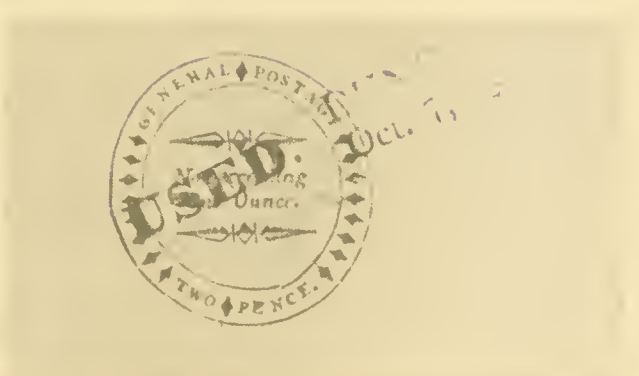
J.



K.



L.



M.

[To face page 184.

(K) Extreme width, 31 mm.; extreme height, 30¾ mm. Legend and ornaments in border as for (J), substituting "TWOPENCE" for "ONE PENNY." Within the circle as for (H), substituting "One ounce" for "Half an oz.," and "2d." for "1d." The label is printed in brick-red on pale grey laid paper, cut square, and cancelled "DUNDEE, Sept. 30, 39." Copies of this were submitted both on this date and on October 2nd, 39. A copy exists in the Berlin Postal Museum identical with my own.

(K1) The copy illustrated in the *Stamp Collector's Annual* differs slightly in the setting of the type.

(L) Extreme width, 29¾ mm.; extreme height, 30¾ mm. Legend and ornaments in border, as for (K). Within the circle "Not exceeding one ounce" in two lines, between scroll ornaments. The label is printed in brick-red on buff wove paper, cut circular, and cancelled "DUNDEE, Sept. 30, 39." All the copies I have seen are identical in type and setting.

(M) Extreme width, 30 mm.; extreme height, 30½ mm. Legend and ornaments in border as for (L). Within the circle the legend is as for (L), but the two ornaments are again different, being in the nature of double spear-heads. All the copies I have examined are identical in type and setting. The label is cut circular, printed in brick-red on buff wove paper, and cancelled "USED DUNDEE, Oct. 7, 39." My copy is stuck on a wrapper watermarked "C. WILMOT, 1825." I know of a copy as above with the word "Specimen" in ink above the cancellation.

Judging from the specimens I know, the rarity of these six types and varieties is as follows: (K1) and (H1) the rarest, followed by (I), then (J), (L), and (M), all equal, then (K) and (H), the commonest.

6. I now come to four designs, whose authorship may be in doubt. Mr. Pearson Hill states (*Philatelic Record*, III, p. 194) that "a small circular was enclosed in Chalmers' letter of 8/10/39, to which was subjoined four very rudimentary essays type printed." The same four appear on a half-sheet of paper among the Cole papers in the Victoria and Albert Museum, bearing the following inscription in manuscript: "Early notice prepared by H. C."

There seems therefore to be a conflict of evidence, and it may be that Mr. Pearson Hill was mistaken in attributing these designs to Chalmers, and that they were really the proposal of Mr. Henry Cole. The latter is, however, none too accurate in some of his notes in the papers left to the museum, so that, pending other evidence, I add them tentatively to Chalmers' essays.

(N) Rectangular design, 19 × 19½ mm. The frame composed of thick lines. Within the rectangle the legend "POST OFFICE/under/HALF/ounce weight/ONE/PENNY" in six lines.

(O) Rectangular design 18 × 19 mm. As for (N), substituting "ONE OZ." for "HALF" and "2d." for "ONE PENNY," and deleting "ounce," i.e. five lines in all.

The Berlin Postal Museum has a copy amongst its treasures.

(P) Rectangular design, 18¼ × 18¾ mm. As for (O), substituting "TWO" for "ONE" and "4d." for "2d."

(Q) Rectangular design, 18 × 19 mm. As for (O), substituting "THREE" for "ONE" and "6d." for "2d."

Some Notes on New Zealand Pictorials.

By W. CANNING.



THIS series of stamps, which were first issued in 1898, and lasted until 1909, when they were superseded by stamps bearing the head of our late King, form an interesting series which for varieties of design, paper, watermark, perforation, shades, and gum cannot well be surpassed. I include in the series the 1d. "Universal," a new design, issued on January 1st, 1900, to commemorate the new century and the adoption by the Dominion of universal Penny Postage.

The stamps from the multiplicity of varieties have been much abused, but without just cause. The New Zealand Government desired to obtain, in the words of the Postmaster-General, "a series which will compare favourably with stamps in use in the world." The wish was, I think, realized through the Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London prints, which were brought out on April 5th, 1898. When, however, the plates reached the colony the troubles of the Government printer began—wrong paper sent out, differences in size of the stamps, difficulties over colours and gum, and old and faulty perforating machines. After many experiments with paper, gum, inks, and the purchase of new "rotary comb machines" the troubles were one by one overcome, and with the bringing of the designs of the stamps into two classes by the reduction in size of some of the stamps, the later issues were quite equal to the London prints.

This evening I do not propose to go through the whole series, as notes thereon, and a display of all my collection might weary the members. Moreover, the earlier stamps were admirably described and displayed by Mr. Stamford a few years ago, and the main features of the series must be familiar to the members. I therefore wish to deal with the later issues, and some sidelights which may prove or interest, under the following heads :—

1. The 1906 Waterlow and Royle Plates of the 1d. "Universal."
2. The Perkins Bacon Plates of 1906-9.
3. Automatic machine stamps.
4. The "Booklet" stamps.
5. Some notes on "Official" stamps.
6. Some notes on "mixed" perforations.

1. Waterlow and Royle Plates.

Owing to the great demand for 1d. stamps the 1900, 1902, and 1904 plates for that value in turn became worn. (I exhibit stamps of the 1904 "Dot-in-margin" plate showing the gradual wear), and the New Zealand Government ordered two new plates from Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Limited, and two from Messrs. Royle and Sons, of Clerkenwell, to note "which plates were the best." These plates were brought into use in January, 1906, but history does not relate the result of the trial, as the

plates were superseded by a new die and plate made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. sent out in November, 1907.

The new Waterlow plates were marked in the lower margin W1 and W2 respectively, and the two Royle plates R1 and R2 respectively.

The stamps from the four new plates were printed in carmine on Cowan watermarked paper, and were nearly all perforated 14, but a few sheets from the Royle plates were perforated 11, or 14 × 11, or 14 × 14½, the last perforation being by a new comb machine used between May, 1906, and December, 1907. By this machine a few sheets from the 1904 "dot" plate were also perforated 14 × 14½. As these "dot" sheets were printed by that plate when it was fairly new, they must have been in stock when the Royle sheets were thus perforated. I am not yet certain whether any W1 and W2 stamps were perforated otherwise than 14. There are very few "mixed" or "mended" stamps from the four new plates as the work of the department had greatly improved. "Mended and mixed" practically ceased when two more new comb machines 14 × 13½ and 14 × 15 came into use at the end of 1907.

Stamps from the two Waterlow plates (with possession of blocks bearing the plate number, and otherwise with patience and a magnifying glass) can be distinguished from the stamps from the Royle plates, as several minor differences exist. With trouble, stamps from the four new plates can also be distinguished from stamps from the 1900 and 1902 plates, and easily from the 1904 plate, because of the "dot" and two marked differences in that plate. Time would hardly allow me to-night to explain all the differences, and my so doing would involve my dealing with issues earlier in date than the subject of these notes.

2. The Perkins Bacon Plates of 1906–9.

The plates for the ½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. values became worn in 1906, so new plates for the ½d. and new dies and plates for the other three values were made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. The plates were numbered 1 to 8, and the sheets of stamps show the appropriate number in the colour of the stamp on the top left-hand corner.

½d. value.—Four new plates, numbered 1 to 4, were made for this value from the old die, and were sent out in October, 1906. The stamps from these plates were at first perforated 14, and are distinguishable from the 1902 stamps of that perforation by a minute dot in the margins, and by the absence of a defect (a white smudge) below the ball of the scroll on the left and in line with the "P" in "Postage," which began to show about the end of 1901 in the later printings on Waterlow paper, and became more apparent on still later papers.

The stamps were printed in Wellington in green colour on Cowan watermarked paper, and were perforated 14, 14 × 13½, and 14 × 15, the last two by new 1907 comb machines. There are distinct shades in all the perforations. I have dark green, light green, grey-green, and yellow-green. It is difficult to ascertain whether stamps in each shade were printed from each of the four plates, and each shade perforated in the three varieties of perforation. The New Zealand History and the Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue give green

and yellow-green in the two first perforations, and yellow-green only in the third. If this is followed, and other shades ignored, it would give twenty distinct varieties (reckoning one shade only in the 14 × 15), viz.:—

Perf. 14.	4 plates	× 2 shades	= 8
„ 14 × 13½	do.	do.	= 8
„ 14 × 15	do.	× 1 shade	= 4
			20

6d. value.—In point of date this was the next dealt with. A new die (the size of the stamps being reduced to allow sheets of 240 stamps to be printed instead of 120) and two steel plates were made, and sent out in October, 1906, with the new 2½d. plates. The two plates were numbered 5 and 36. The stamps were printed in Wellington on the Cowan watermarked paper, and perforated 14, 14 × 13½, and 14 × 15. The colour is pink and red (with minor shades) in the 14 perf., and pink (with shades) in the 14 × 13½, and 14 × 15 perfs., giving eight distinct varieties if both plates were used for the pink colour in the 3 perfs. and in the red colour in the 14 perf.

The 6d. perf. 14 × 13½ is, I consider, the most rare of the pictorials, as most of this value so perforated were overprinted "Official." The red colour is also a good stamp.

3d. value —This was the next in order of date. It was also reduced in size. A new die and one plate, numbered 7, were made and sent out in February, 1907. The stamps were printed in Wellington on the like Cowan paper, and perforated 14, 14 × 13½, and 14 × 15 ; the colour is brown in the 1st and 3rd perfs., and brown and yellow-brown in the 14 × 13½ perf. They were first issued in June, 1907.

1s. value.—The last of the eight numbered plates was for this value, which was also reduced in size. A new die and one plate, numbered 8, were sent out in September, 1907. The stamps were printed in Wellington on the Cowan paper, and perforated 14, 14 × 13½, and 14 × 15. The colour is orange-red in all perforations. A sheet is said to have been perforated 15, but I have never seen a specimen, and the department to have effected this would have had to alter one of their machines. The stamps were first issued in December, 1907.

The reduced 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps are, in my view, very effective and admirably produced.

1d. Universal.—The last work by Messrs. Perkins Bacon with which I shall deal covers their dies and plate for the 1d. "Universal."

A new die and one plate, not numbered, was made and sent out in November, 1907. The stamps from this plate can easily be distinguished from those of the previous issues. The lines of the drapery of the central figure are vertical instead of diagonal. The words "Universal Postage" are smaller, and the turret of the ship is quite different. The waves have almost gone, the top rosette altered, and the side scrollwork heavier. In December, 1908, thirteen months after the plate was sent out, stamps were surfaced printed on chalky unwatermarked paper supplied by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The perforation is 14 × 15, and the colour carmine.

In May, 1909, Messrs. Perkins Bacon made another new die and two plates similar in design to the one they sent out in November, 1907, save that the words "Dominion of New Zealand" displaced the words "New Zealand." On November 8th, 1909, stamps from them were issued and are still current. They are surface-printed in carmine on chalky De La Rue paper, and perforated 14 × 15 comb. The plates were not numbered. One was for ordinary stamps, and had four flaws, viz. "Q" for "O" in "One"; a white mark on the first "n" in "penny" ditto on the Globe; ditto between the "e" and "a" in "Zealand." The other plate (described later) was for the making of stamps for books of stamps.

3. Automatic Machine Stamps.

New Zealand was one of the first, if not the earliest, country to set up "slot" machines for the sale of stamps.

On June 15th, 1905, an experimental machine for the issue of 1d. stamps was installed at the Wellington Post Office, and two trials lasting several days each were made. Three varieties of stamps were issued from it, viz.:—

a. Imperforate top and bottom with zigzag roulettes, about 9½, and 2 large holes at the sides.

b. As the 9½ roulette did not permit the stamps to be separated properly, it was altered to 14½.

c. Roulette discarded, leaving only the two large holes.

The stamps used in the machines were from the 1904 "dot" plate, and the number issued was 5,889, most of which were types *b* and *c*. The stamps rouletted 9½ are very rare. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in a paper on the stamps and in late catalogues gave type *c* as issued by this machine, but omit it in their present catalogue. The type, however, exists, and was issued by the 1905 machine. They also stated that "only two marked shades are known, rose-carmine and a very pale shade, the latter being the rarer of the two, for they were only to be got on the last day of the trial." I cannot agree with this, for all the rouletted stamps which were the first to be issued were in the pale shade, and the stamps with only two large holes (my type *c*), which were the last to be issued, were rose-carmine from the 1904 plate when it was fairly new.

A year later, viz. on June 21st, 1906, a "second machine" was stated to be set up in Wellington, but its trial only lasted a week, and "under 2,000 stamps," according to one authority, and 1,440, according to another, were issued from it. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their account stated that stamps issued by the second machine were "imperforate all round," and from the Waterlow and Royle 1,906 plates. The New Zealand history, which gives four varieties of slot stamps (the third being my *c* type and the fourth being *d*, "imperforate all round"), states that "in 1905 several machines were tested," and says nothing about the 1906 trial, or by what plates the stamps were printed.

Now my view of the 1906 trial is that the 1905 machine, or one of the 1905 machines, was again tested in 1906, and altered three times, for I have the following varieties :—

d. Stamps from the Waterlow and Royle 1906 plates, imperforate top and bottom, two large holes each side, as in my type *c* of 1905.

e. Stamps from the 1906 plates, imperforate all round, but with two small indentations at the back (caused by the grip of the machine when the previous stamp was pulled).

f. Stamps from the 1904 "dot" plate imperforate all round.

g. Stamps from the 1906 plates imperforate all round, with no indentations, but with two small holes on each side.

Stamps of types *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, and *g* are all of the same colour, viz. rose-carmine, but *c* and *f* (1904 dot stamps) must have been from imperforate sheets in stock in 1906, as they are not from the worn 1904 plate like the rouletted stamps types *a* and *b*.

In dealing with the Waterlow and Royle stamps I pointed out that some "dot" sheets were perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ by the 1906 comb machine. These were rose-carmine, like my slot types *c* and *f*, and were doubtless from the same old stock.

The 1906 machine was succeeded by one called "the Dickie," now in use. It issues stamps identical in all respects with ordinary ones, save that those first issued had the two small holes on each side. The stamps are fed out from a roll containing 480 stamps, made up from strips fastened together by the gummed margin.

There are ten distinct varieties (including "Auckland Exhibition" 1d. stamp, which was issued by a machine) of 1d.-in-the-slot stamps, and several minor varieties.

Automatic machines stamping letters with a small circular impression of postage charge are much used in some of the towns. Those at post offices and public places require the appropriate amount of the postage to be placed in a slot, but machines which register the amounts are supplied to responsible persons and firms upon whom collectors call periodically to collect the registered sum.

Upon letters leaving the Dominion the Post Office affix stamps of the value impressed by the machine, generally over the small circle

4. "Booklet" Stamps.

1st Issue, 1901.—Twelve 1d. stamps, in two blocks of six each; price 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$d.; Colonial print on Waterlow paper watermarked double-lined "NZ" and Star; perf. 11 all round; bound in white covers, with rates of postage, etc., on front, back, and inside; blocks interleaved with greaseproof paper; date at back. On inside of covers the rate to a long list of countries is stated to be 1d., but to Australia, $2\frac{1}{2}$d.

2nd Issue.—The book is slightly smaller, but the contents and printing are the same as No. 1, save that the book is undated.

3rd Issue, 1902.—Twelve 1d. stamps; price 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$d. Covers same as No. 1, save that Australia having come into the 1d. postage scheme, its name appears in the list of countries at that rate, and the reference to its $2\frac{1}{2}$d. rate is deleted. The stamps are printed on Cowan watermarked paper

from a new plate specially made for "Booklet" stamps, which have a dot in the side margins. They must not be confused with stamps from the 1904 "dot" plate. They are imperforate at either the top or the bottom and at the sides, and perforated 14 between. The series is dated 1902, and numbered 5,569.

4th Issue.—This is similar in all respects to No. 3, save that (*a*) the book contains thirty stamps, five blocks of six; (*b*) the price is 2s. 6½d.; (*c*) the lettering inside and outside the covers is in red; and (*d*) the number is 5,569*a*.

5th Issue.—This is similar in all respects to No. 4, save that the cover is not numbered.

6th Issue.—This came out in 1909. The size of the book is much larger than the 1902 size. It contains eighteen 1d. Universal stamps and eleven ½d. King's Head stamps. Price, 2s. The covers are still white, but the printing on them has gone back again to black; the type is different, and additional information as to "Postal Notes and Orders" is given. The number is 10,178, and the date 1909. The book contains three blocks of six 1d. stamps and one block of six, and one block of five ½d. stamps, all printed on chalk-surfaced De La Rue paper, and perforated 14 × 15 comb with fair margins, imperforate at the top or the bottom. The block of five ½d. stamps has a green star in the stead of a sixth stamp.

7th Issue.—This series is of eighteen 1d. "Universal" (in three blocks) and twelve ½d. (in two blocks) King's Head stamps. Price 2s., the full value for the first time. The covers are smaller, in blue colour, with Royal Arms in black in front, and advertisements inside and at the back. The stamps are on chalk-surfaced De La Rue paper, are perforated 14 × 15 comb all round, and the blocks are interleaved with various advertisements.

Both the 1d. and the ½d. stamps required for the seventh issue books are from two new plates made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon, and sent out in May, 1909. The sheets printed from these plates are made up of eight blocks of six stamps set above eight blocks of twelve stamps (144 stamps). The blocks are separated from one another by broad bands or lines, red for the 1d. and green for the ½d. In the book a portion of the coloured line appears in each side margin of each block.

8. *Official.*—Official "Booklets" were issued in 1902, with covers, plain except for the words "Official 10s." The book contains 120 stamps in twenty blocks of six each, and the stamps are similar to those in the ordinary 1902 books from the new plate, save that they bear the overprint "Official."

5. Official Stamps.

In 1892 to comply with Postal Union rules stamps required for official foreign correspondence were overprinted diagonally with a rubber stamp with the letters "O.P.S.O." (On Public Service Only). The overprints were in violet (or mauve), rose, blue, or black. The stamps were particularly used by the Ministry of Agriculture. People "in the know," especially in the "States," used to write for agricultural literature, and sometimes got

"O.P.S.O." stamps and sometimes failed. Pictorials so overprinted (in addition to the list in the New Zealand history) comprise the following (there may be others):—

1d., Basted Mills paper; violet overprint.
4d., 1900, brown and blue " "
1d., 1906 plate, perf. 14; blue " "
1d. " " " 11 " "
2½d., 1899, perf. 11 " "

When stamps overprinted "Official" were introduced in 1907 the remainders of the "O.P.S.O." stamps were destroyed (in January, 1907). Notwithstanding the fact that "O.P.S.O" stamps were in use for fifteen years they are hard to obtain, but care should be taken in buying them.

On January 1st, 1907, stamps were issued overprinted "OFFICIAL" in black, vertically, reading upwards. Two varieties of type were used, one being slightly thicker than the other. The ½d. (1902), the 1d. (1904), 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. were so overprinted. In 1908 the ½d. (1907), perf. 14 × 15, the 1d. (1908), same perf., the 6d. (1907), perf. 14 × 13½ and 14 × 15, and in 1910 the 1d. (Dominion), 14 × 15, were similarly overprinted.

Reefton MS. Official Stamps.—This was a small provisional issue used at Reefton. When the 1907 Official stamps were distributed for issue on January 1st, 1906, a supply by mistake was not provided for the district of Greymouth, and the Chief District-Postmaster was authorized by Wellington to make a temporary provisional set. This was done at Greymouth by writing in red ink the word "Official" diagonally across current stamps. A rubber handstamp lettered "Greymouth" with the word "Paid" across the centre and a large figure "3" below was made. The issued stamps bear the Reefton N.Z. postmark, or the Greymouth mark above described. The stamps were sent to Reefton, and issued by the local postmaster there to the Sergeant of police in accordance with a requisition made by the inspector of the Greymouth police district. The stamps were used on police business, some of the high values on telegrams. The number and values of those issued were:—

½d.	24	6d.	25
1d.	50	1s.	20
2d.	50	2s.	5
3d.	50	Total . .	174

They were used between the end of January and the end of April, 1907.

6. Notes on "Mixed" Perforations.

These stamps were not, as has often been stated, made for collectors, but were genuinely made, issued, and used in quantities. "Mending and mixing" was not a new idea invented for pictorial collectors, but was in use in the time of Queen's Head stamps.

Owing to the initial difficulties of the Printing Department sheets of stamps got torn or badly perforated. The chief in charge, a Scot, hated waste, so in slack times he set some of his staff to repair the damaged sheets

by affixing at the backs strips of gummed margins over the tears or the faulty line of perforation, re-perforating the strip, and then re-gumming the sheet (if not gummed), or the strip if the sheet had been previously gummed. After the first issues of "mixed" to the public it was found that it was difficult to separate the stamps, so in the later issues, or rather mendings, the strips were cut across in the line of the perforations. The result can be called "stamps mended, re-perforated, and cut."

The added perforation was invariably 11, by an old treadle machine. Stamps, generally high values, with an added 14 perforation, were some time ago in evidence, but were not genuine "mixed." The machines perforating 14 were rotary ones, with twenty-one rows of needles, and to use one row only would have necessitated the dismantling of the rest of the wheels. All values of pictorial stamps exist in the "mixed" state. The ½d. and 1d. are common, save in the rare types. The 2d. and 4d. are fairly rare. The other values are extremely rare. Only a part of one row of the 5s. was mended. There are many varieties of "mixed" without reckoning shades and papers. For example, take the 1d. of the Cowan 1904 plate issues. These were in four different perforations, viz. 11, 14, 11 × 14, and 14 × 11.

Adding an 11 perf. horizontally or vertically one gets in the 11 type a double 11 either way.

Adding it to the 14 type one gets 14 (11) × 14 one way and 14 × 14 (11) the other way.

Adding it to the compound 11 × 14 one gets double 11 × 14 one way and 11 × 14 (11) the other way.

Adding it to the 14 × 11 compound one gets 14 (11) × 11 one way and and 14 × 11 double the other way.

Parts of sheets were mended both horizontally and vertically and re-perforated, so giving variations of "mixed" or "double" both ways. Therefore one can get a wide range of "mixed." Faulty perforations were not always patched, and as the added perforation often made a double one, it seems that the term "mended and mixed" is misleading, and that the proper style would be:

Stamps mended and with mixed perforations.
Stamps mended and with double perforations.
Stamps with mixed perforations.
Stamps with double perforations.

DISPLAY.

This fully illustrates the notes and comprises:—

1. The Waterlow and Royle stamps in blocks showing the plate numbers, the rare perforations also in blocks, and a fine range of die, transfer roller and plate proofs on various papers and cards.

2. The Perkins Bacon stamps in blocks of four or more and in all shades and perforations, many with plate numbers, also proofs and varieties.

3. Every variety of the "Slot" machine stamps, including strips of the rouletted and "Dickie" stamps, and a selection of Automatic "Paids."

4. A complete copy of each book of stamps and a complete sheet from the 1909 Perkins Bacon special plate for the books, and an "Official" book.

5. A selection of "O.P.S.O." stamps, and all the "Official" stamps, and a complete set and a part of a set of the "Reefton" stamps, all used.

6. A selection in blocks and strips of "Mixed," etc., stamps of every value, with a wide range of ½d. and 1d. in varieties of paper, watermark, etc., and many used specimens.

7. The first issued sheet, numbered 1 of the 1d. bicoloured Waterlow London print, and the first sheet, numbered 1, issued of the 1d. London print, 1900, "Universal," and die proofs imperforate and perforated, of all values of the original London prints in the colours first suggested.

NOTE.

Since I read the above paper I have obtained the following new information relating to the 1d. "Universal."

1. The stamp was not designed by Sir Edward Poynter, as has been stated. The centre of the design was from a drawing by an artist named Guido Bach, a resident in England for sixty years. The remainder of the design was executed by the combined efforts of different skilled hands in the employ of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

2. That firm made three plates in 1900 for the stamp, which were delivered in London to the Agent-General for New Zealand on November 21, 1900. They made a fourth plate in May, 1901, which was delivered to the Agent-General in July, 1900, together with the original die. After that date they made no further plates for New Zealand.

It is difficult to ascertain when these four plates were severally brought into use. One was undoubtedly used for the production of the "London Prints," which arrived in New Zealand on the dates and in the numbers following:—

Per s.s.	*San Francisco.*	Dec. 10, 1900	40,000
„	*Waiwora.*	„ 17 „	60,000
„	*Papanui.*	„ 21 „	900,000
„	*Gothic.*	Jan. 1901	999,840
			1,999,840

Another plate was probably used for the "Colonial prints" on Waterlow paper, the first issues to the public of which were on March 10, 1901 (the *New Zealand History* says "February, 1901"), and which continued until the following December; on Basted paper (December, 1901), and on Cowan unwatermarked paper (January, 1902). Another plate, possibly the one made by Messrs. Waterlow in May, 1901, was used for the stamps on Cowan watermarked paper (May, 1902). This is referred to in my paper as the "1902 Plate."

There remains the 1904 "dot" plate, and the name of the maker of this has not, to my knowledge, been published. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., do not identify it, and made no plates after May, 1901. Messrs. Perkins Bacon made none before 1906 (November, 1907, for the 1d. value). Messrs. Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., and Messrs. Royle did not come on the scene until the end of 1905. It may have been one of the plates made by the first named firm, though it would hardly have been kept out of use for three years, but I hope in time to clear up the point.

June, 1917.

The Mulready Covers and Envelopes.

By EDWARD B. EVANS.

THE study of Postal Stationery has, unfortunately, been greatly neglected of late years by collectors of Postage Stamps. There are reasons for this which need not be discussed here, but it is only fair to say that this neglect is in no way due to any deficiency of interesting matter for study in the Postal Stationery itself. Looking at the question from an historical point of view, it must be acknowledged that the Stationery has even a prior claim to our attention as compared with the Adhesive Stamp; but it must also be admitted that, from the collector's point of view, it has at the present day become practically necessary to separate the two, and to treat the study and collection of Postal Stationery as a distinct branch of Philately.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that special wrappers, or letter-sheets, were the earliest means employed for denoting prepayment of the charge for conveyance of letters, or the fees due to the Post Office for permitting an infringement of its monopoly. As early as 1653, wrappers, which are described as being impressed with a special mark, were issued in Paris by a M. de Villayer, who had obtained from the King of France the privilege of establishing letter-boxes in various parts of the city, and who seems to have organized a regular system of local transmission of correspondence. His bands were sold at one *sou* each, and had to be wrapped round or attached to a packet to indicate prepayment. It seems probable that the special mark upon them was something of the nature of a *stamp*, together with a printed form for the date, which was to be filled in by the sender; in connection with them there were also issued sheets with printed forms on the inside, intended to save trouble in the case of ordinary business communications, and it was expressly stated upon them that a second wrapper could be enclosed for prepayment of a reply. Here we have plainly a wrapper, bearing something corresponding with the impressed stamp of the present day, to denote that the charge for the conveyance of the letter enclosed in it had been prepaid.

In 1819, Letter Sheets bearing an impressed stamp were issued in the kingdom of Sardinia, but these letter sheets occupy a somewhat peculiar position. They were issued and sold by the Post Office, and the revenue

derived from their sale was apparently retained by that Department—they were therefore postal stationery. But the stamps impressed upon them did not denote payment of postage, but a fee levied by the State for permitting private individuals to infringe the monopoly of the Post Office. Private correspondence written upon these sheets could not be sent by post without payment of the ordinary rates of postage; such correspondence was intended for conveyance by private means, carriers, coaches, etc., means of conveyance that were illegal except for letters on which the Post Office fee or tax had been previously paid.

It seems uncertain whether the articles of Postal Stationery alluded to above were known to the early advocates of Postal Reform in this country or not, but it is an undoubted fact that their earliest suggestions, also, as to the method to be adopted of denoting prepayment of postage, took the form of stamped bands, covers, or envelopes, and that the idea of making the stamps adhesive, so that they might be more conveniently attached to letters and packets of various sizes, was a rather later one.

In "1830 Mr. Charles Whiting, the well-known printer, of Beaufort House, Strand, submitted a proposal to the Government for the issue of stamped bands to frank a certain quantity of printed matter. Later on Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher of the *Penny Magazine*, and the works produced under the direction of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, suggested the use of stamped covers."*

The "COMMISSIONERS *appointed to inquire into the* MANAGEMENT *of the* POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT," in their Ninth Report, dated 7th July, 1837, made the following recommendations in reference to the London "Two-penny-Post," as it was then termed:—

"We, therefore, propose . . . that any letter not exceeding an ounce in weight shall be conveyed free within the metropolis and the districts to which the town and country deliveries now extend, if enclosed in an envelope bearing a penny stamp.

"We are also of opinion, that the weight of letters and packets transmitted under stamped covers should, for the present, be limited to six ounces; and that the stamp or envelope required for the purpose of franking parcels above an ounce, and not exceeding six ounces, shall be charged twopence.

. . . . . .

"We recommend that the envelopes shall be sold to the public without any additional charge beyond the respective duties of 1d. and 2d.; whilst labels may also be prepared of such a form that they can be attached to other envelopes or covers of any size and description."

In the following year, 1838, Letter Sheets with an embossed stamp were actually issued in New South Wales, for prepayment of postage within the town of Sydney. The stamp consisted of an impression of the Post Office seal, without indication of any value; the sheets were on sale from Nov. 1st, 1838, at 1s. 3d. per dozen, the price being reduced to 1s. per dozen or 8s. per hundred on Jan. 4th, 1841. The stamped stationery sold at the Sydney Post

* *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, by F. A. Philbrick and W. A. S. Westoby, p. 17.

Office appears to have been in the form of Letter Sheets, but envelopes supplied by the public could also be stamped on application. It is worthy of remark that these stamped sheets and envelopes were in use in Sydney for over eleven years before adhesive stamps were issued there.

Finally, as we all know, when the great Postal Reform of 1840 actually came into effect, the issue of stamped envelopes and covers, or letter sheets, took place at the same time as the issue of the adhesive stamps, and the stamped stationery seems to have been regarded as of equal importance with the adhesives to the success of the scheme. The public had for long been accustomed to writing their letters upon a single sheet of paper, folding it in a certain form so that the address could be written on the outside; for business purposes it was believed to be in many cases essential that the letter, the address, and the post office date marks, etc., should all be on one sheet of paper; and in any case it might be desirable that the stamp denoting prepayment should be irremovable, and thus not liable to be lost, either through accident or dishonesty. Nevertheless, it appears that the stamped stationery was not, from the very beginning, so largely utilized as was anticipated; the adhesive stamp was far more convenient to the general public, and at the present day, especially since the franking of Post Cards by means of an adhesive stamp has been permitted, it is probably not too much to say that the total abolition of postal stationery with an impressed stamp would cause no serious inconvenience to anyone.

From the point of view of the philatelist, all the foregoing considerations should add to the interest of the items in question. No work that treats of the history of the Postage Stamps of any country is complete if it does not include an account of the impressed stamps and of the various forms of stationery upon which those stamps were supplied to the public through the Post Office, and it might almost be said that a specialized collection of the stamps of any country is not complete if it contains adhesives alone. To no country is this statement more applicable than to our own.

With this idea in view I have compiled the following Notes upon the Mulready Covers and Envelopes, and I hope that other members of the Society may be incited to deal with the other classes of British Postal Stationery.

The Covers and Envelopes as Issued.

Issue of May 1st, 1840.

The design of the stamp impressed upon these Covers and Envelopes may be said to consist of three distinct parts :—First, the picture by William Mulready, R.A., which occupies the upper portion and the ends of the side intended for the address, leaving a space for the latter. Second, the indication of the value "Postage One Penny" (or "Two Pence"), at the foot of the space for the address. And third, an oblong tablet of engine-turned pattern, bearing the word "POSTAGE" in large capitals, on the lower fold of the cover or flap of the envelope, and thus on the reverse side when the covers are folded and the envelopes made up for use.

The covers have, in addition, various instructions at the sides, i.e. on the

side folds, which are turned in when the cover is folded for posting; while the pictorial design and space for the address on the envelopes are enclosed in a plain, lozenge-shaped frame, which serves as a guide in cutting out the envelope for making up.

Mulready's picture is a beautiful allegorical design, showing Britannia in the centre despatching winged messengers to all quarters of the globe; behind her are ships in full sail, and a Laplander in a sleigh drawn by a reindeer; on her right are groups of Chinese, Camels, Elephants, etc., to denote the east; and on her left American Indians, Planters, and Negroes to represent the west; while lower down, at the sides of the space for the address, are domestic groups which may be said to symbolize Bad News and Good News.

The picture is enclosed in a plain, single-line frame, about 130 × 84 mm.; inside this at the lower corners are "W. MULREADY R.A." at right, and "JOHN THOMPSON" at left, in small *sans serif* capitals, and in the centre the indication of the value "POSTAGE ONE PENNY" in fancy capitals sloping from right to left, or "POSTAGE TWO PENCE" in plain capitals sloping from left to right.

Outside the frame and below it is an oblong tablet of engine-turned pattern, 78 × 17 mm., bearing the word "POSTAGE" in large block capitals, the letters being of dotted pattern and showing lighter upon the ground of engine-turning; the word is inverted with reference to the design of the address side, being the right way up when the cover or envelope is folded and is looked at from the back. Above the tablet, when looked at with the word the right way up, are a letter and a number, the letter varying in type with the nature of the cover or envelope, and the number being different for each of the separate stereotype blocks from which these covers and envelopes were printed.

The *Covers* (this was the official designation and they were always mentioned before the *Envelopes)* consisted of rectangular sheets of paper, about 9 × 8 inches. Mulready's design occupied the centre of the sheet, which, when used, was folded along the frame lines of the design; the side pieces being folded in first and the top and bottom pieces afterwards, the latter overlapped sufficiently to allow of the cover being closed by a wafer or seal; and the tablet of engine-turning with the word "POSTAGE," and the number of the stereotype then appeared on the lower fold as already stated. At each side of the picture, on the parts of the sheet which are turned in and entirely concealed when the covers are folded, are rectangular labels containing rates of postage, etc., as detailed below; each of these labels measures 172 × 26 mm. and is divided in the middle by a vertical line, thus dividing the inscription into four portions; all are read from the left side of the picture when the sheet is open.

Placing the sheet with these inscriptions upright they are as follows:—

1. Left hand division at top:—

"RATES OF POSTAGE.—INLAND LETTERS not exceeding half an ounce, are charged one penny.

Exceeding half an ounce but not exceeding 1 ounce, twopence.
„ 1 ounce „ 2 ounces, fourpence.
„ 2 ounces „ 3 ounces, sixpence.

And so on an additional twopence for every additional ounce. With but few exceptions the weight is limited to 16 ounces. Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery. Those insufficiently stamped, double the amount of such insufficiency."

2. Right hand division at top :—

"COLONIAL LETTERS. If sent by packet twelve times; if by private ship, eight times the preceding rates. FOREIGN LETTERS. The packet rates are too various to be enumerated here. The ship rates are the same for Foreign as for Colonial Letters. As regards both Foreign and Colonial Letters, there is no limitation as to weight. All sent outwards, with few exceptions, must be prepaid by money, or by stamps; and those going by private ship must be marked 'Ship Letter.'

"It is REQUESTED that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. Also that whatever kind of stamp may be used, it may invariably stand above the address, and towards the right hand side of the Letter."

3. Left hand division at foot :—

"PRICES OF STAMPS.

At a POST-OFFICE—Labels, 1*d.* and 2*d.* each. Covers, 1¼*d.* and 2¼*d.* each.
At a STAMP DISTRIBUTOR'S, as above, or as follows :—
Half-ream, or 240 Penny Covers, L1.2.4.—Penny Envelopes, L1.1.9.
Quarter-ream, or 120 Twopenny Covers, L1.1.4.—Twopenny Envelopes, L1.1.1.
At the STAMP OFFICES in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, as above, or as follows :—
2 Reams, or 960 Penny Covers, L4.7.0.—Penny Envelopes, L4.5.0.
1 Ream, or 480 Twopenny Covers, L4.3.6.—Twopenny Envelopes, L4.2.6."

4. Right hand division at foot :—

"Covers may be had at these Prices, either in Sheets, or cut ready for use. Envelopes in Sheets only, and consequently not made up. No one, unless duly licensed, is authorized to SELL Postage Stamps.

"The Penny Stamp carries half an ounce (Inland), the Twopenny Stamp one ounce. For weights EXCEEDING ONE OUNCE, use the proper number of Labels, either alone, or in combination with the Stamps of the Covers or Envelopes.

"MONEY. Coin, if enclosed in Letters at all, should be folded in paper, sealed, and then fastened to the inside of the Letter, but to avoid risk, a money order should be used whenever practicable."

The Envelopes are far simpler, there are no tables of instructions, the pictorial *stamp*, with the tablet below it, is merely enclosed in a lozenge-shaped, single-line frame, the sides of which measure 161 to 163 mm., the longer diagonal 271 to 281 mm., and the shorter 176 to 182 mm.* The frame was so arranged that when the envelopes were cut out along the frame lines there was a triangular flap at top, bottom, and each end of the picture, and by folding these along the outer line of the picture (as in the case of the covers)

* All the dimensions are very variable, the paper being wetted before printing was liable to shrink irregularly in drying, and it is probable that the stereotypes were not absolutely identical in size; the figures given above may not represent the extreme limits of the variation.

an envelope was formed, with the edges and ends of the flaps overlapping, so that they could be secured with gum, and wafer or seal.

Both Covers and Envelopes were printed in sheets of twelve, three horizontal rows of four, the sheets of the Covers measuring about $36\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ inches, and those of the envelopes about 31×21 inches. In the case of the Covers, the picture is horizontal, with its top and bottom frame lines parallel with the longer sides of the sheet; in the case of the envelopes, the picture is slanting, two opposite sides of the lozenge-shaped outer frame being parallel with the longer sides of the sheet, and the envelopes placed close together so that as little as possible of the paper might be cut to waste.

The paper is what is termed "Dickinson" paper, containing in its substance continuous threads of silk. For the covers the threads are parallel with the longer sides of the entire sheets, and are so arranged that there are three *pink* threads running longitudinally above the picture, and two *blue* similarly below it; as a rule one of the *blue* threads passes through the engine-turned label below the picture, and sometimes both do so. For the envelopes the threads are at right angles to the longer sides of the sheets, and are arranged in groups of three (one *blue* between two *pink)* so that a group of three threads runs through each of the side flaps; the threads are thus at right angles to two of the sides of the lozenge-shaped frame, at right angles to the upper edge of the flap at the right hand side of the picture and to the lower edge of the flap at the left hand side. Not infrequently one of the threads runs across the right lower or left upper corner of the picture. The threads sometimes were broken in the process of making the paper, and thus both covers and envelopes may be found in which a thread or part of a thread is missing.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Note.

SALE OF MR. G. W. WORTHINGTON'S COLLECTION.

We are informed that the great collection of Mr. G. W. Worthington is to be sold by auction in the States this month. It has been purchased by a local collector, who has decided to keep the whole of British North America, Mauritius, and perhaps a few other things. The price paid is said to have been £110,000. Prior to this, it is stated, £350,000 had been sold in the last three years. These sales included the best of the United States Carrier stamps, the Victoria Locals, Transvaals, and a few other countries. Our correspondent tells us that this ranks as the largest dispersal of postage stamps that has ever taken place, which speaks well for the prominence of our hobby and shows the demand that exists for really fine things.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—The 5d. and 7d. values with the J 17 Control have appeared, also, according to *Ewen's W.S.N.*, the 2½d. value with the *Somerset House* Control J. 17.

Bahamas.—From Messrs. W. T. Wilson and R. Roberts we have received copies of the new "Special Delivery" stamps.

The 5d. value of the Queen's Staircase design, colour orange and black, but watermarked multiple Crown CA, overprinted

"SPECIAL
DELIVERY"

in small san-serif caps, in black.

Special Delivery.

5d., brown-orange and black, multiple CA, perf. 14.

British Levant.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that he has recently seen the 4 piastres on 10d. and 5 piastres on 1s. stamps with forged surcharges and postmarks.

India. — *Hyderabad.* — The *Philatelic Journal of India* chronicles the following stamps, perf. *13½*:—

¼ a., grey-black (re-engraved type).
½ a., green, Post and Receipt, with small Sirkari, overprint
1 a., carmine, Post and Receipt, with small Sirkari, overprint.

Travancore.—The 4 cash stamp of 1908, overprinted in black "On S S" similarly to the other Official stamps of 1911, has reached the *S.C.F.*

Official.

4 cash, pink (1908).

Morocco Agencies.—From Mr. R. Roberts we have received the 1s. Georgian stamp, overprinted

"MOROCCO
AGENCIES"

in san-serif caps, in black.

Adhesive.

1s., bistre-brown.

St. Vincent.—The *P.J.G.B.* reports another locally overprinted "War Stamp." The type, it is stated, is the same as that used for the first local overprints, the words, as before, being in two lines, though in this case a full 3¼ mm. apart, which is a millimetre more than the widest of the earliest locals. There is a full stop after the second word.

EUROPE.

Albania.—Referring to our chronicle on page 148, and to the discovery by *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that the inscription on the right, "VETQEVERITARE" is printed with a broken "B" instead of "R" for the last letter but one, in the 5 c. and 25 c. values, we find that *all* the values in *both* of our sets, unused or used, have this peculiarity.

Finland.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us:—

"A new set of stamps showing the arms of Finland and with Finnish inscriptions will soon be issued; it will be used not only for the interior but also for foreign correspondence."

France.—The 20 c. stamp has appeared on the "G.C." paper, and Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us a copy.

We are further indebted to Mr. Wilson for sending us the first value to appear of the "War Orphans' Charity" set.

Small oblong in shape, the design showing a woman ploughing. The inscriptions read at top "Republique Française," and at bottom "Orphelins de la Guerre." On the

right side, reading downwards, is the word "Postes." The figures of value are on plain white shields, "15 c." on the left and "+ 10 c." on the right. Colour sage-green; perf. 13½ × 14.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us :—

"(1) The 5 rouble stamp (Gibbons' 137) on chalky paper has now been issued.

"(2) I have got a sheet of 40 copies of the 1 rouble stamp on chalky paper (Gibbons' 155) where the groundwork is printed inverted.

"(3) I have got a similar sheet with regular network where the last two vertical rows are imperforate between, because the place between the fourth and fifth vertical rows has escaped the perforation; the margin after the fifth row is also imperforate.

"(4) I am told that a few copies of the 7 rouble stamp laid vertically (Gibbons' 118) have been found with inverted eagle.

"(5) The postage for ordinary, as well for registered letters, wrappers, etc., having been advanced, this will no doubt cause the appearance of a new lot of surcharged stamps.

"(6) Four of our most prominent engravers have been invited to send in designs for a new set of stamps showing the emblems of the Republic.

"(7) The patriotic stamps are now exhausted, and a new set is now in preparation."

SWEDEN.—Mr. O. Kraepelien, F.R.P.S.L., has kindly sent us very early copies of two new surcharged stamps for use, it is stated, for parcel post to war-prisoners in Russia.

The 5 kr., type 15 of Gibbons, watermarked Crown, perf. 13 × 13½, has been surcharged at top, in black, "Kr. 1.98," or "Kr. 2.12."

Provisionals.

Kr. 1.98 on 5 kr., purple on yellow, wmk. Crown, perf. 13 × 13½.
Kr. 2.12 on 5 kr., purple on yellow, wmk. Crown, perf. 13 × 13½.

AMERICA.

SALVADOR.—A new set of Official stamps is chronicled in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

The design, it is stated, is the same as before, but the colours are changed.

Officials.

1 c., grey green.
2 c., vermilion.
5 c., sky-blue.
6 c., light blue.
10 c., yellow.
12 c., red-brown.
50 c., violet.
100 c., brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—*Stamp Collecting* learns that, owing to a shortage of the regular low-value stamps, provisional denominations of ¼ and ½ guerche have been obtained by surcharging the 8 g. adhesives, while a quantity of the 16 g. value has been overprinted for use as 1 g. and 2 g. stamps. In each case the surcharge consists simply of the figure of the new denomination, in black, and about 10,000 of each of the four values mentioned are reported to have been so overprinted.

An entirely new series is now in active preparation.

CUBA.—We have now received the remainder of the new set.

Having chronicled the 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 8 c., on pages 124 and 176, we now add :

Adhesives.

1 c., green, with portrait of Marti, rough perf. 12.
10 c., brown, with portrait of Estrada Palma, rough perf. 12.
20 c., yellow-green, with portrait of José a Saco, rough perf. 12.
50 c., rose-carmine, with portrait of Maceo, rough perf. 12.
$1, bluish black, with portrait of Cespedes, rough perf. 12.

DAHOMEY.—The *Postage Stamp* states that a 15 c. denomination has been added to the current set.

Adhesive.

15 c., orange-brown and purple, perf. 13½ × 14.

ERITREA.—We read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the 10 lire of Italy has been overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

10 lire, green and red.

HEJAZ.—The Survey of Egypt, Giza (Mudiria), Egypt, has presented the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for its collection, a sheet of 50 stamps of a new value, 1 p. 40 t., colour dull purple and rouletted.

Adhesive.

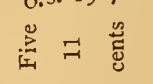
1 p. 40 t., dull purple, rouletted.

LIBERIA.—Two new provisionals are before us.

The 25 cents, green, of 1897 (Gibbons' type No. 30), has been overprinted, in red, as follows :—



The 30 c., deep brown, *Official*, Gibbons' type No. 51 (Catalogue No. 357), has the following overprint, in black :—



MADAGASCAR.—The new 15 c. value is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Adhesive.

15 c., rosine and dull purple, perf. 13½ × 14.

REUNION.—A 15 c. value has been issued, rendered necessary by the revised postal tariff.

Adhesive.

15 c., black and blue.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—The new 15 c. value is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

15 c., rosine and dull purple, perf. 14 × 13½.

TOGOLAND.—The new Dahomey 15 c. stamp has been overprinted

"Togo
Occupation
franco-
anglaise"

in black.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 6th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1 kr., grey-black, pair, mint	7	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1	4	2	6
Great Britain, large Crown, perf. 14, 1d., red-brown on white, block of 18, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 7, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, slightly rubbed	3	5	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	2	17	6
Ditto, £5, orange on bluish, A/c's cancellation	3	5	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r., slate blue*	2	4	0
Sweden, 1855, 24 sk., *strip of 3*, top and bottom stamps defective	3	5	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1849, 4 c., defect repaired	6	15	0
India, C.E.F., 1900, 1½ as., sepia, pair, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1885, short inscription, 4 as., green, pair, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 as., olive-bistre, pair, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 as., dull mauve, pair, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate, pair, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, long inscription, 1½ as., sepia, pair mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 as., green, pair, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 as., olive-bistre, pair, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 as., dull mauve, pair, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate, pair, mint	3	10	0
St. Helena, imperf., 6d., blue, pair, one stamp cut close	2	0	0
Togo, 1915, on Gold Coast, first printing, 1d., scarlet, inverted surcharge, mint	6	0	0
Togo, ditto, 10s., small "F," mint	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion, cut close	2	5	0
United States, 1880, reissue on soft paper, 7 c., vermilion,* no gum	4	0	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., orange, upright "D," mint	6	5	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue, rubbed*	2	0	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., yellow, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, mint	4	5	0
St. Vincent, 1866–9, 4d., yellow, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 11 × 12½, 1d., rose*	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1863, perf. 13, 6d., emerald,* no gum	2	0	0
Argentine, 1862, 5 c., pale rose, block of 21, with variety stop over "L," mint	9	10	0
Cook Islands, 1916, 2d., deep brown, *no figures of value*	25	0	0
Victoria, 1885, 1s., blue on pale blue, "STAMP DUTY" in blue misplaced	4	10	0
Collection in Century Album, 5330	53	0	0

Sale of June 20th, 1917.

Gibraltar, 1903, single CA, £1, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1904–7, multiple CA, £1 mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1907–11, multiple CA, 8s., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	4	10	0
Serbia, 1866, April, thick paper, 1 p., green on rose, sheet of 12, mint	3	15	0
Pahang, 1890, 2 c., rose, pair, one with wide type, mint	7	0	0
British East Africa, 1897, November, 10 rupees, mint	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., pale red, close and thinned	3	5	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., mint	9	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Natal, 1902–3, £1 10s., green and violet, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1908, £1 10s., brown-orange and deep purple, mint, two copies each	18	10	0
Ditto, 1908–9, 10s., mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, £1, mint	3	7	6
Sierra Leone, 1904–5, £1, mint	2	7	6
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, single CA, £1	3	10	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen"	2	7	6
Jamaica, war stamp, 1½d., block of 4, including one "TAMP," mint	2	7	6
Hawaii, 1853, 5 c. on thin white paper, sheet of 25, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 1864, 1 c., black, white wove paper, numeral misplaced*	2	0	0
Papua, thick paper, 2s. 6d., black and brown, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, thin paper, 2s. 6d., green and brown, mint	2	17	6
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	4	15	0
Samoa, 1914, ½ on 3 pf., brown, comma after "1" on piece, two, each	5	5	0
Victoria, 1901–2, £2, deep blue, perf. 12½, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1905–10, £2, deep blue, perf. 12½, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, £1, rose-red, perf. 11, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, £2, deep blue, perf. 11, mint	3	15	0
Collections, Plain Album, 445	35	0	0
Ditto, Lallier's, 524	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 890	5	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of June 6th and 7th, 1917.

Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., pair on piece	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., yellowish-green on bluish, block of 4, Nos. 18, 19, 22, and 23 on plate	13	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, little defective	9	5	0
Papua, 2s. 6d., brown, thick paper, hor. wmk.	2	7	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., red-orange, block of 6, one stamp torn	10	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green,* thin spot	4	8	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	2	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., blue, imperf., pair, slight tear	4	6	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	3	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	4	12	0
Sicily, ½ gra., deep yellow	3	3	0
Ditto, 50 gra., deep shade*	3	0	0
Mexico, 1892, 5 pesos, blue-green	5	0	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, litho., mint	2	8	0
New Zealand, pelure, 1s., deep green	3	3	0

Sale of June 12th and 13th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, rough perfs., 9d., olive-brown*	2	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early, pair, cut into at top	13	10	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 6d., brown, coarse background,* slight defect	2	12	0
Tasmania, imperf., 1s., vermilion, block of 5, mint	2	16	0
British East Africa, 4 as. on 5d., pair, on entire	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., S.G. 119	2	10	0
Canada, laid paper, 6d., purple, pairs £5 and	5	10	0
Ditto, thick paper, 6d., purple, pair, close at sides	4	8	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	3	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, £3 14s. and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, used copies £3 3s., £3 7s. 6d., £5 5s. and	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue £5 15s. and	9	15	0
Ditto, intermediate perfs., 4d., rose*	5	0	0
Ditto, no wmk., 1s., cold violet	2	2	0
Ditto, C C, 4d., rose, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., brown, block of 4, ditto	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 6, one stamp with thin spot	4	16	0
Ditto, another strip of 5, in paler shade	2	12	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	3	7	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green	3	7	6
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, almost imperceptible crack	11	0	0
Ditto, another, in the cold violet shade, minute defect	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-ver., cut close	5	15	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-ver.	3	7	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., indigo, Plate 2, earliest impression, no whip	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, pen-marked	8	0	0
St. Helena, imperf., 6d., blue, strip of 7	11	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, mint	3	12	6
Rhodesia, 1896, one penny on 4s., pair, mint	3	6	0
Togo on Gold Coast, 1d., with inverted overprint, mint	9	0	0

Sale of June 21st, 1917.

Antigua, 1882, CA, 14, 2½d., red-brown, block of 6, mint	3	7	6
Bahamas, 1860, 1d., lake, S. G. 2*	3	5	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., lake, pair, mint	3	7	0
Ditto, C A, 4d., rose, mint	3	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1873, 5s., dull rose, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., rose, £4 4s. and	4	10	0
Bermuda, 3d. on 1s., green, Roman caps., strip of 3, on piece	4	8	0
Dominica, "Half" in black on half, 1d., lilac, pair, mint	3	3	0
Grenada, 1d. on 1½d., orange, error "HALH," mint	3	10	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue, mint	3	5	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 4d., blue	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, £2, £2 17s. and	3	5	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 1s., orange, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used	3	7	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 12, 4d., yellow, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 1863, 6d. on 4d., indigo, mint	3	0	0
Tobago, 1879, 5s., slate	3	0	0
Ditto, 1882, 6d., stone	4	15	0
Ditto, 1886, ½d. on 6d., orange-brown, strip of 3	4	8	0
Trinidad, 1852, yellowish paper, 1d., blue	5	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 1d., dull blue	4	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 1d., slate	3	18	0
Ditto, 1859, 4d., dull purple	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green	3	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., dull blue, strip of 3, on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, 1881, ½d. on 1d., Type 11, block of 9, mint	3	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1s., S. G. 29, mint	5	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, 6d., pale rose* on white	3	15	0
Ditto, another on toned	3	15	0
Sicily, 50 gra., red-brown	2	14	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 14th and 15th, 1917.

Belgium, "LL" in frame, 40 c., mint	4	15	0
British East Africa, ½ a. on 2 a., "A.D.," S.G. 36	3	3	0
British Columbia, 5 c., imperf., but defective	3	10	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, laid	3	3	0
Ditto, 7½d., green	3	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	3	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, repaired	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., brown	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7	0	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, ½d. to 1s., 2½d., used, some mint	5	5	0
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black, pair*	15	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue*	4	5	0
Ditto, 1847, 6d., mauve, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., red-brown, Plate 3, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, another, Plate 4, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, perf. 14, Small Crown, 2d., blue*	5	0	0
Great Britain, Cardiff, 1d., Plate 116*	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown*	6	5	0
Ditto, Maltese Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	15	0
Ditto, Anchor, Plate 4, 5s., rose,* slightly soiled	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green	3	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange	3	10	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 2½d., error "L.H.F.L."	4	0	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1, purple-brown	3	3	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10s., mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green	3	5	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 6d., green, mint	3	0	0
Labuan, wmk. sideways, 12 c.	3	15	0
Lagos, 10s., purple-brown	12	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., ver. on blue, some hor. lines	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, close at bottom	5	10	0
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., buff	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	24	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	11	11	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion*	10	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., red	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, £4 and	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 4, 2d., blue	3	10	0
Niger Coast, 1s. in black on 2d., mint	8	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet	15	0	0
South Australia, imperf., 1s., orange, pair, defective at top	3	0	0

Sale of June 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1917.

British Columbia, 5 c., imperf., close two sides	3	17	6
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, block of 4, but cut or torn in two	18	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., pearls, "T" in italic, but close*	3	3	0
Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d.	3	12	6
Oldenburg, ⅓ gr., black on green, defective	3	10	0
Queensland, first issue, imperf., 1d.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	5	5	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s. on 1s., mint	4	4	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ½ on half 6d., pair, mint	3	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, rather dirty and defective	4	0	0
Straits Settlements, first issue, set of 9, all *	3	15	0
Barbados, 1852, blued paper, ½d., deep green	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, half 1d., blue, used as ½d. on piece	3	3	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1859, Entire franked by two 1d. and two 4d., brownish red	3	15	0
Ditto, 1856–7, white paper, ½d., bright yellow-green, block of 4, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., yellow-green, blocks of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep blue, block of 12, old brown gum, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue, a severed block of 21 (12 and 9), mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, no wmk., 4d., dull brownish red, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1858, 6d., rose-red, imperf., blocks of 4* . . £19 and	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brownish black, block of 4, mint	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey-black, block of 4*	5	12	6
Ditto, pin-perf., 12½, 1d., blue	4	5	0
Ditto, 1861–70, rough perfs. ½d., blue-green on thick white paper, block of 35, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 16, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., light yellowish green, block of 90 (3 defective), mint	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another block of 63	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 16 on very thick paper, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., deep yellowish green, block of 40, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., grass-green, block of 18, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright vermilion, block of 15, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 12, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown-black, block of 20, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, another block of 24, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, error of colour, 1s., blue, pen-cancelled	21	0	0
Ditto, large Star, rough perfs., 1d., blue, block of 4, mint	30	10	0
Ditto, 1873, 5s, dull rose, pair, mint	25	10	0
Ditto, 4d., perf. 14 × 12½, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1878, March, 1d. on 5s., surcharge to right, pair, mint	63	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used pair	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another used pair with two varieties of surcharge and small "D"	35	0	0
Ditto, ditto, used pair with surcharge to left	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, used on piece with 4d., perf. 12½	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, right half on piece, variety without stop after "D"	30	0	0
Ditto, 1892, ½d., with double surcharge, in red and in black, pair, one with no hyphen, mint	26	0	0

(Space available will not permit of a longer report of this fine sale of Barbados stamps.)

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Victoria, 1854, 6d., orange-vermilion, serrated perf. 19	3	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., dull rose*	3	7	6
Western Australia, 6d., blk.-bronze	3	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of July 16th, 1917.

Great Britain, 2d., blue, small Crown, perf. 14*	2	5	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 15, block of 14, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 6d., lilac, Plate 5, pane of 20, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ionian Islands, 1d., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., carmine, on piece	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, close at top	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., chestnut*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, slight defect	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	12	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown,* off centre	4	12	6
India, ½ a., red, S. G. 6*a**	7	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	5	15	0
Transvaal, 1879, 1d., red on orange, small "T" in "TRANSVAAL," S.G. 263, thinned	3	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue, imperf.*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used	5	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion, short at top, *used*	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown*	2	7	6
Bahamas, first issue, 1d., lake, imperf., sheet of 60*	9	15	0
Grenada, 1s., deep mauve, "SHLLIING"	8	0	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue	9	10	0
Ditto, 1864–76, 12½, 1s., mauve, pair, mint	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose, horizontal pair, *dated postmark*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, Plate 1, vertical pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, Plate 11, vertical pair	*24*	*0*	*0*
Ditto. ditto, 1d., carmine on laid	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellow-green on bluish, horizontal pair	3	10	0
Ditto, laureated, 1852, 1d., vermilion, strip of 4	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., dull yellow	2	10	0
New Zealand, N Z, 6d., red-brown, rouletted, on piece	14	10	0
Queensland, 2d., blue, imperf., thinned	2	10	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue, possible tear	4	4	0
Collection of Mexico, 294	20	10	0

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The Disposal of Postage Stamp Collections by Will.

WHO is entitled to a collection of postage stamps formed by a gentleman who has died without, by his will, leaving it expressly to any one? This question, of considerable importance to collectors, was discussed recently at length in the High Court, both in the Probate Division and the Court of Appeal.

Our readers will remember that in the May number of this journal a short reference was made to the decision of Mr. Justice Eve in the case of "in *re* Sir David P. Masson deceased," where the testator by his will had bequeathed to his widow all his books, pictures and household effects, the widow claiming that such bequest included Sir David's collection of postage stamps. This claim was opposed by other members of the family, who contended that stamps could neither be regarded as books, pictures, nor household effects, and therefore did not come within the bequest, but fell into the residue.

In the Court of first instance, Mr. Justice Eve, after hearing arguments on both sides, said that he felt bound to follow a previous decision of Mr. Justice Peterson, who had decided in March, 1916, in a precisely similar case, viz. in *re* Fortlage, that stamps either in albums or loose, came within the term "other household effects." Mr. Justice Eve further stated that had the matter come before him, without Mr. Justice Peterson's judgment, he would have decided as he did then, that the stamps passed under the will to the widow.

The facts in *re* Fortlage related (*inter alia*) to a collection of postage stamps, which it was suggested passed under the specific bequest to the testator's wife, of "all plate, linen, glass, books, pictures, prints, wines, liquors and all other consumable stores, horses, carriages, furniture, and other

household effects, and all jewelry and wearing apparel." At the time of his death the testator was residing in chambers in London, and the larger part of his stamp collection was contained in six postage stamp albums, made on the loose-leaf principle, the stamps being, so it was alleged, partly gummed in, partly attached to loose sheets, and partly loose in the album. At the date of his will these albums had been kept at the testator's residence, but some two years before his death had been taken to his City office and placed in his private safe, where they were found at the time of his death. There were other loose stamps not in the album but in various envelopes and small boxes about the house.

Mr. Justice Peterson decided that as to the collection of stamps, so far as the albums were concerned, there could be no doubt that they were books. At any rate they would come under the words "other household effects," which would also include the loose stamps. In his view a stamp was a picture or design of more or less merit, and if a picture was a household effect, Mr. Justice Peterson failed to see why a stamp was not a household effect, the result being that according to his decision the collection of stamps passed to the wife as part of the specific legacy.

The facts in Sir David Masson's case were as follows: The testator died on December 30th, 1915. By his will dated April 23rd, 1906, he gave to his wife for her own use absolutely, Rs. 10,000 and all his jewelry, plate, linen, china, glass, books, pictures, prints, furniture, wines, liqueurs, and other consumable stores, and other household effects, and all his carriages and horses. He also devised all his real and personal property not otherwise disposed of to trustees on trust to convert and invest the proceeds and pay the annual income to his wife for life, and afterwards to his daughter, the defendant Marie Therese Stanley-Creek. At the time of his death the testator had a valuable collection of postage stamps. A portion of the collection, consisting of Indian and Ceylon stamps, were mounted in albums; the rest were mounted on cards, which were tied up in separate bundles. When the testator returned to India, in 1912, the collection was deposited with the London and South Western Bank at Farnham for safe custody, and it remained there till after his death. It was valued for probate at £10,450, the Indian and Ceylon stamps being valued at £4,550. On March 6th and 7th, 1917, portions of the Indian and Ceylon collection were sold by public auction for £2,717 and £532 respectively.

The question to be decided was whether, on the true construction of the will of the testator, the defendant, Dame Therese Emilie Louise Masson, was entitled, under the gift to her in the will of "books, pictures, prints, and other household effects," to the stamp collection, or to the proceeds of sale thereof.

The residuary legatees entered an appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Eve, as already stated above, and in the Court of Appeal Lord Justice Swinfen Eady in his judgment, after stating the facts, said that the question was whether the stamp collection passed under a gift of "books, pictures, prints . . . and other household effects." It was sought to uphold the learned Judge's decision on the ground that the stamps came under one or other of those words. It was said that the stamp albums were books, and that the loose cards were scarcely distinguishable. An album was usually a

book; but the question was whether the albums and cards with the stamps contained in them passed under the bequest of books. His Lordship was of opinion that they did not pass under that bequest. The albums were merely accessory to the stamps, being the means of containing the stamps, which were of great value. Then it was said that the stamps came within the words "pictures" and "prints" because some of the stamps had pictures on them, whilst all of them were printed. The language was not, however, apt to include stamps, and for the same reason they were not included in the expression, "other household effects." The collection, therefore, did not pass under any of the words of specific bequest, but fell into residue.

His Lordship added that he was by no means satisfied that the decision in *re* Fortlage ought to be upheld. The case was not reported, however, at sufficient length, nor were the facts sufficiently stated for him to be able to express any definite opinion. Lord Justice Bankes concurred, and Lord Justice Warrington gave judgment to the same effect.

Our readers will therefore be pleased to note their stamps are not now classed with their chairs, tables, and clothes. It cost Sir David Masson's estate two trials, the fees of three learned counsel, and the costs of two eminent firms of solicitors to decide the point. The moral to be drawn therefore is to specifically bequeath your collection by name in your will.

It would be interesting to know if the status of a stamp collection has ever been settled in any foreign Courts. Can any of our readers refer to a case covering the point? We know that insurance companies have refused to accept private collections of postage stamps for insurance as part of a library, claiming that they were not books in the accepted sense of the word. What experience in this direction have others had?

Note on the De La Rue Plates of the Cape of Good Hope Postage Stamps.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

THERE seems to be no record of the numerous plates manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for the postage stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. It is evident that the late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton in his investigations of the De La Rue plates had failed to arrive at any definite conclusions as to their position in any of the several series of "current" numbers (*Philatelic Journal of India*, Vol. XII, p. 331, and Vol. XIII, p. 3, continuation of his article in Appendix B of *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India.*)

I am unable to fill in any of the gaps left by Mr. Crofton beyond pointing out that current numbers 25, 26, 27, and 28 could not all have been the positions of the first four electrotyped plates of the Cape of Good Hope

manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue, because I have ascertained that No. 26 was appropriated to the 3d. British Columbia and Vancouver, and Nos. 27 and 28 to the Vancouver Island 10 cents and 5 cents respectively.

Nevertheless, it may be convenient to place on record the following information as to the number of plates of the seated Goddess design manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue for the Colony.

The first four plates, the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., of which the 1s. appeared in 1864 and the other values in 1865, were all of what is known as Type I, that is to say, having the outer white frame-line.

It seems that there was only one plate of Type I of each of the two lower values and also of the 1s. According to the Society's work on the "Postage Stamps, etc., of the British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates in Africa," Type II of the 1d. and 4d. respectively appeared in 1872 and 1877. I possess a block of four of the 1s., Type I, in green, watermarked foul anchor, with the plate number **1** (in white on a coloured oval), a block of four of the 1d., Type II, Crown CC, with the plate number **2** (in white on a coloured disc), and a control impression, "29 Sep 77", in red; also a block of four of the provisional 3d.—"THREE PENCE"—surcharged, in black, on the 4d., in rose, of 1880, which has the plate number **2** (in white on a coloured disc), and there is an illustration in the Society's work on the "Stamps of Africa," quoted above, Part II, of a large block of the Griqualand West, 4d., Type II, with the same plate number. Now when, in 1894, the 1s. of Type II first appeared, it was seen that the sheets had the plate number **2** (in white on a coloured disc) in the margin, evidently following on the plate number **1** of the plate of the 1s. of Type I, thus showing that notwithstanding the re-drawing of the die the plate numbers followed consecutively in the case of the 1s., and it is probable that the same course was adopted in the case of the 1d. and the 4d. If this is the fact, then since sheets of Type II of the 1d. and 4d. each with plate number **2** were in existence in the seventies, it would follow that the plate numbers of the 1d. and 4d., Type I, were each **1**, and that not more than one plate of Type I was made in those two values. At any rate, I have never seen a 1d. or a 4d. of Type II with plate number **1**.

No plate of the 6d. in Type II was made or, at any rate, used for issued stamps while the 1s. of Type I continued in use down to 1894, and was used on the Crown CA and to some extent on the foul anchor watermarked papers. As above mentioned, in January, 1894, there were issued stamps printed from a new plate of the 1s., now of Type II, which had plate number **2** in the margin. I have specimens in green and also in yellow-ochre with the plate number **2** in the margin, both, of course, watermarked foul anchor.

The 4d., Type II, plate **2**, apparently had a current number "**3**" in colour on white within an oblong-coloured frame with hollowed corners.

I gather that there was only one plate of the 5s. of the seated Goddess type. I have a block of the 5s. on the foul anchor paper with the plate number 1 in white on a coloured disc.

Apparently there were six plates of the 1d. of Type II, respectively numbered **2** to **7**, plate I being Type I. Specimens with the marginal number **7** are common, but for some reason unknown to me any earlier

plate numbers of the 1d. are exceedingly rare. I have specimens of plates 2 and 5, both on Crown CC paper, and of plate 7 watermarked foul anchor.

Of the remaining values, which were all of Type II, I have so far found only one plate number of the 3d. I have specimens on the Crown C A paper, in claret (1883), on the foul anchor paper, in magenta, and of the provisional 2½d. on the 3d. of 1891, all with the plate number **1**, in white, on a coloured disc.

For the ½d., printed at first in black, and later in green, two plates were used bearing the plate numbers **1** and **2** respectively. Plate 1 also had a current number, "**43.**" I have specimens of plate 1 in black on the Crown CC paper, and of plate 2 in black, and in green on the foul anchor paper, but I gather that plate 1 was also used in black on the foul anchor paper.

So far I have seen only plate number **2** in the margin of the 2d. stamps, all specimens being on the foul anchor paper, but presumably plate 1 was made. Of the 2½d. type of 1892 I have a specimen in the original olive-green and another in ultramarine, both with plate number **1**.

There were, at least, two plates of the 1d. in the design, with the Goddess "Hope" standing, Nos. 1 and 2, but so far I have found only plate numbers **1** respectively for the ½d. and 3d. of the same design.

So far as the evidence goes it appears that the plates of the seated Goddess design were as follows :—

TYPE I.

With outer white frame.

1d., one plate (presumably No. 1).
4d. „ „ („ „).
6d., two plates (Nos. 1 and 2).
1s., one plate (No. 1).

TYPE II.

With the outer white frame removed and the design retouched.

½d., two plates (Nos. 1 and 2, the former with current number 43).
1d., six plates (Nos. 2 to 7), but only plate numbers 2, 5, and 7 have been seen by the writer.
2d., presumably two plates, but the only plate number so far seen by the writer is **2**.
2½d., one plate (No. 1).
3d., one plate (No. 1).
4d., two plates (Nos. 2 and 3, the former with current number 3).
6d., none.
1s., one (No. 2).
5s., one (No. 1).

I hope that any collectors who can add to the information in this list will communicate with the Editor or myself.

German East Africa.



ITH regard to my last note about the Belgian Congo stamps surcharged for use in the conquered territory, I am now able to give you full particulars about these stamps.

Messrs. Gibbons in their catalogue of War Stamps make a note about those surcharged "RUANDA," and that they were made by a clerk in the office. This is not the case, although I know this was the rumour going round. I have just been to Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, which is the Belgian headquarters, and I have got full first-hand information from the authorities there, and seen the documents and orders regarding the stamps in question.

Ruanda and *Urundi* are two provinces in the north-west corner of G.E.A. The Belgian forces advanced from the Congo through these provinces, and took with them the stamps of Belgian Congo. General Tombeur gave orders (a signed copy of which I enclose) that the stamps with them were to be surcharged with the name of the provinces occupied—one force in Ruanda using one surcharge, and the force in Urundi using the other—so the surcharge was done by the order of the Commander-in-Chief and Commissioner Royale of the Belgian forces, and was *not* the work of an adventurous clerk. The surcharge is a very poor one, having been done by a handstamp, but the letters are clear and distinct. On arrival at Tabora, which is in another province, some of these stamps were still on hand, and were used there, although Tabora is many miles from either of the two provinces. The copies I have are all with the Tabora obliteration (a special obliterating stamp bearing the name Tabora and date used by the Belgian Field Post Office there). So these stamps will be found with the Tabora postmark and the Belgian field postmark. The stamps are decidedly rare, and I have been unable to obtain for myself a complete set of either.

I found only three denominations of the new general issue in stock at present, but fresh supplies are expected shortly. So although there may appear a shortage for a time, I warn members *not* to pay big prices for these stamps, as there will be plenty to go round later. Also I understand dealers are able to buy these stamps in London from the Belgian authorities there. There is no doubt these stamps used will be very much rarer than unused, and those bearing the Tabora postmark rarer than any of the others, as the Belgians only occupied Tabora territory for a few months. The Indian traders in Tabora are selling their sets at 65 rs.! I was informed that the only error noticed in the general issue was the last "E" in "BELGE" omitted, but I have seen no copy.

In my last note I think I also stated that the stamps of B.E.A. and Uganda were being surcharged in London "G.E.A." for use in the civil post offices of the conquered territory here. This is correct. The surcharge is only the three letters "G.E.A.," and should be in issue about June.

At Tabora I also saw Belgian Congo stamps surcharged in artistic lettering with the word "*Tabora.*" Although many of these stamps were used for postage, the Belgian authorities inform me it was unofficial, and done without orders.

A. E. STEWART, *Major.*

G.E.A.,
28/4/17.

ORDONNANCE N° 3 du 11 juin 1916,

Organisant le service postal en territoire occupé.

AU NOM DU ROI DES BELGES,

Le Général-Major,

Commandant supérieur des troupes Belges en territoire occupé.

Considérant qu'il y a lieu d'organiser le service postal en territoire Occupé :
ORDONNE :

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Toutes les valeurs postales en usage au Congo Belge ont cours en pays occupé ; elles y ont dorénavant seules cours. Elles portent en surcharge la mention RUANDA ou URUNDI suivant qu'elles ont été émises dans l'un ou l'autre territoire.

Les valeurs émises dans le Ruanda ont cours dans l'Urundi et réciproquement.

ARTICLE 2.

Un officio postal est créé près de chaque brigade opérant en Afrique Orientale Allemande. Il est charge de la réception, de l'expédition et de la réexpédition des objets de correspondance de toute nature qui lui sont confiés soit par les troupes soit par les particuliers, soit par d'autres officies postaux. Il pourra également débiter les timbres postes et les cartes postales. Il délivrera des mandats pour l'intérieur (territoire occupé et Congo Belge) et pour l'étranger.

ARTICLE 3.

Un office postal permanent a été créé à Kigali (A.O.A.) Indépendamment des attributions reconnues aux officies postaux de brigade, l'office permanent as sur qua le service des envoi recommandés et des colis postaux.

ARTICLE 4.

Les lois et règlements en vigueur au Congo Belge sur le service postal sont applicables en territoire occupé.

Fait à Kigali le 11 juin 1916

Le Général Major Commandant supérieur des troupes Belges en Territoire occupé,

(Se) TOMBEUR.

The Settings of the Surcharge "ONE PENNY on the Six Pence and the One Halfpenny St. Christopher of 1886 and 1887.

By R. B. YARDLEY.



HAVING acquired a complete pane of the St. Christopher ½d. surcharged "ONE PENNY," of 1886, reproduced in the illustration, I have been able, by comparing blocks, strips, and single stamps of the earlier 6d., green, Crown CC, perforated 14, of 1886, surcharged "ONE PENNY," to arrive at the conclusion that the same setting was employed for both provisionals.

The surcharge (presumably type-set, but possibly a stereo) was in each case made up of more or less battered type, and the defective letters occur in the same position in each provisional. It will be remembered that all the ordinary stamps of St. Christopher were printed from one key-plate of twenty *clichés*—in four horizontal rows of five—the values being printed (from separate plates) in a blank horizontal space at the bottom of the main part of the designs so that the panes of all denominations are of the same size and have the stamps arranged in exactly the same way. In examining the sheet and the illustration, it will be noticed that in the sixteenth stamp, the surcharge, as compared with those of the other stamps of the pane, is slightly inclined to the horizontal; that a period occurs in every case after the word "PENNY," although it is somewhat weak in No. 8; that the periods of each vertical column of stamps are set in vertical straight lines; that there is a peculiarity of the first column of surcharges, namely, that "ONE" is slightly more to the left as regards the "PENNY" than in the other stamps. This characteristic may be clearly seen in the alignment of the upright main stroke of the "E" of "ONE" with the right vertical stroke of the second "N" of "PENNY" underneath it. In the stamps of the first column the upright stroke of the "E" is slightly to left of the upright stroke of that "N," while in the others it is either in a line with it or slightly to the right. I have not a completely reconstructed pane of the "ONE PENNY" on the 6d. I miss Nos. 5, 13, and 20, but the coincidence of the defects and peculiarities of the surcharges on the remaining sixteen stamps will, I think, be accepted as sufficient evidence of the identity of the settings.

The surcharges on the following stamps may be compared on each provisional. The defects are common to both provisionals, unless otherwise mentioned :—

No. 1. The vertical stroke of the "P" is broken right through, just beneath the curve.*

No. 2. The same stroke is damaged on the left on a level with the bottom of the curve.

No. 3. Normal.

No. 4. The "E" of "ONE" and the bottom serifs of the left uprights of the two "N"s of "PENNY" are defective.

No. 5. Almost normal.†

No. 6. In "PENNY" the upright stroke of the "P" is thick, the "E" is chipped on the left, and the upper right serif of the first "N" is damaged.*

No. 7. In "PENNY" the "E" is chipped on the left of the up-stroke which has also lost its serifs.

No. 8. The up-stroke of the "E" of "PENNY" has lost its serifs.

No. 9. In "PENNY" the "E" has lost its upper left serif and the upper left angle of the second "N" is badly broken.

No. 10. The "O" is weak near the top on the left and both "E's" have lost their serifs on the upright stroke. In the "ONE PENNY" on 6d. the type is less damaged; the "E" of "ONE" has lost its serif at the bottom of the upright stroke.

No. 11. The upper horizontal arm of the "E" of "ONE" is badly bent.*

No. 12. This is nearly normal, but the left upright of the first "N" of "PENNY" is broken above the bottom serif.

No. 13. This is nearly normal, but in "PENNY" the upper horizontal arm of the "E" is slightly bent downwards on the right and the first "N" has lost its serif at the top of the left upright.†

No. 14. The upper horizontal arm of the "E" of "ONE" is badly damaged and has lost the serif at its right extremity.

No. 15. The "O" is broken at a point low down on the right. The "E" of "ONE" has lost the serif at the bottom of the up-stroke and the "E" of "PENNY" has lost its serif at the top of that stroke.

No. 16. The whole surcharge is slightly tilted so that the left extremity is lower than the right. This peculiarity is noticeable only in pairs or blocks. Otherwise the surcharge is normal.*

No. 17. This is normal.

No. 18. The "O" is damaged at the top; the first "N" of "PENNY" has lost the left half of the serif at the bottom of the left upright and the second "N" of "PENNY" has lost the right arm of the serif at the top of the right upright. In the "ONE PENNY" on 6d. the "O" and the first "N" of "PENNY" are normal but the second "N" of "PENNY" is as in the "ONE PENNY" on ½d.

No. 19. In the word "PENNY" the serif at the extremity of the lower horizontal arm of the "E" is bent outwards and the left upright of the second "N" is broken at a point just below the middle.

No. 20. The upper horizontal bar of the "E" of "PENNY" is bent down on the right.†

It would seem therefore that the catalogued variety of the "ONE PENNY" on the ½d. "no period after 'PENNY'" is probably due to defective printing, or it may be that the type was damaged in one of the periods at some time after the particular sheet illustrated in these notes was printed and a second printing was made. It should be mentioned that the ink employed for the

* As already mentioned the stamps of the first vertical column (Nos. 1, 6, 11, and 16) have "ONE" and "PENNY" aligned (vertically) differently from the other stamps.

† Nos. 5, 13, and 20 are missing in my collection.

printings of the surcharges on both values was thick and muddy and in the prints this ink in many cases protrudes beyond the outline of the type, but the outline can usually be traced with the aid of a magnifying glass.

A Variety of Montserrat.

By R. B. YARDLEY.

APPARENTLY it is not commonly known that in the setting of the overprint "MONTSERRAT" on the 1d. watermarked Crown CC and the yellow-green 6d. of Antigua one *cliché* has an inverted "S." It can easily be distinguished by the fact that in the letter "S" in its normal position the upper curve is smaller than the lower, with the result that in the variety the upper curve is the larger and the "S" has a top-heavy appearance.

This variety occurs in the third stamp of the second horizontal row, and can be recognized in the accompanying illustration of a block of twelve of the 6d. value.

I have never seen this variety in the overprint of the 1d., Crown CA, perforated 14, and it is certain that, at any rate for some printings if not for all of that value on Crown CA paper another setting was employed. A block corresponding with that of the 6d. is illustrated. I am not aware whether this variety occurs on the 6d., Crown CC, in blue-green, or on the 1d., Crown CA, perforated 12.

The Mulready Covers and Envelopes.

By EDWARD B. EVANS.

(*Continued from page* 200.)

ACCORDING to the account given in a paper on the subject in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, February, 1907, it was possible by the process, which Mr. John Dickinson patented first in 1829 and again (on further improvements probably) in 1839, to arrange that the threads should be nearer one surface of the paper than the other, or that some of the threads should be nearer to one side and others nearer to the other, thus as it were distinguishing the right side of the paper from the wrong. Judging from examination of a considerable number of covers, it would appear that the *blue* threads are intended to be nearest to the side to be printed upon and the *pink* nearest to the reverse side. The intention was probably the same with the envelopes, but the difference in the position of the threads does not appear to be so marked, and in some instances the envelopes have the

ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY.

ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY.

ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY.

ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY. ONE PENNY.





appearance of being printed on the wrong side of the paper. The covers also are occasionally to be found with the *red* threads showing much more distinctly upon the face than on the back.

It is only necessary to add that the One Penny of both natures was printed in *black* and the Two Pence in *blue*.

Covers.

1d., black. | 2d., blue.

Envelopes.

1d., black. | 2d., blue.

It has been stated above that both the covers and the envelopes were printed in sheets of twelve, and that the stereotypes from which they were printed were numbered. The system of numbering, however, differed both from that adopted for the dies used later for the embossed envelopes and from that employed later for the plates of the adhesives; each separate stereotype bore a separate number, but the two values and the two natures of each were all numbered in the same series. Thus the covers or envelopes on the same sheet, instead of all bearing the same number, all bear different numbers, and the same number does not occur on more than one value or nature. The number is always preceded by a letter and value and nature are distinguished by the form of the letter used. Thus the One Penny Covers bear a Roman capital letter, the Two Pence Covers a small Roman letter, the One Penny Envelopes an italic capital letter, and the Two Pence Envelopes a small italic letter. The first letter of the alphabet appears to have been the only one that was used, but if the Mulready design had continued longer in use we suppose that a fresh letter would have been used each time that the numbers reached 999.

The range of the known numbers is as follows:—

One Penny Covers . . .	A 1 to A 81.
Two Pence „ . . .	a 90 to a 105.
One Penny Envelopes . .	*A* 131 to *A* 194.
Two Pence „ . .	*a* 195 to *a* 211.

This was no doubt the first series; further stereotypes of the One Penny value were evidently wanted in the course of 1840, for we find the following:—

One Penny Covers . . .	A 219 to A 255.
„ „ Envelopes . .	*A* 275 to *A* 321.

The lists are incomplete; we see from the outline given above that, except in the case of the list of 1d. and 2d. Envelopes (of which the 1d. *A* 194 and the 2d. *a* 195 are known), there are gaps between the various natures, indicating the possible existence of stereotypes whose actual nature is unknown to us. But the lists of numbers of which impressions are known are more incomplete still; a few collectors have been studying them for some years past, and the following is the result so far as we have been able to get (the numbers are arranged in the order given, for a reason which will be explained later):—

One Penny Covers.

	1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11			14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
30	31			34	35	36	37		
40		42	43	44			47		
50	51			54			57		
			63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71					76	77	78	
80	81								

Two Pence Covers.

90	91	92		94	95	96	97	98	99
			103	104	105				

One Penny Envelopes.

	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
150	151		153	154	155	156	157	158	159
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167		
170		172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
180	181	182	183			186	187		189
			193	194					

Two Pence Envelopes.

					195	196	197	198	199
200	201	202	203					208	209
210	211								

One Penny Covers.

									219
220	221		223	224		226		228	229
230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
240	241	242	243	244		246	247		249
250	251			254	255				

One Penny Envelopes.

					275		277	278	279
			283	284	285		287	288	
	291		293	294	295		297	298	299
300		302			305				
310									
	321								

I am able to vouch for the existence of all the numbers listed above, with the exception of No. 43. I was told of this years ago, when I was compiling a list of numbers without any intention of attempting to make a collection of copies bearing them. To the best of my recollection I did not see the specimen thus numbered, and I have not been able to see or hear of it since; it may not exist.

Thus, out of the 321 possible numbers, we only know at present 182 (including No. 43), of which 82 are 1d. covers, 12 are 2d. covers, 75 are 1d. envelopes, and 13 are 2d. envelopes. The problems in connection with these numbers are, of course, the arrangement of them on the plates, and the numerous gaps in the lists. There is also the question of the total number of stereotypes used (or prepared for use), a question which I fear can never be answered, with certainty.

The numbering was only decided upon at quite a late date, and this may account for some of the gaps and for the irregularity of the arrangement of the numbers on the sheets. The following extracts from Sir Rowland Hill's diaries are of interest in this connection :—

"April 6th" (1840). "Met Thompson, Pressley, and E. H." (Edwin Hill) "at Clowes's, to superintend the arrangement of the several parts of the covers and envelope stamps. Left Clowes's people taking stereotype casts under the direction of E. H."

"April 8th. Went to Clowes's; they are busy casting the stereotype plates."

"April 13th. Went to Thompson's, according to arrangement with E. H. yesterday, to take away the plates which Thompson had at home to repair. Found that Clowes had, contrary to the arrangement made with him by E. H., taken away twenty-four plates last night. I took the remaining twelve, and arranged with Thompson to complete the work at Clowes's. Found them making ready their machines. I suggested that each plate should print a distinctive number, as a means of narrowing the evidence if any fraud should be attempted, by a comparison of the fraudulated impression with the genuine registered impression of the same number. . . . Approved by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, will cause a day's delay."

It seems evident that the three dozen *plates*, referred to above, were not plates of twelve but single stereotypes, which were found to require touching up. These and numbers of others must have been completed between the 6th and 13th of April, and numbers had to be inserted afterwards; in doing this, some of them may have been damaged, and this may account for some of the gaps in the lists.

It may be noticed that the gaps are especially numerous in the early part of the lists, and this may be due to damage caused by the insertion of numbers into the completed casts, but if we study the numbers as I have arranged them in horizontal lines, we find at the beginning a rather peculiar result:—In the first horizontal line there is one number missing; in the second there are two; in the third, three; in the fourth, four; in the fifth, five; in the sixth, six. If this is entirely accidental it is certainly a very curious coincidence, and it seems possible that the omission of certain numbers was intentional, as a trap for forgers, who might be led to manufacture certain numbers that never existed among the genuine. As against this theory we have the fact that this system (if it existed) seems to have ceased at the end of the fifties, and the further fact that specimens of some of the earlier numbers are very scarce, and it is therefore quite possible that some others were used, but copies are not now to be found.

It seems worth while to ascertain how far any plating of the covers that can be done will support this theory of intentional omission of numbers. Up to a certain point it certainly appears to do so, but it only goes a very short way :—

Of numbers 1 to 15 we only know of 12; Nos. 3, 12, and 13 being unknown. I have little doubt that the first plate was arranged as follows :—

15	7	8	2
9	6	14	5
4	10	1	11

placing them with the *number* the right way up and the picture upside down.

A block of four exists, consisting of

6	14
10	1

This block has a large margin at the right-hand side showing part of the outlines of the lettered labels of an adjoining pair, which can be identified as Nos. 5 and 11. No. 7 can similarly be joined to 6 and 9 to 4, by means of copies that I possess with large margins at top or bottom ; 9 and 4 also are found with margins showing them to belong to the left-hand side of the sheet, and 5 and 11 in like manner are found to belong to the right-hand side. No. 15 is a top left corner ; 2 is a top right corner ; 8 comes from the top of a sheet.

Probably all of these belong to the same sheet, though we can only be sure of seven, viz. :—Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14. But the other five are the remainder of the first twelve numbers that we know.

The next plate we know all about, as entire sheets are well known :—

25	19	30	26
16	21	24	27
23	22	18	17

These are the numbers from 15 to 30; again a range of fifteen numbers, and the twelve composing the sheet are all that we know to exist.

So far we have some support for the intentional omission of certain numbers. We know of twenty-four out of the first thirty ; we know that the second dozen of our 24 form a plate, and we have fairly good evidence that the first dozen formed another plate. But, when we look at the confusion that follows, it is evidently impossible to say that the six missing numbers did not help to make up other sheets, which we cannot reconstruct.

The next sheet I have is composed as follows :—

57	64	63	34
50	67	65	66
54	69	68	35

A fine confusion. And we are left with Nos. 31, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43 (?), 44, 47, 51, 70, 71, 76, 77, 78, 80, and 81, out of the numbers known to exist. I think that copies of the majority of these numbers are scarcer than copies of most of the three dozen of which I have given the arrangement; some are certainly very scarce.

I suggest, quite tentatively, an arrangement of another plate as follows :—

51	36 or 40	40 or 36	81
78	71	70	80
37 or 31	42	44	77

I have "marginal" evidence for the placing of most of the numbers given above in outer rows; 51 is a left upper corner, 37 and 31 are left lower corners, 81 is a right upper corner, and I can connect 70 and 44, and 81 and 80 as vertical pairs.

To add to the difficulties of plating there are, I regret to say, certain cases where the same blocks were used in different plates, or different blocks used in the same positions. I have seen evidence to connect Nos. 5 and 47 as a vertical pair, and in this case I think that No. 11 (a corner of my first plate) may have been damaged and No. 47 substituted for it. Copies of No. 11 appear to be rather scarcer than those of other early numbers, and copies of 47 are also scarce.

A more difficult problem is furnished by a block of four, in my own possession, formed thus :—

231	66
229	35

I can only suppose that blocks 35 and 66 were exceptionally good, and therefore survived to be used in another plate; they are undoubtedly the same blocks and in the same position on the plate! Copies of these two numbers are also very plentiful.

In passing now to the Twopence Covers it is well to note that we have no indication of what was the last number used for the 1d., or the first used for the higher value; the last that we know of for the former is 81, the first we

know of for the latter is 90. Judging from the numbers of the 2d. which we do know (as given in a table earlier) it would seem probable that 90 was the first of them, but it is difficult to understand why 89 (or indeed 81) should have been the last number for the 1d. And if 81 was not the last of the 1d., it seems even more difficult to understand why later numbers of this first series were not used (like Nos. 35 and 66) with the higher numbers to be described later.

The plating of the 2d. covers presents no difficulties at all; only twelve numbers are known, entire sheets exist, and are always made up as follows:—

92	90	97	104
94	103	96	105
95	98	99	91

As with the 1d., no special arrangement seems to have been adopted; the numbers range from 90 to 105, and those missing are 93, 100, 101, and 102, which may have been unfit for use, or may have been used in another plate. I think we must suppose that at least two plates of the 2d. Covers were provided, and very possibly a third plate or the materials for it. The first we know of the 1d. Envelopes is 131, and we shall see that it probably *was* the first. This gives a possible range of 41 numbers for the 2d. Covers, if we take 90 as the first of them, or of 49 if we take 82 as the first. Neither number seems a very likely one, perhaps there were four dozen or three dozen and a half 2d. blocks made.

Our knowledge of the 1d. Envelopes is much more complete and satisfactory. The known numbers range from 131 to 194, and as 195 is a 2d. Envelope we know that the 1d. Envelopes of this series can go no further. There are ten numbers missing from the total range of 64:—152, 168, 169, 171, 184, 185, 188, 190, 191, 192, leaving 54 numbers known, and I can tell you the arrangement of three entire sheets and a portion of a fourth.

The first sheet runs:—

133	134	173	141
132	135	138	142
131	136	139	140

Here we have an attempt at an arrangement of consecutive numbers in vertical rows, spoilt a little by the insertion of 173 for 137 (probably by mistake, as 137 exists), and by the inversion of Nos. 141 and 142.

I have an almost complete sheet of this, lacking only No. 140, and I have a block of seven—

	173	141
135	138	142
	139	140

proving that 140 is the missing number.

About the next sheet I am uncertain. The next twelve numbers would bring us to 154, and as 152 is unknown we might suppose that 137 takes its place. I arrange them, tentatively, as follows :—

150	151	148	149
146	137	147	145
154	153	144	143

Of these—148, 149, 147, 145 form a corner block of four; 150 is a left upper corner, 154 is a left lower corner, 143 is a right lower corner. The positions of the others I cannot prove in any way, and the whole combination may be wrong, but the combinations found in the other two known sheets seem to render it probable that the second sheet contained the twelve numbers that I have allotted to it.

These other two sheets are as follows :—

167	165	158	170
162	160	155	159
163	157	161	166

172	175	164	174
182	181	176	177
179	178	180	189

The numbers are used more or less consecutively, that is to say, the earlier of them come into the first of the two sheets, but there is no definite arrangement.

Taking them as a whole, we find that the first twelve known numbers compose the first sheet, with 173 in place of 137, and this may be considered proof that those are the first twelve. The second sheet should contain the next twelve, with the missing number, 152, replaced by 137. Thus the two dozen numbers, 131 to 154, would compose the first two sheets, with 173 instead of the missing 152.

The other two sheets are less regular in this respect, the third contains:—155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 170.

No. 156 (a known number) does not occur in these sheets, 164 comes into the next sheet, 168 and 169 are not known, and 170 seems to have got into the place of 164.

Then, in the fourth sheet we have the following :—164, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 189.

No. 171 is not known, 173 was used in the first plate, the greater part of the remainder are not known, and of the known numbers we have in all :—156, 183, 186, 187, 193, and 194, not included in these sheets.

(*To be continued.*)

Dr. José Marcó del Pont.



IT is with great regret that we have to announce the death of this eminent philatelist, which occurred on July 11th last. He had been in failing health for some months past, but recent accounts received in this country spoke hopefully of the progress he was making, so that the news of his passing away was unexpected by his friends here.

Dr. José Marcó del Pont was born in 1851 and was for some years connected with the Postal Administration of the Argentine Republic. He was President for a long period of the Sociedad Filatélica Argentina and also of the Júnta de Historia y Numismatica Argentina, a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and a member of the Société Française de Timbrologie since 1881. In January, 1914, he was the recipient of the last Lindenburg medal conferred before the outbreak of the war.

The Doctor was the acknowledged *doyen* of Philately in South America, a position he had acquired from the number of years he had been connected with the pursuit and his profound study of the stamps of the Western Hemisphere. He possessed an unrivalled knowledge of the stamps of the Argentine Republic, and his papers on the early issues of this country have done more to elucidate the intricacies of their history than those of any other student. He was also a recognized authority on the stamps of Mexico and of many South American countries. His philatelic writings are mostly to be found in the pages of the "Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina," but a learned article from his pen on the numerous overprints found on the Mexican stamps appeared in the "Bulletin de la Société Française de Timbrologie" as far back as December, 1884. Several of his more important articles in the "Revista" were subsequently published in separate form, and of these we give a list for the benefit of those collectors to whom they may be unknown. Each is a standard work on the subject of which it treats, and is a signal proof of the great loss Philately has suffered in the death of their distinguished author.

"Sellos Postales de la República Argentina (Emisión de 11 de Enero de 1862)." *Buenos Aires*, 1895.

"Sellos Postales de la Confederación Argentina." *Buenos Aires*, 1902.

"Los Sobrecargos de los Sellos Postales de México." *Buenos Aires*, 1903.

"Sellos Postales de la República Argentina—'Sellos Rivadavia,' 1864–1872." *Buenos Aires*, 1909.

"El Correo Marítino en el Río de la Plata." *Buenos Aires*, 1913.

"Catálogo general ilustrado de las estampillas fiscales emitidas en la República Argentina." Published as a supplement to the "Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina." *Buenos Aires*, 1898, etc. E. D. B.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE first session of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, October 18th, at 5.45 p.m., when the display of Pence Issues of Ceylon will be given by Baron de Worms.

The following dates have been arranged for further meetings of the Session 1917–18, i.e.: November 15th and December 13th, 1917; January 17th, February 21st, March 21st, April 18th, May 16th, and June 6th, 1918.

The first Meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, October 18th. Future dates will be announced later on.

No stamps can be dealt with on the 18th October unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th October.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

WE regret that owing to the exigencies of the present situation the plate of illustrations to Lieut.-Col. Bates' article on Chalmers' Essays was omitted last month. We present it with this number.

THE LATE MR. H. L. WHITE'S NEW SOUTH WALES STAMPS.

WE hear that Mr. H. L. White, of New South Wales, the leading collector in Australia, has just donated the whole of the New South Wales portion of his collection to the Mitchell Library at Sydney. This library is a national institution for the housing of anything appertaining to Australia. Special cabinets are going to be provided, in which the collection will be shown to the public. These cabinets, we are told, will be very similar to those in which the Tapling Collection is housed, but the sheets of stamps will be enclosed within drawers instead of slides. We understand the value of this noble bequest is upwards of £15,000.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—*i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

ANTIGUA.—A specimen copy of the ½d., green, Arms type, with the "War Stamp" overprint in *red* is to hand.

War Stamp.

½d., green, *red* overprint.

CEYLON.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 6 c., 10 c. and 50 c. in, it is stated, new shades, and informs us that he has the 5 r. in jet-black on highly surfaced paper.

Adhesives.

6 c., vermilion.
10 c., pale sage-green.
50 c., jet-black and scarlet.
5 rs. ditto on green, highly surfaced.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—We have received the whole set of Georgian stamps, 1 c. to 50 rs. inclusive (specimen copies), overprinted "G.E.A." in black on the 3 c., 6 c., 10 c., 12 c., 15 c., 25 c., 50 c., 2 rs., 3 rs., 4 rs., 5 rs., 10 rs., 20 rs. and 50 rs., and in red on the 1 c., 75 c. and 1 r.

The letters "G.E.A." are larger on the 1 r. to 50 rs. stamps, and the paper of the 25 c., 75 c., 1 r., 2 rs., 4 rs, 10 rs. and 20 rs. is coloured through.

INDIA. — *Hyderabad.* — The *Philatelic Journal of India* adds two more values to the set with the new *13½* perforation, viz. the 3 as. brown-orange, ordinary, and the 8 as. purple, with *small* Sirkari overprint.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received the 2d, yellow, Georgian stamp with the "Official" overprint diagonally in black.

Official.

2d., yellow, perf. 14 × 15.

SAMOA.—The current 6d. King George New Zealand stamp has been overprinted as usual, and is issued with both perforations. *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

6d., carmine.

TRENGGANU.—A Red Cross stamp is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

The 4 c., orange, bears the overprint "Red Cross" in black capital letters across the top of the stamp.

Red Cross Stamp.

4 c., orange.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO. — We gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that yet another local issue of the ½d. War stamp has been made.

The overprint, it is stated, is in black thick block capitals in two lines, the spacing between the two words WAR TAX measuring almost 3 mm.

War Tax Stamps.

½d., deep green, on thick paper, white gum, wmk. opaque.
½d., yellow-green, thin paper, yellow gum, wmk. transparent.

TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS.—A new printing of the 3d. value with the local War Tax overprint is announced in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

It is stated to be on a new make of bright lemon paper, watermarked multiple CA.

War Tax Stamp.

3d., purple on lemon, multiple CA.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The 45 c. stamp on the "G.C." paper is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

Adhesive.

45 c., sage-green and blue, on "G.C." paper; perf. 14 × 13½.

GREECE.—Additions to the new provisional or War Tax stamps are made in *Mekeel's Weekly.* All the surcharges are on the 1901 issue.

Provisionals.

1 l. on 1 l., reddish brown.
1 l. on 3 l., orange
5 l. on 20 l., red-lilac.
10 l. on 30 l., dull violet.
30 l. on 30 l. ,,

PORTUGAL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that a new set is making its appearance with no change in the design, but the colours are being altered. The following values have been printed, and are expected to be issued immediately:—

1 centavo, chocolate.
1½ ,, green.
2 centavos, orange.
3 ,, rose (a new value).
5 ,, bistre.
7½ ,, blue.
30 ,, brown on yellow; chronicled on page 149.

The same stamps will be overprinted for the Azores, and the colours of the colonial stamps will be similarly altered.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes:—

"In the first days of the Republic (immediately after the resignation of Czar Nicholas II) the Revolutionaries seized all the Romanov stamps at one of the post offices in the vicinity of Petrograd, surcharged them and placed for sale at that post office, for the benefit of the soldiers. Many people paid as much as from three to ten times the face value; the face value was turned over to the post office and the balance to the Committee of soldiers and workmen, whilst the stamps were used for franking letters, etc. etc. All this was done so suddenly that none of the philatelists became aware of the fact until a few days later, when nearly all were already sold out, and the very small balance was then bought up by a speculator. Here follows a list of all the surcharges I possess in my collection:—

"(1) Hat of Liberty with two crossing swords and the inscription in Russian, 'Fraternity, Equality and Liberty,' all in red, covering a block of four stamps: Romanov stamps 4, 7, 10 on 7, 20 on 14, 35, 50; currency stamps: 10, 15, 20; envelopes, 3 on 5 (arms), large and medium size, 20 on 14, large size; 3 rose (arms), medium size (only a few copies exist), cards 4 two varieties, card without value, card without value

destined to the soldiers in the field, and letter cards 10 on 7 (only a small number).

"Of inverted surcharges I possess: 4, 7, 35, 50, and currency 10, 15, 20.

"(2) The hat and the swords are much larger, and the inscription a little larger than than in No. 1. I have so far found this surcharge only on the envelope without value, but with inscription in Russian and French, 'Vive la Liberté.'

"(3) Incription in black in large letters covering a block of eight stamps, 4, 7, currency, 10, 15, 20.

"(4) Inscription in black in small letters covering a block of twelve: 4, 7, 35, 50, currency 10, 15, 20.

"A short time afterwards, apparently to cover the demand of philatelists, the Revolutionaries placed on sale a second lot, which, although not sold at the post office, yet was used partly by them, partly by philatelists to frank letters with, and in my opinion a good portion of them were only 'obliteré par complaisance.' I possess:—

"(1) As No. 1. 4, 7, 10 on 7, 20 on 14, 35; currency 10, 15, 20.

Inverted: all the above.

Sideways to the left: all the above.

Sideways to the right: all the above.

Double, one inverted: all the above.

"(2) As No. 2. 4, 7, 10 on 7, 20 on 14, 35, 50; currency 10, 15, 20.

Inverted: all the above.

"(3) As No. 3. 4, 7, 35; currency 10, 15, 20.

Inverted: all the above.

"(4) As No. 4. 4, 7, 35; currency 10, 15, 20.

Inverted: all the above.

"Although I was told by the people who placed this second lot on sale, that they were made at the same time and together with the overprints mentioned by me as being the first lot, yet I am of the opinion that the second lot comes from a second setting, as I have found some differences, viz.:—

"(1) First setting: in the middle of the hat there are two white horizontal places, which are wholly or practically wholly absent in the second setting.

"(2) None have, to my knowledge, so far been found in the first lot, except the envelope without value.

"(3 and 4) In the first setting the colour is intensively black and shining, whilst in the second setting the colour is greyish black and not shining.

"Possibly the second setting should be classed on a level with the second setting of the 1906–8 surcharges on the different French-Chine post offices (so-called Saigon-Hanoi issues), or with the Venezuela, 1903, second setting of the Distrito Marino, or with Hawai, 1869, 2 cts. engraved (Gibbons' 18). As to the first setting, there is absolutely no doubt, that they were legitimately issued for patriotic purposes only, and they are of the greatest interest and of historic value, and fully deserve a place in the albums and catalogues."

Mr. A. Scheindling sent us specimens of the stamps he considers the *second* setting.

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—We have before us the 5 c. and 10 c. stamps of 1910 overprinted in black

OFICIAL
15.vi.1917.
Officials.
5 c., orange, type of 1910.
10 c. deep blue ,, ,,

GUATEMALA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the 1 c., green and claret stamp has been surcharged "Dos Centavos" in two lines of Roman type.

Provisional.
Dos Centavos on 1 c., green and claret.

MEXICO.—The 40 c. stamp, map design, chronicled on page 282, Vol. XXIV, has reached us, and we find the colour to be violet.

Four more portrait stamps have come to hand, all rouletted.

Adhesives.
3 c., brown, portrait of I. M. Pino Suarez.
4 c., rose-carmine ,, Jesus Carranza.
20 c., claret ,, Dr. Delisario Dominquez.
30 c., grey-brown ,, Aguiles Serdan.

SALVADOR.—The *Philatelic Gazette* has been shown the following stamps of Salvador, 1915 Official, overprinted "Corriente" in red at the bottom and with a red bar obliterating the word "Oficial":—

1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 50 c.
6, 10, 12, and 50 c., with double bar.
"Corriente" inverted, 1 c.

These stamps, it is stated, were authorized and issued on June 7th, 1917, on account of the destructive earthquake due to the eruption of the Volcano El Jabali.

The numbers of each denomination printed are given as follows :—

1 c., 42,000	6 c., 38,280.
2 c., 6,160	10 c., 37,120.
5 c., 4,000	12 c., 28,780.

50 c., 46,980.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—We wish to make it quite clear that our set of the late Commemorative stamps with *four* line overprint, contains *six* stamps, *including* the *2 g., blue*, S. G. No. 150, as chronicled on page 149.

The set with the *three* line overprint is short of *both* the 1 g. and 2 g., S. G. Nos. 149 and 150.

The set reported on page 202 is before us, and we find it to be as chronicled.

HAYTI.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists two provisional stamps which do not appear to be in our chronicle.

Provisionals.

1 c., in black, on 10 c., orange.
2 c., in red, on 15 c., green.

HEJAZ.—We believe the 20 paras, 1 pia., and 2 piastre stamps referred to on pages 67 and 175, *rouletted* (zigzag), are *Postage Due Stamps.*

The value of the stamp chronicled on page 202 is, we have heard, one-fortieth of a piastre (1 para), and not 1 p. 40 t.

The 2 piastres, *Postal*, has reached us from the Survey of Egypt in the form of a sheet of 50 stamps.

We now amend our chronicle :—

Adhesives.

$\frac{15}{40}$th piastre (1 para), dull purple, zigzag roulettes.
$\frac{1}{8}$th piastre (5 paras), orange, ordinary roulettes.
2 piastres, magenta, zigzag roulettes.

Postage Dues.

20 paras, vermilion, zigzag roulettes.
1 piastre, blue ,, ,,
2 piastres, pale magenta, zigzag roulettes.

KIONGA.—The four stamps chronicled on page 186, Vol. XXV, have now reached us, and we find the values to be $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1 c., $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 5 c.

MAURITANIA.—The *S.C.F.* has received the new value, 15 c., of the current set.

Adhesive.

15 c., chocolate and black.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—The new 15 c. stamp with the Red Cross surcharge is chronicled in the *S.C.F.*

Red Cross Stamp.

15 c. + 5 c., rosine and dull purple.

Correspondence.

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

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

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CHALMERS' ESSAYS.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In Col. Bates' article on the Chalmers' Essays he mentions reprints of a strip of five impressions on white gummed paper. These were given away with the Christmas Number of the *Stamp Collector's Weekly* (I believe that was the name) about 1892. There had been a series of articles with transcripts of the evidence of Chalmers and Rowland Hill as to who was the originator of postage stamps, and this was given with the Christmas Number, but no mention of it was made in the letterpress of the number, and I have always been doubtful whether it is a true reprint, or a fancy composition of the Editor of the magazine to give his readers some idea of what Chalmers intended.

Whether these impressions were those listed as No. 1 or those of Mr. Dendy Marshall (No. 3) I cannot now say, as I parted with my copy to Mr. Sparrow some years ago. They were printed on a piece of paper the size of the magazine (about 6 × 7 inches) at the top of the paper, the rest of the sheet being blank.

Yours truly,
E. W. FLOYD.

12 WESTWOOD STREET,
MOSS SIDE, MANCHESTER,
Sept. 4, 1917.

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.

Sale of June 27th and 30th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, V.R., 1d., black, mint . . £6 10s. and	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, mint . .	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, Plate 1, before hardening, pair, mint . .	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, block of 6,* faint crease	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 10, block of 6,* slight crease	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 11* . .	3	18	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 6, block of 4 .	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, with No. 8 Maltese Cross cancellation . . .	3	15	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, block of 4,* small pin-holes at top left .	34	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, mint £5 5s. and	6	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, blocks of 4, £5 10s., £7, and	6	10	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 7 . .	7	10	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue, strip of 4 .	3	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 5 with 1844 cancellation, tiny tear and small thin spot . .	5	15	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, Plate 11, Dickinson paper, S.G. 16A, pair* . . .	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, block of 16 from Plate 10 (black plate), mint . . .	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, block of 24, Plate 10, mint . .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, block of 30, Plate 87, mint . .	7	15	0
Ditto, 1850–4, 1d., red-brown, Archer perf., block of 4,* part gum	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, ditto, mint .	4	0	0
Ditto, 1854–7, Small Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue, Plate 4,* part gum, £2 16s., £3 3s., £4 15s., &	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, Small Crown, perf. 14, Plate 5, 2d., blue* . .	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Large Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, Plate 5* . .	3	7	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., lilac, strip of 3, with inverted watermark .	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, block of 4	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, block of 4	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep lilac, pair on entire	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, "Specimen," block of 4 . . .	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 3, pair, thinned	3	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., green, Die 1, block of 4 . . .	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, Die 1, strips of 4 £2 2s. and	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 1, block of 8, used with another stamp on part entire . .	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 1, strip of 3	2	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 2, block of 9	17	0	0
Ditto, 1867–80, 2s., brown £4 and	7	10	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac £3 15s. and	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green on white . . .	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blued . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, on white	5	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on *bleuté*, £7 and	9	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, £4 and	4	8	0
Ditto, 1873–80, 2½d., rosy mauve, "L H, F L"	3	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, strip of 3 . . .	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, single copy . . .	2	4	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1 £2 8s. &	2	15	0
Cameroons, ½d. to 5s., sets of 13, mint, each	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., inverted "s", mint .	3	10	0
Ditto, 1915, on Gaboon, sets to 2 fcs., mint, each . . .	12	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., on blued, blocks of 4 £5 5s. &	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair . .	3	3	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 4d., blue, block of 6	4	15	0
Ditto, another block of 10 on piece	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, close	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d., deep carmine . .	3	17	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue . . .	6	6	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., emerald .	3	0	0
Ditto, another, mint . . .	3	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, close at top, on piece . .	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, slightly creased . .	3	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black . .	4	4	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, ½d. on 6d., pair*	3	12	6
Togo on Gold Coast, 1d., inverted overprint, pair, mint	19	0	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, "PENCF", mint	4	0	0

Sale of July 4th and 5th, 1917.

Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 4d., blue, block of 6, on piece	4	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine	4	4	0
Ceylon, 1855, 6d., purple-brown on blued	2	18	0
Ditto, 1857–8, 1s. 9d., green, £5 5s. and	4	12	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 4, red postmark	2	18	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, King, 10d.	4	8	0
Sicily, 50 gra., mint	2	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d, Plate 11, pair, one "hill unshaded"	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., Plate 11, on laid, double impression	5	5	0
Rhodesia, 1896, One Penny on 4s., mint	3	0	0
Southern Nigeria, Edwardian, single C A, £1, mint	3	5	0

Sale of July 10th and 11th, 1917.

British Guiana, 1889, 2 on 2 c., double surcharge, block of 4*	3	3	0
Canada, 7½d., green	3	17	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, slight thinning	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-ver.	3	3	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut, 4d., dull rose	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	5	5	0
Ditto, 1864, ½d., pale lilac, pair	2	16	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 4 c., grey, perf. 14 × 12½*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 rs. 50 c., perf. 12½, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, 1883–4, C A, 16 c., pale violet*	3	12	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	3	7	0
Gibraltar, 6d., mult. wmk., universal colour, block of 4, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, single copy on entire	2	5	0
Grenada, 2½d., rose, "Pencf"	5	10	0
Ditto, 1890, 1d. on 2s., no stop variety, mint	3	5	0
Modena, 10 c., rose, "Ceyt 10"	3	3	0
Roman States, 1852, 1 sc., dull rose, *used*	4	15	0
Sardinia, 3 lire, bronze, *used*	2	12	0
Natal, 1908, £1	4	4	0
Pahang, 1890, 8 c., orange	3	3	0
Zululand, 1894–6, £5	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, 5 Maltese Cross postmark	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, "Almwch Penny Post", cancellation in red	3	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., dull lilac*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, mint, £4 15s. and	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., violet, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, no die number, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 2, pair,* small crease	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Die 3, mint	3	18	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Die 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, block of 4,* part gum	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 2, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 4d., on blued, medium garter, block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4d., rose-carmine, on thick white glazed paper, S.G. 68A, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	3	3	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., carmine, white dots, imperf., mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright red, hair lines, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1867–80, 10d., brown, Plate *2*, off centre, with certificate	17	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	7	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, Georgian, ½d., Die 1, perf. *14*, pair on piece	19	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 5d., on piece	4	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., on *bleuté*, "Specimen"	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., on white	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., on blued, "Specimen"	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen"	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green,* slight crease	8	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d., with certificate	3	0	0

Sale of July 14th, 18th, and 19th, 1917.

Bahamas, rough perf., 1d, lake, pair, mint	2	18	0
Barbados, 1852, ½d., pair	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, pair*	3	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, creased	4	10	0
Ditto, 1885, 5 cts. on 96 c., mint	2	12	0
Fiji, 2d. in black on 3d, S.G. 55A*	4	4	0
France, 1849–50, 15 c., deep green on green, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 fc., carmine, mint	3	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gold Coast, 1883, 1d., blue*	4	15	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d. (one omitted), S.G. 37, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	4	0	0
India, 1866, 6 as., purple, small overprint*	2	5	0
Ditto, 1854, Die 1, 4 as., pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, second setting, 4 as., pair	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, third setting, 4 as., pair on piece	2	12	6
Ditto, 1866, 6 as., small "Postage," strip of 4	5	5	0
Naples, 50 g., grey, *used*	2	0	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., on yellowish, Plate 1	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d, carmine,* Plate 2, cracked	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., gooseberry on greyish, Plate 2	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another, crimson-lake	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., greyish paper, "hill unshaded," on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, pair on piece, S.G 11	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 1, greyish blue	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., grey-blue, S.G. 23	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, no whip variety, S.G. 26E	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, dull blue, retouched, S.G. 28	3	10	0
Portuguese India, 1881, 1½d. on 20 r., S.G. 110	3	5	0
Russia, 1857–8, perf. 15, 30 k.*	5	0	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green, £2 14s. and	3	3	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 1s., orange, mint	3	0	0
Sierra Leone, 4d, blue, S.G. 23, mint	5	0	0
Southern Nigeria, Single C A, £1, mint	3	10	0
Tasmania, 1855, 1d., carmine	3	5	0
Trinidad, 1859, 6d., deep green, on piece	4	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., dull blue, strip of 3 on piece	2	18	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, 4d., pale rose, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d, grey-black	5	5	0

Sale of July 24th and 25th, 1917.

Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., on blued*	2	7	6
Ceylon, imperf., 5d., chestnut* £2 7s. and	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown, close at right and bottom	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, thinned	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another*	3	7	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-ver.	3	12	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1d., red on blue	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., deep blue	5	5	0
Togo on Gold Coast, 1d., inverted overprint, mint	9	0	0
Uganda, 60 c., black, S.G. 9*	3	0	0
Bolivia, 1871, 500 c., black, mint	3	0	0
Brazil, 180 reis, italic figures	2	12	0
Antioquia, 1868, 5 c., green	4	8	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, 1 r., on yellow	4	0	0
Naples, ½ t., cross*	21	0	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, orange*	2	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, little defective	10	15	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., frame inverted	4	10	0

Sale of July 30th and 31st, 1917.

Cameroons, set, 1 c. to 2 fcs., of 1916	17	0	0
Cape, 1880, 3 on 3d., S.G. 52, pair, mint	2	4	0
Danish West Indies, last issue, 5 to 50 b., all mint	5	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, Plate 6, block of 6*	7	5	0
Nevis, litho., 4d., orange, mint	2	8	0
Azores, 1882–5, 150 r., blue, S.G. 127	3	10	0
Johore, 1904, $100, block of 4	5	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 3rd and 4th, 1917.

Austrian Italy, journal stamp, 4 kr., red	2	0	0
Great Britain, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on white	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blued	5	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	15	0
India, Scinde, 1852, ½ a., scarlet, on piece	3	10	0
Ditto, 1854, 2 as., green, strip of 4*	2	15	0
Shanghai, 1867, error of colour, 6 c., orange-yellow,* no gum	2	15	0
Natal, £1 10s., green and violet, mint	2	8	0
Togo, 1915, on Gold Coast, 10s., small "F," mint	2	0	0
Transvaal, 1877 (July), black sur., 3d., lilac, pair on entire	2	0	0
Canada, thin paper, 6d., dull purple	2	10	0
Ditto, Jubilee set, ½ c. to $5, mint	3	15	0
Argentine, 1910, Centenary, 20 pesos, black and dull blue, mint	5	5	0
Victoria, 1885, 1s., blue on pale blue, "Stamp Duty" in blue	2	15	0

Sale of July 26th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Hamburg, 1859, 4 sch., yellow-green	2	6	0
Modena, 1852, 1 lira, on white, *used*	3	3	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., green,* slight stain on face	2	5	0
Madeira, 1879–80, perf. 13½, 150 r., yellow*	2	5	0
Roumania, 1869, 15 b., vermilion on toned paper, block of 4, showing types, mint	2	0	0
Sardinia, 1851, 5 c., black, pair	4	10	0
Serbia, 1866 (May), 1 p., green on brown-rose, sheet of 12, mint	3	10	0
Geneva, 1849, 5 c., yellow-green	5	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, close at right	7	0	0
Hong Kong, 1891, Jubilee issue, block of 4, with variety spaced "Ho ng", mint	2	2	0
India, 1867–73, Official, ½ a., blue, Die 2, block of 4, mint	2	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., orange-red, Plate 1	3	0	0
Straits Settlements, CC, 12½, 96 c.,* no gum	2	2	0
Perak, 1883, 1 on 2 c., rose, pair with error "PREAK", mint	2	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	4	0
Natal, 1908, £1 10s., brown-orange and deep purple, minute stain*	16	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1885–96, 6d., brown-purple, strip of 4, mint	3	0	0
Togoland, 1915, on Gold Coast, 1d., overprint inverted	6	0	0
Transvaal, 1903, single CA, £5, orange-brown and violet, mint	14	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue, close at right	3	0	0
Canada, Jubilee set, ½ c. to $5, mint	3	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair, cut close	5	0	0
United States, 1845, 5 c.,* with initials	4	15	0
Antigua, 1884, CA, perf. 12, 1d., scarlet, mint	3	3	0
St. Lucia, 1860, Star, 4d., blue	2	12	6
Turks Islands, 1881, ½d. on 1s., dull blue, long fraction-bar,* no gum	2	7	6
Argentine, 1864, Rivadavia, 10 c., yellow-green, imperf.	4	5	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 c., greyish paper *	2	15	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, small "O", cut close	2	10	0
Mexico, 1867–8, thin paper, without district name, medio real, greyish green, pair,* no gum	3	5	0
New South Wales, 2d., deep blue, Plate 3	2	7	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., sky blue, apparently*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, on hor. ribbed paper on entire	2	2	0
Collection in Ideal Album, 7500	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Lallier ditto, 524	8	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of July 12th and 13th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, cut left top corner and thinned	10	0	0
Cape Triangular, De La Rue, 1d., deep carmine, block of 6, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6, mint	6	5	0
Ceylon, perf., 1d., on blued paper*	3	7	6
Ditto, clean-cut perf., 8d., brown, off centre	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 2, 1d., carmine on thick bluish, pair, cut close, Nos. 3 and 4 on plate	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., on yellowish, pair	3	10	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 4 c., black and red, thinned	6	0	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., dull red, sheet of 54, mint	30	0	0
Victoria, beaded oval, 6d., orange	3	12	6
Collection of about 7000 in three vols.	20	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of August 8th, 1917.

France, 1870, Bordeaux print, 40 c., block of 9, mint	2	10	0
Ceylon, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown, off centre	6	10	0
Ditto, rough perf., 1d., blue, hor. strip of 5	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue £2 and	4	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, no margins	2	10	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red	3	0	0
Canada, laid paper, 6d., purple-black	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., top left corner clipped	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., crossed ovals, pair,* *unsigned*, rouletted at sides	4	0	0
Turks Islands, ½d. on 1s., dull blue, strip of 3, mint	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., red, Plate 11, pair, small margins	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 26A	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, pair	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, single copy	2	0	0
Ditto, Laureated, 1852, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	12	6
Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., carmine-rose, imperf., on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, imperf., thinned	2	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black on red, rouletted	8	0	0

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON:

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"The London Philatelist."



SEVERAL of our contemporaries have of late been expressing alarm at the supposed prospect of a discontinuance of the Society's journal, so we think we should take this opportunity of assuring them that their fears are baseless, and that there really are no grounds for expecting an early demise of *The London Philatelist.* Of course, at the present time, under the stress of circumstances, a comparative dearth of material is inevitable, for most philatelists have not the time, nor in many cases the inclination, to write up the result of their studies. A calmer atmosphere is necessary for the compiling of philatelic papers, which require the exercise of thought and judgment. Yet *The London Philatelist* has succeeded in keeping the torch burning through the three years of war, and we are confident of maintaining it till the welcome hour when peace is proclaimed, when we may hope to receive more extended studies of philatelic importance worthy to rank with the greatest of the past. *The London Philatelist* has now been in existence for nearly twenty-six years, and the Society may well be proud of the record, for the back volumes of the journal contain a wealth of philatelic matter which we may fairly claim is unsurpassed by any other philatelic journal. Sometimes one hears the opinion expressed that everything, at least in British Colonials, is worked out, and that there can be nothing remaining to discover. But every working philatelist knows what a fallacy that is. A little study of even well-worked countries reveals plenty of possibilities for further work, and though the almost obvious facts may have been recorded, there still remain many details which require patience and skill for their elucidation, and even first-class discoveries are not to be put down as outside the bounds of expectation. Neither does this apply alone to the older stamps. New issues grow at a pace with which the most zealous philatelist is unable to keep up, and in the multitude of "War Stamps," for example, there will be ample scope for real philatelic work. Nor do we think that in future we

shall feel the effect of a dearth of philatelic writers. The loss of our late President and Secretary, both brilliant philatelic students, of course leaves a sad gap in our ranks, but it is up to the members of the Society to see to it that the ranks are filled, and that the high standard which has been set before them is maintained.

Victoria Half-Lengths.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

COMPARATIVE USE OF THOMAS HAM'S PRINTINGS AT AN EARLY DATE.
RELATIVE RARITY OF THE STAMPS.
DISCOVERY OF HAM'S ONE PENNY, SECOND SETTING.
MR. W. R. RUNDELL'S THEORY UNTENABLE.



UNUSED PAIR OF HAM'S ONE PENNY,
FIRST SETTING.

MR. THOMAS HAM furnished between December, 1849, and the completion of his contract in the month of July, 1850, the following postage stamps:—

570,840 One Penny.
604,560 Two Pence.
630,000 Three Pence.

Total 1,805,400

A Post Office return or report, dated April 14, 1851, which Mr. David H. Hill, having found in the official papers of this period, made known to collectors in April, 1891, showed the number of stamps in the custody of the Chief Postmaster (who, by the way, was then Mr. Alexander McCrea, who succeeded Mr. H. D. Kemp on his retirement at the end of 1850) to be as follows:—

409,590 One Penny.
364,200 Two Pence.
541,200 Three Pence.

Total 1,314,990

By deducting these amounts in stock on April 14, 1851, from the amounts as above furnished by Mr. Thomas Ham, we find that from the introduction of the so-called "Post Office stamps" in early January, 1850, to the middle of April, 1851, the following amounts had been disposed of:—

161,250	One Penny.
240,360	Two Pence.
88,800	Three Pence.
Total 490,410	

It is therefore obvious that in this period the number sold was at the rate of less than 1050 copies per day, making no deduction for days when the Post Office was closed. There may have been some possible discrepancy in the accounts, but these figures may be taken as showing pretty accurately the relative amounts of the One Penny, Two Pence, and Three Pence used in the first fifteen and one-half months after their introduction. It will be seen that the sale of the Two Pence about equalled the combined sales of the One Penny and Three Pence. As explained elsewhere, at this period two pence was the inland rate per half-ounce, one penny was the rate on town letters and on newspapers under some conditions; ship letters paid three pence in addition to the inland rate.

A report issued by the Chief Postmaster (then Mr. H. D. Kemp) shows the full itemized receipt and issue of postage stamps at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for the three months from January 1, 1850, to March 31, 1850.

The receipts of stamps for the three months were:—

1850.	One Penny.	Two Pence.	Three Pence.
January ...	62,040	61,560	46,800
February ...	—	18,000	60,000
March ...	—	54,000	—
Totals	62,040	133,560	106,800

As these figures are all divisible by 120 it is contributive testimony that this was the number of subjects to a sheet. The sheets were in some cases composed of two panes of 60, and in other cases of four panes of 30. Recent discoveries substantiate this, and I believe it has not been mentioned before by anyone. The value of such sheets would be respectively ten shillings, twenty shillings, thirty shillings for the three values, and so easily checked up in accounting.

The amounts issued for this period of the three denominations were:—

23,581	One Penny.
44,246	Two Pence.
13,252	Three Pence.
Total 81,079	

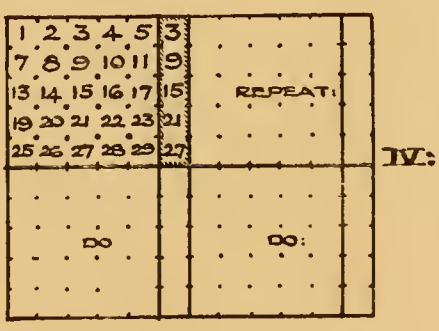
Again the sale of the Two Pence stamp for this shorter period is shown to be nearly equal to the combined sales of the One Penny and Three Pence values. It will be noted that the average daily sales of about 900 copies

were less for the first three months than they were later, as explained above.

Relative Rarity of the Stamps.
Discovery of Ham's One Penny, Second Setting.

After reading these figures one does not wonder at the scarcity of the One Penny and Three Pence Half-length Portraits, particularly of the *early* Ham printings. After an experience of many long years with these stamps I have reached the conclusion that in particular the Ham first and second settings (see Diagrams I and IV) of the One Penny are very much scarcer than the first type of the One Penny Sydney View.

It may be well to explain here that I have discovered the second setting of Ham's One Penny. These issues have not been previously understood, and the second setting has not been catalogued or listed. Heretofore only two settings have been known even to Victoria specialists, although the existence of a possible third setting was hinted at by the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. Until I called attention to the difference between the first and second settings of this value, and gave a full description of the plating guides after succeeding in completely reconstructing the group of Ham's second setting One Penny with its thirty subjects of twenty-five varieties, these second setting stamps were unknown and confused by both collectors and dealers with the One Penny from the stone in its first setting. The second setting stamps from separate transfers and differently arranged from all other settings are in a distinctive dull red shade hard to describe, or in a dull orange-vermilion often sold as Gibbons' No. 1 but entirely different, and both quite different from the reds of the third setting, but once seen are quickly recognized. The plating guides are distinctive, and have been proved and completely demonstrated by the material in the collection. Diagram IV herewith explains the abnormal make-up.



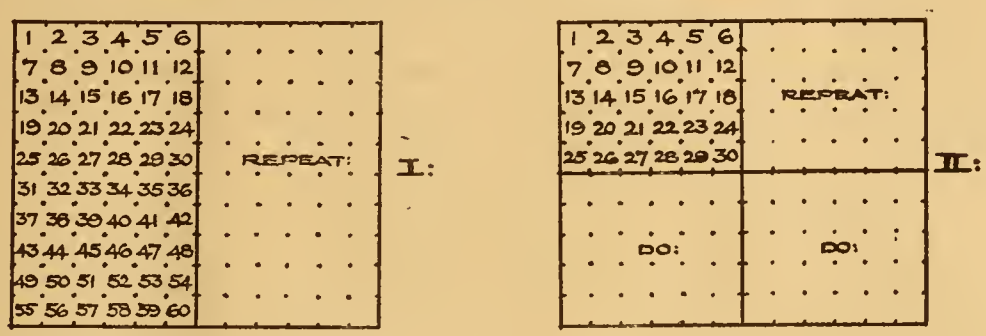
Ham's One Penny, Second Setting.

By the above diagram it will be seen that Type 3 may be found with either +2 or +5 at its left, or with +4 or +1 on its right. In the same way Types 9, 15, 21, and 27 may be found in different combinations with other transfers.

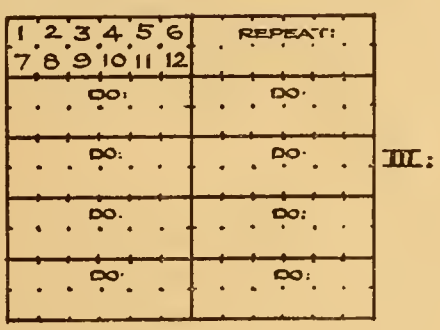
The solution of the problem concerning the correct disposition of the types in this second setting has been most difficult, but the composition on the large stone was found to be of four groups of thirty subjects each in five horizontal rows of six; *but* in each group, instead of there being thirty

different transfer types, it was found that the sixth vertical row (Nos. 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 of the group) was a repetition of the third vertical row (Nos. 3, 9, 15, 21, and 27), as indicated on the diagram.

Stamps of the first and second settings of the One Penny are rare. I consider the first shade of the first setting in orange-vermilion the rarest of all Half-lengths. I have two orange-vermilion used pairs in my collection (from the David Hill collection) which are rarer than any pairs of Sydney Views, and, of course, even used copies of the succeeding red-brown shade are scarce. In unused condition copies of the One Penny from both the first and second settings of the stones are of the greatest rarity. The first setting in orange-vermilion is unknown unused. In the collection are a superb unique pair (see illustration at head of this article) and a single copy of the first setting in red-brown and five copies of the second setting, all in unused condition. While I find the One Penny of the third setting (see Diagram III) of the stone, with the stamps almost touching, much more plentiful, they also are scarce in really fine condition. In the collection is a horizontal strip of six unused, also the twelve varieties of a group in unused condition.



HAM'S FIRST SETTING. ONE PENNY, TWO PENCE, THREE PENCE.



HAM'S THIRD SETTING. ONE PENNY, TWO PENCE, THREE PENCE.

In the Two Pence value the stamps printed from the first setting (see Diagram I) of the stone, with fine background and fine border, are rarer than copies from any of the three succeeding settings of the Two Pence stone, although the Two Pence of the second setting (see Diagram II) in used condition is nearly as scarce in *fine* condition. There are now two unused copies, fine background and fine border, in the collection, but for many years I had none. After many years of seeking I have eight single copies of the Two Pence, second setting, in unused condition.

Mr. Thomas Ham's first and second settings of the Three Pence value (Diagrams I and II) I find to be of quite unequal *scarcity* in used condition. The second setting is certainly the rarer of the two, and practically of same scarcity as the Two Pence, first setting. The Three Pence of the second setting unused appears to be much more difficult to find than the Three Pence of the first setting. In the collection are a vertical strip of four and a horizontal strip of three in addition to four single copies of the first setting unused, while there are only two single copies unused of the second setting. Both are very rare in this condition. The Three Pence of the third setting (Diagram III), stamps almost touching, both in used and unused condition, is much more common comparatively than any of the other Three Pence values printed by Mr. Thomas Ham. Ten out of the twelve varieties of the group are in the collection in unused condition.

To make possible my study of the Half-lengths, I have during past years carefully examined 6189 copies, and the above data is the result of that experience.

Mr. Rundell's Theory Untenable.

As regards the second type of the Two Pence value Half-length, coarse background and fine border, that famous old-time collector, Mr. W. R. Rundell, of Melbourne, states in his article (so often quoted) read before the Philatelic Society of Victoria many years since:—

"A supply of stamps was first printed to meet the requirements of the head office; then came the question of supplying the country offices. From the length of time that elapsed before that event took place, it is evident a delay from some cause occurred. What more probable than that Mr. Ham, finding that the Two Penny die was too finely engraved for the purpose of lithographic transfer, as suggested by Mr. David H. Hill, altered the die before printing the supply that was required for issue to the country post-offices, considering it wiser to delay the issue for a short period than to risk his reputation as a capable workman by turning out his work in an imperfect condition."

Now, from the above the inference is that *none* of the first type were issued to other than the head office, Melbourne, and that later other offices were supplied with stamps printed from the altered die.

In the collection there are approximately seventy-nine used copies of the first setting of the Two Pence, fine background and fine border, bearing cancellations, where decipherable, as follows:—

30 are cancelled with "Butterfly" 1 (Melbourne),
25 „ „ „ 15 (Geelong),
6 „ „ „ 3 (Seymour),
3 „ „ „ 8 (unknown), and
1 each „ „ „ 2, 10, 23, 40, and "Barred 50,"
while 10 are undecipherable.

In other words, out of sixty-seven copies on which the cancellation is legible, only thirty are cancelled as from Melbourne, or about 45 per cent,

while at the same time there is proof also that at least *eight* other offices cancelled stamps of this first type, Geelong alone being represented by nearly as many as Melbourne. This indicates that this type had a greater original distribution than has been stated. The chance that the cancellations may have in some cases been applied by the receiving office is hardly worth considering, since the examination of hundreds of original covers reveals but a relatively small proportion so treated. With but few exceptions the "Butterfly" number cancellation on the stamp agrees with the "postmark" of sending office on reverse, rather than with the town of address or receiving "postmark."

While some stamps purchased at Melbourne may have been taken into the country districts and mailed therefrom, it is highly improbable that such a large proportion as 55 per cent should be so used, especially as the use of the "Butterfly" cancelling seals in connection therewith, which were provided by Mr. Ham under the same contract with the stamps, shows that stamps and "seals" were probably distributed at the same time.

As a corollary to this, it is highly improbable that stamps of the second type in any considerable numbers were purchased at the country post offices and brought into Melbourne or Geelong for use in those towns, or even enough to justify the large proportion of cancellations from the two places as noted for the second type in list below.

Considering the cancelled copies of the second type in the collection, which were presumed by Mr. Rundell to have been prepared only for issue to the country offices, and which therefore would not be obtainable at the head office, if his theory was correct, out of approximately 210 used copies of the second type Two Pence, coarse background and fine border, no frame lines, and omitting therefrom seventy on which the cancellation is illegible, or does not entirely show, the numeral not falling on the stamp, the balance are found to be distributed as follows :—

32 are cancelled with "Butterfly" 1 (Melbourne).
5 " " " 2 (unknown).
3 " " " 3 (Seymour).
3 " " " 10 (unknown).
2 " " " 11 (Mt. Blackwood).
43 " " " 15 (Geelong).
2 " " " 17 (unknown).
2 " " " 22 (Portland).
4 " " " 27 (unknown).
6 " " " 30 "
3 " " " 33 "
3 " " " 35 "
7 " " " 37 "
3 " " " 39 (Williamstown), and
1 each is cancelled with "Butterfly" 5, 7, 9, 20, 21, 25, 31, 32, 36, "Oval 2," "Oval 5," and "Barred Oval."
10 have the "broad arrow" pen cancellation and 30 are undecipherable.

It is evident, therefore, that this second type received a much wider distribution than the first type, although seventy-five copies, or nearly 54 per cent of the legible copies, show they were used in either Geelong or Melbourne, as against about 70 per cent of the first type, for the two towns mentioned. This analysis shows that Mr. Rundell's theory as to the issue of the two types is not tenable, and that some other more satisfactory explanation must be sought.

Neither is it clear why Mr. Ham should have found it necessary to change the original engraving, as having found it unsuitable for lithographic printing. Has anyone ever seen a poor impression of the first type? Not one of the eighty odd copies in the collection shows any signs of deterioration or of defective transfers. The lines, admittedly extremely fine both in background and borders, never are blurred or indistinguishable.

Mr. Ham's contract called for the printing of 5000 sheets, or 600,000 stamps of each value. It is probable that he soon realized that it would be impossible to print such a large number in the case of the Two Pence without making repeated transfers from the original engraved die, a laborious process. Moreover, the Two Pence value was the one in greatest demand, as noted above, being the fee required for inland postage, and he must have known that this value would be needed in increasing numbers with every requisition.

Whatever the reason, a change was made on the original die, the fine lines of the background and borders being replaced by others more widely spaced and more deeply cut. The results, however, hardly justified the labour involved in the re-engraving of the die, for there is rarely a clearly printed specimen found in either the printing of the second type or in those of the two succeeding. There are none that can compare favourably with the clear and beautiful impressions of the Two Pence, first type, fine background and fine border.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

Preliminary.



In writing on the stamps of Victoria, one is struck with the unusual difficulty of the classification of the issues. Quite apart from any question as to the inclusion of the Sydney Views there is first the fact that in many cases one or two values of series of particular types survived, or even single types survived during long intervals, or were from time to time reissued, and in the meantime important and numerous changes of paper and perforation having taken place. As an example, while the 2d. half-length, including minor variations of type, was current for only three years, the 1d.

was in for nearly six years, and the 3d. for ten years. Again, the 2d. Laureated was current from 1863 to 1870, but the 1d. lasted from 1863 to 1874, and the 4d. from 1863 to 1880. The 2s., in blue on green, watermarked 2, was current from 1864 to 1881. Secondly, the difficulty due to the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1883, by which fiscal and postage stamps were authorized to be used indifferently for fiscal or postal purposes, and as a consequence the majority of the subsequent stamps were inscribed "STAMP DUTY" only. There was no limit of value for postal use. As regards the first point, I think most collectors will agree that the system of classification (according to type) adopted by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons is by far the most convenient. Anyone who looks at the early dealers' catalogues will be struck with the confusion caused by their attempts to class the issues chronologically. For convenience, I have appended a table showing the chronological order of the issue of the various types, with approximate dates of changes in watermarks.

As I have to deal in these notes with the perforation of the fiscal stamps, I trust that it will be of use to set out short particulars of the several enactments under which the fiscal stamps were issued, and by which the use of fiscal and postage stamps was regulated, with a few references in contemporary and other philatelic literature.

By the "Stamp Statute Act, 1869," 33 Victoria, No. 355, which was passed on the 29th December, 1869, and came into force on the 1st January, 1870, it was provided that the fiscal duties under certain subsisting statutes mentioned in the schedule to the Act should be raised and paid by means of stamps. It was under this Act that the series of "Stamp Statute" stamps was issued; most of the denominations were issued in 1870, certainly specimens obliterated with dates of the early seventies are common; the 3d., however, apparently was not issued until 1880, it is missing in the list of these stamps in the fifth edition of Moens' Catalogue Prix-Courant (1877), but is mentioned in *Le Timbre-Fiscal* of December, 1880, p. 48, as a new issue.

By "The Stamp Duties Act, 1879," 43 Victoria, No. 645, which was passed on the 17th December, 1879, and came into force on the following day, certain new duties were granted to the Government the payment of which was authorised to be made by stamps. Pursuant to this Act, a new set of stamps, all inscribed "STAMP DUTY," was prepared and put on sale to the public. Their issue is in most cases reported in *Le Timbre-Fiscal:* thus the numbers of April and May, 1880, pages 15 and 18, mentions the 1d., green (widowed head of Queen Victoria), and the November number, p. 42, illustrates the later 1d. stamp in brown, which superseded the 1d., green. (In passing it will be noticed that the portrait of Her Majesty (profile) in this latter stamp is the same as in the 2d. and 4d. postage stamps of 1880–1 and the Beer Duty stamps.) The August number of the same year reports the 4s. (Crown over national emblems of Great Britain in a trefoil), vermilion, and the October number (pages 38 and 39) gives the 1s., blue on blue; 1s. 6d., rose; 2s., blue on green; 3s., brown on blue; 5s., brown on yellow; 6s., yellow-green; 10s., brown on rose; 15s., lilac; £1 (St. George and Dragon), orange; £1 10s., olive; £5 (large stamp, widowed portrait of Queen Victoria), rose. The December number gives the 6d. (Arms of Great Britain), ultramarine; also

the £1 5s., £1 15s., £2, £2 5s., £6, £7, £8, £9, £10, £25, £50, £100.* Later, in 1884 and 1885, the colours of some of these were changed: thus the 1s. was printed in blue on pale yellow (reported in *Le Timbre-Poste* of December, 1885, page 106); the 1s. 6d. in aniline rose; the 3s. in drab on white paper; the 4s. in orange; the 5s. in carmine; the 10s. in green; the 15s. in brown; and the shades of other values were slightly altered. The *Philatelic Record* of February, 1886 (Vol. VIII, p. 9), mentions the following alteration in the old "STAMP DUTY" stamps:—

1s., blue on blue, changed to blue on yellow.
3s., lake on blue „ light brown on white.
10s., dark brown on rose, changed to bluish green on white.

It may be mentioned that two sets of the three highest values, £25, £50, and £100, exist, one produced by lithography, the other from line-engraved plates. Down to the end of 1883 all the above-mentioned "Stamp Statute" and "STAMP DUTY" were available only for fiscal purposes. In 1885 a new value, the 2s. 6d. head of Queen Victoria, orange or yellow, was issued, but after the statute to which I next refer had come into force. It is reported in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* of 6th February, 1885, p. 50, and *Alfred Smith and Co.'s Monthly Circular* of May, 1885. It certainly does not appear in any of the earlier lists of fiscal stamps above quoted, or in the sixth edition of Moens' Catalogue Prix-Courant (1883).

By the Post Office Act, 1883,† 47 Victoria, No. 781, which was passed on the 3rd November, 1883, and came into force on the 1st January, 1884, the status of fiscal and postage stamps was fundamentally altered. Thus, Section 4 provided as follows: "Any stamp issued under the authority of the *Stamp Statute Act*, 1869, of the *Stamp Duties Act*, 1879, of the *Post Office Statute*, 1866, hereby repealed, or of this Act may be used for any of the purposes of the said Acts, or of this Act, save and except when an embossed stamp is required."‡

This provision renders the classification of the stamps very difficult and unsatisfactory. Actual postage stamps in issue prior to or on the 1st January, 1884, and all obsolete postal issues could be kept in one class, and the then existing and any then obsolete fiscal stamps kept in another class. But as regards the stamps issued after the 1st January, 1884, and inscribed "STAMP DUTY," it would seem logical to make of them a separate class. The philatelic writers and compilers of catalogues of postage stamps however treat the lower values of all small-sized stamps inscribed "STAMP DUTY" up to 2s. as ordinary postage stamps in continuation of the earlier issues, and class values above 2s. as "Fiscal stamps available for postage." Thus, the 1s. 6d. of 1888 (allegorical figure holding an anchor), printed first in blue

* Compare a list of these stamps in *Alfred Smith and Co.'s Monthly Circular* of March, 1885, p. 19, supplemented on p. 51.

† This Act was repealed and superseded by the Post Office Act, 1890, 54 Victoria, No. 1128, Section 4 of which contained provisions similar to those of Section 4 of the Act of 1883. The Stamp Statute Act, 1869, and the Stamp Duties Act, 1879, were repealed and superseded by a consolidating Act, the Stamps Act, 1890 (54 Victoria, No. 1140), but the availability of fiscal and postage stamps for either fiscal or postal purposes, established by the Post Office Act, 1883, was in no way affected by these repeals and consolidation.

‡ A French translation of this section is given in *Le Timbre-Poste* of July–August, 1885, p. 67, and references to it will be found in *Alfred Smith and Co.'s Monthly Circular* of March, 1884.

and later in orange, is treated as a postage stamp, while the 2s. 6d. "STAMP DUTY" of 1885 is relegated to the fiscal list.

On the other hand, the fiscal philatelists list as fiscal stamps all values inscribed or overprinted "STAMP DUTY." I may refer to the catalogues of Revenue stamps respectively compiled by Mr. A. B. Kay (Bridger and Kay, London, 1908), and by Mr. Walter Morley, 2nd edition (1910). What actually happened in the Colony after the Post Office Act, 1883, came into force was this : none of their existing postage or fiscal stamps were demonetized, and they all remained available for fiscal or postal purposes down to the end of June, 1901 ; but the Government gradually ceased to supply the then existing postage stamps, replacing them in most cases by new designs inscribed "STAMP DUTY," the first of the new series being the ½d. (large rectangular stamp —profile in large oval), the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s. (blue on yellow, Crown V paper) and 2s.* (green on green). Nearly all subsequent types down to 1901 contained the words "STAMP DUTY." There was one exception, namely, a new value, the 1½d., which was issued in 1897 ; on this stamp the only inscription was "VICTORIA," and the value (it is reported in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of November, 1897, Vol. VIII, p. 81). Further, in 1892, the 9d.† type of 1873 was reissued on white Crown V paper in green, and later in sundry shades of rose or carmine (see *Vinden's Philatelic Monthly* of November, 1892, Vol. VI, page 47, also the *Philatelic Record* of December, 1892, Vol. XIV, p. 289). The 5s. Laureated (no line under Crown), which in January, 1884, was printed in aniline colours, apparently was allowed to lapse, its place being taken by the large fiscal stamps of the same value. Further, what evidently were old stocks of the 3d. Laureated, yellow, the 4d., carmine, and the 2s., blue on green, of 1881, and the 1s. of 1875 (scrolled frame), were overprinted "STAMP DUTY" in two vertical lines in blue or black.‡ (See for the 1s. the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* of the 2nd April, 1885 (Vol. XII, p. 95); for the 3d. and 4d. the *Philatelic Record* of February, 1886 (page 8), and *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* of June, 1885, for the 2s.)

As regards the then current "STAMP DUTY" and "STAMP STATUTE" stamps, most of them seem to have been continued in use, but in some cases with alterations from time in colour, mode of printing, or paper.

I have already mentioned that the new value "STAMP DUTY" stamp, 2s. 6d. (large rectangular profile of Queen Victoria, orange), was apparently first issued in 1885, and that for some unknown reason is classed in Postage stamp catalogues as a "Fiscal available for postage."

In 1888 there appeared the new design of the 1s. 6d. "STAMP DUTY" (allegorical figure holding an anchor in right hand and a shield in the left

* The 2s. (green on green) is usually but inaccurately described in catalogues as issued in 1885, but it is not recorded in any philatelic journal or catalogue until 1887 (e.g. in *Alfred Smith and Co.'s Monthly Circular* of February, 1887), while the other values are reported in *Le Timbre-Poste* of March and April, 1885, and the *Philatelic Record* of February and March, 1885, and February, 1886.

† As I point out later, these were printed from a new plate.

‡ Apparently it was also intended to issue some remainders of the 1d., green, of 1876, with the same overprint, for stamps so overprinted (in blue) but also with the word "Specimen" in italics (in black) are known. The then current postage stationery was overprinted "STAMP DUTY," and later new dies were engraved containing those words as part of the design for wrappers, envelopes and post cards.

hand) which, as I have already said, is usually classed as a postage stamp. It is reported and illustrated in *Le Timbre-Fiscal* of October and November, 1888; it was first printed in blue, and later in orange (see the *Philatelic Record* of January, 1890).

The next legislative incident bearing on the postage and fiscal revenues of Victoria is the Federation of the several Australian Colonies under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of the Imperial Parliament, 63 and 64 Victoria, chapter 12, which, pursuant to a Royal Proclamation of the 17th September, 1900, came into force on the 1st January, 1901. By a proclamation under the Act the postal, telegraph and telephone services of each of the States was taken over by the Federal Government as from the 1st March, 1901. At first the postal, telegraph and telephone revenues were collected and received by the respective States on behalf of the Federal Government, and the postal rates existing in each colony on the 1st March, 1901, were continued in force until 1st November, 1902, after which uniform rates were established throughout the Commonwealth. On the other hand, certain of the fiscal duties were retained by or handed over to the respective State Government for their own benefit. Nevertheless, for a considerable period the several States were left to administer the postal services as they thought fit so long as they duly accounted for the postal revenues to the Federal Government.

However, it was obvious that under the new conditions the postal and fiscal stamps must thenceforth be distinct, and where, as in the case of Victoria, nearly all the then current stamps were inscribed "STAMP DUTY,"—new types *not* containing those words were requisite.

In Tasmania the use for postal purposes of stamps inscribed "STAMP DUTY" or "REVENUE" was prohibited as from the 1st December, 1900 (see the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. VII, pp. 34, 47 and 57), but in Victoria, on the other hand, the procedure seems to have been as follows:—By the Stamp Act, 1900, 64 Victoria, No. 1710, passed on the 27th December, 1900, it was in effect enacted that after the 30th June, 1901, no stamp containing the words "STAMP DUTY" should be available for payment of postage, and in like manner after the same date no stamp *not* containing those words should be available for fiscal purposes as therein more particularly set out, and on the 1st January, 1901, there were issued stamps of certain values in designs not containing the words "STAMP DUTY"; thus the small ½d. of 1873, the 2d., 4d., and 2s. of 1881, the 3d., 6d., and 5s. Laureated, and the 1s. of 1875 (scrolled frame), were reissued in new colours, and, in some cases, on papers of different tints, and a 1d. stamp of the type of 1883 (Maltese cross in upper corners), but with the word "POSTAGE" added under the bust, was issued in red. In the 2½d. and 5d. the words "STAMP DUTY" were changed to "POSTAGE," and the stamps were issued in shades of the former colours (blue and brown respectively), but all the previous issues remained available for all postal and fiscal purposes as before, certainly until the 30th June, 1901. I may refer to passages in Vol VII of the *Australian Philatelist* as follows:—In a paragraph at page 88 (February 28th, 1901) it is assumed that all stamps bearing the words "STAMP DUTY" were (as from 28th February, 1901) no longer available for postage purposes, but at page 136 it is pointed out that

the 1d. type of 1887, reissued in olive-green (which did contain the words "STAMP DUTY"), was valid for postal purposes until the 30th June. Certainly letters bearing that stamp and no other passed through the post without any claim for unpaid postage up to the last-mentioned date, while after that date letters similarly stamped were not accepted as prepaid, and the same remarks apply to the 3d. type of 1885, reissued in May, 1901, but in slate-green.

At page 117 (30th April), is an official explanation of provisional arrangements between the 1st March and the 30th June, 1901, given by the permanent head of the Federal Postal Department, Mr. F. L. Outtrim, who, after referring to the projected £1 and £2 stamps (head of King Edward VII), each inscribed "POSTAGE," stated as follows :—"At the present time we have only duty stamps of these denominations, and revenue derived from them goes to the State, the postage revenue coming to the Commonwealth. We have arranged with the Treasury that the amount of duty stamps used for postage purposes shall be refunded to us, but after the 1st June (*sic*) a distinction must be made, hence the new stamps which the Government Printer will be asked to prepare for us as quickly as possible." Except for a confusion as to the date 1st June (which, presumably, should be 1st July), this shows clearly that although as from 1st March, 1901, the Post Office had been taken over by the Commonwealth, the old Stamp Duty stamps were allowed to defray postage rates down to the 30th June, 1901, as provided by the Stamp Act, 1900, but as from that day stamps inscribed "STAMP DUTY"* were no longer available (in Victoria) for postage purposes. One thing is clear, that by the end of July, 1901 (see *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XII, pp. 20 and 41), the complete series of values from ½d. to 5s., all inscribed "POSTAGE," had been issued (see also the *Australian Philatelist* of July, 1901, Vol. VII, p. 149). The 1d., 2½d., and 5d. bearing the word "POSTAGE" had been issued in January, 1901, as already stated ; the other values were produced from the corresponding designs of the series of January, 1901, and from the 1½d. and 9d. (which never contained the words "STAMP DUTY,"), by adding the word "POSTAGE," and in the case of the 5s. by further altering the whole of the lettering from sans-serif to Roman capitals. Finally, the two high values £1 and £2 (head of King Edward VII) were issued in due course (see the *Australian Philatelist* of December, 1901, and June, 1902, Vol. VIII, pp. 41 and 114). Save for small retouches to the 1d. and 1s. values and alterations in the perforations, paper, watermark and shades of the several stamps, and the issue in 1912 of a provisional 1d. surcharged in red on the 2d. (which are dealt with below), this concludes the history of postage stamps in the State of Victoria from the date (1st March, 1901) when the postal administration was taken over by the Federal Government down to the issue in 1913 of the Commonwealth postage stamps. The position thus created is certainly remarkable, and should be borne in mind, for although as from the 1st March, 1901, the Post Office has been strictly a Federal Department, and all revenue and outgoings have ultimately been

* The Stamp Statute Act of 1869 and the Stamp Duty Act, 1879, had been repealed by the Stamps Act, 1890 (54 Victoria, No. 1140), a consolidating Act, and presumably the issue of the "Stamp Statute" series of stamps was thereby rendered unnecessary.

received and discharged by the Commonwealth, yet down to 1913 separate stamps were employed in each State for the prepayment of postage duties, and these not only bore the name of the State (in the case of certain 9d. stamps in addition to the word "COMMONWEALTH"), but in the main retained the old State designs. Nevertheless, apparently the stamps of any one State could be legally used for prepayment of postage in any other State, and further all old types *not* containing the words "STAMP DUTY" or "Stamp Statute," or fiscal denotation, are still available for postage in any part of the Australian Commonwealth. Some of the "STAMP DUTY" stamps (including the 1d., olive, type of 1887, and the 3d., slate-green, type of 1885, respectively, issued in May, 1901) were continued, and, with new types, still remain in issue for purely State (Victoria) fiscal purposes.

In concluding this preliminary note, I have added some references in contemporary philatelic literature to the reprints and the practice of the Post Office in selling sets of postmarked stamps, fiscal and postal.

THE REPRINTS.

Vindin's Philatelic Monthly of November, 1891 (Vol. V, p. 45), contains an important article by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, describing a visit in the preceding month of May to the Government printing works at Melbourne, and giving details of a conversation with the Deputy Postmaster-General as to the projected issue of 5000 sets of reprints and a description of the reprints. I may also refer to a short note by Mr. Hull of the same visit in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* of July, 1891 (p. 56). *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, of December, 1891 (Vol. II, p. 135), contains a letter from the Postmaster-General of Victoria of the 17th October, 1891, in which it is stated that "the stamps are not intended for sale *except overprinted*, and only in the case of their being supplied to other postal administrations will they be issued without the word 'reprint' marked on them." However, it appears that two sets, not overprinted, were furnished to the Governor.

(*To be continued.*)

Close of the National Philatelic War Fund.



THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, the energetic Honorary Treasurer, we have great pleasure in publishing the final accounts of the National Philatelic War Fund. Led by His Majesty's magnificent donation, we think the result amply justifies, if it does not exceed, the high expectations of its founders. Two of the most eminent and hard-working of that body—Messrs. M. P. Castle and L. L. R. Hausburg—have, alas! not survived to witness the successful completion of the task they and the other members of the committee set before them at its initiation.

A total of £6533 3*s*. 8*d*. sent to the Red Cross Committee to our mind well repays their labours, and testifies to the true proportions and widespread

ramifications of Philately—and when one considers this gigantic undertaking has been carried through at the very small cost of 2½ per cent for printing, postage, and all out-goings, we can see in some small measure what our cult owes to those gentlemen who have so freely given their time and labours to the cause we all have so dear at heart.

Without the late Mr. Hausburg's indefatigable work the first and later auctions could never have been the great success they were. It is almost invidious to mention names when all have worked so hard and done so well, but Mr. P. L. Pemberton for the trouble and work he has done to make the sale of the Sword of Justice stamps a success, Mr. F. J. Melville for his sterling good work on the publicity side, and Mr. McNaughtan's labours in finance call for special mention and thanks. We heartily congratulate every one connected with this fund, which was well conceived, and has been magnificently carried out in every detail.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Donations . . .	894	16	8	Printing	90	10	0
Auction Results . .	4803	1	9	Postage and Sundries .	76	15	0
Catalogues . . .	19	0	7	Sent to Red Cross Committee . . .	6533	3	8
War Fund Stamps . .	839	19	7				
Special Stamps (Sword of Justice) . . .	143	10	1				
	6700	8	8		6700	8	8

The Mulready Covers and Envelopes.

By EDWARD B. EVANS.

(*Continued from page* 223.)



HE 2d. Envelopes have even a more limited range than the 2d. Covers, only twenty-four possible numbers, 195 to 218, for No. 219 commences a second series of the 1d. Covers. All the sheets of the 2d. are arranged as follows :—

196	200	199	195
203	202	201	198
210	197	209	208

The numbers ranging from 195 to 210, with 204, 205, 206, and 207 missing. But this does not complete the list, there is a thirteenth number of the 2d. Envelopes known, No. 211. Copies of this are very rare, I only know of two, or at most three, and my idea is that they do not prove the use of the

second plate, but that more probably one of the blocks in the known plate became damaged and was replaced by No. 211. If the second plate (there could only have been two) was put to press, it is very curious that the only known impressions from it should bear the same number.

Now comes the second series of 1d. Covers, the Nos. commencing with 219 and ranging, so far as known numbers are concerned, to 255, with the following numbers missing :—222, 225, 227, 245, 248, 252, 253.

But I have no doubt that the list is far more incomplete than this, because there follows a very wide gap, 256 to 274, between the highest known number of 1d. Covers and the first of the second series of 1d. Envelopes.

About the plating of these I can say very little, and I only give it here for the information of others who may be able to carry it further.

I have already mentioned the block of four containing early numbers and late :—

231	66
229	35

I have also a nice little lot of six covers that have never been folded and which appear to have been cut from the same sheet, or from a packet of sheets of the same printing, and I connect them together by their edges as the right-hand half of a sheet :—

233	226
235	236
238	237

No. 226 is a right upper corner.

I have also copies of Nos. 31 and 230, in the same beautiful unfolded condition as the above-named six and with identically the same appearance, and I think they must belong to the same lot that had been carefully stowed away somewhere. No 31 is a left lower corner, No. 230 is a left upper corner.

No. 247 is also a left upper corner, and 255 is a left lower corner.

That is all that I can say about these high numbered covers.

The 1d. Envelopes of the second series range in numbers from 275 to 321, but the list is again very incomplete ; this is quite natural, as we know that an enormous stock of Mulready Covers and Envelopes was destroyed when their issue ceased, and the total printings from some of the plates may have perished. Looking at the list given in an earlier part of this paper, we see that out of the 47 numbers from 275 to 321, inclusive, only twenty-one are recorded, and we do not know that 275 was the first, or that 321 was the last.

I may add that No. 275 is only known in the form of impressions on India paper, about which I hope to say something later, thus only 20 of these high numbers are known upon envelopes as issued.

In the matter of plating we have some assistance from a very curious circumstance: There was an old tradition that in some Government office there had once been found a pad, composed of sheets of Mulready Covers or Envelopes pasted together; how far this was true I think no philatelists knew until a few years ago, but I had obtained some envelopes, the paper of which appeared to have been pasted on both sides, and the existence of these seemed to confirm the tradition.

Amongst a number of things of considerable philatelic interest, the property of the late Mr. T. Peacock, formerly Inspector of Stamping at Somerset House, which were sold by auction at the end of 1906 or early in 1907, was a copy of Philbrick and Westoby's book on *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, in which Mr. Peacock had inserted numerous MS. notes, proofs, etc. The most interesting of these to me were a few Mulready 1d. Envelopes, all of which showed evident signs of having been pasted, and attached to one of them was the following note :—

"Mulready Envelope on the threaded paper.

"This is one of several which turned up in a curious way some years ago.

"I was in want of a little cardboard for some purpose and opened a large portfolio in which, I remembered, there was some. Upon examining the cardboard closely I found that it was made up of sheets of the envelopes pasted together. This was of course 'treasure trove,' and I amused myself one evening shortly afterwards by endeavouring to separate them, with the result which is here shown. T. P."

The envelope to which this note was attached was No. 298, and I have Nos. 279 and 291 out of Mr. Peacock's book, in the same pasty condition, and on one of the flaps of 279 is written :—

"One of the threaded paper Mulready envelopes. T. Peacock."

And on the back, in the same handwriting :—

"Mulready.
"1st Plate registered 7 Ap. 1840
"1st Issue ———— 27 „ „ ."

I have reason to believe, as I hope to show later, that "Plate" in this case did not mean a Plate of twelve stereotypes, but a single block only, and that no real *plates* were registered at all.

Unfortunately Mr. Peacock had trimmed the ends of the flaps of these copies so as to get them into the book, so they are not such complete specimens as one could wish, but they are certainly interesting ones.

Whether all the sheets composing this paste-board were alike or not, I am unable to say, but we may suppose that all these envelopes are now in the hands of collectors, and as I have only been able to find copies with ten different numbers showing signs of pasting, and I have seen duplicates of some of them, I think we may take it as certain that they were all alike, in spite of the fact that the numbers belong both to the original and to the second series and that one of them, 179, exists in one of my entire sheets.

The numbers I know of, in the pasted condition, are as follows :—179, probably used a second time for making up a fresh plate ; 183, 186, 193, not found in the known sheets of the earlier series ; 278, 279, 291, 293, 298, 305 321, seven out of the twenty known high numbers.

From irregularly cut edges, I make out that 321 and 293 are a horizontal pair, 193 and 278 another horizontal pair, and 183 and 298 a vertical pair. No. 179 is a left lower corner, as before ; and 186 appears to be a right upper corner. My arrangement at present would be as follows, guided by upper and lower margins, etc. :—

321	293		186
193	278		183
179			298

I give this as an entirely tentative arrangement, in the hope that others of these pasted envelopes may be found with margins and edges that may enable their relative positions to be identified.

I am inclined to think that Mr. Peacock divided up the sheet of paste-board before soaking the layers apart, and, if this was so, the edges of adjacent envelopes would fit together, even though the particular specimens did not belong to the same identical sheet. It is a great pity that he did not note the arrangement of the numbers.

This concludes my description of the Mulready Covers and Envelopes, and the account of the arrangement of the plates from which they were printed so far as I am able to give it.

The description of the Essays, Proofs, etc., that are known to me, may be reserved for another chapter—a shorter one I hope.

But I would most earnestly direct the attention of philatelists to the fact that there is so much more that we should like to know about the plating. Besides the *pasted* envelopes, all of which it might be possible to plate if one could get together a full set of the numbers, with edges untrimmed, there must be numerous specimens of covers and envelopes (especially covers) in existence, with little fragments of adjoining covers or envelopes attached to them. Ends of the inscribed labels of another cover are not infrequently found in the margins, and a very little bit may be quite sufficient to identify the other cover ; in the case of the envelopes, copies with margins showing bits of the outline of another envelope are much more uncommon, but such things do exist ; and if collectors possessing such copies of either covers or envelopes, with numbers that are not included in the sheets and blocks that I have been able to describe, would be so kind as to lend them to me for examination, I might be able to place a few more of the many numbers that are unfortunately still wanting situations, or at least to pair some of them off.

Occasional Note.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE second meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, November 15th, at 5.45 p.m., when Mr. R. B. Yardley will give a display of the Stamps of Denmark.

The following dates have been arranged for further meetings of the Session 1917–18, i.e.: December 13th, 1917; January 17th, February 21st, March 21st, April 18th, May 16th, and June 6th, 1918.

The next Meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, November 15th. Future dates will be announced later on.

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

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—*i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA. — *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the £1, Kangaroo design, is now coming in new colours, viz. pale ultramarine and orange.

Adhesive.

£1, pale ultramarine and orange, wmk. narrow Crown over A.

CANADA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* gives the following description of the new 3 c. stamp :—

"The stamps, printed in brown in sheets of 50, are oblong in shape, similar to the Quebec 1908 issue. A portrait of the Assembly is shown in centre with an ornamentation and maple leaves with figure '3' on each side, and the dates '1867' in the top left and '1917' in the top right corners. 'Canada Postage Three Cents' appears between dates above and 'Confederation' beneath the picture."

Confederation Issue.

3 c., brown, perf. 12, white wove paper.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—From Mr. R. Roberts we have received the 2½d., bright ultramarine, overprinted "**WAR STAMP**" in sans-serif caps., *in one line* in black.

Over the original value, 2½d., there is printed "1½d.," also in black.

War Stamp.

1½d., in black, on 2½d., bright ultramarine, multiple wmk., perf. 14.

INDIA.—*Bundi.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson writes with reference to new colours as follows :—

6 a. was indigo, now deep ultramarine.
8 a. was orange, now vermilion-red.

The colours of the new values recently announced are, so far as received :—

2½ a., maize-yellow.
3 a., pale red-brown.
10 a., dull olive-grey.

Charkari.—This Indian State, apparently owing to the stress of the times, has been compelled to issue a locally made quarter anna or one pice stamp in violet colour.

The design is very similar to the lithographed issue of 1910, and it seems to be an impression, from the heaviness of the ink, from a rubber stamp. It is said the stamps are not sold to the public.—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

MOROCCO AGENCIES. — We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the postage to England now is 1d. instead of 10 centimos. To meet the alteration a supply of the current Georgian 1d. value with overprint "Morocco Agencies" in two lines across the top of the stamps has appeared.

Adhesive.

1d., scarlet.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 2 c., rose-red, Type 58 of Gibbons, *lithographed*, perf. 13½ × 14.

Adhesive.

2 c., rose-red, *lithographed*, perf. 13½ × 14.

NIUE.—We have received from Mr. R. Roberts the 1d. New Zealand stamp, Gibbons' No. 450, overprinted "NIUE TAHA PENI.", in brown or rusty black.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. — We understand from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that a *fifth* overprint of the Official ½d. stamp has been made.

The overprint, it is stated, is in thick block type, measuring 12½ mm. across, and without stop after "Official".

Official.

½d., green, no stop after the overprint.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS. — We gather from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that a late supply received of the 1d. War Tax stamp shows the overprint placed at top of the stamp instead of at the bottom as previously.

EUROPE.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.—The *P.J.G.B.* informs us, on Continental authority, that the new Italian 20 c. orange stamp has been overprinted for use in the following islands in the Aegean Sea: Calimno, Caso, Cos, Karki, Leros, Lipso, Nisiros, Patmos, Piscopi, Scarpanto, Simi, and Stampalia.

Probably Rodi should be included in the above list.

DENMARK. — It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 2 öre and 4 öre denominations, cypher type, have lately been issued, printed on the old paper watermarked *Crown*, perf. *14*.

FRANCE.—Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G., when sending us copies, used and unused, of the 15 c. and 10 c. War Orphans' Charity set, remarks that the issue will consist of the following values:—

	Value for Postage.
0·05 c. . .	0·02 c.
0·10 . .	0·05
0·25 . .	0·15
0·40 . .	0·25
0·60 . .	0·35
1 fc. . .	0·50
2 fcs. . .	1 fc.
10 fcs . .	5 fcs.

The 25 c. + 15 c. blue value is to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson, and the design is the same as the 15 c. + 10 c. already listed on page 201. Dates of issue—15 + 10 c., Aug. 13th, 25 + 15 c., Sept. 7th, as Mr. Franz Reichenheim informs us.

AMERICA.

ECUADOR.—The *P.J.G.B.* chronicles the 1, 2, 3 and 4 c. of 1915–16, overprinted "OFICIAL" in black.

Officials.

1 c., orange.
2 c., green.
3 c., black.
4 c., red and black.

SALVADOR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that a new issue of stamps has appeared.

The picture of a large building appears in the centre with the frames differing in each instance.

Printed on bluish-white unwatermarked wove paper, perf. 12.

Adhesives.

1 c., green.
2 c., vermilion.
5 c., dark blue.
6 c., purplish blue.
12 c., violet.
17 c., orange.
29 c., black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the $2, $5 and $10 Chinese stamps have now been surcharged for use in Sinkiang Province.

FRENCH COLONIES.—The new denomination, 15 c., has been issued in the following further French Colonial possessions :—

Guinea, 15 c., purple and claret.

Ivory Coast, 15 c., yellow-ochre and pale claret.

Upper Senegal and Niger, 15 c., dark brown and yellow-ochre.

This information is taken from the *West-End Philatelist.*

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* informs us that 1 c. stamps of the French Indian Settlements have been surcharged "0.15" in thin numerals, and that there are three distinct types of the numeral "5."

MOROCCO (FRENCH).—A handsome set of pictorial stamps has reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

The description of the pictures given are taken from the *S.C.F.*

Adhesives.

1 c., black 2 c., dull purple 3 c., light brown	Perf. 13½ × 14 (Hassan Tower at Rabat).
5 c., yellow-green 10 c., rose-red 15 c., grey-black	,, 14 × 13½ (View of Bab-el-Djedid).
20 c., marone 25 c., deep blue 30 c., lilac	,, 13½ × 14 (Ruins of Bal-Chillah).
35 c., orange-yellow 40 c., pale ultramarine 45 c., green	Perf. 13½ × 14 (Koutoubia at Marra Kech).
50 c., sepia 1 fc., indigo	Perf. 14 × 13¼ (View of Bab-el-Mansoor).
2 fcs., dark brown 5 fcs., deep myrtle-green 10 fcs., black	Perf. 14 × 13¼ (Ruins of Volubilis, Fez).

Our contemporary also lists a new set of Postage Dues. These, it is stated, are of normal size, showing figures of value in circular band inscribed "CHIFFRE. TAX A. PERCEVOIR"; at top is "MAROC"; below is a native inscription; and the design is completed with conventional ornamentation. Perf. 14 × 13.

Postage Dues.

1 c., black.
5 c., ultramarine.
10 c., grey-brown.
20 c., olive-green.
30 c., dull carmine.
50 c., dull mauve.

PERSIA.—The following information relating to dated overprints of 1333, 1334 and 1335 has been received from Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.

1915. *Issue of* 1909, *overprinted* 1333.

Values so overprinted were 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10 shahis, 1 and 2 krans. The 20 krans does *not* exist overprinted 1333. Probably a copy overprinted 1334 was mistaken for it.

1916. *Issue of* 1909, *overprinted* 1334.

1, 10, 20 and 30 krans.

February, 1917.

Local provisional issue at Hamadan on evacuation by the Turks.

1 kran of current type overprinted 12 and 24 shahis.

In use February to end of April. I believe that not more than 1000 of the 12 or 200 of the 24 shahis were issued.

June 21st, 1917.

1 shahi of 1909, overprinted 1335 (5000, all remaining on hand, overprinted).
9 shahis of 1909, overprinted 1 shahi 1335 (45,000, all remaining on hand, overprinted).
9 shahis of 1909, overprinted 3 shahis 1335 (45,000, all remaining on hand, overprinted).

August, 1917.

13 shahis of 1909, overprinted 5 shahis (60,000. Die used for 5 shahis on 1 kran in 1915 to be used).

10 shahis of 1909, overprinted 1 shahi (65,000 of each. Same die as used for overprints of July, 1917).

10 shahis of 1909, overprinted 3 shahis (65,000 of each. Same die as used for overprints of July, 1917).

N.B.—I have not yet seen the last three. The Director of Posts tells me he has issued the order for them.

Correspondence.

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

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

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CHALMERS' ESSAYS.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In reference to Dr. E. W. Floyd's letter in your last number, the name of the journal in which the fac-similes of Chalmers' Essays were presented, is the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*, which, at the time, was published by Messrs. Howard Marryat and Co., of Richmond, Surrey; *vide* the "Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T.", column 778.

These fac-similes were reproduced from the original strip of the essays contained in one of the volumes left by Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and were given with the *Special Christmas Supplement* of the journal, dated December 22nd, 1890.

Yours truly,

E. D. BACON.

Oct. 1st, 1917.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I can supplement my friends' remarks (Col. Bates and Dr. Floyd) upon this essay in *The London Philatelist*, p. 183 and p. 228. Dr. Floyd's recollection of this label is almost correct: the facts are thus. 1. In No. 9, p. 103 of *The Stamp Collector's Monthly*, 1890, December, are these words: "To annual subscribers. Please find in this

□

space a fac-similie of the 'Chalmers' essay. [With the Special Supplement will be presented a fac-similie sheet, showing different values and method of post-marking.]" The words in the brackets are in italics. This presentation copy is seldom found in No. 9 of the *S.C.M.* 2. On the wrapper (p. 101) are the words: "Don't forget the special Christmas supplement. Must be ordered before December 18th. 3. With the "Special Christmas Supplement of the *Stamp Collector's Monthly*," consisting of eight pages, a double or two-paged plate on toned paper was given, having the portraits of Chalmers and R. Hill; and inserted in this special number was a folded and gummed sheet of white wove and unwatermarked paper 11·25 in. × 5·4 in. (almost identical with the length of the plate to face p. 184 in the *L.P.*), containing the five fac-similes in the upper left portion: the rest of the sheet is blank. The sheet was distributed with one fold (because the page of this number is 8·3 in. × 6·7 in.), and in all I have seen, the gummed side is within and inseparable (without moisture is applied). In all copies of Vol. I, bound in the publisher's cloth or paper cover—and called *The Stamp Collector's Annual, 1891*, H. Marryat—this special number is missing, or at least this Chalmers' essay fac-simile is omitted. I consider this special number to be the most uncommon portion of the whole of the five volumes of the series, not excepting the original Nos. 1 and 2 with the wrappers. Dr. Floyd is doubtful as to the exact nature of the fac-simile sheet; there need be no doubt, as in Vol. I, p. 104, these words occur: "Special Christmas Supplement to the Stamp Collector's Monthly will be published on December 20, 1890 (copies will be unobtainable after this date). Must be ordered by December 18, 1890 (only the number actually ordered will be printed)." Hence the scarcity of copies. And on the same page: "With every copy will also be presented an exact fac-simile of the sheet of adhesive stamps James Chalmers presented before Parliament, with his original suggestion. Prices (post-free) single copy, 6d." This price refers to the whole supplement. Hence this sheet of five labels is nothing but a printer's replica or fac-simile—*not a reprint* even.

The *Stamp Collector's Monthly* fac-similes of Chalmers' essay are of Col. Bates' No. 3 (p. 184), and his brief description tallies with my copies; but the size, frame, stops, corner circles, cause them to differ very considerably from that described in the four paragraphs of No. 1 (p. 183); the wavy line is above the value and below "ounce." The first label on the sheet is the Twopence design, the next four are for the One Penny design, the space between each is 0·28 in.; over the fourth and fifth labels is overprinted in black, diagonally downwards in two lines, "Dundee—10th February, 1838." The length over all the five labels is 5·88 in. (147 mm.). My impression is that the *S.C.M.* reproduction is the best effort of the printer (R. W. Simpson?) to represent the original Chalmers' essay referred to by

Col. Bates in No. 1, first and second paragraphs; whether the printer had an original strip before him is uncertain. I have a recollection that I have seen several original copies of this particular essay.

The colour approximates to Scott's "Standard Color Chart," section B, No. 7; to the National Philatelic Society (N.Y.) "Color Chart," section B, No 6 (118), both these are vermilion; and to Warhurst's *Colour Dictionary*, No. 13, pale red, light red, or salmon pink, though my copies are slightly more rosy or vermilion than this: these were decided by the aid of strong artificial light.

There is one other comment I might add concerning Col. Bates, No. 6 (p. 185). From a definite statement made by P. Chalmers in his numerous publications I think there can be no doubt that the specimens in the Cole papers in the Victoria and Albert Museum are those which J. Chalmers sent Cole, then the Secretary to the Mercantile Committee of the City of London, in 1838, February. The particular publication I have before me is *The Stamp Collector's Monthly*, I, p. 60, where P. Chalmers quotes from J. Chalmers' letter of that date to H. Cole accompanying the essays: "Again, to prevent the possibility of these being used a *second* time, it should be made imperative on postmasters to put the Post Office town stamp (as represented in one of the specimens) across the slip or postage stamp." Then P. Chalmers adds: "This statement is accompanied by several specimens of a suggested stamp about an inch square. A space divides each stamp for cutting off singly. One of the specimens is stamped across with the *quasi* postmark, 'Dundee, 10th February, 1838,' to exemplify what Mr. Chalmers states should be done to prevent the stamp being used a second time." Page 61 of that publication goes on to explain that J. Chalmers submitted essays again in 1839, Sept. 30 (Dundee); this and other dated postmarked essays given by Col. Bates fit in with J. Chalmers' communications.

The *S.C. Monthly* fac-simile is of the slightest value, though interesting when associated with P. Chalmers' writings. I hope these notes may help to clear up doubts expressed in the two communications of Col. Bates and Dr. Floyd.

Yours truly,

F. A. BELLAMY.

CHAWLEY FARM HOUSE,
CUMNOR, NEAR OXFORD,
1917, *Oct.* 4.

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.

Sale of September 6th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	3	0	0
Bechuanaland, 1888, Protectorate on 2s., green, with "O" omitted in overprint,* but discoloured	2	18	0
Belgium, 1849, 20 c., milky blue*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1850, 10 c., brown, framed wmk., mint	2	10	0
Ceylon, 1855, blued paper, 6d.,* minute thinning	2	5	0
Ditto, 1857–8, 1s. 9d., green	6	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 1s. 9d., green	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, thin spot	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, short at top	3	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black pair, mint	19	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early, pair, cut into at top	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, worn impression	4	10	0
St. Vincent, 1861, clean cut, 1d., S.G. 1, pair	4	16	0
Ditto, 1881, 4d., bright blue*	2	2	0
Western Australia, 1854, 6d., grey-black	2	5	0

Sale of September 12th and 13th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint £9 and	9	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, block of 6, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, another mint block of 4	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., black, Plate 1, second state, block of 4, slight crease	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., black, with No. 8 Maltese Cross cancellation	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, die proof, without corner letters	3	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, block of 4	6	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, no die No., mint	3	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, block of 4,* part gum	30	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., green, Die 2, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 1, block of 4	4	12	0
Ditto, 1850–4, 1d., red-brown, block of 4, Archer perfs., part gum	8	10	0
Ditto, 1854–7, Small Crown, 16, 2d., blue, Plate 4,* part gum	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, Small Crown, 14, 2d., blue, Plate 4*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, off centre	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Large Crown, 16, 2d., blue, Plate 5, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4d., rose-carmine, on thick white glazed paper, S.G. 68a, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 4d., bright red, hair lines, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1865–7, 4d., vermilion, Plate 12, chemically treated, bearing Pearson Hill's autograph, and overprinted "Specimen"	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	7	10	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	17	6
Ditto, another, faint thinning in one corner	3	14	0
Ditto, another, with Registered postmark	3	17	6
Ditto, another, with "Specimen" overprint (twice), mint	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued,* "Specimen"	8	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on *bleuté*, £6 and	6	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	3	15	0
Ditto, 1880–3, 6d., lilac, one dot under "D"*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1883–4, 10s., on faint *bleuté*, showing dot variety, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, brown-lilac, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1911, 1d., aniline pink, block of 4, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, with Control A11, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, Govt. Parcels, 1891, 2d., pair with double overprint	2	16	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., on *bleuté*, "Specimen," mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., on blued, ditto, ditto	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns, ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 4d., Plate 9 used with 6d., lilac, with D26 (Spanish Mail Packet) postmark	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., grey, Plate 14, postmark 247 (Fernando Poo)	4	18	0
Bahamas, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., lake, pair, mint	2	18	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., variety with stop, on entire	15	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue on blue, block of 4	3	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue £4 and	4	8	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 9d., purple-brown, close at top, on piece	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, slight crease	2	17	0
New South Wales, Sydney View, Plate 1, on yellowish, 1d.	3	10	0
Ditto, Plate 2, on greyish, 1d., gooseberry-red	4	6	0
Another copy, crimson-lake	3	5	0
Ditto, 1d., greyish paper, the variety "hill unshaded," on entire	5	12	6
Ditto, a vertical pair on portion of original, S. G. No. 11	15	0	0
Sydney View, Plate 2, 1d., carmine,* has crack, hardly perceptible on face	5	5	0
Ditto, 2d., Plate 1, greyish blue	6	0	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 2d., grey-blue, S. G. No. 23	4	0	0
Ditto, "no whip" variety, S. G. 26e	4	12	0
Ditto, double line on bale, 2d., deep blue, S.G. 30c	3	3	0
Ditto, 3d., yellow-green on yellowish	2	16	0
Ditto, 3d., emerald-green used on portion of original with 1852, 6d., has a slight cut and crease	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, close at top	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1864, NZ, 6d., red-brown,* with gum, minute defect	20	0	0
St. Vincent, 1892, 5d. on 4d., variety the first "E" double, mint	2	8	0

Sale of September 18th and 19th, 1917.

British Guiana, Official, 1875, 12 c., lilac, *used*	2	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 6d., bright mauve, pair	2	12	6
Great Britain, 1d., black on *bleuté*, block of 4, on entire, cut into at foot	6	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 4, cut into one corner	3	18	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., pale blue, strip of 5	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., block of 4, small defects	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, pair, with Scotch postmark "167"	3	17	6
Labuan, 1879, CA, 12 c., carmine	2	5	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, 24 × 28½ mm.	2	12	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 1s. 9d., green	3	12	0
Ditto, 1861, 9d., purple-brown	3	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gold Coast, 1d. on 6d., variety "one" omitted	2	10	0
Great Britain, £5, orange, £3, £3 3s., and	3	3	0
Holland, 1872–88, 20 c., green, perf. 14, small holes, S.G. 73, mint	3	17	6
Tuscany, 1851, 1 soldo, orange*	3	0	0
Transvaal, 1876, 1d., orange-red, S.G. 97	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red, S.G. 112*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1877, 6d., dull blue, overprint, inverted,* S.G. 170	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, S.G. 182	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, S.G. 185	2	2	0
Ditto, October, 1877, 1d., red on orange, S.G. 232	2	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 236	2	12	0
Ditto, August and September, 1879, 1d., red on yellow, S.G. 253*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on orange, S.G. 254, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellow, S.G. 262	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on blue, S.G. 265, slight thinning	2	0	0

Sale of September 26th and 27th, 1917.

Ceylon, 1857–8, 4d., dull rose, slight crease	15	0	0
Ditto, 1863–6, 2d., emerald, mint	2	6	0
Denmark, 1864–8, imperf, 3 sk. (2), 8 sk. (1), all three used, on entire	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 sk. (2), 16 sk. (1), ditto, ditto, ditto	4	8	0
Mauritius, May, 1848, 1d., very early impression, almost imperceptible thinning, S.G. 7	18	0	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 1860, 6d.	3	17	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., green on blued	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1851, 6d., deep green	2	5	0
Orange River Colony, 5s., no stop after "V,"* S.G. 121	5	0	0
St. Kitts, 1883–90, 1d., dull magenta, mint	2	2	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green, £2 and	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	0	0
Turks Islands, 1881, ½d. on 1d., Type 7, block of 9, mint	3	7	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, 4d., pale rose, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green,* S.G. 4	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 9d., purple-brown	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, slight tear	3	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 1s. 9d., green, slight defect	3	15	0
Ditto, 1864, no wmk., ½d., pale lilac, pair	3	7	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	8	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1904, $100, block of 4	6	10	0
Togo, on Gold Coast, 1d., inverted overprint	9	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of September 25th and 26th, 1917.

Great Britain, 1d., black, partly reconstructed sheet of 209	10	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4, slight thinning, apparently*	7	0	0
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C.,"* no gum	9	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black,* no gum	6	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose on white, raised stop after "R," mint	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another with a/cs. cancellation	4	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902–4, 5d., mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used, on piece	4	15	0
Hamburg, 1859, 9 sch., yellow	3	12	6
Hanover, 10 gro., olive-green, minute thinning	3	0	0
Russia, 1910, 1 r., background inverted, mint	8	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 10d., orange-vermilion, minute thinning	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* no gum	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, close at right	4	17	6
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 4d., dull rose	3	3	0
India, Scinde District Post, ½ a., scarlet, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, Official, 1867–73, ½ a., blue, Die 2, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1885 (June), short inscription, 6 as., block of 4, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 r., ditto, ditto	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1895–6, Official, 8 as., magenta, "SERSIV"	6	0	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½d. to 5s., set of 13, mint	5	15	0
Togo, 1915, 1d., red, overprint inverted, mint	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, large margins three sides	24	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
United States, 1845, New York, 5 c., black on white, with postmaster's initials*	3	0	0
Argentine, 1910, Centenary, 20 p., mint	4	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of September 28th, 1917.

Great Britain, Large Crown, perf. 14, 1d., orange-brown, pair, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, used with a 1d., red, on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* trifle rubbed	4	4	0
British Levant, 1885, 12 p. on 2s. 6d., lilac on blued,* part gum	2	0	0
Crete, 1st issue, 20 parades, bright violet, block of 4, mint	2	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green*	10	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 2 r. 50 c., dull rose	2	2	0
Hong Kong, 1865, 96 c., olive-brown, mint	7	10	0
India, Official, 2 a., purple, S.G. 515, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, On H.M.S., 1 a., purple-brown, overprint inverted, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1st issue, 2 a., dull blue, overprint inverted, mint	2	2	0
Labuan, 1880, "8" in black on 12 c., carmine	2	4	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, intermediate state, 2d., blue	7	10	0
Ditto, Greek border, 2d., pale blue	3	15	0
Natal, 1st issue, 3d., rose, blue circular postmark	3	5	0
Niger Coast, 1894, "½" in blue on half 1d., vermilion, on piece	2	14	0
St. Helena, 1863, 1d., lake (bar 18½ mm.), block of 4,* slight crease	3	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, green and violet	2	7	6
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue, imperf.	3	15	0
Canada, 6d., greenish black	3	10	0
Ditto, 12d., "Specimen" in red, pair	3	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	0	0
United States, 1851, 1 c., deep blue, Type A*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867–8, grille covering entire stamp, 3 c., rose, mint	2	12	6
Barbados, 1st issue, ½d., deep green, block of 4, mint	6	15	0
Tobago, 1d. on half 6d., orange, MS. surcharge, slightly creased	2	4	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d, red, sheet of 54, mint	32	0	0
Fiji, 1874, Roman "V.R.," 6d. (12 c.), rose, S.G. 41	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 1, early	5	5	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green, imperf.*	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1862, serrated perf., 3d., brown-lilac	15	0	0
Ditto, 1864, "NZ," 2d., pale blue, rouletted	3	15	0
South Australia, 1847–59, 1s., orange-vermilion, pair	10	0	0
Ditto, 1876, perf. 11½, 2d., carmine, printed both sides	2	14	0
Tonga, 1897, 7½d., centre inverted, mint	15	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 4th and 5th, 1917.

Barbados, 1856–7, ½d., deep green, block of 6, mint	7	10	0
Bushire on Persia, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12 c., and 1 k., and two post cards, mint	5	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., rich brown	20	0	0
Ditto, another, deeper shade, heavily cancelled	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	6	5	0
Great Britain, "VR," 1d., black,* pair, with gum	14	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue,* block of 4, two slightly creased	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on blue, showing diagonal lines	4	10	0
Ditto, another, later state of plate	3	5	0
Natal, 1908–9, £1, mint	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	4	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto, minute defect	6	15	0
New South Wales, Diadem, 2d., *litho.*, imperf.	11	11	0
Sierra Leone, 1903, single wmk., £1, purple on red, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1904–5, multiple wmk., £1, purple on red, block of 6, mint	9	0	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c., thinned	8	8	0
Transvaal, 1882, local surcharge "Een Penny" on 4d.	3	7	6
Collection in Lallier's 1862 Album	25	0	0
„ „ „ 4th French edition, August, 1864	9	15	0
Collection in Oppen's, 747	15	10	0
„ „ Senf's, over 5000	30	0	0

THE

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The National War Museum.

WE take this the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to the fact that the War Cabinet has accepted Sir Alfred Mond's proposal to establish a permanent museum in London commemorative of the present war, and more especially so, having regard to the fact that a philatelic department of all stamps issued in connection with the war is to be attached to the museum, under the care of Professor Oman, who is anxious to obtain specimens of as many war stamps as possible, all varieties of which may be sent to him at the temporary offices situated at His Majesty's Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1. All these gifts will be carefully collated, and duplicates not required returned to the senders.

Professor Oman has recently approached the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to this end, and our President and Honorary Secretary have met him to confer, and have suggested that the best way in which the Society can assist, will be by means of an announcement in the *London Philatelist*, asking collectors to send to Professor Oman any specimens of war stamps they can spare.

His Majesty the King, always to the fore where the good of his country in general, or Philately in particular, is concerned, has been graciously pleased to express his sympathy with the idea, and trusts that it may be made thoroughly representative of the achievements of all units engaged in the war, both in the combatant and non-combatant services.

We are informed that both by private and public initiative, similar enterprises have been set on foot in allied and enemy countries, and as the preliminary circular states, it is not desirable that the future historian should have to go abroad to pursue his studies, through lack of material provided at home.

The length of time that has already passed since the outbreak of the war, and the consequent transfer into private hands of countless memorials of

priceless value for the future, render the generous co-operation of all essential. If this be true of the more personal objects of interest, how much more so is it the case with the numerous varieties of postage stamps that owe their existence solely to this world-conflict.

The object and aims of the museum are in all respects excellent, and both have the cordial sympathy of the Society. The opportunities for collectors of such war relics at the present time are so great that we can hardly conceive the possibilities.

Imagine, for instance, how much value letters may have a few years from to-day, after the war is happily ended, bearing the marks of the Censor, the queer notation of the various departments the average war-letter passes through, and in some cases official comments thereon. Let us see to it that when peace returns, and men are back at their homes, we philatelists will have done everything possible to keep alive the memories of these anxious and terrible times the nation is now passing through.

Do not let any opportunities pass of making the philatelic department at all events a worthy record of our country's efforts. If all co-operate, a satisfactory result can be easily obtained.

The 4d. "Beaded Oval" Type of Victoria: First Issued in 1860.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 15th, 1917.

By M. H. HORSLEY, J.P.

SEVERAL years ago I discussed with the late Mr. Hausburg various flaws in this stamp, and he then informed me that he hoped, at some future time, to turn his attention to this issue. His premature death has deprived Philately of one of its most brilliant students, and it will rest with others, who can hardly dare hope to be so successful, to carry on the plating work in which he so pre-eminently excelled.

I have often thought that plating might be compared with the building of a gigantic "jig-saw puzzle." There are very few who have not, at some time or other, spent more or less time in piecing together some picture or design, with considerable pleasure and satisfaction. The comparison, perhaps, is hardly fair, as the materials for the complete picture cannot be purchased at once. A great accumulation of pairs, strips, and blocks has to be slowly and laboriously acquired: the piecing together and linking up, the shifting and changing, instead of occupying hours, may run into weeks, months, or even years.

I have been engaged in this building-up process in connection with the 4d. "Beaded Oval" for some time, and am beginning to have a nodding acquaintance with certain flaws which are much more pronounced than others on the face of this stamp. Most collectors will have noticed defects in the

inner white oval surrounding the beads or pearls, which take the form of a bulge or bend. In one or two cases a break takes an erratic course across the upper part of the stamp. Another prominent flaw takes the form of an extra line or lines in the outer circle over "VICTORIA" and "POSTAGE," or under the value. This is often accompanied with a break in the pearls or beads. I have designated this as "double strike" in a summary of the more noticeable flaws. Again, one finds white and coloured blobs or marks in various positions, white streaks or lines, differences in the outer surrounding framework, with sometimes "nicks" in them, and the figures of value showing a double impression.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, containing two panes of sixty each, side by side, with marginal inscription on the two outer sides. The sixty stamps on each pane were arranged in ten horizontals of six. I should judge that the space between the two panes would usually be about 5 mm.

There are odd stamps with sufficiently strongly marked characteristics as to be easily discernible. For example, on the right-hand pane, the first stamp on the fifth row (No. 25) has a large white mark in the lower left ornament, below and to the left of the "U" in "FOUR." No. 40 (the fourth stamp on the seventh row) has a big white flaw extending nearly the whole length, above and below the right-hand "4." The whole character of the face is altered in No. 43 by a flaw which gives the appearance of a swollen cheek.

I do not know enough about electrotyping, the process by which these stamps were printed, to give any intelligible account of how these defects arose. There are, however, a sufficient number of them which are constant to make the reconstruction of the sheet possible. Indeed, I have been successful in tentatively placing more than 100 out of the 120 copies forming the sheet.

There are one or two difficulties which present themselves in any attempted plating. Many used copies are very indistinct, the perforations are sometimes hopelessly out of alignment, and some present no distinguishing features. In the case of the last, the difficulty can only be overcome by waiting for a pair or strip of three, which is almost certain to contain a recognisable flaw.

The first three stamps in the right-hand pane are lacking in any easily discernible feature, and I have to remain satisfied with a mint strip of three showing the full upper margin (18 to 19 mm.). So far I have found no used copies which could be honestly designated as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

A brief summary of the principal constant flaws might be useful. At a later date I hope to be able to publish a complete list of the 120 varieties so far as they are ascertainable, and give some illustrations.

A. Defective ovals, upper half.
B. Defective ovals, lower half.
C. "Double strikes," alone or in combination with defective ovals.
D. White lines or spots.
E. Coloured spots.
F. Defective outer frames, some with prominent "cuts."
G. Figure of value. Double impression.
H. Various unclassable defects.

I dare say many collectors question the value of plating. It certainly makes great demands upon one's patience, as the disappointments are often great, but such trials are more than compensated for by the pleasurable feeling of having accomplished something. From the purchaser's standpoint, a knowledge of the various settings of the early issues of Victoria will enable a collector to avoid some pitfalls, and occasionally to pick up something which is "not as described."

I submit these brief notes with the greatest diffidence as a first public essay in an unexplored region in which, perhaps, a wiser man would hesitate to tread.

To finish the plating of these stamps, I should be glad of the opportunity of inspecting any strips or blocks, more especially such pieces as show the upper and lower margins of the sheet in full. The watermark is immaterial. Letters should be addressed to me at "Brinkburn," West Hartlepool.

New Zealand First Type Stamps.

A Study of Early Covers and Town Number Cancellations.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



VIDENCE in hand as to the Town Number Cancellations, corrected to October 1, 1917. Partial List of Early New Zealand Covers, etc., in Collection of Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, New Jersey, U.S.A. A number of covers in other collections are listed and the names of the owners noted. I am grateful to all who have helped to make this compilation possible. Some evidence as to cancellation numbers 2, 3, and 6 has been secured, but more is needed. That great friend of Philately, Mr. M. P. Castle, who was so keenly alive to the merits of the early stamps of New Zealand, had asked me before his death to write with him an article on early New Zealand cancellations for the *London Philatelist.* Now that he is so greatly missed at home and abroad, won't other collectors help as far as possible to solve one of the problems in which he was so much interested?

Comment on the evidence here given or further data as to any of the town numbers will be very welcome in the interests of Philately. Great progress has been made and most of the numbers are now established, but a few points are still obscure, and more evidence is needed to more fully prove the authenticity of a few of the town numbers.

1. Auckland, July 25, 1856—back. Russell, July 30, 1856—face.
2d., blue paper, on cover addressed to the Rev. R. Davis, Waimate, Bay of Islands.

1. Auckland, Sep. 29, 1856—back. Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 10, 1857—face.

1. Auckland, Jan. 22, 1857—back. Aberdeen, Apr. 10, 1857—face.

1. Auckland, Jan. 23, 1858—back. Russell, Jan. 24, 1858—face.
Russell is in the north end of North Island on the Bay of Islands. Auckland was one time capital of New Zealand before the Government was moved to Wellington.

1. Auckland, July 7, 1859. London, Oct. 14, 1859.
This cover is in collection of Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

1. Auckland, Jan. 25, 1862—back. Wellington, July 11, 1862—face.

1. Auckland, April 26, 1862—back. Russell, April 28, 1862—face.

1. Auckland, Jan. 7, 1865. Sligo (Ireland), Mar. 3, 1865.
In a diamond surrounded by an oval of eleven medium bars.
In Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow's collection.

1. Auckland, Aug. 30, 1869. Glasgow, Nov. 7, 1869.
In collection of Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

1. Auckland, Mar. 7, 1871. St. Andrews, Scotland, May 2, 1871.
In circular oval of nine bars.
In collection of Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

1. Auckland, Dec. 22, 1873. Liverpool, Feb. 6, 1874.
In circular oval of nine medium bars.
Stamp on cover 6d., blue, Star, perf. 12½, addressed to Mrs. De Kuyper, Liverpool, via San Francisco.
In Mr. Goodfellow's collection.

2. There is evidence that No. 2 was used at Russell on Bay of Islands in north part of North Island, one of the oldest towns in New Zealand, and the seat of Government in the very early days. The British flag was planted there in 1840.

3. Postmark not readable. To Auckland, Apr. 20, 1856.
Twopence, greenish blue, shade of 1855.
Early form of cancellation with bars.
Some evidence indicates that No. 3 was used at Waipapa, now a small place 184 miles north-west of Auckland in the Bay of Islands, an early settled part of New Zealand. I am told Waipapa was more important in the early days. I have not seen No. 3 first type cancellation on any stamps issued since about 1860. I shall be glad to have a list of stamps which collectors may have with the 2, 3, or 6 cancellation, and off or on cover.

A 3 Mr. Goodfellow has a cover, addressed to George Bell, *Leeds*, England, on which there are two copies of 3d. and a single copy of 6d. of 1875 issue. The combination postmark and cancellation is *Thames*, N.Z., July 20, 1878, and $\frac{A}{3}$ with seven bars.

I think the $\frac{A}{3}$ and bars cancellation used at Thames, N.Z., in 1878, should not be confused with the early standard cancellation of 3 and bars.

4 Stamp cancelled Onehunga, also 4.

ONEHUNGA A Stamp cancelled Onehunga, also 4.

Stamp cancelled Onehunga, also 4.

The figure 4 of this cancellation is larger than the usual early numeral cancellation, and the cancellation is different in form and does not have the usual bars. It consists of a curious postmark with a large figure 4 above, a large A below, and the name ONEHUNGA between the two. There are in the collection stamps off covers which have the usual early standard cancellation of 4 and bars. There is no doubt that the 4 cancellation was at one time used at Onehunga.

Onehunga is just south of Auckland and some eight miles distant, on Manukau Harbour. It was an important place during the Maori Wars.

5 Stamp cancelled Otahuhu, also 5.
OTAHUHU Stamp cancelled Otahuhu, also 5.
A Stamp cancelled Otahuhu, also 5.

The figure 5 of this cancellation is larger than the usual early cancellation, and the cancellation is different in form and does not have the usual bars. This curious postmark and cancellation has a large figure 5 above and a large A below, and the word OTAHUHU between the two. It has been suggested that perhaps the offices of Otahuhu and Onehunga at this time were branches of the Auckland office and hence the large A. Both places were army posts during the Maori War, and possibly the large A on the cancellation referred to Army? More probably the A stood for Auckland, which was the Province or District. There are in the collection stamps off covers which have the usual early standard cancellation of 5 with bars. There is no doubt that the 5 cancellation was at one time used at Otahuhu.

6. Stamps in the collection cancelled 6 have a 6 of quite a different appearance from the 9 on stamps cancelled at New Plymouth, which has sometimes been taken for 6.

7. Wellington, Dec. 8, 1862—back. Wanganui, Dec. 10, 1862—face.

Letter addressed to Mrs. Collins, Wanganui. 2d., pelure paper. Mr. H. R. Rogers says the Collins family were early settlers of Blenheim. This cover was probably taken from Blenheim to Wellington by water (the regular route) after the stamp was cancelled at Blenheim.

7. Wellington, Feb. 4, 1863—back.

A cover addressed to Raniera Te Iho, Wairarapa. Stamp, a 2d., imperf., no postmark on face. See explanation above and below. I think this cover was posted at Blenheim and the stamp cancelled there.

7. Cover addressed to J. E. Wamhouse, Halifax, England. On the face of the cover is a 6d. New Zealand, No. 89a, watermarked Star and perforated 12½; a 2d., No. 113, watermarked Star and perforated 12½; and a 2d., No. 103, watermarked Star and perforated 13. Each of these stamps bears the regular bar cancellation with 7. On the back of the cover is a postmark, Wellington, New Zealand, Fe. 13, 1866, and also Halifax, Ap. 12, '66. It is quite likely this was cancelled at Blenheim and taken to Wellington "Per *Falcon*," which I am told carried mails from Blenheim to Wellington at that time; see below.

Blenheim is in the north of South Island, and communication with Wellington in the south part of North Island is by water. I mention this for those who are unacquainted with New Zealand.

7. Mr. H. R. Rogers, of Blenheim, New Zealand, has a letter sheet which I regard, taken in connection with other exhibits, as evidence that No. 7 was used at Blenheim. It is addressed to Mr. W. Lissaman, Wellington, "Per *Falcon*." The strip of three 1d. stamps, No. 110, are cancelled 7. On the *face* of the cover is the postmark, Wellington, Oct. 15, '67. Mr. Rogers says, writing late in 1916: "At that time (1867) the *Falcon*, a ketch of some 40 tons, was trading regularly between Blenheim, N.Z., and Wellington, N.Z. Her skipper (at that time) is still alive and well known to me."

Can anyone tell by consulting old Wellington or Blenheim newspapers of that time whether the *Falcon* arrived at Wellington about October 15, 1867, or about February 13, 1866?

As further evidence that the mails between Wellington and Blenheim were carried direct by water, I have a cover addressed to "Per *Phœbe*," The Manager, Bank of New Zealand, Blenheim, N.Z. The stamp is the 1s., deep green, watermarked Star, perf. 12½, cancelled 070 in oval with bars. Postmarked Wellington, June 9, 1868, and Blenheim, June 10, 1868.

Collectors have "supposed" that Nos. 1 to 12 were all used at post offices in the North Island, but there is nothing to prove such a theory. I have found that the evidence I formerly had that No. 7 was used at Masterton was unreliable and valueless.

8. Wanganui, Jun. 10, 1869—back. Patea, Jun. 12, 1869—back.
Addressed to Mrs. Henry Collins, Patea.

8. Wanganui, Nov. 5, 1869—back. Patea, Nov. 6, 1869—back.

In this case and some others the stamp was evidently cancelled at the town of destination. We have good evidence, as shown, that the number for Petre, later Wanganui, was 12. A gentleman in New Zealand has similar evidence.

8. Wanganui, Dec. 30, 1872—back. Patea, Jan. 1, 1873—back.
Addressed to Mrs. H. Collins, Patea.

8. Patea, Mar. 29, 1873—back.

Addressed to Mrs. H. Collins, Patea. 1d., Star, perf., on cover—the local rate. I consider this proof that 8 was the number for Patea and that the cover was posted there.

9. New Plymouth, Ja. 24, 1859—back. Auckland, Ja. 25, 1859—face.

9. New Plymouth, Jun. 15, 1860—back. Petre,* June 20, 1860—back.

9. New Plymouth, Feb. 10, 1861. London, Oct. 4, 1861.
Stamp on cover 6d., chestnut, of 1867.
This cover is number seven in collection of Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

9. New Plymouth, Mar. 20, 1863—back. Wellington, Apr. 6, 1863—face.
Wanganui, Apr. 10, 1863—face.
On the cover is a 2d., pelure paper, imperf.
This cover is owned by Mr. J. E. Schloss, of Wellington, New Zealand.

9. New Plymouth, June 3, 1868—face. Halifax (Yorkshire, England), August 26, 1868—back.
The stamp on this cover is a 6d., brown, perf. 12½, watermarked Star.

* Petre was old name for Wanganui.

9. New Plymouth, June 5, 1870. London, Aug. 25, 1870.
In thin band oval repeated six times.
Stamps on cover, strip of six 1d. and single copy 4d., yellow, all perf. 12½. In Mr. Goodfellow's collection.

9. A strip of three 1d., perforated, of 1864, watermarked Star; on part of the strip is round postmark, N. Plymouth, N. Zealand, Nov. 18, 1868; at the right of postmark is cancellation 9 in barred oval. Both postmark and cancellation were evidently made at the same time by a combination device, at one operation. In this case it is surely 9 and not 6, thus confirming 9 as the cancellation number used at New Plymouth.

Since discovering the above evidence I have found in the collection stamps cancelled 6, and this 6 is different from the 9 for New Plymouth, which has sometimes been taken for a 6.

Both Patea and Wanganui—formerly Petre—are on the west coast of North Island, 100 miles or more north of Wellington, in Wellington Province. New Plymouth is still farther north, say, 150 or more miles from Wellington, on the west coast, in Taranaki Province. Note interesting correspondence between neighbouring towns.

10. Wellington, Aug. 26, 1856—back.
Stamp on piece of cover.

10. Wellington, June —, 1857—back. Sydney, June 29, 1857—face.
Pair 2d., blue paper.
Letter from W. B. Rhodes, Wellington, to Thomas Buckland, Esq., Sydney, "Per *Marchioness* to Melbourne."

10. Wellington, Aug. 27, 1858—back.
Stamp on piece of cover.

10. Wellington, Nov. 14, 1859—back. New Plymouth, Nov. 19, 1859—face.

10. Wellington, Dec. 1, 1859—back.
Stamp on piece of cover.

10. Wellington, Jan. 21, 1860—back. New Plymouth, Jan. 28, 1860—face.

10. Wellington, Ap. 15, 1860—back. New Plymouth, Ap. 17, 1860—face.

10. Wellington, Nov. 6, 1860—back. Ship Letter, Sydney, Nov. 20, 1860—face.
I consider this good proof that 10 was the number for Wellington.

To obtain any information from the Postal Department of New Zealand is, I understand, practically impossible. All records were lost when the General Post Office, Wellington, was burnt in 1884. The same applies to the General Printing Office, which was destroyed by fire in the early nineties, when all records were lost.

11. Ahuriri, May 2, 1861—back. Honiton (Devon, England), July 1, 1861.
Ahuriri is the port or harbour of Napier.
This cover is owned by Benjamin Goodfellow, Esquire, of England.

11. Napier, Jul. 25, 1862—back.
Stamp on piece of cover.

11. Napier, Nov. 14, 1862—face. Wellington, Nov. 21, 1862—face.

11. Napier, Sept. 1, 1865. Dunedin, Sept. 14, 1865.
Addressed to G. G. Russell, Dunedin.
In Mr. Goodfellow's collection.

11. Napier, Dec. 8, 1865. Dunedin, Dec. 22, 1865. On back in red.
In Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow's collection.

11. Napier, April 17, 1866. Dunedin, April 22, 1866.
Stamp, 2d., Star, Plate II, perf. 12½.
In Mr. Goodfellow's collection.

12. Petre, July 10, 1856—back. Wellington, July 12, 1856—face.
The stamp on cover is 2d. on blue paper, imperforate.
This cover is owned by Mr. James Boulden, of Timaru, New Zealand.

12. Petre, June 21, 1860—back. Wellington, June 23, 1860—face.

12. Petre, Jan. 8, 1862—back. Wellington, Jan. 18, 1862—face. Durham (England), April 15, 1862—back.

This cover is owned by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, of England. The stamp is 1s., white paper, of 1857 issue.

13. Waimate, Canterbury, April 20, 1872—back. Christchurch, April 22, 1872—back. Kowai, April 23, 1872—back.

Waimate is on east coast of South Island, some distance south-west of Christchurch. Kowai is a small place 48 miles north-west of Christchurch, near Springfield, N.Z.

14. Nelson, May 30, 1864—back. To "The Grange, Motueka" (no postmark on face).

14. Nelson, June 1, 1864—back. To "The Grange, Motueka" (no postmark on face).

14. Nelson, June 30, 1864—back. To "The Grange, Motueka" (no postmark on face).

We know that the number for Nelson was 15 (see evidence below). The 2d. stamp on each of the three covers above was cancelled 14 probably at the destination. No. 14 was evidently the number for Motueka, on north side of South Island, 34 miles from Nelson. Motueka had a post office in the early days of the colony, and I find it mentioned on a map of 1845. It was on the road to the Gold Fields, in the Collingwood District.

The three covers above listed are addressed to F. D. Greenwood, and the 2d. stamps on each, watermarked Star, have the rare serrated perforation, which evidence shows was used almost exclusively at Nelson. "The Grange" was the name of Mr. Greenwood's place. An elderly lady residing in New Zealand recalls this fact. Mr. H. R. Rogers, of Blenheim, N.Z., writes me, January 23, 1917: "A Miss Greenwood is still alive and lives in Wellington. The next time I am over there I will pay her a visit and show her the photographs of your entires in hopes she may recognize the handwriting, and so be able to put me on the track as to their town of origin."

Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow has a 6d., red-brown, perf. 12½, with a postmark Motueka, N.Z., De. 14, '65.

15. Nelson, Nov. 30, 1857—back. To Torquay (Eng.), Mar. 16, 1858—back. Malvern (Eng.), Mar. 17, 1858—back.

15. Nelson, Sept. 11, 1860—back. Ship Letter, Sept. 28, 1860—face.

15. Nelson, Jan. 11, 1861—back. Wellington, Jan. 16, 1861—face.

15. Nelson, Jan. 11, 1861—back. Ship Letter, Jan. 30, 1861—face.

15. Nelson, Aug. 25, 1862—back. London, Dec. 30, 1862—face.

6d., watermarked Star, serrated perf. about 16. This serrated perf. is the same as that on the copies of the 2d., cancelled 14, on the three covers listed above, addressed to Motueka, and believed to have been cancelled at destination.

15. Nelson, Nov. 1, 1862—back. New Plymouth, Nov. 4, 1862—face.

15. Nelson, May 21, 1863—back. To Waitapu, Takaka.

15. Nelson, Feb. 6, 1861—back.
Stamp on piece of cover.

15. Nelson, Feb. 23, 1864—back.
Stamp on piece of cover.

16. Kaiapoi, Canterbury, Aug. 10, 1856—back. Rangiora, Aug. 12, 1856—face.

Kaiapoi and Rangiora are near each other, both on the east coast of South Island, a short distance north of Lyttleton and Christchurch in Canterbury Province.

16. Kaiapoi, May 13, 1863. Lyttleton, May 13, 1863. To Bromsgrove, Eng., July 22, 1863.

This cover has three copies 2d., white paper, no watermark, issue of 1857.

In Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow's collection.

16. Kaiapoi, Nov. 18, 1864—back. Rangiora, Nov. 19, 1864—face.

16. Kaiapoi, Canterbury, Feb. 27, 1865—back. Rangiora, Feb.—face.

16. Kaiapoi, Canterbury, Apr. 11, 1865—back. Rangiora, Apr. 11, 1865—face.

16. Lyttleton, June 23, 1870—back. To Stoney Bay, Akaroa.

Bank Letter Sheet, dated inside Lyttleton (heading printed), June 22, 1870, and addressed to Mr. James Boleya, Stoney Bay, Akaroa.

On the face is a 2d., blue stamp, perforated and cancelled with the usual bars and 16. There is no postmark on the face of this cover. Stoney Bay, Akaroa, would not have a post office. For those unacquainted with New Zealand, I may mention that Kaiapoi is on the east coast of South Island, north of the Peninsula of Akaroa. "In those days the Bank's Canterbury headquarters would be in Lyttleton, as this was the port and all merchants had their stores and head offices there, Christchurch then being only a very small place and not connected by rail." Lyttleton was at an early date more important than Christchurch.

(To be continued.)

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 246.)

THESE references relate, of course, only to the early sets of reprints, of which there were more than one printing. A list is set out in the President's work on reprints, and a more recent list was given by the late Mr. Hausburg in his article in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIV, at page 279, taken from the official collection at Melbourne. Later, in 1894, it became known that reprints of certain stamps without any overprint were on the market, and it was ascertained that this lot comprised the following:—

1s., blue on blue paper (scrolled frame), overprinted "STAMP DUTY."
4d., type of 1881, rose " " "
½d., lilac, 1886.
1s. 6d. ("STAMP DUTY"), blue, 1888.
1d., carmine, envelope, 1892.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria protested strongly, and a deputation waited on the Postmaster-General, and urged five grounds against the practice. After hearing the views of the several members of the deputation, the Postmaster-General promised that no further supplies of obsolete stamps should be printed without having some mark to distinguish them from originals. A letter from the Secretary of the Victoria Philatelic Society, setting out the above with further particulars, is published in the *Australian Philatelist* of October, 1895 (Vol. II, p. 205). According to *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, September, 1896 (Vol. VII, page 54), notwithstanding the assurances of the Postmaster-General the sale of these reprints was not stopped. Later I refer more particularly to this subject.

Sale of Obliterated Stamps.

Other matter which may be of some interest is the sale by the Post Office of sets of obliterated stamps. Many references to this practice will be found in Vols. VII and VIII of the *Australian Philatelist*, including the protests of the Philatelic Society of Victoria and the Sydney Philatelic Club addressed to the Federal Postmaster-General (Vol. VII, pp. 107 and 115); see also *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of September, 1901, page 41. The decision to sell "current issues, inclusive of Fiscals and Postage-due stamps, from ½d. to £100, postmarked to order, for a low price," is mentioned on page 13 of Vol. VII (September, 1900), the prices apparently being for a set of the ½d. to £1, twenty shillings, and for the complete set ½d. to £100, five pounds per set. At page 153 (July, 1901) there is a communication from

the late Mr. Donne, of Melbourne, to the effect that the sale ceased from the 1st July: but from a letter from the Post Office and Telegraph Department, Melbourne, to Mr. F. Hagen, set out in Vol. VIII at page 19, it is evident that obliterated sets of the current stamps containing the word "POSTAGE" were still on sale.

II. THE PERFORATIONS AND WATERMARKS, PARTICULARLY OF THE LATER ISSUES.

Two important articles on "The Perforations of the Postage Stamps of Victoria" have appeared in the philatelic press: one by the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of 31st May, 1907 (Vol. XVII, p. 230); the other by Mr. J. H. Smyth in the *Australian Philatelist* of October, 1906 (Vol. XIII, p. 23). Substantially these articles are in agreement as to the history of the round hole perforations from their introduction in 1858 or 1859 down to 1881. With the exception of some notes by Mr. W. R. Rundell in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of 1908, and a few notes on the machines at Melbourne referred to below, I am not aware of any subsequent detailed or reasoned article on the Victorian perforations. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Hausburg was not spared to publish further information on this and other points in the history of the Victorian issues. No one had a wider or deeper grasp of this difficult and intricate group of stamps, and there can be little doubt that with his great love of the subject, his keen insight and high mental powers and thoroughness, he must have made further discoveries since 1907, especially with the aid of his magnificent collection, which comprised important material requisite for a proper study of these stamps. Unless he has left notes, the results of his further investigations will, alas! be lost to us. From conversation with him some time ago I know that he had observed a point (mentioned below) in regard to watermarks which I had already noticed. In presenting these notes my main objects have been to publish certain information as to the watermarks and to continue the notes on perforation from the point where Mr. Hausburg and Mr. Smyth stopped in their above-mentioned articles, referring only incidentally to the earlier perforations with which Mr. Hausburg dealt. For the sake of myself and others who may read these notes I greatly regret that Mr. Hausburg is no longer with us to criticize them or challenge any of the propositions which I put forward, and give us further information on this subject.

The important articles by Mr. David H. Hill ("The Stamps of Victoria") commencing in the second volume of the *Federal Australian Philatelist** (pp. 7, 44, 69, and 78) and continued in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* (Vol. V, pp. 125 and 177; see also p. 99), Vol. VI, pp. 87 and 131, Vol. VII, pp. 3, 66, 124, and 156; see also p. 19) practically stop at the "Beaded Oval" series, and therefore comprise only the early perforations.

* Reprinted in the *American Journal of Philately*, Vol. IV, p. 100, etc. See also the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XIV, page 99, etc.

The Perforations.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hausburg came to the conclusion that during the period 1858–1873 five perforating machines were from time to time employed, namely :—

A. The first machine, a guillotine or single-line cutter, gauging 11½, 12, procured in 1858 or 1859. It appears to have been obtained from Messrs. Harrild and Son, and to have closely resembled the machine of the same gauge supplied by the same firm to the New South Wales Government in 1860.

This machine and the machines B and B1 were from time to time repaired and fitted with new pins and sometimes with new bed-plates, thus producing stages A (a), A (b), B (a), B (b), etc., mentioned below.

B. A guillotine machine, gauging 12½, 13, also supplied by Messrs. Harrild and Son in 1864.*

B1. Another guillotine, similar to B in gauge, purchased somewhat later in the 'sixties.

C. A guillotine machine, gauging 12¼ to 12½, acquired about 1870. Presumably, for reasons stated below, this was by Thomas Olley.

D. A triple cutter (comb-machine); obtained about 1873.

Mr. Smyth's article deals with the theories of a collector whose name is not given, and apparently Mr. Smyth, to some extent, provisionally accepted the latter's assumption that the stages (a) and (b) of machine A in Mr. Hausburg's table set out below are due to two different machines; but I think the evidence is in favour of Mr. Hausburg's view, that there was only one machine of this gauge, and that from time to time it was fitted with new pins and the bed-plate was either drilled out or renewed, but the original gauge was retained. Thus it appears that stamps of different values perforated 11½, 12, and issued about the same time, all show the same characteristics. Again, during the period roughly described as 1867–1869, the 11½, 12 gauge apparently does not occur on any new variety of type, colour, or watermark.

The table given by Mr. Hausburg, to which I have referred, is as follows :—

"1. Machine gauging 11½–12 called '12' in these notes.

"(a). 1858. Holes of medium size.

"(b). 1863 (end of). New pins and holes drilled larger.

"(c). 1866. New pins and new bed-plates; holes medium size.

"(d). 1879 (end of). New pins and holes drilled larger, similar to (b).

"(e). Converted to comb-machine (?).

* The earliest date of a stamp perforated 12½, 13 (mentioned by Mr. Hausburg or Mr. Rundell) is a 1d. Laureated (single-lined 1) of the 17th October, 1864. Mr. David H. Hill states that a new machine "was purchased on 25th October, 1864" (*Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vol. VII, p. 158). He also refers to a breakdown of the 11½–12 machine in 1863 and the issue during June and July of the 4d. "Beaded Oval" imperforate or rouletted.

"2. Second machine gauging 12½–13 called '13' in these notes. The length of the line of pins of this machine was 10¼.

"(a). 1864. Holes of medium size.

"(b). 1873. New pins and holes drilled larger.

"(c). Converted to comb-machine (?)."

Of course, group 1 is the work of the machine A above mentioned, while group 2 is the work of the machines B and B1.

On this table I have a few remarks to make, subject to which, I need hardly say, I entirely concur with Mr. Hausburg as to the order and date of the succession of variations in size of the perforation holes.

First, I would point out that in the text of his article Mr. Hausburg mentioned that the holes of stage (d) of the 11½, 12 machine are "very large and clearly cut"—a glance at any stamps perforated 11½, 12 about 1880 will convince any one of the truth of this remark—the teeth or pieces of paper between the holes are very sharp. One good example is the 4d. Laureated Crown V, rosine, of 1880–1881. Speaking generally, the holes of 1879–1881 are certainly larger than in stage (b).

Next I would remark that in stage (c) of the same gauge, although the holes are mostly medium and the teeth wide, they vary to some extent, as appears in the illustration accompanying Mr. Hausburg's article; and I would call attention to certain specimens of much earlier date than 1879 with large holes and sharp teeth closely approaching to appearance of stage (d). In particular I may say that I possess a 1d. Laureated, watermarked Crown V, postmarked 30th Nov., 1874, perforated 11½, 12, in which these peculiarities are pronounced. Now the Laureated type of the 1d. apparently was not printed on Crown and V paper until 1867, and was suppressed in 1875, so that the perforation cannot possibly belong to the (d) stage, and as there is no apparent reason for antedating the (d) stage, I think we may ascribe to it variations of the (c) stage. I therefore venture to suggest that in the above table of the 11½, 12 perforation the holes in (c) should be described as "medium to large," and in (d) as "very large clean cut."

Lastly, if, as Mr. Hausburg suggested, and I think correctly, a second machine gauging 12½, 13 was acquired in the 'sixties, the second part of this table must be regarded rather as a list of sizes of holes gauging 12½, 13, with dates of their appearance, than as the stages of one particular machine. It seems to me that there are indications of a difference in the sizes of the holes of this gauge in the period 1864–1870.

Further, in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of September, 1908 (Vol. VIII, p. 180), Mr. W. R. Rundell supplements the list of dated specimens appended to Mr. Hausburg's article, and I may mention some varieties not specified in either list. First, the 4d. Beaded Oval, watermarked single line "4," perforated 12½, 13, and the same perforated 12½, 13 and 11½, 12 compound. These specimens point either to a somewhat earlier date than 1864 for the introduction of the 12½, 13 gauge, or to the perforation in 1864 of some odd sheets of the 4d. Beaded Oval after the issue of the 4d. Laureated, which first appeared late in 1863. Again, I have a 4d. Laureated, watermarked

Crown and V, rose, perforated 12 (large holes) at the top and bottom and 12½ at each side. It is postmarked July, 1880, Geelong.

Again, I have specimens of the 2d. Diadem of 1880, brown, perforated 11½, 12 by the single-line machine. Except for a passing reference to the 4d. Beaded Oval "perforated 12½" in *Oceania* none of these varieties, so far as I am aware, has been recorded. Looking at Mr. Hausburg's list of dated specimens in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of May, 1907, there is one striking fact to which I have already referred, namely, that for the period 7th June, 1866, to the 3rd April, 1869, there is no mention of any stamps perforated 11½, 12; in other words, for a period of over two years only one gauge (the 12½, 13) appears on any new variety of the stamps. It so happens this covers the period during which many of the errors or, at least, the abnormal varieties of watermarks of the Laureate series of the stamps were in issue.

Mr. Hausburg stated (*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, p. 231), and in this he is supported by Mr. Smyth, that in 1873 a triple-cutter or comb-machine was employed for perforating purposes, but that certain stamps, such as the 1d., 2d., 4d., 8d., 1s. octagonal Laureated, 2s., and 5s., the 2d. "De La Rue type," and 9d. of 1873 could not be perforated by this "comb" machine. Now several of these last-mentioned stamps remained in use for some time after 1873, and as (except as to the 9d., with which I deal later) no comb-machine suitable for their perforation was ever obtained it followed that they could be perforated only by the single-line machines, which were also required for the "Stamp Statute" series, the larger "Stamp Duty" stamps, and the £1 and £2 of King Edward, also for completing the perforation of those sheets of the small ½d., rose, which had been partially perforated by a comb-machine as described below, also, at first, for the 9d. Tudor Crown. But by degrees all these old types of stamps unsuitable for the Victorian combs went out of use or were temporarily replaced by new stamps suitable for the comb-perforation. The 1d. and the 1s. Laureated survived until 1875, the 4d. Laureated remained in use until 1881, and the 8d. Laureated (after having been resuscitated in 1877 on the suppression of the provisional 9d. surcharged "EIGHT PENCE," continued until 1885; it was first reissued in brown on rose paper, watermarked Crown V, and intermittently on rose paper watermarked "10" (see *Le Timbre-Poste*, Vol. XV, p. 27, and the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. I, p. 97), and was replaced in 1885 by the "Stamp Duty" stamp printed in rosine on rose paper. The old 2s. of the original type of 1858, but printed in blue on green paper, watermarked "2" since 1864, gave way to the 2s. three-quarter face of 1881. The 5s., which in 1881 appeared in the retouched type (no line under the crown) in aniline colours, went out of use about 1884 or 1885, being in fact replaced by the large fiscal "Stamp Duty" stamps until its reissue in changed colours in 1901. The octagonal 1s. Laureated was replaced in 1875 by the 1s. three-quarter face with scrolled frame in blue on blue paper and the 2d. De La Rue was superseded by the new type—profile in large oval—at the end of 1873. All these new stamps, as more particularly noticed below, were suitable for perforation by the Government comb-machines.

The older types *not* suitable for the comb-perforation, as well those current in 1873 as certain later issues, are mostly found with more than one of the three single-line gauges 11½, 12; 12¼, 12½; 12½, 13. Consider, for example, the octagonal 1s. Laureated, which from 1865 to 1875 was printed on blue paper watermarked single line "1," but in the latter year is recorded on blue paper watermarked Crown V (for the change see *Le Timbre-Poste* of October, 1875, Vol. XIII, p. 74); on both papers it is known with the perforations 11½, 12 and 12½, 13, and on the earlier paper also compound 11½, 12 × 12½, 13. Again, the 4d. Laureated, watermarked Crown V in shades of rose and also in aniline, exists with both of these gauges. The 5s. of the first type, with line under the crown, whether printed in blue on yellow paper or in blue or lavender and carmine on white paper, does not appear to have been perforated 11½, 12, but in the retouched type (without the line under the crown) it is known perforated 11½, 12, and also 12½, 13. The latter and the 4d. Laureated, rosine, are evidently intended by the two stamps of those values reported in *Le Timbre-Poste* of December, 1881 (Vol. XIX, p. 124), as then being printed in "couleurs vives et brillantes." Mr. Hausburg mentions a specimen of the higher value postmarked the 12th December, 1882, as the earliest date of the new type known to him, but there can be little doubt that although the alteration in type is not mentioned in *Le Timbre-Poste*, the specific description of the 5s. in "couleurs vives et brillantes" indicates the new type, because that type and that type only was printed in aniline colours, the immediately preceding printings of the first type of the 5s. being in lavender and carmine. Probably the new type of 5s. and the 2d., brown, of 1880, were the last types of postage stamps to be perforated by the 11½, 12 single-line machine, although it is possible that specimens of the 4d. and 2s. of 1881 perforated by that machine may some day be discovered; further, probably some of the small ½d. continued to be so perforated a little longer. Mr. Smyth, in his article in the *Australian Philatelist* (Vol. XIII, p. 25) expressed the opinion that this gauge, as well as the 12½, 13, "went out of use about 1881," and the evidence before me supports this view so far as stamps allocated to purely postal uses only are concerned; but there is another field of investigation which must not be ignored, namely, the large fiscal stamps, i.e. the "Stamp Statute" issues of 1870 and the earlier types of the "Stamp Duty" series, first issued in 1880. They, like the postage stamps, were printed and perforated in the Government Printing Department, but none of them were of a size suitable for the 1873 "comb" or any other "comb," and consequently had to be perforated by single-line machines. So far as my experience extends, the same varieties of the three gauges, 11½, 12; 12¼, 12½; and 12½, 13 occur on the "Stamp Statute" stamps apparently in the same stages and approximately during the same periods as on the postage stamps. Thus one finds specimens with the 11½, 12 gauge in stages (c) and (d) and the 12½, 13 gauge, stages (a) and (b). The "Stamp Duty" stamps having been first issued in 1880, we naturally have in this series a more crucial test of the last stages of the 11½, 12 and the 12½, 13 gauges. I refer to these more particularly later in these notes, but I may say here that I have so far found no trace of the 11½, 12 gauge on any of the *large* "Stamp Duty" stamps

(e.g. the 1s., 3s., 5s., 10s.) which were printed in new colours about 1885, or on the large 2s. 6d., orange or yellow.* The change of colours is thus a useful landmark in the history of these gauges, and it is quite clear that from some time between 1881 and 1885 the 11½, 12 and the 12½, 13 gauges disappeared, the 12¼, 12½ being retained down to the issue of the Commonwealth stamps; the 11 gauge was introduced about 1903 and lasted till the close of the Victorian issues.

Returning to Mr. Hausburg's description of the comb-machine of 1873, he stated that the "teeth" of the comb gauge about 12¼,† and that in single stamps it is often difficult to distinguish whether a stamp is perforated by comb or by the 12¼, 12½ single-line machine, and points out that often the perforations of the comb—or rather of the "teeth" of the comb—are confused with the work of the 11½, 12 single-line machine, but that there is really no ground for this, because the gauge of the latter never exceeded 12, while that of the "teeth" of the comb is over 12.

CORRIGENDUM.

Page 245. *In line* 13 *from the bottom for* the whole *insert* the upper part.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE third meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, December 13th, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display with Notes of the Tical Surcharges issued by Siam in 1885, by Mr. R. W. Harold Row.

The next Meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, December 13th.

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

PROTECTED CARDBOARD.

OWING to the cost of *Strawboard* having advanced 500 per cent, we are unable to provide it for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 27, 1918.

* See page 242 above.

† Mr. Hausburg's description of this comb is somewhat meagre (see *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of May, 1907, page 231), but there can be no doubt as to the machine to which he referred; the gauge 12¼ of the "teeth" fixes it as the ordinary pattern used for the Victorian stamps over a number of years. However, as appears later, I question whether that particular pattern was used in 1873 or for some years later. Mr. Smyth, who worked on this subject in collaboration with Mr. F. Hagen, refers to one gauge of this comb perforation as 12½, and it is clear that they observed that it was a vertical comb (*Australian Philatelist*, XIII, page 24). Mr. Hausburg does not give any further particulars, but at the date of his article (1907) only vertical comb-machines had been employed. The difference between a vertical and a horizontal comb is explained in the text below.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Barbados.—A War Tax stamp has been issued, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received a supply.

The small design, 1912 plate, has been used, but the colour is bright red, on medium thick paper, dull white gum, watermark opaque. The overprint "War Tax" in one line is in black.

War Tax.

1d., bright red.

Cochin.—From the *Philatelic Magazine* and *Stamp Collecting* we gather that a new set is appearing with portrait of the new Rajah, and the following values have already been seen:—

Adhesives.

4 pies, green; wmk. Umbrella; perf. 13½.
2 as., grey ,, ,, ,,

Official.

4 pies, green, overprinted "On C.G.S."

Montserrat.—A ½d. War stamp is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

It is printed in deep green on thin paper with watermark transparent.

The overprint "War Stamp" is in small type, one line, in bright red.

War Stamp.

½d., deep green, thin paper.

New Zealand.—On page 226 we chronicled the 2d., yellow stamp, overprinted "Official" *diagonally* in black.

We are told that this is a mistake and that the overprint is *vertical* as usual.

Rhodesia.—A provisional Half Penny on 1d., rose, is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

The surcharge is in two lines in blue, double bars obliterating the original 1d. value.

Stamp Collecting gives black as the colour of the surcharge.

Provisional.

Half Penny on 1d., rose; Admiral design.

St. Christopher.—Mr. C. E. McNaughtan has shown us the 1d., dull rose, unused, perf. 12½, of 1870, watermarked Crown CC *sideways.*

Adhesive.

1d., dull rose; perf. 12½; Crown C C *sideways.*

Straits Settlements.—A "Specimen" copy of the Georgian, 45 c. value, printed on paper coloured through, has reached us.

Adhesive.

45 c., black on green, paper coloured through.

Trinidad and Tobago.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received a supply of the 4d. value printed on *lemon* paper.

Adhesive.

4d., black and bright red, on *lemon.*

EUROPE.

France.—Further values, the 2 c. + 3 c. and 35 c. + 25 c., of the War Ophans Charity set are to hand, from Messrs. Franz Reichenheim and R. Roberts.

The 2 c. + 3 c. is of normal size, and shows for the design a figure of a widow on the battlefield.

The shape of the 35 c. + 25 c. is large oblong, and the design is the field of battle with the French flag planted over a scene of desolation.

The sheets of the 35 c. + 25 c. have no millésime.

Mr. Reichenheim gives the date of issue of both stamps as October 27th.

Adhesives.

2 c. + 3 c., marone ; perf. 14 × 13½.
35 c. + 25 c., green and lilac ; perf. 14 × 13½.

SWITZERLAND. — From Mr. P. L. Pemberton we have received the 3 centimes stamp in a new colour, brown-orange.

Adhesive.

3 c., brown-orange ; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—To the lithographed set *Mekeel's Weekly* adds the 15 c.

Adhesive.

15 c., violet and black ; lithographed.

SALVADOR.—To the set of new stamps chronicled on page 252 *Mekeel's Weekly* adds the 10 c., 25 c., and 50 c. values.

The whole set, we are told, has also been issued with the "Oficial" overprint.

Adhesives.

10 c., dark brown.
25 c., dark brown.
50 c., pearl-grey.

Officials.

1 c., green.
2 c., vermilion.
5 c., dark blue.
6 c., purplish blue.
10 c., dark brown.
12 c., violet.
17 c., orange.
25 c., dark brown.
29 c., black.
50 c., pearl-grey.

UNITED STATES.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the 30 c., *perf. 10*, on unwatermarked paper, has been issued.

The *Philatelic Gazette* give a list of the postage stamps issued with no watermark, *perf. 11*, so far known. This list we give below.

Adhesives.

No watermark ; *perf. 10.*

30 c., orange-vermilion.

No watermark ; *perf. 11.*

1 c., deep yellow-green, milori green, deep grey-green, deep blue-green, green.
2 c., rose-carmine, dull rose, carmine-rose.
3 c., violet, dark violet, deep lilac.
4 c., orange-brown, brown, yellow-brown.
5 c., blue, deep blue.
6 c., red-orange.
7 c , black.
8 c., yellowish olive.
9 c., salmon.
10 c., golden yellow, yellow-orange.
11 c , myrtle-green.
12 c., claret-lake.
15 c., deep grey, grey.
20 c., light dull blue, ultramarine.
30 c., orange-vermilion, light orange-vermilion.
50 c., deep lilac.
$1, purple-brown.

Special Delivery.

No watermark ; *perf. 11.*

10 c , ultramarine, deep ultramarine, dull grey-blue.

Postage Dues.

No watermark ; *perf. 11.*

1 c., dark carmine.
2 c. ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS.—The new 15 c. value of Middle Congo has been overprinted for use here.—*Stamp Collecting.*

Adhesive.

15 c., mauve and pale rose.

DUTCH INDIES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of a provisional ½ c. on the 2½ c., green stamp.

Provisional.

½ on 2½ c., green.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.—The new value, 15 c., is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting.*

Adhesive.

15 c., mauve and rose.

MESOPOTAMIA *(British Occupation).*—Certain stamps of Turkey have been overprinted "Baghdad in British Occupation" in rough serif *caps*, and values at foot in Indian currency, in black.

The following list is taken from *Stamp Collecting* :—

¼ anna on 5 paras, dull purple. Pictorial issue of 1913.
¼ anna on 2 paras, claret. Pictorial issue of 1913.
½ anna on 10 paras, grey-green. Issue of 1905.
½ ,, on 10 paras, green. ,, 1913.
1 ,, on 20 paras, rose. ,, ,,
1 ,, on 20 paras, claret. ,, 1892.
2 ,, on 1 p., blue. ,, 1901.
2 ,, on 1 p., blue. Pictorial issue of 1913.
½ ,, red on Fiscal stamp.

This list will probably be added to later on.

MIDDLE CONGO.—The new 15 c. value has reached *Stamp Collecting.*

Adhesive.

15 c., mauve and pale rose.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the 4 c., perf. 10, in sheet form, with single-line P.I.P.S. watermark, has at last been issued.

Adhesive.

4 c., rose-red ; perf. 10 ; single-lined P.I.P.S. wmk.

The *Philatelic Gazette* states that the 2 c., no watermark, *perf. 11*, has been issued.

Adhesive.

2 c., deep yellow-green ; no wmk. ; *perf. 11.*

SENEGAL.—*Stamp Collecting* announces the receipt of the new 15 c. value.

Adhesive.

15 c., carmine-vermilion and mauve.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.

Council for the Year 1917-18.

President—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.
Vice-President—Thos. Wm. Hall.
Hon. Secretary—Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—Baron P. de Worms.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

J. H. Barron.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The first meeting of the session 1917-18 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18th October, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs. H. H. Harland, B. D. Knox, Ernest H. Collins, Louis E. Bradbury, J. L. Green, L. S. Wells, William Barnard, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, C. E. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, A. Chilver, R. W. Harold Row, and E. S. Halford.

The chair was taken by the President, who gave a short summary of the events that had taken place during the recess, referring more particularly to the loss the Society had sustained in the death of the late Joint Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. He also intimated the regretted death of Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff and of Dr. José Marco del Pont (both members of the Society), the former well known as a specialist in the stamps of Greece and of the Ionian Islands, and the latter an authority on the stamps of South American countries. He also intimated that Col. Bates and Mr. J. H. Barron had been elected to fill vacancies on the Council, and that Baron Percy de Worms had been appointed Hon. Assistant Secretary, and he finally referred to the fact that arrangements had been made to continue the publication of the *London Philatelist* under the editorship of the Vice-President, Mr. T. W. Hall.

Correspondence was then read, including letters from the Philatelic Societies of Sydney, Victoria, and Siam, relative to the death of the late President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., a letter of thanks from Major S. M. Castle, letters from Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack and Mr. Pinner in connection with the death of Mr. Hausburg, and letters acknowledging receipt of resolution of sympathy from Mrs. Hausburg and Mr. C. Hausburg.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of gifts for the Society's collection from :—

Mr. Churchill, C.M.G. (H.B.M. Consul at Havre), specimens of the "Orphelins de la Guerre" stamps with notes as to values issued.

Mr. Yardley, including a collection of Venturini's forgeries, also of colour changes by chemical means of various Australian stamps and sheets and specimens of remainders and reprints of Samoa Express stamps. (Mr. Yardley stated that these remainders had been given to him by Mr. F. Hagen, of Sydney, and that he felt they were important specimens which ought to be in the Society's collection.)

Mr. Reichenheim of nine post cards and three envelopes used by the French Army in various parts of the line.

The Hon. Secretary also intimated the resignations of Mr. W. A. Rockliff, Mr. L. J. Kershaw, and Mr. W. S. Fiske, which were accepted with regret.

Letters were read from the Vice-President regretting his absence in consequence of an accident, and from Major Evans relative to the new club in London for American officers, and on his suggestion the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write and offer a cordial welcome at any of the meetings of the Society to American officers who were interested in Philately.

The Hon. Librarian reported a gift from Major Evans to the Society's library of Blue Books and Parliamentary Papers relating to the issue of British stamps, and was directed to acknowledge the gift with grateful thanks.

The President laid before the meeting a paper by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack on New Zealand Stamps, First Type Town Numbers, which was to be published in the *London Philatelist*, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to communicate to him the thanks of the Society.

The members then proceeded to ballot for the election of the following candidates, all of whom were declared duly elected Fellows and members of the Society :—

Capt. Ernest Gadesden Fellows, proposed by Mr. T. W. Hall and seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Percy Turnbull Berry, J.P. (President of the Philatelic Society of Victoria), proposed by the Rev. James Mursell and seconded by Mr. W. R. Rundell.

Col. Francis Ferguson Duffus, C.M.G., proposed by Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G., and seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Alfred John Hammond, proposed by Baron Percy de Worms and seconded by the Hon. Secretary; and

Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook, proposed by Mr. Clifford W. Kissinger and seconded by Mr. William R. Ricketts.

Baron Percy de Worms then read some very interesting notes relative to the Pence Issues of Ceylon, which mainly dealt with: (1) Re-entries and other Plate varieties, and (2) Specimens printed from part of the plate.

Baron de Worms showed his magnificent

collection of the Pence Issues of Ceylon, and a long and interesting programme came to an end at so late an hour that it became necessary to postpone a discussion upon the controversial points arising from Baron Percy de Worms' notes to a later evening.

A very cordial vote of thanks to Baron de Worms and to Baron Percy de Worms was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. Harland, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held on the 6th of October.

The balance sheet showing balance in hand of £71 18s. 8½d. was approved, as was the report. This showed splendid sales, increased membership, a record list of applicants, no resignations. Full particulars will be found in the Annual Report, which will be sent on application to the Hon. Sec.

The end of the past session marks the 25th anniversary since the Society was reorganized by the present Hon. Sec. after the original B.P.S. had been dissolved on the removal of Mr. C. J. Phillips to London.

The programme was approved as follows :—

1917.

Oct. 6th. Annual Meeting.

Nov. 3rd. Display—U.S.A.
Mr. W. PIMM.

Dec. 1st. Papers—Ten minutes with interesting stamps.
MEMBERS.

1918.

Jan. 5th. Paper—"Barbados."
Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON.

Feb. 2nd. Display—Asiatic Colonies.
Mr. L. H. BRIERLEY.

Mar. 2nd. Display—Great Britain Edwardian and Georgian issues.
Mr. W. H. GOODWIN.

Mar. 23rd. Paper—"China."
Mr. H. L. HAYMAN.

War conditions preventing our President, who had held various offices in the Society continuously for nearly twenty-five years, from attending any meetings, he was reluctantly compelled to refuse any office and Mr. W. Pimm was elected President.

The following seventeen members were elected: Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge (Life), A. J. Goddard, E. W. Fletcher, Major R. Winstanley for 1916–17, and Messrs. C. McNaughtan, G. H. Leake, T. E. Laurenson, W. H. Tarrant, W. S. King, F. F. Prosser, A. C. Constantinides, J. R. Hole, R. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. D. G. Thomson, Major P. L. W. Powell, Rev. R. W. Menzies, Rev. J. A. Wilkinson.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE opening meeting of the 27th Session and 389th Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, October 12th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. James Hudson, of Rochdale, was elected a corresponding member of the Society, and Messrs. E. H. Hirschberg, G. F. Norrington, Major W. D. Heywood, and Mr. W. E. Milne nominated as ordinary members to come up for election on the 26th inst.

The session was opened in accordance with custom by the paper from the President, who for twenty-one years in succession had read the first paper of the session, and from the foundation of the Society in 1891 had read some fifty papers on different subjects.

He chose as his subject this year "The Stamps of Bolivia," for a twofold reason, one being that this country had never been previously shown before the Society, and the other being that the 5 centavos green stamp of the first issue, without in any way being a scarce stamp, was a good illustration of the way in which Philately has made stamp collecting the engrossing pursuit which it now is.

The plate of 72 impressions used for printing this stamp was retouched at least six times, making with the original, seven plates, or 504 stamps in all, and all of them differing, as they had been separately engraved on the plate.

Mr. Beckton's collection was arranged on the "limited specialized" lines, but of course this is a very elastic term; suffice it to say that from the first issue of 1866 down to 1890 (the date at which Mr. Beckton's collections stop) every issue was shown in a most comprehensive manner and endless pains taken to make everything regarding them easy of assimilation by even the latest recruit to the philatelic ranks, and his concluding remarks were as follows :—

"The stamps of Bolivia over the period covered by my collection (a matter of twenty-four years), in which there were only five issues all told, and each issue not exceeding five stamps, form a very attractive and compact little lot of stamps, abounding in the first issue, in stamps of philatelic interest, and in my opinion take a high rank in every respect amongst the stamps emanating from the South American continent. Since the year 1890, however, Bolivia has turned out a certain amount of rubbish, although perhaps by no means quite so great an offender in this respect as many of her neighbours. May I not aptly conclude this paper by saying, 'Happy is the collector who stops at the year 1890'?"

THE 390th Meeting was held on Friday, October 26th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Messrs. E. H. Hirschberg, G. F. Norring-

ton, Major W. D. Heywood, and Mr. W. E. Milne were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Mr. J. H. Taylor showed specimens of covers with Naval obliterations and Censor marks, and Mr. Berry the 1d., 2d., and 3d. stamps of the Gold Coast surcharged "Togo Anglo-French Occupation" with a new form of cancellation.

The evening was devoted to the reading of short papers by six members, and an excellent attendance, which has always been the case at these evenings, quite justified the inclusion of two dates on the syllabus for them.

The first was read by Mr. Mendel Albrecht, who exhibited a hitherto not chronicled variety of Whiting's Beaufort House Essays, the specimen shown having the rose engine turned background printed in yellow.

Mr. D. A. Berry advocated the collecting of British Colonial stamps used abroad, forecasting a place for them in the catalogues of the near future. He exhibited a collection formed by Mr. Kricorissian of the stamps of Hong Kong used abroad, which contained specimens used in Amoy, Yokohama, Hoikow, Kiung Chow, Swatow, Hankow, Foochoo, Foochowfoo, Chefoo, Tientsin, Shanghai, Wei-Hai-Wei, Port Edward, Liu Kiung, Tau Island, Canton C.I., Ningpo, Hiogo (Japan), and China; also the errors of cancellation 62B.

Mr. Nathan Heywood, who is not yet sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to attend the meetings, sent a small collection, with notes, of the stamps of Denmark, which was exhibited on his behalf by Mr. Duerst, and it is needless to say that, with the exception of the writer, the paper could not have been in better hands.

The Hon. Secretary read a paper on the processes used for the production and duplication of the plates for surface printing, illustrating it by his collection of Jamaica, one of the earliest colonies for which Messrs. De La Rue & Co. printed stamps by this process, and which consistently used the head of Queen Victoria in profile to the left, engraved by M. Joubert of this firm, from 1860 to 1900.

Mr. W. G. Hamersley dealt with the 1½ schilling stamp of Holstein showing the three types and a small collection of this value in beautiful condition, in singles and pairs, used and unused.

Dr. Floyd took an interesting bypath from the beaten track of Philately, and displayed a fine collection of the Local Delivery, College, and Court Bureau stamps, giving some useful information regarding the genuine and the forged specimens of the first named and also the various uses to which the last named were put, from the delivery of local letters to the post from the London clubs on Sundays (there being no clearance by the postal authorities) to the provision of waiters and even guests at social functions, for which the high values were necessary.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to the donors of the six papers, commenting favourably upon their merits, Mr. Duerst seconded, and the vote was passed.

AT the 391st Meeting, held on Friday, November 9th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, Messrs. C. H. Schill, R. F. Calder, and W. T. Halden were nominated for membership, to come up for election on November 23rd.

Mr. Duerst showed a United States cover, postmarked in a rectangle "1 c. PAID, NEW YORK, N.Y., PERMIT NO. 2179" (in three lines), evidencing that certain firms are permitted to send their correspondence through the post with perhaps only an occasional scrutiny by the censor.

Mr. Berry showed an unused 4d. Great Britain, small letters, with a peculiar flaw over the eye of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Wm. Stern showed a cover using current stamps of Russia, three of which, the 2, 3, and 5 kopec values being imperf.

Mr. Goodfellow called attention to U.S. cancellations referring to the War Loan, similar to those in use by Canada, the specimen shown reading "BUY NOW, U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS, SECOND LIBERTY LOAN," in four lines enclosed in a rectangle.

The paper for the evening was provided by Mr. George Ginger, who dealt with the stamps of Barbados, Perkins Bacon issues, in a manner which left very little to be desired, unless it were on the score of its brevity.

After introductory geographical and historical items of interest, he went on to state that Barbados established its first post office in 1851, and the first consignment of stamps was dispatched by Perkins Bacon & Co. from London on December 30th of that year, but these being lost at sea, a second shipment followed on January 16th, 1852.

To this little colony belongs the distinction of being the first to issue a stamp of ½d. value, eighteen years elapsing before Great Britain issued a stamp of this denomination (1870), and again keeping up its reputation for cheap postal facilities, it was the first to introduce a ¼d. stamp, which made its appearance in 1892.

Mr. Ginger showed an interesting feature regarding the imperforate and the perforated issues of 1852–70. Finding, from some source extraneous to philatelic literature, that the island was divided into eleven parishes, each of which having its separate post office and officials, and a distinctive cancellation numbered 1 to 11, he made a collection of both imperf. and perf. stamps and showed them completed, the following being the list of the parishes:—

1	St. Lucy	7	St. George
2	St. Peter	8	St. Thomas
3	St. James	9	St. Michael
4	St. Andrew	10	Christchurch
5	St. Joseph	11	St. Philip
6	St. John		

This form of collecting being now very keenly followed by well-known collectors of New Zealand and Victoria, it is a new idea for collectors of Barbados to work upon, and greatly adding to the interest in a display of this colony.

Mr. Ginger's collection included some exceedingly fine blocks of unused stamps, and to enumerate a few of them, the 1861–70 issue, rough perf., two unused blocks of 9, four blocks of 6, and one of 4 were shown of the green stamp, and of the yellow-green a block of 25 and two halves used on part originals; the 4d. value, four blocks of 4 and three pairs, with a fine selection of used copies.

No. 28a is given in Gibbons' Catalogue as known unused only, but Mr. Ginger showed a copy which was undoubtedly genuinely *used*.

The 6d., orange, was shown in four mint blocks of 4, a pair, and five singles. The 5s., three unused copies and four used; 6d., orange-vermilion, of 1873, used, imperforate, a very rare stamp, Gibbons noting that two specimens only of the stamp had been seen in this state.

The three types of the 1d. surcharged on half of 5s. were shown by three unused and four used, and a fine series of proofs concluded the Perkins Bacon series, Mr. Ginger deeming the subsequent issues shown in his collection as unfit to be mentioned on the same evening as the earlier ones.

Mr. Ginger was complimented upon the excellency of his paper, and congratulated upon his collection by Mr. Munn and Mr. J. H. Taylor, who proposed and seconded the best thanks of the meeting to him, and also by the President, who referred also to the excellent work of philatelic research shown in the paper, with special reference to the numbered cancellations denoting the eleven parishes of Barbados.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"Fern Holme," Rusholme,
Manchester.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of October 3rd and 6th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue on blued, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., brick-red, pair	3	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion*	29	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue,* close margins	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, used	2	15	0
Ceylon, intermediate perfs., 10d., orange-vermilion*	2	12	0
Ditto, rough perfs., 9d., yellowish brown	4	10	0
Cyprus, 1882, ½ on 1 p., S.G. 24a	2	6	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red*	11	0	0
Grenada, 1883, diagonal, large sur., S.G. 29, pair	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, blue paper, 1d., red, S.G. 14	7	15	0
Natal, 1857–8, 1d., rose	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., buff	2	4	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion £2 16s. and	3	13	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 5d., dull green, dated postmark	3	7	6
New Zealand, 1856–9, thick paper, no wmk., 1s., blue-green*	4	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, dated postmark	9	10	0
St. Vincent, 1866, 1s., slate-grey	4	7	6
Sierra Leone, 1872, perf. 12½, 6d., dull violet on bluish, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, S.G. 23, mint	7	10	0
South Australia, London print, 1d., deep green, pair	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 6d., yellow-green	2	6	0
Turks Islands, 1873-9, 1s., lilac	11	0	0
Uganda, 1895, 30 cowries, black, S.G. 6	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 60 cowries, black,* S.G. 9	2	7	6
Victoria, 1868-81, 5s., blue on yellow	3	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., black and rose-carmine,* double-lined frame	2	16	0

Sale of October 10th and 11th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1870, Large Star, 1s., black, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
Canada, 1852, wove paper, ½d., rose, mint	2	4	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, mint, off centre	6	6	0
Ditto, another copy, used	4	0	0
Hawaii, 1853, 5 c., blue, thick white paper, mint	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860–1, clean cut, 3d., brown	2	0	0

Russian Revolutionary Stamps of 1917.

First printing. Cap, swords, and Russian inscription on paper-money stamps of 1915.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
10 k., blue, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
15 k., brown, ditto, ditto	5	0	0
20 k., olive, ditto, ditto	4	8	0

On stamps of 1916.

20 k. on 14 k., mint, single	3	0	0

Second printing. Larger inscription on stamps of 1916.

10 k. on 7 k., block of 4, mint	5	15	0
20 k. on 14 k., ditto, ditto	5	15	0
35 k., pair, mint	5	10	0
Argentine Republic, 1864, wmk. "RA," imperf., 15 c., blue	10	0	0
Ditto, 1867, no wmk., imperf., 15 c., blue, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1877, laid paper, "8" in black on 10 c., green*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, "8" in black on 10 c., green, inverted surcharge	2	17	0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres, 1858, 2 p., dull blue*	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 p., green	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 rs., grey-brown*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1859, Cuarto Ps., S.G. 27A	4	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 4d., blue, block of 10, on piece	9	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, block of 4, ditto	16	0	0

Sale of October 17th and 20th, 1917.

Austrian Mercury, thick paper, 6 k., dull yellow*	4	8	0
Ditto, another copy, *used*	3	5	0
Austrian Italy, 1850, thin rough paper, 5 c., orange*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, thick rough paper, 45 c., pale blue, S.G. No. 8, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Journal stamp, 1858, 4 k., red	4	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, close part of right side	5	10	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown	8	8	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., slight defect	9	0	0
Gibraltar, 1907–11, 6d., lilac, on piece	7	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., Archer roulette, on entire	2	18	0
Ditto, 2s., brown £3 10s. and	4	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, cross £1, brown-lilac	3	17	6
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I." omitted, 1d., pair, mint	3	3	0
Persia, 1876, 4 k., yellow, printed both sides, small thin spot	2	8	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., orange	3	0	0
Victoria, 1880–9, Stamp Duty, £100, mint	10	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Belgium, 1849, 20 c., milky blue,* S.G. 5	2	10	0
Ditto, 1850, 40 c., carmine, mint	2	12	0
Cameroons, 1916, "Occupation Français" on Congo and Middle Congo, set of 14, all mint except 20 c. and 25 c., the 15 c. has inverted overprint	14	0	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 4d., dull rose, slight crease	14	10	0
Sicily, ½ gra., pale olive*	3	0	0
Ditto, ½ gra., orange-yellow, retouched*	3	15	0
Ditto, 1 gra., russet-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, 1 gra., pale olive-brown, double print, Plate 2	2	16	0
Ditto, 5 gra., red-brown	3	17	6
Ditto, 5 gra., vermilion, retouched* £4 10s. and	4	12	0
Ditto, 10 gra., indigo, retouched	3	10	0
Ditto, another copy	2	17	0
Ditto, another copy*	2	6	0
Ditto, 20 gra., retouched	4	16	0
Ditto, 50 gra., brown-lake*	2	0	0
Ditto, 50 gra., used, cut at top	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 50 gra., chocolate*	2	8	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, 5s., no stop after "V"*	4	4	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin perf. 13½–14, 1s., indigo	3	3	0
Virgin Islands, 1867–8, toned paper, perf. 15, 6d., rose	4	8	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 9th, 1917.

Great Britain, £5, pale orange, a/cs cancellation, slightly creased	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, Crowns, £1, "Specimen"	10	0	0
Greece, Paris print, 1 l., deep chocolate on cream, strip of 3, one creased	4	10	0
Long Island, 1916 (May), on Turkish fiscals, ½d., 1d., and 2½d., all mint	40	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, intermediate perfs., 2s., bright blue,* no gum	3	3	0
India, Jhind, 1886–98, 3 rupees, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 rupees, ditto	4	15	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 10s., green and brown, mint	9	5	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., pale blue, on piece, creased	3	5	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, cut close	3	5	0
Togo, 1915, 1s., black on green, "CCUPATION," mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., pane of 60, showing similar variety, and three with small "F," small "G," etc.	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20s., pair, both with small "F," mint	5	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
United States, 1880, reissue, 7 c., vermilion,* no gum	4	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., pale blue,* no gum, and thinned	3	5	0
Collection of French Colonies, 1380	45	0	0
Ditto of German ditto, 296	21	0	0

Sale of October 23rd, 1917.

Great Britain, 1862, 3d., rose, white dots, imperf. at left*	11	0	0
Philippines, 1854, 5 c., orange-red, Plate 1	4	0	0
Sweden, 1855, thin paper, 3 sk. bco., green	3	5	0
Gwalior, 1885, 1 r., slate, pair, showing both lengths of surcharges, mint	8	17	6
Cameroons, 1916, overprinted "Occupation Française du Cameroun," 1 c. to 2 fcs. complete (the 15 c. has the overprint inverted), all mint except 20 and 25 c., which are used	15	10	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of 4, creased	3	17	6
Ditto, 1855–8, 4d., blue, rouletted, on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., greyish blue, cut into at bottom	2	10	0
Lagos, 1884–6, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d., mint	2	5	0
Mauritius, 1854, 4d., black on green, close at top*	2	17	6
Sierra Leone, 1885, 6d., brown-purple on blued, strip of 4, mint	2	5	0
Togo, 1915, 1d., red, inverted overprint, on entire	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., black and red on blue, mint pane of 60, showing the variety "CCUPATION," and three with small "F," small "G," etc.	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20s., purple and black on red, mint pair, both with small "F"	4	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, cut into at left, no margins	8	8	0
United States, 1865, Newspaper stamp, 5 c., pale blue, coloured border, *used*	2	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., large numeral reading downwards.	5	5	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., orange, surcharge inverted, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1888, 4d. on 2s., orange, strip of 3, centre stamp with upright "D," mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1889, ½d. on 2s., orange, double surcharge	3	3	0
Nevis, 1876, lithographed, perf. 15, 1d., vermilion-red, mint, uncut sheet of 12	6	0	0
Nevis, 1878, lithographed, perf. 11½, 1d., vermilion-red, mint, uncut sheet of 12	8	10	0
Ditto, 1882, wmk. CA, 2½d., red-brown, mint block of 6	4	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, CA, 1s., black on orange, mint	4	0	0
Tobago, 1879, CC, £1, mauve, mint	4	10	0
Trinidad, Official, 1894, ½d. to 1s., mint	3	15	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., brown, "FOURPENCE," mint	3	15	0
Chili, 1911, 20 c., centre inverted,* no gum	7	0	0
Queensland, 1860, large Star, imperf., 1d., pale carmine-rose	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green, slight defects	3	10	0
South Australia, 1868–79, perf. × roulette, 9d., grey-lilac	2	10	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of October 12th, 1917.

Great Britain, 1870, ½d., rose-red, Plate 1, imperf., mint	2	0	0
Schleswig, 1865, 4 sch., rose, block of 10, mint	2	8	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* slight defect	8	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue,* tiny thinning at back	12	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red on yellowish, worn impression, on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, intermediate impression, twice printed, mint	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, showing diagonal lines clearly, on piece	13	10	0
Ditto, other specimens £5 10s. and	6	15	0
Ditto, small fillet, 2d., blue, on piece	11	10	0
Ditto, 1872, 9d., yellow-green, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* cut close	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion, small margins*	3	0	0
Barbados, ½d., deep green, imperf., S.G. 2, pair, mint	3	2	6
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped,* signed	5	0	0
Brazil, 1st issue, 90 r., mint	3	17	6
Peru, ½ peso, yellow-buff, pair	10	0	0
South Australia, 1857–9, 1s., orange, imperf.	2	0	0
Ditto, 1872, perf. and roulette, 9d., grey-lilac	2	0	0
Victoria, 1860, laid paper, 3d., blue,* two or three perfs. missing	8	0	0

Sale of October 26th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1883, 2s. 6d., lilac on blued, mint	2	2	0
Salonika, 1916, 2d., orange, mint	3	3	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 4 c., trifle defective	8	10	0
Cameroons, 1915, 1d. on 10 pf., double surcharge, mint	2	14	0
New Republic, 13th Oct., "86," 3d., violet on blue, vertical *tête-bêche* pair, mint	2	10	0
Togo, 1914, 1d. on 5 pf., block of 4 containing the variety "TOG O," spaced, mint	3	10	0
Barbados, 1st issue, ½d., deep green, imperf., block of 6, mint	8	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 2, S.G. 26B	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 3, no clouds	4	0	0
Collection in Imperial Album, 4875	31	0	0

Sale of October 24th and 25th, 1917.

Brunswick, 1852, 3 sgr., vermilion, apparently*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1862–3, *percé en arc*, 1 sgr., black on yellow*	5	0	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, 2 sgr., blue	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green*	3	12	6
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gro., moss-green	3	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1851–2, 9 k., black on pale rose*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 k., purple	4	12	6
Gibraltar, 1904–7, £1, mint £4 8s. and	4	10	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	10	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, strip of 5, on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green, Die 2*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1854–7, Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue, Plate 5, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, pale shade	3	15	0
Ditto, Georgian ½d., Die 1, perf. *14*, pair	16	0	0
Lagos, 1904, Single C A, 2s. 6d., mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., mint	8	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, letter "A" of "BA" omitted	11	11	0
Ditto, 1870, ½d., Plate 9,* part gum	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellowish green on bluish, block of 4, two copies variety "no whip," and one copy "Sigiiim"	19	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, mint	3	3	0
Togo on Gold Coast, 1d., inverted overprint	8	10	0
Collection of Transvaal early issues	98	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 18th and 19th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1875, horizontal wavy lines, 1 m., lilac, mint	3	3	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c.* £3 5s. and	5	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, slightly rubbed	4	10	0
Canada, 6d., laid paper £2 17s. 6d., £3 3s., £3 5s., and	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., wove paper, £3 and	2	12	6
Ditto, 6d., thick wove, £3 and	3	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	5	0	0
Ceylon, imperf. 9d., purple-brown	5	15	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	3	15	0
India, ½ a., red, 9½ arches*	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., deep blue on white, earliest state, margins on the close side	23	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	5	0	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint	4	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	5	10	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion £4 5s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., crimson-lake, vertical pair	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish, minute pinhole	6	6	0
New Zealand, "N Z," rouletted, 6d., red-brown, all roulettes	14	14	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose	3	3	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., deep rich blue, on entire	7	0	0
Ditto, another copy, minute thinning	3	3	0
Ditto, another, deep dull blue	10	0	0
Ditto, another, slightly touched at right top	3	17	6
Ditto, another, 1d., pale blue, medium early	4	15	0
Ditto, 1d., slate-blue, late state, on entire	4	8	0
Ditto, no wmk., perf. 12½, 1d., lake, block of 12, mint	4	15	0
United States, *première gravure*, 24 c., violet	3	15	0
Virgin Islands, 6d., rose, pairs, mint, perf. 12 £4 and	3	17	6
Ditto, 1s., rose-carmine, perf. 15, mint	3	3	0
Collection in Gibbons' Album, 2833	55	0	0
Ditto of United States stamps, about 250	18	10	0
Ditto of Uruguay, 276	16	0	0

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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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A Reply to Our Critics.

A RECENT number of the *Australian Stamp Journal* contains an impatient criticism of the Royal Philatelic Society, and after complaining that the Society does nothing, proceeds to dole out some sage advice as to what it ought to do. On both of these points we offer a few comments. Here is the indictment: "A few grave and reverend seigneurs meet once a month or thereabouts, between five and six o'clock of an afternoon. Ordinary matters of routine are discussed, and perhaps a paper is read on some very deep and engrossing subject, after which the members separate; the paper may appear in due course, in the *London Philatelist*, the official organ of the Society, *but that is about all the Society does.*" The italics are ours. Those of our members who are well informed and interested in the affairs of the Society will hardly accept this as a fair statement of the activities of the Society. We can assure the *Australian Stamp Journal* that there are many other directions in which the Society is doing useful work. The Council has many subjects brought before it, and there are various sub-committees busily employed on many matters tending to the welfare of Philately. It is true that the circumstances of the time are a severe handicap to the work of the Society. Many of our members are engaged in work connected with the war, if not on active service, and have no leisure time for philatelic pursuits, while the prohibitive cost of printing and publication compels the suspension for the moment of several works of the highest importance which the Society has in hand. As a matter of fact the income of the Society in normal times is not sufficient to permit of the embarking upon elaborate schemes of publication, or other matters requiring financial support which arise from time to time, and this fact circumscribes the visible output of the Society. The Society wants more members, but it seems that the

number of philatelists who are willing to pay a couple of guineas per annum to help with philatelic study and the advance of Philately generally is small in comparison with the immense body of collectors. To remedy this, the *Australian Stamp Journal* revives the old proposal to admit dealers to the Society. There has been much discussion in the past on this point, and we are still firmly convinced that the Society is quite right in excluding them. It is needless, and we have not the space to recapitulate the arguments for and against the proposal. They can be found by those who so desire in the back pages of this and other journals. As to the suggestion that perhaps after all dealers are "the backbone of the body," and that they probably "devote a great deal more time and serious thought to the study of stamps than do their amateur friends," all we can say is that it is not our experience. Of the large number of dealers in this country, there are probably not more than half a dozen who are recognised as first-rate philatelists. In actual fact dealers are much too occupied with their business to study stamps or to look at them from the point of view of the amateur; we have frequently been told so by dealers themselves. There is one great gulf fixed between the amateur philatelist and the dealer. The object of the former is to study stamps, and the object of the latter is to make profits, and once the dealers are admitted to the Society the door is opened for the dominance of the trading spirit over that of the amateur, and the introduction of the baneful effects of a nauseous commercialism, with its frequently objectionable concomitants.

Our mentor further makes suggestions as to other matters which the Society "ought to do," such as the registration of dealers and collectors "after a searching inquiry" has been made as to the probity of the persons or firms concerned. This is a matter which is primarily in the interest of dealers, and seems to be on the face of it a hopeless task. Moreover, we believe the attempt to do something like this has recently been taken up in other quarters. Nor can we view with unqualified approval the further suggestion that the Society should have a "finger in every pie" connected with our hobby. An unqualified limit of activity such as this is neither desirable nor requisite. The Society, as in the past, will always be ready to use the weight of its authority in any direction which appears to produce useful results for the benefit of Philately, and any event or new project brought to its notice, which on the face of it deserves consideration, will always have its careful attention.

Finally, the author of the article considers that the Society might offer "sage advice to the various stamp-issuing countries. . . . It could, perhaps, by timely counsel or intervention prevent the issue of certain monstrosities." . . . Previous experience does not justify this optimism. The appeal of certain Philatelic Congresses in this direction to our own Government produced no result other than an official snub. The fact is that the postage stamp is a very convenient and often lucrative method of commemorating some great event in a country's history, and there is no likelihood that the precedent set will ever be abrogated. Nor does it greatly matter. The number of issued stamps is now so vast that no collector can cope with all or even a large part, and there is plenty of strictly legitimate and interesting material for the study of a lifetime. The collector must get rid of the

bugbear of "completeness" and the idea that he must possess everything that is listed in the catalogue. The only remedy likely to be effective in restricting the output of "monstrosities" is for the collector to refuse to buy them. It is commercialism which is the root evil.

The "Small Horses" and their Engraver.

Postal Letter-sheets of the Sardinian States, 1819–20.

By Dr. EMILIO DIENA.



"CAVALLINI" (small horses), it is thus that Italian collectors have always designated the stamped postal letter-sheets of the Sardinian States.* A large number of articles have been written on these interesting postal covers, and it would be easy to fill at least a couple of pages of the *London Philatelist* by giving nothing but their titles. But these papers confine themselves to reproducing the official decrees, to giving a description of the official watermarks and the marks of the makers of the different papers, and to describing the so-called private reprints of these covers. None of these articles have, however, told us the name of the engraver of the "small horses." We now know that this artist, for he really was a true artist, was Amedeus Lavy, of Turin. This information, together with a number of other facts of the highest philatelic interest, is imparted to us by a truly important work, which treats the subject in a manner almost complete, published three years ago by the lamented Signor Silvio Sella,† a collector, who having had the opportunity of consulting official documents, produced a monograph‡ containing a large quantity of unpublished information. The Italian philatelic press limited itself to giving a short notice of this work, without bringing out all its importance and without giving a sketch of its contents. In the English philatelic press I have found no mention of the book, which doubtless for the English public has the disadvantage of being written in Italian. Since from the present time nearly a century has elapsed since the issue of the stamped postal covers, which appeared on the 1st January, 1819, it will perhaps be useful to make known in broad outlines the contents of this study, to which, in my opinion, one can only make but two exceptions: the first is that it has been compiled by an amateur who did not possess a sufficiently complete knowledge of Philately, and the second is that it is entirely without illustrations, which would certainly have enhanced the importance of the work. I propose to write on this subject at greater length at some future

* I have intentionally written "Sardinian States" instead of "Sardinia," for it is only in "les États de terre-firme" of the Kingdom that these stamped postal covers were used.

† The Chevalier Silvio Sella was one of the oldest collectors in Turin. He belonged to one of the best Piedmontese families. He was an albino. He died on the 28th January, 1916.

‡ *La carta postale bollata* (*papier de poste timbré*) *degli antichi Stati di Terraferma del Re di Sardegna*, secondo i documenti degli Archividi Stato in Torino, 1817–1836. Ricerche di Silvio Sella. Editore: A. Bòlaffi, Via Roma, 31, Torino. 8vo, 102 pp. (Torino, Tip. L. Cecchini, 1914.)

time, for the subject truly merits it, but the opportunity for the present note is afforded me by the perusal of a remarkable study by Signor G. Assandria, having for title *Una famiglia torinese di artisti: i Lavy*, published in Part IV of the *Atti della Società torinese di Archeologia e Belle Arti*, Vol. VIII, 1916 (Turin, Fratelli Bocca). The author gives the genealogical tree of the Lavy family, yet without being able to prove if it was of French origin or rather of the Valley of Aosta. This family counted several artists, painters, sculptors, and engravers: Laurens (1720–1789), Joseph (1723–1803), Charles, son of Charles (1724–1803), Charles, son of Laurens (1765–1813), Philippe (1776–1851), and lastly Amedeus, the engraver of the "Cavallini," born on the 22nd April, 1777, and who died at Turin on the 10th October, 1864, with whom the family became extinct, as he only left daughters. The author of the article reproduces from an autograph MS. the autobiography of Amedeus Lavy, year by year. We find amongst others, the following notes :—

"1789. January 29th. Death of my father, Laurens Lavy. I commenced the study of drawing to continue the profession of my father, engraver of medals and coins for the Royal Mint, with the approval of His Majesty King Victor [Amedeus III]."

"1797. I received the order to prepare dies and watermarks for the new bank notes of the Finances Royales. . . ."

"1801. I engraved the gold piece 'Marengo,' of the value of 20 francs, and the 5 lire silver piece with the emblem of the Republic, in conformity with the French decimal system."

"1805. In the month of March I left for Rome, for the purpose of perfecting myself in the art of sculpture. I received an introduction to the celebrated Canova and to the Director of the Académie de France at the Villa Medicis. Canova frequently came to correct me; he allowed me to copy the statue representing 'Hebe.'"

"1816. On the occasion of the visit of His Majesty to the Mint,* I engraved a small medal to commemorate the fact. I also engraved a medal to the order of His Excellency the Count of Roburent, to serve as a reward for a competition for the improvement of horse breeding."

"1817. The Marquis Brignole, Minister of Finance, ordered me to prepare, after drawings which he supplied to me, all the steel dies for the stamped paper of the whole State. I also made dies for playing cards, and seals for the said Minister of Finance. I also made all the dies for the embossed stamps for the 'carta postale,' and for commercial papers at the order of Mons. le Comte della Valle, chief of the Bureau de la Poste aux lettres. . . ."

I will cease here extracting notes from the autobiography of this exceptional artist, a real indefatigable worker, whose works amount to a most remarkable total. One is astonished that a single artist could have produced such an important quantity of work.

The manuscript extends up to the year 1845. Amedeus Lavy was then sixty-eight years old. Yet according to the article from which we extract this

* Amedeus Lavy was appointed engraver to the Royal Mint on the 6th September, 1816, an office which had also been occupied by his father and his brother Charles.

information, we learn that nine years later our artist was still working and exhibited a model of the statue "Jesus Christ brought down from the Cross" at the Exhibition of Fine Arts in 1855. The interesting article of Signor Assandria is accompanied by twelve plates, reproducing the works of our artist and of other members of the Lavy family.

The medal of which mention is made under the year 1816, engraved to be distributed as a prize for a horse-breeding competition, shows us a bare horse, turned to the left, behind which four other horses of much smaller size are feeding. One can clearly see that the artist who produced this medal, of execution and fidelity of design truly classical (the celebrated Canova could well be proud of his pupil), is indeed the same as the one who has engraved in relief the "Cavallini" of the stamped postal covers of 1820. From the book of Signor Sella which we have mentioned one learns that on the 30th August, 1819, Signor Amedeus Lavy was paid the sum of 108 lire for the three brass dies for the provisional postal paper of 1819, and 300 lire for the three steel dies for the impressions in relief on the definitive sheets of 1820. One may ask if the order was really given to the artist in 1817, as it appears from the autobiography, or rather, if that is not the case, as seems more probable to us, in 1818. In any case it appears interesting to us to note that the medal for the horse-breeding competition and the "Cavallini" were executed at almost the same time.

Before finishing I will say that I had the good fortune to purchase, some months ago, through the medium of a friend, an artist's proof of the "Cavallino" stamp of 1819, printed in black on hand-made white paper, of an absolutely perfect fineness of impression. From the same source I purchased three hand-made paper strips (90 × 215 mm.), each one bearing respectively eight or nine prints in relief of the 15, 25, and 50 c. of the issue of 1820. Each strip bears above an imprint, and seven others underneath in a horizontal row for the 25 and 50 c. and eight for the 15 c. These embossed impressions are of a marvellous clearness. I believe that they are the only ones known. E. C. Usigli, the author of the so-called reprints, which are in reality only impressions obtained by transfers, produced thus the "essays" of these sheets; but in comparing the latter with the artist's proofs of which I have just spoken, one is struck with the great difference which exists as respects the clearness of the relief. We may add that it is wrongly that reprints of the sheets of 1819 (impression in blue of the "Cavallini") have been described and catalogued. It is only a question of sufficiently well executed imitations: an attentive examination shows in effect marked differences.

An observation which I have made in examining the proofs in relief of the "Cavallini" is that the principal part (a little boy on a galloping horse to left) is the same for each of the three values, that is to say produced from a single engraving, after which the three well-known forms were completed: circular for the 15 c., oblong oval for the 25 c., and elongated octagon for the 50 c.

After a hundred years since the execution of these precious cameos, I am proud, as an Italian and as a lover of stamps, to send a salutation to the memory of an artist among the best of Italy.

The Stamps of Baghdad.

By E. D. BACON.



I HAVE recently had an opportunity of inspecting what is believed to be a complete set of the long-heralded stamps for use in Mesopotamia, certain values of which were described in the list of "New Issues" in the last number of the journal. Collectors will no doubt be interested in the authentic details I am able to give of this, the latest, series of stamps due to the War. The stamps were issued in Baghdad on September 1st last, and were surcharged in that city. Only a comparatively small quantity of Turkish stamps were available, and, as will be seen, the number of most of the varieties is very limited. The surcharge, which in each case is in black, consists of the words "BAGHDAD" at the top, "IN BRITISH," reading up, on the left, "OCCUPATION," reading downwards, on the right, and the value in Indian currency at the foot.

In consequence of the War, Turkey has been unable to obtain fresh supplies of the Pictorial stamps printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London, which came into use in 1913. Owing to this difficulty the Turkish Government has had to fall back upon any stocks of the older issues that remained on hand. The result has been that a mass of heterogeneous varieties, some with and some without new overprints, has been created and put into circulation in the country. What with the Turkish overprints and the Baghdad surcharge, it is not at all an easy matter to draw up a correct description of the stamps, but I have endeavoured to make the list as clear as possible to collectors. The number of each variety surcharged is given after it.

1. ¼ anna on 2 paras, claret, Pictorial design of 1913. 906.
2. ¼ „ „ 5 „ dull purple „ „ „ 1215.
3. ½ „ „ 10 „ green „ „ „ 242.
4. ½ „ „ 10 „ „ "Adrianople," Pictorial design of 1913. 119.
5. ½ „ „ 10 „ „ Turkish design of 1913, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in red. 1261.
6. ½ anna on 10 paras, grey-green, perforated 13½, Turkish design of 1905, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic between the star and crescent, overprinted in red, the crescent being obliterated in violet-black ink. 1012.
7. ½ anna on 10 paras, rose, Turkish pictorial fiscal stamp. 270.
8. ½ „ „ 10 „ „ as last, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic between the star and crescent, overprinted in blue, the crescent being obliterated in violet-black ink. 770.
9. 1 anna on 20 paras, red, Pictorial design of 1913. 274.

10. 1 anna on 20 paras, red, as last, but overprinted with small star in blue. 415.

Variety without the word "OCCUPATION."

11. 1 anna on 20 paras, pale rose, Turkish design of 1913, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in black. 270.

12. 1 anna on 20 paras, bright rose, as last, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic between the star and crescent, overprinted in black, the crescent being obliterated in violet-black ink. 1048.

13. 1 anna on 20 paras, rose, perforated 12, Turkish design of 1909, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic between the star and crescent, overprinted in black, the crescent being obliterated in violet-black ink. 288.

14. 1 anna on 20 paras, rose, perforated 13½ by 12, Turkish design of 1905, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in black. 249.

15. 1 anna on 20 paras, carmine, perforated 13½, Turkish design of 1901, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in black. 65.

16. 1 anna on 20 paras, claret, Turkish design of 1892, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic between the star and crescent, overprinted in black, the crescent being obliterated in violet-black ink. 434.

17. 1 anna on 20 paras, ultramarine, Turkish pictorial fiscal stamp. 148.

18. 2 annas on 1 piastre, bright blue, Pictorial design of 1913. 820.

19. 2 „ „ 1 „ „ „ as last, but overprinted with small star, in red. 59.

20. 2 annas on 1 piastre, ultramarine, Turkish design of 1913, but with Arabic letter "B" overprinted in carmine. 346.

21. 2 annas on 1 piastre, ultramarine, as last, but instead of the Arabic letter "B," the stamp is overprinted in red with star and crescent and the Arabic date "1331" within crescent. 1051.

22. 2 annas on 1 piastre, ultramarine, as last, but with a different overprint in red, consisting of a star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic between the star and crescent, the crescent being obliterated in violet-black ink. 657.

23. 2 annas on 1 piastre, ultramarine, perforated 12, Turkish design of 1909, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic between the star and crescent, overprinted in red, the crescent being obliterated in violet-black ink. 111.

24. 2 annas on 1 piastre, dull blue, perforated 13, Turkish design of 1901, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in red. 747.

25. 2 annas on 1 piastre, mauve and black, Turkish pictorial fiscal stamp. 1339.

The Turkish overprint of a star on numbers 10 and 19 and of the Arabic letter "B" on number 20 is believed to indicate that the stamps were sold at

20 per cent below their value in order to encourage the public to use the Turkish post instead of the European offices in Turkey. The crescent is obliterated in violet-black ink on numbers 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 22, and 23 in order to cover the Arabic inscription within the crescent signifying "Tax for the relief of the children of martyrs."

The pictorial design in the centre of the fiscal stamps, numbers 7, 8, 17, and 25, consists of the representation of some particular Turkish building.

ENVELOPES.

Size 6 by 5 inches.

1. 1 anna on 20 paras, bright rose, Turkish design of 1913, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in black. Paper greyish with a blue moiré pattern inside the envelope. 70.
2. 1 anna on 20 paras, carmine, Turkish design of 1901, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in black. Paper blue with the interior of the envelope grey. 57.
3. 2 annas on 1 piastre, blue, Turkish design of 1901, but with star and crescent and date "1331" in Arabic within crescent, overprinted in carmine. Paper green with the interior of the envelope blue. 337.

The total number of the stamps surcharged, including the envelopes, amounts to 14,580.

An Interesting De La Rue Variety.

BY CAPTAIN R. E. HOPKINS, R.F.A.

IN view of the fact that a pair of the halfpenny Leeward Islands, K.E., "double-lined frame variety," was recently sold at auction, a few notes on this subject may not come amiss.

The one penny Georgian Leeward Islands was discovered as early as May, 1913, showing a very clear double frame line at left, and since then the variety has been found on several stamps of different colonies, the majority, however, being in the Leeward Islands issues, although it is known on certain stamps of Straits Settlements (10 c., bicoloured and universal, K.E.), St. Lucia (2½d., mult.), and others.

The only Georgian variety so far discovered is the 1d. Leeward Islands mentioned, of which the writer has copies with dated postmark April 12th, 1913, and March 29th, 1913. The double line also occurs on the ½d. and 1d., CA, and the ½d. and 2d., mult. CA, chalky. All are very scarce.

The position on the sheet is Nos. 1, 7, 13, and 19 on left pane of some printings only, from Plate I, i.e. the left-hand top corner of the sheet, and it was presumably corrected soon after March, 1913, as all the later printings, as far as has been ascertained, are normal.

New Zealand First Type Stamps.

A Study of Early Covers and Town Number Cancellations.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

(*Concluded from page* 268.)

16. The late Mr. M. P. Castle had in his collection three separate covers, all with dated postmarks Port Victoria and the stamps cancelled 16 and bars. One cover had the 1d., no watermark; one cover had the 1d., blue paper; and one cover had the 2d., no watermark. All cancelled 16 and bars. Mr. Castle did not give the dates of the Port Victoria postmarks.

16. Port Victoria, Jan. 24, 1856—back. Wellington, Jan. 26, 1856—face. Stamp 2d., bleuté, of 1855.

16. Lyttleton, July 16, 1864—back. Christchurch, July 16, 1864. Addressed to Mr. Thos. Hughes at Mr. Tribis' Hotel, Christchurch. Stamp 2d., watermarked NZ, perf. 12½.

16. Lyttleton, Aug. 12, 1864—face. Christchurch, no date. Addressed to Thos. Hughes at Mr. Tribis' Hotel, Christchurch. Stamp 2d., watermarked NZ, perf. 12½.

The last three covers are in Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow's collection.

Lyttleton, in the Province of Canterbury, is only seven miles from Christchurch, on east side of South Island, and the Peninsula of Akaroa is part of Canterbury east of Christchurch and Lyttleton. At an early day the entrance to Lyttleton was called Port Victoria or Port Cooper, and to-day it is called Port Lyttleton, and it also serves as a port for the commerce of Christchurch. At an early date Lyttleton was of more financial and commercial importance than Christchurch.

16. The late Mr. M. P. Castle had in his collection a cover with a 2d. stamp, no watermark issue, cancelled 16 and bars. The cover was postmarked Port CH, Canterbury.

The further evidence of No. 16 cancellation being used both at Lyttleton and its port, Port Victoria, upsets the theory that it was used at Kaiapoi alone. The evidence now clearly indicates that No. 16 cancellation was used at Kaiapoi, Lyttleton and Port Victoria.

17. Port Victoria, June 8, 1856—back. To Appleby, England, November 22, 1856.

Port Victoria is the old name for the entrance to Lyttleton. This cover was evidently posted at Christchurch, some seven miles from Lyttleton.

It is owned by Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

17. Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow has a reddish-brown envelope embossed "Times Office, Christchurch, New Zealand," addressed to Akaroa, New Zealand, and postmarked as follows:—

Christchurch, Jan. 18, 1864—back. Lyttleton, Jan. 19, 1864—face. Numeral is not distinct.

17. Christchurch, Nov. 22, 1864—back. Rangiora, Nov. 22, 1864—face.

17. Christchurch, June 14, 1865—back. Rangiora, June 19, 1865—face.

The CHCH in an oval cancellation was introduced in 1864. The 17 and bars cancellation is rather scarce on stamps on covers.

18. Otago, May 11, 1857—back. To London, Sept. 5, 1857—face.

18. Otago, Feb. 9, 1858. London, June 21, 1858.

18. Otago, Sept. 14, 1858—back. London, Dec. 20, 1858—face.

18. Otago, Aug. 22, 1858—back. To Bremen, Germany.

18. Dunedin, Otago, Oct. 4, 1861—back. Lyttleton, N.Z., Oct. 7, 1861—face. Christchurch, Oct. 7, 1861—face.
2d., no watermark, on cover.
Addressed to Rev. C. Bawen, Christchurch, N.Z.

18. Dunedin, Otago, Ja. 4, 1862—back. Moffat (Scotland), Mr. 20, 1862—back.

18. Port Chalmers, Otago, Nov. 7, 1862. Dunedin, Otago, Nov. 8, 1862. London, Jan. 18, 1863. To Derby, England, Jan. 19, 1863.
This cover is in the collection of Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

18. Port Chalmers, Otago, Nov. 17, 1862—back. Ship Letter, Nov. 29, 1862—face.

Dunedin discontinued the use of the numeral cancellation earlier than some other New Zealand post offices. I have a copy addressed "Per *Lady Reid*," The Manager, Bank of New Zealand, Blenheim, N.Z., and postmarked Dunedin, April 9, 1868, and Blenheim, April 18, 1868.

Port Chalmers was the shipping port for Dunedin in Otago Province, and only some eight miles distant. A prominent collector living in New Zealand writes me that he has small doubts that Dunedin and its port, Port Chalmers, used the same cancellation number.

Another well-known and experienced old collector in New Zealand says there is no town of Otago (the name of the Province), but that at a very early date Dunedin was sometimes called Otago, and that the name stuck to the post office long after the place was known as Dunedin; and it is understood in the early days Dunedin and Port Chalmers, in Otago Province, used No. 18 as a cancellation number.

19. Oamaru, Otago, Nov. 26, 1866—back. Dunedin, Nov. 27, 1866—back.
In barred oval.
Addressed to G. G. Russell, Dunedin.
In Mr. Goodfellow's collection.

19. Oamaru, Otago, Mar. 10, 1869—back. Timaru, Canterbury, Mar. 11, 1869—back.
In collection of Mr. Goodfellow.

19. If collectors have stamps in their collections with cancellations 19 or 20, will they please let me know?

19. Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow has a 2d., deep dark blue, Plate II, perf. 12½, of the 1866 issue, cancelled 19 within oval bars of the first type of cancellation. There is some good testimony as above, indicating that 19 cancellation was used at Oamaru, Otago.

20. There have been sent to me from Australia two single stamps and a pair, bearing the No. 20 cancellation in exactly the same style as the first type cancellations of New Zealand. I think they are all right in every respect. One stamp bearing the No. 20 cancellation is the 2d., blue, Plate II, watermarked Star and perforated 12½. Another stamp bearing the 20 cancellation is the 4d., rose, watermarked Star, and perforated 12½. The pair is the 3d., perforated 12½, S. G. No. 118. I had never earlier than 1917 found a first type stamp cancelled 19 or 20. They must be rare.

20. Queenstown, Otago, N.Z., Mar. 15, 1864—back. To New Brunswick, British North America, June 8, 1864—face. Also on the back is a circular postmark in red, of which only the letters INVER appear, probably Invercargill.

Queenstown, Otago, is in the interior of South Island, and letters going abroad might naturally go via Invercargill.

20. Queenstown, Otago, N.Z., Mar. 10, 1865—back.

To G. Prince, Kingston, New Brunswick, British North America, June 10, 1865.

Rather illegible, but probably an o of 20 in oval of 12 bars.

Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow has a 6d., red-brown, perf., cancelled 20.

21. Invercargill, South Island, April 26, 1865.

In bars.

A pair of 1d. stamps, perf. 12½, on piece, with dated postmark as above and 21 in barred oval, made evidently by a double or combination hand-stamp.

In Mr. Goodfellow's collection.

21. As further good evidence that an early type of cancellation, 21 and bars, was used at Invercargill, there are several pieces in Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow's collection:—One, a 1d., carmine, postmarked Invercargill, Ap. —, 1865, with also 21 and bars; on same stamp and another, a 2d., with 21 in bars and a dated Invercargill postmark in 1866.

The $\frac{C}{21}$ cancellation used about 1865–7 at Hokitika;

The $\frac{A}{3}$ cancellation used at Thames, N.Z., in 1878, and perhaps also earlier;

The $\frac{V}{4}$ cancellation used at Ross, N.Z., about 1868–70;

The $\frac{N}{1}$ cancellation surrounded by seven bars, used at Nelson in Feb., 1870, and probably earlier, are all cancellation forms that came into use later than the early standard forms of numerals and bars.

The standard numeral and bars cancellations seem to have ended with 21. I have never seen a first type New Zealand stamp with numeral and bars cancellations other than No. 1 to 21.

C 21 Hokitika, N.Z., Ja. 29, '66. Nelson, N.Z., Feb. 1, '66. Auckland, date not readable.

This cover, addressed to Auckland, is owned by Mr. H. R. Rogers, of Blenheim, N.Z. Hokitika is in Westland Province on west coast of South Island.

C 21 Hokitika, May 10, 1867. Hobart Town, Tasmania, May 22, 1867.
In a circle of seven medium bars.
Addressed to L. Susman.
In collection of Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow.

C 21 I have in my collection several stamps having the Hokitika postmark and also a cancellation 21 under C.

V 4 Ross, N.Z., Sep. 17, 1868. Hokitika, Sep. 18, 1868. Melbourne, Oct. 1, 1868. Richmond, Victoria, Oct. 1, 1868.
Addressed to Richmond, Victoria.

V 4 Ross, N.Z., July 27, 1870—back. Hokitika, July 27, 1870—back. Christchurch, July 30, 1870—back. Auckland, Aug. 6, 1870—back. Montreal (Canada), Sept. 15, 1870—back. Kingston, N.B., Sept. 27, 1870—back.
In an oval of seven medium bars.
To Samuel J. Prince, Kingston, New Brunswick, British North America.
In Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow's collection.

V 4 Ross, N.Z., Sep. 3, 1870—back. Hokitika, Sep. 5, 1870—back Melbourne, Sep. 16, 1870—back.
In seven medium bars.
Addressed to Miss E. M. Cordill, Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria.

There is ample evidence that 10 was the post office number for Wellington in 1858, 1859, and 1860, but in my collection are the items that indicate that the post office at Wellington later used a combination postmark and cancellation device, showing quite a different number. This cancellation is (070) in a barred oval, evidently done with a seal, making both postmark and cancellation at one operation.

This evidence follows :—

A strip of three 1s. stamps, imperf., watermarked NZ. On part of the strip is Wellington, N.Z., No. 17, '66; at the right of the postmark is the cancellation (070) in a barred oval.

A strip of three 1s. stamps, perforated, watermarked Star. On part of the strip is Wellington, N.Z., Mar. 29, '69; at the right of the postmark is the cancellation (070) in a barred oval.

A pair of 1s. stamps, perforated, watermarked Star. On one stamp is the dated postmark Wellington, N.Z., Sp. 29, '73; and on the other stamp is the cancellation (070) in a barred oval.

A strip of three 6d., blue, perforated, watermarked Star. On part of the strip is Wellington, N.Z., My. 11, '72; at the right of the postmark is the cancellation (070) in a barred oval.

A strip of three 2d., blue, perforated, watermarked Star. On part of the strip is Wellington, N.Z., Fe., '67; at the right of the postmark is the cancellation (070) in a barred oval.

It will be noted that the earliest example in the collection of this form of combined postmark and cancellation is dated November 17, 1866. The device which was probably in use even some time earlier than that, must have been imported, and those sent out from England by the then Crown Agent were very similar to the English obliteration stamps of the period. In Victoria in

1860, or possibly somewhat earlier, a very similar combined postmark and cancellation device was introduced. We have found beyond a doubt that after the first or butterfly cancellation forms, numbered from 1 to 50, were introduced in 1850 in Victoria, they were afterwards changed (about the middle of 1850) to the barred oval containing the V and numeral of the post offices. Then there came into use, early in 1855, the barred numeral design with a town number in the centre. The town numbers, with the one exception of No. 1 for Melbourne, did not remain the same, but were changed from time to time as the different cancellation designs were introduced. Probably some such change took place at offices in New Zealand when the early numeral and bars cancellations, numbered from 1 to 21, were discontinued with the introduction of the combined postmark and cancellation device which was sent from England.

Other post offices also later used various cancellations or combination postmarks and cancellations, and some of the evidence follows:—

A strip of three of 4d., yellow, watermarked Star, perf. 12½, S. G. No. 120. The right and left stamps are cancelled with a round device having two bars at top and bottom and three broken bars at either side and O in the centre. The centre stamp of the strip has the cancellation N.Z., Dunedin, Oct. 16, '69. Both the postmark and cancellation were evidently made by an instrument making both postmark and cancellation at one operation. This belongs to Mr. J. E. Schloss, of Wellington, New Zealand.

A pair of 2d., watermarked Star, perf. 12½ or 13, postmarked on the left stamp, DUNEDIN, and cancelled on the right stamp OTAGO and bars. There are many copies of the 2d., perforated, in the collection with parts of this cancellation. Another cancellation frequently found consists of the word DUNEDIN in small capitals and bars.

A pair of 2d., watermarked Star, perf. 12½, —, 1871, cancelled with a combination postmark and cancellation, postmarked Littleton, with date on right stamp, and cancelled with bars with W in the centre on left stamp.

Pair of 1d., orange-vermilion, watermarked Star, on cover postmarked Nelson, July 4, 1870; addressed to C. Parker, Esq., Motueka. The stamps have a cancellation of a large N over the numeral 1, thus, $\frac{N}{1}$ in large oval of seven thick bars.

Strip of three 2d., watermarked Star, perf. 12½, —, 1871. Postmarked Nelson, Se. 2, '72, and cancelled bars and $\frac{N}{1}$ in centre.

Mr. Goodfellow has a 3d., lilac., perf. 12½, with postmark, Nelson, Feb 19, 1870, and a similar cancellation of seven bars with an N over figure 1, thus, $\frac{N}{1}$.

About August 8, 1864, Christchurch evidently adopted a new obliteration, CHCH in an oval, with three bars above and three bars below. Mr. B. Goodfellow has a cover with this cancellation, posted at Christchurch, Aug. 19, 1864, and received at Lyttleton, Aug. 20, 1864.

Mr. Goodfellow has a cover, Christchurch, June 16, 1865, to London. The stamps have a cancellation of a single large C in large oval of six thick bars. I have a similar cover, Christchurch, June 8, 1867, to Onehunga, Auck-

land, June 26, 1867, with a 3d., imperf., cancelled with a single large C in an oval with six thick bars.

Pair of 2d., watermarked Star, perf. 12½, —, 1871. Postmarked Auckland, May 12, '73, and cancelled with bars and A in centre.

2d. stamp on cover, posted at Blenheim, and addressed to W. F Beatson, Havelock. Postmarked and cancelled with a combination device: at left on face of cover—N.Z., Blenheim, Ma. 27, '73, in a circle; at right—cancelling stamp, bars with M over 1 within a diamond in centre; on back of cover—Picton, Mr. 28, '73, and Havelock, Mr. 28, '73.

The list of these more modern cancellations may easily be extended.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 275.)

WITH these remarks as to the actual comb described I concur. But the statement that "the 9d. of 1873" could not be perforated by this comb-machine at first puzzled me and put me on enquiry, for there is no doubt that later printings of the 9d. on white Crown V paper in green and afterwards in shades of rose were perforated by *a* comb-machine (see illustration (1) of a block of the 9d., green). To this subject I return. Later in his notes Mr. Hausburg described what machines he found at the Government Printing Office when he visited Melbourne in March, 1905, viz.—

Two comb-machines converted from old single-line machines made by Messrs. Harrild and Son.*

Two single-line machines gauging 12¼, 12½† made by Thomas Olley.

One single-line machine gauging 11.

In the *Australian Philatelist* of June, 1909 (Vol. XV, p. 125), Mr. E. D. E. van Weenen gives an account of his visit to the Melbourne Printing Office, and mentions that he found there four machines in use, namely :—

Two comb-machines "gauging 12 × 12½."

One single-line machine gauging 11.

One single-line machine gauging 12½.

* Mr. Hausburg was of opinion that the actual comb described by him was one of the single-line machines A, B, or B1 converted. It will be remembered that at least two of these were made by Messrs. Harrild and Son, and the two comb-machines which he found in the Printing Office at Melbourne in 1905 bore Messrs. Harrild's name, so probably his conclusion is right. No doubt the first machine to be converted was one of the 12½, 13 machines, B or B1, as all three gauges 11½, 12; 12½, 13; 12¾, 12½ remained in use until 1881, but it does not necessarily follow that the first comb-machine was one that had been converted from an old single-line machine.

† He says that one had 185 holes in a length of thirty centimetres and the other 186½ in the same distance, thus giving actual average gauges of 12⅓ and 12$\frac{23}{60}$ respectively.

This substantially agrees with Mr. Hausburg's description of the conditions in 1905, except that one of the single cutters gauging 12¼, 12½ had in the meantime disappeared.

Since 1910 it is clear that new comb-machines were obtained and used for some of the stamps printed at the Melbourne Printing Office, for I find specimens of the 1d., watermarked Crown A, perforated 11½ × 12¼ by a new comb, this time a *horizontal* comb, having the *long row* of pins (which gauges 11½) *horizontal* and the "teeth" vertical, the latter gauging about 12¼. See illustration (2). Further, illustration (3) reproduces a 1d. on Crown A paper perforated by a comb having, like the early combs, the long row of holes vertical and horizontal "teeth," the vertical-line row gauging 12 to 12¼, and the "teeth," which contain only *twelve holes*, gauging 11½.

In the *Australian Stamp Journal* of February, 1913 (Vol. III, pp. 65–8), Mr. Smyth describes a second visit to the Melbourne Printing Office in the previous month, and while his notes refer mainly to the printing of the Commonwealth postage stamps, incidentally he mentions (besides three new Adelaide machines installed for perforating the Commonwealth stamps) an older Adelaide machine which it was intended to refit so as to enable the Commonwealth stamps to be perforated by it. This latter may have produced the horizontal comb-perforation in illustration (2) and was probably a rotary machine similar to one installed at Sydney (see Mr. Basset Hull's recent work on the stamps of New South Wales, pp. 208–9). It therefore appears that since Mr. Hausburg's visit in 1905 one single-line machine gauging 12¼, 12½ had been discarded and two new combs obtained for the Victorian stamps, that is to say—

A horizontal comb gauging 11½ × 12¼.

A vertical comb gauging 11½ × 12¼.

Now neither Mr. Hausburg nor Mr. Smyth published any particulars of the later history of the comb-machines or of the 12¼, 12½ single-line machines, except that Mr. Hausburg gave illustrations of two comb-machine perforations * in his article in the *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of May, 1907, and it is therefore open to me to make some remarks on these matters.

If the list of stamps which Mr. Hausburg said definitely could not be perforated by the comb-machine† is considered, it will be seen that of the postage Laureated stamps then current the only ones not mentioned are the 3d., 6d., and 10d., including the 10d. surcharged "NINEPENCE." I believe that the latter, surcharged as well as unsurcharged, is unknown perforated by a comb, the surcharged stamp being replaced in 1873 by the 9d. Tudor Crown, and the 10d. was, I believe, obsolete in 1873, so that of all the stamps of the Laureated type only the 3d. and 6d. remain to be considered. Now the only reference to these two values in Mr. Hausburg's

* I hope, if space will admit, to avail myself of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' kind offer to allow these to be reproduced.

† I refer to the 9d. later. The 2d. Laureated became obsolete in 1870, so that no question can arise as to that type; the 2d. De La Rue, the 1s. and 5s. Laureated, and the 2s. (Calvert's type) are obviously unsuitable for the comb. As regards the 1d. and 4d. (of which there were more than one setting) and the 8d. Laureated, all pairs and strips which I have examined disclosed horizontal spacing unsuitable for the comb; this remark applies also to the vertical spacing in the blocks which I have seen.

article in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* is in the second column of page 231, where after stating that all values of the 1873–83 series exist perforated 11½, 12 (single-line), and that this gauge then ceased altogether, he remarks, "and the later issues, including the 3d. and 6d. Laureated on 'V' and Crown paper were perforated by the '13'* single-line machine as well as by the comb-machine." He does not say when the comb-perforation for the 3d. and 6d. Laureated commenced; all that he and Mr. Smyth have said is this, the comb-perforation commenced in 1873, but as to which stamps were so perforated in that year they are silent. One thing is clear, that between 1873 and 1881 the three single-line gauges were used for the 3d. and 6d. Laureated as well as for some of the stamps of types created in or after that year. Thus, referring to Mr. Hausburg's list of earliest dated specimens, it will be seen that he mentions the 3d., yellow, dated in 1881, and the 6d., in lilac-blue, ultramarine, and bright blue, dated between 1876 and 1880, all perforated with single-line perforations. On the other hand, it is indisputable that the 3d. and 6d. Laureated watermarked Crown V exist with comb-perforations 12¼ × 12½. It will now be convenient to glance at the history of the types of stamps current in the period to which Mr. Hausburg has referred (1873–83) and later.

It is regretted that owing to unavoidable delay the sheet of illustrations must be held over until a later number.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fourth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, January 17th, 1918, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display of the Stamps of Great Britain, by Mr. I. J. Simons.

The next Meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, January 17th, 1918.

No stamps can be dealt with on January 17th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1918 becomes due and payable on 1st January.

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

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

* I gather from the context that by the "13" gauge Mr. Hausburg meant the 12¾, 12½ as well as the 12½, 13 gauges.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1918.

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, 1918, and following parts.

BINDING NOTICE.

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

PROTECTIVE CARDBOARD.

THE cost of *Strawboard* having advanced 500 per cent, we are unable to provide it for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 27, 1918.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 1½d. and 10d. values have appeared with the J 17 control.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the issue of the ½d., 1d., 5d., 9d., and 1s. values with control K 17.

RHODESIA.—With reference to the provisional ½d. stamp chronicled on page 276 we are told by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that there are two printings.

In the first printing the letters are widely spaced, and there is no hyphen or full stop. A specimen has reached us from Mr. J. Chamberlain with black surcharge. In the second printing the letters of the overprint are placed close together; there is also a hyphen after "Half" and a full stop after "Penny."

Each issue consisted of 60,000 stamps.

TRENGGANU.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 3 c. and 8 c. values to the set of Red Cross stamps.

In addition to the overprint "Red Cross" the figure 2 c. in small type appears at foot on each value in black.

There is the usual crop of "varieties."

Red Cross Stamps.

3 c., carmine + 2 c.
8 c., blue + 2 c.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the 5 and 10 öre stamps overprinted

"S F" in black, and tells us that these are soldiers' stamps.

They are issued in bulk to only the army authorities, who pass them on singly to the soldiers.

Soldiers' Stamps.

5 öre, green.
10 öre, scarlet.

FINLAND.—The 5 pen. stamp of the new issue appeared on October 1st, and a specimen reached us from Mr. A. Scheindling.

It shows the arms of Finland—a lion in an oval—on plain white ground.

The inscription at top reads "Soumi" and at bottom "Finland." Figures of value each side at bottom.

Adhesive.

5 pen., green ; white wove paper ; perf. 14.

FRANCE.—The 1 fc. stamp on "G.C." paper is to hand from Messrs. W. T. Wilson and R. Roberts.

From Mr. Wilson we have also received the 50 c. + 50 c. and 1 fc. + 1 fc. of the War Orphans' Charity set and two provisional Recouvrement stamps.

Mr. Wilson reports the receipt of the 5 fc. + 5 fc. War Orphans' stamp as well.

Adhesive.

1 fc., lake and yellow-green, on "G.C." paper.

War Orphans' Stamp.

50 c. + 50 c., brown.
1 fc. + 1 fc., lake.
5 fc. + 5 fc., blue and chocolate-brown.

Recouvrement Provisional Stamps.

20 c., in black on 30 c , brown.
40 c., in black on 50 c., red.

ICELAND. — The *P.J.G.B.* informs us that the 1 eyr and 4 aur of the double portrait set have been reissued on the paper watermarked Multiple Crosses and perf. 14 × 14½.

Adhesives.

1 eyr, salmon and green ; multiple crosses ; perf. 14 × 14½.
4 aur, scarlet and grey ; multiple crosses ; perf. 14 × 14½.

SWEDEN.—A stamp of a new value, 40 öre, has been issued, and a copy has reached us from Mr. O. Kraepelein.

Adhesive.

40 öre, olive-green ; no wmk. ; perf. 13 × 13½.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports that the 5 c., blue has been issued redrawn.

An attempt, it is stated, has been made to improve the design. The numeral shields are now without the vertical lines of colour, and the numerals are taller and not so squat. "Cinco Centavos" is now smaller. There is a diagonal line joining the frame-lines in the upper left corner. The triangles in the upper corners are not so large, and they are shaded with solid colour instead of crossed lines. The mountain is more deeply ridged, and there is a strengthening of the background. The new stamp is also a deeper blue colour, quite different from the old, which is ultramarine. The stamps are produced by lithography, and the perforation is the same as the former issue.

Adhesive.

5 c., blue.

BRAZIL.—A 5 milreis stamp has reached us.

It bears a portrait of Rodrigues Alves, and is similar in appearance to the 700 reis of 1906.

Adhesive.

5 milreis, brown ; perf. 12.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The new set, with the exception of the Express Letter stamp, chronicled on page 124, has reached us with the overprint "Oficio" in violet or dull purple.

The 50 c. ordinary, 4 c. and 10 c. registration, and 4 c. acknowledgment of receipt stamps are oblong in shape.

UNITED STATES.—Delivery of the *re-issued* $2 and $5 values, inscribed "Series 1902" on the *unwatermarked paper, perf. 10*, has reached *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Adhesives.

$2, deep blue, *unwatermarked ; perf. 10.*
$5, dull green ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—Referring to our chronicle on pages 176 and 228, we have now to advise the receipt of the two stamps, Nos. 149 and 150 of Gibbons, with the *small* overprint dated 11.2.1917.

Adhesives.

1 g., grey-green and orange ; small overprint.
2 g., blue ,, ,,

DUTCH INDIES.—It would appear from *Stamp Collecting* that the provisional ½ c. has appeared also on the 2 c., brown, stamp.

Provisional.

½ c. on 2 c., brown.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.—A new denomination—40 c., blue and brown—is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting.*

Adhesive.

40 c., blue and brown.

HAYTI.—Another provisional is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

The 1 piastre, claret, stamp of 1906 has been surcharged with a rectangular frame containing a large "2" in the centre and the letters "O. P." in the upper corners. The surcharge is in red.

Provisional.

2 c. de p. on 1 p., claret.

HEJAZ.—From the Survey of Egypt we have received for the Society's collection full sheets of 50 stamps each.

1 para, dull purple.
5 paras, orange.
10 paras, green.

All with *zigzag* roulettes.

These stamps are described in the advice note as *reprints.*

The 10 paras, green, is lighter in colour than the 10 paras, green, *perforated*, but we notice no difference in the 5 paras, orange, to the issue with *ordinary* roulettes.

The shade of the 1 para is like the supply chronicled on page 202.

MARTINIQUE.—The 15 c. value has been added to the current set, and *Stamp Collecting* chronicles it.

Adhesive.

15 c., purple and carmine.

MESOPOTAMIA *(British Occupation).*—For a full list of these stamps see article on page 290, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.

OUBANGUI-CHARI-TCHAD.—We have received the new 15 c. stamp lately issued.

Adhesive.

15 c., mauve and pale rose.

PERSIA.—Copies of the eight stamps chronicled on page 253 as issued from February to August [July 31], 1917, have been received from Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier for the Society's collection.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1917-18.
President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

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

The second meeting of the session 1917-18 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 15th November, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Dr. Carroll Chase, R. B. Yardley, Thos. Wm. Hall, John Hall Barron, I. John Simons, R. W. Harold Row, Lachlan Gibb, W. R. Rundell, H. H. Harland, Louis E. Bradbury, L. W. Fulcher, Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, and Wilmot Corfield.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th October, 1917, were read and signed as correct.

The members present gave a very cordial welcome to Dr. Carroll Chase, one of the members of the Society resident in the United States of America, who was present in this country in connection with military duties.

Letters were read from Mr. McNaughtan expressing regret for his unavoidable absence, and from Mr. Ricketts, another American member, congratulating the Society upon its choice of its new President.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Bates with specimens of three varieties of Field Service Post Cards for the Society's collection, and of a letter from Mr. Horsley relative to the plating of the 4d. value "Beaded Oval" of Victoria issued in 1860.

A letter from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., sent through Mr. Wilmot Corfield, was read, accompanied by specimens of rare Persian War Provisional stamps, forwarded by Lieut.-Col. Napier for the Society's col-

lection, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to express the thanks of the members to Col. Napier and to Mr. C. J. Phillips.

The stamps presented were—

12 and 24 chahis surcharged on 1 kr., issued in February, 1917, while the Turks were in occupation of Kermanshah, the numbers issued being 865 of the 12 and 293 of the 24 values; also specimens of the issues of 21st June and 31st July, 1917.

The members proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, both of whom were declared, after ballot, to be duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society, subject as regards Mr. Kaplan to evidence that he was a British subject and/or not of enemy origin.

Mr. Karl Gustav Fellenius, proposed by Mr. Kraepelein and seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Harry Lewis Kaplan, proposed by Mr. W. P. Cohen and seconded by Mr. H. S. Meyer.

The principal business of the evening consisted in the reading of some notes upon and a display of the stamps of Denmark by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

Before showing his collection Mr. Yardley sent round the original sheet of St. Christopher, provisional 1d. on ½d., green, C A, and also two blocks of Montserrat, 6d. and 1d., C A, perf. 14 (the former showing the variety with inverted "S"), which illustrated his notes in the *London Philatelist* of September. He referred to the fact that the illustrations of the Montserrat stamps did not show the margins satisfactorily, but the blocks he then showed would enable those present to see that each had margins on the left and at the top, so that the third stamp of the second row of each block was clearly fixed in position. He stated that since the notes had been published he had received a letter from the Rev. Dr. James (President of St. John's College, Oxford), who wrote that the inverted "S" variety occurred on the 1d. Montserrat, Crown C A, perf. 12, the variety being the left stamp of a horizontal pair in his collection. Dr. James had sent him this pair and a horizontal pair of the 1d., Crown C C, both showing the variety, and in each case the variety was on the left stamp.

From further observation Mr. Yardley had satisfied himself that the overprint must have been in a setting of less than 120, and was therefore repeated on different parts of the sheet. He referred also to the 1d. Antigua value, and suggested comparison with the settings of some of the surcharges on the sheets printed by De La Rue from the Perkins Bacon plate of St. Christopher.

Mr. Yardley then proceeded to show a portion of his collection of Denmark, including all the issues from 1851 to 1870. After referring to the former discussions as to the plate and varieties of the 2 rigsbank skilling of 1851, which were finally set at rest by the investigations of His Majesty when Duke of York and President of the Society (see Vol. VII of the *London Philatelist*), he referred to the question whether the burelage on the small square stamps of Denmark and the 4 cents of the Danish West Indies were all produced by copper-plate printing, or, so far as the later printings were concerned, by lithography from a transfer.

Mr. Yardley quoted numerous extracts from Mons. Hanciau's articles in Vols. XVII and XVIII of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, but the most important part of his notes consisted in the demonstration of the fact that the stamps of all denominations of the 1864-70 type were first perforated by a horizontal comb machine gauging about 13-13½ horizontally and 12¾-13 vertically.

Some sheets of all values except the 4 skilling were perforated by a single-line machine gauging 12½, which was also used about 1868 for the long fiscal stamps, also for the first printings of the bicoloured stamps of 1870.

The collection contained large blocks, mostly with ample margins which showed conclusively the work of the respective machines.

Time did not allow of a full display of the whole collection, but special attention was called to the fact that the two varieties, "small numerals" and "large numerals," of the 1882 (royal arms) set were produced from separate dies, as was clearly shown from the lettering of the words "Denmark" and "Post Frim."

Mr. Yardley also pointed out that the colour nomenclature in price lists is somewhat misleading as regards the small 16 skill., and that of the imperforate stamps the two prominent shades were lilac-grey and dull lilac, while the rouletted stamp was rose-lilac.

At the conclusion of the display a very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. T. W. Hall (the Vice-President), seconded by Mr. Fulcher, and unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

NOV. 3RD.—Display, U.S.A., Mr. W. Pimm. The collection includes practically all varieties unused and used in a fine range of shades. Mr. Pimm also showed the U.S.A. colonies almost complete, including a fine lot of rarities.

DEC. 1ST.—This meeting at 308 Birchfield Road was almost entirely taken up with an inspection of the Library and Collection belonging to the Society.

For the first hour or so the Library occupied the attention of members, and while the early catalogues of Mount Brown, Gray, and Moens took the eye of some, others examined the important recent additions. A few volumes of the Permanent Collection were then passed round. The interval was taken up with refreshments and a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Johnson and the

Hon. Secretary for their hospitality. Then another couple of hours were occupied with the remainder of the collection. Some of the volumes had not been seen before as they had only recently been remounted, but the unanimous opinion was that it had far more than justified its existence and would be still more useful when the remounting had been completed.

Gifts were shown from Messrs. C. A. McNaughtan, C. A. Stephenson, "Anon.," B. B. Tilley, W. H. Goodwin, J. N. Keynes, H. L. Hayman, W. Scott, M. J. Schulte; and from Messrs. Keynes and Melville for the Library. Messrs. A. E. Barnwell, A. E. Witherick, and W. R. Oughton were elected members at these meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 392nd meeting was held on Friday, November 23rd, 1917, the chair being taken at 7 p.m. by the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

Mr. C. H. Schill, of Croston Towers, Alderley Edge, Mr. R. F. Calder, of 33 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, and Mr. W. T. Halden, of 157 Sussex Road, Southport, were unanimously elected members of the Society, and Mr. Dunbar Murray, of Prestbury, near Macclesfield, nominated for election on December 7th.

Mr. Berry showed two covers sent from France, one with violet Censor-mark No. 3306 and the other No. 3807 in red, both being the same type.

Mr. H. W. Milne, War Tax stamps of Barbados; and Mr. Malings, three types of surcharge *se tenant* of "Halfpenny" on the 1d. stamp of Rhodesia, stating that of this provisional £100 worth (48,000 stamps) had been printed. The measurements of overprint are as follows:—

Type 1. "Penny" measures 13½ mm., letters "n" and "y" 2 mm. apart.
Type 2. "Penny" measures 14 mm. letters "n" and "y" 2¼ mm. apart.
Type 3. "Penny" measures 13¾ mm. letters "n" and "y" 1½ mm. apart.

The stamps of Greece have always had a special interest for the members of the Manchester Society, doubtless due to the fact that their President has made them his chief philatelic study, and as far back as 1897 wrote a valuable treatise on these stamps which has always been regarded as the only text-book for their study. Not content to sit still and wear his laurels, he has for some time past been collaborating with Mr. P. L. Pemberton in the writing of a work which, although the subject seems to be almost inexhaustible in its problems, must surely be "the last word" on the study of the stamps of Greece, to use an Irishism, both from the interior and the out-terior, so much of the book being devoted to the numerals on the back of the stamps.

It is almost unnecessary to say therefore that a paper on the subject by Mr. John H. Taylor, illustrated by his beautifully arranged collection, was rewarded by an excellent attendance and an appreciative audience.

Mr. Taylor spared no pains to bring out all his facts in the clearest manner possible, demonstrating the process of electrotyping and the use of the "overlay" by means of a copper-faced electro block, and showing prints from it using the "overlay" on different portions of the design, also examples of the way in which shades in colour-printing are created by over-inking or too thinly inking the plate by the old hand-roller inking process.

A special feature of the collection was the addition of the name of the town denoted by the numbered postmark on all his used specimens, and a description of the precautions taken to prevent the numbers 6, 8, 9, 66, 68, 69, 86, 96, 98, and 99 (which in many cases would give the wrong town if the postmark should happen to have been put on inverted) by the insertion of a splash of ink underneath the number may or may not be the solution of a difficulty experienced by some students of Greece.

The stamps shown were every one of them copies in the finest condition only, his unused being "mint" in the strictest sense of the term, and the used were lightly cancelled, just sufficiently to tell their story; and the stamps used on the entires, of which there were not a few, served the purpose of a welcome variant and supplying much useful information, as many of them bore the names of the principal towns through which the letters had passed in addition to the towns of posting and destination.

Mr. Taylor was heartily congratulated by Mr. Goodfellow in proposing, and Mr. Duerst in seconding, a vote of thanks for his provision of so excellent an evening, and before putting the vote to the meeting the President also complimented him upon the true philatelic spirit evidenced by his handiwork.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"Fern Holme," Rusholme, Manchester.

Correspondence.

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

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

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

TRINIDAD.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In a very large parcel of rare Trinidad stamps purchased direct from an official in that island this week, we have to record the following unchronicled varieties :—

Official Stamps.

S.G. Type 63.

A pane of sixty stamps with the overprint *vertical* instead of horizontal.

The word "OFFICIAL" having been set up in a group of sixty to fit stamps that are longer than they are wide, the overprint when used vertically does not fit the stamps, and but few on the pane have the word well centred, it being generally across portions of two stamps.

Same type. We have one stamp only with the overprint double, both being horizontal. This is used on portion of original wrapper.

Type 65. "OFFICIAL" with stop.

We have a pane of sixty stamps with the word "OFFICIAL" clearly double printed.

War Tax.

Issue 7 May, 1917.

½d., green. We have a right-hand corner block of four stamps, the two right-hand stamps having the overprint omitted.

Same issue. 1d., scarlet.

We have a pane of sixty stamps on which the overprint has been impressed too much to the left and slanting, the result being that the bottom three stamps of the right-hand vertical row are without any overprint, and the upper stamps on this row show only a portion of the words "WAR TAX."

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
for Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
27 *November*, 1917.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—As this Fund is now closed (as from 30th June last), may I be permitted to place on record the receipt of belated contributions which have since reached me through various channels, all of which have been sold at auction (by Mr. Bull) on behalf of the Fund, realizing £31 7s. in all. The donors of the stamps sent in were as follows : Miss W. M. Baxter, Miss F. Hays, Miss M. C. Hine, Mr. L. Aylott, and Mr. G. L. Smith.

Included in Mr. Smith's (of Messrs. Taylor, Smith and Co., Port Louis, Mauritius) contribution, in addition to many later stamps of Mauritius, were a 1d. and 2d. "Post Paid" and a "Small Fillet" which brought in £3 15s., £13 10s., and £11 10s. respectively.

Miss A. Davidson, of Hong Kong, also submitted a handsome assortment of modern stamps, and requested in the event of its arrival being too late for auction that it might be sent to a Hospital Supplies Depot in Reading. It was accordingly offered to and accepted by the Reading Depot.

The inaugural meeting of the Fund was held under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society on 15th July, 1915, and its closing meeting on 16th July, 1917 : it thus lasted for two years exactly.

I propose to take upon myself the responsibility of offering the minute book of the Fund to the Royal Philatelic Society for favour of its permanent preservation as a memento of a very interesting philatelic movement successfully put through on behalf of the Red Cross, and regret that it is not in my power to also offer for a like purpose the plate from which the "Sword of Justice" stamps were printed and presented by generous donors—Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

I am also offering a set of the auction stamps to the Council of the National War Museum.

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

27 LONGTON GROVE, SYDENHAM, S.E.
18*th December*, 1917.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 6th and 7th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Baden, 1862, perf. 13½, 3 k., rose, mint	2	7	6
Belgian Congo, 1889-92, 3 fcs. 50 c. on 5 fcs., lilac, blue surcharge inverted, mint	3	15	0
France, 1853-61, 1 fc., block of 4, thinned, and one stamp with ink spot,* with gum	5	5	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), 1s., yellow-brown, mint	3	5	0
Roumania, 1862, wove paper, 6 p., vermilion, block of 6, *tête-bêche*, mint	3	10	0
Sicily, 50 gra., flaw in beard	5	0	0
Spain, 1850, thick paper, 6 rs., blue	3	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 rs., pale red	13	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, cut close and small defects	6	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown	3	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	8	5	0
India, 1854, Die 2, 1 a., red, block of 8*	5	5	0
Gambia, CC, imperf., 6d., blue	2	15	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, mint	14	0	0
Mafia Island, 1916, set of 10, 3 pies to 1 r., mint	16	0	0
Nyasaland Protectorate, 1895, no wmk, £10, orange-vermilion,* no gum	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £25, blue-green,* no gum	25	0	0
Ditto, 1897, CC, £10, yellow	9	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1904-5, mult. CA, £1, mint	2	7	6
Southern Nigeria, 1904-8, £1, mint	2	12	0
Togo, 1914, narrow printing, 3 pf., green . . £7 5s. and	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 pf., carmine	7	15	0
Ditto, 1915 (on Gold Coast), 1d., red, overprint inverted, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 20s., pair, both small "F," mint	4	15	0
Transvaal, 1876, imperf., stout paper, brown gum, 6d., deep blue, strip of 3	2	2	0
Ditto, 1877, imperf., 1s., yellow-green, red overprint	2	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	4	7	6

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., black on white, signed*	4	4	0
Ditto, another on pelure paper, ditto, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1857, Type A, 5 c., lake-brown, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1873, Continental Bank Note Co.'s printing, 24 c., bright violet,* with gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 1880, reissue, soft porous paper, 7 c.,* no gum	4	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 1d. on 5s., strip of 3	4	0	0
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 1s., green on blued,* no gum, and stained	4	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 6d., bright green, off centre*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1882-4, C A, perf. 14, 4d., bright blue, mint	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1853-60, 4 c., pale blue,* no gum, slight stain	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1850, 1d., crimson-lake on bluish	4	17	6
Collection, 2420	23	0	0
Ditto, in Imperial, 1681	21	0	0
Ditto, in Excelsior, 2816	12	0	0
Ditto, in Lallier's, 516	10	10	0

Sale of November 20th and 21st, 1917.

Gibraltar, 1889, 10 c., carmine, value omitted, pair, mint	50	0	0
Ditto, single CA, £1, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, multiple CA, £1, ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, 1907-11, ditto, 6d., lilac, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8s., purple and green, ditto	2	17	6
Great Britain, 1867-83, £1, brown-lilac	3	12	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884-5, 5s., rose	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine	8	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1887-96, 40 p., purple on blue, double surcharge, mint	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	10	0	0
Natal, 1908, mult. CA, 30s., brown-orange and purple, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, 1908-9, ditto, £1, mint	4	0	0
Transvaal, 1905-9, wmk. *Anchor*, 1d., red	15	0	0
Canada, thin paper, 6d., dull purple	4	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1908 (Feb.), 2½d. on 4d., mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 1908 (June), 1d. on 4d., ditto	4	12	6

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Virgin Islands, 1867–8, double-lined frame, 1s.	3	15	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of November 23rd, 1917.

Saxony, 1850, ½ ngr., on *pale blue*, *used*	12	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1s., yellow-green	2	5	0
Liberia, 1892, $5, black and carmine, centre inverted, mint	2	10	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., pale blue*	2	10	0
St. Helena, 1863, 1d., lake, imperf., block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Swazieland, 1889, 5s., slate, overprint inverted, mint	2	10	0
Zululand, £1, green, S.G. 56, mint	4	0	0
Canada, 12d., black on laid,* part gum, slight tear and thin under hinge	35	0	0
Bahamas, 1st issue, thick paper, 1d., lake, imperf.	3	7	6
Barbados, 1855–7, white paper, ½d., yellow-green, imperf., pair, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., deep green, blocks of 4, mint. £6 and	6	17	6
Trinidad, 1859, 6d., green, imperf., trifle thinned	3	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 6d., black, S.G. 26, three perfs. clipped*	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., reddish rose, Plate 1, pair	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on laid, Plate 2, pair	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green	2	10	0
Ditto, 1852, 3d., yellow-green, pair	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., golden yellow, imperf.	10	0	0
Queensland, 1874, perf. 13×12, 1d., orange-vermilion, with certificate	9	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, slight tear	4	5	0
Ditto, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	0	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., brown-red, S.G. 2. £2 and	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pink, pair, one creased	7	5	0
Collection in Improved, 3420	32	0	0
Ditto, in Century, 2703	9	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of November 1st and 2nd, 1917.

British stamps used abroad.

Malta, the 1s. octagonal, with 1d., perf. 16, date July, 1855	5	0	0
Ditto, 2½d., rosy mauve, "L.H.F.L."	14	10	0
Ditto, 5s., Plate 4, Anchor wmk.	2	12	6
Constantinople, 2½d., rosy mauve, "L.H.F.L."	15	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
St. Christopher, no letters, 1s.	2	10	0
Iquique, 9d., Plate 4, Spray, blue postmark	2	2	0
Pisco, 2s., blue	2	12	6
Panama, 2s., red-brown	16	0	0
Savanilla, 1s., orange-brown, Spray	2	4	0
Guayaquil, 2s., red-brown	18	0	0
Port-au-Prince, 2s., red-brown	20	0	0

Great Britain, £1, on blue, Anchor, "Specimen," mint	5	0	0
Ditto, collection of Georgian controls, 764	33	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10s., "Specimen," mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns,* "Specimen"	8	0	0
Antigua, CC, 2½d., red-brown, mint	2	8	0
Canada, 6d., laid paper £3 7s. 6d., £3 12s. 6d., and	3	12	6
Ditto, 6d., wove paper, 4 copies, each	3	12	6
Ditto, 6d., thick wove paper	4	12	6
Mafeking, 6d. on 3d., S.G. 9, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1s. on 6d., S.G. 15*	10	0	0
Ditto, 2s. on 1s., S.G. 16,* one perf. missing	4	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, slight defect	4	7	6
Gilbert and Ellice, 2s. on 1d., pair, on piece	9	0	0
Griqualand, large "G" in red on 5s., type 40, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, small "G" in black on 5s., double overprint, mint	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	4	15	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s. on 1s., deep orange*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 12, 4d., yellow, mint	2	15	0
Trengganu, $25, mint	2	17	6
Swazieland, 5s., pair, one "Swazielan," mint	6	0	0
Ditto, another pair with inverted overprint, ditto	6	0	0
Winterthur, 2½ r., black and red*	13	0	0
Turks Islands, 1867, 1s., dull blue, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 1s., lilac	17	10	0
Ditto, 1881, ½d. on 1s., slate-blue, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 1d., dull red, block of 10, showing two types, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 6d., S.G. 26,* perfs. trimmed	3	0	0
Ditto, other copies, £4 15s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., deep lilac, S.G. 29, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy,* perfs. blind at bottom	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1d., dull red, S.G. 35,* perfs. trimmed at bottom	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, S.G. 36, mint. £4 10s. and	5	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Turks Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, S.G. 37, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 6d., black, pair, types 29 and 30, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac, S.G. 45, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. on 1d., dull red, S.G. 48	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, C C, 1s., slate-green, pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1900, ½d., *indigo*, mint	3	10	0
Victoria, 6d., black, wmk. Sixpence, S.G. 92, block of 7, mint	12	0	0

Sale of November 15th and 16th, 1917.

British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, cut at corners	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., green, pair, mint	3	12	6
Germany and German Colonials, 834	29	0	0
Great Britain, 1862, 4d., imperf., hair lines*	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto, ditto	2	16	0
Ditto, 1882, £1, brown-lilac, Anchor	3	0	0
Labuan, C A sideways, 12 c., carmine*	3	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, late state, 1d., vermilion on bluish	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, worn impression, 2d., blue, "Penoe," defective	3	15	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, arms, close at right and thinned	10	0	0
Natal, 1869, 1s., green, "Postage" 13¾ mm., S.G. 43, thinned	4	5	0
Nevis, perf. 13, 1s., green on blued*	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, close at bottom	7	10	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, oxidised and rather close	10	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake, No. 7 on plate, no trees,* close and slight defect	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, pair, slight defect	2	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green*	3	3	0
Sicily, 5 g., brown-red,* slight crease	5	5	0
Sierra Leone, 1904–5, £1, mint	2	17	6
Perak, 1 c. on 2 c., S.G. 31*	2	12	6
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue, slight defects, £2 12s. 6d. and	3	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, perfs. slightly cut	5	15	0
United States Periodicals, $60, mauve, S.G. 682	3	0	0
Victoria, 1860, 6d., orange	4	5	0
Collection in Lallier, 2376	26	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of November 3rd, 1917.

Cape Triangular, 4d., blue on blue, block of 4	5	10	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	7	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	4	15	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, block of 6, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, block of 4	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 5 with 1844 cancellation, tiny tear, and small thin spot	4	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., purple, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 3, mint	3	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, Die 1, strip of 4	2	10	0
Ditto, 1850–4, 1d., red-brown, block of 4,* part gum, Archer perfs	6	10	0
Ditto, 1854–7, 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 16, Plate 4,* part gum	3	3	0
Transvaal, 1877, 6d., dull blue, S.G. 184	3	10	0
Ditto, October, 1877, 6d., blue on green, S.G. 208	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on green, S.G. 220	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on buff, S.G. 222, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, S.G. 224, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on orange, S.G. 236	3	7	6
Ditto, August and September, 1879, 1d., red on orange, S.G. 258, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellow, S.G. 262	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellow, S.G. 261	4	16	0
Ditto, 22nd April, 1879, 1 Penny in red on 6d., black, Type 12*	5	7	6
Ditto, 1895, Halve Penny in red on 1s., green, S.G. 396, mint	3	7	6

Sale of November 8th and 9th, 1917.

Cameroons, 1916, "Occupation Française du Cameroun" on Congo, set of 14, including four inverted	14	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion	2	2	0
Bahamas, no wmk., perf. 11½, 12, 1d., lake, S.G. 5*a*	2	17	0
Barbados, 1870, Large Star, 1s., black, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1873, Large Star, 1s., black, clean-cut perfs., block of 4, mint	2	14	0
British Honduras, 1888–9, 3 c. on 3d., red-brown, S.G. 27, block of 4, mint	2	17	0
Ditto, 1899, 10 c., pair, one S.G. 73*a*, mint	3	0	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.," 6d. on 3d., green, S.G. 21	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Roman "V.R.," 12 c. on 6d., rose, S.G. 41*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d. in red on 6 c. on 3d., S.G. 46*a**	2	4	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., pale blue, block of 4	5	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, Dickinson paper, block of 4*	10	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., purple, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 2, pair*, small crease	7	10	0
Ditto, 1854–7, Small Crown, 14, 2d., blue, Plate 4*	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, Large Crown, 14, 1d., red-brown, pair, double perfs., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 2d., blue, Plate 13, block of 24, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	17	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 6d., green	3	3	0
United States, 1869, 90 c.	3	0	0

Sale of November 14th and 17th, 1917.

Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	4	4	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," King, 5d.	2	12	6
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d., on piece	2	10	0
Hong Kong, 1883, 10 c., blue-green, mint	2	16	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* ink spot	2	2	0
Togo, 20 pf., blue, S.G. 32, mint	5	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., slight defect	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion*	4	4	0
Gibraltar, 1907–11, 6d., lilac, on piece	4	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., dull lilac*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 3,* thinned	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 2, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1854–7, Small Crown, 16, 2d., blue,* inverted wmk.	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, Small Crown, 14, 2d., blue, Plate 4,* off centre	3	12	6
Ditto, 1880–3, 6d., lilac,* one dot	2	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple,* with gum, tiny defect	26	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 6d., green	3	15	0
Switzerland, a fine collection	150	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	3	15	0

Sale of November 21st and 22nd, 1917.

Bavaria, 1874, imperf., 1 m., mauve, block of 4	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, strip of 5, Plate 1, retouched, on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, Die 2*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown £2 15s. and	3	0	0
India, 1855, 4 as., black on blue, bisected and used with another, on entire	2	10	0
New South Wales, 1854, 3d., yellow-green, "WAGES," on piece	2	2	0
Nyasaland, imperf., 1d., red on blue*	2	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green, small defect	2	2	0
Spain, 1854, 2 c., green on bluish	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 rs., vermilion	2	14	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., imperf., frame inverted	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 19 c., rose and brown	2	6	0
Trinidad, October, 1852, 1d., blue, thinned	3	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, slight defect	4	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue £4 4s. and	7	5	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., brown, no die number, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., pair	14	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	9	0	0
Straits Settlements, CC, 12½, 96 c., grey, mint	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1851, 1d., purple-brown, block of 24, mint	4	8	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac	10	10	0

Sale of November 28th and December 1st, 1917.

Barbados, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., pair	18	10	0
Canada, 6d., greenish black, wove	2	18	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	5	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1881–3, 2 m., orange-yellow, mint	3	5	0
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1889–94, 20s., green and red,* slight crease	7	15	0
Ditto, another copy, "Specimen"	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., pale blue, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, block of 4,* slight defect	16	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown £2 17s., £3 3s., and	3	15	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green	3	10	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose on blue	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	4	15	0
Nyasaland, 1896, £1, blue, S.G. 40, mint	3	10	0
Sierra Leone, 1872–3, CC, 12½, 3d., saffron-yellow, mint	2	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, mint	3	12	6
Trinidad, CC, 12½, 1s., grey-lilac, S.G. 86	2	15	0
Ditto, 1896–1900, £1, green and carmine, pair, mint	2	10	0

THE

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The Ferrary Collection.



ALL philatelists owing allegiance to Great Britain and her numerous Allies have by this time learnt with sincere regret of the bequest of the world's greatest stamp collection to the Imperial Postal Museum at Berlin. This is neither the time nor the place to enumerate any portion of its contents; suffice it to say that it is reputed to be worth between four hundred and five hundred thousand pounds, which we do not think is at all an exaggerated estimate.

The loss of its monetary value is one of the smallest considerations. The collection has taken some sixty years to accumulate and practically during the whole of that period neither time, money, nor energy has been spared to make it as complete as possible. When one considers the facilities that the very early collectors possessed (amongst whom Herr Philipp von Ferrary must certainly be numbered), and the energies he displayed at a time when philatelic treasures were more easy of acquisition than they are to-day, the result can easily be imagined. There is no doubt whatever that when the public press characterized this collection as magnificent and unrivalled, they were only doing it bare justice.

The collection has been formed and arranged under the direction of eminent French curators in Paris, where the late Herr von Ferrary has resided for many years. For these reasons it had been confidently expected that it would have been bequeathed to a French institution.

From the daily press, as from Mr. Phillips' communication elsewhere in this journal, we note that a second will was discovered at Lugano, Switzerland, where Ferrary died last summer, and by the terms of that will the Germans gained this inestimable prize. We do not know what the first will provided, nor do we know the reasons why the late Herr von Ferrary,

who was supposed to have a great regard for this country and indeed was even supposed to have anti-German sympathies, should have passed over France in favour of her enemy.

As the famous collection is still in Paris, there may, as the press observe, be some difficulties in the way of the Berlin Postal Museum securing possession. It is not likely to be removed until after the War, and who knows what may be in store for us in connection therewith? At any rate there can be no harm in our expressions of regret that the collection was not bequeathed to that noble country in which it was formed, where its curators still reside, and which for so many years had given domicile to its late owner.

The Plates of the 1905 Permanent Issue of Siam.

By HAROLD ROW.

Introduction.



HE permanent issue, which is usually known from its design as the "WAT CHENG" issue, appeared toward the latter end of 1905, and remained in use until 1910. There were originally issued nine values, from 1 att to 1 tical, while in 1908, owing to alterations in the exchange value of the tical, five new stamps appeared, two being new values and the other three old values printed in new colours. As might have been expected, the long period during which this issue was in use resulted in there being more than one plate employed for some of the values, but these are not easily recognizable, owing to the entire absence of any distinguishable system of numbering the plates, and the details of the number of plates prepared and their use do not seem to have been hitherto determined by any specialist.

The aim of this paper, then, is to record the writer's observations on this question, but it must be emphasized that the results here given can by no means be considered to be the final word in this matter; it is more than probable that a far greater number of printings were made, at any rate in the case of some values, than we can as yet distinguish; it is at least possible that more plates than are here recorded were made at one time or another, and since the whole of the results so far obtained are derived from the examination of the stamps and not from official sources, they may very well be imperfect or inaccurately expressed. It seems well, however, to place on record the facts elicited up to the present, if only for the sake of affording others who may be in the possession of fuller information an opportunity to correct our errors and amplify our knowledge.

A number of values of this issue were bi-coloured, so that both Duty-Plates and Key-Plates were needed for their production, and in each case there are observable certain curious variations, the study of which affords us the principal source of our information as to the number of plates of each kind that were made. It will therefore be advisable to describe these varia-

tions in some detail in order that the arguments derived from them may be easily followed.

1. The Variations in the Key-Plates and the number of Key-Plates produced.

If the central portion of the design of the individual stamps of a sheet of the 1 tical value (or of sheets of the earliest printings of any other one of the bi-coloured values of this issue) be examined and compared, there will be found to occur very definite variations differentiating the stamps of certain of the vertical rows from those of the other rows. These variations consist entirely in differences of shade, which implicate the whole of this part of the design, but are most easily distinguished on the faces of the children supporting the portrait of the king, the centres of the stamps of the 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th vertical rows being distinctly darker than the rest. In the case of the uni-coloured values this variation is not apparent, the centres of all the stamps in the sheet being precisely alike, though a comparison of different values will show that the stamp-centres vary between different values in this case precisely as they vary between different rows in the former case, so that we can altogether distinguish three sets in the issue, the first consisting of values in which all the stamps are "light-centred" (3 atts, 12 atts), the second in which all the stamps are "dark-centred" (5 atts, 24 atts), and the third in sheets of which both types occur (the five bi-coloured values).

It might very reasonably be thought that these differences, at any rate in the case of the uni-coloured values, where variations in the sheet itself are not found, are merely due to differences in either the ink employed or the precise manner of printing, and that they do not represent any plate or die variation at all; but two facts point conclusively to the fact that there are really two perfectly independent and constant types, and that their distribution is as given above. Of these the first is that the two types occur side by side in the case of all the bi-coloured values, and no peculiarity in the method of printing will adequately explain that; and, secondly, an examination of a considerable amount of material will easily convince anyone that in the uni-coloured stamps the swarthy faces of the children of the "dark" type are always sharply differentiable, even in the palest printings, from the pale faces of the children of the "light" type. This comparison can be very effectively made between the 2 atts, *pale green*, of 1908 ("dark" type), and the 3 atts, *light green*, of 1905 ("light" type).

The next point is that there do not seem to have been made individual plates containing the whole design for any of the uni-coloured values, but that, like the bi-coloured values, both Key- and Duty-Plates were employed in their production, though in the case of these uni-coloured stamps, the Key- and Duty-Plates were apparently adapted for combined printing at one operation. The arguments leading to this conclusion must, however, be left until a later part of this paper, when they will be more easily followed, and at this point we shall therefore merely presume the accuracy of this fact, to return to it in detail subsequently.

We thus have evidence of, at least, three Key-Plates, as follows :—

Key-Plate I. The centres of the stamps are all of the "light" type.

Key-Plate II. The centres of the stamps are all of the "dark" type.

Key-Plate III. The centres of the stamps vary in shade in different vertical rows, those of the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 10th rows being "light," those of the 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 9th being "dark."

Precisely what is the fundamental difference between these two types I do not know. There is no doubt that they might have been produced in various ways, and we are left with only probability to guide us in choosing between them. There are, however, two facts which have a distinct bearing on the point, and which are especially helpful in enabling us to eliminate some of the possible methods as being incompatible with them. First, there was certainly only one "original die" for this part of the design. Of this there can be no question ; elaborate comparisons of the different values and types by means of greatly enlarged photographs, careful examination under the microscope, and detailed measurement have convinced me that there is not the slightest difference between the "light" and "dark" types in either the number, length, or position of the lines present in the design, the only difference is that of the breadth of the lines, so that the differences must have arisen subsequently to the preparation of the original die. Secondly, the regularity of the arrangement of the two types on Key-Plate III can only mean either that their occurrence was known when the plate was constructed or that they were intentionally produced during its making, and the strength of this argument is considerably augmented when it is remembered that there is an arrangement on very similar lines of "light" and "dark" variations in some of the Duty-Plates described below.

It seems also fairly certain that these stamps were surface-printed.

In view of these facts the following suggestions seem to me the most reasonable explanation of the variations of the Key-Plates that I have as yet been able to formulate, but it must be acknowledged that I am unable to support them by direct evidence. I suggest :—

(i.) That the original die for the centre of the design was engraved in *taille-douce.*

(ii.) That from this die two impressions were obtained (probably by rolling into soft steel in the usual way), one of which, either by additional pressure, or by especially vigorous rocking, had the lines of the design intentionally broadened more than the other.

(iii.) That from each of these matrices stereos were obtained to make up into plates, each impression being separate, and something over 150 stereos being prepared from each matrix.

(iv.) That the original intention of the printers had been to prepare two plates, one for the light-coloured stamps of the set, and the other for the dark-coloured values, and that the differences in the two matrices were produced to correspond with the intended use of the two plates required ; that it was subsequently decided to prepare a third plate for the bi-coloured

stamps and that it was then found that there were insufficient stereos of either type to make a complete plate, and that consequently a composite plate was produced containing both types, and so arranged that the inequality of shade should be as inconspicuous as possible.

The plan suggested above, that Key-Plate I should be kept for those values printed in a single light-coloured ink, Key-Plate II for those in a single dark-coloured ink, and Key-Plate III for the bi-coloured stamps, seems to have been strictly adhered to at first and until the new stamps of the 1908 set were ordered, but after that time the only Key-Plate used seems to have been Key-Plate II, and the only use of either Key-Plates I or III after that date of which I know is the lithographed 2 satang on 1 att of 1915, for which a special printing of the 1 att stamp was apparently prepared at some comparatively late date from Key-Plate III.

The full list of the values known to have been printed at one time or another from each of the three Key-Plates, as far as it has at present been determined, is as follows :—

Key-Plate I.

3 atts, green (1905)
12 atts, blue (1905)

Key-Plate II.

1 att, green and yellow (probably 1908)
2 atts, green (1908)
4 atts, red (1908)
5 atts, red (1905)
3 atts, grey-blue and violet (1908)
8 atts, bistre and black (probably 1908)
9 atts, blue (1908)
18 atts, brown (1908)
24 atts, brown (1905)

Key-Plate III.

1 att, green and yellow (1905 and ? 1914)
2 atts, grey-blue and violet (1905)
4 atts, red and grey-black (1905)
8 atts, bistre and black (1905)
1 tical, orange-brown and deep blue (1905)

It is, of course, quite possible that what we have called Key-Plate II above really represents several plates all of the "dark" type, and the large number of values printed from it seems to support this idea very strongly. Up to the present, however, I have found no evidence of the occurrence of such additional plates, and can therefore do no more than suggest the possibility of their existence.

(*To be continued.*)

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from Vol.* XXVI, *page* 300.)

SHORTLY after the introduction of comb-perforation, when, it will be remembered, three single-line machines, respectively gauging 11½, 12; 12½, 13; and 12¼, 12½, were still in use, several new stamps were issued. Leaving out the 9d. (Tudor Crown),* reported watermarked "10" in *Le Timbre-Poste* of July, 1873 (Vol. XI, p. 53), which Mr. Hausburg says was not suitable for the comb, the first to appear were the small ½d., rose, recorded in *The Philatelist* of February, 1874 (Vol. VIII, p. 73), and the 2d. (large oval), lilac (see *Le Timbre-Poste* of January, 1874, Vol. XII, p. 2)†; then followed the 1d. (rosettes in the circles in the upper corners), green, and the 1s. (scrolled frame), blue on blue paper, respectively reported in *Le Timbre-Poste* of April and December, 1876 (Vol. XIV, pp. 25 and 92). Later, in 1880 and 1881, the 2d. of a new design (diademed profile in oval, inscription in white on colour), first printed in brown and later in shades of lilac ‡ or mauve, and the 2s. (three-quarter face), blue on green paper, and the 4d. (diademed profile in oval), carmine, appeared. They are respectively reported in the *Philatelic Record* of February, July, and November, 1881 (Vol. III, pp. 7, 107, and 187); see also *Alfred Smith and Co.'s Monthly Circular* of February and July, 1881, and January, 1882; also in *Le Timbre-Poste* (Vol. XIX, pp. 17 and 78, and XX, p. 19). To these should be added the 2d. large oval, retouched design with double oval, which I gather appeared first in 1878. §

These were followed by the 1d. Maltese Cross in circles in the upper corners in 1883 (reported in the *Philatelic Record* of January, 1884, Vol. V, p. 220), and the first *small* low-value "Stamp Duty" series, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., and 2s. of 1885–6, and the old types 3d. Laureated, 4d., carmine, of 1881, 1s. (scrolled frame), blue on blue paper, and 2s. (three-quarter face), blue on green paper, of 1881, overprinted "STAMP DUTY" in blue or black;‖ later, in 1886–8 by other "STAMP DUTY" stamps, 1d. (head in arched frame), green; 6d. (rays in upper spandrels), blue; the 1s. 6d.

* Reported on rose Crown V paper in *Le Timbre-Poste* of May, 1876, but I have seen a specimen dated in December, 1875.

† Earlier, in the *Philatelist* of December, 1873, Vol. VII, page 151.

‡ Reported in the *Philatelic Record* of February, 1884.

§ It will be seen that many specimens of the first type of these stamps show a tendency in the outer coloured oval to divide into two ovals, but never so clearly as in the retouched type. The latter can be conclusively distinguished by a retouch at the bottom of the network on the right side of the stamp—a curved white line having been added. The stamps of this retouched type are more widely spaced on the sheets than those of the original type.

‖ For references see Vol. XXVI, page 243 above. Since the latter were printed I have seen a 2s. with a French postmark of the 11th September, 1886, which suggests that the stamp was issued before August, 1886.

(allegorical figure with anchor), blue; and the oblong ½d., lilac, and the 1s., purple-brown, were issued. The ½d. and 6d. are reported in *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular* and the *Philatelic Record* of October, 1886, and the 1d. in *Le Timbre-Poste* of November, 1886. The oblong 1s. in lilac-brown is mentioned in the *Philatelic Record* of May, 1887. The colour of the ½d. was soon changed to pink (see the *Philatelic Record* of April, 1887). The 2d. of 1885 was redrawn and issued with the medallion of horizontal straight lines, and the 4d. soon received similar treatment (*Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular* of February and June, 1887). I have already referred to the 1s. 6d., first issued in blue and later in orange (above, Vol. XXVI, pp. 243–4). The 1½d., first issued in green in October, 1897, was later changed to brown on yellow (the *Australian Philatelist* of October, 1897, and August, 1899). The 9d., Tudor Crown, in green on white Crown V paper, is recorded in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of November, 1892 (Vol. VI, p. 47), and the *Philatelic Record* of December of the same year. Its change to rose is noted in the *Australian Philatelist* of November, 1895. The colour and paper of the 2s. of 1886 were changed to yellow-green on white Crown V paper in August, 1895, and to vivid blue-green on similar paper in November of the same year (the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, pp. 199 and 214). The 2½d. in brown on yellow and the 5d. are reported in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of January, 1891 (Vol. IV, p. 87). The 1d., rectangular frame, is reported in brown-orange on white Crown V paper in the *Philatelic Record* of February, 1890 (Vol. XII, p. 34), see also *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of January of the same year (Vol. II, p. 41), and impressions on rose Crown V paper are reported in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of July, 1891 (Vol. IV, p. 178). The changes of colours of the ½d., large oblong, to green, the 1d., head in rectangular frame, to rosine, and the 2½d. to blue, to comply with the Postal Union regulations, are recorded in the *Australian Philatelist* of August, 1899. All the foregoing new issues except the 1½d. and the 9d. were inscribed "STAMP DUTY." In the preliminary note I have indicated shortly the nature of the changes in the designs, which were the outcome of the introduction of the Federal regime, stamps bearing the words "STAMP DUTY" being no longer suitable for prepayment of postal rates. Later I refer to them more in detail and to other alterations in the designs, which were of a purely technical or artistic nature,* but before entering on these details I must add that, presumably in 1903, a new single-line perforating machine was introduced gauging 11. The first reference to this new gauge which I have succeeded in discovering is in the *Australian Philatelist* of November, 1903, Vol. X, p. 30, under the heading of New Issues, "Victoria" and "Tasmania." As is well known, the new machine was used not only for stamps unsuitable for the comb-machines, but also to a considerable extent for sheets of stamps which could have been perforated by the combs, also for certain stamps of the other States which were manufactured at the Melbourne Printing Office. Changes of paper and watermark are referred to in a subsequent section. All the foregoing stamps except the

* Although the then current 1d. (rectangular frame, rosine), and the 3d. type of 1885, ochre, were abandoned for purely postal purposes, the designs were continued for fiscal purposes in new shades of olive-green and slate green respectively, and until the 30th of June, 1901, these impressions were available for postage.

revived 5s. Laureated and the £1 and £2 (head of King Edward VII), but including the 9d., and, subject to some remarks below, the small ½d., reissued in 1901 (with or without "POSTAGE" added), were suitable for the comb-machines of the pattern described by Mr. Hausburg.

Turning now to the post-federation stamps, the issues of January, 1901, were probably all printed from new plates. The ½d., green, without "POSTAGE," contained a defective *cliché* in which the "O" of "VICTORIA" is broken on the right and resembles a "C." I cannot fix its position on the sheet beyond saying that it occurred in the second vertical column measured from the right. I have a block of six in two vertical columns of three with margin on the right; it is the middle stamp of the left column.

The 1d. This stamp was formed from the 1d. of 1883 (Maltese Crosses in the top corners) by adding the word "POSTAGE." Mr. B. T. K. Smith in a note in the *Philatelic Record* of November, 1902 (Vol. XXIV, p. 236), accompanied by illustrations, pointed out that there were two types of this stamp, the principal differences being in the shading of the oval background. In Type I (which is identical with the original stamp of 1883, and also with the design on the post cards and reply-paid post cards of 1883, except as regards the addition of the word "POSTAGE") the highest lines of shading of the oval medallion constitute the segment of a circle, a horizontal chord and arc, thus, ⌓; in Type II there are two distinct horizontal lines and no arc, thus, —. Apparently the die was retouched and a new plate or new plates made in which all the *clichés* were of Type II. Mr. Smith suggests September, 1901, as the date of this change. One or two other lines appear to have been treated, but the one mentioned is a conspicuous and easy test. As far as I am aware, all the 1d. stamps on Crown A paper are of Type II, but both types occur watermarked Crown V.

The 2d. and 4d. of January, 1901, are merely revivals of the types of 1881; the 4d. is of course distinguished by the dull ochre shades; the 2d., as is later suggested, can be distinguished by the shade, paper, and watermark. For the July, 1901, series the word "POSTAGE" was added in each case, replacing some of the ornamentation, accompanied with slight retouching of the design in the case of the 2d.

The 2½d. and 5d. are the same as the pre-federation types, except in having the word "POSTAGE" substituted for "STAMP DUTY."

The 3d. and 6d. of January, 1901, were the old Laureated type resuscitated; as mentioned below, the stamps of the 1901 printings are spaced sufficiently wide to fit the 12¼ × 12½ comb-machines. The same remark applies to the stamps of the same denominations of July, 1901, in which the word "POSTAGE" was added. I cannot find any retouching of the designs, and as regards the remarks in a footnote which will appear in the next number, the 6d. stamps themselves apparently do not vary in width, all being of the widest dimensions in the note mentioned.

The 1s. and 2s. of January, 1901, are revivals of old types, modified in the July issues only by the addition of the word "POSTAGE." In the 1s. the addition of the word "POSTAGE" was carried out in an unsatisfactory way, in fact it appears to have been engraved separately on each *cliché*, as the letters vary on each stamp, and as a result a new plate was made, apparently

from a redrawn die in which the word "POSTAGE" was evenly drawn. I gather that the stamps from the new plate were issued in 1903.

The 5s. of January, 1901, was simply the old Laureated of 1880, Type 11, no line under the Crown. This of course replaced the large "STAMP DUTY" stamp. In the July, 1901, series the inscription was altered by adding the word "POSTAGE," and altering the type of the words "VICTORIA" and "FIVE SHILLINGS." These like the earlier 5s Laureated (other than the blue impressions on yellow Crown V paper) were of course printed from double plates.

The earlier plates of the more recent types had plain margins or monograms, but later a rule or bar, entirely surrounding the *clichés*, was added for certain values, e.g. the ½d., 1d., and 2d. The 1½d. and 9d. were not modified in January, 1901, as they did not contain the words "STAMP DUTY," but for the July issue these too received the addition of the word "POSTAGE."

It will be noticed that from 1873 onwards the tendency was to increase the use of comb-machines, for by degrees most of the stamps *unsuitable* for this mode of perforation were eliminated and replaced by new designs spaced so as to fit the combs; moreover, several comb-machines were obtained and brought into use before Mr. Hausburg's visit to Melbourne in 1905, some being of practically the same gauge and pattern as the machine described by him. This pattern was such that in operating on sheets of normal shape, that is to say, rectangular stamps whose height exceeds the width, the comb produced long vertical lines of holes gauging 12½ or a little less, and eleven short horizontal rows ("teeth") at right angles to the long row, each gauging about 12¼ and containing thirteen holes exclusive of the holes in the vertical line from which they jut out. Machines of this description—called vertical combs—have the long row of holes vertical on the sheets, or rather panes, which are passed through the machine from one side to the other, each stroke of the machine thus being capable of perforating three sides (two horizontal and one vertical) of each stamp in a vertical column of ten stamps or less. The more modern stamps of normal shape are mostly in panes of ten columns.

For sheets of oblong stamps, so far as the outlines or external frames of the stamps are concerned, the stamps were arranged exactly as the normal-shaped stamps, the only difference being that the *internal designs* were turned round; therefore to perforate these stamps the long side of the sheets were still passed in under the comb, but the holes of the "teeth" of the comb are at what, having regard to the design, are the sides of stamps, instead of the top and bottom.

(*To be continued.*)

Victoria: A Catalogue of the Half-Lengths.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

(*All the varieties listed are in the Collection.*)

ONE PENNY.

Lithographed by Mr. Thomas Ham, of Melbourne, who engraved the steel die.

(Contract dated 28 December, 1849.)
(Contract completed 5 July, 1850.)

5 January, 1850. Type I.

A. Imperf.

(1) No frame-lines; stamps 1–1½ mm. apart; design always sharp and distinct; colours clear. Ham's first setting, in two right and left panes of 60 transfers each (6 × 10). (Total of 570,840 printed for all three settings.)

1. 1d., orange-vermilion. (Earliest dated cover known: "*Melbourne*, 10 *January*, 1850.") This first shade (unknown unused) is extremely rare used, but once seen cannot be confused with any other. (Two used pairs in this shade in collection.)

1a. 1d., red-brown * shades. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "27 February, 1850" (Z–1).)

1b. 1d., orange-brown. (Used block of 6 and horizontal pair in this distinct shade in collection.)

1c. 1d., chocolate.

(2) With frame-lines; stamps about ½ mm. apart, though sometimes touching; design indistinct owing to dull red colour used for this printing; veil always heavily shaded, with no distinction between hair and veil at sides of head. Ham's second setting, in four panes of 30 transfers each (6 × 5).

2. 1d., dull red * shades. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated covers: "12 *February*, 1851" (A–8); "28 *March*, 1851" (A–9).)

2a. 1d., dull orange-vermilion.* (Often sold as No. 1, but is entirely different.)

(3) With frame-lines; stamps close, often touching each other; impressions generally indistinct, but colour is brighter than in second setting. Only the very earliest impressions of this setting show the veil at sides of head heavily shaded, the great majority of specimens showing the hair sharply defined against a "white veil," a feature at once identifying the specimen as belonging to this setting. Ham's third setting, in two right and left panes, each composed of five groups of 12 transfers each (6 × 2).

* The asterisk indicates the shade or variety in unused condition is in the collection. The designations like (Z–1) and (A-32), etc., are to assist ready reference to the collection of covers.

Early Impressions: Veil Shaded.

3. 1d.. brown-red; * quite scarce thus; earliest state.
3a. 1d., dull red.* (Camperdown, 8 May, 1851.)

Later Impressions: Hair distinct against White Veil.

4. 1d., dull red.*
4a. 1d., bright red; a late shade. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated copies: a horizontal pair cancelled "Wimmera, Port Phillip, 3 *June*, 1851" (J–2), and a cover, "Geelong, Port Phillip, 6 *August*, 1851" (A–12), both having "white veils.")
4b. 1d., brown-red.*

B. ROULETTED ABOUT 7.

5. 1d., dull red.

Lithographed by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company, of Melbourne, from transfers made from Ham's original die.

(Agreement dated 21 October, 1853.)
(Bond dated 19 December, 1853.)
(Contract completed 10 May, 1854.)

FEBRUARY, 1854. SAME TYPE. IMPERF.

(4) With outer frame-lines; stamp 2–3 mm. apart horizontally (late impressions have the frame-lines barely discernible); printed from new transfers in four groups of 24 subjects each (6 × 4); later printings were from stones with 120 subjects in various arrangements as described elsewhere; impressions generally clear; numerous shades. (Total printed, 500,000.) (Earliest dated cover known: "11 March, 1854" (Pack).)

6. 1d., orange-red.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated copy: "*Melbourne*, 11 *March*, 1854" (A–25).)
6a. 1d., dull lake* (or brown-rose); a scarce shade. (C. L. P.'s earliest cover: "Melbourne, 10 August, 1854" (A–26). In Mr. Hausburg's collection there was a cover dated "Melbourne, 9 May, 1854.")
6b. 1d., brick-red.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated copy: "Melbourne, 3 September, 1855" (A–28).)
6c. 1d., dull red.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated copy: "Ballan, 3 May, 1855" (A–27).)
6d. 1d., deep red;* a distinct and scarce shade.
6e. 1d., brick-red; retouched.

The reason for this sequence of the shades is given elsewhere.

Lithographed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, as successors to the firm of J. S. Campbell and Company.

(Agreement dated 19 May, 1854.)
(Bond dated 2 June, 1854.)
(Contract completed February, 1855.)

JULY, 1854. SAME TYPE. IMPERF.

(5) Same as (4), but colours changed; impressions not as clear; numerous shades. (Total printed, 4,000,000.) As with (4), later printings were from 120 subject arrangements as described.

7. 1d., rose-red.*
7a. 1d., dull rose.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated copy: "Castlemaine, 2 *February*, 1855" (M–2). In Mr. Hausburg's collection there was a cover dated "1 February, 1855.")
7b. 1d., pink.*
7c. 1d., rose-lilac;* a distinct and scarce shade.
7d. 1d., bright rose.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated copy: "Portland, 2 July, 1855" (A–30).)
7e. 1d., bright rose;* much worn; late impressions.
7f. 1d., bright rose;* retouched.

TWO PENCE.

Lithographed by Mr. Thomas Ham, who engraved the steel die.

5 JANUARY, 1850. TYPE IA. IMPERF.

(1) Fine background and fine border; stamps 1–1½ mm. apart; usually no traces of a frame; design always sharp and distinct; colours clear. Ham's first setting, probably in two right and left panes of 60 transfers each (6 × 10). (Earliest dated cover known: "21 January, 1850" (Derrick); "23 January, 1850" (Horsley).) (Total of 604,560 printed for all settings.)

8. 2d., deep lilac. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Geelong, 31 January, 1850" (Y–1).) This is a rare shade; once seen cannot be mistaken for any other.
8a. 2d., pale lilac.* (Mr. Horsley has this dated "20 May, 1850.")
8b. 2d., brown-lilac; the commonest shade. (C. L. P.'s earliest cover: "Geelong, 18 February, 1850" (B–1). Mr. Horsley has "13 February, 1850.")
8c. 2d., dark brown-lilac; a distinct and scarce shade.
8d. 2d., grey-lilac.

27 JANUARY, 1850.

(2) Coarse background and fine border; stamps 1–1½ mm. apart; usually no traces of a frame; impressions not as sharp as from first setting; colours muddy. Ham's second setting, presumably in four groups of 30 transfers each (6 × 5). (Earliest dated cover known: "27 January, 1850" (Pack).)

9. 2d., dull lilac.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Fiery Creek, 27 January, 1850" (B–2).)
9a. 2d., grey-lilac.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 18 April, 1850" (K–2).)
9b. 2d., dull grey.*
9c. 2d., brown-lilac.

(3) Coarse background and fine border; stamps close together, nearly touching; with frame-lines; impressions fair, but colours dull. Ham's third setting, in two right and left panes, each composed of five groups of 12 transfers each (6 × 2). Here again, as in the third settings of one penny and three pence, a white veil will occasionally be found, distinctive of this setting. (Earliest dated cover known: "17 August, 1850" (Pack).)

10. 2d., grey-lilac.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "17 August, 1850" (B–13).)
10a. 2d., brown-lilac.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Geelong, 30 January, 1851" (B–16).)
10b. 2d., lilac * (shades); with "white veil."
10c. 2d., grey.
10d. 2d., olive-grey.
10e. 2d., red-lilac.

(4) Coarse background and coarse border; stamps close together, with frame-lines; impressions poor, with all details indistinct; colours dull and variable. Ham's fourth setting, presumably in four panes of 30 transfers each (6 × 5). (Earliest dated cover known: "31 May, 1850" (Hausburg).)

11. 2d., brown-lilac.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Port Fairy, 3 September, 1850" (B–21). In Mr. Hausburg's collection there was a cover dated "Geelong, 31 May, 1850.")
11a. 2d., lilac.*
11b. 2d., grey-lilac.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Flooding Creek, 14 January, 1851" (Y–12).)
11c. 2d., grey.*
11d. 2d., red-lilac.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Geelong, 3 June, 1850" (K–3).)
† 11e. 2d., red-lilac and lilac;* retouched.
11f. 2d., cinnamon.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 23 May, 1851.") There is a great range of shades under this designation, from pale bistre to pale brown. (Mr. Horsley has cover dated "12 May, 1851." In Mr. Hausburg's collection there was a cover dated "Melbourne, 2 July, 1850.")

Variety. Retouched Lower Label, etc. "Value Omitted."

12. 2d., grey-lilac.
12a. 2d., lilac.
12b. 2d., brown-lilac.
12c. 2d., red-lilac.

This stamp is extremely rare used in all shades and is not known in unused condition.

† In the C. L. P. collection is a cover (K–3) with stamp of red-lilac shade with fine "retouch."

THREE PENCE.

Lithographed by Mr. Thomas Ham, who engraved the die.

5 JANUARY, 1850. TYPE Ib. IMPERF.

(1) Without frame-lines; band about orb incomplete; stamps 1 mm. apart; design always distinct; colours clear. Ham's first setting, in two right and left panes of 60 transfers each (6 × 10). (Earliest dated cover known: "Melbourne, 10 January, 1850.") (Total of 630,000 printed for all three settings.)

13. 3d., bright blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 27 February, 1850" (Z–1).)
13a. 3d., dark blue.*
13b. 3d., dull blue.*
13c. 3d., pale blue.*

(2) Without frame-lines; band about orb complete; stamps 1 mm. apart; design not as distinct as in first setting; colours pale. Ham's second setting, presumably in four groups of 30 transfers each (6 × 5). The veil is always heavily shaded, with no distinction between hair and veil at sides of head. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 31 March, 1852" C–29). (In Mr. M. P. Castle's collection there is one dated 3 February, 1852.)

14. 3d., pale blue.*
14a. 3d., bright blue.*
14b. 3d., deep blue.
14c. 3d., slate-blue; scarce shade.
14d. 3d., blue; retouched.

(3) With frame-lines; stamps close, often touching each other; impressions duller, and colour more variable than in earlier settings. Only the very earliest impressions of this setting show the veil at sides of head heavily shaded, the majority of specimens showing the hair sharply defined against a "white veil," a feature at once identifying the specimen as belonging to this setting. Ham's third setting, in two right and left panes, each composed of five groups of 12 transfers each (6 × 2). (Earliest dated cover known: "January, 1853" (Horsley).)

Early Impressions. Veil Shaded.

15. 3d., pale blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 26 July, 1853" (C–27).)
15a. 3d., blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 13 June, 1853" (C–22).)
15b. 3d., deep blue. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 22 September, 1853" (C–28).)





Comb I.



Gauge III. Bright Blue.





11 12

Gauge III.



3. Comb IV. 2. Comb V.



9. Brown on Rose.

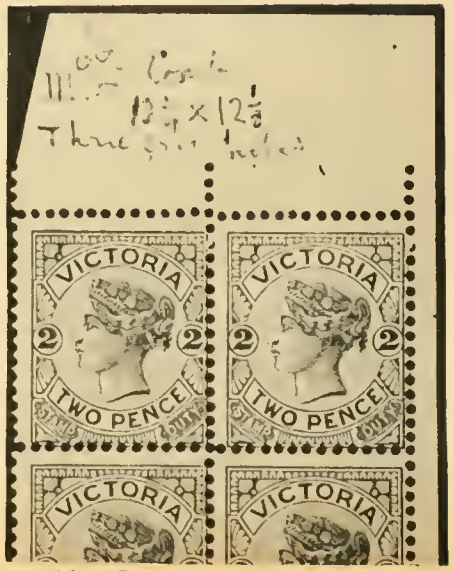


10. Comb II.



14. Gauge III. Small holes
(Green on Green).

1. Gauge III. Medium holes
(Green on White).



13. Gauge III.

Later Impressions. Hair distinct against White Veil.

16. 3d., pale blue. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Geelong, 9 June, 1854" (C–5).)
16a. 3d., blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Geelong, 24 May, 1854" (C–3).)
16b. 3d., greenish blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Kingower, 3 July, 1854" (L–1).)
16c. 3d., dark blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Adelaide, S.A., 1 August, 1854" (C–6).)
16d. 3d., blue;* retouched.

Lithographed by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co.

JUNE, 1854. SAME TYPE.

A. IMPERF.

(4) With frame-lines; stamps 1½–2 mm. apart horizontally; printed from new transfers in four groups of 24 subjects each (6 × 4); later printings were undoubtedly from stones having 120 subjects; impressions generally clear; numerous shades. (Total printed, 500,000.) (Earliest dated cover known: "3 July, 1854" (Pack).)

17. 3d., pale blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Geelong, 24 October, 1854" (C–9).)
17a. 3d., blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 3 July, 1854" (Z–6).)
17b. 3d., greenish blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Castlemaine, 4 December, 1858" (Z–4).)
17c. 3d., deep blue.*
17d. 3d., dull blue.*
17e. 3d., ultramarine; a very distinct and scarce shade; horizontal strip of four in collection; used.
17f. 3d., Prussian blue;* worn; late impressions. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Sandhurst, 14 November, 1856" (C–11).)
17g. 3d., blue*; retouched.

B. ROULETTED ABOUT 7.

18. 3d., dull blue. (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 3 August, 1854" (Z–7).)
18a. 3d., greenish blue.*

C. PERF. 12.

19. 3d., pale blue.
19a. 3d., dull greenish blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 17 May, 1859" (Z–8).)
19b. 3d., blue.*
19c. 3d., deep blue.
19d. 3d., blue; retouched.

In Mr. Hausburg's collection there was a cover dated "Melbourne, 2 February, 1859," but I do not know the shade of the stamp.

Lithographed by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson.

JANUARY, 1855. SAME TYPE. IMPERF.

(5) With frame-lines (sometimes faint); stamps 2–2½ mm. apart; in four panes of 24 subjects each (6 × 4). As described elsewhere, later printings were from stones having a 120 subject formation. Rough impressions, details indistinct; colours duller and generally deeper than in J. S. Campbell and Co.'s printings. (Total printed, 2,000,000.) (Earliest dated cover: "3 May, 1855" (Pack).)

20. 3d., dull greenish blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Brighton, 30 December, 1856" (C–13).)
20a. 3d., dull blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Ballan, 3 May, 1855" (A–27).)
20b. 3d., deep blue.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Melbourne, 3 September, 1855" (A–28).)
20c. 3d., Prussian blue.
20d. 3d., indigo.* (C. L. P.'s earliest dated cover: "Geelong, 23 February, 1856" (A–32).)

It is believed that the above list gives for the first time the half-lengths correctly arranged and described. Previous catalogues have been incomplete and far from correct. While recent study has greatly amplified the list, at the same time the distinction between the various printings has been much simplified. Used as a check list, a person may limit his collecting to any one shade in each section as fancy dictates, selecting 7–d or 9–a, yet the group numeral 7 or 9 in either instance would determine the particular setting at a glance. Specialists can include or ignore as many shades or printings as they please, yet their classifications will remain the same, following the group numbers.

While ordinarily so much subdivision is undesirable, it is believed this scheme is particularly adapted to an issue such as this.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fifth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, February 21st, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display, with Notes, of the Anglo-European and Anglo-Asiatic Stamps of the Nineteenth Century, by Dr. H. A. James.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, February 21st.

No stamps can be dealt with on February 21st unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, February 19th.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1918 became due and payable on 1st January.

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

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

BINDING NOTICE.

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

PROTECTIVE CARDBOARD.

THE cost of *Strawboard* having advanced 500 per cent, we are unable to provide it for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 27, 1918.

THE PHILATELIC WAR FUND.

WITH reference to Mr. Corfield's letter in our last number, in which he regrets he cannot add the plate of the "Sword of Justice" stamps to the other donations to the Royal Philatelic Society.

We are pleased to hear from our genial Honorary Treasurer that Mr. J. D. Heath had already kindly promised to cancel the plate and present it to the Society in due course.

See also Mr. J. D. Heath's kind letter, received since the above note was printed.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the 2d. stamp has appeared with the control K 17 and the 6d. with the K. 17 control.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has received the 2½d. and 4d. values, also the 2d. Postage Due stamp, with the former control.

AITUTAKI.—The 1½d. New Zealand stamp has been overprinted "AITUTAKI" in sans-serif capitals without indication of native currency. Mr. R. Roberts sent a sample.

AUSTRALIA. — The 2½d. value of the Kangaroo set, watermark narrow Crown and narrow A, perf. 12, chronicled twelve months ago, seems only to have lately

reached this side. A specimen is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

MALTA.—It is announced in several journals that ½d. and 3d. War Tax stamps have, or are, to appear with the sans-serif overprint "WAR TAX" in black.

War Tax Stamps.

½d., blue-green, overprint "WAR TAX" in black.
3d., grey and purple ,, ,, ,,

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—The following is taken from *Stamp-Collecting* of January 19th:—

"In confirmation of our remarks as to the limitation of correspondence for the French zone, Tetuan, Laroche, and Gibraltar, an entirely new and separate series of provisionals, having French currency indicated, has arrived. These have been created by surcharging stamps of the current series of Great Britain in the following type:—

"MOROCCO
AGENCIES
5
CENTIMES."

3 c. on ½d., green.
5 c. ,, ½d., green.
10 c. ,, 1d., carmine.
15 c. ,, 1½d., brown.
25 c. ,, 2½d., blue.
40 c. ,, 4d., slate-green.
1 fc. ,, 10d., blue.

At the same time a Tangier correspondent sends another surprise item—the current ½d., green, overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES—3 Centimos," approximating in type to the 1914-15 "Spanish currency" series.

3 centimos on ½d., green.

NIUE.—The 1d., 1½d., and 3d. New Zealand stamps have been overprinted "NIUE" in large sans-serif capitals without any indication of native currency.

The overprint is blue on the 1d. and 3d. and red on the 1½d. Mr. R. Roberts sent samples.

PAPUA.—Wholesale surcharging seems to be taking place in this part of the world. *The Australian Stamp Journal* informs us that the Papuan Government has a shortage of 1d. stamps and a surplus of other values. It is accordingly surcharging the ½d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 2s. 6d. stamps "One Penny." In order that dealers and collectors may not buy up large quantities of these surcharged stamps, only one sheet (40) of each is being sold to each person applying. The value of the 6 sheets is £1.

PENRHYN ISLAND.—Like Aitutaki and Niue, the 1½d. New Zealand stamp has been overprinted "PENRHYN ISLAND" in sans-serif capitals in two lines in red without native currency. Here again a sample reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Mr. P. L. Pemberton writes:—

"I enclose some of the low values of a new set of Belgian Red Cross stamps issued at Havre on January 15th.

"The set comprises all values of the current issue overprinted with a Red Cross and value, and the stamps are sold at the post offices at double face, the extra amount going to the funds of the Red Cross.

"The values from 1 c. to 25 c. have the Red Cross to the left of the portrait, and the extra value to the right in small antique type. All the stamps in each horizontal row of ten show slight variations in the shape of the numerals and the letter 'C' of the surcharge, but in vertical rows are identical, thus showing that the surcharging is done by means of a stereo.

"The higher values have the Cross and extra value above the central designs and in much larger type. These are also printed from stereos as in the lower values, but the differences in the shape of the numerals are practically negligible.

"The colours of all values above the 15 c. are different from those of the ordinary issue:—

1 c. + 1 c., orange.
2 c. + 2 c., sepia.
5 c. + 5 c., green.
10 c. + 10 c., carmine.
15 c. + 15 c., bright violet.
20 c. + 20 c., purple-brown.
25 c. + 25 c., deep bright blue.
35 c. + 35 c., black and violet.
40 c. + 40 c., black and red-brown.
50 c. + 50 c., black and turquoise-blue.
1 fr. + 1 fr., greenish slate.
2 fr. + 2 fr., deep grey-green.
5 fr. + 5 fr., sepia.
10 fr. + 10 fr., dull blue."

The full set has since reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

FINLAND.—We are informed by Mr. A. Scheindling that he has received the 10 pen. value of the new issue.

The colour is rose, and in all other details it is exactly like the 5 pen. chronicled last month.

ITALY.—The *P.J.G.B.* chronicles the 40 c. Express Delivery stamp without the "IDROVOLANTE" overprint, but with a new value, "25," surcharged in the right-hand corner

and with the word "URGENTE" obliterated by three horizontal bars, all in black.

Adhesive.

25 (c.) on 40 c., pale violet.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows :—

"Since writing you last, the following novelties have been issued :—

"(1) The 10 rouble stamp (Gibbons' No. 136) is now printed on paper with chalky lines (like Nos. 141–154).

"(2) The rouble stamp (No. 155) is now printed in sheets of fifty (instead of forty as before), viz. eight horizontal rows, each row containing seven stamps. Three clichés in the first horizontal and three in the last horizontal row have been taken out to make a round number of fifty, and the vacant spaces have been replaced by strokes in the colour of the stamps; a number of sheets have also turned up entirely imperforate.

"(3) The 3½ and 7 rouble stamps have also undergone the same alteration, viz. fifty copies instead of twenty-five; and besides this they are now printed in other colours; the 3½ roubles is now printed in brown and light green, and the 7 roubles lilac-rose and bronze-green; both are on chalky lined paper; they also occur imperforate, but are rare in this condition."

Mr. A. Scheindling writes at a later date :—

"When I chronicled the currency stamps 10, 15, and 20 cop., I told you that similar currency stamps to the value 1, 2, and 3 cop. will be issued; they were then printed, but were withheld until now. On the 20th October, old style, they have been issued. They are exactly like the ordinary Romanov stamps, but are printed on thick carton paper, and have the inscription on the back, 'Having circulation on a par with copper subsidiary coins instead of silver,' as on the 10, 15, and 20 cop. The 1 and 2 cop. have a large figure 1 and 2 printed on the face of the stamp in black in the lower portion, whilst the 3 cop. has no surcharge at all. I am franking my letter with these stamps."

The following is taken from the *P.J.G.B.* of January 1st :—

"The export and importation of stamps from Russia has been prohibited, but we receive news, via *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, of one or two novelties. The 15 kop. of 1908–12 is now appearing in a new shade, blue and violet; while the 20 kop. has been issued, like the four lowest values, imperforate."

SAN MARINO.—Two novelties are reported in *Stamp Collecting*. The 2 c. and the 2 lire of 1903, surcharged "1917—Pro-Combattienti," and sold at 25 c. and 50 c. (?) respectively. Numbers issued: 50,000 of the 2 c. and 14,000 of the 2 lire stamps.

SWITZERLAND.—Two new stamps of the values 2½ and 7½ centimes have reached *Stamp Collecting*, necessitated by the revised Swiss postal tariff.

Adhesives.

2½ c., chocolate; type, boy with apple; wmk. Cross; perf. 11½.

7½ c., slate-grey; type, boy with apple; wmk. Cross; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

ECUADOR.—We read in the *P.J.G.B.* that the current 1 c. which first appeared in vermilion, and was changed last year to orange, has now been issued with the medallion in black.

Adhesive.

1 c., orange and black; perf. 12.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.

Council for the Year 1917-18.

President—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.
Vice-President—Thos. Wm. Hall.
Hon. Secretary—Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—Baron P. de Worms.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

J. H. Barron.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron de Worms.
R. B. Vardley.

The third meeting of the Session 1917-18 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 13th December, 1917, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., R. W. Harold Row, Thos. Wm. Hall, John Hall Barron, Louis E. Bradbury, F. A. Bellamy, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Lachlan Gibb, Wilmot Corfield, Capt. Ernest S. Halford.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th November, 1917, were read and signed as correct.

A letter dated 2nd October, 1917, from the hon. secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Club, communicating a resolution of sympathy in connection with the death of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, was read and directed to be acknowledged.

A special gift was reported by the President from Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, consisting of a valuable collection of the first type of Victoria (half-lengths) scientifically arranged, illustrating the latest discoveries in the settings of these stamps, and the following resolution moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and unanimously carried, was directed to be communicated to Mr. Pack:—

"That the Fellows and Members present at this meeting desire to express their high appreciation of the generosity of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack in presenting to the Society the magnificent collection of the first type of Victoria (half-lengths), showing the various types and settings used in the printing of the stamps, and congratulate him on the discoveries he has made in this fascinating series of stamps."

The Hon. Secretary announced that the following further gifts had been received for the Society's collection:—

From Mr. C. E. Tanant: A set of Russian China Stamps (surcharged in cents and dollars).

From Lt. F. R. Graham: An interesting forgery of a Cape Three Pence error.

From the Superintendent, "Survey of Egypt": Sheets of a further issue of the "Hedjaz" stamps with descriptions.

The members then proceeded to ballot for Mr. Walter Oxley, proposed by Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, and seconded by Mr. W. Martello Gray, and he was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

An interesting discussion then took place upon one of the points raised by Baron Percy de Worms in his Notes on the Pence Issues of Ceylon, read on the 18th October last, as to whether specimens had been printed from a part only of the plate.

This suggestion was based on the fact that for practical purposes the paper used was too short for the printing surface, the margin available being much less than the requisite minimum, and a complete sheet of St. Helena stamps (lent by Mr. Harland) was shown as illustrating a similar difficulty so far as those stamps were concerned.

Several members, including the President, took part in the discussion, as a result of which the general opinion seemed to be that while in one sense it might be said that stamps had been printed from a part of the plate, this was not the case as far as it seemed to imply that it was intended to use only a part of the plate, but that in all probability the whole plate had been inked and prepared for use, and that after printing the top or bottom row (and in some cases both) had been cut off.

Mr. R. W. Harold Row then read some very interesting Notes on the Tical Surcharges of Siam in 1885, accompanied by a Display beautifully arranged, and which fully illustrated the various points mentioned in the notes. These were received with appreciation by the members present, whose attention was fully held notwithstanding the somewhat lateness of the hour at which the proceedings terminated.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and unanimously carried.

In the minutes of the second meeting held on the 15th November, 1917, and published in the last number of the *London Philatelist*, the word "Antigua" should be substituted for the word "St. Christopher" in relation to the sheets printed by De La Rue from Perkins Bacon plate for Montserrat.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 393rd meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society took the form of an exhibition of interesting stamps, limited to twelve

per member. The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, occupied the chair. Out of thirteen exhibits, ten of them dealt with the stamps of Great Britain or British colonies.

1. Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht showed French pneumatic tube service cards.

2. Mr. Nathan Heywood, a framed exhibit consisting of the British colonial stamps "used abroad."

3. Mr. J. Steele Higgins, jun., sent an exhibit to illustrate the cleverness of well-known forgeries.

4. Mr. George Ginger, stamps of the early issues of British Guiana.

5. Major W. D. Heywood, some rare errors of overprinting or surcharging stamps.

6. Mr. J. T. B. King's exhibit consisted of the 12 cuartos stamp of Spain with inverted centre, printed in rose and blue, in 1865.

7. Mr. H. W. Milne, varieties of the English carmine tablet.

8. Mr. D. A. Berry, Queen on the Throne type of the stamps of Victoria.

9. The Honorary Secretary, a frame containing stamps of Great Britain.

10. Mr. Goodfellow, a small collection of the stamps of Kedah, the 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 c. values bearing a representation of a sheaf of rice; the 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 c. a Malay ploughing; and the 1, 2, 3 and 5 dollars an illustration of a Council Chamber, or said by some to be a Malay temple.

11. Dr. E. W. Floyd, New Zealand.

12. Mr. Jordan, an interesting lot of stamps on the original letter sheets.

13. The last exhibit was that of the President, who showed an exceptionally fine frame of varieties of Great Britain: 2d., blue, Plate 13, imperforate, printed during a series of experiments on chemical papers by Dr. Perkins, but never intended for use. Another specimen of 2d., imperforate, on thin cardboard; the 10s. and £1, I.R. Official, mint. The Royal Reprint of 1d., black, made in 1864 for some younger members of the Royal Family, who were then forming collections. There being none of the stamps in stock, the Inland Revenue authorities struck four sheets from No. 66, Die 11, one of the old plates in reserve in Somerset House. The paper was the Large Crown watermark, and always found inverted. A fine pair of 1d., red stamps on "Dickinson" paper; a pair of 2s., brown stamps, imperforate. The 9d., with hair-lines, perforated, an exceedingly rare stamp, and the Archer Roulette. In this stamp Mr. Beckton drew attention to pinholes, his particular stamp having been pinned to papers sent by Mr. Rowland Hill to Mr. Henry Archer, who was then experimenting on behalf of the Government to find the best means of separating the stamps of a sheet.

THE 394th meeting was held on Friday, December 21st, Mr. G. B. Duerst taking the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the President. Mr. W. W. Munn gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Norway, with notes.

The collection, although not abounding in the array of large blocks and entire sheets which of late has become so general, was from the limited specialist's point of view a model one and rendered easy of assimilation by the annotations.

Mr. Munn showed the eleven issues from 1855 to 1909, and through them traced the country's history under King Oscar I, Charles XV, and Oscar II, to October, 1905, when the Union between Sweden and Norway was repealed, King Haakon VII being chosen King of Norway from November, 1905.

Most of the catalogued varieties, including the lion with the double foot on right hind leg, of the first issue, were pointed out by Mr. Munn, who gave his experience that although it is a country without any great rarities and apparently an easy one to collect, yet it is of the greatest difficulty to obtain any blocks unused of the earlier issues, and in this particular section there is a great deal to be learned regarding them which only these blocks can elucidate.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Munn was proposed by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Hamersley.

Mr. Duerst passed round for inspection the cover of a letter received that morning (the 21st) from Russia, the first mail from that country for a considerable time. The postage for a thin single-sheet letter was 40 kopeks, double the usual rate, and the letter had been exactly a month in transit, being posted at Wasa, November 21st. It also bore the Censor examination labels of Finland and of this country.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"Fern Holme," Rusholme,
Manchester.

Correspondence.

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

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

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

THE "SWORD OF JUSTICE" STAMPS.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I have read the letter in your last issue from Mr. Wilmot Corfield, in which he expresses regret that it is not in his power to offer to the Royal Philatelic Society the plates from which these stamps were printed.

I could very soon give him that power, but I hope he will be self-denying, and not deprive me of the pleasure of myself making the gift, as I have already promised Mr. McNaughtan I would do, pressure of business and shortness of staff being the only reason why the plates have not as yet been defaced.

I would like to add a word of thanks to Mr. Corfield for his assistance, without which such an appropriate design would not have been secured.

I would also like to remind your readers that supplies of the stamps are still on hand at 4 Southampton Row, where sets can be had on application. I think philatelists could not give their children and friends more suitable memorials of what Philately did in the Great War than these "Sword of Justice" stamps.

Yours faithfully,
J. DUNBAR HEATH.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, S.E.,
18th January, 1918.

DISPOSAL OF THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE MONSIEUR PHILIPPE LA RENOTIÈRE.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Under date January 1st of this year we are informed by Mr. Ed. M. Mahé that a second will of Mr. La Renotière has been found at Lugano, dated 1913, and that by this will the whole of the collection is bequeathed to the Postal Museum at Berlin.

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

January 7th, 1918.

MONSIEUR L. HANCIAU.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—No doubt many philatelists have felt anxious for the welfare of M. Louis Hanciau, of Brussels, during the present war. They will, I feel sure, be glad to learn that I have just received a communication from him through a neutral country, the contents of which are given below:—

"I much appreciate your card of 6 December, which reached me on the 20th of that month, and it gave me much pleasure. I regret to tell you that I have 'aged' 15 years, have lost 27 kg. in weight, and am greatly weakened. When leaving a tram on 31 May I broke an arm and injured my left hand. Thanks to a good Belgian constitution I quickly recovered, but my hand remains powerless. I hope you are happier than I, which I should learn with pleasure. Remember me kindly to philatelists with whom I have been associated.

"(Signed) L. HANCIAU."

The above letter was despatched from Brussels on 21 December.

Yours faithfully,
H. EDGAR WESTON.

386 BRIXTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 9,
January, 1918.

NEW ISSUES.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Is there not a printer's error on page 301 of your issue for last month under "New Issues" *re* Great Britain? You print that Mr. Corfield has informed you that the values of 1½d. and 10d. Control J 17 have appeared. Surely this should be with Control K 17 not J 17, for these reasons.

The 1½d. Control J 17 in imperf. margins was issued as far back as 10/5/17, and in perf. margins on 14/5/17; and further, the the 10d. J 17 was issued in imperf. margins on 9/8/17, and in perf. margins on 7/9/17.

Probably, therefore, the Control J 17 should read Control K 17.

Faithfully yours,
ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM.

"WOODFIELD," ROCHDALE,
13th January, 1918.

UGANDA.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

SIR,—The following extract from a letter from a friend resident in Uganda will show with what feelings our latest issue of stamps is there regarded.

"I send you a set of stamps used in our colony, in the hope that you will write to *The Times* or some other paper and say how indignant we are that our hardly-won territory should be surcharged G.E.A. Had they put 'late' G.E.A. it would have been all right. I'm told it's Byatt's doing, the present administrator of the conquered territory. I also enclose a few surcharged Belgian ones. They do it much better. Our present issue should be recalled."

The trouble arises from a misunderstanding and partly from the use of the objectionable word "German."

The general practice is to overprint stamps with the name of the occupied territory, as "Nauru," etc. Since the name of the country in question was "German East Africa," the responsible authorities evidently considered it right and proper to use that name or initials denoting it. From that point of view the overprint G.E.A. is unobjectionable, being exactly on the same footing as Nauru, etc. But we are in some ways a very sensitive folk, and the fact of the word "German" being printed, or indicated, on the face of a British stamp set our backs up. Some took it as a hint that our Government intended to hand back the territory; others took it as a personal insult. It would, no doubt, have been better to have taken a hint from the Australian method, and found a new title for the country; yet that might have made trouble in other ways, and many would not have known to what territory the new name applied.

Since the overprint has been made, and the stamps issued, we cannot do better than remember that it is the official name of a country which we have conquered and now occupy just as in the case of the "N.W. Pacific Islands" and "Nauru."

Yours truly,
ERNEST A. ELLIOTT.

16 BELSIZE GROVE, N.W. 3,
14th January, 1918.

CHALMERS ESSAYS.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to the correspondence which has recently taken place in the *London Philatelist* under the title of "Chalmers Essays." If a word from me will settle doubts in any one of your readers' minds, I am sure I am happy to give it.

The facsimiles of the "Chalmers Essays" were, as your correspondent Mr. F. A. Bellamy suggests, the best effort of the printer to produce an exact copy of what I believed to be an original sheet of essays which was given to me by Mr. Patrick Chalmers. The quality and size of paper, gumming, the make-up of the impression, and the quasi-postmark, together with the colour of the ink, were imitated as far as was practicable in an ordinary printing office, but in no one of these particulars was the likeness to the original so close that it could not be readily detected by an expert. The sheets were given away as facsimiles and not as reprints.

I have been greatly interested to discover that the *S.C.M.* has become famous, and I rejoice to find that its fame rests more upon the make-up and exact dimensions of its pages, etc., than upon its contents, because I tremble to think of the consequences if I were to-day held responsible for its appalling literary contents.

With regard to the comparative rarity of the Christmas number and Nos. 1 and 2, *with covers*, your correspondent may be interested to know the actual numbers published were as follows:—

No. 1 with covers 250 copies,
„ 2 „ „ 450 „

Other numbers from 3000 to 5000 copies.

Christmas number about 3000 copies were printed, of which about 2800 were circulated and the remainder destroyed.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
H. MARRYAT, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E.

61 WEST SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.

DOUBLE-LINED FRAME DE LA RUE STAMPS.

The Editor, "London Philatelist."

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to wish you a prosperous 1918, with good health throughout, and let us hope there will at least be some definite "signs" of the war's termination during it.

Re your short article on "De La Rue variety, double-lined frame," on a pair of the ½d. K.E. Leeward Islands, etc., on page 292 of your issue for last month. I may say that for some time I have known of this variety, and at the time, after a hurried glance through my own collections, came across the following in this variety, some very distinct, others not quite so, and, I believe, all only showing the double lines as regards the left side of the stamp. This is somewhat strange, I think. I have not yet looked into my Georgian stamps to see if I have any.

Faithfully yours,
ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.

1. Clear double lines on left side of stamp.

K.E. Leewards, ½d., bicoloured. St. Lucia, 1d., bicoloured. S. Leone, 2d., ditto.

K.E. Lagos, 6d. B. Honduras, 1 c., unicoloured.

2. Not so clear, but distinct double lines at small portion of top left side.

All K.E.—Leewards, 2d., bi-coloured. St. Lucia, 1d., ditto. Straits, 5 c., purple, and 5 c., orange. G. Coast, 3d. on yellow. N. Nigeria, 5d., orange-red and purple. Lagos, 1d. on red; 2d., bi-coloured. St. Vincent, ½d., bi-coloured. S. Leone, 3d. on yellow; 1d., bi-coloured; ½d., uni-coloured.

N.B.—I don't trouble to name the wmk. or paper.

WOODFIELD, ROCHDALE,
January 4th, 1918.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 4th and 5th, 1917.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1907–11, multiple C A, 6d., lilac, block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Great Britain, 1876–80, 8d., purple-brown, mint	3	0	0
India, 1854, Die 1, ½ as., blue, block of 6*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 as., green, strip of 4*	3	3	0
Straits Settlements, 1885–7, 3 c. on 5 c., blue, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, Type 7, 6d., blue on blue, surcharge inverted, repaired	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, no margins	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 1862, rough perf., 6d., deep green, block of 8, mint	4	4	0
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., black on white wove*	3	10	0
Collection: Senf's Album, 2040	14	10	0
Ditto, Stafford Smith's Album, about 5000	14	0	0

Sale of December 18th and 19th, 1917.

France, Bordeaux print, 20 c., blue, Type 1,* thinned	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black,* no gum, wmk. inverted	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, reconstructed sheet of 240	15	10	0
Ditto, 1857–8, Large Crown, 1d., rose-red on white, imperf.,* part gum, creased	3	5	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 1d., rose-red, Plate 136, imperf.,* full gum, slightly marked	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862, Emblems, 6d., lilac, block of 8, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., bistre, block of 4	4	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 gr., black on yellow	4	12	6
Portugal, 1855, 5 r., orange-brown, pair,* no gum	3	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose, minute thinning	19	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	7	15	0
India, 1854, Die 1, ½ a., deep blue, block of 6*	3	5	0
Jhind, 1886–98, 3 rs., brown and green,* no gum	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 rs., ultramarine and violet,* ditto	4	7	6
Straits Settlements, 1885–7, 3 c. on 5 c., block of 4, mint	3	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green	3	0	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, clipped and thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, slightly cut into	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, close and slight thinning	3	5	0
Natal, 1902–3, C C, £10, green and orange	3	17	6
Ditto, 1908–9, £1, mint	3	5	0
Togoland, 1915 (on Gold Coast), 1d., overprint inverted, on entire	6	5	0
Transvaal, 1d., red, wmk. *Anchor*, slightly creased	10	0	0
United States, 1857, 5 c., lake-brown, Type A, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, Carrier Stamp, 1842, New York, 3 c., black on pale blue	3	3	0
Bolivar, 1863–6, 10 c., green,* no gum	5	5	0
Victoria, 1850, fine background and border, 2d., lilac, no margins	3	15	0
Collection in Lincoln Album, 3416	160	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Stafford Smith's Album, 694	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Imperial Album, Vol. 1, 2100	23	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Vol. 2, 3387	14	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of December 7th, 1917.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, variety with raised stop after "R," mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green	3	5	0
Cameroons on Gaboon, 1 c. to 2 fcs., set of 13, mint	10	10	0
Cape, Aug., 1880, "3" on 3d., dull rose, strip of 3, mint, the top stamp is surcharged with S.G.			

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Type 9; the centre stamp has the surcharge omitted, and the bottom stamp is surcharged with S.G. Type 8	60	0	0
Cape, Aug., 1882, C C, ½d. on 3d., claret, mint	35	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1890, 1d. on 4d., ultramarine, S.G. 59	3	3	0
Transvaal, 1900, 2d., brown and green, "V.I.R." instead of "V.R.I.," slight nick*	10	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of 4	6	10	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 6d., lilac	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green on piece	3	0	0
Canada, ½d., rose, imperf., pair,* with gum	4	15	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., orange, the upright "d" variety, in a strip of 3, mint	9	0	0
New South Wales, 1885–6, perf. 10, 10s., claret and mauve, mint, S.G. 247	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, perf. 13, 2d., blue*	3	17	6
Victoria, 1st issue, 1d., pink, mint	6	0	0

Sale of December 20th, 1917.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	6	0	0
Cape Woodblocks, 4d., blue, £3 5s. and	6	12	6
Mafia, set of 10, German E.A. (British Occupation), stamps of India overprinted	16	0	0
Uganda, the complete set of 10, the 50 is the error "Ugabda" with correction, mint	10	10	0
British Honduras, 50 c. on 1s., grey, error, "Bevenue," fiscally used	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 1	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 11	3	17	6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1s., green, thin spot	4	10	0
Ditto, 1864, "N Z," 1d., carmine-vermilion, block of 4, one stamp trifle short	7	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of November 27th and 30th, 1917.

Fiji Times Express, 1s., on quadrillé paper, penmarked	3	3	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown,* with gum	6	0	0
Ditto, other copies, used, £3 10s., £2 15s., and	3	0	0
Labuan, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, S.G. 24	3	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 1	3	0	0
Ditto, Diadem, imperf., 5d., green*	4	0	0
North Borneo, 1891–2, 6 c. on 8 c., surcharge inverted	3	3	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 5s., S.G. 121*	4	5	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., dull slate-blue, thinned	3	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., prune, perfs. rather cut	4	15	0
Victoria, beaded oval, 6d., orange, on entire with 3d. of the same issue, creased	3	7	6
New Zealand, Stock Book, about 1600, including nearly 250 of first type	58	0	0

Sale of December 12th and 14th, 1917.

Bermuda, 1874, Three Pence on 1d., rose-red, S.G. Type 6*	5	10	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, on Great Britain, 4 as., mint	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	3	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green	5	10	0
Cape, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, slight defects	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, white paper, 4d., block of 4	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 4d., blue, block of 3	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, roulettes all round	3	0	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., carmine, rather close	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, close at bottom	3	0	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 5s., S.G. 19, block of 4, mint	6	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 6d., purple-brown*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, close	4	5	0
Ditto, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown	4	0	0
Ditto, C C, 5d., red-brown, block of 4, mint	13	10	0
Crete, 1st issue, 20 p., block of 4*	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue,* part gum	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 3, with 1844 postmark	3	10	0
Ditto, 1847, 10d., red-brown, pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, strip of 4	4	10	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown, thin spot	3	15	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	0	0
Ditto, £5, on white	3	5	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	4	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 5s.	5	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 1s., bi-colour	4	5	0
India, Die 2, 4 as., pair, blue wavy lines	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 as.*	6	15	0
Labuan, C A sideways, 12 c., carmine, red postmark	4	4	0
Ditto, 1891, 6 c. in black on 16 c., blue, S.G. 37	13	10	0
Natal, 1908, 30s., brown-orange and deep purple, mint	19	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion	3	3	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 5d., red-brown, block of 4, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 8d., lake, block of 4, mint	3	12	6
New South Wales, 1854, 3d., green, wmk. double-line 2, poor specimen	5	0	0
New Zealand, N Z, 1s., mint	4	4	0
Ditto, another copy,* creased	3	0	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., imperf.	3	17	6
Ditto, 3d., brown, perf. 12	6	0	0
St. Helena, 1st issue, imperf., 6d., blue, pair, mint	4	0	0
South Australia, imperf., 6d., slate, colonial print, pair	3	0	0
Sungei Ujong, 2 c., brown, S.G. 2, mint	5	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.*	7	15	0
Tobago, C C, £1, mint	11	0	0
Trinidad, 1896–1900, 10s., pair, mint	3	0	0
United States, 1851, 1 c., deep blue,* S.G. 7	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 24 c., *Première Gravure*	4	0	0
Victoria, 1868-81, 5s., blue on yellow	3	5	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., double-lined frame, mint	3	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red*	4	15	0
Ditto, another copy, used	3	7	6
Ditto, 1st issue, 4d., blue, blocks of 4* £3 12s. 6d. and	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale brown, blocks of 4* (2) each	6	0	0
Ditto, perf. 14, 2d., deep blue, block of 12*	3	5	0
Collection of Uruguay, 286	16	10	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of December 5th and 6th, 1917.

Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr.,* cut close	3	12	6
Great Britain, 2s., brown	3	10	0
Sicily, 50 gra.,* part gum	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 4d., blue, block of 10 on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., deep blue, slight defect	4	4	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4	4	4	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., purple, mint	4	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine,* Plate 2, cracked	4	8	0
Tasmania, 1d., blue,* with gum, small defect	4	10	0
Ditto, Nov., 1869, 1d., carmine, wmk. 2*	3	15	0
Victoria, 1880–9, Stamp Duty, £100, mint	7	10	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., dull rose*	3	7	6
Cameroons, set of 13, to 5s., mint	6	6	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 5s., mint	3	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, ½d., lilac, blue glazed paper, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion*	3	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, mint	8	0	0
Gibraltar, mult. C A, £1	4	10	0
Ditto, 1907, 8s., mint	4	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	3	12	6
New Britain, 1915, 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., mint	5	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	8	10	0
Niger Coast, Oct., 1894, ½ in black on 1d., vermilion,* thinned	4	10	0
Victoria, 1858–61, 2s., green, rouletted, thinned	3	7	6
Ditto, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow,* probably repaired	3	3	0
Argentine Republic, 1864, wmk. R A, imperf., 10 c., green	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 15 c., blue	4	4	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 rs., deep blue, S.G. 27*a*	3	12	0
France, 1849–50, 15 c., yellow-green on green*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1870, Bordeaux, 20 c., blue, Type 1,* slight defect	3	7	0
Brunswick, 1852, 3 sgr., vermilion, mint	5	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	4	8	0

Sale of December 12th and 15th, 1917.

Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., violet, mint	5	10	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., green	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 6d., slate-lilac, pair	4	0	0
Ditto Woodblock, 1d., carmine, £5 5s., £3 10s., and	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, tear and thin spot	7	5	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	4	0	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, golden yellow, with certificate	50	0	0
Nevis, 1861, 6d., grey-lilac on blue*	4	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose,* slight defect	3	0	0
Tobago, 1d. on half 6d., mint	3	7	0
Bushire, set to 10 kr., except 5 sh	19	0	0
Ditto, 2nd issue, 2 kr., carmine and silver	8	15	0
Cameroons on Middle Congo, 1916, 1 c. to 2 fcs., the set except 20 c. and 35 c. £11 10s. and	11	15	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., purple, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, Small Crown, 14, 2d., blue, Plate 4*	3	3	0
Sicily, ½ g., orange-yellow, retouched, No. 79 on Plate 1*	3	12	6
Ditto, 5 g., vermilion, retouched, No. 5 on plate*	4	4	0
Ditto, another copy, ditto, No. 46 on plate*	4	4	0
Ditto, 10 g., indigo, ditto, No. 8 on plate	3	7	0
Ditto, 20 g., slate, retouched, No. 72 on plate	4	8	0
Ditto, 50 g., brown-lake	6	10	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose, on toned	4	6	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

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Our Future Programme.

IN these days of stress and difficulty a set programme is more often than not conspicuous by its absence. At the same time, there is no valid reason why, as far as possible, we should not intimate to our Readers the broad nature of the articles we are hoping to provide for them in the next few months, and whilst circumstances, over which possibly we may not have entire control, may necessitate some rationing, we hope to provide as satisfactory fare as circumstances will permit.

We owe a very special meed of thanks and praise to our fellow-member, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, for his splendid article on the Plating Guides to Thomas Ham's second setting of the penny value of the half-lengths of Victoria. As our Readers will see for themselves, this is a study of outstanding merit on a new subject, which should prove of considerable historical and personal interest to all collectors of that fascinating country. In addition thereto, Mr. Pack has sent us a still further article on these Victorian half-lengths, which we hope to publish as space permits. Mr. R. B. Yardley's Victoria Notes, also exhibiting a profundity of research, will be continued, and lead up to a most interesting and ingenious table compiled by him, giving full details of the perforations and watermarks of the old and new stamps of this difficult country. To Mr. Yardley, and also to our esteemed President, who, as will be seen, is contributing a learned paper on his discovery of a second plate of the Barbados stamps "without expressed value," the Editor desires to tender his sincere and respectful thanks. Mr. R. Harold Row's article on the permanent issue of Siam is approaching completion. In due course these will be followed by another excellent paper by Mr. R. B. Yardley on the Perforation of the Postage Stamps of Denmark of 1864–70. Baron Percy de Worms contributes a very interesting article on Ceylon Re-entries, and we have a further paper on the whole question of Re-entries from our fellow-member, Mr. W.

Dorning Beckton. Mr. M. H. Horsley is writing further notes on the half-length series of Victoria, and these will be followed by an article by Mr. L. W. Fulcher on the Miranda Map Stamps of Venezuela, Notes on the 5 c. of the '72 issue of Holland by Mr. E. W. Wetherall, whilst the Editor hopes to contribute notes on a retouch of the stamps of Chili, and, in conjunction with Mr. Fulcher, has on the way a series of articles on the South American countries, beginning with some recent plating discoveries in the early issues of Venezuela.

The Editor tenders his apologies for the absence of Reviews, but thought it would be more acceptable to publish the outstanding articles offered to him, rather than to inflict his own lucubrations on his Readers. We confess we are astonished ourselves, that in times like these we are able to keep up the standard of our journal, if not equal to that of our beloved late President, at any rate clear of disgrace. We trust with the assistance of our fellow-members, which so far has been so freely and kindly rendered, that this happy state of things may continue until such times as wars cease from troubling and the peace and harmony of normal times return to us.

Discovery of a Second Plate of the Barbados stamps "without expressed value."

By E. D. BACON.

I SUSPECT that many people, who have been engaged in searching through records of the past for information on some particular point they were investigating, have met with similar experiences to those I have more than once had myself. You begin your search with a certain definite object, which perhaps entirely eludes you, but you light upon some other quite unexpected piece of news on another subject altogether.

An instance of this kind occurred to me some twelve months since, when I was going through the records of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Limited, in search of certain particulars I was anxious to obtain on the early line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. I did not find what I wanted, but I came across a surprising new fact connected with the stamps of Barbados. In looking through an old record book of the firm containing work done in the engraving room, I found the following entry: "June 4, 1866. Adding Perforating marks to new Barbados postage, 110 on plate, blank denomination." Here is proof that a second plate had been made for the stamps "without expressed value," and that it had "perforation marks" added to it on June 4th, 1866. These marks were engraved on the plate to facilitate the perforation of the stamps, and on a printed sheet they are seen to consist of a vertical line and a cross, placed side by side, at the centre of the top and bottom margins, but in the latter position the vertical line is to the right instead of to the left of the cross and the cross is inverted.

An entry in the book: "December 15, 1851. Engraving Postage die Barbados," refers to the original die engraved for these stamps, but there is no mention of the making of the plate, which, however, must have taken place immediately, as a consignment of stamps was despatched to the colony on December 30th, 1851. This plate, in its first state, had of course no perforation marks on the margins, but these were added subsequently to the adoption of perforation. The date of the engraving of these marks on Plate 1 is not noted in the book, but it was almost certainly in January, 1861, when the first lot of machine-perforated stamps was forwarded to the island.

There is no entry, again, of the date when Plate 2 was made, but assuming it was after the time when machine-perforation was introduced, it was customary to add the marks at once to any new plates that were constructed. If I am right in my conjecture about the date, it is probable that Plate 2 was only finished a short time before the perforation marks were added, and that no stamps were printed from it previous to the addition of the marks. The plate was constructed from the same faulty roller impression that had been used for the first plate, as the stamps printed from both plates have the same flaw on the cap of Britannia.*

The invoice books of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. show that no charge was ever made to the Barbados Government for a second plate,† and this is why I never got on the track of it when writing the "Handbook" on the stamps of this island in 1896,‡ as I did not know then of the existence of the old engraving book belonging to the firm.

Since I learnt that a second plate had been made, I have been trying to discover whether it is possible to separate the stamps of Plate 1 from those of Plate 2. I fear that this can, in the case of the One Penny value, only be done with certainty in one of two ways, either by observing the "perforation marks" on the margins of the sheets or by comparing corner blocks and seeing if the alignment of the specimens varies. By comparing blocks of the stamps in this manner I am able to give the chief points of difference between the two plates. The stamps on Plate 1 are unusually widely spaced and regularly laid down for a plate made as early as 1851. Those on Plate 2 are equally regularly laid down, but they are for the most part spaced closer together than those of Plate 1 and the alignment of the specimens is different. The perforation marks on the bottom margins of the two plates are almost identical, but those on the top margins differ considerably. On Plate 2 the vertical line measures 11½ instead of 8 mm.; the horizontal line of the cross 11 mm. in place of 8½ mm., and the downstroke of the cross 13 mm. instead of 10½ mm.

Probably one of the last stamps printed from Plate 1 was the Halfpenny value, which is found in a peculiar shade of blue-green, on a thicker white, wove, unwatermarked paper than usual, with a dull, white, instead of yellowish gum, and with the form of perforation of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. known

* "The Barbados 'Britannia' design, without expressed value, of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co." By E. D. Bacon. *London Philatelist*, April, 1916, p. 78.

† I have been through all the invoice books again to make sure that I had made no mistake.

‡ "The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks." *The Stamps of Barbados.* By E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier. London, 1896.

as "rough." Most of the unused specimens of this stamp come from remainder sheets, which were never sent to the colony, but His Majesty the King possesses a genuine used copy, so some of the stamps must have been forwarded to the island. The variety I have described is well known to specialists of Barbados stamps, and a peculiar feature about the specimens is that they all show a worn background round the figure of Britannia and signs of wear in other parts of the design. Similar impressions to these are also found of the One Penny in a pale blue colour, on unwatermarked paper with rough perforation, and, belonging to the same issue, specimens of the Four Pence printed in dull brown-red. These Four Pence stamps were sent to the island on April 13th, 1865,* and were the last of this value printed prior to the construction of Plate 2. The appearance of wear shown by the three stamps I have described affords, probably, the reason why a second plate was wanted, viz.: the first plate was found to be deteriorating to such an extent as to make a new one necessary.

If Plate 2 was, as I think, constructed in May or June, 1866, the first stamps printed from it were, in all probability, included in the consignment forwarded from London on December 14th of that year;† and assuming that Plate 1 was entirely abandoned after the making of Plate 2, the total number of stamps printed from Plate 1 was 3,324,490, i.e. 30,222 sheets and 70 stamps, and from Plate 2 the number was 2,062,040 or 18,745 sheets and 90 stamps.* If this division is correct, it follows that all the stamps "without expressed value" on either Large or Small Star watermarked paper were printed from Plate 2, and that the only issue which contained stamps printed from both plates was that on unwatermarked wove paper with "rough" perforation. The number of stamps sent to the island of the Halfpenny from Plate 1, of the issue last referred to, was 250,040, of the One Penny 1,050,250, and of the Four Pence 74,200, while the numbers of these three values from Plate 2 were, respectively, 158,000, 685,040, and 33,000.‡ It will be seen from these quantities that the stamps printed from Plate 2 are fewer in number in each instance, and should, consequently, be rarer than those from Plate 1.

There are no less than thirteen consignments of the One Penny stamps of this issue, so I think it is highly improbable that it will be possible to separate all these lots into their respective plates. But in the case of the Four Pence this can readily be done by the colour, as there were only four lots of this value sent out, viz. on September 26th, 1861; April 13th, 1865; June 15th and December 16th, 1868; and they all differ in colour.§ The two first supplies, in dull rose-red and dull brown-red, respectively, were, as the dates show, printed from Plate 1, while the two last lots in lake-rose and shades of vermilion, respectively, were printed from Plate 2. In confirmation of this statement I may mention that I have seen two blocks of the lake-rose stamps, both of which had the perforation marks of Plate 2 on the top margins.

As regards the Halfpenny, three consignments of stamps were sent of Plate 1 and four of Plate 2. It ought to be possible, in course of time, to

* "Handbook," pp. 35, 114.
† *Ibid.*, p. 114.
‡ *Ibid.*, pp. 113, 114.
§ *Ibid.*, pp. 33-36 and 113, 114.

assign some of the more pronounced colours of this value, such, for instance, as the "grass-green" shade, to their proper plates. Although a large number of remainders exist of the unwatermarked stamps with rough perforation, it is difficult to find blocks showing either corner margins or the perforation marks at the top and bottom of the sheets. So far I have not come across any blocks of the "grass-green" stamps which can be allotted to their actual positions on the sheet. All that I can say definitely at present is that the blue-green stamps and those in one other shade, which perhaps is best described simply as "green," were printed from Plate 1.

The want of leisure has prevented me writing this article before, meanwhile Dr. E. W. Floyd discovered from a comparison of blocks of stamps from the remainder sheets, of which a considerable number have been about lately, that there must have been a second plate, and he wrote to me recently on the subject. I was able to inform him that I knew of the existence of a second plate, and that what he had found out from a study of the stamps was actually the case. The discovery made independently by Dr. Floyd is, I consider, a remarkable instance of patient research on his part and demonstrates once again the great philatelic ability he brings to bear on any subject he is investigating.

In conclusion, I add a list of the other entries I have found in the engraving book referring to the stamps of Barbados, none of which is mentioned in the "Handbook" or has been published before:—

Sept. 14, 1858.	Engraving postage die Barbados		sixpence.	
„ 18 „	„ „ „ „		one shilling.	
„ 29 „	Finishing „ plate „		sixpence.	
„ „ „	„ „ „ „		one shilling.	
Mar. 20, 1861.	Adding perforating marks to Barbados		6d.	postage.
Apl. 14, 1863.	„ „ „ „	„	1s.	„
Feb. 18, 1873.	Drawing postage label Barbados		5s.	
Mar. 13 „	Engraving postage die Barbados		3d.	
„ 17 „	„ „ „ „		5s.	
„ 19 „	„ „ „ „		½d.	
„ 20 „	„ „ „ „		1d.	
„ 21 „	„ „ „ „		4d.	
Apl. 5 „	Finishing Barbados postage plate		3d.	120 on plate.
„ 10 „	„ „ „ „		5s.	48 „
„ 18 „	„ „ „ „		4d.	120 „
„ 22 „	„ „ „ „		1d.	120 „
„ 26 „	„ „ „ „		½d.	120 „

Since this article was written, Dr. Floyd has sent me a block of the Halfpenny "grass-green" stamps on unwatermarked paper with rough perforation, which shows the perforation marks of Plate 2 on the top margin of the sheet, and blocks of the same stamp in shades of "yellow-green," which can also be proved to be printed from Plate 2. It will, I think, eventually turn out that all the stamps of this value, belonging to the same issue, were produced from Plate 2, with the exception of the "deep green," which are similar in colour to the stamps of the previous issue, with the clean-cut perforation,

and the two other colours I have described as belonging to Plate 1, viz. "green" and "blue-green."

In order to save collectors wasting their time over the corresponding stamps of Trinidad "without expressed value," in the hope of finding evidence of the use of a second plate, I can tell them that only one plate was ever constructed for these stamps. To make certain of this, Mr. R. B. Yardley has kindly compared for me a corner block of the imperforate stamps of 1854 I sent him, with an entire sheet he possesses of the overprinted Halfpenny value of June, 1879, i.e. one of the earliest printed stamps of this type. As I expected, the block and sheet are found to have been printed from the same plate.

Victoria Half-Lengths.

Plating Guides to Thomas Ham's Second Setting of the One Penny Value.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

THE solution of the problem concerning the disposition of the types in the second setting of the one penny value by Thomas Ham, has been most difficult; one of the principal reasons being the presence of margins upon certain types of a width considerably in excess of the regulation interval peculiar to this setting.

The rather dull red colour used for the impressions, also a peculiarity of this setting, has made the identification of types most arduous, owing to the details in many cases not appearing strongly, even under a glass.

Numerous pairs, both vertical and horizontal, several strips, and a block of four have, however, been exceedingly helpful in arriving at the following successful conclusion.

While it is well known that the first settings by Thomas Ham for all three values were in two right and left panes of sixty subjects each, it has long been felt that such a disposition was impossible for the hitherto little known and unlisted second setting of this value.

From the relatively small number of different types met with, some recurring with considerable frequency, it was assumed that a much smaller number of transfers composed the intermediate group than had been employed in the first setting.

A natural arrangement, accepting this theory, would be that four similar groups of thirty transfers each were used to make up the composition on the large stone, so that it would give the 120 impressions to a sheet required by the contract.

Work on this basis progressed without much difficulty until certain types were found in different and unusual combinations, in pairs.

Variations in margins also added to the confusion, for it will be recalled that this setting shows the transfers laid down quite close together; but still not as close as in the well-known later third setting, where in some cases the subjects actually touch each other.

Here, however, pairs were found, for instance, having a wide right margin of 2 or more millimetres, and *also showing an interval between the stamps of from* 1 *to* 1½ *mm.*, the general appearance being that of a pair of the J. S. Campbell and Company's setting.

Moreover the right stamps in such unusual pairs were found to be identical with others already known, but which had their companion left stamps entirely different.

Therein was the important clue to the solution of the setting—*the obvious fact that a certain vertical row must have been repeated* in a group, and the satisfactory results of this conclusion is seen herewith.

The composition of this setting on the large stone was thus found to be of four groups of thirty subjects each in five horizontal rows of six; *but* in each group, instead of there being thirty *different* transfer types, it was found that the sixth vertical row, Nos. 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 of the group, was a repetition of the third vertical row (Nos. 3, 9, 15, 21, and 27).

The fact that the vertical strip (3, 9, 15, 21, 27) comprising the sixth vertical row in each group was laid down as a whole instead of in separate units is shown by the varying interval between it and the adjoining fifth vertical row on its left, being some 1½ mm. wide at the bottom and tapering off to the top to less than 1 mm.

It was this unusually wide interval found on some pairs, or as a wide margin on singles, which had been mistaken for a "gutter" between panes or groups in all earlier attempts by the author to reconstruct this setting.

The Plating Guides for Ham's One Penny Second Setting

Following are the characteristic features or plating guides helpful in identifying each of the subjects in a group. In demonstrating the proof of the plating frequent reference is made to pairs, strips, etc., in the collection.

As a preliminary note it may be well to repeat that though ordinarily rather closely spaced, there are certain of the types found with abnormal margins, the reasons for which have been explained. As an example, type 3 may appear in pairs with either types 2 or 4, showing the normal closely printed arrangement; again, this type 3 may be found either singly with a 1 mm. or more *right* or *left* margin, or *both*, or in pairs with either types 5 or 1 with an abnormally wide interval between. Types 9, 15, 21, and 27 are similarly affected. With these exceptions, it is pretty good evidence of a marginal position if a stamp is found having a margin exceeding ½ mm. Top and bottom margins of this or greater width are quite conclusive proofs of marginal stamps.

Type **1.** Sure. In pair with 2, having a 1½ mm. left margin and some top margin; further confirmed by a single of 2 with nearly 1 mm. top margin.

a. Large white notches in upper margin, touching tops of "T" and "O" of "VICTORIA."

b. Right side of "V" of "VICTORIA" joined to upper margin by a white line.

c. White flaw in background at left of left shoulder.

d. Practically all of left border between the N.W. and S.W. corner square is missing, being badly worn; further proof that this is a marginal stamp, as experience has shown that those subjects on the outer edges of a group were frequently damaged.

e. Minute white dot between top of right stroke of "Y" and S.E. corner square.

Type **2.** Sure. In pair with 1, as above; also a single with top margin, as above; and a single showing a fragment of 8 next below it.

a. Two white dots between the bases of "E" of "ONE" and "P" of "PENNY"; also a white dot at right of base of "P."

b. Thickened red frame-line below "NN" of "PENNY."

c. A white flaw on gown at right of right bracelet.

Type **3.** Sure. In vertical pair with 9, having 2 mm. top margin; the lower stamp, 9, being the same as third stamp in a horizontal strip of four in row next below (i.e. 7, 8, 9, 10); also in a pair with 4.

a. Worn space in background between right arm and right border.

b. Lower line of S.W. square is very thin, in many cases almost entirely missing.

Type **4.** Sure. In horizontal pairs with 3 (3, 4) and 5 (4, 5), with over 1 mm. top margins.

a. White dots like periods after each "N" of "PENNY."

b. Lower left quarter of "O" of "VICTORIA" is missing.

c. Hazy white dot following "Y" of "PENNY."

d. Often there is a white dot at right of base of "P" of "PENNY."

e. The lower right curve of "C" of "VICTORIA" is missing.

f. Sometimes this type will be found with a conspicuous white spot, over 1 mm. in diameter, in left border opposite sceptre. This must be a type from one of the lower groups of thirty, as the pair (3, 4) in which this occurs, shows, instead of a top margin, the lower frame-lines of other stamps *above* them, i.e. 27 and 28 of an upper group.

Type **5.** Sure. In horizontal pairs with 4 (4, 5) and 6 (5, 6).

a. Upper right corner is rounded off to such an extent that the greater part of the N.E. square is missing, as well as the right end of upper label.

b. The left stroke of "V," the tops of both "I's," and the top of "A" of "VICTORIA" all are joined to the upper margin by white lines.

c. Usually a white dot precedes the "O" of "ONE."

d. Lower line of S.W. square is missing.

Note.—Type 5, as well as Nos. 11, 17, 23, and 29, will often be found with right margins of 1 mm. or more, which fact has led to considerable confusion in the solution of this plating. However, the fact that the last vertical row of a group was a repetition of the entire third vertical row, as explained above, which was transferred separately, with a greater interval between it and the remainder of the group than is usually found, explains this anomaly.

Type **6.** Sure. In horizontal pair with 5 (5, 6), with 2 mm. right margin; and in vertical pair with 12 (6 over 12) with 1½ mm. top margin.

a. This type is a duplicate of type 3 in every detail, but the *right* margin found on the pair places it at the right side of a group. (See introductory explanation above.)

Type **7.** Sure. In single with over 2 mm. left margin, and in horizontal strip of four (7, 8, 9, 10), of which 9 is "keyed" to 3 of first horizontal row by the vertical pair (3 over 9).

a. Large irregular white flaw, approximately 3 mm. by 1½ mm., on right border half-way down.

b. Left border is more or less worn, a condition often noted on marginal stamps.

Type **8.** Sure. In horizontal strip (7, 8, 9, 10).

a. There is a red spur extending downward at S.E. corner of S.E. square.

b. Sometimes the top of "T" of "VICTORIA" is defective and is joined with upper margin.

Type **9.** Sure. In horizontal strip (7, 8, 9, 10) and in vertical pair (3 over 9).

a. "V" of "VICTORIA" is tall, both strokes being joined to upper margin.

b. "T" of "VICTORIA" has no base, and lower part of vertical stroke is missing.

c. "O" of "VICTORIA" is broken at the base, appearing like a horseshoe.

d. If margins are sufficient, a block of colour will be found at S.E. corner, almost filling the intersection of the horizontal and vertical intervals at that point.

Type **10.** Sure. In horizontal strip (7, 8, 9, 10) and in horizontal pair (10, 11).

a. An oblique spur of colour extending upwards to the left from lower left corner of S.W. square.

b. Lower line of S.W. square bends down at left end.

c. The "block of colour" noted under *d* in type 9 is found in margins at S.W. corner if stamp is not cut too closely to the design.

Type **11.** Sure. In horizontal pair with 10.

a. Often shows more than a mm. right margin, for reasons explained above.

b. Left stroke of "N" of "ONE" is cut off from the oblique stroke by a line of colour.

c. The lower line of S.E. square is often broken just below right lower angle of the "W."

Type **12**. Sure. In vertical pair with 6 of next row above, and having at lower right edge a projecting piece of margin more than 1 mm. wide.

a. This type is a duplicate of type 9 in all details, for reasons explained elsewhere.

Type **13**. Sure. In horizontal strip of three (13, 14, 15), with 1 mm. left margin; in horizontal pair (13, 14), with over 1 mm. left margin; and in horizontal pair (18, 13), with over 3 mm. "gutter" between.

a. A red spot in N.E. portion of background just below the "A" of "VICTORIA."

b. A white flaw in background close to left border, in line with shoulder.

c. Two considerable red flaws partly on left border and partly on left margin, the upper one on line with shoulder, the lower one on line with upper arm.

d. "E" of "ONE" has a white block at right end of lower stroke, and "P" of "PENNY" is somewhat like an "R," having a faint oblique stroke added below the head of the letter.

(*To be continued.*)

Ceylon Re-entries and other Plate Varieties.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 18, 1917.

By Baron Percy de Worms.

IT may be interesting to preface this note with a short account as to the origin of the designs employed. A comparison of the stamps produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for the various colonies of the British Empire shows numerous instances of the adaptation of part of one or parts of two designs to the production of another.

The rectangular stamps of Ceylon following this plan bear a head specially drawn by Mr. Edward H. Corbould,* but the rest of the design is on the same lines as the Tasmania, or rather Van Diemen's Land 1d., the die of which was completed on June 10th, 1854.† The first Ceylon plate, viz. the 6d., was finished on July 12th, 1855,‡ and all the other values are variations of this original 6d.

When Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. received the requisition for the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. values, they wrote to the Agent-General for the Crown Colonies on August 6th, 1858, that they proposed "to prepare two forms of stamps,"§ their intention being to utilise the frame of the Tasmania 6d., the

* *The Postage Stamps . . . of British India and Ceylon*, p. 60. London, 1892.
† *The Stamps of Tasmania*, p. 36. London, 1890.
‡ *London Philatelist*, Vol. X, p. 61.
§ *Grenada*, p. 133, and *London Philatelist*, Vol. X, p. 62.

plate of which was invoiced from London on June 8th, 1857.* The result is seen in the Ceylon octangular stamps, which have the frame of this Tasmania 6d. and the head of the Ionian Islands stamps; these were "ready for shipment" on October 27th, 1858.† whilst the first Ceylon plate to be completed was the 4d. on December 23rd, 1858.‡ All the other octangular stamps are identical in design, none therefore have anything original about them beyond the addition of the word "POSTAGE" and the necessary alteration of colony and value.

The Perkins process was intended to produce, and was capable of producing, identical designs on the plate; the varieties now described are due to the difficulty of eliminating human error.

Our President recently described a Ceylon 1d., 4d. and 10d., showing double impressions of the transfer die.§ In addition to these the 1d. plate bears several such impressions, and they are also found on plates of other values.

Before describing them it is advisable to note that the transfer die was occasionally so misplaced as to involve two, or possibly more, correct impressions on the plate; in examining single stamps caution should therefore be exercised to avoid attributing each part of the same misplacement to a separate misapplication of the transfer die to the plate.

An impression high or low on the plate had the same effect on the stamps, but to the right on the plate is to the left on the stamps and vice-versa.

In all cases the description of the stamp is given, and its position on the sheet, as far as at present ascertainable.

1d. Twelfth stamp, eighteenth row, 216. First impression about 1 mm. too low. Corrected by rolling in another that distance higher. First impression shows border-line right across the top, coloured lines in both foliate ornaments on left, on forehead, nose and chin, all letters of "ONE PENNY" and below the stamp, minor indications in "CEYLON" and "POSTAGE."

1d. First and second stamps, twentieth row; 229 and 230. These are almost alike. The first impressions too high, they show in "CEYLON," spandrels and above the stamp, the top frame-line appears above 230.

1d. Seventh stamp, twentieth row; 235. First impression too high. Shows frame-line above stamp. Lines in "CEYLON" and "POSTAGE," right top spandrels, a large coloured blotch on "N" of "ONE."

1d. Not in row one, nor in columns one or two. First impression about 4½ mm. too high involving two stamps. Upper shows impression in lower spandrels, "POSTAGE" and "ONE PENNY." Lower all over, as far as top of lower foliate ornaments, chiefly in "CEYLON" and over the face; also between the stamps.

1d. This is a horizontal pair. Left stamp, first impression about 1 mm. too high; shows in top foliate ornaments, "CEYLON," "POSTAGE" and

* *The Stamps of Tasmania*, p. 46. London, 1890.
† *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, p. 64. ‡ *Ibid.*
§ *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 227-8.

"ONE PENNY." Right stamp, first impression too much to right; shows in "CEYLON," tip of nose; "E" of "POSTAGE" has lowest serif very long.

1d. Not in last column. First impression about 1 mm. too high; shows in "CEYLON," "POSTAGE" and "ONE" in left top spandrel; a large coloured blotch on nose and dot over mouth.

1d. First impression too high. Shows in "CEYLON," nose and point of neck; "E" of "POSTAGE" has top serif very long.

1d. Not in columns one or two. Shows in "CEYLON," bridge of nose, and all three spandrels on left.

1d. Not in columns one or twelve. Shows in "CEYLON" and all four spandrels with large foliate ornaments.

1d. Shows in all letters of "CEYLON," "NNY" of "PENNY," and four top spandrels; a dash in "O" of "ONE."

1d. Shows in "CEY" of "CEYLON," all letters of "ONE PENNY" and two left lower spandrels; a dot on lip and on chin.

1d. Traces in "CEYLON," in hair above forehead, on tip of nose, "N" of "ONE" and "NY" of "PENNY."

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Roberts and Messrs. Bridger and Kay for a sight of some of the above.

2d. Not in first column. First impression too high. Shows in "POSTAGE" and "TWO PENCE." A large blotch on nose.

2d. First impression too much to left. Shows in "CEYLON" and "POSTAGE." Frame-line in top and bottom spandrels on right.

2d. Second stamp, third row; 26. Shows background all down nose.

4d. This is in a horizontal pair. Left stamp has dots of colour in otherwise plain right top corner, on all letters of "POSTAGE," and at base of "N" of "CEYLON."

6d. First impression too low. Visible chiefly in white curve of both top and left bottom spandrels, at top of all letters of "CEYLON," all over label containing "POSTAGE" and below the design. Frame-line of top left corner redrawn at an angle.

6d. Sixth stamp, first row; 6. First impression about 2 mm. too high. Shows in "CEYLON," on forehead, nose and back of neck, in "POSTAGE," and frame right across stamp through "SIX PENCE."

8d. In twentieth row; probably 231–33 or 237–39. First impression about 2 mm. too high, involving lower part of stamp above, where part of border-line is visible. Lower stamp has dots of colour in the otherwise uncoloured top angles, on "PGE" of "POSTAGE," nose and all letters of "EIGHT PENCE."

8d. First impression visible on mouth, in "CEYLON" and "E" of "EIGHT." Frame-line at left between outer and inner frame-lines of correct impression. Minor indications in frame round head and "POSTAGE."

8d. A few years ago I purchased used and unused copies of the 8d., bearing in the right top corner a very marked coloured line, which, ending abruptly at the perforation, gave every indication of continuing on to the stamp above. Quite recently my brother acquired a used speci-

men and another overprinted "SERVICE" of the upper stamp with the continuation of this line. On replacing the pair in their relative positions, it became possible to determine the origin of their abnormal appearance. The coloured line shared by them has the same curve as the oval at the back of the head, and each nose coincides with the point at which the left top and bottom angles of the first impression respectively fell.

In this very remarkable specimen of a double transfer die impression, the die was misplaced vertically to nearly the greatest extent possible, viz. half its length; the first impression is therefore divided almost equally between a vertical pair. The main feature is a curved coloured line starting in the lower right corner of the upper stamp at the edge of its outer frame, running across this corner and the top right corner of the lower stamp, through the "N" of "CEYLON" and white inner frame, ending between the "GE" of "POSTAGE." On the upper stamp is a white streak on the background in front of the nose and a coloured line in the "I" of "EIGHT." There are numerous specks of colour in the white lower corners of the upper stamp and the upper corners of the lower stamp, which also shows traces of the first impression in "AG" of "POSTAGE" and in the hair. The nose is unshaded, appearing almost white.

1s. Not in row one, nor columns one, two or three. First impression visible on all letters of "CEYLON."

2s. Many dots of colour outside frame at left and in top and bottom corners at right, also in "POTA" of "POSTAGE" and nearly all letters of "TWO SHILLINGS." A dash in front of the eye, dot on nose, a large blotch and dot on mouth. The background and white inner frame bear numerous traces of the first impression.

As far as I can ascertain all the above are separate re-entries, but this may not be the case in some of the less marked varieties of the 1d. All the other values are quite distinct.

Other Plate Varieties.

1d. Twelfth stamp, eleventh row; 132. A scratch running upwards from slip behind nose.

1d. Large blotch on cheek behind mouth.

2d. Dot on cheek.

4d. The lower border-line of top stamp and top border-line of lower stamp coalesce; the roller impressions were too close vertically.

4d. The same, but horizontally.

9d. Blotch of colour at top of first "N" of "NINE."

9d. Seventh stamp, twentieth row. Dot on nose.

Proofs of the 10d. show a minute dot in the centre of the vertical stroke of the "L," and the 1s. in the centre of each 1. These are sometimes visible on the stamps. Guide lines and dots are frequent, and there is much evidence of frame-lines, etc., having been redrawn.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

THE work of two of these comb-machines is illustrated in Mr. Hausburg's article in Vol. XVII of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, in which it will be seen that they both comply with the above description and differ from one another only in the following particulars, that is to say: in (1) the holes are smaller than in (2), and (1) has eight superfluous holes in the plain margin on the left (as illustrated) and seven on the right, while (2) has only four on each side. Assuming that the long lines of holes are accurately spaced, each compartment of the comb will frame off a rectangular space measuring inside the holes 24½ mm. along the long line and 21½ to 22 mm. along the "teeth," and the same remark applies equally to the two combs introduced since 1905, above mentioned, although the gauges are quite different.

It may be as well to mention that for any particular comb-machine it is not merely the actual size of the stamps, but the size in conjunction with the spacing of the stamps which determines the suitability of sheets for perforation by it, the only limitation on the size of the stamps being that they must be *smaller* than the compartments of the comb. In fact, the test of the suitability of a sheet of stamps for a particular vertical comb-machine is that the horizontal distance from any point of one stamp to the corresponding point on the adjoining stamps should equal approximately the length of the "teeth," including the hole in the vertical column in line with the "tooth," measuring at each end from the outsides of the extreme holes, and that the vertical distance from any point of a stamp to the corresponding point of the stamp immediately above or below it should equal approximately the vertical distance measured from the top of any one hole in a "tooth" to the top of the corresponding hole in the "tooth" above. Of course it is immaterial how the design is set, whether to produce an oblong or a normal-shaped stamp. Unless this rule is observed either there will be large unperforated horizontal gaps at the end of each "tooth" or there will be overlapping or part of the design will be perforated away. In many cases a gap or sudden irregularity in the gauge of the horizontal row of holes next to the vertical column of holes is a test of the existence of a vertical comb-perforation and in horizontal strips or pairs if the rows or holes on adjacent stamps are not in the same line—a vertical comb is indicated. Another test is this: if in a horizontal row of holes the same irregularities (e.g. holes too high or too low, abnormal spacing of two or more holes) are regularly repeated at the top or bottom of *every* stamp in a horizontal strip, almost certainly it must be the work of a vertical comb. Similar remarks *mutatis mutandis* apply to a horizontal comb.

In the Victorian combs described by Mr. Hausburg the horizontal distance is 22 mm. and the vertical distance 25½ mm.

The small ½d. calls for special remark. It is well known that they were drawn and spaced so that two horizontally adjoining stamps (with the intervening space) cover practically the same area as one of the large oblong stamps, e.g. the ½d., lilac, and 1s., purple-brown, of 1886–8. Moreover, such pairs of horizontally adjoining small ½d. stamps are spaced in all respects as the last-mentioned oblong stamps, so that on the sheets of this small ½d. these groups of two stamps are capable of being perforated by the comb-machines, but obviously the perforation between the individual stamps of each pair had to be effected by a single-line machine.

I must now return to the 3d. and 6d. Laureated and the 9d. Tudor Crown of 1873. One question arises: at what date were the 3d. and 6d. first perforated by a comb-machine? Now, looking at strips and blocks of the 6d., it seems to me clear that in the earlier printings of this stamp (in the Prussian blue or indigo-blue of 1866 to 1876 on various papers watermarked numerals or words or Crown V) the stamps are spaced differently from those of the later impressions on Crown V paper in the ultramarine, lilac-blue (a pale, washy ultramarine), and the so-called "bright blue," a mixture of ultramarine and Prussian blue, all three of which (judging from Mr. Hausburg's list of dated copies) first appeared in 1876—with these may be included the reissued stamps, in green, of January, 1901—in fact, if the horizontal distances between corresponding points of horizontal pairs or blocks of these stamps are measured, it will be found that in the early shades the distances rarely exceed 21 mm. and usually fall short of that distance, in some cases not exceeding 20½ mm., while in the later stamps the distances are never less than 21 mm., and sometimes reach 21½ mm.; in fact, the average distances on a number of pairs and strips of the Prussian-blue stamps of all varieties of watermark was 20·9, and for the later shades 21·25 mm.* It must not, however, be taken that no stamps were printed in the Prussian blue from the second plate or that no ultramarine, lilac-blue, or bright blue stamps were printed from the first plate, but the exceptions are very few so far as my experience goes.

Although the difference between 20·9 and 21·25 is only ·35 mm., it is really material when it is remembered that the average width of the compartments of the combs gauging 12¼ × 12½ is just 22 mm.; moreover,

* A peculiarity of the 6d. Laureated stamps is that they vary in width; the measurements should should be made carefully, as not only are the extreme outlines of the frame sometimes unduly thick owing to the excess of ink, but many of the *clichés* are defective. It is therefore best to measure the horizontal distances between some definite white lines near the margins—such as the middle of the white lines on the outsides of the little solid squares in the top corners. In this way I found that in the great majority of the stamps in Prussian blue or indigo (of any watermark) this distance is under 18 mm., while in the great majority of the ultramarine shades and also in all the reissued emerald-green stamps of 1901 (with or without "POSTAGE") this distance exceeds 18 mm. Specimens of the 10d. which I examined show corresponding distances of 18 to 18¼ mm. The designs of the two stamps are closely connected—in fact, apart from the value the only differences which I could detect were in the small ornaments in the spandrels—the wings in the 10d. pointing to the angles of the spandrels, while in the 6d. they are bent towards the oval. As these stamps were surface-printed and therefore presumably the paper did not require damping, it is not easy to account for the variations in size of the 6d. stamp unless new dies were made by photographic process—and intentionally or unintentionally the new dies were thereby widened.

20·9 is an average, and particular spacings exceed or fall short of that figure. Even the wider spaced 6d. Laureated stamps only just fit this—see illustration (4), a block in the "bright blue," in which it will be seen the horizontal perforations of the second and fourth stamps impinge on the outside vertical row of holes on the right—only twelve holes of the "teeth" on the right showing, the thirteenth hole merging in the hole of the next vertical line of holes; in fact, for this comb it was a very close fit. But what is most remarkable is that the closer-set stamps in Prussian or indigo blues as well as the 3d., orange (close set), described below, do exist perforated by a comb, but a totally different machine.

(*To be continued.*)

The Plates of the 1905 Permanent Issue of Siam.

By HAROLD ROW.

(*Continued from page* 5.)

2. The Variations in the Duty-Plates.

AGAIN turning to the 1 tical as our principal example, examination of a sheet will show that differences of shade occur in the border of the stamp as in the central design, and again are arranged in vertical rows. In this case rows 4 and 9 are distinctly darker than the others, and a lens will show that this darker shade is due to the presence of a number of fine horizontal lines of shading in the ornamentation of the side pillars and on the scrolls at the top bearing the inscriptions. In the other vertical rows there are no traces of these lines.

The difference here, however, does not seem to be so fundamental as in the case of the light and dark Key-Plate varieties, as some of the values show intermediate conditions of this shading, the lines being present but so faint that they can only be seen with a strong magnifying glass, and sharp variations between individual stamps in the same sheet occur in two values only, the 2 atts and 1 tical. It seems fairly certain, in fact, that again there was a single original die for the border design; and the variations which occur between the different Duty-Plates, which must necessarily have been made for each value, can easily and naturally be explained by supposing that nine impressions of the original border-die (on which the value-tablet would be left blank) were taken, one for each value, that intentionally or unintentionally they differed slightly from each other in the depth of their lines, and that, after each of them had had a value engraved, a plate of that particular value was prepared therefrom. In this way the fact that most of the Duty-Plates have their own individual characteristics would be accounted for, but the internal variation of shade in the two values mentioned above is totally unexplained by it, and it must be confessed that up to the present I have

been quite unable to formulate any satisfactory theory on the matter, and I prefer to leave it until further researches shall throw more light on the question.

I now give details of what I may call the "shading-characteristics" of all the nine Duty-Plates prepared in 1905, of the new Duty-Plates prepared in 1908 for the new values, and of the second Duty-Plate prepared for the 2 atts value sometime subsequently, these being all that I have been able to differentiate up to the present.

·1 att.

All the stamps have unshaded borders.

2 atts.

Duty-Plate 2*a*.

The stamps of the 4th and 9th vertical rows are very distinctly shaded, while the stamps of the other rows are entirely free from shading.

This plate was used for the printings in *blue-grey* and *violet*, and for the printings in *light-green* made in 1908.

Duty-Plate 2*b*.

All the stamps are deeply shaded.

This plate was used for the printings in *deep green* used for surcharging "2 satang" in 1909.

3 atts.

All the stamps are shaded.

The same plate appears to have been used for all printings, both in *green* and in *blue-green* and *violet*.

4 atts.

All the stamps appear to belong to the shaded type, but the shading varies considerably, and irregularly, in depth. The rows towards the edge of the sheet usually show more shading than those in the centre, and different sheets vary considerably in the amount of shading which they show, but it is impossible even to distinguish different printings by this means, and I feel sure that there was only one plate used for this value throughout the history of the issue.

5 atts.

The shading is present, and is uniform throughout the sheet, but is very faint in all the rows.

8 atts.

All the stamps are shaded.

9 atts.

All the stamps are shaded.

12 atts.

All the stamps are shaded.

18 atts.

All the stamps are shaded.

24 atts.

All the stamps are shaded.

1 tical.

The stamps of the 4th and 9th vertical rows show heavy shading, the others show none.

This seems to indicate that the original intention was that all values should be uniformly shaded, but that owing to some cause of which we at present know nothing, some matrices or *clichés* failed to develop the necessary lines in the case of two of the values. It is to be noticed that one of these two plates was later replaced by one showing the shading deeply and uniformly throughout.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE sixth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, March 21st, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display of the "Long" stamps of South Australia from 1902 by the Rev. James Mursell.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, March 21st.

No stamps can be dealt with on March 21st unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, March 19th.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1918 became due and payable on 1st January.

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

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

BINDING NOTICE.

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

PROTECTIVE CARDBOARD.

THE cost of *Strawboard* having advanced 500 per cent, we are unable to provide it for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 27, 1918.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BARBADOS.—We have received "specimen" copies of the 4d. and 3s. stamps, printed in two colours.

It is reported that these stamps have been re-engraved to enable the central portion of the stamps to be printed in a second colour.

Adhesives.

4d., red and black, multiple C A wmk.; perf. 14.
3s., violet and green ,, ,, ,,

BERMUDA.—"Specimen" copies of the new 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 Postage and Revenue stamps are to hand. The design is the same as the large Nyasaland issue.

Adhesives.

Coloured through, multiple; perf. 14.
2s. 6d., red and black on blue.
5s., red and green on yellow.
10s., red and green on green.
£1, black and purple on red.

MALTA.—Mr. R. Roberts has submitted copies of the ½d. and 3d. "War Tax" stamps chronicled last month.

The ½d. is the Georgian stamp, but the 3d. turns out to be the Edwardian stamp of 1903–4. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that "there has been very little use for this value, and of the old stock held in Valetta, a quantity of sheets which needed regumming were returned to London to be regummed and overprinted 'War Tax.'"

War Tax.

½d., deep green, Georgian.
3d., grey and purple, Edwardian.

MAURITIUS.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* chronicles a 15 c., purple stamp, presumably of the Georgian type.

SEYCHELLES.—We have received "specimen" copies of the 2 c., 3 c., and 15 c., with the inscription "Postage and Revenue."

Adhesives.

Multiple wmk.; perf. 14.
2 c., red-brown and pale green.
3 c., green.
15 c., bright blue.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* reports having seen a horizontal strip of three of the 1s. 1912 issue, watermark Crown and A, perf. 12½, small holes all round.

Further, the 1d. on 2d. yellow stamps exist perforated 12½ at top, 12 at sides, and 11 at bottom.

Adhesives.

1s., olive-green, wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12½.
1d. on 2d., yellow; perf. 12½ × 12 × 11 × 12.

EUROPE.

FINLAND.—The 25 pen. of the new set has arrived, according to *Stamp Collecting*.

Adhesive.

25 pen., blue.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.—A new bi-coloured stamp has reached us. Small oblong in shape. The centre contains a picture of Lake Titicaca, with a snow-clad mountain in the distance and a native sailing canoe guided by a native. The inscriptions read, "Correos de Bolivia" at top, "Dos Centavos" at foot, and figures of value in all four corners, those at the top being smaller than those at the bottom.

Adhesive.

2 c., carmine and black, no wmk.; perf. 11½.

SALVADOR.—The *Philatelic Gazette* lists the following:—

Official stamps of 1916, with "Official" barred and overprinted "Corriente," all in red.

1 on 6 centavos, grey-violet.
5 centavos, deep blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (ITALIAN P.O.).—The *Postage Stamp* states, on the authority of *Le Bulletin Mensuel*, that since the month of September two military post offices have been established in China, one at Pekin and the other at Tientsin. At these offices Italian stamps surcharged respectively "Pechino" and "Tientsin," with new value in *cents* are being used. The numbers surcharged are stated to be as follows :—

1000	2 c.	stamps, Yvert No.	76, as 2 cents.
400	10 c.	,, ,,	77, as 4 cents.
600	10 c.	,, ,,	78, as 6 cents.
100	20 on 15 c.	,,	102, as 6 cents + 2 cents.

It is also stated that a very limited number of the 10 c., Yvert No. 67, has been surcharged "Pechino 4 Cents."

All these provisionals are intended exclusively for military correspondence, and are not to be used by or sold to civilians. They have been prepared locally, pending the arrival of a supply overprinted at home.

EASTERN TURKESTAN.—The following chronicle is made in the *Philatelic Gazette* :—

China, current design and overprint.

$2, dark blue and black.
$5, scarlet and black.
$10, yellow-green and black.

PERSIA.—Three new provisionals are to hand :—

The 2 ch. of 1909 surcharged "1 CH." and "1335" (1917) in black.
The 26 ch., ditto, ditto, "3 CH." and "1335" (1917) in black.
The 12 ch. of 1911–13 surcharged "6 chahis" and "1335" (1917) in black.

The *P.J.G.B.* adds to the above :—

The 10 ch. of 1911–13 surcharged "1 CH." and "1335" (1917) in black.
The 10 ch. ditto, ditto, "3 CH." and "1335" (1917) in black.
The 1 k. ditto, ditto, "5 chahis" (no date) in black.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The following chronicle is taken from the *Philatelic Gazette* :—

Adhesive.

10 c., deep blue, wmk. single-line P.I.P.S. ; perf. 10.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1917–18.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

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

THE fourth meeting of the Session 1917–18 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 17th January, 1918, at 5 45 p.m.

Present : E. D. Bacon, I. John Simons, R. B. Yardley, Sidney P. C. Vesey, Col. Arthur S. Bates, Lieut. R. P. Croom-Johnson, Baron de Worms, C. F. Denby-Marshall, Major F. M. Montresor, Louis E. Bradbury, Thomas William Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Col. A. W. Chambers, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Wilmot Corfield, and H. H. Harland.

The chair was taken by the President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 13th December, 1917, were read and signed as correct. A letter dated the 10th October, 1917, from the Philatelic Society of New Zealand was read expressing sincere regret at the recent death of Mr. Castle and of Mr. Hausburg, and appreciation of the valuable research work they had done in connection with the stamps of New Zealand, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to acknowledge the letter and to express the thanks of the members.

A letter dated 19th December, 1917, from the Collectors' Club of New York, acknowledging the letter written to them in April last, but not received until November, 1917, and reciprocating the sentiments expressed in such letter was read.

A letter was read from Mr. Wilmot Corfield dated 12th January, 1918, presenting to the Society the Minute Book of the recently closed National Philatelic Auction Committee, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to acknowledge the gift with thanks.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were all declared to be duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society, namely :—

Mr. L. Arthur Burd, proposed by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., seconded by the President.

Mr. Arthur Francis Pinhey, proposed by Baron de Worms, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Mr. George Craigie Alston, proposed by Baron de Worms, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. H. P. Calvert of a letter dated 17th December,'1917, resigning his membership of the Society, which was accepted with regret.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a Display with Notes of the Stamps of Great Britain, by Mr. I. J. Simons.

The collection shown was a large one and very interesting, being especially noticeable for the fine condition of all the specimens shown. The display occupied some considerable time and secured the interested attention of the members present.

Col. Bates, D.S.O., who was home from France on short leave, brought with him to the meeting a selection of Georgian Essays and Proofs from his well-known collection, but time did not permit of a proper inspection, and at a later date it is hoped that Col. Bates will consent to occupy one of our evenings with a display of these.

Col. Chambers also brought some interesting remade plates of the 1d. and 2d. stamps, but here again time did not allow the members generally to see them.

Among the Essays and Proofs shown by Col. Bates there were: Designs by Bertram Mackennal for the 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. and 4d. values; design by J. A. C. Harrison (after B. Mackennal), for the 2½d. value; sketches by G. W. Eve for borders, and the 3d. value; Die Proofs for the 1d., Die I, Die II, and a new design; and numerous other Essays and Proofs.

A very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Simons was moved by Baron Percy de Worms, seconded by Col. Bates, and carried unanimously; and to Col. Bates, by Mr. E. D. Bacon and Mr. T. W. Hall, and was also carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 395th meeting was held on January 4th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair and eighteen members present to hear a paper by Mr. P. L. Pemberton on the "Collecting of Essays and Proofs." He stated that although advanced collectors had at all times greatly appreciated these useful and instructive adjuncts to the collection of any country, yet two facts mitigated seriously from their ever becoming popular, the first being that essays of the last class were extremely rare, very often unique, and the other that those essays which are comparatively common are mostly open to the suspicion of having been expressly made for collectors.

In the early days of stamp collecting when the number of specimens was very limited, collectors were often anxious to augment the number of their philatelic treasures and accepted anything which had any likeness to or pretensions of being a stamp, and it is therefore no wonder that the few available essays were quickly absorbed. Not only did the ordinary collector value the essay and proof, but the few discriminating students who became the earliest leaders of Philately appraised them almost as much as the issued stamps. Technically they were right, but unfortunately the popular demand amongst collectors resulted, as might have been expected, in the appearance on the market of large numbers of so-called essays which were spurious in character—in other words, the demand created the supply.

About the year 1863 many of the leaders of Philately became dissatisfied with the state of affairs, and a very heated controversy was carried on through the pages of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* by those for and those against the collecting of essays and proofs, resulting in the exposure of bogus essays and many others which emanated from Italy. The champions of their inclusion were very greatly in the minority, and it is safe to say that the general opinion then existing was in regard to a large percentage of the designs decidedly adverse.

Mr. Pemberton characterized every stamp prepared for use, but not issued, an essay, and of this class Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I, included about forty. In Part II, however, the number runs into hundreds. A few of the best known in Part I are the Ceylon 1s. 9d., green, perforated; Barbados, 1s., blue; India, ½a., red; South Australia, 1s., violet; and Mauritius red-brown and blue stamps without values expressed.

Another class of essay is the design made not for the sake of the design itself, but to illustrate some point in the manufacture of stamps, such as the Andrien essays for France and the Prince Albert essay made by Mr. Henry Archer to illustrate the then new process of surface printing as applied to stamps.

Mr. Pemberton defined a proof as "an impression direct from the die, plate, or stone which was used for an actually issued stamp, such impression being distinguishable from the issued stamp by some difference in the shade, paper, or absence of perforations, frequently by a combination of all three." Proofs taken at different stages in the making of a die or stone to see how the work was progressing are the most desirable from the collector's point of view; then come proofs from the finished die, and proofs in negative from the roller or intermediate die where surface-printing is used, this class being very rare indeed. Die and plate proofs and colour trials were discussed, and samples of printers' waste were shown, but they are too obvious to give any trouble to collectors, and they are placed in a special category of their own.

In conclusion, Mr. Pemberton counselled every specialist to acquire, if possible, either die or plate proofs in black, and if he desires

to go farther to include proofs in the correct colours. The trend of modern collecting is to include the finest of everything only, and the natural development of this desire will be that he is led to the first impressions printed from the die and plate which are those in black. He looked forward to the compilation of a catalogue of all black proofs at no very distant date.

Mr. Pemberton showed a fine collection of essays and proofs, and at his request Mr. Goodfellow added to the display by showing his, the combination of the two being a very happy one, and providing an excellent illustration of the paper.

Mr. Pemberton was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by Mr. Goodfellow, seconded by Mr. Ginger.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

FERN HOLME, RUSHOLME.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 15th and 16th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1857–8, large Crown, 1d., rose-red, imperf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, off centre	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac, slightly thinned	4	10	0
Bushire, 1915, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 24 ch., and 1 and 5 k.	8	15	0
Ditto, another set without the 5 k.,* no gum	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 24 ch., 1 and 10 k.	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 k., sepia, lilac and silver,* no gum	9	0	0
India, 1854, Die 2, 1 a., red, block of 8*	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–6, blued paper, 6d., slate-lilac*	5	0	0
Gambia, 1869, no wmk., imperf., 4d., brown, red cancellation	3	3	0
Togoland, 1914 (Oct.), wide printing, 1d. on 5 pf., block of 4, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, showing dropped "y"	5	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, cut close	5	5	0
Barbados, 1852, imperf., blued paper, ½d., deep green, block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1861–70, rough perf., 4d., dull vermilion, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1872, small Star, clean-cut perfs., 1s., black, block of 6, mint	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., rose, vert. strip of 3, Types 10, 11, and 12, unsigned, mint	10	10	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), second printing, 3d. on 25 pf., mint	4	7	6
Papua, 1906, 6d., black and myrtle-green, double overprint, mint	10	0	0
Collection in Imperial, 2 Volumes, about 4200	17	10	0
Ditto of Russian Locals, 390	7	5	0

Sale of January 29th and 30th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), set of 7, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1889 (Nov.), 10 c., carmine, value omitted, mint	17	0	0
Ditto, 1903, single C A, £1, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1904–7, mult. C A, £1, ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, on piece	3	10	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Die 2, pair,* slightly creased	9	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, mint £8 8s. and	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, minute thinning, with certificate	7	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 5d., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s, green and carmine, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, others *used* £3 &	4	10	0
Brunei, 1908–11, $25, mint	3	5	0
India, Official, 1867–73, ½ a., blue, Die 2, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
North Borneo, 1889, $10, variety "DOLLAPS," mint	12	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1906–11, mult. C A, $25, mint	4	5	0
Gambia, 1906, Half-Penny on 2s. 6d., block of 4, showing variety "Pfnny," mint	3	17	6
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	3	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, single C A, £1, mint	3	7	6

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Grenada, 1875, 1s., deep mauve, error "Shlliing"	12	0	0
Trinidad, 1882, 1d., in black on 6d., yellow-green, *used*	3	5	0
Western Australia, 1854, imperf., 1s., red-brown,* no gum	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1857, ditto, 2d., brown-black on Indian red	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1860, 4d., blue	3	17	6
Collection, Imperial, 2 Vols., 6754	48	0	0
Ditto, Senf's, 3 Vols., 4600	36	0	0
Ditto, Lallier's, 735	32	0	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of January 17th and 18th, 1918.

French Colonials, Collection of 540	49	0	0
Ditto Zanzibar, 5 and 50 on 3 a, S.G. z 45	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 and 5 on 30 c., S.G. z 67	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 and 5 on 40 c., S.G. z 66	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 25 and 2½ on 30 c., S.G. 72	8	0	0
Ditto Martinique, 15 c. on 4 c., purple-brown, mint	5	15	0
Ditto New Caledonia, Collection of 176	24	0	0
Ditto Tahiti, ditto 42	17	10	0
Azores, Collection of 224	29	0	0
Portugese India, ditto 351	40	0	0
Fernando Poo, ditto 170	20	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, with a 1d., on piece	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7	0	0
Ditto, 1912, 50 r., mint	3	7	6
India, Service, 2 a., purple, S.G. 516	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1867–73, 6 a., 8 p., S.G. 530 A, mint	3	3	0
Labuan, C A sideways, 2 c., blue-green, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine, red postmark	3	15	0
Ditto, 1880, "6" in red on 16 c., blue, S.G. 12	6	10	0
Shanghai, error on sheet of 3 c., 6 c., orange-yellow, mint	3	10	0
Sungei Ujong, 1st issue, 10 c., slate,* S.G. 32	4	0	0
Abyssinia, Collection of 192	21	0	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac and black, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1888, 5s., green and black *	5	10	0
British East Africa, 1 a. ("V.H.M.") on 3 as, with two other values, on piece	3	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, block of 4, on piece, little cracked	7	10	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 4d., blue	3	3	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903–4, 50 rs.	5	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* with gum	9	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	4	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, heavy postmark	2	15	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown	11	0	0
Mauritius, Britannia issue, 4d., green and black	3	16	0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff	8	0	0
Ditto, ½d. on 1d., yellow, error "PO TAGE," pair, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1908, 30s., brown-orange and deep purple, mint	20	0	0
Nyasaland, 1895, 1d. on 2d., sea-green and vermilion, double surcharge, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1896, £1, blue, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow,* full gum	9	5	0
Ditto, 1903–4, £10, grey and blue	3	5	0
Rhodesia, 1898–1908, £5, deep blue, mint	4	2	6
Sierra Leone, 1912–16, £5, green and orange, mint	5	7	6
Swazieland, 10s., fawn, on piece	5	5	0
Transvaal, 1903, £5, orange-brown and violet	9	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., rose, imperf., slightly cut into	13	0	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., purple	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	17	6
Ditto, 1s., mauve	18	5	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* thinned	7	10	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion	4	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green	4	7	6
Ditto, 1s., mauve	18	10	0
United States, State, $2, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, $5, ditto	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $10, ditto	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $20*	11	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., S.G. 88	8	5	0
Bermuda, 3d. on 1d., rose-red	3	15	0
British Guiana, 1st issue, 8 c., green, cut to shape	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	8	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped	5	12	6
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., yellow, pearls,* signed	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, crosses	5	15	0
Ditto, Official, 1877, 6 c., brown	3	12	6
British Honduras, 1891, "6" in red on 10 c., and "6" in black on 10 c., both inverted surcharge, on entire	12	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green	4	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883, 1s., black on orange, mint	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d.	4	5	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., bright green	4	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	18	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1d, dull red, S.G. 35, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1d., dull red, S.G. 48	4	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, S.G. 45*	5	0	0
Argentine, 1891, 20 pesos, blue-green, mint	3	2	0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres, 3 p., green,* little defective	5	10	0
Brazil, 1845-6, 300 r., black on greyish*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., black on greyish*	4	10	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 1 peso, red	3	5	0
Bolivar, ditto, 10 c., green	5	10	0
Dominican Republic, 1st issue, 1 r., black on green,* slightly discoloured	4	5	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown,* S.G. 62B	3	0	0
Ditto, 1892, 5 pesos, blue-green, imperf. at top	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 pesos, crimson, imperf. at bottom	4	7	6
Uruguay, 1st issue, 80 c., green*	3	5	0
Fiji, 1874, 3d., green, Roman "V.R."	5	0	0
New South Wales, 1855, 8d., golden yellow, imperf., two pinholes	6	0	0
Papua, 1st issue, 2s. 6d., mint	3	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	3	0	0

Total Sale realized nearly £2800.

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of January 10th and 11th, 1918.

Bushire, 1915 (Aug.), 3 k.	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 k.	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 k.	4	10	0
Ditto, 1915 (Sept.), 2 k., S.G. 25, slight crease	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 k.	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 k.	11	0	0
Canada, 6d., dull purple, laid	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., greenish black, wove	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., brown-black, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., dull purple, thin paper	3	17	6
Ditto, 6d., purple, thick soft paper, close margins and slight thinning	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., dull purple, thick hard paper, slightly stained	3	15	0
Ditto, 6d., slate-violet, perf. 12, perfs. trimmed at bottom	6	10	0
Ditto, 6d., dull purple, perf. 12, dated postmark	10	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 5 c., S.G. 41A, variety with extra line	9	0	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-brown, creased	11	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	3	0	0
Ditto, Cross, £1, purple-brown	4	7	6
Ditto, £5, orange	3	15	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1. £3 3s. and	3	12	6
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rich carmine, laid paper, pair	10	0	0
New South Wales, Laureated, Plate 1, 6d., yellowish brown, two copies on entire, one the variety Stars unshaded at top	5	15	0
New Zealand, 1855, white paper, 1s., blue-green £3 10s. and	3	17	6
Nova Scotia, two 1d. and a 6d., yellow-green, on entire	10	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R I.", 5s., mixed stops, mint	4	0	0
Turks Islands, 4 on 6d., black, S.G. Type 28, mint	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1854, 2d., brown on red	4	0	0

Sale of January 24th and 25th, 1918.

Barbados, 1st issue, on blued, ½d., deep green, block of 9, mint	6	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1886, 1s., green,* error "ritish"	32	0	0
British East Africa, 1890 (May), set of 3, mint	3	7	6
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue, *pair*	19	0	0
Cameroons on French Gabon, 1915, 1 c, S.G. 1, strip of 5, on original	3	10	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, on laid £3 5s. and	3	10	0
Ditto, 6d., purple, thick soft paper	4	5	0
Ditto, 7½d., green	7	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, blue glazed paper, ½d.*	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	4	5	0
Ditto, 2s., blue	4	15	0
Ditto, 1872-80, 2 r. 50 c.*	4	10	0
Great Britain, small letters, 1s., Plate 2, imperf., mint	4	2	6
Natal, 1908, £1, mint	3	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet, slight thinning	22	10	0
St. Kitts, perf. 12½, 1d., rose,* *wmk. sideways*	5	0	0
Perak, 2 c., rose,* double overprint	5	10	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue,* £3 15s. and	7	12	6
Tobago, 1d. on half 6d., on piece	5	5	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., greenish blue, late state, slight thinning	3	0	0
Ditto, 1882, 1d. in *black*, on 6d., green, two copies, once a pair	6	10	0
Uruguay, 1858 (March), 240 c., mint, block of 14, showing the variety S. G. 26, slightly creased	50	0	0
Victoria, 1860-2, 6d., deep orange, well centred	12	0	0
Collections, Foreign Album, several thousand	50	0	0
Ditto, Oppen's Album, 487	12	10	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of December 17th, 1917.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, slight tear	3	7	6

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 10d., brown, Die 4, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 2s, brown, pale shade	3	5	0
Ditto, 2½d., rosy mauve, "L.H.F.L." in a pair with normal	4	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d., mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used, on piece	3	3	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve,* small margins on three sides and close on the other	22	0	0
Trinidad, 1851, purple-brown, block of 12, mint	3	18	0

Sale of December 20th and 29th, 1917.

Argentine Republic, 1864, imperf., 10 c., green,* part gum	9	0	0
Barbados, 1861–70, rough perfs., 1s., *blue*,* stained, S.G. 37	8	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* slightly creased	6	15	0
New South Wales, 1853, 8d., orange*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 8d., orange-yellow	3	3	0
Wurtemberg, 1881–3, 2 m., orange-yellow, mint	3	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, £2 15s., £3, and	3	5	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	3	3	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., pair	15	0	0

Sale of January 2nd and 3rd, 1918.

Ceylon, 1857–8, 5d., chestnut,* with gum	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	3	15	0
Nyasaland, 1903–4, £10, blue and grey	3	12	6
Great Britain, 1867–83, £1, brown-lilac	4	4	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887–92, £1, green	3	7	6
Finland, 1856, laid paper, 5 k., blue	3	17	6
Barbados, 1852, ½d., deep green, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green, on entire	7	15	0
Ceylon, 1857, ½d., on blue glazed paper, mint	5	7	6
Ditto, imperf, 2s., blue, mint	8	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 5	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	4	15	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., purple, S.G. 60*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1847–53, 1s., green, hor. strip of 4	3	12	6
Great Britain, 1854–7, 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 14*	3	5	0
Ditto, 1880–3, 3d., rose, Plate 20, block of 8, mint	3	3	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	9	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 11, 1d., carmine,* cracked	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., blue, early	7	2	0
Johore, 1901, $100, block of 4	7	0	0

Sale of January 9th and 12th, 1918.

Cameroons on Gaboon, set of 13, all mint	12	10	0
Cape, Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	6	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 6*	6	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4, heavy postmark	4	4	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	3	16	0
Labuan, 1891, 6 cents on 8 c. (in black), pair, one without surcharge, the other inverted surcharge, mint	4	12	6
Nevis, 1861, 6d., grey-lilac on blue*	3	4	0
Sudan, 1905, Army Official, quatrefoil, 1 m., "!" for "1"	4	10	0
Ditto, 1902, O.S.G.S., quatrefoil, 1 m., variety oval "O"	3	3	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 1d. on 5 pf., wide setting, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
India, 1854, 4 a., complete sheet of 12, 1894 reprint	3	5	0
Ditto, a similar lot on India paper	3	17	0
Transvaal, 1869, Otto print, thin paper, imperf., 1d., orange-red, S.G. 2*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, S.G. 5	3	3	0
Ditto, 1870 (4th April), wide roulette, 1d., carmine-red, S.G. 29*	5	16	0
Ditto, 1870 (10th May), 1s., yellow-green*	4	8	0
Ditto, 1875 (29th April), 1d., orange-red, S.G. 81	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., lilac, S.G. 82	3	10	0
Ditto, 1876 (?), 3d., lilac, S.G. 99	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, S.G. 100, minute tear	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., lilac, S.G. 104*	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., lilac, S.G. 108A*	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, fine roulette, 1d., bright red,* S.G. 112	7	0	0
Ditto, 1876, wide roulette, 1d., bright red, S.G. 114	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, fine roulette, 6d., deep blue	3	0	0
Ditto, 1876–7, 1s., yellow-green, S.G. 126	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, S.G. 127	3	0	0

Sale of Jan. 16th–17th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cameroons, C.E.F., Set of 13, mint	5	12	6
Ditto, 1916, 1 c. to 2 fcs. (except 20 c. and 35 c.)	14	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, clean cut, 2d., pair	8	15	0
Denmark, 1854-64, 16 sk., lilac, block of 4	4	0	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R." 2 c. on 1d., inverted "A" for "V," S.G. 35,* tiny tear	4	10	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* trace of crease	5	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 3*	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6*	10	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Die 4, mint	3	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, slightly defective	8	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., with clouds, strip of 3	23	0	0
Transvaal, 1877, 6d., deep blue, S.G. 131	3	7	0
Ditto, ditto, pelure paper, 3d., lilac	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull blue, S.G. 184	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on green, S.G. 223	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, S.G., 224	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on orange, S.G., 236	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on buff, S.G., 237	3	10	0
Ditto, 1879, 3d., mauve on green, S.G., 242	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on blue, S.G. 256	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on orange,* S.G. 258	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on blue, S.G. 260	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on green, S.G. 259	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on orange, S.G. 263	3	3	0
Ditto, 1901, "R.I.", "E" omitted, S.G. 543	3	5	0
Turks Islands, 1873–9, 1s., lilac, reperforated at top	9	10	0
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green* with gum	8	5	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk, rough perfs., 4d., rose, mint	4	4	0
Canada, 10d., blue, mint	3	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, minute defect	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	5	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	12	0	0
Great Britain, 2½d., rosy mauve, "L.H.F.L.," in a pair with normal	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, small tear	6	15	0
Portugal, 1853, 50 r., blue-green*	7	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 5 r., red-brown, Die 4, 81 pearls, thin paper*	8	5	0
Portugal, 1853, 25 r., blue, Gibbons' type 1, variety 1, thick paper, mint	4	0	0
South Australia, 1859, 1d., yellow-green*	6	10	0

Sale of Jan. 23rd and 26th, 1918.

Buenos Ayres, 1859, 1 p., deep blue, block of 4, mint, with certificate	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 4d., dull rose	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, slightly cut, "Cancelled" obliteration (specimen)	5	10	0
Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1887–92, £1, green, accounts cancellation	3	7	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d., blue, slight thinning	7	15	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 1d. on 4d., mint	5	10	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown £3 and	3	3	0
India, On H.M.S., 1883, 1 a., brown-purple, inverted overprint, S.G. 548, mint	3	15	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 12 c., carmine, mint	4	0	0
Nevis, 1878, perf. 11½, 1d., red, mint sheet of 12	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	4	4	0
New South Wales, 1852, 6d., brown, pair	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow	3	0	0

Sale of January 31st, 1918.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	8	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., grapes	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, S.G. type 13, S.G. 123, signed and mint	15	0	0
Canada, imperf., ½d., rose, pair	4	10	0
Alsace and Lorraine, 5 c, inverted net,* slight defect	3	15	0
Great Britain, 1862, 3d., rose, white dots,* S.G. 78	15	0	0
Ditto, 1883–4, bleuté paper, 10s., ultramarine, mint	10	0	0
Ditto "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose, variety raised stop after "R," mint	8	0	0
Ditto, Salonika, 1916, set ½d. to 1s., mint	19	0	0
Long Island, 2d., violet, pair*	2	4	0
Ditto, 2½d., violet, pair*	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., black, block of 4,* one "PENCC"	3	17	0
Ditto, 1s., black, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s., violet, ditto	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, pen-cancelled	9	15	0
Ditto, 5 c., "Connell,"* slight defect	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., pair	11	10	0

THE

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

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"What is a Local?"

AS most of our readers know, the Editor's special interest for the last thirty years has been centred mainly in South American Philately, with a secondary bend towards Australia and New Zealand, and more or less occasional ventures into other philatelic fields as fancy from time to time dictated.

It was therefore with more than ordinary interest that we noticed in *Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers* for January last, the commencement of a well-reasoned article by Mr. Griebert on the Steamship Issues of La Guaira, Porto Cabello, and St. Thomas. As Mr. Griebert justly states, it is always difficult to reinstate stamps in the catalogues after the publishers have decided either that they are not proper postage stamps or legal issues. However much we may regret the fact, it must be obvious that the exclusion of any particular stamps from our leading catalogues goes a long way towards killing interest in them, and valuable stamps are, in consequence, often thrown aside and pronounced to be locals or bogus issues of no philatelic value. Examples of both the latter are indeed far too numerous, which should make us all the more careful not to exclude the real "simon pure."

It may be said, justly, perhaps, that collectors have the matter in their own hands, and that if they have the courage of their opinions there is no reason whatever why they should be dominated in any way by dealers' catalogues, admittedly published and carried on for financial gain alone.

Be that as it may, when the late Monsieur Moens (ever to be regretted) decided to cease from his labours, we were fortunate enough to secure from him his stock of the La Guaira stamps, and later we managed to secure from Mr. Griebert himself the residuum he then held. Both these finds were far too scanty, but even with this material to work upon our interest in stamps excluded from the catalogues waned a good deal, and it was not until Mr. Griebert's recent article rekindled our enthusiasm, that we came to consider how far the cataloguers were justified in excluding the stamps of La Guaira from their pages.

The whole question seems to be embraced in the point of What is a local? On referring to the Glossary of Philatelic Terms which was compiled by a powerful Committee and published in 1912, their definition is "Stamps

whose franking validity is limited to a Town, District or Route in any Country or between particular seaports."

Undoubtedly the La Guaira stamps carried letters to Bordeaux and elsewhere, but we have not sufficient material at our hands at the moment to settle the point effectively of whether or no they did so in all or the majority of cases without being surcharged. If they did, Mr. Griebert's case appears proved ; if they did not, then the question arises whether the above definition of a local stamp is one that ought to be accepted or modified.

The late Monsieur Moens, who was ever a philatelic doubter during the early prolific era of stamp collecting, having made inquiries about La Guaira issues, considered as a result that they were absolutely authentic and continued to catalogue them up to the end of his philatelic career.

Mr. Griebert considers that their age (having been issued as far back as 1864) should give them claim to more honourable treatment. He also cites as evidence of inconsistency the inclusion of the "Lady McLeod" stamp of Trinidad, which was listed, omitted, and again reinstated ; the stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, issued at Lima, Callao (and Chorillos) ; and the Suez Canal Company labels, issued at certain Egyptian ports. There are other instances which occur to one, such as the "Fiji Times Express" stamps, and doubtless other examples which are more or less on the same footing. That the La Guaira stamps are, as most collectors would readily admit, interesting, is naturally no argument for their return to the catalogues. Looked at from a strictly philatelic point of view, possibly the "Lady McLeod" stamp is the only example above given which lies exactly in the same plane. At the same time the La Guaira stamps were (as Mr. Harland states elsewhere in this issue) authorised by the Venezuelan Government, and undoubtedly carried letters to Europe.

Further light is desirable as to whether or no these letters were or were not surcharged on delivery, pending which, looking at the opinion held of these stamps by the early collectors, the honesty of the issues, the length of time they were in use, and the dates of their appearance and disappearance, a good case has certainly been made out for further investigation.

Re-entries.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.



I THINK, perhaps, a few notes on the subject of Re-entries, to which a good deal of attention has been given by certain advanced specialists during the past few years, may prove of general interest. In point of fact, I venture to think that in the future even more attention is likely to be bestowed upon stamps of this class than they have hitherto attracted.

Re-entries occur most often in the early issued stamps printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, and I believe by far the largest number known are upon stamps emanating from one or other of our colonies, printed from plates prepared by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. Re-entries are brought about by the roller, upon which a positive impression of the die

appears, being impressed twice on the printing plate in nearly the same position, one of which is incorrect. This may have been brought about under one or other of the following four circumstances:—

1. An impression of a wrong stamp was first laid down on the printing plate. Mexico 1 real of 1856, in which the die of the 4 reales was first impressed in error, is an example. As a converse example falling under this heading I may mention the recently discovered error 5 cents on the plate of the current 2 cents United States.
2. An impression of the correct denomination was laid down out of its proper position on the printing plate, i.e. out of alignment. Ceylon, St. Helena, New Zealand, etc., afford examples.
3. That the roller, in laying down the impression on the printing plate, was rocked too much, or in some cases very possibly the roller jumped or slipped in the act of making the impression, thereby causing part of the design to be impressed twice. As an example, I refer to the 5 cents Beaver of Canada, mentioned below. Examples coming under the former category, known as "excessive rocking," almost invariably produce blurred thickened lines.
4. A re-impression of the roller die intended to improve or strengthen the first impression of the stamp on the printing plate.

In instances 1 and 2 the traces of the mistake would be cleared away as far as possible by rubbing down or burnishing out, and a new impression (the technical term for which in the engraving trade is Re-entry) correctly laid down. In cases where the first impression was not entirely removed such portions as were allowed to remain would tend to show through and confuse the correct impression in the printed stamps from the plate, and the further the printing plate became worn the greater would be the revelation of the original mistake. In the third case there would be no attempt to clean off the duplicate impression; consequently examples of this sort, when due to the cause producing the 5 c. Beaver of Canada, are much clearer on the printed stamps than those arising from causes Nos. 1 and 2, whereas examples due entirely to excessive or irregular "rocking" are not clear double strikes, but appear simply as blurred or thickened lines. The largest number of examples due to No. 4 occur in the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, where the number of such stamps is very large, but the majority of them appear microscopical upon the printed stamps.

Again, in the printed stamps, being examples Nos. 1 and 2, there is a wide divergence in their appearance according to the extent to which the original impression was removed. In most, if not in all cases, a portion of the original impression was rubbed down or burnished off, but not sufficiently so to remove all traces of it. This results in the print of the original impression, which is under the second impression, appearing more or less faint. In some cases it requires good eyesight to make it out at all, while in a few cases, especially when the first impression has been very imperfectly rubbed down, the same shows fairly clearly upon the printed stamps. Examples of this latter kind are spoken of as fine examples of a Re-entry.

Again, suppose the roller impression were laid down out of register, a trifle too high or too low, it might overlap the design immediately above or

below it. This kind of mistake could not be rectified without cleaning off the whole impression of the stamp intruded upon. If this were done a Re-entry would ensue, but more often it was left, especially in cases where the overlapping was slight; and in such instances an effect upon the printed stamps was produced very similar to that before described. Instances of this are rare, and when they do occur the overlapping is very slight.

Varieties due to this cause cannot be correctly called Re-entries. At the moment, however, no special term, so far as I know, seems to have been coined to cover them. It occurs to me that the title of the article appearing in this journal, Vol. XXIV ("Overlapping Impression"), and referred to hereafter dealing with the Re-entries in New Zealand is a better one for that purpose than for an article dealing with Re-entries.

It will therefore be seen that a Re-entry may be due to a variety of causes, and may be either intentional, i.e. to correct or improve the first impression, or may be accidental, i.e. due to the slipping of the roller die.

I understand that, technically, engravers only consider the term "Re-entries" those which occur intentionally and fall under one or other of the following two headings:—

(*a*) When in making a plate a stamp is imperfect.

(*b*) When a plate is worn in parts after printing through unequal hardening. In this case re-entered stamps frequently appear stronger in the printing at first. If such a plate be not hardened again they soon wear down to the strength of the others.

In both cases (*a*) and (*b*) the Re-entry should not show any different lines unless the Re-entry has not been fitted in properly. The result of this misfit is usually blurred lines similar to the appearance caused by "excessive rocking."

Neither of these headings (*a*) and (*b*) cover the cases where the first impression has been for the most part removed, e.g. in the case of the St. Helena Re-entries and many others of the same class. In these cases all the old marks ought to have been rubbed out and the stamp laid down properly in its new position, and if this were done properly all traces of the stamp in the wrong position would have disappeared. These traces of the prior faulty impression very frequently are hardly noticeable in the first proofs. They tend to show up more clearly after the plate has been worn, or they develop after hardening. In the latter case it is, of course, impossible to prevent their appearance in the printing.

It follows, therefore, that although philatelists have adopted the technical term "Re-entry," yet the engraver's definition is not sufficiently comprehensive to cover the series of stamps which it is desirable that it should do, viz. to cover the instances called 1, 2, and 3 mentioned at the outset of this paper.

Philatelically a Re-entry may, I think, be defined as the result of a second impression of the roller die upon the printing plate, whether intentionally or by accident, the effect of which is to produce on the printed stamp an appearance of a duplicated or repeated impression of some part or parts of the design.

In other words, it is essential that the definition should be sufficiently

comprehensive to include the class of stamps like the St. Helena and New Zealand, etc., which are to my mind the most interesting, and likewise it should include stamps like the 5 c. Beaver of Canada and also to include those due to causes *a* and *b* which constitute the *raison d'être* of the numerous Re-entries on the line-engraved series of Great Britain; but I do not personally consider that stamps showing thickened or blurred lines due to "excessive rocking" are of any great interest, nor do I really think it essential that the definition need be sufficiently wide to cover the same.

It is particularly important, however, to bear in mind that cases are known where stamps printed from the early plates prepared by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. (especially where the plates were sent out to the colony for local printings) appear printed twice. This is due either to their having actually been printed twice in the sense of having been put through the machine more than once, or to some carelessness or slipping of the sheet occurring before it was removed from the printing press. Such examples are well known in the stamps of Tasmania of the 1855 type and upon the stamps of South Australia, which therefore complicates the question of Re-entries on Tasmania and the other colonies where a similar thing occurred. At the moment I believe no Re-entries have been established in the case of South Australia. The instances of double impressions and smeared prints, however, are much commoner in the case of Tasmania and South Australia than in that of any other colony, due to the number of local printings made of these stamps. Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. were naturally more expert in their management of the printing, and exercised great care and skill, in addition to which they only seemed to have actually handed over for issue sheets which were free from blemishes of this kind. Philatelists are therefore saved much worry arising from this cause in the case of stamps actually printed by that celebrated firm. It is, I think, another of the many reasons why philatelists should be grateful to them.

The use of the term "Re-entry" seems to be of quite modern origin. No mention of it is contained in any of the publications of the Royal Philatelic Society up to the year 1900, and I cannot find any Re-entries described as such or by any other name in Oceania, Tasmania, British North American colonies, West Indies, India and Ceylon, or British Isles. Coming down to the year 1912 I find that the word "Re-entry" is not contained in the glossary of philatelic terms prepared by a special sub-committee appointed by the Philatelic Congress for the years 1910 and 1911. This, however, was an omission, as the word was used in the philatelic sense a few years, but not many, before then. I mention the omission, however, as an indication of the fact that the word was not in general and common use even in the year 1912.

The words "re-strike" or "double strike" seem to have been used until recently by many writers when dealing with this class of stamp, but both these words are subject to obvious objections. Both conceivably might be used to denote a "double print"; nevertheless, the term "double strike" was used by Mr. Howes, B.Sc., in his well-known work on Canada, published in 1911, and Mr. Waterhouse, in the more recently published work (1916) on the stamps of the United States, calls them "double," "shifted" or "misplaced transfers," the roller die being referred to as the "transfer roll."

The use of the word "Re-entry" to represent the class of stamps intended to be covered in these notes being so modern, perhaps it would not be considered out of place were I to emphasize the fact that the term "Re-entry" is strictly applicable only to stamps produced by the *taille-douce* or line-engraved process. I think, therefore, it is as well that philatelists should bear this in mind and avoid prostituting the word "Re-entry" in such a way as to make it extend to stamps showing somewhat similar effects, but which stamps are surface-printed or lithographed.

It hardly seems necessary in a paper of this kind, which is only calculated to appeal to the interests of those collectors who have passed out of the "junior" stage of collecting, that I should differentiate between a "Re-entry" and a "Retouch." Except that both repeatedly occur on line-engraved plates and that the object of each is to improve the printing plate, the relation the one bears to the other is as extreme as it wellnigh could be. In a Re-entry the extra lines or part of the design reproduced is a replica of part of the design; whereas in a Retouch the extra lines introduced are foreign to the design as appearing upon the roller die. Although there ought not to be any great difficulty (in the majority of cases the differentiation is simple in the extreme) about not mistaking a Retouch for a Re-entry, yet in the case of newly discovered "Re-entries" those chronicling them should bear in mind all possibilities, such, for example, as a "Retouch" or "Double Print" or "Printing Flaws," to one of which the newly fledged aspirant may belong.

It would, no doubt, be interesting to compile a list of all the known examples of Re-entries. Fresh ones are from time to time coming to light, as the interest in this class of stamp increases. The appended list must, therefore, simply be considered of a tentative character capable of much amplification in the future. In point of fact, I think it quite possible that one or more Re-entries may exist on the majority of line-engraved plates prepared prior to the year 1860. After then greater experience and new devices may have, and I surmise would certainly all tend in the direction of avoiding mistakes which brought about the Re-entries.

The most notable Re-entry in the sense that it is, I believe, the only one as yet to be honoured as a catalogue variety is the 5 c. Beaver of Canada. This is by no means the only value in Canada in which Re-entries are known. There are several on the 3d. value, although many of them are microscopical, which may be the reason why only one (which is called a "double strike" or "shifted transfer") is mentioned in Mr. Howes' book on Canada.

Speaking about catalogue varieties, there is another Re-entry, as a matter of fact, catalogued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., although it would not occur to one who did not know the variety in question that it was a Re-entry, as it might be due to other causes, judging from the manner in which it is catalogued. I refer to Mexico, No. *6a*, described as "1 real with part impression of 4 reales on face."

In the appended list I have not incorporated any of the double letters so well known in the early stamps of Great Britain printed from the line-engraved plates. In one sense they are Re-entries, but to my mind not as I have used the term for the purpose of this paper, inasmuch as they form

no part of the original die, but were simply inserted after the plate had been laid and added afterwards by means of punches. It is, perhaps, also of importance to point out that extra lines appearing on a stamp do not by any means establish the fact that such are due to a Re-entry. The lines I am referring to are commonly called "hair lines," and may be due to carelessness in printing or be parts of the guide lines used on many printing plates when they are laid down, and which in some cases were supposed to be removed after the plate had been laid and before it was hardened. When the impression produced by the die was out of alignment and allowed to remain it might encroach upon these guide lines, which then could not be removed without interfering with the impression, and perforce was allowed to remain.

Before giving the list I have compiled I wish to express my thanks to several well-known philatelists, including our President, also Dr. Floyd and Messrs. Goodfellow, Harland, Pemberton, and others, for their kind suggestions and help; likewise to Mr. Dunbar Heath for steering me clear of pitfalls concerning the art of engraving plates in *taille-douce.*

(*To be continued.*)

Victoria Half-Lengths.

Plating Guides to Thomas Ham's Second Setting of the One Penny Value.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

(*Concluded from page* 36.)



YPE **14.** Sure. In strip of three (13, 14, 15), in horizontal pair (13, 14) and in vertical pairs with 20 of next row below.

a. Red dot on upper part of vertical stroke of "E" of "ONE."

b. Lower line of S.E. square is broken near the S.E. corner.

c. A minute white dot within the "O" of "ONE" close to its top.

Type **15.** Sure. In strip of three (13, 14, 15), in horizontal pair with 16, and in vertical pair with 21 of next row below.

a. A long white notch out of upper label above "IA" of "VICTORIA."

b. Several of the letters in "VICTORIA" are joined to upper margin by white lines as follows: both strokes of the "V," the entire wide top of first "I," the top of "C," right end of top stroke of "T," and the left end of top of "R."

c. Lower line of S.W. square is missing.

d. White notch below the first "N" of "PENNY" extending into the letter.

Type **16.** Sure. In horizontal pairs (15, 16) and (16, 17).

a. There is a rectangular horizontal notch 2 mm. long in upper label over the N.E. square and adjoining portion of upper label. (See also type 21.)

b. A conspicuous white line joins top of "O" of "VICTORIA" with upper margin.

c. Right stroke of "A" of "VICTORIA" extends obliquely up to top margin.

d. Square white notch in lower label between S.W. square and "O" of "ONE."

e. "C" of "VICTORIA" like a "G."

f. Left stroke of "V" joined to upper margin.

Type **17.** Sure. In pairs (16, 17) and (17, 18).

a. Small white dot following the base of first "N" of "PENNY."

b. Right half of the "W" in S.E. corner square is shorter and fainter than left half.

c. A white spur breaks the S.E. corner of S.W. square.

Type **18.** Sure. In horizontal pairs (17, 18), in horizontal pair (18, 13) with "gutter" between, and in vertical pair with 24 of next row below, having $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. *left* margin, for explanation of which see introductory paragraphs.

a. This type is a duplicate of type 15 in every detail, for reasons elsewhere given.

Type **19.** Sure. In block of four (19, 20 over 25, 26), in horizontal pairs (19, 20), and in a single with $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. left margin.

a. The transfer was cut too close at left lower edge, so that there is no lower line to S.W. square and all the letters of "ONE" merge into lower margin.

b. As on 7 the left border is considerably worn, especially in its lower half.

c. Top of left stroke of "V" of "VICTORIA" is very heavy.

d. Left end of top of first "I" of "VICTORIA" is joined to upper margin by an oblique white line.

Type **20.** Sure. In block of four, as above; in vertical pair (14 over 20); and in horizontal pairs (19, 20) and (20, 21).

a. Lower frame-line is missing below "E" of "ONE" and below most of S.E. corner square.

b. Faint white dot before base of "N" of "ONE."

c. White dot at left of top of "E" of "ONE."

d. Red notch into right side of oblique stroke of first "N" of "PENNY" near its intersection with left stroke.

e Left stroke of "V" of "VICTORIA" joins upper margin.

Type **21.** Sure. In horizontal pairs (20, 21) and (21, 22), and in vertical pair (15 over 21).

a. There is a white ball on right side of base of left stroke of "N" of "ONE."

b. The outer frame-line is thickened, joining lower label below "EN" and "Y" of "PENNY."

c. Horizontal rectangular notch in upper edge at N.E. corner, the same as found on type 16.

d. Left stroke of "V" of "VICTORIA" is joined to upper margin by a white line.

Type **22.** Sure. In horizontal pair (21, 22) and in single with entire upper label of 28 showing below it.

a. White spot in "O" of "VICTORIA."

b. A conspicuous oblique white line extends from S.E. corner of S.W. square to lower margin at left of "O" of "ONE."

c. The left half of lower line of S.E. square is missing.

Type **23.** Sure. In horizontal pairs (23, 24) with $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. right margin and 2 mm. interval between; also in a vertical pair (23 over 29).

a. A white flaw obliterates most of the "E" in S.W. corner square.

b. A conspicuous white spot on gown directly over the "O" of "ONE."

c. Sometimes has a large white spot between "N" and "E" of "ONE."

Type **24.** Sure. In horizontal pairs (23, 24) and vertical pair (18 over 24).

a. This type, for reasons given, is a duplicate of type 21 in all details.

Type **25.** Sure. In block of four (19, 20 over 25, 26); in pair (25, 26) with 1 mm. lower margin; in horizontal strip of three (25, 26, 27); and in single with 3 mm. left margin.

a. A white dot like a period after second "N" of "PENNY."

b. Generally there is a white spot in left border just above tip of sceptre.

c. If the specimen is from *one* of the lower groups on the stone, the lower label will appear with the lower half missing, owing to the transfer being cut too close.

Type **26.** Sure. In block of four, as above; in strip of three, as above; in pair (25, 26); and in several singles, either with bottom margins or showing transfer cut too close, as in type 25.

a. In those specimens having a complete lower label, and showing more or less lower margin, there is a large white spot in right border halfway up.

b. There is a white line from left side of base of first "I" in "VICTORIA" down to lower line of upper label.

c. Many specimens show but a small upper part of the lower label, a defect due to the close cutting of the transfer, continuing the similar fault on 25.

Type **27.** Sure. In horizontal strip of three, as above; in pairs (27, 28); and in singles with lower margin.

a. A white oblique flaw in background against inner line of right border $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. down.

b. A close cutting of the transfer accounts for the lower parts of the letters in "ONE" and "P" of "PENCE" being missing, continuing the same defect noted on 25 and 26.

Type **28**. Sure. In pairs (27, 28) and (28, 29).

a. Hazy dots between "N" and "N," and between "N" and "Y" of "PENNY."

b. Vertical white dash at left of upper part of "E" of "ONE."

c. Lower line of S.E. square is missing close to S.E. corner.

d. "P" of "PENNY" has an additional short oblique stroke below the head, making the letter appear as a short-tailed "R."

Type **29**. Sure. In horizontal pairs (28, 29); also in pairs (29, 30) with 2 mm. right margin and with a 1½ mm. interval *between* the subjects; also in vertical pair with 23 of row next above it.

a. As in 5 a rounded-off corner is a distinguishing feature of this type, but in this instance it is the S.E. corner affected, and to such an extent that the entire square at that corner has disappeared.

b. Both "N" and "Y" of "PENNY" are defective.

c. An indefinite blur of red joins the "E" in S.W. corner with the right side of the square.

Type **30**. Sure. In pairs (29, 30), as above, 30 having 2 mm. right margin.

a. This type is a duplicate of type 27 in all details, as previously explained.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 42.)

ILLUSTRATIONS (5), (6), and (7) are respectively taken from a single unused and an obliterated pair of the 6d. stamps, in Prussian blue, watermarked Crown V, and a 3d., orange; they are obviously perforated by a comb, but with short "teeth," in fact, comprising only twelve holes and gauging 12½ on all three sides.* The horizontal distance from one end of a "tooth" to the other, including the hole common to the vertical line of holes and the "tooth," is under 20 mm. It is difficult to account for the existence of such a machine, which was really too narrow for any stamps current in 1873. Nevertheless it was used for the 2d., large oval, of 1873. I have two specimens on white (one dated 29 January, 1874),† and one on drab Crown V paper. As one would expect, there is a large gap in the horizontal row of holes in such case. The 2d. single-lined oval stamps are, however, somewhat narrowly spaced on the sheet. I have another specimen of the 6d. thus perforated dated in 1875.

In the reissued 6d. Laureated, emerald-green, of 1901, with or without

* In all specimens of this 12½ comb which I have seen the holes are large and clean cut, the intervening pieces of paper being narrow and pointed. † See illustration 8.

"POSTAGE," the horizontal distance between corresponding points on horizontal adjoining stamps is 22 mm. almost exactly, and their width is 19 mm.

Turning now to the 3d. Laureated, I find that there were two plates of this value with stamps differently spaced. The 3d. is a larger stamp than the 6d. In the earliest stamps printed in shades of lilac it is fully 19 mm. wide, and there is no variation in the size of the stamps printed from the second plate; the horizontal distances from a point on one stamp to the corresponding point on the adjacent stamp is, as far as the material available allows me to judge, on average about 21 mm. (but frequently less) in the first plate and a little over 22 mm. in the second plate,* the vertical distances being $25\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in each plate. The first plate was used for the lilac and the orange and also for some printings in the yellow shades. So far I have found stamps printed from the second plate only in yellow, which was the later shade, and doubtless the new plate was intentionally made with wider spaced stamps so that the sheets should fit the later combs. The horizontal distances of the reissued 3d. Laureated of 1901, with and without "POSTAGE," are also 22 mm.

I am now in a position to understand Mr. Hausburg's statement that the 9d. of 1873 could not be perforated by the comb-machine mentioned in his notes, for although unquestionably certain sheets of that value, in green or rose on white Crown V paper, were perforated by the ordinary combs—see illustration (1)—it will be found that a new plate must have been employed. In these later printings the horizontal distances between corresponding points on adjacent stamps are exactly 22 mm., but on the early stamps on rose-coloured papers I find it only 21 mm. on the few pairs (see the illustration No. 9 of a pair, brown on rose, Crown V paper), which I have been able to measure. It is possible, however, that sheets in brown on rose paper were printed from the new plate, or, alternatively, that there were printings from the old plate in green on white Crown V paper.

Having detected the existence at so early a date as January, 1874, of a comb differing from that described by Mr. Hausburg, namely, one having a gauge $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, with narrow horizontal "teeth" of only twelve holes, which for sake of brevity I term comb gauge I, the next consideration was to endeavour to ascertain when the comb described by Mr. Hausburg first appeared, and in examining a number of stamps of the period 1873–83, the bulk of which appear to have been perforated by single-line machines, I was somewhat surprised to come across specimens showing the work of another vertical comb, in which the "teeth" contained thirteen holes, but gauged $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13, and the long vertical column of holes $12\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$. The first specimen I came across was a block of the 1d., rosettes, on white Crown V paper, reproduced in illustration (10). I have other specimens, including an obliterated pair of the 1d., Maltese Cross, postmarked 12 January, 1884, and a horizontal strip of the 2d., large single-line oval, on drab Crown V paper. This strip consists of the first three stamps of the top horizontal row of a sheet, and has

* I have a block of eight of the 3d. Laureated, yellow, overprinted "STAMP DUTY" from the bottom left corner of the sheet; the horizontal distances of the top left corners of the second, third, and fourth stamps from that of the first stamp in each row are just over 22 mm., 44 mm., and 66 mm. respectively, giving 22 mm. average, which substantially agrees with some odd pairs.

margins at the top and on the left; there are two superfluous holes in the margin at the top of each vertical column, and the upper and lower "teeth" gauge full 12½, and the vertical column gauges 12¼. The printing of the 2d. on drab paper proves that this comb was in existence by 1878. The gauge of this comb I term II. The earliest specimen of the gauge described by Mr. Hausburg (12¼ × 12½, which I may term gauge III) that I have been able to find is a 2d., large single-line oval, on white Crown V paper, illustration (11), postmarked 18 October, 1877. Illustration (12) is a 1d. of early shade, but not dated, and I may mention numerous other stamps perforated by the same comb, as follows: 1d., rosettes, dated in 1880, 1881, 1882, or 1883; also several copies of the 2d., large double-lined oval, current between 1878 and 1880. In all the foregoing the holes of this gauge III are medium and clean cut, this characteristic forming a distinct stage in the history of this gauge.

Turning now to stamps of a later date or later type, I find the 2d. of late in 1880 or early 1881 in shades of yellow-brown perforated by the single-line machines gauging 11½, 12 and 12½, 13 respectively, one of the former in my collection being dated 27 September, 1881; also a large number of the same shade and of the dull grey-brown and dark brown perforated by the combs of gauge III. I have several specimens of the same type in pale rosy lilac (which appeared in 1884) perforated by a comb of gauge III; in these the holes are of medium size and clean cut. I have also some specimens which appear to have been perforated by the 12¼, 12½ single-line machine, and two perforated 13 × 12¼ which, I imagine, have been operated on by the comb of gauge II; it will be remembered that this last-mentioned comb survived late enough to be used for the 1d., Maltese cross, of 1883.

It may seem remarkable that during the period 1873–84 there should have been three distinct comb-machines in use, but I may point out that Mr. Smyth mentions in his article in the *Australian Philatelist* above referred to (Vol. XIII at p. 27), that he had been informed "by a gentleman who is not a philatelist that there were three comb-machines in Melbourne in 1880, driven by steam and worked by girls."

From 1883 onwards and down to 1903 I gather that the great majority of the Victorian stamps (including the 9d., Tudor Crown, printed in green or rose on white paper from a new plate) were perforated by comb-machines of gauge III, or other somewhat similar gauges described below. From these, of course, must be excluded the *large* "STAMP DUTY" stamps, the £1 and £2 (King Edward VII); also partially, as above mentioned, the small ½d. in rose or green, and the 5s., Laureated, as originally issued or revived in 1901. Comb gauges I and II seem to disappear altogether, but although the actual gauges of the combs from 1884 onwards (except a few of the 1d. of 1912 or 1913 perforated by the horizontal comb and the vertical comb, each gauging 11½ × 12¼) are uniformly 12 to 12¼ × 12¼ to 12½, considerable differences will be noticed in the sizes of the holes, which may be very small, medium, or large, also in the intervening pieces of paper, which may be broad and blunt, or sharp and pointed.

I have already said that the holes of the early perforation of the comb of gauge III are medium and clean cut, and generally have sharp points

between the holes, but from 1883 for some years one cannot help noticing a considerable number of stamps with very small clean-cut holes with broad blunt pieces of paper between such holes. So far, the earliest specimen of this particular perforation which I have seen is a 2s. of the 1881 type, post-marked 22 August, 1883. A list of all stamps with this small-hole comb perforation known to me is set out below. Most, if not all, exist also with medium or large-hole perforation.

After 1888 this small-hole comb perforation seems to disappear until about 1906, when it was revived after the introduction of the Crown A paper. It should not be confused with another perforation of intermediate-sized holes which may be found throughout the 'eighties and 'nineties of the last century, and even on stamps of the present century. Most of these are clean cut, but occasionally specimens with a rough perforation are met with which, at first sight, might be mistaken for very small holes, but on close examination with a magnifying glass it can be seen that the true outlines of the holes are medium or large.

I have looked at a number of pairs, blocks, and strips of stamps of the period 1873–1913 having margins; these show the combs then in use had superfluous or free holes at the extremities of the long lines of perforation, that is to say, outside the compartments at each end of such long lines, or, in other words, at the top and bottom of the vertical combs, and it will be useful to tabulate them and compare them with the illustrations of the pulls of the two combs accompanying Mr. Hausburg's article in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* of May, 1907, described above.

POSTSCRIPT.—I am indebted to Mr. S. Chapman, who kindly gives me the information that the position of the variety of the small, green ½d. stamp of January, 1901, with the inscription reading "VICTCRIA," is No. 19 of the *seventh* row. This supplements the remarks on page 8 above with regard to this variety.

(*To be continued.*)

The Plates of the 1905 Permanent Issue of Siam.

BY HAROLD ROW.

(*Concluded from page* 44.)

IN 1908 the two plates for the new values (9 and 18 atts) both show the shading very clearly, and do not show any other differences from the original design which would lead us to believe that a new die was engraved for their production. For none of the three old values which were now printed in new colours were new plates immediately prepared, as far as I am able to judge, and while this rests on probability solely in the case of the 3 atts value, there are sufficient individual characteristics in the case of both the 2 atts and the 4 atts plates to render it a certainty in the case of these stamps. The 2 atts,

pale green, shows just the same shading of the 4th and 9th vertical rows only as does the 2 atts, *blue-grey* and *violet*, and the 4 atts, *rose-carmine*, just the same indistinctness and irregularity of shading as does the 4 atts, *light red* and *grey-black*. Further, both these two values had been bicoloured in 1905, and though they were unicoloured in 1908, they were nevertheless both printed in two operations in the earliest printings in the new colours, and they are the only unicoloured stamps in either the 1905 or the 1908 set which were printed in such a way. Structural modifications would of course be necessary before a Duty-Plate, originally intended for independent printing, could be used jointly with a Key-Plate, and the appropriate modifications were probably too serious or too elaborate to be undertaken for the first printings, though they were undoubtedly made later in each case, since printings of both values in one operation are known in which the same Duty-Plate was employed. Finally, as noted above, a new plate was prepared for the 2 atts, for the final printing in *deep green*.

3. The Methods of Printing.

The proofs of the statement made above, that the unicoloured values were printed in one operation from combined Key- and Duty-Plates are as follows :—

(i.) The very great regularity and invariable uniformity in the centring of every stamp of all the unicoloured values, when compared with the irregularities constantly found in the bicoloured values, makes it practically certain that these stamps were printed in a single operation. The invariable agreement in any unicoloured stamp between the shades of the centre and the border, despite the very considerable range of shade found among stamps of the same value, forms another very strong argument of the same character.

(ii.) The existence of at least two Key-Plates (II and III) containing the central portion of the design only is proved by their occurrence in the bicoloured values, and though there is nothing impossible in the suggestion that individual plates existed for each of the unicoloured values in addition to these two, there is very strong presumptive evidence to the contrary in the fact that, while at least several of the Duty-Plates show individual differences which would enable them to be identified apart from the value-tablet, and while the three Key-Plates here recognized are similarly, and even more clearly, differentiated from one another by individual variations, yet I have not been able to find the slightest difference in any respect between the centres of any of the stamps, unicoloured or bicoloured, believed to have been printed from Key-Plate II.

(iii.) The strongest evidence of this combined printing is to be found in the comparison of the various 2 atts and 4 atts stamps. The main features differentiating and associating the various printings have been referred to above, but it will be convenient to recapitulate them, and to elaborate them a little. The original Duty-Plate prepared in 1905 for the 2 atts value shows certain characteristics only to be found in one other Duty-Plate of the whole series, the 1 tical, issued contemporaneously. The early printings of the 2 atts, *green*, of the issue of 1908, show identically the same variations as the 2 atts, *grey-blue* and *violet*, of 1905, and it would indeed be curious if the

printers, in making a new Duty-Plate for this value, had repeated the abnormalities of the 1905 plate; in fact, we know that the new Duty-Plate prepared later, and used for the 1909 printings, does not show them. Further we can distinguish printings of this value from the first Duty-Plate in which the Duty-Plate was used independently, and a printing which all the evidence goes to show was printed in one operation from combined Key- and Duty-Plates, in which undoubtedly the same plates were employed. Exactly the same series of printings can be distinguished in the case of the 4 atts stamps, except that in this case there seems to have been no new Duty-Plate produced at any time. The evidence that printings were made in one operation consists first in the regularity of centring and the uniformity of shade, between the centre and the border of the design, and secondly in the arrangement of the guide-lines on the sheet margin as described below, and I feel it is conclusive.

In view of these facts the only possible conclusion seems to be that the old Duty-Plate was adapted, either by having 100 centres rolled into it, or by being provided with 100 plugs, or by being cut to fit over a Key-Plate, and of these alternatives the last is undoubtedly the most reasonable. This evidently shows that the printers preferred single printing to dual printing, and that therefore in all probability all the unicoloured stamps were printed in one operation.

(iv.) Key-Plate III shows a series of short guide-lines at the borders of the plate, there being three of these lines similarly situated on each of its four sides.* They are all drawn at right angles to the edge of the plate, and in the following positions: (*a*) at the middle of the third row, (*b*) between the 5th and 6th rows, that is, at the middle point of the side, (*c*) at the middle of the 8th row. They are thus arranged at equidistant intervals around the plate. The Duty-Plates of the values originally printed from Key-Plate III each show a guide-line cross at the middle of each of the four sides of the plate, so that in properly centred sheets it fits directly over the central guide-lines printed by the Key-Plate.† On Key-Plate I a similar series of guide-lines appear, but sheets of the values printed therefrom never show the Duty-Plate cross, or other Duty-Plate guide-lines, as far as I know. On Key-Plate II, as used in 1905, no guide-lines appear, but the sheets of the 5 atts always show the Duty-Plate cross. (I have no blocks of the 24 atts with the necessary margin, but I have no doubt that they also show the cross.) These facts point to three conclusions; first, that Key-Plates I and II were intended from the commencement for combined printing with Duty-Plates, while Key-Plate III was not so intended; secondly, it supports very strongly the suggestion given above, that the two uniform Key-Plates I and II were carefully differentiated from each other so that each of them should only be used for certain values, and not interchangeably, since the difference in the guide-lines almost certainly indicates that the Duty-Plates that would fit over one of these Key-Plates would not fit over the other;‡ and finally, it sup-

* The plate is here taken to consist of a single pane of 100 stamps, the size of the issued sheet.

† The margin of the sheet is frequently so narrow that the lengthwise line of the cross does not appear at all.

‡ I fully recognize that no guide-lines at all are necessary if the Key- and Duty-Plates are to be used jointly, and that therefore the existence of these lines on Key-Plate I and on the 5 atts Duty-

ports equally strongly the theory that the unicoloured values were never printed from independent plates containing the whole design.

In the printings in one operation of the 4 atts, *red*, and 2 atts, *light green*, of 1908 Key-Plate II remains without guide-lines; for the bicoloured values, however, and for the printings in two operations of the unicoloured values, a single guide-line occurs at the middle point of each of the sides of the plate. (The Duty-Plate cross is always present.) This may point to another Key-Plate, not recognized in this article, but obviously it is much more likely that the necessary guide-lines were temporarily added to Key-Plate II than that a new plate was made merely because the existing plate did not possess them.

It must be noted also that there are some other marginal markings on at least some of the plates, both Key-Plates and Duty-Plates, but they are so far from the stamps that one never sees more than slight traces of them, and I have most unfortunately been unable to determine what they are.

(v.) There is abundant evidence that composite printing from combined Key- and Duty-Plates has been frequently adopted by stamp printers, and the method of procedure is well known. There is therefore no reason to suppose that the printers of these stamps could not have adopted it.

Philatelic Notes.

THE STAMPS OF BAGDAD.

By E. D. BACON.

MR. JOHN N. LUFF has written to tell me that the overprinted Turkish stamps, Nos. 7, 8, 17 and 25 of the list I gave in the December number of the *Journal*, and which I described as "fiscals," are specimens of an issue of five values made in 1916 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of local postage in Turkey, and that the building depicted thereon is the post office at Pera, whether of to-day or fifty years ago Mr. Luff does not know.

A correction is also required, as regards No. 16 of the list, which I should have stated has a line of Arabic characters printed in black, beneath the crescent.

DISCOVERY OF A SECOND PLATE OF THE BARBADOS STAMPS "WITHOUT EXPRESSED VALUE."

By E. D. BACON.

A PRINTER'S error occurs in this article in the ninth line on page 32 of last month's number, the words "and one of the latest" having been dropped out between the words "earliest printed."

Plate seems to indicate at first sight that the unicoloured values as well as the bicoloured were printed in two operations, but I do not think this argument is sound, since in the unicoloured values guide-lines are never present on *both* Key- and Duty-Plates for any value, and their usefulness as guide-lines is thereby almost nullified. I feel that the suggestion given above is by far the more reasonable, and that it adequately covers the facts.

Occasional Note.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE seventh meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, April 18th, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, April 18th.

No stamps can be dealt with on April 18th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, April 16th.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—Some War Tax Stamps are chronicled in Ewen's *Weekly Stamp News*.

The ½d., 1d., and 1s., Georgian, and 3d., Staircase stamps, have been overprinted "WAR TAX" in one line, presumably in black.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A War Tax Stamp is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

The current 2 c. stamp has been overprinted "War Tax," 7 mm. in width, in black Roman lower-case type (capital W and T of course), in two lines.

War Tax.

2 c., rose-carmine.

INDIA.—*Bundi.*—Additions to the new set are made in the *P.J.G.B.*

12 a., dark green.
2 r., black and brown.
3 r., brown and blue.
4 r., red and green.
5 r., green and red.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the current 2d. British stamp overprinted "Morocco Agencies" in two lines in black at top, like the 1d. value chronicled on page 252, Vol. XXVI.

PENRHYN ISLAND.—The Georgian 1s. stamp of New Zealand, overprinted "Penrhyn Island" in deep blue in two lines, has reached the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*.

Adhesive.

1s., vermilion.

EUROPE.

FINLAND.—The new issue is gradually appearing, and the *P.J.G.B.* lists the 2½ p.

Adhesive.

2½ p., grey.

RUSSIA.—We read in the *P.J.G.B.* that two more values of the Arms type, the 10 and 15 k., have been received imperforate.

No news from our correspondent Mr. A. Scheindling has come in for some time past, and we are anxious to hear from him.

Adhesives.

10 k., blue; imperforate.
15 k., ultramarine and purple; imperforate.

SWEDEN.—From Mr. O. Kraepelien we have received the new 65 öre stamp.

Adhesive.

65 öre, olive-yellow, no wmk.; perf. 13 × 13½.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—It is reported in the *Postage Stamp* that the 2 pesos stamp has been redrawn and lithographed, with portrait of Santa Maria in a circle, in black, within a frame, printed in vermilion.

PERU.—Another surcharged stamp is reported in the *P.J.G.B.*

The 4 c., red, now appears as "UN CENTAVO," in black.

UNITED STATES.—According to the *P.J.G.B.*, the 3 c., Postage Due, has appeared on unwatermarked paper; perf. 11.

Postage Due.

3 c., carmine, no wmk.; perf. 11.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Mr. C. E. Tanant informs us that a $20, light yellow and black, stamp, same design as the $1 to $10 of the current set, has been issued.

Adhesive.

$20, light yellow and black.

LIBERIA.—Handsome new sets, ordinary and Official, have appeared, and Mr H. L. Hayman has kindly sent us full sets for the Society's Collection.

The following descriptions have been supplied with the stamps:—

LIBERIA, 1918 ISSUE. LIST OF COLOURS.

		Frame.		Centre.	Col. of O.S.
1 cent	Bongo Tragelaph, or "Lyre-horned antelope"	green	black		
		green	light brown		black
2 cents	Two-spotted Paradoxure, or Palm Civet	pink	black		
		lake			blue
5 cents	Shield, emblems, and motto of Liberia	dark blue	black		
		oriental blue	black		red
10 cents	Numeral in machine-engraved pattern	dark green			
		bright blue			red
15 cents	Oil Palm (Elais) with forest background	black	dark green		
		brown	dark green		blue
20 cents	Figure of Mercury (from the statue at Bologne)	agate	black		
		lilac	black		red
25 cents	Travellers' Tree (triangular stamp)	dark green	light green		
		brown	light green		black
30 cents	Black and white Fishing Vulture (Gypchierax) with surround of Mangrove tree roots	Tyrian purple	black		
		violet	black		red
50 cents	Bommi Fish (Periophthalmus) with reed and shell surround	blue	black		
		maroon	black		blue
75 cents	Mandingoes in native hut	khaki	black		
		maroon	black		blue
1 dollar	Surf on coast, picture-frame surround	orange	dark blue		
		khaki	turquoise-blue		black
2 dollars	Liberia College in 1900	violet	black		
		khaki	black		red
5 dollars	Allegorical Figure of Liberty, with Trumpet and Liberian Flag	photo-brown			
		veridene green			black

The 1 c., 5 c., 15 c., 75 c., and $5 are upright rectangular in shape.
The 2 c., 20 c., 50 c., $1, and $2 are oblong in shape.
The 10 c. and 30 c. are ordinary.
The 25 c. is triangular.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We have chronicled the 2 c., no wmk., perf. *11*, but read in *Stamp Collecting* that this value is known as perf. *10*, on the single-line P.I.P.S. paper.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1917–18.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

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

THE fifth meeting of the session 1917–18 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 21st February, 1918, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, Dr. H. A. James, Thos. Wm. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Arthur Pinhey, George C. Alston, Louis E. Bradbury, H. H. Harland, Wilmot Corfield, L. W. Fulcher, J. H. Barron, C. McNaughtan, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 17th January, 1918, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary reported the gift from Lady Masson, through Mr. W. T. Wilson, of two books of the Jammu Cashmere Hand Book belonging to the late Sir D. P. Masson, with his manuscript notes, which he had intended to embody in the new edition, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to convey through Mr. Wilson the thanks of the Fellows and their appreciation of the valuable gift which Lady Masson had made to the Society's library.

The Hon. Secretary also reported the death, on the 28th November, 1917, of Mr. B. D. Knox, who had been a member since 1895, and the intimation was received with great regret.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were declared duly elected Fellows and members of the Society: Capt. A. W. Greenlaw Wildey, proposed by Capt. F. M. Montresor, seconded by Mr. Herbert R. Old-

field ; Mr. Lionel John Bassett, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a display with notes of the Anglo-European and Anglo-Asiatic Stamps of the Nineteenth Century, by the Rev. H. A. James, D.D.

Dr. James pointed out that the stamps he was showing formed part of a general collection, and that members must not expect to see plated sheets or large blocks or the intricate varieties which delight the heart of a specialist, but he claimed to be able to show a fair number of rarities in most of the countries whose stamps he had brought, and also a few unchronicled varieties.

Those members who were fortunate enough to be present and to see the stamps readily admitted not only the justice of the claim but its great modesty, inasmuch as there are very few (if any) collectors who would not have been proud to possess the rarities and varieties referred to.

The stamps shown comprised the following :—

Cyprus.—Including the half-piastre, green, surcharged twice with the fraction ½, large 1 to left, and watermarked C C.

Gibraltar.—Including the 10 centimos stamp of 1889 with the value omitted.

Malta.—With all the varieties of the ½d., yellow, and a pair of the 4d., brown (1893), imperforate.

Hong Kong.—A fair number, including the varieties, but somewhat heavily postmarked.

Ceylon.—Several good specimens of the pence issues ; the unissued 32 c., slate ; 64 c., red-brown, both perforated 14 × 12½ ; the 2 r. 50 c., perforated 12½ ; and the 24 c., brown-purple, unsurcharged.

India.—A very fine selection indeed, including a perfect used copy of the 4 a. of 1854 with inverted head, and the postal fiscal of 1866 with surcharge inverted.

Labuan.—Dr. James considered this to be the best collection shown ; it included several unchronicled varieties of the stamp surcharged with the figure 6 or 8, also a copy of the 16 c., blue, surcharged 1 dollar in script with the initials A H H, and there was also a copy of the 8 c. Postage Due with the frame inverted.

North Borneo.—There were some interesting shades and varieties in this country, and also in *Sarawak.*

Straits Settlements.—An interesting selection and many varieties, among which may be noted the 32 c. (carmine-rose) of 1892–4 with surcharge omitted.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. Pinhey, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Yardley, who expressed the appreciation that was always felt when Dr. James showed some of his treasures, was carried unanimously.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 396th meeting was held on Friday, January 18th, at the Geographical Society's Rooms, the chair taken at 7 p.m. by the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

Mr. Berry showed a recently issued surcharge of 6 shahis on the 12 shahis of Persia, and an interesting lot of stamps of United South Africa, values ½d. to 2s. 6d., postmarked at various S. African towns captured from the Germans, the German postmark being used, in many cases with a changed inscription.

Mr. Goodfellow, at very short notice, gave a display of his collections of Gibraltar and Malta. Both were prefaced by a few pages from his collections of "British Stamps used Abroad," with stamps of Great Britain from 1857 to 1886, cancelled by the special postmarks referable to those Colonies, a noteworthy variety being the K in circle ◯ on the 1s. stamp of the 1862 issue.

Gibraltar was shown from the first issue January, 1886, down to the stamps of the present reign, both unused and used, including many pairs and blocks of 4, the only omissions being that rarity the 1d., carmine, of 1889 without value expressed, and the £1 King Edward with C A watermark.

In the Edwardian Multiple C A set, blocks of 4 with controls of the 6d. stamp with value printed in blue-violet, and the later rarity with the value in mauve were shown, and mentioned the doubts which existed as to whether this stamp had been really issued or recalled before issue. Three registered covers with this stamp were shown, but were evidently postmarked per favour, dated May and June, 1913. To atone for the absence of the Edwardian £1, he showed three specimens of the Georgian, one mint and two used.

The collection of Gibraltar comprised some 500 stamps. For Malta, Mr. Goodfellow showed two practically complete collections, the first one his original formation and the second a smaller but very choice collection which he had recently acquired, his intention being, when time permitted, to amalgamate the two.

The conjoined collections afforded an ample survey of the stamps of Malta and were especially strong in fine copies and shades of the ½d. issues from 1860 to 1881, both mint and used with copies used on the entire ; an imperforate specimen of the ½d. on blued paper 1860 was shown. The number of these ½d. stamps shown may be gathered from the fact that they occupied some 30 pages.

The surcharged issue of 1902, one penny on 2½d., was shown in blocks including the Error Pnney and the red-ink ticked specimens. An interesting and scarce set of proofs and colour trials of the 1893–99 issues and the ¼d. of 1901 formed part of the second collection.

Mr. Duerst proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Goodfellow for providing so excellent an evening at short notice, Mr. Ginger seconded and the President, before putting the vote, made reference to the stamps of Gibraltar printed on the Bermuda stamps, saying that the stamps were specially printed for Gibraltar in differing shades from those of Bermuda, purposely to receive the overprint, and, for the enlightenment of the more recently joined members, gave a brief history of the Maltese "Pnney" error, the red-ink ticked stamps and the share taken by a prominent member of the Manchester Society in exposing the manner in which the "Error" had been engineered.

THE 397th meeting, held on Friday, February 1st, 1918, was, in the absence of the President through indisposition, under the guidance of Mr. G. B. Duerst in the chair.

Mr. Berry showed a recent discovery of the use of two dies for the 1 c. Tax Stamp of Canada, 1916, Die I showing a horizontal line under the T of 1 TC; Die II showing two diagonal lines and five dots in the same position.

He also called attention to a new shade in the current 1d. stamp of Great Britain, nearly approaching scarlet.

Mr. Duerst showed new colours of Portuguese stamps and a letter from Paris franked by a 15 c. and a 10 c. which had been cut out either from a card or envelope and passed through the post, although contrary to the French postal regulations.

Mr. Hirschberg showed a Swiss post card with adhesive stamps 7½ c., green, and 2½ c., brown, the increased rate being created to help to pay for the war mobilization of troops.

The evening being set apart for the reading of short papers, the first was read on behalf of the PRESIDENT, and dealt with "Re-entries on engraved stamps," and gave causes of their existence, as follows:—

As an example he referred to the 5 cents Beaver of Canada, the 1d. of Great Britain S.C., imperf., plate 145, also other plates; the well-known re-entries of New Zealand, fully treated upon by Mr. Goodfellow, the early issues of St. Lucia, Ceylon, Tasmania second issue, St. Helena, etc.

Mr. Beckton remarked upon the term re-entry being of recent origin, not being mentioned in the Glossary of Philatelic Terms compiled by a special sub-committee appointed by the Congresses of 1910 and 1911.

2.—Mr. F. W. JORDAN read a paper on the stamps of the Virgin Islands, giving much useful information regarding their design, and also the history and geography of the Islands.

3.—DR. FLOYD sent half a dozen pages from his albums which needed no explanatory notes. They included: Die proofs on India paper of the 1d., black, Die I, and Humphrey's retouch Die II in black, a fine copy of the normal 1840 stamp, a mint specimen with double letter Q over S in left corner (A on right), and a fine unused worn plate; a die proof in red on surfaced paper of the current halfpenny green stamp; and three essays for the 1d. stamp.

An original letter sheet written by John Bright, M.P., giving his views on the Corn Law Repeal Bill, franked with a penny black stamp, postmarked June 20th, 1841.

Examples of forged stamps with genuine cancellations and forged stamps to defraud collectors, and a page illustrating six types of the 2 c. U.S.A. Columbus issue.

4.—MR. GOODFELLOW followed with a paper on the "Phenomenon of Blue or Bleuté Paper in Postage Stamps," which was productive of a considerable amount of discussion. The evidence of the imprimatur sheets at Somerset House which have never been gummed and yet are of a distinctly bleuté appearance and the other evidence disposed of the theory that the gum "had anything to do with the case," it therefore remained to be between the paper and the ink that some chemical action was set up.

5.—The concluding paper, by MR. G. B. DUERST, was on the curious make-up of the sheets of the 25 bani, olive-brown and dark brown of Roumania, perf. 12½.

A transfer of 10 stamps (5 horizontal rows of 2) was put seven times on the stone, the remaining bottom two rows were filled in haphazardly, and in order to obtain sheets of 100 stamps, two single transfers were added at the end of the 15th vertical row, sometimes at the top, but generally at the bottom, making 14 rows of 7 stamps, and one row of two, totalling 100.

The transfer of 10 comprises 10 varieties, appearing regularly on the sheet in the first 70 stamps (7 transfers of 10), and irregularly on the remaining 30.

Two litho. stones must have been in use, as the irregular varieties vary on the sheets in the different shades. The olive-brown would probably be the first one printed from, this shade being much the rarer of the two.

On stamps Nos. 47, 48 and 49 (5, 6 and 7 in row 4), a white hair-line is found running across the three stamps, No. 10 in row 2 has a white upstroke to the second "C" in "CINCI" in the dark-brown printing, but which is not found in the olive-brown.

Other minor varieties occur, but as they are not constant, are most probably due to defective printing or badly cleaned plates.

The Hon. Secretary moved a vote of thanks to the authors of the five-papers, which was seconded by Mr. Ginger and carried unanimously.

THE 398th meeting was held on Friday, February 15th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

New issues were shown by Messrs. Jordan and Calder, and three gentlemen nominated for membership—Mr. Herman Israels, of Cheadle Hulme; Mr. Percy Pond, F.R.H.S.,

the British Bank of South America, Manchester; Mr. J. Alan Walker, of Ashton-on-Mersey.

The paper on the stamps of Grenada was read by Mr. J. Alan Walker, and illustrated by his collection.

A few of the principal rarities displayed by Mr. Walker were blocks of four of proofs, in black, of the first issue, 4d. and 6d.; 1861, 6d., block of four, and a single mint and two used; 1861, 1d., green, block of four mint, blue-green, two mint and three used; 1863, perf. 14–16, 1d., a mint pair and a fine used pair, imperf. between, a variety not catalogued; 1873, 1d., green, mint block of nine; plate proofs of second type (Queen's Head in circular frame) in blocks of four and twenty; 1875, Large Star, perf. 14, three used singles, and mint copy of "SHLLIING," error; 1881, Large Star, ½d., imperf. corner, block of six with full margins; 1881, perf. 14½, ½d., in blocks, with error "OSTAGE," also double surcharge and imperf. varieties mint; 2½d., block of eight, with margin and variety, "PENCE"; 1887, CA pane of 1d.; the *tête-bêche* series in blocks; 1890, Small Star, perf. 14¼, S.G. 45 in blocks of six and sixteen.

Mr. Walker claimed indulgence on account of this being the first paper he had offered to any society, but both notes and collection revealed a true philatelic spirit, and he was warmly thanked by the President and Messrs. Goodfellow and Ginger for the great treat he had provided.

Mr. J. H. McGarry, a visitor, showed a complete collection of Somerset House D 14 controls in singles and strips and blocks with all varieties of watermark, controls, and shades. This gentleman also signified his intention of becoming a member of the Society, making the thirteenth new member this season, a total hardly expected at such a time as the present.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

Correspondence.

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

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

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THE SWORD OF JUSTICE STAMPS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The letter of Mr. J. Dunbar Heath in your January issue conveys to me the welcome information (of which I was unaware when writing to you in the previous month) of his having already presented the plate from which the best of stamps that is not a stamp was printed to the Royal Philatelic Society. No one knows better than I do how keen was the interest he took in the details of the creation of this beautiful production of his firm's art. The gift of the plate as a permanent memento of a memorable movement is not only another indication of his generous regard for Philately, but also of his personal anticipation of the pleasure of rendering a unique service to the Society prior to another's making of the suggestion upon the acting upon which has depended the preservation of the plate in the environment best suited to its future accessibility.

Mr. Heath has in the past made other very valuable presentations to the Society's growing collections. These are still (with many others) most unsuitably displayed. May his latest gift aid in arousing the Fellows to the great interest attaching to their varied possessions now lurking in comparative concealment, and lead to an early rearrangement making for the advancement of the Society in the estimation of the collecting world.

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.

27 LONGTON GROVE,
SYDENHAM, S.E.,
February 11, 1918.

BRITISH CONTROLS.

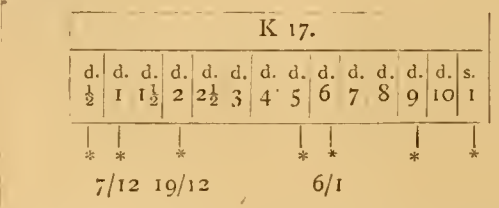
The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In reply to Mr. Ernest Higgingbottom's letter on page 22, the 1½d. and 10d. J 17 Controls referred to by me on page 301 were correctly announced, though I may have reported their appearance a few months late. Control hunting has its disappointments, and is not to be undertaken with too light a heart. Not only

is the quarry deceitful above most things and desperately wicked, but the young ladies behind the brass wire entanglements of the post office counters are nowadays nothing like as responsive to sweetly reasonable requests as they once were. Who can find it in his soul, however, to blame them? I have possessed both the 1½d. and 10d. J 17 for some time, but as yet neither the K 17 of either are out so far as I am aware.

My practice has been for many months to report to the *L. P.* the issue of new Controls as I have seen them only, but I have made no serious attempt to report promptly. I seem, however, to have been the first to announce the discovery of the 2d. and 6d. of the K 17 series, and therefore propose to retire into a well-earned privacy.

None the less the reporting of fresh Controls seems to me to be a little outside the province of the chronicler of "New Issues," as these fascinating addenda to collectable desiderata are only semi-philatelic in nature. Until I took upon myself the task of announcing their arrival (and then without reference to perforations and other characteristics) their appearance had been only casually noted in the *L.P.* and my own reports have not infrequently been ignored on the insertion of prior information taken from the columns of other journals. To my mind, however, their coming might well be made a very desirable feature of Philately's premier journal, seeing that their popularity is so undoubted. As I have no means of finding out just when they appear—and all along (not being a Control hoarder) have made a point of never buying more than one specimen of each Control, and also realizing that a belated report may possibly puzzle or mislead a too trustful student of my announcements (as seems to have been the case with Mr. Higginbottom)—I propose to take a rest from my self-imposed duty and leave it to others to carry it on who are in a better position to assemble the necessary information than I am. No one, I feel sure, could more suitably don my discarded mantle than Mr. Higginbottom himself if only he could see his way to doing so. With the exception of some two or three, I have all the British Controls following the first dozen or so of Queen Victoria, but in single normal copies only, for as regards their perforation, etc., I am but as a babe. I do hope the *L.P.* will make a point of recording future additions regularly; its doing so might very pleasantly be made a continuing feature of its pages. Controllers of many things abound to-day; one may confidently expect controllers of pens, pins, and pepper to pop up at any moment, so why not institute a controller of Controls to the philatelic Press? He might better find his niche in the columns of the *L.P.*, not in the "New Issues" department, but in the "Occasional Notes." I venture to suggest a monthly "Control Comb" dealing with the particular letter, etc. (or letters, etc.) in issue for the time being. This would show at a glance not only what Controls are out, but also (and this is equally important) what are not out.* J 17 is done with, but K 17 is in progress. The "Comb" for the moment of the fourteen denominations would read thus:—



The asterisks would indicate what are out, the dates (those quoted are fictitious) the earliest dates of issue when ascertained. The whole thing might be published monthly above the signature (or initials) of the deputed Controller. This would take up but little room, less actually than that hitherto usually occupied by (frequently rambling) notes, and would show clearly and authoritatively the position from month to month. Collectors on the look out would add (or alter) dates of issue from time to time. Postage Due Controls might be similarly dealt with.*

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.

27 LONGTON GROVE,
SYDENHAM, S.E.,
February 11, 1918.

SARDINIAN AND PORTUGUESE FORGERIES.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I have recently had the opportunity of seeing some forgeries, which, I believe, are of recent manufacture, and against which I think it will put the readers of the *London Philatelist* on guard, for it is probable that an opportunity will be sought to circulate them also in England. I should not be surprised that if by the time these lines appear this will be an accomplished fact.

The stamp in question is the 5 c., black, of Sardinia, 1851, which I have seen in a block of six, two horizontal rows of three stamps, in mint state, with gum. The impression of these forgeries has been obtained, I believe, by a photo-lithographic process, in intense black, the colour of the first printings of these stamps. The originals have a sort of thick and opaque glue, such that if the paper is strongly folded it cracks. The forger has sought to reproduce this thick glue, and has even extended his perspicacity so far as to completely break the two stamps on the left and rejoined them by hinges. This is in order to give an air of antiquity to the piece! I am afraid this imitation will cause numerous victims.

The other forgeries are of the Portuguese stamp, Don Louis, 1893, 80 reis, orange,

* Since the above was in type the 6d. and L. 18 has appeared.—W. C.

ordinary paper, with the diagonal surcharge "Provisoria" (S.G. No. 286), and the same with "1893" in addition (S.G. No. 308), both in mint state. We are here in the presence of a very successful imitation, but the paper is not chalk-surfaced, as in the case of the originals. These stamps at first sight do not reveal anything suspicious, but comparison with the originals shows that the impression is weaker, the relief less strong and clear. Also on the uniform ground of the evil the presence of small white flaws may be noticed. It seems to me likely that this same stamp forged exists without surcharge (S.G. No. 120).

Yours, etc,
E. DIENA.

VIA VITTORIA COLONNA 40, ROME,
26th February, 1918.

VICTORIAN POST OFFICE NUMBERS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In looking through the numbers of the *London Philatelist* you sent, I note in the March number Mr. Pack gives a list of several Victorian Post Office numbers. Comparing it with my entires, I notice one posted at Mount Macedon Sept. 12/53 with the Butterfly 11. He shows 11 as Mount Blackwood.

In the "barred numeral" list two names are incorrectly spelt, Wangaratta and St. Arnaud, while I have an entire posted at Collingwood 157 (not 158). Some barred numerals in my lot not given by Mr. Pack are as follow :—

Kyneton 57, Somerton 77, Ararat 93, Maryborough 61, Taradale 109, Rokewood 146, Emerald Hill 148, Brighton East 161, Maidstone 215, Talbot 244.

The State Government having given me permission to search all their departmental files throughout the State for stamps, which I sell for Red Cross funds, I may be able to add something yet to information about "Old Victorians."

In several places I have found traces of previous search, but so far the fund has benefited about £200, and I have a lot of ground to cover yet.

Yours sincerely,
PERCY T. BERRY.

MELBOURNE, *Jan.* 18, 1918.

LA GUAIRA CATALOGUE VALUES.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I would wish to call attention to an article written by Mr. Hugo Griebert in the January number of the present year of Griebert's *Philatelic Notes and Offers*. Mr. Griebert, whilst writing as to the Steamship issues of La Guaira—Porto Cabello—St. Thomas, advances once again a well-earned grievance against the present system of cataloguing, especially as to the omission of certain issues which had received standard recognition by the very best informed of the early philatelic writers and collectors.

He recalls the fact that the "Lady McLeod" has its recognised right, the famous "Suez Canals" have been reinstated, and the "Pacific Steam Navigation" issues, inclusive with its unissued varieties or colour essays, have pride of place, and very ably contends that these recognised by government issues of La Guaira have also a more than equal claim to be included.

Personally I have always had a warm spot for the early forerunners of permanent issues. Being an old-time general collector, I have always been particularly happy in the knowledge of their valuable philatelic value, and moreover it would seem that they appealed to me so much in the days of their full recognition that the very fact of their being discarded by the present-day collectors seems of ever increasing interest.

I am sure the greater number of collectors will agree with Mr. Griebert, for quite apart from their interest in any one particular issue or another, they will recognise the principle on which his conclusion is based, and further I am convinced that they will tender their warmest thanks to him for the bringing forward of the matter, and the very able way in which he has advanced his opinion.

My wish before closing is to call attention to what I consider the greatest factor of the right of place of these La Guaira issues in the catalogue, and further I wish to contend that they have a legitimate right to be recognised with the issues of Venezuela.

I would contend that to place them under the title of locals is an absolute misnomer, for there can be no denying the fact that they *came into existence with the full sanction of the Venezuelan Government to serve for them an international purpose.*

To conclude I wish to say :—

"Let those who would deny them the right search the records and prove otherwise than as follows :—

"That during the period of their use all letters leaving the state of Venezuela for abroad went viâ the port of La Guaira to St. Thomas and had to bear these particular stamps which denoted payment of the paquet-boat charge and delivery to the British Post Office at St. Thomas. The letters afterwards being further charged for postage on delivery in their respective countries."

I shall always contend not only that such an issue should be placed in our catalogues, but also that it has a preferential claim and a more than equal right of place as compared with a very large number of items that are now receiving full recognition.

Yours sincerely,
H. H. HARLAND.

CROYDON,
March 5th, 1918.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of February 8th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4, on entire	6	15	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 15, on entire	8	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, mint	7	15	0
Ditto, another, used	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	4	10	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow,* small margins	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	5	5	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, close at top and thinned	6	10	0
Tobago, first issue, £1, mauve	9	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perfs. probably added at top	14	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., brick-red on bluish, pair, on entire	4	0	0

Sale of February 22nd, 1918.

Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 12, mint	17	0	0
Ditto, 1854, Small Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, block of 12, on entire, Crimea postmark	14	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* trifle rubbed	4	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 10s., ultramarine	7	5	0
Serbia, first issue, 1 p., green on rose, sheet of 12, mint	5	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., dull purple and green, sheet of 60, mint, S.G. 55 to 58	6	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	0	0
United States, 1869, 90 c., pair	9	17	6
Ditto, Executive, set of 5 (6 c., mint)	5	10	0
Ditto, State, $5, ribbed paper, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $10, ditto, ditto	13	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., crossed ovals	4	10	0
Nevis, 1866, 4d., orange, block of 4, mint	10	0	0
New Britain, 3d. on 25 pf., pair, mint, S.G. 7	4	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red *	7	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of February 12th and 13th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1862, 9d., straw, hair lines, off centre	12	0	0
Ditto "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1882, 6d., grey, 1885, 1s., green (3), and 5s., rose, used together on piece with registered postmark	5	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 1850, 2½ rappen	4	5	0
India, 1854, Die 2, 1 a., red, block of 8*	4	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green, pair, slightly cut into	7	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue (*?), earliest state, no margins, and minute mark on face, no gum	28	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	7	10	0
United States, 1847, New York, 5 c.,* signed	4	5	0
Cayman Islands, 1908 (Feb.), 2½d. on 4d., mint	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1861, half 8 c., brown-rose, used as 4 c., on piece	4	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., dull carmine, plate 2,* close at left	10	0	0
South Australia, Official, 1891, 2s. 6d. and 5s., both *, latter slightly creased	16	0	0
Collection of Great Britain in Hilckes' Album, 782	23	0	0
Cameroons, 2s. on 2 marks, inverted "s," mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 5s. on 5 marks, ditto, used	5	5	0
Ditto, 1915, set of 13, mint	7	0	0
Togo, 1915, 1d., red, inverted overprint, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, another copy, on entire	6	15	0

Sale of February 26th and 27th, 1918.

Great Britain, 1867–83, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	4	7	6
Switzerland, Geneva, 5 c., black and red, on piece, dated postmark	4	0	0
Ceylon, imperf. 1s. 9d., yellow-green, close at sides	4	12	6
Sudan, 1897, 1 m., brown, pair, lower stamp without surcharge, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, Official, 1902, 1 m., brown and pink, double surcharge, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, Army Service, 1906, Type A, 1 m., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type B, 1 m., overprint inverted, mint	4	15	0
Hawaii, 1853, thin white paper, 5 c., blue, sheet of 20, mint	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1855 (July), 1d., dull carmine, small margins	8	0	0
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., pale blue, pointed "T" in "POSTAGE"*	6	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Collections. Imperial and Oriel Albums, 4690	45	0	0
Ditto, Ideal Album, 7500	28	0	0
Ditto, Lallier's Album, 1400	26	0	0
Ditto, Oppen's Album, 817	24	10	0
Ditto, Moens' Album, 935	21	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of February 7th and 8th, 1918.

Jamaica, 2½d. on 4d., block of 4, doubly surcharged, mint	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 5d., block of 9, showing the error in centre, mint	9	5	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake, oxidised	5	10	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 3d., green, wmk. "2," damaged	5	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, pair, mint, S.G. 180	5	15	0
Ditto, 3d. on 3d., blue, double surcharge, strip of 3, with certificate, mint	10	0	0
Queensland, Truncated Star, 1s., reddish purple*	5	0	0
Swazieland, 5s., pair, mint, S.G. 18	4	10	0
Collection of Great Britain in Hilckes' Album	24	0	0
Ditto, Colonials in Royal ditto, 2464	36	0	0
Ditto, Foreign in Imperial ditto, 5054	20	0	0
Ditto, in Ideal ditto, 5161	48	0	0
Ditto, in Senf's ditto, 8132	19	0	0

Sale of February 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1918.

Great Britain, 2s., red-brown, and 1s., green, Plate 13, on piece, Valparaiso postmark	8	10	0
Ditto, 3d., Plate 19 (4), and 1s., green, Plate 13, on piece, Blue Caldera (Chili) postmark	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown, Greytown (Nicaragua) postmark	11	0	0
Ditto, octagonal 1s., green, Crimea postmark	4	15	0
Cayman Istands, 1908, Feb., 2½d. on 4d., mint	4	4	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1904–7, £1, mint	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, pair, worn plate, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., black, on entire, date 1st May, 1840	6	0	0
Ditto, another copy on piece, with town postmark in yellow on stamp	5	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, pair, wmk. inverted	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 3, black postmark	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, block of 4, broken square in left-hand lower corner	11	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., rich blue, strip of 9, defective	7	10	0
Ditto, 1d, rich red-brown, block of 45, Plate 92, mint	21	0	0
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, Plate 4, block of 16,* slight crease	17	0	0
Ditto, 1854–7, perf. 16, 1d., red, block of 12, off centre perforation, probably by Archer	7	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., mauve, block of 4	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., red-brown, block of 4, "Specimen"	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, block of 8	12	0	0
Ditto, 1857, 1d., red, block of 12, Plate 44, inverted watermark, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 1d., red, block of 60, Plate 86, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1878, £1, brown-lilac, block of 6	22	0	0
Ditto, 1870, ½d., rose-red, block of 12, Plate 15, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1½d., rose-red, pair, Plate 3, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown, imperf. at right, Panama postmark	5	10	0
Ditto, 1884, £1, purple-brown, strip of 3	7	15	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow on blue	6	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1s., pale yellow-green, S.G. 3	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2d., slate-blue, rouletted, S.G. 68	4	0	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	10	0	0
Mauritius Post Paid, 2d., pale blue, late state, slight thinning	5	0	0
Spain, 1865, 12 c., imperf., frame inverted	7	15	0
Transvaal, 1902–3, £5, mint	15	0	0
Collection in Permanent Album, 1807	25	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of February 6th and 9th, 1918.

Ceylon, 1858, white glazed paper, ½d., lilac, pair	5	5	0
Do., imperf., 2s., blue, mint	9	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 11, 1d., carmine,* crack on face	5	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	15	0	0
Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines	12	10	0
Ditto, another copy*	15	0	0
Ditto, 6 r., horizontal lines*	3	15	0
Ditto, another with retouches	4	8	0
Basle, 2½ r., slight defect	5	7	6
Vaud, 4 c., close margins, slight defect	14	10	0
Ditto, 5 c.*	6	0	0
Winterthur, 2½ rappen	4	15	0
Orts-Post, 2½ r., pair, cross with frame	5	10	0
Poste-Locale, 2½ r., pair, ditto	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, cross without frame £4 4s. and	5	12	6
Switzerland, 1850, Rayon II, frame to cross, 10 r.	8	5	0
Victoria, 1880–9, Stamp Duty, £100, mint	8	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Chili, 1911, 20 c., inverted centre*	7	5	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch.	5	0	0
Portugal, 1853, 5 r., yellow-brown, Die 1, thick paper, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 r., blue-green, pair	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 100 r., lilac	4	4	0
Russia, 1858, wmk. "2," 20 k.*	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. "3," 30 k.*	4	12	6
Russian Levant, 1863–6, 6 k., pale blue, dated postmark	5	10	0
Ditto, 2 k., brown and blue*	9	0	0
Ditto, 20 k., blue and red,* slight defect	5	5	0
Ditto, Wenden, 1863, 2 k., black and rose*	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 1s., bright vermilion, S.G. 27, mint	4	12	0
South Australia, 1891, Official, 5s., pale rose	4	12	6
Turks Islands, 2½ on 6d., black, S.G. 26, mint	6	15	0

Sale of February 13th and 14th, 1918.

Canada, 6d., dull purple, on thin paper	5	5	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d.—£5 12s. 6d., £4 15s., £4, £5 5s., £4 8s., £4 15s. and	4	12	6
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	4	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	8	15	0
Ceylon, 1857, 1s., dark violet*	4	4	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., yellow-brown, minute thinning	5	15	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1882–1901, 5s., rose	6	0	0
India, 1854–5, 4 as.	7	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early intermediate, crack at right	10	10	0
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 1d., vermilion	4	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, on yellowish, 1d., pair, one with slight crack	9	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	18	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., rose-carmine, pair, slight defects	7	0	0
Turks Islands, ½ on 1s., block of 9, mint	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, apparently*	9	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, green, *Edwardian*	100	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, 10s., grey-green, imperf., mint	8	10	0

Sale of February 20th and 23rd, 1918.

Barbados, 1d. on 5s.	6	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c.	4	15	0
Canada, 6d., dull purple, laid paper	4	4	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., vermilion or carmine . £3 15s. and	4	6	0
Ditto, 4d., blue . £4 4s. and	6	10	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 4d., dull rose	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, slight defects	6	10	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, pair, mint	16	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	4	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown—£4 4s., £4 8s.,* £4 4s., £4, £3 7s. 6d., £2 10s., and	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, imperf., 1d., dull vermilion	8	0	0
Ditto, 1864, "NZ," perf. 13, 1d., carmine-vermilion	5	0	0
Norway, 1855, 4 sk., blue, pair, mint	5	10	0

Sale of February 27th and 28th, 1918.

Barbados, 1852, ½d., green, S.G. 2, mint blocks of 4 . £7 and	7	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, mint	4	0	0
Cape Triangulars, 1d., on blued, pairs—£3 10s., £4 4s., £4, £4 4s., £4 15s., and	3	7	6
Ditto, 4d., on blue, block of 4	4	4	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., pairs, £4 12s., £4 6s., £3 10s., £5, £5, and	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, very early, 1d., vermilion	26	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate II, pair, one "hill unshaded"	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., Plate II, on laid, double impression	4	4	0

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE.

Sale of February 12th and 13th, 1918.

Cyprus, 1882–6, CA, Die 1, ½ p., mint	4	10	0
Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 4 sch., green, slight thinning	3	12	0
Saxony, 10 ngr., blue, mint	2	15	0
Spain, 1873, 10 p., brown-purple, mint	3	12	0
Tuscany, 1853, white paper, 9 c., grey-lilac	9	10	0
British East Africa, ½ a., "A.B." on 3 as., brown on red	6	0	0
Cameroons, 1916, 1 c. to 2 fcs., set of 14, two used, others mint	15	0	0
Mafia, 1915–16, ½ a. to 1 r., set of 10, mint	12	10	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., scarlet	8	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, Half Penny (Gibbons' Type 5), in blue, on 2d., on piece with 4 others	7	10	0
Ditto, 1894 (Aug.), one Half Penny on 2½d., in blue, pair with double surcharge, on entire	20	0	0
Zululand, 1894–6, £5	4	0	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black, imperf., thin paper	4	12	6
Ditto, 10d., blue, thin paper, on entire	3	18	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, on entire, two cut into at top	10	10	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green, on piece	4	12	6
United States, 1861, 24 c., deep violet,* nearly full gum	12	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* with certificate	7	0	0
Collection of French stamps, 356	18	0	0
Japan, "The Official History of the Stamps of Japan from 1872 to 1894"	8	5	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVII. APRIL, 1918. No. 316.

An Introspective Criticism.

THE issue of a circular by the Secretaries of the Society, inviting the members to state what countries they are specially interested in and asking for suggestions for the improvement of the Society's yearly programme, will result in the collection of valuable evidence on these points, and should lead to the adoption of a policy which will stimulate the progress and welfare of the Society. While the replies are being collated and before the data and proposals have been discussed by the Council, it seems to be not inopportune to offer some general remarks which may produce comment and criticism helpful to a satisfactory conclusion as to the lines on which the activities of the Society in the immediate future should proceed.

As a basis for investigation of this question we have examined the programmes of the Society for the last ten sessions, and find that approximately the meetings of the Society have been occupied with the examination of the stamps of the countries in the following groups expressed as a percentage of the total number of meetings :—

Great Britain and Colonies		45·6
That is—		
Great Britain	5·8	
British Colonies in Asia	2·8	
British Colonies in Africa	5·8	
British Colonies in North America	1·4	
British Guiana and West Indies	8·7	
Australia	19·5	
Other Colonies	1·4	
Europeans		17·4
South Americans		8·7
Rest of the World		6·5

The balance, 21·7 per cent, of meetings having been devoted to special displays of interesting stamps, locals, entires, etc., and annual general meetings. The scrutiny of this list reveals the obvious and not at all unexpected

result that a large preponderance of the time of the Society is devoted to the examination and discussion of the most "popular" stamps, viz. those of Great Britain and colonies and South Americans. The attention paid to Europeans considering the vastness of the range is but meagre, and that to the stamps of the rest of the world is insignificant.

The question at once arises, is the Society doing its best for the welfare and progress of Philately in cultivating solely the study and research of the most "popular" stamps? Many might, no doubt, reply to this in the affirmative, but we are not disposed to concur. Naturally every philatelist has a special preference for the stamps of a certain country or group of countries, very often decided by fortuitous circumstances, but the real philatelist at heart can take interest in all kinds of stamps whether he collects them or not, and the Society should in no case concentrate all its efforts on a certain class of stamps. It should be careful to avoid setting "fashions" in stamps as injurious to the welfare of Philately and distribute its activities so as to cover a much wider field than it does at present. Methods by which this may be effected appear to lie in the direction of the greater encouragement of short notes and special displays occupying not more than half an hour and having several of these on one evening. Further, we think it would be desirable to limit displays altogether to not more than, say, 100 sheets of stamps, or approximately two albums, except in cases where, in order to illustrate some entirely new work over an extensive range, a larger number of sheets of stamps must be in evidence. The "displays" before the Society have of recent years greatly suffered from the magnitude of the collections brought to the meetings. Apart from the feeling of weariness which this induces it is almost impossible for members present to follow any special points to which their attention is called by the owner of the display. Displays without the results of philatelic work in a new direction, or, at least, without criticism and commentary of existing philatelic literature, should be avoided. But we think a still more drastic improvement might be made in the Society's programme. The existing catalogues used by collectors are unequal, and in the case of English ones reflect too strongly the popular bias. The lists of British colonies in these latter are, as a rule, excellent; those of Europeans and other countries leave much to be desired. Why not, after the war, when a return is made to sixteen meetings during the session, revert to the early practice of the Society and devote at least half the meetings to a systematic study of the whole Catalogue? Of the eight meetings thus reserved, two might be devoted to the study of British colonials, two to Europeans, two to South and Central Americans, and two to the rest of the world, this proportion being rigidly adhered to during the session. Notice should be given some weeks beforehand that on a given evening the stamps of such and such a country or countries would be studied and a catalogue drawn up. Members would be asked to bring, not necessarily their collection, but those stamps they might happen to possess about which discussions are likely to ensue, and also notes as to varieties which they think should be included. After the meeting a draft of the Catalogue should be circulated amongst all the members of the Society and criticisms invited. The Catalogue, after the criticisms received

have been considered, should be revised and printed, a country at a time, in the *London Philatelist*, and a reprinted copy presented to the members. In this way the whole Catalogue would be ultimately gone through, though this would take some years, and the philatelic world would possess a Catalogue, backed by the weight of the Society's authority, which would go far to break the dominance of trade interests, which have of recent years been far too great, in influencing collectors as to what country or countries they should collect.

Victoria.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE "HALF-LENGTH" SERIES.

By M. H. HORSLEY.



FELLOWS of the Society and readers of the *London Philatelist* may think that this Colony has received more than its fair share of attention from philatelic writers. During the years 1913–16 inclusive no less than nine issues of this journal contained articles, either continuous or completed, on Victoria. In 1917 it has figured on several occasions. Most of these papers have come from the prolific pens of the late Mr. Hausburg and Mr. C. L. Pack. Where these and others equally eminent before them have trod, it almost seems a work of supererogation to follow.

Most readers will admit to some of the pages of their *Philatelist* being uncut when the time comes round for the annual binding. Possibly certain articles do not appeal, or do not happen to concern the country in which they are specially interested, or the subject matter is too abstruse. Collectors are appealed to not to let their interests become too one-sided, but in these days of intense specialization it is extremely difficult to maintain a broad front unless you are gifted with a mind of the philatelic calibre of our President, who, like the eminent Chancellor whose surname he bears, takes "all knowledge for his province."

It is not suggested that in these brief further notes on Victoria anything new will be found, and anyone who finds it necessary to refresh his memory on the early issues cannot possibly do better than reread the late Mr. Hausburg's articles on the "Half-Length" series in Vol. XXII of the *Philatelist*, in which his indebtedness is acknowledged to still earlier writers. Despite all that has been written, considerable confusion exists amongst collectors and dealers alike as to the first penny. Now that a further setting has been definitely proved by Mr. Pack (vide *Philatelist*, October, 1917), some who were beginning to see daylight may feel their brains revolving again in chaos. This confusion may arise in part from failure to keep the glass constantly on the stamps and also from lack of material to make the necessary study or institute the needful comparisons. It is betraying no secret to say that two large collections, one in this country and one in the United States, have absorbed the most desirable stamps, and that the early issues are becoming increasingly difficult to secure. Quite recently I have

had the pleasure of rearranging the first issues in an exceptionally nice collection belonging to a very old friend, who frankly admitted he knew nothing about them.

It may be possible to remove some of these difficulties. The first one arises with regard to the 1d., orange-vermilion (Gibbons' No. 1). I entirely agree with Mr. Pack's statement in the article referred to above that this is the rarest of all Half-lengths. Out of a considerable number of copies of the first penny, I have placed only one used copy in this category. For a long time I doubted its existence, and during the past six or seven years I have never seen a copy I could buy as such. It is extremely probable, therefore, that a very large proportion of these placed on collectors' sheets as Ham's first issue and Gibbons' No. 1 should be relegated to the second or third setting, or possibly even placed with the Campbell series. This is perhaps an extremely strong statement, but I make it from the consciousness of the great rarity of this shade. The 1d., brown-red (Gibbons' No. 2), should not present such difficulties if once the true colour is grasped. It is rich and deep in early impressions and becomes slightly duller in later ones, but always possesses the same outstanding character which is difficult to explain. Add to this a careful survey of the printing, which is clear and well defined, with usually no traces of frame-lines, and a purchaser should make no mistake. As an additional security I would never take it with the barred oval cancellation; usually every copy bears the butterfly cancellation. Of course it may exist with the barred oval.

There are flaws in this stamp which are probably constant, but the setting being one of 60, repeated once to make up the sheet of 120 stamps, I shall be surprised if anyone ever succeeds in reconstructing the types.

According to Mr. Pack, the second setting of Ham's penny was one of thirty subjects of twenty-five varieties (vide *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXVI, p. 236). It should be noted that this setting is not mentioned in the catalogues, that the stamps are fairly close together for the most part, but not to such a pronounced extent as in the third setting, and have frame-lines. Until the various distinguishing features of these twenty-five varieties (five of them were repeated to make up the thirty stamps) are known, it will be difficult for anyone to separate the two types. As an alternative, however, it should be possible by a study of the third setting to fix copies which agree with these varieties, tentatively holding over such as do not, as probably belonging to the second.

Mr. Hausburg's paper in Vol. XXIV, pp. 79, 80, gave the plating guides, of which there are only twelve to master. This is no easy matter, however, as Nos. 1, 2, and 12 are often difficult to be sure of. In No. 4 there is sometimes a tiny red dot in the right circle of the "O" of "ONE," but usually the small diagonal white dash to the left of this "O" is clear. Nos. 5 and 6 are relatively easy, the blotch at the foot of the "O" of "ONE" being prominent. As an additional guide to No. 8, there is often to be found a white line over the right arm of the "T," and a small white excrescence on the right-hand lower square jutting into the label of value. In No. 9 the tiny white excrescence in the "R" requires very careful observation, but there is sometimes an indication of something similar on the top of the "I." The

red spot in No. 10 is very faint, but there is sometimes a similar tiny red sp t on the queen's right cheek close to the veil and level with the mouth. Mr. Hausburg probably did not mention these additional little flaws, as they may not be constant. It is just possible, however, the suggestions may be helpful in plating.

A reference to Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogue for 1917 will show a change in the nomenclature of the Campbell and Fergusson 1d. series, and a considerable advance in their quotations. It is rather startling to see a shade which never appeared in a catalogue before priced at £7, and called "salmon-red." There is, however, one shade very much scarcer than any others, and this description is possibly as near it as one could get. I think this would be Campbell's first printing. The earlier impressions are very clear and the stamp is a good example of lithographic work, but apparently the stone wore very quickly, and in the first state they are rare.

To cover all the shades of this penny issue the list would have to be at least doubled, and the confusion of ordinary collectors thereby increased. The first three shades and their allies (Gibbons' 5, 6, and 7) were probably lithographed by J. S. Campbell and Co., and the two later by Campbell and Fergusson.

The plating guides have been fully described in the *Philatelist* (Vol. XXIII, pp. 91 *et seq.*). A careful study of these will make it practically impossible for anyone to confuse Campbell's printing with Ham's. The earliest date is a cover in Mr. Pack's collection, March 11th, 1854, in orange-red shade.

In the same article some interesting substituted transfers are mentioned. Others which might be recorded are 23.24.23.24 in deep rose shade; another on entire dated 14 April, 1856, being 19.20.19.20. The whole of the left frame of the left stamp in this strip is missing. A block of four in pink shade

6	5
12	11

and another in dullish brick-red shade, which I think is

9	10
3	4

. There is no doubt whatever that some sheets of the later shades consisted of 120 stamps. I have in my collection an unused vertical strip of

1
7

, having a lower margin of nearly 25 mm. This pair happens to fit on to No. 19 of a mint block of six. These two pieces were submitted some years ago, together with two other vertical pairs having similar margins. Not knowing anything about these matters at that time, I allowed the other two pairs to go as they were creased, but I am almost certain now that they were the missing pairs, in a block of twelve originally.

Left pane. → ← Right pane.

18	13	14
24	19	20
	1	
	7	
		← Margin.

Transfers of the two upper rows of six must have been repeated twice on the stone to increase the

number of stamps in the sheet from 96 to 120. This digression may not be helpful to the ordinary collector, and will only appeal to one who specializes in this country.

The various settings of Ham's twopenny stamp do not present nearly the same number of difficulties as the 1d. Even here, however, confusion occurs on the comparatively easy matter of separating the fine frame stamps from the coarse. The easiest method of detecting this at a glance is to remember that the fine frame is considerably broader. It measures very nearly 2 mm. in some parts, and nearly 1½ in the narrower portions, the coarse frame being approximately ½ mm. less.

Figures were given some time ago (*Philatelist*, Vol. XXII, p. 109) of the numbers of the various printings of this stamp in a large collection. The numbers in another collection may be of interest. They are as follows :—

(*a*) Fine border and fine background. 19 specimens (1 unused).
(*b*) „ „ coarse „ without frame. 44 specimens (1 unused).
(*c*) Fine border and coarse background, with frame. 64 specimens (6 unused).
(*d*) Coarse border and coarse background, with frame. 166 specimens (17 unused);

or, roughly, in the proportion 3 : 7 : 10½ : 28.

The owner in this case has had a particular bias for the (*b*) and (*c*) varieties, and allowance must be made for this.

If comparisons are of any value in endeavouring to arrive at the approximate scarcity of stamps in a certain condition it might be added that of the above in pairs, strips and blocks there are :

(*a*) None.
(*b*) One block of 4 and four pairs.
(*c*) One block of 3, one strip of 3 and six pairs.
(*d*) One block of 6, two strips of 3 and fifteen pairs.

Similarly as to cancellations there are :

(*a*) 16 butterfly type, 2 ovals, both 50.
(*b*) 40 „ „ 1 oval, 53, and one barred oval.
(*c*) 44 „ „ 8 barred ovals.
(*d*) 89 „ „ 58 „ „

It has never been my good fortune to see the remarkable variety known as "value omitted." Another, akin to this but of much less importance, is known, in which the whole of the right side of the stamp is missing. The error (*sic*) extends from the letter "R" at the top to "N" in the lower label. To the right of this is a piece of paper 4 mm. across with no printing on whatever, but on it is part of the impress of the cancellation, which is a butterfly 15. The rest of the stamp is perfectly normal, but slightly worn.

There is another of a quite minor character in which the whole of the S.W. corner is voided. It takes the shape of a white triangle with one side

measuring 5 mm., and the other 4 mm.; the base is about 6 mm., and cuts through the extreme top of the "W" of "TWO," and runs N.W.

It would be quite easy to suggest certain lithographic flaws in these stamps which are obviously constant. Probably some day the second and third settings will be reconstructed, though hardly the first! The same remark might also apply to the two settings of the threepenny stamp not yet plated.

Mr. Pack states in the October number of the *Philatelist* that he considers the so-called Type B of the threepence rarer than Type A, and gives particulars of the number of unused stamps in his collection. To support this view, it may be stated that in another collection, where special attention has been devoted to securing the second type, there are of unused the following: Type A—five copies; Type B—two copies. Of used stamps, Type A—forty-five copies; Type B—twenty-six copies. There is added interest in the B Type by reason of the strong retouches which are very occasionally to be found.

These stamps printed close together (Gibbons' Type 3) are relatively common, and they are fully described in the *Philatelist*, Vol. XXIII, p. 264, but the retouches are interesting. That most usually found is in No. 1 of the setting, which I think is the one Mr. Hausburg mentions as being "less important," as distinguished from his No. 5 in the article referred to. This "less important" retouch seems to be of two types. They give the impression that the stone became worn for a distance of about 4 mm. on the left border below the top star, and a couple of strokes were put in which by no means covered the worn place. Then somebody noting this (and one can almost imagine him say, "this won't do"), with some instrument, makes a heavy score, gradually thickening it out to almost the full breadth of the border to a depth of about 5 mm. from the top star. It is in this latter state I suggest that it is much more frequently met with than in the former.

Types 2 and 3 in above-mentioned article appear in a block of six in my collection, No. 6 in the middle and No. 12 below being retouched. The outer frame of the No. 12 immediately above does not appear to have any strengthening. I also have No. 5 in conjunction with No. 1 on a ed strip of 6 in very pale blue shade. There is possibly also another retouch not mentioned in this article: an irregular line slightly bending round the right-hand top star and going down about 6 mm. with an inner short line, with a smaller single line about 2 mm. long on the outer frame opposite the Queen's left elbow.

All students of these most interesting stamps would find it most helpful to study carefully the plating guides of the two later issues, which have been fully described elsewhere.

Re-entries.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

(*Concluded from page* 59.)

SYNOPSIS.



NTIGUA.—Two Re-entries on the plate engraved by Messrs Perkins Bacon and Co. for the 1d. value.

Mr. Harland tells me he has identified one of these as the eighth stamp on the second horizontal row of the sheet.

Belgium.—Twelve Re-entries on the plate engraved by Messrs. Weiner Brothers, of Brussels, for the 10 centimes value of 1849. Evidences of the Re-entry are for the most part apparent at the top of the stamps, e.g., in three cases the numerals "10" appear double, and in three others there appears a distinct line running across the stamps about 10 mm. from the top. There are other evidences on all these six stamps of the Re-entry: in point of fact, all are what may be termed good examples of a Re-entry. Eleven out of the twelve Re-entries known upon this stamp will be found illustrated in an article by M. Paul de Smeth in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XXI, p. 150.

I know of no Re-entry on the plate of the 20 centimes of this issue, although one would expect to find it, seeing the number which certainly exist on the plate of the lower value engraved by the same firm. At various times I have been shown specimens of what were claimed to be such, but they were not only faint, but in other respects too unsatisfactory to accept as Re-entries in the absence of further evidence.

Brazil.—Several Re-entries are known upon the stamps of the first three issues of Brazil, and having regard to the size of the sheets and the number of plates prepared and used for printing the several values of these stamps, it is very possible that many more Re-entries than are known to date exist. Most of the Re-entries which are known, e.g. the double impression of the 60 reis upright figures and the double frame lines on the 600 reis of the same series, are due to a slipping of the roller, i.e. they fall under instance No. 3 mentioned above.

I do not know of a Re-entry in any of these stamps coming under Nos. 1 or 2, and this may be accounted for by reason of the guide lines and guide dots, one of which methods was employed upon most of the plates used for the majority of the plates engraved for the three issues in question.

Canada.—One Re-entry on the plate engraved by the American Bank Note Company for the 5 c. (Beaver) of 1859. This Re-entry was probably brought about by the slipping of the die in rocking the plate, and no apparent attempt was made to rectify the same, the consequence of which is that the effect is very clearly to be seen, and makes the stamp perhaps the best example of the kind known. It is possibly due to this fact that it is the only Re-entry which has "attained the honour" of catalogue rank, being

41*a* in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, wherein it is described as "variety extra line in outer oval on left."

Several Re-entries are to be found upon the plate for the 3 c. engraved by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson, of New York. Many of these are very microscopical. The most noticeable, however, shows the letters "EE" of the word "THREE" and "PEN" of "PENCE" double at the top, and the numeral "3" double. Mr. Howes mentions one Re-entry on the plate of the 10d. value prepared by the same firm, in which the letters "PEN" of "PENCE" show a "distinct doubling at the bottom."*

Ceylon.—To Mr. J. H. Taylor, I believe, the credit is due of discovering the Re-entry on the plate for the 1d. value engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and which at the time he described to me as the "Neptune Variety" and which Baron A. de Worms confirmed as a Re-entry appearing on the plate proofs. Since then other Re-entries have been found on these stamps, a very marked one being on the 10d. value, in which each of the upper square labels containing the numerals appear clearly double-printed (as to about 1 mm. of the top thereof) above and immediately outside the top of the re-entered impression. There is a line running through the letters "NPENC" in the lower tablet. This Re-entry is obviously due to the first impression having been out of alignment and imperfectly cleaned off the plate.

I do not seek to anticipate an interesting and exhaustive paper upon the retouches on the stamps of Ceylon—and there are several—which may appear very shortly now from Baron Percy de Worms.*

Chili.—A Re-entry on the 5 centavos plate engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., which is clearly seen in the letters "CO" of "CORREOS" being double.

Great Britain.†—There are quite a number of Re-entries on the 1d., black. The majority of them, however, are of the microscopical character. The greater number of them are found upon Plate 1, although they do occur on some, but not all, of the other plates used for printing this value. Re-entries are consequently also found upon the 1d., imperf., printed in red, and these, similar in character to those appearing on the 1d., black, are even more numerous, which can easily be understood, seeing that the same, of course, recur in all cases where the same plates were used for printing the two values; and in addition Re-entries are found upon some of the plates which were used only for printing the 1d., red. There are two or three slight Re-entries on the 2d., 1840, several on the 2d., 1841, Plate 4, and slight ones on Plates 3, 5, and 6, a very marked one on Plate 5 being the stamp lettered "D B." There are a good many Re-entries on the 1d., perf. issues, the "AD" variety being one of the best known. The number of stamps, however,

* This paper has now been published. It appeared in the February *London Philatelist.*

† Since this article was written two notes upon the Re-entries on the 2d., no lines, and 1d., black, of Great Britain have appeared in the *British Philatelist*, Vol. X, No. 11.

I have thought it better to allow my notes to remain as written with this footnote indicating where a list, which seems to me very complete of the Re-entries on the 1d., black, may be found. Incidentally it will be a coincidence if the explanation which Mr. Nissen is seeking to account for the Re-entries on Plate 1 of the 2d. value (which apparently only occur in the second state of the Plate) is found in these notes, the same falling, in my opinion, under the heading (*b*) *supra*, a condition of things which, I am reliably informed, did occur in some of the plates for Great Britain.

both on the 1d. and 1½d. values bearing slight evidences of Re-entries are very numerous indeed.

Hawaii.—*1894 Issue. Two Cents.*—On the plate engraved for this value, which was line-engraved by the American Bank Note Company, there were two Re-entries. Both Re-entries are best seen in the top label containing the word "HAWAII," in both of which traces of the outline of the "A" in the first impression remain. In one instance the first impression seems to have been struck about 1½ millimetres to the left, and therefore the outline of the "A" shows over the foot of that letter and the "W," while in the other the first impression seems to have been struck about 1½ millimetres to the right, making the outline fall over the first "I" of "HAWAII."

Holland.—The several plates engraved by Messrs. Wiener Brothers for the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. values of 1852 furnish a number of examples of that unsatisfactory kind of Re-entry due to "excessive rocking" of the die, producing upon the stamps blurs, especially between the outer lines of the stamps, which were removed only partially from the plate.

In addition to Re-entries of this class there are several others, but the number is much more limited, due apparently to a slipping in the transfer roller, thereby producing a distinct double impression of part of the design, and/or due to a misplaced impression which was rubbed down and a fresh impression of the roller die made in the correct position.

Ionian Islands.—One Re-entry on the plate, which occurs in some position on the last vertical row. It is a clearly defined Re-entry, five or six short lines appearing at the foot of the stamp, and minute traces of the first impression can be seen in the band containing the inscription "IONIKON KRATOS."

Mexico.—One Re-entry on the 1 real plate of August, 1856, in which the die of the 4 reales stamp was impressed first in error and only partially cleaned off, being the stamp numbered *6a* in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. Dr. Floyd had this in his collection in a pair with a normal.

Montserrat.—Two Re-entries (see Antigua).

New Zealand.—This Colony furnishes quite a number of instances of Re-entries on the plates of the first design, and they occur on the 1d. and the 6d. These Re-entries were fully described in a paper written by my friend, Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, and which appeared in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, p. 173, so I need not repeat their description here. To make my list complete, I append a list of the stamps on which the Re-entries occur:—

1d. value.—

In the 5th (horizontal) row, stamps Nos. 8, 9, and 10 (all very faint).
In the 11th row, stamp No. 3, a good example of a Re-entry, being very distinct.
In the 14th row, No. 12 (fairly clear).
In the 17th, stamp No. 10 (faint only).
In the 18th, stamps Nos. 5 and 6 (clear).

6d. value.—

In the 16th (horizontal) row, stamp No. 3.
In the 17th row, stamp No. 10.

Both of these may be said to be good examples, and in appearance are very like one another.

2d. value of Plate 1 there is a Re-entry on No. 8 in row 7, and another on No. 4 in row 11, in both of which, however, only the faintest traces can be seen.

Nova Scotia.—One Re-entry in the 1d. plate engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., in which the numeral "1" appears double, the second impression being about a millimetre below the level of the other, and placed a little to the side of it.

St. Lucia.—Two Re-entries (called A and B) are known on the plate engraved in *taille-douce* by Perkins Bacon and Co., and used for printing all values from 1860 up to the year 1883, when the stamps were surfaced-printed from plates engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Re-entry A. The most marked signs appear in the top of the label containing the words "ST. LUCIA." The "S" can be clearly followed and small portions which look like dots or dashes of the other letters. The traces of the Re-entry in the word "POSTAGE" at the bottom of the label are very faint.

Re-entry B. Here the best traces are found in the label at the bottom containing the word "POSTAGE." The letter "P" of the first impression can be easily distinguished, and there are traces of the other letters and two specks similar to a colon at the end of the word.

St. Helena.—Two Re-entries (called A and B) exist on the plate engraved in *taille-douce* by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., used for printing all values from 1856 to 1890.

Re-entry A is found on the 11th stamp of the first (left hand) vertical row, being stamp No. 121 on the sheet. The first impression was evidently made close up to the stamp directly above. It is not a really good example of a Re-entry, as the engravers were very successful in clearing away all traces except the deeper cut portions of the design, i.e. the outer frame and inner circle. The best traces are seen at the top in the margin separating the Re-entry stamp from the one above it. The bottom outer line of the stamp of the first impression is clearly marked, but as this comes just where the black bar of the surcharge falls in most specimens, it can only be seen in such examples on the extreme left of the stamp.

Re-entry B. Far more conspicuous and consequently more interesting. It is to be found on the 15th and 16th stamps of the 8th vertical row (counting from the left), being Nos. 176 and 188 on the sheet. To show the Re-entry properly it is necessary to have a vertical pair of these two stamps on the sheet, as the first impression was rocked about 5 mm. too low, and consequently infringes upon two stamps on the sheet as above mentioned, showing at the bottom of stamp No. 176 and at the top of stamp No. 188, as well as in the margin separating them, where naturally the best evidence can be seen. The bottom outer line of the first impression can be traced running through the lower portion of the words "ST. HELENA" on stamp No. 188.

Sicily.—There are three Re-entries on the 1 grano of Plate 3, being stamps numbered 30, 32, and 35 on the plate. These are described by Dr. Diena in is admirable book upon Sicily, as "due to a double impression of the press

in making the matrix dies for these particular *clichés*. These defective types are, of course, to be found in every sheet printed from this plate."

Tasmania.—Re-entries exist on the 1d. and 4d. values on the plates engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., but the position of these on the sheet has not, so far as I know, been determined.

On the 1d., most of the letters of "VAN DIEMAN'S LAND," "POSTAGE," and "ONE PENNY" have extra lines, giving them the appearance of shaded capitals.

The 4d. has a distinct extra horizontal line above the name of the colony and barely half a millimetre below the top marginal line of the stamp.

United States.—*Postmaster Stamps of New York.*—On the plate engraved by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, and Hatch there is one pronounced Re-entry showing the words "FIVE CENTS" double, and there are several other less pronounced Re-entries on this plate. On the so-called reprints, which were made from a special plate prepared for the purpose, there is, curiously enough, a well defined Re-entry on stamp No. 8 on the plate, distinguishable chiefly by the shading on the white stock, which consists of cross diagonal lines instead of single lines.

Upon the plates engraved for the 5 cents and 10 cents of the First Issue, there is one Re-entry on the 5 cents showing a double line at the top of the stamp, and a Re-entry on the 10 cents value showing a double outline of the lettering at the top of the stamp.

1851 Issue. One Cent Value.—There are a number of Re-entries on this plate, the most pronounced being the one showing the words "ONE CENT" printed twice.

Three Cents Value.—Many Re-entries on this plate, the most pronounced being the one showing horizontal line through the words "THREE CENTS."

Both the above Re-entries occur on the perf. issue of 1857.

1861 to 1866 Issue.—Two Cents Value. One Re-entry on this plate engraved by the National Bank Note Co., New York, showing a line running through the letter "U" in the lower left corner.

Fifteen Cents Value.—One Re-entry, which shows faint duplication of lines in the lower left corner.

Two Cents of the Trans-Mississippi Issue.—Several Re-entries on this stamp, for which a number of plates were issued. Being printed from without being hardened, the plates very quickly wore out, some not lasting, so it is said, more than a week.

The Re-entries upon the stamps of United States are dealt with by Mr. N. E. Waterhouse is his book on the Postage Stamps of the United States, published in 1916, where illustrations of some of the Re-entries mentioned above will be found, but no mention is made of any Re-entries on the Trans-Mississippi issue, a short note upon which by Mr. George B. Sloane, by whom they are called "Double Transfers," appears in the *Philatelic Gazette* for September, 1917.

Error of Colour, Five Cents, Red, on one of the Plates of the current Two Cents Stamp.—This is an example of a Re-entry causing an actual error on the plate. It came about under circumstances mentioned by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack in a recent article which appeared in the *Philatelic Gazette*,

Vol. VII, No. 6, wherein he says: "Before the printing plate is hardened and put to press, it is thoroughly examined for any imperfect impressions. Three of such defective impressions were found on Plate No. 7942, and these were marked to be burnished off and re-entered. With the great amount of work at the Washington Official Printing Office owing to the war pressure, and particularly to the preparation of the United States Bonds for the Liberty Loan, the engraver, whose duty it was to re-enter these three positions on the plate, did not notice that the transfer roll which he had picked up for this purpose bore the design of the 5 cents stamp and not the 2 cents, so he proceeded to enter these three positions with the design of the 5 cents stamp. As is well known, in examining a plate under these conditions the actual wording is not taken under consideration, the perfection of the lines and work being the sole concern of the engravers, and so this plate was hardened and put to press for printing early in March, 1917, without the error being discovered."

It is interesting to note that the Re-entry in this case actually caused the error. Of these three errors, two are in the first pane, and the third is in the fourth pane of the sheet. The former two come over one another, and on the upper one the faintest signs of the Re-entry are observable. In the case of the other two stamps the first impression seems to have been so well burnished off as to leave no trace.

Mr. T. Flick, in the *Collector's Journal*, Vol. VIII, page 137, chronicles Re-entries on the following values of the Columbian issue:—

15 cents, showing shift along left side.
50 cents Columbian, showing shift along left side of picture.
1 cent Columbian. In a block of six, the first, second, fifth, and sixth show Re-entries.

In the same journal Mr. A. Hudson Fulton chronicles the 2 cents, of which he writes:—

"This triple transfer is very plain. No need for a magnifying glass. One of the shifts is towards the lower left and the other towards the top."

Although described as a "triple transfer" it occurs to me that what is described may be due simply to an ordinary Re-entry.

The number of Re-entries on the stamps of the United States will, when a complete list of them is ultimately compiled, be found to be a very long one. Line-engraved plates are still used for printing these stamps, in addition to which, owing to the plates being put to press before being hardened, they very quickly wear out, with the result that the total number of line-engraved plates prepared for the stamps of the United States to date must run into many thousands, a condition of affairs which (happily for philatelists, I think) does not rule in any other country. I have no doubt, however, that formidable as the task of compiling a complete list would seem to be, yet the energy for which all Americans are renowned will cause some enthusiast in Re-entries on the other side of the water to attempt it before very long.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 65.)



N the table "upper" and "lower" refer to the upper and lower margins; "r. to l." or "l. to r." indicate respectively whether the "teeth" are to the left or to the right of the long vertical column of holes. I have added these particulars only for purposes of identification, as the sheets may have been perforated inverted or upright, so that these details are not of much practical use.

	Superfluous holes in margins.	Nature of the holes.	Description of the stamps on which the perforations occur.
Mr. Hausburg's (1) . .	8 and 7	medium	Not mentioned.
Mr. Hausburg's (2) . .	5 and 4	large	„ „

Stamps in My Collection or which I have Examined.

Superfluous holes in margins.	Nature of the holes.	Gauges.	Description of the stamps on which the perforations occur.
(*a*) 2	large	(12 × 12½ nearly)	2s. (blue on rose), not "POSTAGE" (upper, r. to l.)
(*b*) 2	large	(12 × 12½)	3d. of 1885 type, late printing (lower, r. to l.)
(*c*) 2	large	(12 × 12½)	5d., "POSTAGE," Crown V (lower, r. to l.)
(*d*) 2	large	(12 × 12½)	8d. of 1885 (upper, r. to l.)
(*e*) 2	medium	(12½ × 12½)	2d., large oval, on drab paper (1878) (upper, l. to r.)
(*f*) 2	large	(12 × 12½)	3d., Laureated, brown (1901) (upper, r. to l.)
(*g*) 2	large	(12 × 12½)	4d., buff, Crown V (1901) (upper, r. to l.)
(*h*) 3	large	(12¼ × 12½)	2d. (lined background of 1886–7) (upper, r. to l.), illustration (13)
(*i*) 3	medium	(12¼ × 12)	6d., Laureated, green, Crown V (not "POSTAGE") (upper, r. to l.)
(*j*) 4	medium	(12 × 12½)	9d., "POSTAGE," Crown V revived (upper, r. to l.)
(*k*) 4	medium	(12¼ × 12½)	3d., "STAMP DUTY," late printing (lower, r. to l.)
(*l*) 4	medium	(12 × 12½)	2d., "POSTAGE" (1912), Crown V revived (upper, r. to l.)
(*m*) 4	medium	(12 × 12½)	1d., "POSTAGE," Crown V revived (upper, r. to l.)

Superfluous holes in margins.	Nature of the holes.	Gauges.	Description of the stamps on which the perforations occur.
(*n*) 5	medium	(12 × 12¼)	1d., "POSTAGE," Crown V thin revived (lower, r. to l.)
(*o*) 5	medium	(12 × 12½)	Ditto ditto ditto
(*p*) 5	small	(12 × 12¼)	2½d., Crown A (upper, r. to l.)
(*q*) 5	small	(12¼ × 12¼)	2s., 1886 (green on green) (upper, l. to r.) illustration (14)
(*r*) 5	small	(12¼ × 12¼)	½d., 1885 (salmon) (upper, r. to l.)
(*s*) 5	small	(12 × 12¼)	3d., Laureated, "POSTAGE," Crown A (upper, r. to l.)
(*t*) 5	small	(12 × 12¼)	1d., "POSTAGE," Crown A (lower, r. to l.)
(*u*) 5 and 6	large	(12 × 12½)	1d., 1890 (rectangular frame), complete vertical strip of ten stamps (five at top, l. to r.)
(*v*) 5	large	(12 × 12¼)	2s., "POSTAGE" (blue on rose) (upper)
(*u*) 6	large	(12 × 12¼)	1d., 1890 (lower end of the strip, l. to r.)
(*w*) 6	small	(12¼ × 12¼)	3d., Laureated, yellow, overprinted "STAMP DUTY" (lower, l. to r.)
(*x*) 6	medium	(12¼ × 12¼)	9d., rose, Crown V (lower, r. to l.)
(*y*) 6	medium	(12 × 12¼)	1d., "POSTAGE," Crown V (upper, l. to r.)
(*z*) 6	small	(12¼ × 12¼ nearly)	1d., 1885 (bright green) (lower, l. to r.)
(*aa*) 6	large	(12 × 12¼)	5d., "POSTAGE" (upper, r. to l.)
(*bb*) 6	large	(12 × 12¼, 12½)	1½d., "POSTAGE," Crown V (lower, r. to l.)
*(*cc*) 6	medium	(12¼ × 12¼)	2½d., "POSTAGE," Crown V (upper, r. to l.)
(*dd*) 6	large	(12 × 12¼)	1d., "POSTAGE," Crown V (upper, r. to l.)
(*ee*) 7	large	(12¼ × 12¼)	½d., oblong, pink
(*ff*) 7	large	(12¼ × 12¼)	1s., orange, "POSTAGE," redrawn, Crown V (upper, r. to l.)
(*gg*) 7	medium	(12¼ × 12¼)	3d., type 1885, deep yellow-brown, early printing (lower, r. to l.)
(*hh*) 7	medium	(12¼ × 12¼)	1d., 1890 (rectangular frame), Indian red
(*ii*) 8	medium	(12 × 12¼)	4d., 1887 (lower, l. to r.)
(*jj*) 8	medium	(12 × 12¼)	2s., yellow-green on white (upper, r. to l.)

All these have thirteen holes in the horizontal teeth. Although this is at first sight a somewhat formidable list, yet if the items are compared one with another and with the illustration of the pulls of two comb-machines accom-

* I have seen a marginal block of the 6d., "POSTAGE," green, watermarked Crown V, with six superfluous holes at the top, and of which the perforations gauged exactly the same as item (*cc*); moreover, the alignment and irregularities of the holes were precisely similar.

panying Mr. Hausburg's article, it will be found that they fall into groups which greatly reduce the total number of possible gauges; but I ought to point out that in my opinion the last-mentioned illustrations are somewhat magnified, and therefore to arrive at the actual gauges, the apparent gauges of the illustrations must be slightly increased. Thus we can easily arrive at the following conclusions:—

(*e*) is comb gauge II, above described.

(*ee*), (*ff*), (*gg*), (*hh*), (*ii*), (*jj*) are Mr. Hausburg's comb (1).

(*u*) is the work of a distinct machine; even if it were the fact that some of the superfluous pins were broken at some time the gauge differs essentially from that of either of Mr. Hausburg's machines (1) and (2).

With five free holes (*aa*), (*bb*), and (*dd*), and with six holes (*y*) seem to be identical with (*u*).

(*k*) may be the same as Mr. Hausburg's comb (2), although the holes are medium.

(*j*), (*k*), (*l*). Apparently from a new machine; all on modern stamps, with medium-sized holes, all with four free holes (gauge 12 × 12½).

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*f*), and (*g*), all with two free holes, medium or large, are associated with modern, except possibly (*d*), which is of uncertain date, and are apparently identical.

(*a*) differs very little from the last and is probably from the same comb.

(*h*) with three free holes is distinct. From its watermark I gather that it is a printing of 1900. The holes are large.

(*i*) with three free holes.

(*q*) and (*r*) with five free holes and (*w*) and (*z*) with six free holes form a group. They all occur on stamps of 1885–6 and have very small clean-cut holes, and probably are the work of the machine described above characteristic of the period 1883–8.

We are left with seven items—(*n*), (*p*), (*s*), (*t*), (*v*), (*x*), and (*cc*). These are all modern stamps with medium holes, except (*p*), (*s*), and (*t*), which have small clean-cut holes. (*n*), (*p*), (*s*), (*t*), and (*v*) have each five free holes, and (*x*) and (*cc*) have six.

It seems probable that (*p*), (*s*), and (*t*) are the two ends of the machine which, as above mentioned, in or after 1906 revived the small clean-cut holes.

Of the items with the medium-sized holes, (*n*) and (*v*) with medium-sized holes, five free, seem to be the same.

(*x*) and (*cc*), each with six free holes, medium-sized perforation, also are similar.

Some of these doubtless pair with one another, as being the two extremes of the long column of holes, which would reduce the number of combs of horizontal gauges 12 to 12¼, and vertical gauges 12 to 12½, including the earliest, of which a specimen, the 2d., large single-line oval, dated 18 October, 1877, is illustrated and described above, and the two illustrated in Mr. Hausburg's article to nine, or with the gauges I and II, to eleven. The two latter stand out from all others quite distinctly with the high gauges, 12½

and 12½, 13, of their respective "teeth," the former with only twelve holes in the "teeth." Of the rest, two may be usefully mentioned in reference lists on account of their small clean-cut holes, and the fact that they apparently cover definite periods (1883–8, and 1906 onwards), while the rest differ but little, and as far as I can see at present afford no useful information. Probably many of these gauges are due to the repair or redrilling of existing machines. The new combs of 1912 or 1913 mentioned above, one a horizontal machine (so far only known in connection with 1d., "POSTAGE," Crown A), have to be added to the list.

I must add that while the above list includes only specimens with margins, I have seen or have in my own collection numerous examples of contemporary stamps, as well single stamps as blocks or pairs or strips, with perforations similar to those listed. Thus in the groups perforated with small clean-cut holes I have already mentioned a 2s. of the type of 1881 postmarked 22 August, 1883. The following also exist: 1d., Maltese cross; 1s., scrolled frame; all the first small "STAMP DUTY" series of 1885–6; the 3d., Laureated; the 1s., scrolled frame, overprinted "STAMP DUTY"; the ½d., oblong, in lilac, pink, and rose-pink (the early shades); the 1d., arched frame, green; the 4d. of 1887 (lined background); a few specimens of the 6d., rays in spandrels; and the 1s. 6d., blue. Most of these also exist perforated with medium and large holes. So far I have not found any of the following with the small-hole perforations: the 1s., oblong; the 1s. 6d. in orange; the 1d., rectangular frame, in any shade; the 2d. of 1887 (lined background); the 9d., green or rose; or the 1½d. without "POSTAGE." Probably the 2d. and the 1s. in purple-brown exist with the small holes, but the specimens with the small holes above mentioned, coupled with the omissions, clearly point to a period of 1883–8 for the production of this particular variety of perforation, and its cessation from 1888 until about 1906, when it was revived.

If the suggestion that the small-hole comb was not in use after 1888 or during the 'nineties of the last century is well founded, then one useful conclusion follows, namely, that the reprints of 1891 and 1894 cannot have small-hole perforations.

Particularly important will this be in the case of the reprints of 1894 of the 1s. 6d., blue; the ½d., oblong, lilac; the 4d., type of 1881; and the 1s., scrolled frame, overprinted "STAMP DUTY," which were given out without the word "REPRINT" on the face. Certainly all reprints so far seen by me of stamps capable of comb perforation overprinted "REPRINT" have large or medium-sized holes with sharp points between them. The reprint of the 4d. of 1881 of the series is in a dull salmon shade, unlike the carmine-rose of the originals, and I have seen similar shades of this 4d. overprinted "STAMP DUTY" without the word "REPRINT" with similar perforations; the latter I take to be the reprints of 1894. If, therefore, any of these stamps without the word "REPRINT" have small-hole perforations it seems to follow that they are originals.

This investigation of the later perforations merely by inspection of a number of specimens issued over a long period of time—some forty years—without official information is, of course, only the experience of one individual, and cannot pretend to be exhaustive; but the results so far obtained show

that the history of the later perforations of Victoria is more complex than a perusal of Mr. Hausburg's article would lead one to infer. It will be seen that throughout his article he spoke of "the comb," meaning thereby, I imagine, the gauge and general description of a group of comb-machines having practically the same gauge, for it will be remembered that he illustrated the pulls of two distinct machines. At the same time Mr. Hausburg did not at the time he wrote his article profess to have made more than a start on this inquiry, and he invited others to pursue the subject.

The investigation is perhaps of an unattractive nature and not of great importance, but for a country of the philatelic rank of Victoria it will, I am sure, be conceded that the history of the perforations should be worked out.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE eighth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, May 16th, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display of the Stamps of France by Mr. Alfred Stern.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, May 16th.

No stamps can be dealt with on May 16th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, May 14th.

At the last meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, it was announced that the membership now stood at 308. Notwithstanding casualties, this number constitutes a record in the Society's roll of Fellows; and yet how poor it is considering the spread of Philately.

THE 6 ANNAS PROVISIONAL OF INDIA, 1866.

By W. M. STEUART.

THE date of issue of this stamp is usually given as June, 1866, but there is good reason to believe that it was brought into use some months earlier. I was staying in Calcutta during the cold weather of 1865–6, i.e. from the end of November, 1865, to the beginning of February, 1866, and my recollection is that it was in use during a portion, at any rate, of that period. I collected a number of specimens and brought them home with me, but unfortunately, during my absence the following winter, my people changed house and the stamps disappeared. It is not possible, therefore, for me to verify the date. Some member of the Society may perhaps possess a dated specimen or specimens which would enable the correct date to be fixed.

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE & CO., as will be seen from our advertising pages, hold their one-thousandth sale on May 8th. We imagine this is an easy record for philatelic auctioneering.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA. — We are informed in the *Philatelic Magazine* that the ½d. and 1d. stamps, Georgian type, are now coming with a *multiple* Crown A watermark, the arrangement thereof being the same as in the case of the multiple Crown CA.

The ½d. value is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received a supply of the 3 c., orange, with the "WAR" overprint.

War Tax.

3 c., orange, local overprint "WAR."

COOK ISLANDS.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 10d. value, perf. 14 × 15.

Adhesive.

10d., green, wmk. NZ and Star, perf. 14 × 15.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—Referring to the list given on page 18, we notice that the *Philatelic Gazette* adds five other values to the set as follows :—

Adhesives.

20 centimes on 2d., orange.
50 ,, on 5d., light yellow-brown.
3 francs on 2s. 6d., light brown.
6 ,, on 5s., carmine.
12 ,, on 10s., ultramarine.

NORTH BORNEO.—It is reported in the *West-End Philatelist* that 15 values of the current series have been overprinted "Red Cross—Two Cents" from 1 c. to the $2 inclusive. A limited quantity of the $5 and $10 denominations are believed to exist.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—Greek occupation stamps of 1913, overprinted in modern Greek letters "B. Epeiros," for use in Northern Epirus in 1915, bearing an additional overprint of double-headed Eagle and surcharged with new denomination in centimes.

10 centimes on 2 lepta, rose.
25 ,, ,, 3 lepta, orange.
25 ,, ,, 25 lepta, pale blue.
25 ,, ,, 50 lepta, dark blue.

The Philatelic Gazette.

DENMARK.—It is reported in *Stamp Collecting* on Continental authority that the 3 öre Official stamp has been issued in *grey* colour and on paper watermarked Crosses.

Official.

3 öre, *grey*, watermarked Crosses.

FINLAND.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the new issue is now complete, and comprises the following in addition to the values we have already chronicled :—

Adhesives.

20 p., yellow.
30 ,, olive.
40 ,, lilac.
50 ,, olive-green.
70 ,, grey.
1 mark, brown.
5 marks, mauve.
10 ,, dark grey.

HOLLAND.—The *Philatelic Gazette* chronicles on the authority of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* the following provisional stamps :—

½ on 2 c., brown.
½ ,, 2½ c., green.

We have not seen these stamps, and think it possible the heading should have been *Dutch Indies.*

ITALY.—A new value, 60 c., of the current set is listed in the *P.J.G.B.*

Adhesive.

60 c., red-brown.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The following description of a newly-issued stamp is given in *Mekeel's Weekly* :—

It is typographed on thin paper, perf. 12 × 12½, and the design shows a Liberty head facing toward the left in a fancy oval with ten five-pointed stars at either side; across the top in fancy scroll-work are the words "Brazil," "Correio," with a five-pointed star between; on a tablet under the central oval the value "100" appears in colour on a colourless ground flanked at either side with the word "Reis" in colourless letters on coloured ground in tabloid form.

Adhesive.

100 p., light rose, perf. 12 × 12½.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—On page 302, Vol. XXVI, we chronicled a set of stamps with "Oficio" overprint. The *Philatelic Gazette* thinks this overprint may only mean "*Specimen*" copies. We think our contemporary is correct.

ECUADOR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the 20 c. design of 1907, S.G. No. 81, has been issued, printed by the American Bank Note Co., *perf. 12.*

Adhesive.

20 c., bright green and black, type No. 81, *perf. 12.*

MEXICO. — We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the latest issued 10 c. stamp is now appearing, perf. 12, instead of with zigzag roulette.

Adhesive.

10 c., bright blue, perf. 12.

PERU.—Some new stamps are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*. They are described as of the same general design as the 1909 series, but the centres have been transposed, and they are printed in two colours. The new stamps are perforated 12. The *Philatelic Gazette* adds the 20 c. value.

Adhesives.

1 c., orange and steel blue. Portrait San Martin, perf. 12.
10 c., light dull blue and black. Portrait Bolognesi, perf. 12.
12 c., light violet and black. Portrait of Castilla, perf. 12.
20 c., olive-grey and black. Portrait of General Caceres, perf. 12.

URUGUAY.—Two new stamps are chronicled in the *P.J.G.B.* issued on the occasion of the Reform of the Constitution. Designs and printing, we are told, are crude; an allegorical female figure which appears to be holding a branch of laurel over a couple of plough-horses is the principal feature of the design.

Adhesives.

2 c., green and red.
5 c., orange and blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AZORES.—It is reported in *Stamp Collecting* that the new stamps of Portugal,

1 c., chocolate
1½ c., green
2 c., orange
3 c., rose
5 c., bistre
7½ c., blue

have appeared with the customary overprint for this colony.

DUTCH INDIES.—It would appear that the chronicle on page 303, Vol. XXVI, of ½ on 2 c., brown, was incorrect. Only the 2½ c., green, of the current set has this surcharge. In 1902, the 2 c., brown, of 1883, was surcharged ½ cent.

LIBERIA.—We have received the 10 cents, purple and black, triangular stamp of 1909, Gibbons' type 60, surcharged 3 CENTS in red. It is perf. 12½ × 12½ × 14.

Provisional.

3 CENTS in red on 10 c., purple and black, of 1909, perf. 12½ × 12½ × 14.

SIAM. — Some Red Cross stamps are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The 2s., 3s., 5s., 10s., and 15s. have been overprinted with a small circle containing a cross in red on all values at the left side of each stamp. All are of the London printing of 1917.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.
Council for the Year 1917-18.
President—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.
Vice-President—Thos. Wm. Hall.
Hon. Secretary—Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—Baron P. de Worms.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

J. H. Barron.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron de Worms.
R. B. Vardley.

The sixth meeting of the session 1917–18 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 21st March, 1918, at 5.45 p.m.

Present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., Rev. James Mursell, Thos. Wm. Hall, John Hall Barron, Arthur F. Pinhey, William Barnard, R. W. Harold Row, T. Whitmore Peck, Louis E. Bradbury, Baron de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Capt. A. E. Hopkins, R.F.A., Wilmot Corfield.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 21st February, 1918, were read and signed as correct.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society: Miss Amy Catherine Harding, proposed by Mr. William Steuart, seconded by the Hon. Secretary. Mr. John Read Burton, proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan. Mr. Abraham Oxley, proposed by Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, seconded by Mr. Walter Oxley. Mr. William Henry Milnes Marsden, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. G. B. Barrington.

The business of the evening consisted of a very interesting paper on "The 'Long' Stamps of South Australia from 1902," by the Rev. James Mursell, followed by a display of his complete collection of these stamps.

Mr. Mursell's paper will be published in the *London Philatelist*, and members will find that it contains full information as to the history of these stamps and detailed particulars as to the issues and varieties, all of which were fully illustrated in the display, and Mr. Mursell secured and retained the attention of those present until a somewhat later hour than usual.

A very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and after some remarks and comments in support by the President was unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

March 2nd. Display: "Edwardian and Georgian Issue of Britain." Mr. W. H. Goadwin.

Four large volumes of mint stamps were shown, only a selection, but a wonderful display, all artistically arranged.

March 23rd. Display: "China." Mr. H. L. Hayman.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hayman his collection was shown by Mr. W. H. Hiscox. Like all Mr. Hayman's collections, it is extraordinarily complete in every detail and mounted in perfect taste.

Hearty votes of thanks to Messrs. Hayman and Hiscox closed the proceedings.

At these meetings Dr. H. C. Phillips and Messrs. E. W. Wetherell, B. W. Harris and J. F. Loach were elected members, and it was announced that more members had already paid their subscriptions for the current year than last year's total.

The draft programme was approved for 1918–19, and it was decided that several of the papers and displays should be of an educational character, every member present being asked to contribute notes and to co-operate in the display.

The following were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection:—

Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, H. L. Hayman, Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. Mapplebeck, Gascoigne, Schuroff, Major Wildman, Callf, Messrs. Lord, Dotzauer, McNaughtan, Goodwin, Heath, Chovil, Frank, and H. O. Wells.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 399th meeting, held on Friday, March 1st, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, a paper on "The Foreign Post Offices in Morocco" was read by Mr. John C. North, illustrated by a large collection of the stamps of Spain, France, and Germany, overprinted with the values in the currency of those particular countries. The Spanish stamps were first issued in 1903, the French in 1862, and the German in 1899.

The stamps themselves present several

interesting features and contain a reasonable amount of errors and varieties, but the fact of Mr. North having personally visited many of these post offices in the quest of stamps for his collection gave them a special interest, and he was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Ginger, seconded by Mr. Jordan, and supported by Mr. Duerst and the President.

Messrs. Herman Israels, Percy J. Pond, F.R.H.S., and J. Alan Walker were unanimously elected to membership, and J. H. McGarry, of Moston, nominated to come up for election on the 15th inst.

THE 400th meeting was held on Friday, March 15th, 1918, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

New issues and discoveries were shown by Messrs. Berry and Duerst, and Mr. J. H. McGarry, of Moston, elected to membership.

Mr. Hugh Vallancy, who was present as a visitor, asked the acceptance of the first four volumes of *Stamp Collecting* for the Society's library, and was thanked by the President on behalf of the members for his kind gift.

Mr. Beckton read a short note supplementary to his paper read at the opening meeting of the session, having recently seen an article in the *Collector's Journal* referring to the status of the "Stamps of the Interior" or "The Potosi Stamps" of Bolivia, and which confirmed him in the opinion he then expressed that these stamps were either essays or "stamps prepared for use but not issued," the latter being probably the highest category for them.

An excellent attendance, the best of an uniformly good season, bore tribute to the excellency of the philatelic feasts usually provided by Mr. Goodfellow, and his notes and display of the 1d. stamp of New Zealand, Type I, gave them no disappointment.

This collection is too well known to need description, and his uniformly fine copies, die proofs, re-entries, and varying states of the plate make it one which the Society may be proud to take the credit of through its possessor.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Ginger, seconded by Mr. Munn, and supported by the President.

The date of the Annual Meeting was fixed for April 26th.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

Correspondence.

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

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A COLLECTOR'S CATALOGUE.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

SIR,—The question of deletion and re-entry of certain stamps in our stamp dealers' catalogues and consequent validating or otherwise of such issues governing the philatelic world is a colossal weakness of our hobby which tends to harm rather than assist it. This question is becoming now very insistent and deserves the attention of every ardent lover of Philately, so much so, that no time should be lost in the preparation and issue of a standard work by the Royal Philatelic Society.

The vagaries of stamp catalogue publishers are numerous: our "standard" differs considerably from all others. There are hosts of varieties in all countries uncatalogued which collectors seek and exchange with a true philatelic independence which gives stability to our hobby and tends to raise it and enhance its value.

Collectors certainly have the matter in their own hands, as you say; but why should our leading Society not compile a *standard* work, or rather catalogue, upon Philately, pricing or leaving the items unpriced as they think best? The compilers could be composed of Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, or philatelists of note appointed by the Society. The price of the work could be so fixed as to ensure a sufficient monetary return to pay the expense of its preparation. The discussions in our stamp journals would help to decide and elucidate knotty points, and the current catalogues could be used as a basis of the Society's standard work.

What is or is not of philatelic value in stamps should not rest on the whim or caprice of stamp dealers, who, I venture to submit, are more often than not actuated in such decisions from purely business reasons.

Yours very truly,

J. H. MCGARRY.

26 LOWTON AVENUE,
MOSTON, MANCHESTER,
7th April, 1918.

BRITISH CONTROLS.

To the Editor, "The London Philatelist."

MY DEAR SIR,—I have perused with much interest the letter in your issue for last month, under the heading of "British Controls," written by Mr. Wilmot Corfield; but surely he pays me a greater compliment than I deserve when he suggests my "taking up his discarded mantle," etc.!

I think it is a great pity he has "discarded this mantle," and hope he will reconsider the question.

Touching upon "Controls" and "Control collecting generally," I am quite in agreement with him when he remarks that this is now so popular. It was only a few years before the war commenced that I started seriously to take any interest in Controls at all. Having done so, I then began to collect them, and finally to specialize them in a manner which I consider quite peculiar to myself, after seeing and knowing about the methods adopted by most other collectors, namely, confining my study almost entirely to the sheet-edge perforated and imperforated varieties. I don't take any special interest in the multitudinous varieties of various "shapes" of the letters and figures, nor of the various different "widths" of the sheet margins, nor again of the so-called "cuts," etc., as I find quite enough varieties exist of the sheet-edge perforated and imperforated which are met with to entail considerable work and study without troubling to enter into other "vagaries"; and when I tell you that in addition to separating my large collections of Controls into *four main series*, with their various *ten subdivisions*, I have also diagnosed some further *twenty-two* what I call "minor varieties," I think you will at once see I have been obliged to draw the line at any further extensions. I therefore cannot but admit that I have studied Controls very deeply from my methods of collecting them.

Regarding their "dates of issue," however, I am in exactly the same position as Mr. Corfield says he is in, namely, that (residing in the north) I have no means of finding out just when they first of all appeared, but I must in this case give "due credit to whom credit is due," and for all details as to approximate dates of issue must name *Ewen's Weekly* as my source of information. Oswald Marsh in his *Weekly* also alluded to this question, but until the war is over, I take it, he has ceased issuing his paper, so it leaves *Ewen's Weekly* to issue dates of issue at certain intervals of time, and occasionally one sees information about Controls in other journals, but only in a sort of spasmodical manner, from what I can gather.

Having therefore made use of *Ewen's Journal* as regards dates of issue, I have actually collected Controls entirely on my diagnoses, and, as previously named, have not yet come across any other collector who has arranged his collections similarly. I only wish I had started collecting Controls before I did, as the earliest Controls of the Victorian period are many of them exceedingly rare, especially in pairs, also an odd Edwardian and Georgian. I have many of these Victorian, am practically complete in Edwardian, and with few exceptions also in Georgian to date. I am not able to devote much study to stamps or Controls during these abnormal times, but I try to keep up to date as far as possible, though, of course, there are so many deserving war charities, etc., to say nothing of numerous increased expenses, that most of one's "spare cash" is swallowed up in other causes. I may, however, here say that (D.V.) after this war is over I have promised to write a series of articles for an editor—personal friend of mine—who is one of our leading experts on English stamps generally, and I have managed to keep my notes for these fairly well up to date. Another friend of mine, Mr. R. B. Rowell (as doubtless you know), who not long back issued two little booklets on Controls, told me at the time, when I was able to give him some information, etc., that his remarks would not in any way "clash" with my own, nor will they, as he has not gone into the matter in the way I have done.

I should, however, add that having formed my large collections of Controls on certain points of "differences" which, after careful study, I have noticed in my investigations, I am, on the other hand, quite unable to explain the reasons *why* these differences have arisen, except by chance as it were, such as the manner in which the sheets are run through the presses, or again, maybe the "vagaries" of any one press worker in his daily routine work. This "explanation question" I must leave to others; the actual collections I have made myself entirely without help and from my own study.

Many, if not most, collectors collect in strips of three, blocks of four, etc., but whilst in a few cases I have done so, in the normal method I have strictly confined myself to corner pairs, which amply suffice in my case. I note Mr. Corfield says he has only collected what he calls "normal single copies." This way of collecting, however, cannot possibly illustrate the true method of arranging one's Controls. As regards the imperforated and perforated varieties of sheet-edges, neither can the general plan adopted by dealers of selling and listing Controls in the two divisions of imperforated and perforated margins (both alluding to the bottom edge of the sheet), as the imperforated margins includes *two* main varieties, as also does the perforated margins, and whilst in many Controls all are not known or met with, in some again all are. Therefore I consider the four main divisions should be adopted and kept entirely separated.

Apologizing for this lengthy letter,

Believe me, faithfully yours,

ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM.

"WOODFIELD," ROCHDALE,
April 8th, 1918.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of March 21st and 22nd, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
North Borneo, "Eight cents on 25 c.," indigo, block of 25 *	2	17	6
Ditto, "8 cents on 25 c.," indigo, block of 25 *	5	10	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 13 *.	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red, printed on both sides, tiny thinning	3	3	0
Mafeking on British Bechuanaland, 1s. on 6d., on piece	2	17	6

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 7th and 8th, 1918.

Barbados, 1873, 5s., dull rose, mint	4	4	0
Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1889, ½d., slate, S.G. 31A, mint	5	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., imperf.	4	0	0
British East Africa, 1897, 50 rs., mint	7	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	11	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue	4	7	6
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., grapes, cut close	4	0	0
British Honduras, 1891, 6 in red, on 10 c. on 4d., inverted surcharge, on piece with another	4	15	0
North Borneo, British Protectorate, 25 c., inverted overprint, mint	4	0	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., inverted overprint, mint	4	0	0
Brunei, 1 c., *black* overprint, block of 4 with one other, on entire, with certificate	16	0	0
Canada, laid paper, 6d., purple-brown	4	10	0
Ditto, wove, 6d., purple	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., greenish black £4 15s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green,* with gum	17	0	0
Ditto, others, used. £5 10s. and	10	10	0
Ditto, thin paper, 6d., dull purple	4	10	0
Ditto, thick soft paper, 6d., dull purple on yellowish	6	15	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple,* slight crease	9	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, block of 4, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, mint	6	0	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	32	0	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine	26	0	0
Ditto, others, various shades. £5 10s., £9, £6 10s., £7 15s.,	10	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblocks, 4d., blue, various shades . £10 10s., £8, £5 10s., and	5	15	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner, slightly close	21	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	15	0	0
Ditto, De La Rue, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald-green, pair, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, emerald-green, block of 4, mint	17	0	0
Cape, 1893, 1d. on 2d., double surcharge	4	15	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 5s., salmon and green, block of 6, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., violet and green, block of 12, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ½d. on 5s., block of 4, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, entire mint pane of 60	87	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 5s., block of 4, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, an entire mint pane of 60	80	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., block of 4, mint	21	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 4d., pair, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, surcharge inverted, mint	7	10	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 4d., dull rose	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green *	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, close at sides	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, close top and right	6	0	0
Ditto, C C, 2d., yellow-green	4	10	0
Ditto, 64 c., perf. 14 × 12½, mint, with certificate	12	10	0
Ditto, C A, 24 c., purple-brown, mint	8	10	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903–4, 50 rs., mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1906–7, 50 rs., mint.	7	5	0
Gambia, C C, 6d., pair, mint.	9	10	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), set of 7, 2d. and 2½d., used, others mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1904–7, £1, pair mint	8	15	0
Gold Coast, 1901, One Penny on 6d. ("one" omitted), mint	4	0	0
Great Britain, 6d., octagonal *	4	5	0
Ditto, 9d., showing hair lines	35	0	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown *	4	15	0
Ditto, 1878, £1, brown-lilac	5	15	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, white paper, 10s., grey-green	4	0	0
Ditto, 1876, 1s., green, Plate 12, block of 8, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, Beyrout provisional, 1 p. on 2d., on entire	14	0	0
Grenada, 1891, 2½d. on 8d., pair, double surcharge, one inverted, mint	7	0	0

Sale of March 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 1918.

Labuan, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, mint	5	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, 5s., blue, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 1904, 10s., mint	9	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, earliest impression, 1d., orange on yellowish	120	0	0
Ditto, ditto, later state, 1d., vermilion, close at left	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early, probably repaired	11	0	0
Ditto, another copy	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, later state, 2d., pale blue * (?)	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, close	120	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "Penoe"	9	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, early	6	5	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	7	15	0
Natal, 1902–3, £5, mint	8	0	0
Dltto, 1908–9, £1, pair, mint	8	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	18	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* with gum	8	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, close cut	9	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion	5	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	35	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate I, 1d., red. £5 15s., £6 5s., and	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, bluish paper	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull lake	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., hill unshaded	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine. £4 10s. and	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate I, 2d., blue, rather late state	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., blue	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, pick and shovel omitted	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 4, laid paper, 2d., used with a 2d. on wove, on piece	10	5	0
New Zealand, *pelure* paper, 1d., vermilion, close right	9	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	14	10	0
Nyasaland, 1895, £10, orange-vermilion, mint	18	0	0
Papua, 2s. 6d., overprint reading down and vertical, pair, mint	17	10	0
Ditto, perf. 11 × 12½, 2d., pair, mint	9	0	0
Queensland, perf. 11, 9d., mint	4	10	0
St. Helena, 1864–83, 1s., vert. strip strip of 7, showing variety with double surcharge and lower stamp without surcharge, mint	44	0	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on 6d., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12, C A, ½d., orange, mint	9	10	0
Seychelles, 1901, 6 c. on 8 c., inverted surcharge, mint	4	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1904–5, £1, pair, mint	5	5	0
Southern Nigeria, 1904–8, £1, pairs, mint, each	4	15	0
Soudan, O.S.G.S. on 1 m., overprint inverted, pair	6	10	0
Ditto, Army Official, 1 m., with "Army" inverted over "Official," mint	6	6	0
Ditto, Army Service, 2 m., vert. pair, the upper stamp having "Army" omitted, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 m., pair, overprint inverted	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto 5 m., pair, double surcharge, one inverted	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 m., vert. pair, lower stamp without overprint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 p., mult. wmk., pair, mint	7	0	0
Straits Settlements, Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., surcharge in red and in green, mint	5	5	0
Transvaal, 1902–3, £5, on piece	11	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., S.G. 29,* imperf. at bottom	5	15	0
Uganda, 1902, ½ a., pair, the lower stamp without overprint, mint	6	0	0
United States, Justice, 1 c. to 90 c., the 6 c. and 90 c., used	9	0	0
Ditto, State, 1 c. to 90 c., the 1 c. and 24 c. used	5	5	0
Victoria, first issue, 1d., orange-red, strip of 4, crease between third and fourth stamps	11	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red	4	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of March 6th and 9th, 1918.

Barbados, 1852, ½d., deep green, blocks of 4, mint. £7 and	7	5	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 as., vermilion, "A D," S.G. 36	4	12	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, mint	5	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 2d., early	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., early	5	0	0
Ditto, 1887–90, 10s., claret and mauve	3	18	0
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf., creased	9	10	0
Hawaii, 2 c., S.G. 212 *	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, 1d., vermilion	4	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d. on yellowish, pair	9	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose, pair, slight defect	4	0	0
Russia, 1916–7, 10 k. on 7 k., block of 4, inverted surcharge, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, 1 r., imperf. pair, on piece	10	10	0
Ditto, 1 r., background inverted, on piece . . £5 10s. and	5	15	0

Sale of March 14th and 15th, 1918.

Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green,* with gum, defective	8	10	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 5s.*	5	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose	9	0	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners trimmed	5	5	0
Canada, 7½d., green	6	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1d., pale brick-red, block of 3,* defective	4	4	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., carmine, defective	4	12	6
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	5	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1 r, black on green*	4	4	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903–4, 50 rs.	5	5	0
Brunswick, 1852, 3 sgr., vermilion, apparently*	4	8	0
Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., pair,* erased	4	15	0
Ditto, 1867–83, £1, on blued, "Specimen"	4	12	6
India, Gwalior, 1885, inscription 15 mm., 1 rupee, pair, mint	4	6	0
Labuan, 1884–6, 10s., purple-brown	12	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, medium worn impression, 2d., blue on blue, slight thinning	7	0	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff, close at bottom	8	10	0
Ditto, 1908, 30s., purple and orange, mint	19	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, defective	9	10	0
Togo, 1915, 5s., without hyphen after "Anglo," mint	5	5	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1858, 1 c., dull red, Type C	5	0	0
Canada, 1851, 6d., dull purple £4 15s. and	5	15	0
Ditto, 1852–7, 6d., brown-black	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 7½d., green	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., blue, two copies each	4	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 1852–7, 6d., dull purple £3 18s., £5, and	5	10	0
Ditto, thick soft paper, 6d., dull purple	5	5	0
Ditto, thick hard paper, 6d., dull purple	7	5	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, on entire	7	5	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green	5	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883, 1s., orange	4	8	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c.	5	15	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown*	5	0	0
Victoria, 1880–9, Stamp Duty, £100, mint	6	10	0

Sale of March 20th and 23rd, 1918.

Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., brown, Die 4, mint	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, S.G. 22, 1d., red, pair, on entire	28	0	0
Roumania, 1871, laid paper, 10 b., yellow*	5	5	0
Barbados, 1856–7, white paper, imperf., 4d., brownish-red, pair, mint, S.G. 10A	6	0	0
Bermuda, 1874, Three Pence, in fancy capitals on 1d., S.G. 12	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 6d., slate, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, slight defects	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, block of 3	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, block of 6, mint	20	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	18	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner	20	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1d., carmine-red, pair, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, block of 4, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy, mint	4	0	0
Cape, CA, 5s., orange-yellow, mint, with certificate	32	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 5s., block of 4, mint	4	16	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 8d., brown, close at foot and slight defect	14	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., block of 4	5	0	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	13	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVII. MAY, 1918. No. 317.

The Stamp Trade and the Military Service Acts.



E hear that the president of one of the London Military Service Tribunals, in refusing exemption to the last male engaged in the business of a firm of eminent stamp dealers, and a C 3 man at that, stated that the Tribunal over which he presided had no sympathy with stamp dealing to-day, and that the Tribunal was of opinion such businesses should be closed down for the period of the War.

In these times of stress, the possession of a hobby is endorsed and recommended not only by the medical profession but by the most learned thinkers of the world. The War has placed its burden on every individual, and we are working at a greater strain both mentally and physically than ever before. If mankind, and womankind too, for that matter, ever needed recreation and means of helping them to forget the "daily grind" the necessity is more apparent to-day than ever. For indoor recreation stamp collecting is an ideal pursuit. To state that Philately teaches geography and history, develops a taste for scientific investigation, and stimulates research, is a truism, and as has been said in an American paper recently, "upon a simple postage stamp can be studied the rise, decline, and fall of Empires, Monarchies and Republics."

No collector need ever feel lonely, or be at a loss to fill up any leisure time he may have, for he has true friends to whom he can turn at any hour. His stamps are always ready to entertain and interest him.

We know from our personal knowledge that their stamps have been a source of considerable consolation and occupation to many wounded officers and men during the period of convalescence. Those who have never studied the subject should not condemn as waste of time a hobby of which they know nothing. In fine we venture to state that there is no other recreation in the world that so much assists in the raising of public revenue without causing taxation on the poorer classes as stamp collecting.

The Arrangement of the Early 2d. of Great Britain.

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

THE "differentia" of a stamp in order of importance are as follow—assuming that the collection, or particular group of the collection, is arranged under values :—

1. Value.
2. General Design (usually covering a group of plates).
3. Plate from which the specimen was printed.
4. Paper on which it was printed.

(Watermark comes in here; a different design of watermark constituting a difference of paper. Merely casual varieties, such as extra thick or thin, not being a definite change, fall under head 6.)

5. Perforation.
6. Shade of colour and accidental varieties, inverted watermarks, etc.

The usual method adopted for the arrangement of the first six plates of the 2d. Great Britain in collections and catalogues does not conform to this system. The ideal arrangement would be in accordance with the following table :—

Variety.	Plate.	Paper.	Perf.	Put to Press.	Earliest date known.	Period of use.
1	1*	s.c.	—	— 4.40	?	6 May, 1840, to beginning of 1841.
2	2	„	—	27.7.40	2.10.40	Sept. (?), 1840, to May (?), 1841.
3	3	„	—	— 2.41	17.3.41	Feb. (?), 1841, to Dec., 1849.
4	4	„	—	†6.12.49	?	Dec. (?), 1849, to March, 1854.
5	„	„	16	‡31.1.54	13.3.54	Early in 1854 to middle of 1855.
6	„	„	14	—	4.3.55	„ „ 1855 to „ „ „
7	5	„	16	9.6.55	28.8.55	Issued concurrently during the second half of 1855.
8	„	„	14	—	27.7.55	
9	„	l.c.	16	—	15.8.55	
10	„	„	14	—	20.7.55	July, 1855, to late in 1857.
11	6	„	„	9.5.57	2.7.57	„ 1857 „ „ 1858.
12	„	„	16	—	11.2.58	A partial issue during the first half of 1858.

At first sight, it may be said that in the absence of plate numbers on the stamps, this is a counsel of perfection.

The plates can be grouped in pairs, however, 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6. In general, 1 and 2 can only be distinguished by means of reconstructed sheets, the same applying to the majority of copies from 3 and 4. And there is no difficulty in separating perforated copies of 4 from 5 by means of the lettering, 4 being Alphabet I, and 5, Alphabet II, whereas in the case of 5 and 6 the thickness of the lines is an easy guide. Consequently the arrange-

* It is probable that there are two states of Plate 1, but this is a matter not yet finally settled. If this turns out to be the case, the second state would be variety 1*a*.

† Date of approval.

‡ Perforation first applied to this value.

ment indicated above can be followed by anyone, with the simple modifications that varieties 1 and 2 are lumped together, and 3 and 4. To reconstruct sheets of 1 and 2 is a serious undertaking, but 3 and 4 are neither difficult nor expensive; the identification in the case of used copies being mere child's play if stamps with cross-patté obliteration (which disappeared in May, 1844) are taken for Plate 3. The converse, of course, does not hold good. The dates of use are taken from my collection.

Notes on the 5 c. of the 1872 Issue of Holland.

By E. W. WETHERELL.



HE 1872 issue of Holland is one of the most interesting series of that most philatelically interesting country. True it does not show "retouches" as in the first issue, nor types as in the third issue, but in some other respects it is far more interesting than either of its predecessors, as, for instance, matrix flaws and *cliché* flaws existing on the same stamp, experimental papers, and many remarkable facts in connection with perforations, obliterations, and colours.

The following paper on the common value, 5 c., is written with the intention of showing that one of the most abundant, and at first sight most commonplace stamps, is worthy of careful study, and will well repay thorough investigation by those who possess a fair number of specimens.

The stamps were among the earliest typographed examples of the work of Messrs. J. Enschedé and Sons, the Government printing contractors of Haarlem, who have printed all Dutch and Dutch Colonial stamps since 1867, and many of the issues of Luxemburg, Persia, and the Transvaal.

The designer was F. C. Ten Kate, and the dies were engraved at the Official Printing Works at Berlin.

In working out the facts (or theories) concerning any stamp, it is usual to commence with the stamp itself, that is to say, with the printed portion; then to consider watermarks, perforations, paper, gum, etc., and lastly obliterations. I have reversed the order in the following notes, as the design and the perforations are well known, while the obliterations have not received all the attention which they merit.

I. Postmarks.

The postmarks found on the stamps of 1872 fall under four main headings:—

(*a*) The word "FRANCO" in horizontal letters.
(*b*) The name of a town in horizontal letters.
(*c*) Circular town postmark..
(*d*) A numeral in a diamond-shaped pattern of dots.

In two large parcels of the 5 c. value which I have looked through lately I find the following to be the relative numbers of each type:—

First Lot.

"Franco."	Horizontal Name.	Circular.	Numeral.	Penmarked.
In frame . 46	In frame 53	1418	4531	0
Without . 1	Without 146			
	Coloured 2	Coloured 5	Coloured 5	

Second Lot.

In frame . 15	In frame 5	482	1829	121
Without . 1	Without 24			
Totals . 63	230	1905	6365	121

From which it will be seen that the "numeral" is nearly three times as common as all the other forms put together.

These may therefore be considered first. The numbers run from 1 to 259, but those from 139 to 150 were entirely missing, and a few others did not occur in either lot. For the information of those collectors who may be interested in the comparative rarity, a list of the numbers found of each is appended, from which it will be seen that certain numbers—5, 44, 91, 73, 57, 90, 8, 82, 33, 106, 107, and 10—are common, particularly the first three, while others are extremely scarce.

Of those which had legible numbers the following were found in each of the two lots:—

No.			No.			No.			No.		
1	36	14	62	8	11	122	6	5	192	—	—
2	24	8	63	6	4	123	7	2	193	5	2
3	15	5	64	1	13	124	2	6	194	5	1
4	17	14	65	—	5	125	2	4	195	18	1
5	498	156	66	8	13	126	2	—	196	7	5
6&9	29	17	67	11	17	127	1	1	197	4	3
7	10	2	68	70	33	128	20	7	198	1	—
8	78	19	69	2	1	129	7	8	199	—	1
10	63	9	70	2	2	130	2	6	200	—	—
11	9	5	71	2	4	131	15	3	201	—	3
12	3	2	72	7	2	132	11	12	202	10	1
13	14	9	73	178	15	133	17	23	203	1	—
14	18	4	74	—	—	134	—	5	204	1	—
15	16	5	75	6	13	135	6	21	205	4	1
16	60	14	76	10	7	136	1	—	206	—	1
17	6	1	77	1	3	137	2	—	207	8	—
18	9	8	78	3	5	138	4	—	208	2	3
19	5	4	79	7	4	139–150	—	—	209	—	2
20	13	3	80	5	5				210	3	—
21	7	2	81	4	3	151	8	1	211	2	3
22	58	23	82	84	24	152	3	6	212	3	2
23	4	2	83	13	2	153	21	2	213	—	2

No.			No.			No.			No.		
24	21	8	84	1	3	154	2	—	214	4	—
25	3	5	85	14	6	155	—	—	215	3	—
26	6	9	86	—	—	156	1	3	216	7	—
27	7	1	87	25	4	157	3	2	217	1	—
28	10	4	88	5	—	158	—	—	218	3	2
29	30	17	89	4	7	159	—	—	219	—	—
30	3	7	90	99	4	160	1	2	220	11	3
31	7	—	91	237	82	161	4	1	221	—	—
32	1	5	92	39	4	162	1	3	222	1	1
33	82	18	93	9	1	163	2	1	223	2	1
34	2	—	94	3	9	164	3	2	224	—	—
35	6	6	95	25	6	165	2	—	225	3	—
36	26	7	96	2	3	166	5	—	226	—	—
37	11	1	97	32	1	167	5	3	227	—	—
38	7	2	98	7	3	168	1	1	228	10	—
39	23	17	99	1	—	169	1	1	229	—	—
40	1	—	100	27	4	170	15	—	230	—	—
41	20	13	101	1	5	171	1	2	231	10	—
42	12	21	102	2	5	172	3	3	232	—	—
43	22	6	103	2	3	173	—	1	233	—	—
44	168	86	104	5	4	174	2	1	234	11	1
45	32	23	105	14	15	175	2	2	235	3	1
46	57	24	106	98	8	176	—	1	236	3	—
47	2	4	107	73	53	177	7	7	237	3	—
48	11	5	108	4	1	178	1	1	238	11	—
49	9	8	109	1	2	179	1	5	239	2	—
50	2	—	110	2	5	180	—	1	240	1	—
51	5	4	111	20	3	181	4	2	241	2	—
52	20	3	112	7	4	182	—	4	242	—	—
53	14	15	113	31	8	183	2	4	243	—	—
54	2	10	114	—	2	184	3	11	244	—	—
55	34	10	115	8	8	185	3	2	245	2	—
56	5	4	116	13	2	186	2	2	246	1	1
57	152	34	117	25	6	187	3	—	247	1	—
58	12	7	118	14	9	188	—	3	248	1	—
59	7	15	119	26	3	189	—	3	249	2	—
60	3	8	120	1	2	190	2	2	250	2	—
61	—	1	121	1	—	191	—	2	251 } 259 }	—	—

The figures of the two parcels have been kept separately, as in some respects they agree, and in others differ widely, e.g. both lots show that 5 is the commonest, and both show that such numbers as 168 and 169 are rare, but in the case of 106 and 107 the first lot shows both to be common and 106 the more abundant of the two, whereas the second parcel shows 107 common and 106 as scarce as 49, and the discrepancy is much more marked in the case of 73, which leads up to the curious fact—that 73 is common in certain shades and rare in others, which points to this number having been trans-

ferred at some period from one town to another having a very different population.

Of the missing numbers in the above, some of the blanks have been filled up from other sources, but I have not seen the following numbers: 139–150, 226, 229, 230, 232, 233, 242, 243, 244, 251–259, but doubtless they exist.

These numbers are in black as a rule, but 197 and 199 are found in dull green, and 98 and 178 in dark blue.

In the case of the circular postmark there are apparently only two types, one consisting of a double-lined circle with the date in the centre in three lines, thus, $\frac{4}{\text{NOV.}}{}^{87}$ and having the name of the town between the two circles at the top. The great interest of this type of postmark consists in the *lower* inscription, between the circles and beneath the date. Varieties were found with such inscriptions as: 12—1 V, 4—8 N, 7—8 V, 8—12 V, 8 M—12 M, 11—12 V, 12—4 N, 12 M—4 A, but on investigation these were found quite easy to arrange, and the varieties found were:—

12—1 N (16)	12—6 V (6)	12—4 N (37)	12 M—8 M (1)
1—2 N (16)	6—7 V (1)	4—8 N (41)	8 M—12 M (5)
2—3 N (15)	7—8 V (0)	8—12 N (10)	
3—4 N (10)	8—9 V (3)		
4—5 N (17)	9—10 V (7)	12—8 V (17)	12 M—4 A (1)
5—6 N (9)	10—11 V (11)	8—12 V (32)	4 A—8 A (4)
6—7 N (13)	11—12 V (17)		8 A—12 M (0)
7—8 N (12)			
8—9 N (14)			
9—10 N (5)			
10—12 N (1)			

Giving a grand total of 28 possible varieties, which differ enormously in their comparative scarcity.

In addition to this type of lower inscription, Roman numerals also occur, from I to IX, also capital letters from A to F.

The following gives the comparative scarcity of these varieties of numeral and capital letter:—

I	(3)	IV	(9)	VII	(1)	A	(7)	D	(2)
II	(5)	V	(6)	VIII	(3)	B	(9)	E	(1)
III	(7)	VI	(5)	IX	(6)	C	(2)	F	(1)

which indicates that these are very much scarcer than the foregoing series of N's and V's.

It will be noticed that 7—8 V and 8 A—12 M are included, although no specimens were found in the parcels, as I have specimens of these from other sources.

This type of postmark is nearly always in black, but a few were in blue or violet.

The other type of the circular postmark is as above, with a wreath in place of the lower inscription, and with the word "FRANCO" attached to, but outside, the outer circle. This type is very much rarer than the other type, but

dated copies show that it was in fairly general use from 1873 to 1881, and possibly it had a longer life. This type seems to be always in black.

The horizontal postmark, consisting merely of the name of a town, is scarce compared with the numbered or dated postmark, being about eight times as scarce as the circular postmarks, and about twenty-five times as scarce as the numerals. There are several different types of letters, those 3 mm. high being the commonest, but letters 4 mm. in capitals (with serifs) are found, and I have one copy with letters 7.5 mm. in height. Sometimes these names are enclosed in a long rectangular frame, but more often without, the latter being two or three times as common. These postmarks are more often coloured than those of any other type, and are found in blue, green, and violet.

(*To be continued.*)

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

By B. GOODFELLOW.



THE design for the New Zealand postage stamps of Type I was taken from the well-known portrait of Queen Victoria in her robes of state painted by A. E. Chalon, R.A., in 1838. The engraver of the die for the stamps was Wm. Humphreys, and the steel plates from which the stamps were printed were manufactured by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. according to their patented process known as line-engraved or *taille-douce*. The plates consisted of twenty rows of twelve stamps to each row, or 240 stamps to each plate, and the arrangement was continuous, i.e. without any panes.

One original matrix die engraved on steel by Humphreys appears to have formed the basis for the plates used for each of the different values of Type I, at least so far as the main body of the design is concerned, although, of course, secondary dies would have to be constructed for the expression of the different values. The methods employed in the construction of line-engraved plates, with the interposition of the roller dies between the matrix die and the final printing plate, are so fully described in various philatelic publications, especially in Mr. F. J. Melville's *Postage Stamps in the Making*, that I do not occupy time with any further description of it. Die proofs in my collection, two of which are from a die before any figures of value had been inserted and the other two (which have lower label cut away) disclose that the letters of value had appeared thereon *in colour*, whereas in the stamps as issued the lettering is *uncoloured*. It may be noted that in the 1d. and 2d. values the inscriptions of value are in Roman capitals (with serifs), whilst on the 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. values they are in block letters (without serifs).

In some notes contributed to the *London Philatelist* in 1915 (Vol. XXIV, pp. 176–8) I discussed the possibility of the matrix die having been re-engraved, or more probably retouched or strengthened in connection with the

4d. plate, which was the last to be manufactured, and I there called attention to the fact that in the early printings of the 1d. value all the letters in the title "NEW ZEALAND" appear to be completely separated from one another at the foot, whilst in the other values several of those letters—notably the "AL" and the "AN," are markedly joined at the foot. In all values, however, the engine-turned background is not absolutely central with the surrounding circle; at the lower left or south-west side it is practically touching the circle, whilst at the upper right or north-east side it is well clear of the circle. It is almost certain that the die for the 1d. value would be the earliest to be struck, and with the interposition of the necessary subsequent roller dies for the other values there would probably be some slight wear and tear or weakening which might well account for these very slight differences, which are perhaps too meticulous to be of any philatelic importance. It therefore seems to be a reasonable conclusion that in all main essentials, apart from the necessary differences in the lettering of values, the design for all the values of the Type I stamp may be considered to be uniform.

The plate of the 1d. value is remarkable for its long run of life as a printing plate. First used by Perkins Bacon and Co. in 1854, it appears to have been responsible for all the 1d. stamps of New Zealand printed prior to January, 1874, when it was finally superseded by the electrotype plate for the 1d. lilac stamp manufactured by De La Rue and Co. It thus had a printing life of close upon twenty years, and I estimate, from the table given in Appendix C to the *History of New Zealand Stamps*, that more than 16,000,000 penny stamps must have been produced from this one steel plate, for there is no evidence or record of any second plate for the 1d. value as there was for the 2d. value. It can therefore be but small matter for surprise that towards the latter end of its printing life the plate was almost completely worn out; nevertheless there is no sign or trace of any attempt at retouching or strengthening such as we know to have happened in the case of the second 2d. plate.

The 1d. plate cannot, of course, compete in the length of its printing life with the "record run" of the plate for the 5d. New South Wales diadem issue, which is said to hold the longest record of service of any postage stamp plate in the world. The plate for the New South Wales stamp—also one of Perkins Bacon and Co.'s manufacture—was made in 1855, and I gather that it was being printed from until superseded by the Commonwealth issues of Australia in 1913—a run of fifty-eight years. As to the relative numbers of stamps printed from the two plates I have been unable to complete the comparison. In the case of the British line-engraved 1d. stamp with the head of Queen Victoria, of which 20,699,858,040 stamps are said to have been printed, and which ran from April, 1840, to December, 1879, there had been constructed from first to last no less than 450 separate printing plates.

The New Zealand 1d. plate was also remarkable in its gradual wear for the evenness of the wear over the whole surface of the plate, but in the first instance the impressions of the individual stamps had been laid down upon the printing plate with considerable lack of care. They were apparently "rolled in" without guide lines, or dots, or any other mechanical aids to accuracy, with the result that the alignment is very imperfect both horizontally

and vertically, and the spacing between the stamps varies from ½ mm. to 2 mm. When the perforation of postage stamps came into vogue, these irregularities naturally led to an undue prevalence of badly centred specimens. The first 2d. plate and the 1s. plate were also very defective in this respect.

This plate also contained an unusual number of instances of faulty original impressions, which had required to be corrected by a reimpression of the roller die, in many instances leaving marked traces of the double impressions which have for brevity been styled re-entries. A list of these is given in an article in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXIV, p. 174.

Having now dealt with the printing plate we may next consider briefly the question of the paper employed for the printing of the stamps, although this subject naturally arises upon the examination of the various issues of the stamps. The normal paper was that manufactured in England and supplied to the colony through Perkins Bacon and Co., containing within a rectangle of marginal lines a watermark of 240 large six-pointed stars so arranged that when the printing was correct in register one of such stars would fall about the centre of each of the 240 stamps constituting the plate.

The paper is of tough quality and white—though not dead white—appearance. It differed considerably in thickness from time to time, but I do not consider that there is sufficient justification for any attempt to differentiate any of the printings on the Large Star paper merely by reference to the thickness of the paper employed. It does not seem to have been surfaced or polished, nor have I been able with any satisfaction to decide whether there was a right and a wrong printing surface for this paper, or if so whether any given stamp is printed on the right or the wrong side of the paper.

The London prints were all made upon this Large Star paper, which in both the 2d. and 1s. values shows the marked prevalence of the phenomenon known as blueing. Curiously enough this blueing does not seem to occur in the 1d. value, nor is it found in the case of the South Australian London-printed 2d. value in carmine, the shade of which is so similar to that of the first London print of the 1d. New Zealand. In the red or carmine shades of the British 1d. stamps, and also of the Cape of Good Hope stamps, and in stamps of Barbados and Trinidad, the *bleuté* appearance is common, but its absence in the case of the 1d. New Zealand leads one to speculate as to whether the true explanation of this blueing has yet been completely given. The London-printed 1d. stamps would presumably be printed from the same stock of the Star paper as was used for the London-printed 2d. and 1s. values, both of which show most marked blueing. So much so, indeed, is this the case with the 1s. value that I believe there is no known specimen in the true shade of the London print which does not show this blueing of the paper.

The fact that the blueing, whenever it occurs, is heavier immediately behind the more heavily inked portions of the design than it is behind the more lightly inked portions certainly points towards the correctness of the explanation usually given, viz. that the blueing is the result of a chemical action set up as between substances present in the ink used and other

substances present in the paper. It also seems probable that the more damp the paper was when the actual printing occurred, the greater was the resultant blueing. This is the explanation given in a note to the *History of New Zealand Stamps*, by Mr. Phipson, the Hon. Secretary of the New Zealand Philatelic Society, who is stated to be also a practical chemist; but it does not seem to provide a completely satisfactory solution of the matter.

It naturally occurs to one to raise at least two further questions: First, why does no blueing occur with the carmine ink used for the London-printed 1d. value, whilst it does occur in the cases of the British 1d. (the well-known ivory heads) and the Cape of Good Hope 1d. in shades in which the colour of the ink used appears to have been very similar? Secondly, since it is known that six reams of the Star paper, together with a supply of the inks as used by Perkins Bacon and Co., were sent out to the colony along with the London prints, why does no blueing occur from the use of this paper and these inks (if, indeed, they were ever used) when the colonial printings on Star paper appeared in 1862?

In reply to the first question, it may be urged that the carmine ink used did not contain the ingredients requisite to set up the chemical action, whilst the blue and the green inks did; and, in support of this, it can be pointed out that the South Australian 2d. London print, in which the ink employed appears to be identical in tone, shows no sign of blueing, but this involves the contention that the inks used for the British and Cape 1d. stamps must have contained some ingredient which was absent in the 1d. New Zealand and 2d. South Australian colours.

As to the second question, it appears to have been established that the six reams of Star paper sent out to New Zealand in 1854 were not used (with the possible exception of one sheet only) until the year 1862. Here again, if the London inks were then used for the printings on this paper—and they do not seem to have been used previously, because the colonial printings by Richardson are in colours quite different from the London prints—one would expect the blueing to recur at least in the 2d. and 1s. values, whereas no such thing in fact occurs.

Again, how comes it that in the case of the British and Cape 1d., and also in the early stamps of Barbados and Trinidad, one finds printings in the same colours, some showing marked blueing and others the white paper with no blueing at all? This consideration seems to me to point rather to the presence of an ingredient in some of the papers which was absent in others. I have read somewhere that in the early days of stamp printing, experiments intended to render the forgery of stamps more difficult were made in the way of introducing some chemical ingredient into the manufacture of the paper, and I seem to remember that prussiate of potash was one of the substances so experimented with by being mixed with the paper pulp. If this were the case, it is probable that paper containing the prussiate of potash would, especially when damped and printed with certain inks, show a blueing, whereas paper not so treated would show none.

At one time an explanation was sought for in the question of the gum or starch employed as mucilage, but in the case of the New Zealand London prints the presumption is that similar gum would be used for all the three

values. The note in the last edition of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, at page 3, is, however, very definite on this point. It states, "From 1841 to 1857 the 1d. and 2d. (British) stamps have the paper more or less blued, caused by action between the colouring matter and the paper; the gum has nothing to do with it." In the *British Philatelist*, Vol. VIII, at page 82, there is a record of a block of thirteen British 1d. stamps which had apparently never been gummed, but the paper of which was very much blued. It proceeds, "It is on record that so early as the 27th January, 1841, official notice had been taken of the blueing of the paper and probably the three sheets (referred to) were sent to the learned gentleman at the Polytechnic Institution in order that he might investigate the reason for the discoloration of the paper—a discoloration which has frequently been the subject of discussion in the philatelic press."

The late Gordon Smith, M.A., writing in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in January, 1905, upon "The Stamps of Great Britain," refers to this question as follows:—

"In addition to the varieties of colour (of the British 1d., red) the appearance of the stamps was altered materially by the colour of the paper, which is scarcely ever white all over, but generally ranges from pale shades of blue to quite deep blue, or rather greenish blue. For many years the cause of this discoloration was disputed, some persons suggesting that it was due to the gum; but it is now generally accepted that it was due to chemical ingredients in the red colour in which the stamps were printed, and that the depth of the blueing was due to the greater or less amount of moisture received by the paper when the stamps were printed. It is often found that where the ink was applied most thickly, in the deeper lines of the design, there the paper became the most blue, and it produced a curious effect in the back of the stamp, the *head* appearing through the paper in white and the background in blue, occasionally being most faithfully outlined in almost every detail. These are usually spoken of by collectors as 'ivoried heads.'

"I have said that this blue tint in the paper was caused by the ink and the ivoried heads at the back prove this to have been the case. But if other proof were wanting we have it in the fact that at Somerset House, where are kept the final approved sheets of every plate (called the 'Imprimatur' sheets), these sheets, which have never been gummed, present the same features. This shows that the gum had nothing to do with it."

At all events this question of blueing is one of those side problems which prove of interest to every stamp collector who is of an inquiring turn of mind, and who is not content to rest satisfied with the mere accumulation of specimens in order to amass a collection of stamps.

Perhaps some philatelist who is a chemist, or some chemist who is interested in Philately, will come forward with an explanation expressed in terms of scientific exactitude which will explain and settle the problem.

Still dealing with the subject of paper, it is remarkable to find that although six reams of the Large Star watermarked paper had been sent out to New Zealand in September, 1854, along with the London-printed stamps, the first colonially printed stamps were not (subject to the small exception

shortly to be mentioned) printed upon the Star paper which was undoubtedly available, but upon a blue foolscap paper, obtained from the Colonial Secretary's office, being doubtless the official paper in ordinary use in that department.

(*To be continued.*)

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 96.)



On page 94 there are clerical errors in the groups of items there tabulated: (*j*) (*k*) (*l*) should read (*j*) (*l*) (*m*), and (*r*) should not be associated with (*q*). Further, it should have been stated that item (*o*) appears to be identical with (*u*), having regard to the fact that the directions of the combs are opposite.

Since the last instalment of these notes were published the Vice-President has shown me some large blocks and complete panes of recent Victorian issues, including several with margins of the sheet at the top and bottom. These have enabled me to link as the work of specific comb-machines some of the single margins, the particulars of which are set out in the table on pages 92 and 93 above. I may mention the following:—

	Size of holes.	Directions in which the comb worked.	Gauge.	No. of holes in upper margin.	No. of holes in lower margin.
(1) 2d., January, 1901 .	small	r. to l.	12 × 12¼	6	6
(2) 2½d.* „ „ .	„	„	„	„	„
(3) 5d.* „ „ .	„	„	„	„	„
(4) 2s. „ „ .	large	l. to r.	„	„	„
(5) 3d. „ „ .	medium	r. to l.	12 × 12½	2	2
(6) 1s. „ „ .	„	„	12¼ × 12¼	3	3
(7) 4d. „ „ .	„	l. to r.	12 × 12¼	„	„
(8) 1d.* „ „ .	large	r. to l.	12 × 12½	2	2
(9) 1½d.† (1898–9) .	medium	l. to r.	12 × 12¼	3	4
(10) 1d.,§ January, 1901 .	„	r. to l.	„	5	4
(11) 6d. „ „ .	„	„	12 × 12¼	3	3
(12) 1d. on 2d.,‡ (1912) .	„	„	11½ × 12¼	2	2
(13) 9d.† . . .	„	„	12¼ × 12¼	3	4

* Watermarked Crown V.

† Without "Postage," 1½d., red on yellow; 9d., rose.

‡ The 120 2d. stamps on this complete pane are surrounded by a broad violet band.

§ Crown V. This is a complete pane. There is no broad band of colour round the stamps The third stroke of the comb counting from the left is double.

I may add also the following blocks with only single margins :—

	Shade.	Watermark.	Sizes of holes.	Direction of comb.	Gauge.	Margin and number of superfluous holes.
(14) 1s. 6d. .	orange	V Crown, Type I	large	r. to l.	$12\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$	lower, 3
(15) „ .	red-orange	„ „ II	small	„	$12 \times 12\frac{1}{4}$	„ 6
(16) „ .	yellow-orange	„ „ III	„	„	„	„ 4
(17) 1d,(1886) arched frame	yellow-green	„ „ I	„	l. to r.	—	„ 8
(18) Postage Due	claret and blue	„ „ I	medium	„	$12 \times 12\frac{1}{4}$	upper, 5

I describe the varieties of the Crown V watermarks later, but I may say that Type II commenced about 1896 and Type III about 1899.

There is nothing in any of the new material (1) to (18) to suggest the existence of any comb-machine or stage of a comb-machine which is not indicated in the table on pages 92–3 above, but it somewhat modifies my conjectures as to the linking up of the several single margins with superfluous holes on page 94. Thus items (6) and (7) doubtless contain (*h*) and (*i*) as the work of the upper parts of one comb-machine proceeding from right to left. Again, item (17) is probably the work of Mr. Hausburg's comb No. 1 in an early state when it made small holes, and item (18) is probably the work of comb (*u*).

We can now tabulate the work of the vertical comb-machines used for stamps of the period 1898–1912, all having thirteen holes in the horizontal "teeth" and a gauge of 12 to $12\frac{1}{4}$ by 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, which I have called Gauge III. These are all expressed as working from right to left, that is, turning the specimens round through two right angles when the comb went from left to right.

	Superfluous holes in upper margins.	Superfluous holes in lower margins.	Nature of the holes.
(i)	2	2	large and medium.
(ii)	3	3	medium.
(iii)	4	3	medium.
(iv)	6	6	small and large.
(v)	5	4	medium.
(vi)	3	4	medium.
Of a somewhat earlier date (say 1893) is the item (*u*).			
(vii)	6	5	large.
And of uncertain date Mr. Hausburg's No. 1.			
(viii)	8	7	medium.

Going back to a still earlier date, say from 1885 to 1888, we have the 1d. arched frame, yellow-green, item (17), which is probably an early state of Mr. Hausburg's No. 1. Again, item (*r*) (the ½d. of 1885) seems to match with nothing otherwise tabulated; it may be the work of the same machine in any early state produced, in the other margin, the small eight holes of item (17), while (*q*), (*w*), and (*z*), with small holes (which are all on stamps of 1885–8), possibly go together as the upper and lower margins of another

comb. These point to the existence in 1884–8 of three combs producing such holes, that is to say:—

(ix)	8	(?) 7	small	item (17).
(x)	5	—	,,	item (*r*).
(xi)	6	5	,,	items (*w*), (*z*), and (*q*).

Possibly (*x*) is an early state of (*v*). Although this is at first sight a repulsive and difficult list, it seems to be probable that it really discloses the history of three machines, (ix), (x), and (xi), which about 1884–8 produced the small hole perforations to which I have already referred; thus, as the pins wore the holes became larger, and, as Mr. Hausburg pointed out in the history of the single-line machines, at first new larger pins were fitted, with the result that we get the medium or large holes of (v), (vii), and (viii). When Mr. Hausburg in 1905 and Mr. Van Weenen in 1909 visited the Melbourne Postal Department there were only two comb-machines, but at the later date two of the older machines had got out of order, and were to be repaired and brought into use again, while two new comb-machines had just been installed (see *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, page 231, and *The Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XV, page 126, and in effect corrected at page 136).* Mr. J. H. Smyth's account of the Postal Department is of a much later date, 1912–13 (see the *Australian Stamp Journal*, Vol. III, page 65).

It seems likely that the changes in the perforating machines of the period 1900–1912, that is to say, the acquisition of the single-line machine-gauging 11,† and an additional single-line machine gauging $12\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the frequent alterations of the comb-machines, ending in the purchase of the Adelaide combs described by Mr. Smyth in the *Australian Stamp Journal* of 1912–3, is due to the fact that during this period not only the local postage and fiscal stamps but also the stamps of some of the other states were printed at Melbourne, thus putting a great strain on the plant. The return to small holes in the comb (iv) is probably due to a new bed plate which would not necessarily have the same number of superfluous marginal holes as the preceding plate. We subsequently find this machine (iv) gradually making medium and finally large holes, at which last stage possibly new pins to fit the worn holes had been fitted.

I have already referred to the new machines (one a horizontal comb, probably the rotatory Adelaide machine described by Mr. J. H. Smyth) producing the new gauge $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$. Item (12) is the work of one of these machines. Hitherto I had only seen it in connection with the 1d. type of January, 1901, Crown A, so that this is a new variety to record.

For practical purposes, that is to say for drawing up a reference list, I suggest that the peculiarities of Gauge I, which apparently had only a short run, are sufficiently marked to deserve notice. Owing to the shortness of the

* I think there must be a slip in the note that there were two single-line machines gauging 11 and one gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, and that it was really meant that there were two gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ and one gauging 11.

† The acquisition of this machine is recorded in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. IX, at page 84, and its work in connection with the ½d., 3d., and 6d. is mentioned at page 137.

"teeth" (with only twelve holes) and the regular gauge "12½" and the clean-cut holes, specimens can easily be recognized by the gaps in the horizontal rows of holes. On the other hand, the numerous comb-perforations of gauges varying from 12 to 12¼ horizontally by 12 to 12½ vertically may be grouped together with a subdivision for the remarkable small hole perforations 12¼ × 12½ of the periods 1883–88 and 1906–13. The late comb-perforations of machines IV and V, 11½ × 12¼—one being a horizontal comb which appear to have been but sparingly used, should, I submit, be listed.* Probably the stamps indicated in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue of 1917 under heading (d), "Perf. Compound 11½ and 12," No. 333 are specimens of these particular perforations; moreover, they cannot be confused with any other contemporary perforations. The gauge which I have termed II, although interesting as having only a short life—say six years—is difficult to distinguish in single specimens from a compound of the single-line gauge 12½, 13 used horizontally, with the 12¼, 12½ single line used vertically.

As regards the 12¼, 12½ single-line machines of which we learn that at the date of Mr. Hausburg's visit to Melbourne two were in existence,† it will be noticed that at one period one machine of this gauge produced very small holes, while usually the perforations of this gauge were large to medium with clean-cut holes. The small-hole perforations exist in the King Edward VII £1 and £2.‡ Although both Mr. Hausburg and Mr. Smyth came to the conclusion that this gauge was introduced about 1870, I doubt whether it was used extensively for the postage stamps down to 1884 or for the "Stamp Duty" stamps suitable for the comb-machines from 1885 onwards. Of course, it is not easy to distinguish single stamps perforated by this single-line machine from those perforated by the 12½, 13 machine, so long as the latter was available, that is to say, down to 1881 or 1882, unless the gauge actually falls below 12½. I have already stated—and in this I somewhat differ from the earlier writers—that during the period 1870–1880 the majority of the postage stamps were perforated by single-line machines, and I have identified specimens thus perforated with the gauge 12¼, 12½. Some of these, blocks of four, were unmistakable, e.g. the 1d. rosettes, the 2d., lilac, large oval, the 1s. scrolled frame in which a gauge 12¼, or less than 12½ not due to a comb, were distinctly recognizable. On the other hand, among the "Stamp Statute" and large "Stamp Duty" stamps of 1870–1881, which, as already remarked, were suitable only for the single-line machines, one finds a large proportion perforated with the 12¼, 12½ gauge.

Numerous minor abnormal varieties of perforations of all kinds exist, such as a missing stroke of the machine, misplaced positions, double stroke, etc. In some cases these are purely accidental, but in other cases apparently

* I have no experience of the post-federation fiscal stamps or any literature comprising them.

† See foot-note on page 118 as to a probable error as to the number of single-line machines mentioned in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. XV, page 136.

‡ These two varieties of the 12¼, 12½ gauge occur also in stamps printed at Melbourne for other Australian States, *e.g.* Tasmania. In the last-mentioned case Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in their recent catalogues have already divided the issues of 1905–1911 perforated "12½" into two classes, viz. "large holes, sharp teeth," and "smaller holes, blunt teeth." Their gauge 12½ is really the Melbourne 12¼, 12½ gauge. The two King Edward stamps were issued in 1901 and 1902 respectively (*supra*, p. 245).

an addition stroke has been given because the original perforation was defective or out of register. One of the best illustrations of the latter is a specimen shown to me by Mr. S. Chapman, namely, a 1d. Laureate, watermarked Crown V, perforated 12½, 13 at the top, bottom, and on the right, also vertically with the same gauge towards the middle of the stamp and perforated 11½, 12 on the left. Here, no doubt, the vertical stroke near the centre was too much out of register and the perforation was completed by the stroke on the left margin, but by another machine. In the early varieties double strokes of one and the same single-line machine are common.

Another instance I may mention is a double stroke by a comb. This is the sheet shown to me by the Vice-President, *item* 10 on page 116. The superfluous horizontal holes ("teeth") have been carefully overlaid on the back of the sheet with narrow strips of paper to strengthen the sheet.

Among omissions of perforation, the 6d., black, modified Beaded Oval (large letters), is catalogued imperforate by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, who in a note state that imperforate pairs are known. The 2d. large double-lined Oval (modified type of 1873), imperforate, is mentioned by M. Moens in his catalogue of 1892, and a single specimen, apparently imperforate, is described in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XI, at page 257. I have seen similar specimens. Early Laureates, particularly the 4d., exist with good margins and apparently imperforate, but so far as I am aware no imperforate pairs have ever been recorded, and therefore it would not be wise to accept them as established varieties. I have been told that an imperforate pair of the 6d., Calvert type, in black, watermarked "words" is known, but I have not seen it and have no particulars, and therefore I accept no responsibility for this alleged variety.

Among the Emblems Series pairs of stamps usually found perforated are known in which one or more lines of the holes or cuts has been omitted, e.g. the 1d. on wove unwatermarked paper, yellow-green, perforated 11½–12, in which a vertical column of holes is omitted. I have seen several pairs.

I must now describe some curiosities which Mr. R. Roberts has shown me. One a block of four of the 1d., carmine, watermarked Crown A, perforated by an ordinary comb working from right to left and gauging 12¼ × 12¼, but which is also perforated 11 by a single-line machine in a vertical line between the two stamps on the left and the two stamps on the right. There is nothing in the block to suggest any reason for this second perforation. The second item consists of a similar block of the 1d., watermarked Crown A, perforated by the late vertical comb, 11½ × 12¼, working from left to right. The stroke of the comb to the right is somewhat out of register—too much to the right—and a narrow strip of paper has been gummed on the back under the vertical column of holes of this stroke of the comb. Between the two stamps on the left and those on the right of the block the intervening vertical space has been perforated *twice* by a remarkable single-line instrument in which many pins appear to have been missing. The holes, judging from those which are left, gauge 12½. The right margin shows the same double work of the same instrument. In one column there are three holes gauging 12½, otherwise every alternate pin only was left.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* of May, 1910 (Vol. XX, p. 88), quotes from *Mekeel's Weekly* a note from Mr. Pack describing the 2d., Crown A, "perf. 11 × 12 × 12½ × 12½ and then reperf. 12." I do not undertake to explain the origin of this complex perforation, but it seems to point to a defective perforation by a comb gauging 12 × 12½ supplemented by a stroke of the 11 single-line machine, somewhat analogous to Mr. Roberts' first specimen above described. Other curiosities of a similar nature are described in the *Australian Philatelist* of July, 1903 (Vol. IX, at page 137).

The same volume of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, at page 161, contains a notice from a correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, that there was a new plate of the 5d. of a somewhat different type. "The chief difference is said to be found in rows of dots on either side of the bar under 'Postage.' In die I, these came close up to the bar; in die II, there is a wide space on either side of the bar." Although these little dots, or rather strokes, differ slightly on different specimens, and variations will be found on stamps in the same block, so far I have not found any permanent differences in the early and latest printings of this value.

I will now refer to the fiscal stamps in some detail; bearing in mind that the stamp statute series (except the 3d.) were first issued early in the 'seventies,* and presumably continued to be printed until 1884, when the Post Office Act, 1883, rendered postage, "Stamp Statute" and "Stamp Duty" stamps (with the exception of certain embossed stamps), equally available for postage and all fiscal purposes (see above page 241–2), and that the "Stamp Duty" stamps were first issued in 1880—we see that for those issued between 1870 and 1881 all three single-line gauges were available, and, in fact, some or all of them are found in association with the issues of that period. Mr. A. B. Kay in his Catalogue of British Colonial Adhesive Revenue, Telegraph and Railway stamps, 1908, gives a list of these stamps, specifying two gauges of perforations, namely, "12½" and "11½," the first obviously including both of the higher gauges 12¼, 12½, and 12½, 13, the second being the 11½, 12. All denominations are given with the perforation "12½" and the following with the "11½" gauge. "Stamp Statute" (*a*) watermarked, with single-lined figures, 1s., 2s., and 10s., "red-brown on pink"; (*b*) Watermarked Crown V 6d. (two shades), 1s. (two shades), 2s. on yellow, ditto on green, 2s. 6d., 5s. (two shades), 10s. (two shades), £1 (two shades), £5. "Stamp Duty" "1880" 1d., widowed head of Queen Victoria, yellow-green and blue-green, 6d., 1s. (blue on blue), 1s. 6d., "Carmine" 2s., 3s., purple on blue, 4s., vermilion, 5s., magenta on yellow, 10s., £1, orange on yellow,† £2, £5, £10, "red-lilac," £100, "litho., rose," also under the heading "1884," 1d., "bistre," 4s., "orange," £5, "aniline-red," £10, "violet," £100, "engraved carm."

This list substantially agrees with specimens in my own collection, but I have the following remarks to make: the 1d., bistre, large stamp with same profile of Queen Victoria as occurs on the 2d. and 4d. postage of 1880–1, was issued in 1880, a few months later than the 1d., green (widowed head), and not in 1884—see above, page 241—and therefore one is not surprised to find it perforated 11½, 12 with large holes; the 4s. in true

* I have not been able to ascertain when the provisional ½d. in red on the 1d. was first issued, but I find that it is listed in the Moens Catalogue of 1877.

† This £1 stamp on white paper is recorded in *Le Timbre Fiscal* of June, 1888.

orange apparently does not exist perforated 11½, 12, although specimens in orange-vermilion and vermilion, with the large hole 11½, 12 perforation, and dated in 1880 or 1882, are known to me; again, it would seem more accurate to call the early shades of the 1s. 6d. (as proved by dated cancellations) "pink," and the 1884 shade "carmine"; in pink I have several copies dated in 1880 down to 1884, one perforated 12½, 13, while my specimens in carmine bear dates 1886 and 1887.* I have a £5, large type of 1880 (widowed head) in rosine, perforated 11½, 12 large holes, cancelled 24th July, 1885, and in pale pink perforated 12¼, 12½, apparently cancelled in February, 1884. Also a £10 in deep purple perforated 11½, 12, cancelled 17th June, 1884, and two specimens in lilac perforated 12¼, 12½, one cancelled 7th May, 1890. Of the three high values Mr. Kay places the lithographed stamps under the 1880 heading and the engraved under "1884." I have three specimens of the lithographed obliterated December, 1900, the £25, in emerald-green, and the £100, scarlet, and an engraved £50, cancelled "1897." They are all perforated 12¼, 12½.

* According to the "Oceania Catalogue" in the *Australian Philatelist* (Vol. IV., pp. 133–4), the first printings of the 1s. 6d. were "rose (lithographed)." Whether some of the printings of this value were lithographed or not it is difficult to say, but I may mention that some specimens of the 8d. small "Stamp Duty" (head of Queen Victoria) rosine of 1885 on rose have the appearance of having been lithographed.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, *June 6th*, at 5.45 p.m.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, requests us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1917–18 will be held on *June 27th*. Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, *June 25th*, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed in October, 1918.

We are very pleased to announce that Baron Percy de Worms has kindly consented to fill the vacancy on the Committee caused by the death of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

COMPLETE sets of the "Sword of Justice" labels and the published Catalogues of the National Philatelic Auction have been accepted by the Imperial War Museum's General Committee for inclusion in its permanent collections.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Aitutaki.—The *Australian Philatelist* has received the 3d. New Zealand stamp overprinted "Aitutaki" in blue with the two perforations 14 × 13½ and 14 × 14½.

Bahamas.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that they have received the Special Delivery stamp, 1st type, doubly overprinted, one being inverted.

The 5d., *lilac* and *black* stamp has been overprinted "Special Delivery" in *red*, and a copy is to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

Special Delivery.

5d., *lilac* and *black*, *red* overprint; perf. 14.

Dominica.—The ½d. "War Tax" stamp has appeared with a *black* local overprint "WAR TAX" in sans-serif caps, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

The new issue, overprinted in black in London, is expected by every mail.

War Tax.

½d. green, black overprint (local).

Gibraltar.—Lieut. F. C. Graham has very kindly sent for the Society's collection a pair of the ½d. Georgian stamps, overprinted "WAR TAX" in thick sans-serif caps at top in black.

The date of issue is given as April 15th. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also sent us a copy of this stamp.

War Tax Stamp.

½d. green, Georgian type.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—The 1d. value overprinted "War Tax" in black is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

War Tax.

1d., red, "War Tax" in black.

Gold Coast.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the 1d. stamp has been overprinted with the words "War Tax," "One Penny" in two lines in black.

War Tax.

1d., carmine, as above.

Malta.—The 3d. *Georgian* stamp with the "War Tax" overprint is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

War Tax.

3d., grey and purple (?), *Georgian* type.

Palestine.—The following description of a new stamp is taken from *Mekeel's Weekly*:—

"The denomination is "One Piastre," expressed in words at the left and with Arabic (in upper left and lower right) and Turkish (in upper right and lower left) numerals in the corners. At top and bottom appear the letters "E.E.F." (Egyptian Expeditionary Force), and at the right there is a Turkish inscription. In the centre there are Turkish inscriptions, with "Postage" above and "Paid" below, on tablets. The stamp is printed in indigo on white paper and is rouletted (about) 20.

Adhesive.

1 p., indigo-blue.

Penrhyn Island. — The Australian journals chronicle the 6d. New Zealand, Georgian type, overprinted as usual in two lines in blue with both perforations, 14 × 13½ and 14 × 14½.

Samoa.—The 2d., Georgian, New Zealand stamp has appeared overprinted "Samoa" in red. Several journals make this announcement. *Stamp Collecting* lists the 1½d. and 3d. values as well.

Adhesives.

1½d., black, red overprint.
2d., orange, red overprint.
3d., chocolate, black overprint.

SARAWAK.—The 1 c. of a new issue is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

A portrait of the reigning Rajah is shown; "Sarawak" appears on top, "Postage" each side, and the value on a coloured lined label under the portrait.

We are told that the values and colours are identical with the last issue.

Adhesives.

1 c., blue and rosine, no wmk., perf. 14.

EUROPE.

ICELAND.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 6 and 20 aur stamps, type of 1907–8, printed on the Multiple Crosses watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

6 aur, grey, watermark Multiple Crosses, perf. 14 × 14½.
20 aur, blue, watermark Multiple Crosses, perf. 14 × 14½.

SPAIN.—It is reported on continental authority that the 40 c. value is now printed in a salmon-rose colour.

Adhesive.

40 c., salmon-rose.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—A 500 r., lilac stamp in the same design as the 100 r., light rose, lately chronicled, is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

500 r., lilac.

NICARAGUA.—Three new provisionals are listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Provisionals.

"Vale medio centavo de Cordoba" in three lines in black on 50 c., light blue.
"Vale dos centavos de Cordoba" in three lines in black on 4 c., scarlet.
"Vale 5cts. centavo de Cordoba" in three lines in black on 6 c., sepia.

PERU.—*Mekeel's Weekly* makes additions to the new set with transposed or fresh portraits and also lists a change of colour in the 5 c. Postage Due stamp.

Adhesives.

2 c., blue-green and black. Bolivar.
8 c., dull light red and black. Grau.
4 c., José Galvez.
5 c, Manuel Pardo.
50 c., Columbus group at the University of Salamanca.
$1, Tombs of Atahualpa.

Postage Due.

5 c., puce-violet.

UNITED STATES.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the 3 c. stamp is now surface-printed and the colour is bluish purple. The paper is very white, unwatermarked, and the gum also is very white. The design is an exact copy of the recess-plate stamps.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH GUINEA AND IVORY COAST.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the new 15 c. value has made its appearance for these French Colonies.

GABOON.—The *P.J.G.B.* chronicles the new 15 c. value.

SIAM.—The Red Cross set given in the *Postage Stamp* includes the following values in addition to those we chronicled on page 98: 1 b., 2 b., 3 b., 5 b., 10 b. and 20 b.

TANGIER.—*Stamp Collecting* reports an issue of the 1902–10 series on Morocco overprinted "TANGIER" in capitals.

Adhesives.

5 c., green.	25 c., blue.
10 c., carmine.	35 c., lilac
15 c., orange.	40 c., vermilion and blue.
20 c., purple-brown.	50 c., brown and lavender.

1 fc., carmine and olive.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.
Council for the Year 1917-18.
President—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.
Vice-President—Thos. Wm. Hall.
Hon. Secretary—Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—Baron P. de Worms.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

J. H. Barron.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

THE seventh meeting of the session 1917-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, on Thursday, 18th April, 1918, at 5.45 p.m. Present: Thos. Wm. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Louis E. Bradbury, I. J. Simons, Walter Howard, Arthur F. Pinhey, Baron de Worms, John Hall Barron, C. McNaughtan, H. H. Harland, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. W. Fulcher, Wilmot Corfield.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and a letter was read from the President regretting his absence and explaining that he was at Bournemouth and unable to return.

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

The Hon. Secretary reported the gift to the Society from Mr. Leon Adutt of a collection of some forty slides illustrating the collection he had formed of the stamps of the Cayman Islands, and recording many blocks of rarities and varieties that were probably unique, and that the Council had accepted the gift and had expressed their thanks and appreciation, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Adutt the grateful thanks of the Fellows for his valuable gift.

A letter was read from Mr. C. E. Tanant, of Wenchow, who has frequently sent stamps for the Society's collection, enclosing a new 1½ cent. post card surcharged at Hong Kong for British Offices in China.

The Hon. Secretary referred to the membership of the Society, which this evening would amount to 308, being one more than the pre-war record; he also referred to the replies received to the recent circular, and requested members who had not replied to do so with as little delay as possible.

The Hon. Secretary also reported the death in February last of Mr. William Patterson, of Montreal, who had been elected a member in October, 1892, and a resolution of sympathy with the widow and family, moved by Mr. Yardley and seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, was passed and directed to be communicated to Mrs. Patterson.

The Vice-President reported that the Hon. Secretary had presented to the Society (1) A bound MS. volume of an unpublished general *Table des Matières*, covering Vols. I to XXXVIII (1863-1900) of Moens' *Timbre-Poste*, and also (2) the MS. of an unpublished Supplementary and fully detailed general Index to the contents of the series, both compiled by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, the late President of the Philatelic Literature Society, which Mr. Oldfield had purchased at Messrs. Glendining's sale that afternoon, and which would be a useful addition to the Society's library.

Upon the motion of Mr. L. E. Bradbury, seconded by Mr. A. F. Pinhey, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Secretary for his valuable gift.

Mr. Walter Howard, who had purchased a considerable number of lots at the same sale, expressed his intention of submitting a list of his purchases to the Hon. Librarian, and of presenting to the Society such items as might not already be contained in its Library.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, all of whom were after ballot declared to be Fellows and Members of the Society: Mr. William Charles Kennett, jr., proposed by Mr. S. B. Ashbrook, seconded by Mr. C. W. Kissinger. Viscount Acheson, proposed by Mr. Charles de la Torre, seconded by the President, and Mr. Edwin D. Bostock, proposed by Mr. L. A. B. Paine, seconded by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield.

Mr. T. W. Hall then read extracts from a paper written by himself and Mr. L. W. Fulcher upon the Escuelas Stamps of Venezuela, illustrated by a magnificent and unique collection of these stamps belonging to him, and in the arrangement of which Mr. Fulcher had co-operated.

The paper itself will in due course be published in the *London Philatelist*, and it is to be hoped that next session the members may have another opportunity of inspecting the stamps shown, as the information given, the plating and settings shown and described are, with many of the varieties, entirely new and worthy of much greater attention than could be given on the first occasion of their being exhibited.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hall and to Mr. Fulcher was moved by Mr. J. H. Barron, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley, and after some words in support by Mr. H. H. Harland, was unanimously carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

Correspondence.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTOR.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—This can and must be prepared; and the Royal Philatelic Society should prepare it.

You, Sir, have put the matter pointedly in your enquiry "Why not after the war, when a return is made to sixteen meetings during the session, revert to the early practice of the Society and devote at least half the meetings to a systematic study of the whole catalogue?" But why "after the war," and why "the whole catalogue"; why not (as a start off) from the beginning of next session and "the catalogue to the close of the Victorian period?"

Each country should be taken one by one, and non-fellows willing to act on the catalogue executive (whether dealers or not) should be co-opted for service. Say at random that British India were first selected. By Christmas next the British India section might be out and commanding a wide sale. The Tapling bequest provides for the collection left to the British Museum to be accessible to the Royal Philaletic Society's representatives under special conditions. Base the British Indian section of the catalogue upon the British Indian stamps in the Tapling Collection, placing an asterisk against each item not in the collection but which ought to be there.

But why in the world should there be any need for other than a very few asterisks? The fringe of Indian stamps issued between the shutting down of the collection and the end of the Victorian philatelic era is but a slender one. Let the museum authorities but give consent to receive most of the few stamps still lacking and they would at once arrive.

Capital would be required to float the venture. It is not easy to see to what better purpose the Castle bequest, an unappropriated, but considerable sum shown in our annual accounts as a "Exhibition Trust Account," and a balance belonging to the Philatelic Congress of 1914 could be devoted than to this Catalogue project, though of course the consent of those concerned would have to be first obtained.

The sale of the Catalogue, not only of what the collection contains but of what is wanting at Bloomsbury and South Kensington, would bring in an always continuing income.

I have mentioned British India only, and this with the idea of endeavouring to direct general attention to the fact that the dealing with one country at a time successfully would establish the general acceptance of the principle that a Collectors' Catalogue is a possibility. The stamp-collecting world needs an objective, it is tired of the stagnation born of years of "wait and see." The need for an objective as an antidote to commercialism is urgent. Let collectors be up and doing; small things lead to greater things. It is the beginning that always counts in the long run.

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.

27 LONGTON GROVE, SYDENHAM, S.E.,
9th May, 1918.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 12th and 13th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 20c., black, *tête-bêche*, pair, close at left	5	15	0
Malta, a collection of 518 of the 1860–73 issues of the Halfpenny stamps, many mint blocks, and a number of used stamps on the original envelopes with dated postmarks	225	0	0
Ditto, 1860–2, no wmk., collection of 21, all*	20	0	0
Malta, 1864–8, CC, perf. 14, ½d., buff, block of 26, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d., yellow-buff, block of 120, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, similar, block of 110	9	0	0
Ditto, ½d., brown-orange, block of 16, mint	10	5	0
Ditto, collection of 162, used and unused	24	0	0
Ditto, 1868, CC, perf. 12½, ½d., buff, block of 12, and ½d., yellow-buff, block of 6, all mint	9	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Malta, 1874, CC, perf. 14, ½d., golden-yellow, block of 6, mint	9	15	0
Ditto, 1881, CA, ½d, orange-buff, block of 114, mint	5	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, ¼ths sch., red, on piece	6	0	0
Naples, 1858, 1 grano, lake, block of 8, mint	5	15	0
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue, on entire	50	0	0
Ditto, Cross, ½ t., blue, cut into at right	5	0	0
Parma, 1857, 15 c., red, block of 15, mint	4	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, slight thinning and close cut,* full gum	18	10	0
Sicily, ½ gr., orange-yellow, 2 blocks of 4, mint, each	14	0	0
Spain, 1850, thick paper, 6 c., black, block of 15,* no gum, two damaged	7	10	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., hor. lines, red obliteration on entire	4	5	0
Ceylon, 5d., myrtle-green, strip of 5, mint	4	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 4d., blue, block of 6, close one side	4	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine, no margins	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, on entire	7	7	0
Mauritius, 1860–3, no wmk., 1s., buff, block of 6, mint	4	7	6
Canada, 6d., purple-black, pair on entire, both slightly damaged	5	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright mauve, small margins	15	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-ver., close and thinned	6	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair,* repaired	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., cold violet, small margins	14	0	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 6d., deep green, block of 4, mint	6	7	6
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., rubbed and creased	4	10	0
Ditto, 1858–9, 1 c., red, Type B	4	15	0
Collection in Oppen's Album, 920	11	0	0
General collection in leather-bound Album, early issues only, 1861	170	0	0

Sale of March 26th and 27th, 1918.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., deep blue, block of 4, skeleton Maltese, postmark in red, slightly defective	7	10	0
Salonika, 1916, 9d., grey-lilac, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., bistre-brown, pair, mint	7	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* full gum, slight crease	11	10	0
Mauritius, 1858–9, 4d., green, pair, used, on piece with strip of 4, 1859, 6d., blue	10	0	0
Togo, 1914 (Oct.), wide setting, ½ on 3 pf, brown, thin "v," on piece	6	0	0
Canada, 1852–7, ½d., rose, imperf., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., greenish black, on piece	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brown-black	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, thin paper, 6d., dull purple	4	10	0
Ditto, 1858, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple, off centre	6	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	20	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, small margins and slight defect	12	10	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto, pair, mint	4	0	0
Nova Scotia, 3d., blue, pair, used, with half a 3d., as 7½d., on entire	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green,* part gum	5	0	0
Ditto, half of 6d., yellow-green, on entire	7	0	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green	4	0	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green, and half 3d., blue, used as 7½d., on entire	9	0	0
Ditto, half 6d., deep green, on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	23	0	0
Nevis, 1866, 4d., orange, block of 4, mint	10	0	0
British Guiana, 1853–60, 4 c., blue, on envelope	5	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, Plate 1, 4d., ribbed paper	5	0	0
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., pale blue,* no gum, pointed "T"	4	15	0
Collection—Lallier's Album, 1025	34	0	0
Ditto, British Africa Album, 800	19	0	0
Ditto, International Album, 7337	19	10	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of April 4th and 5th, 1918.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 6, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 1d., red, block of 30, Plate No. 36, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	6	15	0
Ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac, block of 6	21	0	0
Ditto, £5, pair,* trifle creased	8	0	0
Ditto, a used copy	3	17	6
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, strip of 3	6	15	0
Ditto, 1891, £1, green, block of 9, used	8	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., ultramarine	5	0	0
Cameroons, 1916, on Congo, set of 14, mostly mint	14	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pairs, £4 and	4	15	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., carmine-red, block of 3	5	10	0
Cape, 1882-3, Half-'enny on 3d., claret	14	0	0
Mafeking on British Bechuanaland, 1s. on 6d., mint, S. G. 15	10	0	0
Lagos, 1904, 10s., mint	8	0	0
Nyasaland, 1st issue, £10, orange-vermilion*	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £25, blue-green*	25	10	0
Canada, 1852-7, 6d., purple-black, short at right	4	4	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet	19	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., small margins	5	15	0
Ditto, 1862, crossed ovals, full roulettes, No. 11 on plate	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 2, laid	6	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, no wmk., 2d., blue, strip of 6	6	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	5	15	0
Collection in Lallier's Album, 500	12	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1918.

Barbados, 1d. on half, 5s.	4	10	0
Brunei, 1 c., *black overprint*, block of 4	11	10	0
Cape Triangular, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, 6d., lilac, pair	6	15	0
Ditto, 6d., slate, pair	7	10	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	7	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., dark blue	4	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., brown, unusual shade	5	5	0
Ditto, intermediate perfs., 8d., brown	7	15	0
Ditto, rough perfs, 8d., yellow-brown	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., rich brown,* some perfs. missing or blind	4	15	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5s., mint (?)	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green	4	15	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	4	0	0
Ditto, another copy, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	18	10	0
Ditto, 1904, 10s., mint	7	15	0
Mauritius, 2d., blue, medium state of plate	6	17	6
Ditto, another copy, later state, cut into at right	4	7	6
Ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	4	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, early, S.G. No. 8, slight thinning	8	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, slight defect	9	0	0
Ditto, another copy, close at top	7	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, close	8	15	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., raised stops, 2½d., thick "V," mint	7	15	0
St. Lucia, 1s. on 1s.	4	12	6
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	14	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used	14	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half, 6d.	4	0	0
Trinidad, S.G. 2, block of 24, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, another block of 24, different shade, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, another block of 12, different shade, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 3, block of 18, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, S.G. 6, block of 20, mint	6	6	0
Ditto, 1859, 1s., indigo, block of 10, mint	8	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perfs. clipped	4	12	6
Ditto, ½d. on 1d., block of 15, showing two types, mint	4	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie and strip of 4 of the 9 c., on greyish, on piece	23	0	0
Victoria, 1858-61, 2s., green, imperf., strip of 4	11	11	0
Ditto, 1885, 1s., blue, with "STAMP DUTY" in blue, S.G. 211	4	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	5	10	0

Sale of April 18th and 19th, 1918.

Cameroons, 1915, on Gaboon, set of 15, 1 c. to 2 fcs., mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1916, on Middle Congo, set of 14, 1 c. to 2 fcs., several with overprint inverted	17	0	0
Canada, 1852-7, 6d., greenish black	4	4	0
Ditto, 1858, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple, some perfs. clipped, with certificate	6	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, mint	4	15	0
Ceylon, rough perfs., 9d., deep brown, block of 6, mint	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, red postmark	7	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, worn plate, strip of 6	8	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 4d., Plate 7, block of 6, mint	4	10	0
India, 1st issue, 4 as., with wavy lines between, strip of 4, and a sheet (Fiscal) showing the complete watermark used for this issue	47	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange-vermilion on blue, second early state of plate	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, ditto	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on blue, diagonal lines only	12	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., green on bluish, block of 4, colour uneven	8	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Nyasaland, £5, green, mint	4	4	0
Queensland, 1868–74, truncated Star, perf. 12, 1s., mauve, mint	4	0	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 1d., rose-red, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, pair*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, pair, mint	6	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, 1s., indigo, block of 6, mint	5	0	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, error "F" for "E," mint	4	4	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of April 4th, 1918.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet*	4	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, mint	10	0	0
Gambia, 1904–6, 2s., slate and orange, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1s., green	4	12	6
Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., purple and blue, *black* surcharge, two copies, each	19	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., slight defect	4	8	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., ditto	5	7	6
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ r., Cross without frame	5	15	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, wide setting, 40 pf., pair, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 80 pf., pair, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d. on 3 pf., block of 6, ditto	7	5	0
Ditto, on Gold Coast, 1d., red, overprint inverted	5	5	0
Transvaal, July, 1877, "V.R." in red on 6d., blue, S.G. 132	4	0	0

Sale of April 11th, 1918.

British Guiana, 1853–60, 4 c., pale blue*	5	5	0
Ceylon, 1867, 1s., violet, block of 4, mint	7	10	0
Great Britain, 1873–80, 2½d., rosy mauve, "LH-FL" in a pair with normal	4	0	0
Ditto, 1881, £1, Cross	4	15	0
Grenada, 1861–2, 6d., rose, no wmk., mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 1889, "Half-penny Postage" in black on 2s., orange and green, double surcharge, S.G. 43A	5	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, early, cut close	9	0	0
Togo on Gold Coast, ½d., strip of 3, small "F" and "Ccupation," mint	4	6	0

Sale of April 15th, 17th and 20th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Bushire, 1915, 5 ch., mint	6	10	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 8d., brown, two thin spots	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	9	5	0
Bavaria, 1867–8, 18 k., red, strip of 4, one copy with minute tear	9	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, late impression, pair,* minute defect	15	10	0
Nevis, 1861, blued paper, 4d., rose*	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 5 c., "Connell,"* slight defect	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., pair	11	0	0
Ditto, 1851–4, 6d., deep brown, vert. pair	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 6, mint	8	15	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	4	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	12	10	0
United States, 1861, Première Gravure, 1 c., deep blue,* slight defect	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., orange-brown,* ditto	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., violet, S.G. 53	4	8	0
Uruguay, 1856, 60 c., blue*	5	5	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion*	9	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d.	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, 1d., vermilion	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair, close at top	4	16	0
St. Vincent, 1890–2, 2½d. on 4d., block of 4, mint	4	12	6
Spain, 1850, 10 reales	5	0	0

Sale of April 25th and 26th, 1918.

Argentine Republic, 1891, 20 p., green	4	4	0
Ditto, Buenos Ayres, 3 p., deep green*	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 p., green*	7	15	0
Belgian Congo, 1895, 10 c., inverted centre, mint	6	12	6
Brazil, 1844, 180 r. £5 and	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r. £5 5s. and	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r.*	9	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, 2d., green, surcharge	6	17	6
Ditto, Protectorate, 2s. 6d., mint	7	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue	9	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 a., "A.D."	4	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose	34	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown*	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., brown	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	33	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	15	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	8	5	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., deep rose	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	8	8	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, CC, 12½ × 14, 2 r. 50 c., dull rose	4	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 10 c. on 16 c., violet	4	0	0
Ditto, C.A., 10 c. on 16 c., violet	8	0	0
Bolivar, 1863–6, 10 c., green*	7	5	0
Egypt, 5 p., rose, with overprint of 10 p., on piece	9	5	0
France, 1849, 15 c., green, £4 10s., £4 4s., and	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-brown	20	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 fc., carmine	4	0	0
Gambia, no wmk., 4d., pair, mint	5	0	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black	5	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch.	4	8	0
Oldenburg, 1852, $\frac{1}{10}$th., yellow*	4	6	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓ gro., green*	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 g., black on red	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 g., yellow	4	5	0
Ditto, 1861, ½ g., brown	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 g., red	4	12	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red, on piece	59	0	0
Great Britain, 1862, 9d., hair lines, with certificate	14	10	0
Ditto, 1873, 6d., buff, Plate 13	9	15	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, 10s., grey-green	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	£7 and	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, on blue, 10s.	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, on white, £1	14	0	0
Ditto, £5, on blue	10	0	0
Ditto, £5, on white	4	10	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 10s.	4	15	0
Ditto, 1888, orbs, £1	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	10	0	0
Dutch Indies, 1864, 10 c., *blue*, block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, unpaid, 5 c., yellow, block of 4, mint	6	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue*	6	10	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	11	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early state	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on yellowish, medium state	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., medium state	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish, ditto, £8 10s. and	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., medium state, pair	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vert. pair	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., medium state	9	10	0

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE.

Sale of March 12th and 13th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., block of 4, creased right top corner	4	5	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, strip of 4, on entire	6	15	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., pale blue-green, Die 1, "Specimen" in red, full gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 1867–78, Cross, 10s., grey, pair, cancellation a little heavy	4	0	0
Ditto, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C."	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, another, used	4	0	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	6	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	6	12	6
Ditto, £5, pair, registered cancellation trifle heavy	7	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, pair	4	10	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black,* no gum	7	5	0
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY, OFFICIAL," Type 2, 2d., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1s., green and carmine, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another with 1d., scarlet, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5s., carmine, mint	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green	75	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	3	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d.	9	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, slightly creased, on piece	8	15	0
Ditto, 4d., full blue, repaired	6	0	0
Zululand, Postal Fiscal, 1896, £5, green and carmine, on piece	4	0	0
Canada, laid paper, 6d., dull purple, on entire	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, cut into at left	4	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* thinned and close at bottom	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, close and thinned	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., lake	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep grey-blue, Plate 2, very early impression, fan intersected by circle	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on bluish, pair, heavily cancelled	8	10	0
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green*	4	15	0
Collection in Ideal Album, 4300	17	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVII. JUNE, 1918. No. 318.

The Passing of the Penny Post.

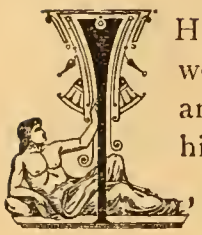
WE cannot allow the alteration in the ordinary letter rate, introduced this month, to pass entirely without notice in a paper devoted to the encouragement and record of, the progress of Philately. To the establishment of uniform penny postage and the introduction of postage stamps necessitated thereby Philately owes its origin and being. From it arose those "labels," to use the earliest official term, which now exist in such vast profusion, and on which the philatelist delights to spend his hours of leisure in pleasant, though often laborious, occupation, so that something must be allowed to the philatelist for the overflow of a little sentiment at the "passing of the penny post." The subject tempts extravagant diversions on the history of the penny post, the history and development of the Post Office, of postal systems in different countries, and of postal rates in general, on the economics of postage or the effect of posts and telegraph as affecting international relations and so on, but all this we will spare our readers. Those who are interested in such matters can find plenty of material on these subjects in the wide range of philatelic literature, leaving out of account for the moment extraneous sources of information. On the other hand, the change has involved no new issue of stamps, and as far as is discernible at the present moment will leave no trace as a historical record in the philatelist's album.

The question naturally arises has the "penny post" gone to return no more, and reflections on this point give rise to the contemplation of possibilities which we shall make no attempt to elaborate here. The first impulse is to scout the bare idea that it has gone for ever; most of us are of opinion that it is a temporary expedient to help us through these troublous times and that as soon as the clash of arms has ceased the penny post will be restored to us, and so we may consign it to temporary oblivion with a confident "*Resurgam.*" However, it is fairly certain that for some years after the War heavy taxation will be a necessity, so that the present postal rates are likely to be maintained for such a period, and "penny post" will not be with us again for at least a few years. But if and when restored will it be a "penny post"? We fear not. In happier times it may be a "5 mil. post" or a "2 cent post," so that after all we may really at the present moment be witnessing with sentimental affection and regret the "passing of the penny post."

Notes on the 5 c. of the 1872 Issue of Holland.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

(*Continued from page* 111.)



I HAVE left the earliest type to the last. This consists of the word "FRANCO" in capital letters (with serifs) enclosed in rectangular frame about 2½ cm. in length; the letters are about 4 mm. high. This postmark also occurs without frame, but is rare, only two specimens having been found among some 8700, and the lettering is wider and thicker than in the case of those with frames.

I have specimens of other varieties of "FRANCO" in blue, but they are too partial to give measurements.

Several specimens of dated copies were found with the month inverted, thus, $\frac{7}{86}$ DEC

It will be noticed that in the second parcel there were no less than 121 copies cancelled by means of a pen-stroke, and none in the larger parcel. Nearly all these specimens have the same shade and the same perforation. I am at a loss to understand the meaning of these pen-strokes, as Holland did not, I think, use these stamps for any fiscal purpose, but it is possible that they may be Savings Bank cancellations. The pen-stroke is always horizontal, and not in any position as might be expected if used separately.

A word may be said for the order of the appearance of the types mentioned above.

The "FRANCO" and numeral postmarks are found on the stamps of the 1867 issue and were contemporaneous, the former disappearing about the time the circular postmarks came into fairly general use; and the numerals continuing to the Baby Queen issue (thick paper).

II. Perforations.

The stamp is listed as follows in "Gibbons":—

1872.	No. 72a.	14, small holes,
„	„ 75.	13–13½ × 14 small holes.
„	„ 80.	13–13½ „
1874.	„ 81.	14, large holes, regular, clean cut.
1875.	„ 84.	13½, large holes.
1873–4.	„ 91.	12½ × 12, small holes.
1875.	„ „	„ „ large holes.
1873–4.	„ 102.	Variety, 11½ × 12, small holes.
1875.	„ „	„ „ large holes.
1885.	„ 110–111.	12½, small holes.
1887.	„ „	„ large holes.

This is probably the longest list of perforation varieties of any one stamp of any country that there is, and it is necessary to account for so many.

In 1872 Messrs. Enschedé and Son possessed one (12½ × 12) machine, which had been used in 1867, and three single-line machines gauging re-

spectively 13, 13½ and 14. The 12½ × 12 machine could not be used for the 1872 stamps as they were of larger size, so a new machine had to be obtained; consequently for a year or so the stamps were perforated by the single-line machines, and probably one man was in charge of one machine and one of another—one man put the sheets through horizontally on the 13 or 13½ machine, and passed them on to the workman in charge of the 14 machine to complete by perforating the vertical rows. This 14 machine is the normal machine used for the large size 2 g. 50 c. stamps. The normal perforation is therefore 13–13½ × 14 (Gibbons' No. 75). Occasionally it might happen that the 14 machine was required for work on the 2 g. 50 c. stamps, in which case the "13–13½" man would have to complete the whole of the perforations, the measurement then being 13–13½ all round, thus accounting for Gibbons' No. 80. It might happen occasionally that the man working the 14 machine would find a sheet which had been passed over by the "13" man, and to save time he probably put it over the 14 machine both ways. This would account for Gibbons' No. 72a, an exceedingly rare stamp, of which, I believe, only one copy is known—the one from which it was catalogued.

In 1874 a "14" clean-cut regular (large holes) appeared. This again is an "accident," as this machine was used (with this exception) entirely for Surinam, Curaçoa, and a few stamps of Dutch Indies. This may be called the Colonial machine. Possibly it was required during some very temporary upset to the only other comb-machine, the new (1873) 12½ × 12 machine. This would account for Gibbons' No. 81.

The new comb-machine perforated with very small holes, and many of the stamps were torn when separated. Doubtless there were numerous complaints, and in 1875 the punches and sockets were enlarged. It has been suggested that this change took place in 1874, and that it was during this period that the Colonial machine was used; but from the rarity of stamps perforated by the Colonial machine, I think it much more probable that the appearance of Dutch stamps with the clean-cut 14 perforation was either an oversight, an experiment, or due to an accident to the 12½ × 12 machine. If it were an experiment and considered satisfactory, another small-gauge machine was ordered which turned out to have a slightly larger gauge, namely, 13½ (Gibbons' No. 84); but in the meantime the experiment of putting larger pins on the 12½ × 12 machine had righted matters and this machine was put again to ordinary use, while the 13½ became the reserve or emergency machine used first in 1875, and at later periods both for Dutch and Colonial stamps. This 12½ × 12 machine had the well-known defect—it perforated the left vertical row 11½ instead of 12½—and, of course, this defect is found both on the 1873 (small holes) and the 1875 stamps (large holes), thus accounting for Gibbons' No. 102. In 1885 a new machine was purchased gauging 12½ all round, and about the same time the 12½ × 12 machine was either altered at the left side or a new one took its place, for after 1885 the 11½ × 12 variety disappears, as also does the 13½ machine, consequently the new values 7½ c., 22½ c. and 1 g. are not found either 11½ × 12 or 13½. In 1887 a new set of pins was fitted to the 12½ machine.

The "landmarks" of the perforations may therefore be summarized as follows:—

1872. Single-line machines 13–13½, 14, and compounds.
1873. The 12½ × 12 machine with small pins and with the 11½ × 12 defect.
1874. Temporary use of the "Colonial" machine.
1875. The 1873 machine fitted with thicker pins.
1875. A new 13½ comb-machine.
1885. A new 12½ × 12, and a 12½ machine.
1885? Disappearance of the 13½ machine.
1887. Thicker pins fitted to the 1885 (12½) machine.

In the case of stamps before 1875 it is noticeable that a very large proportion are badly centred, and many show a partial double perforation.

It appears that there were never more than two perforating machines at work at the same time (two single-line 13–13½ machines were in use with the 14 machine in 1872, but they do not produce distinguishable results), and the years may therefore be tabulated with the machines thus (a dash indicating not employed):—

Year.	13–13½ × 14 and compound.	12½ × 12.	13½.	12½.
1872	in use	—	—	—
1873–74	—	in use	—	—
1875–June, '85 ...	—	in use	in use	—
July, '85–Nov., '89 ...	—	in use	—*	in use
Nov., '89–'92	—	—	—	in use

III. Colour.

A vast range of shades exist, but all the stamps may be classified at once into two sets—those issued from 1872–89 and those issued in 1889–91. The former are all in indigo, deep blue, lavender-blue (1886, rare), while the latter are all light blue, dull blue, or butcher blue.

Taking these shades in periods, as in the case of the perforations, it is found that the following gives the general run of colour:—

1872–80. Rather pale blue, indigo tint, lavender-blue.
1881–June, 1885. Rather fuller shades with less indigo tint.
June, 1885–July, 1885. Very pale lavender-blue.
August, 1885–87. Similar to 1881–85, but paler.
1888. Deep blue with purple tint.
1889. Generally deep shades, but varying considerably.
1889. Deep dull blue, pale dull blue.

I have a copy of this pale dull blue, dated 22nd February, 1889, and specimens of the deep and bright shades as late as July, 1889, from which it would seem that only a small number of the new shades were distributed as early as February.

1889. A full butcher blue (dated November 3rd).
1890–1. Pale dull blue.

The new shades which came in in 1889 are associated with a new kind of paper.

The year 1885 was one in which numerous experiments appear to have been made with regard to paper and shade, which will be described later.

* Although I have not seen a dated postmark later than the middle of 1885 on a stamp perforated by the 13½ machine, I have three specimens in the 1886 shade perforated by this machine, but these are on "experimental" paper, and it is quite possible that they were printed and perforated in 1885, and not put into circulation at the time.

IV. Paper.

The paper generally used for these stamps from 1872 to 1889 was opaque, even textured, and varying considerably in thickness.

In 1885 a soft porous paper was tried for a short time.

In 1886* an extremely thin semi-transparent paper showing a mesh-work was tried, but apparently discarded. Stamps on this paper are rare and usually in very bad condition (I have specimens dated 4th February, 1886, to 13th September, 1887). During this period, 1886–7 and until 1889, the old type of paper was in general use, but another experimental paper—opaque and very soft, with a mesh-work pattern of *horizontal* dashes (clearly seen on looking through in a good light)—was tried. Stamps on this paper are rather scarce, and they were printed in an experimental colour—full blue.

Later another mesh-work paper, similar to that tried in 1885, finally took the place of all others. The mesh-work shows small *vertical* dashes close together and is entirely different from the experimental papers of 1886 above mentioned. The introduction of this paper did not exactly synchronize with the change of colour: consequently it is possible to find stamps in the old shades on the new paper, but never the new shades on the old paper.

(*To be continued.*)

The New Stamps for Mesopotamia.

By E. D. BACON.



I HAVE quite recently been shown specimens of a new set of stamps that has been prepared for use in Mesopotamia, and a supply of which is, I believe, now on its way out to that country. The stamps are those of the Turkish pictorial issue of 1913, overprinted in black ink "IRAQ," in thick capitals, at the top, the new value in annas or rupees at the bottom and at the sides, in small Roman capitals, "IN BRITISH" on the left, reading upwards and "OCCUPATION" on the right, reading downwards. The stamps are printed on thin white unwatermarked paper and are perforated 12.

¼	An.	on 5 paras,	purple-brown.
½	An.	„ 10 „	blue-green.
1	An.	„ 20 „	red.
2½	An.	„ 1 piastre,	blue.
3	An.	„ 1½ „	rose, centre in black.
4	An.	„ 1¾ „	grey-blue, centre in reddish-brown.
6	An.	„ 2 piastres,	green „ „ black.
8	An.	„ 2½ „	orange-brown, centre in yellow-green.
12	An.	„ 5 „	pale purple.
1	R.	„ 10 „	brown.
2	Rs.	„ 25 „	olive-green.
5	Rs.	„ 50 „	carmine.
10	Rs.	„ 100 „	slate-blue.

* The stamps are postmarked 1886, but were probably printed in 1885.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 122.)

There are the following clerical errors: on page 117, in line 3 from the bottom, "in any early" should read "as in an early," and in the fifth line of the third paragraph "set out" should follow "holes"; and in line 10 of page 118, the word "wore" should be "worked."

WITH the corrections as to the 1d., bistre, and the 4s., orange, there is nothing inconsistent with the theory that the 11½, 12 gauge disappeared finally in 1881 or 1882, but I ought to mention that I have seen several specimens, and possess a few of these large "Stamp Duty" stamps with 11½, 12 perforations, but apparently with medium or even small holes, *e.g.* a 5s. magenta on yellow. There may be some uncertainty as to the £25, £50, and £100, but I may mention that in an article by Mr. A. J. Derrick on these adhesive duty stamps in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* of April, 1894 (Vol. VII, page 127), he does not mention the lithographed impressions, listing only the stamps "Finely engraved and printed in *taille-douce*, one stamp at a time." So far I have never seen a specimen of the £100 lithographed perforated 11½, 12.

Most of these large "Stamp Duty" stamps have continued in issue to the present date. Presumably, however, the 1d., bistre, 6d. (Royal Arms), 1s. (Royal Arms in Garter, on blue or on lemon), the 2s., blue (on green, crowned numeral) were superseded by the small Stamp Duty stamps with the profile portrait of Queen Victoria of 1885–6, and the 1s. 6d. (Royal Arms), carmine or pink, by the 1s. 6d. (small "Stamp Duty," allegorical figure with anchor in blue or orange) in 1888. It is significant that, so far as I am aware, none of the stamps of types or in shades which were clearly issued after 1884 has perforations 11½, 12 or 12½, 13—in fact (with the possible exception of purely fiscal stamps issued *since* 1901, which may be found with the perforation 11) for all stamps clearly seen to have been issued between 1884 and 1901 only one gauge occurs, namely, the single-line gauge 12¼, 12½. This remark, of course, applies to the set of bi-coloured £5, £6, £7, £8, and £9 of 1888 (see *Le Timbre-Fiscal* of July, 1889, also "Oceania Catalogue" in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. IV, pp. 133–134), which replaced the uncouth stamps of the same values of 1880. Later I shall have a few remarks to make as to the shades and watermarks.

The "Postage Due" stamps which were first issued in 1890 call for but few remarks as regards perforation, for they seem to have been perforated entirely or at least mainly by the comb-machines of gauges 12 to 12¼ and 12¼ to 12½, but later under the headings of watermarks, I have a few remarks to make as to the papers, watermarks, and shades.

Observations on the Early Perforations and Roulettes.

Before concluding this section of these notes, it occurs to me that having had occasion to read carefully Mr. David Hill's important article on the stamps of Victoria in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*,* I might with advantage add a summary of the information therein with regard to the early perforations, including the several so-called roulettes or cuts, adding any observations of my own which seem to be relevant.

The subject is somewhat difficult and complicated; in the recent catalogues, as well as in *Oceania*, various gauges, such as 5 to 7, 7, 7½, 9½, 7 to 9½, serrated 19, and so on are mentioned, but no attempt is made to ascribe them to any particular office, printer, or contractor, or to any particular periods of time. A perusal of Mr. Hill's article suggested that it might be possible to classify them to some extent according to date and origin, and also revealed the history of the 11½, 12, round-hole perforating machine, tracing the first machine from Mr. F. W. Robinson, who employed it at the end of 1858, into the possession of the Victorian Postal Department in the year 1859.

Quoting from Mr. Hill's article in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, it appears (Vol. V, p. 177 *et seq.*) that the question of perforating the sheets of the postage stamps officially was first broached in 1856, and after the offers of certain persons to effect this had been considered and rejected, the Government in June, 1857, invited Messrs. Calvert Brothers, who had recently printed some of the Emblems stamps under a contract of 21st January, 1857, as well as other stamps in 1854, to furnish a general estimate for perforating stamps. Mr. S. Calvert, who apparently was a partner in the firm, and eventually carried on business alone, offered to perforate 10,000,000 stamps for 5d. per thousand, and enclosed a specimen of his work, which was "ordinary roulette perforation, known as *percé en ligne*, and has very fine points, gauging about 11½ mm." (*sic*). The matter remained in abeyance, but eventually, in August, 1857, the Government advertised for tenders for perforating, and three tenders having been received, Mr. Samuel Calvert obtained the contract. Mr. Hill says comparatively few stamps appear to have been treated (p. 178), and at page 5 of Vol. VII that only about 400,000 stamps were in fact "perforated," that is to say, rouletted, principally the 6d. of 1854, Calvert type, and the 4d. Emblems. The former had already been delivered to the Government under completed contracts. The 4d. might be those printed on the Star watermarked paper, or some printed by Mr. Calvert on plain wove paper.

But although these were the first steps taken by the Government to procure perforation, it appears that stamps had already been rouletted unofficially, as Mr. Hill mentions a 6d., orange, serrated 18, on an entire cover, dated Adelaide, 30 October, 1855, which had been shown to him by the Rev.

* Some interesting notes by Major E. B. Evans, R.A., in the tenth volume of the *Philatelic Record*, p. 120, in review of the then recently published *Oceania*, refer to the roulettes of Victoria. Unfortunately they were published before Mr. Hill's article appeared, and are therefore somewhat theoretical. Some notes and enquiries on the same subject by Mr. C. B. Donne and Mr. W. R. Joynt will be found in the *Fed. Aus. Phil.*, Vol. II, at page 66, and *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. V, at page 170 respectively.

P. E. Raynor (Vol. VII, p. 19). Later I refer to a 3d. Half-length on cover, dated 3rd August, 1854, and to 2s,, dated the 9th September, 1854, both rouletted.

In attempting to unravel the somewhat complicated story of these primitive "perforations," it seems that there are two convenient landmarks: first, the general contract of Mr. Samuel Calvert to perforate any stamps as required by the Government, pursuant to the tender of 5 August, 1857, above referred to; secondly, the date when Mr. F. W. Robinson first undertook to print and perforate stamps under a contract of 22 June, 1858,* because (1) I think it is possible to identify most, if not all, of the printings and perforating operations of Mr. Robinson; (2) from the last-mentioned date and for many years afterwards, Mr. Robinson alone, either as a contractor or (as he subsequently became) as an official of the Government, printed the Victorian postage stamps; and (3) with very few exceptions (e.g. some of the 4d. Emblems on the vertically laid paper and some of the 4d. Beaded Oval) the stamps printed by Mr. Robinson down to October, 1864, were issued either rouletted with one particular gauge or machine-perforated 11½, 12. As appears later the second round-hole perforating machine gauging from 12½ to nearly 13 was also employed from October, 1864.

Turning now to the first landmark, or point of time, Samuel Calvert's general perforating contract of August, 1857, I must refer to Mr. Hill's statement at pages 178–9 of Vol. V, that on 17 August, 1857, a roller rouletting machine consisting of a spindle with seven movable circular steel cutters and shifting washers was supplied to the Post Office, Melbourne, by a Mr. T. Raymond, that these cutters had a diameter of 1¼ inch and 44 teeth producing a gauge of 8½–9. Later, in referring to this machine (Vol. VI, p. 88), he says that most of the stamps for which it was used were rouletted only on two opposite sides owing to the trouble involved in shifting the washers. This instrument survived at the Post Office, and was seen by Mr. Hausburg in 1905, and is described by him in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIV, at page 277. His account agrees with Mr. Hill's, except that he says the gauge of the roulettes sometimes falls to 7¾, but is generally 8½. Mr. Hill also says that he was informed that the Melbourne Post Office once possessed a single-wheel roulette which was in use for some time, but he had no further particulars of this instrument. These machines, it should be remembered, were used at the "stamp window" or counter of the Melbourne General Post Office. Referring to the general text and in particular to the Table of Contracts, inset at page 178, Vol. V of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, it appears that at the date under consideration (August, 1857) no stamps were actually being printed, all contracts having been completed. The types then current and presumably in the possession of the Department were as follows:—

* This is the date of the *Gazette* approval of the contract, which seems to have been dated 30 April, 1858 (Vol. V, p. 179, and Vol. VII, pp. 5–6).

Value.	Type.	Paper.	Printers.	Date of Contract.	References.
1d.	Emblems.	Star wmk.	Calvert Brothers.	21 Jan., 1857.	*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, 127, and Vol. VII, 3.
4d.	„	„ „	„	„ „	„ „
2d.	„	Ordinary wove.	„	„ „	„ „
1s.	Octagonal.	„	Campbell & Fergusson.	19 May, 1854.	*Fed. Aus. P.*, II, 78.
3d.	Half-length.	„	Campbell and Co.	21 Oct., 1853.	„ „ 71.
3d.	„	„	Campbell & Fergusson.	2 June, 1854.	„ „ 78.
6d.*	Calvert.	„	Samuel Calvert.	20 July, 1854.	„ „ 83.
2s.	„	„	„	20 June, 1854.	„ „ 80–2.
1s.	Registration (Calvert).	„		20 July, 1854.	„ „ 84.
6d.	Too Late (Calvert).	„		„ „	„ „ 84.

As will be seen later, there must also have been a certain number of sheets of the 1d., Half-length (printing of Campbell and Fergusson) in hand.

Although apparently there was no limit of time in the contract† with Mr. S. Calvert to perforate any stamps for the Government, it must have in fact lapsed within a few months, for having undertaken by a subsequent contract of 13 January, 1858, to print 2,500,000 1d., and a like number of 4d. Emblems, he was unable to complete his contract after providing—

2,483,754	1d.	Emblems.	Ordinary wove.	{	*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. V,
503,400	4d.	„	„ „	{	179, and Vol. VII, 5.

All further printing for many years being carried out by Mr. F. W. Robinson, these two printings, as well as the then existing types, and possibly a few remaining sheets of obsolete stamps are all that are likely to have been operated on by Mr. S. Calvert.

* At this date there were also 2,500,000 of the 6d., Perkins Bacon type, in the Government stores which had not been unpacked, and were in fact not issued until November, 1858. These together with 1,000,000 of the 1d. of the same type had been received from London in October, 1854. The 1d. had been issued imperforate in October, 1856, and the supply exhausted in February, 1857 (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. V, pp. 126–7, and Vol. VI, pp. 134–5). This explains why the 1d., Perkins Bacon type, was never officially rouletted. I say officially—for in the earlier reference lists the 1d. is mentioned as rouletted and with serpentine perforations, but all these varieties seem to have been of questionable origin, and none was accepted by the editors of *Oceania*, of which see page 110. Of the 6d., Calvert type, there were two contracts: the original contract for 2,500,000 and a further 750,000 printed, pursuant to a modification of the contract, in substitution for a like number of Too Late stamps (*Fed. Aus. Phil.*, Vol. II, 86). I shall refer to the Perkins Bacon 6d. later.

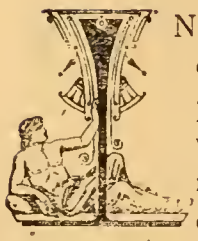
† From the text of Mr. Hill's article it would appear that the terms of the contract were to "perforate" eight million stamps generally, presumably of any description selected from time to time by the Government. VII. *V.P.M.*, p. 5.

(*To be continued.*)

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SESSION 1917-18.

By the Hon. Secretary.



IN August next the country will be entering upon the fifth year of a War which will ever be memorable in the history of our planet not merely for the number of the nations and of individuals engaged, or from the fact that it is being waged not merely on land and sea, but also under the sea and in the air, or for the wonderful and unexpected engines, machines, and implements of War that have been devised, or for the appalling loss of life that has and is taking place, or for the wicked cruelties and breaches of all the recognised laws of morality and decency of which the German Nation and its rulers have been guilty, but mainly because this War is a War of Right against Wrong which will decide whether our world is to be governed in future by the principles of Justice and Moral Right or by the Law of Force, and by Force alone without regard to any Moral or Religious principles of any kind.

For us in Great Britain the War has brought out the best and the noblest qualities we possess—as a Nation the principle which governs our actions is that of duty—duty to our God, our Country, our King, and our fellow countrymen, and of the ultimate result of this War there is and can for this reason be no possible doubt.

At the same time, the fact of the War overshadows everything else—the real crisis is apparently now upon us, and as a result we may look either for its early termination or for setting our teeth and making up our minds for a long and bitter struggle, for cost what it may, no Britisher can contemplate the possibility of any other termination than the complete overthrow of the Powers of Evil represented by Germany and her Allies.

I make no excuse for prefacing my Report (which will be shorter than usual) with this Introduction, the War and its proper carrying on to a successful conclusion must with all of us come first.

A full Report of the events of the more recent past was contained in the Report read before you in June last. Since then the Society has lost the services and the members the friendship of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the senior of the then Joint Hon. Secs. A short record of the services rendered by him to our Society appeared in the July number of last year's issue of the *London Philatelist.*

The Society has suffered heavily in recent years from the loss of prominent members and experienced philatelists, and after the War it will be up to the younger generation to fill the ranks and maintain the prestige and efficiency of our Society, though I know we all hope to retain for many years those of the older generation who are still with us and who have contributed so largely to the success of the Society in the past.

Baron Percy de Worms was appointed in October, 1917, as Asst. Hon.

Secretary, and Col. Bates, D.S.O., and Mr. J. H. Barron were elected to fill vacancies in the Council.

Members will be glad to know that their Hon. Librarian, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, has recovered from the serious illness from which he was suffering, and will welcome him back amongst us.

The losses through death and resignation have been nine—which is below the average—namely, by death, of Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg (elected in 1892), B. D. Knox (1895), E. J. Mertzanoff (1910), W. Patterson (1892), and Dr. José Marco del Pont (1915); and by resignation (four)—Messrs. H. R. Calvert, W. S. Fiske, L. J. Kershaw, and W. A. Rockliff.

By the death at Montreal of Mr. William Patterson the Society loses one of its oldest members, and the Dominion of Canada its most prominent and dearly loved philatelists.

Mr. Lachlan Gibb writes:—"It was my privilege to first meet Mr. Patterson in 1890, and afterwards for 20 years to see much of him, and how, season after season, he was the heart and soul of all young collectors; ungrudgingly giving his time, advice, and duplicates, and doing more than any one I ever met to bring in the younger generation and make collectors of them. He leaves a large general collection, and I am given to understand the finest portions of it will be offered at auction in London next season."

During the present session twenty-four new Fellows have been elected, viz., Viscount Acheson, Major P. B. Ackroyd, G. C. Alston, S. B. Ashbrook, Lieut. L. J. Bassett, P. Turnbull Berry, J.P., E. D. Bostock, L. A. Burd, J. R. Burton (life member), Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, Col. F. F. Duffus, C.M.G., L. G. Fellenius, Capt. E. G. Fellows, W. Glossop, R. W. Gray, A. J. Hammond, Miss A. C. Harding, H. L. Kaplan, W. C. Kennett, jnr., W. H. Milnes Marsden, A. Oxley, W. Oxley, A. F. Pinhey, and Major A. W. G. Wildey.

As a result the members on the register now amount to three hundred and twelve (with one Associate) as against two hundred and ninety-seven last year, being a net gain of fifteen, and making the present membership five more than the previous highest record of three hundred and seven in 1914.

Nine Meetings were held during the session 1917–18, with an average attendance of seventeen. It is not proposed to increase the number of meetings so long as the War continues.

The accounts which will be submitted to the meeting this evening will show that the financial position is satisfactory, the surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to £1499 1s. 8d., being some £20 more than last year. After the War is over it is hoped that the membership will be greatly increased and that members generally will lend their cordial support to any efforts that may be made to secure a permanent home for the Society and its members.

The following papers and displays have been given at the meetings of the Society:—

A paper on the "Pence Issues of Ceylon," by Baron Percy de Worms, accompanied by a display of the well-known collection of Baron de Worms (the paper was published in the *London Philatelist* for February, 1918); notes upon and a display of the stamps of Denmark, by Mr. R. B. Yardley; notes upon the Tical Surcharges of Siam, and a display of those stamps by Mr. R. W. Harold Row.

Notes and a display of the stamps of Great Britain, by Mr. I. J. Simons.

A display with notes of the Anglo-European and Anglo-Asiatic stamps of the Nineteenth Century, by the Rev. H. A. James, D.D.

A paper on the "Long" stamps of S. Australia from 1902, by the Rev. Jas. Mursell, accompanied by a display of his collection of these stamps.

A paper on the Escuelas stamps of Venezuela, by the Vice-President and by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, illustrated by the unique collection of these stamps which had been formed by Mr. T. W. Hall, and a display of the stamps of France, by Mr. Alfred Stern.

The programme of the passing session, although strictly limited in consequence of the War, has been varied and interesting, and the average attendance has been satisfactory, especially when you take into account the fact that the energies of all of us are now mainly devoted towards doing our bit for our country and humanity, and that philatelic work and recreation has for the time being to take a back seat and be reserved for those spare hours which are gradually becoming more and more restricted and rare.

At the same time, those members who were able to see the stamps shown will have appreciated the opportunity. It is a little invidious to refer to any particular display when all of them were so interesting, but for the number of really rare and interesting stamps shown the evening when Dr. James attended and showed so many beautiful specimens of rare and almost unique rarities and varieties will not be forgotten by those who were present.

In order that the programme for the coming session may be made as interesting as possible, and that it may be useful and helpful to members generally, it is much to be desired that every one should send in a reply to the circular letter which has been issued and state amongst other things the country or countries in which he is specially interested. A careful note is being kept of all replies received, and every member may feel assured that his wishes will be taken into account, and that as opportunity serves an evening or part of an evening will be devoted to a paper $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ a display of any particular issue or country in which he takes a special interest. If any member should not have received a copy of this circular with the accompanying questions, the omission (whether on the part of the Post Office or of ourselves) shall be rectified if he will kindly let us know.

We have to thank many members and others for valuable gifts to the National Collection and to the Society's Library, amongst which may be noted:

The Philatelic Library of our late President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O. (together with a legacy of £100).

A magnificent and valuable collection of the first type of Victoria (half-lengths), scientifically arranged and illustrating the latest discoveries by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, and other gifts of stamps from H. L. Churchill, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. Bates, Lt.-Col. Napier, Col. Peile, C.B., F. Reichenheim, R. B. Yardley, C. E. Tanant, Lt. Graham, J. Chamberlain, F. H. Ansell, O. Kraepelein, H. L. Hayman, and the Superintendent Survey of Egypt. From Major Evans Blue Books and Parliamentary Papers; from Lady Masson Two Handbooks on Jammu Cashmere, with manuscript notes by the late Sir D. P. Masson; from Mr. Leon Adutt Lantern Slides and Notes on the stamps

of the Cayman Islands; from the Hon. Sec. Two MS. unpublished Volumes containing Indexes of Moens' *Timbre-Poste* from 1863 to 1900, and from Mr. Wilmot Corfield the Minute Book of the recently closed National Philatelic Auction Committee.

Amongst the Papers and Articles written and published by our members during the year, attention may be drawn to the following :—

(1) Notes by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack on the First Type Stamps of New Zealand, which will be found in the *London Philatelist* for July, November, and December, 1917.

(2) An Article by Lt.-Col. Bates, D.S.O., on Chalmers' Essays of Great Britain, in the *London Philatelist* for August, 1917.

(3) Notes on New Zealand Pictorials, by Mr. W. Canning, in the *London Philatelist* for August, 1917.

(4) Notes by Mr. Yardley, on a variety of the Stamps of Montserrat and on the Settings of the Surcharge of "One Penny" in the Issues of 1886 and 1887 of St. Christopher, in the *London Philatelist* for September, 1917.

(5) Notes on the Mulready Covers and Envelopes, by Major Evans, in the *London Philatelist* of August, September, and October, 1917.

(6) A Note on the De La Rue Plates of the Cape of Good Hope Postage Stamps, by Mr. Yardley, in the *London Philatelist* for September, 1917.

(7) A Note upon the Belgian Congo Stamps, by Major A. E. Stewart, in the *London Philatelist* for September, 1917.

(8) A Paper upon the Victoria Half-Length Stamps, written by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, in connection with his gift to the Society, which has already been referred to. This Paper appeared in the *London Philatelist* for October, 1917, and for January, February, and March, 1918.

(9) Some Notes on the same subject, by Mr. M. H. Horsley, in the *London Philatelist* for April, 1918.

(10) Notes on the Later Issues of Victoria, by Mr. Yardley, in the *London Philatelist* from October, 1917, to May, 1918.

(11) An Article by Dr. Emilio Diéna, on the "Small Horses" Stamps of the Sardinian States in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1917.

(12) The Stamps of Bagdad, by our President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1917.

(13) A Note upon a Variety in the Leeward Islands Stamps, by Capt. A. E. Hopkins, R.F.A., in the same number of the *London Philatelist.*

(14) A Paper on the Plates of the 1905 Permanent Issue of Siam, by Mr. Harold Row, in the *London Philatelist* for January, February, and March, 1918.

(15) A Paper by the President, on the Discovery of a Second Plate of the Barbados Stamps "without expressed value," in the *London Philatelist* for February and March, 1918.

(16) A Paper on "Re-entries," by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the *London Philatelist* for March and April, 1918.

(17) A Note on the date of Issue of the 6 annas Provisional of India, 1866, by Mr. W. M. Steuart, in the *London Philatelist* for April, 1918.

(18) A Note on the Arrangement of the Early 2d. of Great Britain, by Mr. Dendy Marshall, in the *London Philatelist* for May, 1918.

(19) Notes on the 5 c. of the 1872 Issue of Holland, by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, in the *London Philatelist* for May, 1918.

(20) A Paper on the 1d. New Zealand (Type I), by Mr. Goodfellow, also in the *London Philatelist* for May, 1918.

I have confined my Report on this occasion to the meetings of the Society and to the articles published in our official organ, and have not attempted to deal with either papers contributed to philatelic journals in Great Britain, the Colonies, the U.S. of America, or abroad, but I am taking notes of what is taking place outside our own Society, and after the War is over and when time can properly be devoted to the subject I hope to make it my business to secure, and to enter on our records, notes of what has been taking place in the interval.

In the meantime, I am sure members will agree that "War work" comes first, and that all else must for the time being stand aside. No effort shall be lacking on my part to make up for past deficiencies as soon as the War has come to its proper and inevitable conclusion.

Some reference should perhaps be made to the sale in America of the great collection of the late Mr. G. W. Worthington. The price paid last year for the balance of the collection, after prior realisations for a large sum, is said to have been £110,000, which sale probably constitutes a record up to date in respect of any one collection.

The official organ of the Society (if not the Society) owes an apology to Mr. H. L. White who, in the *London Philatelist* for September last, was described as "the late" in connection with a generous gift made by him to the Mitchell Library at Sydney of the whole of the N.S.W. portion of his collection. I do not know whether he has actually joined the select band of living persons who have been privileged to read their obituary notices during their lifetime, but we may certainly congratulate ourselves upon being able still to retain his name upon our list of membership. Another well-known philatelist has unfortunately ceased to take any further personal interest in Philately, but probably the most painful memory in connection with the death of the late Mr. Ferrary will be the fact that his collection of world-wide reputation has been bequeathed to the Imperial Postal Museum at Berlin. In this connection, one can only ask with astonishment "Why," or "What does it mean?" I am disposed to think that I shall only voice the sentiments of all our members if I venture to hope that France, in whose custody I believe the collection still remains, will decline to recognise the validity of the bequest or to part with the possession of the collection to a country whose name cannot but possess, for many a long year, an unsavoury odour in the community of nations, and whose subjects will, I trust, be made to feel that in Great Britain and its Colonies their room will be more welcome than their company.

The following is a list of the Special Representatives of the Society:—

Scotland—Mr. E. Beveridge, LL.D.
Ireland—Mr. W. Lane Joynt.
Wales—Mr. Walter Scott.
Australia—Mr. A. F. Basset Hull.
British Guiana—Mr. A. D. Ferguson.
Natal—Mr. J. Hope-Chamberlain.
New Zealand—Mr. A. T. Bate.
Rhodesia—Mr. J. H. Melland.
Transvaal—Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield.
Belgium—Major Larking.
France—Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G.
Holland—Mr. H. P. Manus.
Italy—Dr. E. Diéna.
Portugal—Mr. J. N. Marsden.
Russia—Mr. G. Kirchner.
Sweden—Mr. Hilmer Djurling.
Switzerland—Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.
United States of America—Mr. C. Lathrop Pack.

It will be necessary to appoint a representative for Canada, owing to the lamented death of Mr. W. Patterson.

No resignations having taken place, and no nominations having been received, the names of the retiring Officers and Council will be submitted to the meeting for confirmation as the Council for the year 1918–19, should it be the desire of the Fellows that they should so act.

Hon. Auditors will have to be elected for the ensuing year. The thanks of the members are due to Colonel Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton for services rendered in this capacity for many years past.

Owing to illness Mr. Langton was unable to serve in respect of the Accounts for the Session 1916–17, but his health has permitted him to do so for the present year.

Baron Percy de Worms has been appointed a member of the Expert Committee (in the place of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg), and the Society is to be congratulated in securing the services of an experienced philatelist and a good worker in this capacity.

The Expert Committee now consists of the President, Vice-President, and of Messrs. Yardley, Dorning Beckton, and Baron Percy de Worms.

The Accounts of the National Philatelic War Fund were finally closed in the Autumn of last year. The total amount realised was £6700 8s. 8d., and after deduction of actual expenses for printing, postage, and sundries the sum of £6533 3s. 8d. was sent to the Red Cross Committee.

The result reflects the greatest credit upon all those connected with the movement with which members of our Society were prominently associated. It is pleasing to record that ungrudging work and liberal assistance was rendered by representatives of the trade, including both auctioneers and dealers, and also by philatelic journalists, as well as by amateur collectors, whose joint efforts secured a record result worthy of the occasion which called them forth.

The Society has to express its thanks to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., and to Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, for the gift of the cancelled plates used for the production of the Sword of Justice stamps issued in connection with this Fund.

The question as to the continuance of the *London Philatelist* which was referred to in my last Report and the difficulties in connection with its future management were most happily solved owing to the public spirit and kindness shown by our Vice-President in adding to professional and other labours with which he (like others) is at this time overburdened, the duty of editing and managing our official organ. Members have been able to judge for themselves the manner in which the burden has been shouldered, and the grateful thanks of the Society are due to him for the ability, care, and attention which is given to what, in these days, is an unremunerative and somewhat anxious task. Members will not forget that on the 10th April, 1919, this Society will be in a position to celebrate the completion of fifty years of existence, and will be entering upon its fifty-first year. Although, owing to the War, it will be impossible to signalise this auspicious event in the manner in which we had hoped, you will probably not like the anniversary to pass wholly unnoticed, and while the preparation of a History of the Society and

an International Exhibition will have to be postponed, you may wish to ask your new Council to consider what steps can be taken to mark the importance of the event.

I am sorry for the second year, although for a different reason (and because I have felt it my duty to devote during the residue of the War my whole time to National Service), to have to ask for your indulgence for the deficiencies in this Report, and I should like to express my grateful thanks to Baron Percy de Worms for having kindly taken over my duties since 1st of May, 1918.

5th June, 1918.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1916. Parr's Bank.						
Current Account	70	9	3			
Deposit Account	113	8	5			
				183	17	8
1917.						
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees received	346	10	0			
Sale of Works, etc.	42	7	11			
Dividends and Interest on Deposit	29	14	8			
				418	12	7
				£602	10	3

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	213	15	6			
Contribution to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing, Postages, etc.	54	19	3			
Sundry Payments	12	1	0			
Society's Collection	6	17	6			
				357	13	3
INVESTMENTS—						
£12 17s. 5d. Cape 3½%				9	3	10
£132 1s. 2d. 3½% War Loan				115	15	0
Balance, Parr's Bank, Current Account, 31st December, 1917				119	18	2
				£602	10	3

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	342	13	4
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1918	12	1	6
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1499	1	8
The Commuted Subscription Account is now represented by £132 1s. 2d. 3½% Stock.			
	£1853	16	6

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Parr's Bank	119	18	2
£132 1s. 2d. 3½% Stock	115	15	0
£305 3s. Consols, valued at	200	0	0
£210 10s. 6d. 5% War Loan, valued at	200	0	0
£363 1s. 9d. Cape 3½% at cost	342	13	4
Library, Furniture, Pictures, Stock of Society's Works, etc.	865	0	0
Outstanding Subscriptions, valued at	10	10	0
	£1853	16	6

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1918–19.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL

Hon. Secretary—HERBERT R. OLDFIELD | *Hon. Treasurer*—C. E. McNAUGHTAN

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORM | *Hon. Librarian*—L. W. FULCHER

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

FELLOWS, 1918.

	Elected.
Viscount Acheson	1918
Col. J. G. Adamson, C.M.G.	1893
A. L. Adutt	1907
Major P. B. Ackroyd	1918
J. R. M. Albrecht	1908
Eng.-Lieut.-Commander E. J. Allen, R.N.	1914
P. J. Allen	1916
G. J. Allis	1914
G. C. Alston	1918
J. Anderson	1911
*P. J. Anderson	1885
O. Andreen	1907
A. B. de L'Argentière	1914
The Duke of Argyll	1913
S. B. Ashbrook	1917
F. Atkin	1917
E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.	1880
Capt. C. L. Bagnall	1908
G. B. Bainbridge	1907
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907
W. Barnard	1893
H. W. Baron	1907
A. R. Barrett	1883
G. B. Barrington	1894
J. H. Barron	1911
Lieut. L. J. Bassett	1918
A. T. Bate	1892
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.	1910
A. J. de Beaufort	1913
Major K. M. Beaumont, D.S.O.	1914
W. D. Beckton	1892
W. Beckwith	1892
O. Beeby	1910
F. A. Bellamy	1908
E. B. S. Benest	1912
F. G. Bepler	1888
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Berly, R.F.A.	1912
P. T. Berry, J.P.	1917
Dr. E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892
C. N. Biggs	1880
A. Bishop	1909
N. Bjorklund	1914
Col. John Bonhote	1904
E. D. Bostock	1918
Louis E. Bradbury	1901
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907
*Mount Brown	1916
P. F. Bruner	1900
L. A. Burd	1918
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896
*M. Burnett, J.P.	1877
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892
J. R. Burton	1918
J. C. Butterwick	1916
Wm. Canning	1910
Miss A. Cassels	1907
*Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D.	1883
S. Chapman	1909
Dr. Carroll Chase	1914
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912
A. Chilver	1907
Major G. Churcher	1893
H. L. Churchill, C.M.G.	1912
Col. Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896
H. R. G. Clarke	1893
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907
W. J. Cochrane	1912
Chas. Cohen	1905
W. P. Cohen	1907
E. H. Collins	1916
F. O. Conant	1893
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893
Wilmot Corfield	1899
Rev. E. B. Cornford	1914
F. R. Cornwall	1908
W. Cowland	1890
Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N.	1918
R. P. Croom-Johnson	1912
Lieut. G. E. V. Crutchley	1912
G. H. Dannatt	1914
Capt. J. J. Darlow	1913
J. S. Davis	1908
H. E. Deats	1893
M. L. Desmonts	1914
H. Dickson	1907
Dr. E. Diena	1895
J. Dimsdale	1907
Hilmer Djurling	1907
T. P. Dorman	1894
C. Stuart Dudley	1906
Col. F. F. Duffus, C.M.G.	1917
H. J. Duveen	1895
Lady Egerton	1916
Willy Ehrmann	1907
Capt. Geo. Elie	1914
E. A. Elliott	1887
A. C. Emerson	1884
Major Evans	1875
T. D. F. Evans	1892
P. Fabri	1892
K. G. Fellenius	1918
Capt. E. G. Fellows	1917
A. D. Ferguson	1905
Dr. E. W. Floyd	1916
W. C. Fox	1908
L. W. Fulcher	1901
C. H. Garnett	1914
L. Gibb, J.P.	1884
J. W. Gillespie	1892
O. Gillett	1899
W. Glossop	1918
B. Goodfellow	1911
Lieut. F. C. Graham	1914
D. C. Gray	1907
W. M. Gray	1903
R. W. Gray	1918
J. L. Green	1912
H. Grey	1891
Major E. S. Halford	1916
Dr. L. E. Hall, LL.D.	1911
T. W. Hall	1895
J. W. Hall	1913
W. G. Hamersley	1914
Capt. W. A. Hamilton	1907
Capt. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn	1912
A. J. Hammond	1917
*L. Hanciau	1914
Col. F. H. Hancock	1910
Chas. Hand	1915
Hans M. Hansen	1905
Miss A. C. Harding	1918
J. S. Hardy	1910
H. H. Harland	1917
W. A. Harmer	1910
Major C. G. S. Harvey	1910
A. A. Haserick	1914
A. Hatfield, jun.	1914
E. Hawkins	1887
*J. Dunbar Heath	1914
J. E. Heginbottom	1899
H. M. Hepworth	1910
J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907
D. H. Hill	1890
F. C. Hill	1893
H. S. Hodson	1910
Rev. W. H. Holman	1893
Dr. J. M. Holt	1910
J. H. Hope-Chamberlain	1913
R. de B. M. Hopkins	1916
Capt. A. E. Hopkins	1917
M. H. Horsley, J.P.	1901
F. E. Horton	1893
W. Howard	1916
C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904
*A. F. Basset Hull	1887
Rev Canon D. J. S. Hunt	1907
Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	1900
Lieut.-Gordon Ireland	1905
Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906
Mrs. Hella Jones	1909
Mrs. Walter Jones	1910
T. Wickham Jones	1887
J. E. Joselin	1896
W. R. Lane Joynt	1889
H. L. Kaplan	1918
H. C. Kennett, jun.	1918
H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg.	1910
Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892
G. Kirchner	1904
C. W. Kissinger	1914
J. J. Knowles	1916
O. Kraepelein	1913
*J. G. Langton	1914
Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking	1913
Rev. A. C. Larmour	1916
Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909
R. S. Le May	1914
E. Lewis	1897
Lieut.-Com.-R. G. Lock	1916
S. Loder	1914
B. Loewy	1896
A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908
R. R. Mabson	1907
C. E. McNaughtan	1896
E. W. Mann	1910
H. P. Manus	1910
J. N. Marsden	1891
W. H. M. Marsden	1918
C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	1895
E. M. Marx	1908
C. W. Matthes	1910
W. Matthews	1907
T. Maycock	1887
F. H. Melland	1905
L. L. Mercer	1907
H. S. Meyer	1915
R. Meyer	1887
V. Miles	1908
Mrs. W. Percival Minell	1914
Judge H. Montgomerie-Hamilton	1916
H. de Monplanet	1914
Capt. F. M. Montrésor	1908
C. H. Mortimer	1916
Major H. F. Murland	1916
Rev. J. Mursell	1909
Albert Naish	1905
Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902
G. E. Nash	1917
Lieut. W. A. V. Neill	1913
J. A. Nix	1892
Herbert R. Oldfield	1892
Lieut.-Col. J. S. O'Meara	1897
A. Oxley	1918
W. Oxley	1918
C. Lathrop Pack	1905
L. A. B. Paine	1910
Julian Park	1907
A. D. Park	1896
T. W. Peck	1912
W. H. Peckitt	1916
Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904
F. J. Peplow	1907
A. H. Pettifer	1915
H. B. Phillips	1908
D. Pick	1911
W. Pimm	1893
A. F. Pinhey	1918
B. Pinner	1908
F. S. Porter	1914
H. Quare	1895
F. Ransom	1887
H. J. Reckitt	1911
Franz Reichenheim	1899
Lieut.-Col. P. L. Reid	1914
E. Renier	1911
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld	1892
W. R. Ricketts	1905
Vernon Roberts	1887
W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
G. F. Rotherham	1907
G. B. Routledge	1893
R. W. H. Row	1916
W. R. Rundell	1915
Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
H. Schacke	1911
Karl Schmidt	1904
J. W. Kayton Schofield	1912
Major R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
W. Scott	1887
C. E. Severn	1909
H. M. Shaw	1917
Lieut. G. C. Shiers	1914
J. C. Sidebotham	1903
I. J. Simons	1912
H. A. Slade	1906
W. E. Smith	1914
Judge F. Spiegelberg	1914
C. H. G. Sprankling	1914
A. H. Stamford	1897
Miss W. R. Stannard	1914
A. Stern	1913
W. M. Steuart	1881
Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.	1895
W. C. Stone	1895
J. McK. Storrow	1915
Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
Major W. Swinhoe-Phelan	1913
W. H. Tarrant	1907
Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
H. L. Templier	1914
J. J. Terry	1911
B. B. Tilley	1913
Chas. de la Torre	1915
C. J. Tyas	1894
G. R. T. Upton	1907
S. P. C. Vesey	1917
J. Walker, jun.	1907
Capt W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
A. J. Warren	1904
N. E. Waterhouse	1914
A. H. Weber	1907
E. D. E. Van Weenen	1916
L. S. Wells	1893
Rear-Admiral (E) A. E. L. Westaway	1891
E. W. Wetherell	1907
H. L. White	1908
Lieut. C. T. H. White	1917
C. R. Wickins	1912
Major A. W. G. Wildey	1918
Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
C. F. Williams	1914
W. J. F. Williamson	1916
*A. H. Wilson	1878
W. T. Wilson	1882
H. Winckmann	1892
J. B. Wivell	1916
H. Woodlands	1909
A. M. T. Woodward	1916
Baron de Worms	1887
Baron P. de Worms	1892
G. H. Worthington	1894
C. G. A. Wyatt	1914
R. B. Yardley	1901
Major F. Young	1909

ASSOCIATE.

Hon. S. A. S. Montagu	1916

* Honorary Fellows.

Occasional Notes.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION MADE FROM 13th JUNE, 1917, TO 26th JUNE, 1918.

Adhesives.

J. Chamberlain. Provisional ½d. on 1d. Rhodesian stamp.

H. L. Churchill, C.M.G. Various French "Orphelins de la Guerre" stamps.

Wilmot Corfield. Various.

Pio Fabri. Three new Italian stamps in pairs; a complete set, in pairs, of the new San Marino stamps, 2 c. to 3 lire, all unused.

Lieut. F. C. Graham. ½d. "War Tax" Gibraltar stamps.

H. L. Hayman. Sets, ordinary and official (13 varieties each), of the new Liberian stamps, unused.

O. Kraepelien. Seven unused Swedish stamps.

Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier. Eight unused recent Provisional Persian and one Persian "Famine" stamp.

Charles Lathrop Pack. A grand collection of 228, 1d., 2d., and 3d. values of the first issue of Victoria, "Half-lengths," written up, and elaborately mounted in a special album.

Col. S. P. Peile, C.B. Unused Tasmanian stamps and two Finnish reprints of the 5 k. of 1858.

A. Scheindling. Sundry new issues of Russian and Finnish stamps.

Survey of Egypt. Sheet of 50 2 pi Hejaz Tax stamps, rouletted; sheet of *50 1 para, Hejaz Postage stamps, rouletted; sheet of *50 2 pi. Hejaz Postage stamps, rouletted; *Proof sheets as well; sheet of 50 each, 1 p., 5 p., and 10 p. Postage stamps, zigzag roulette.

C. E. Tanant. 14 unused China (Russian P. O. in) stamps.

R. B. Yardley. A unique collection of Samoan Express remainders and reprints, mounted and written up.

Forgeries.

Lieut. F. C. Graham. "Four Pencb" on 4d., Cape.

I. J. Simons. Indian States, various.

R. B. Yardley. Over eighty different "Venturini" forgeries of several European countries, and various colour changelings of the British Empire stamps.

Entires, Photographs, etc.

F. H. Ansell.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
Franz Reichenheim.
C. E. Tanant.

Note.—The curators of the collections during the year have been as follows:—

Adhesives. Mr. Wilmot Corfield.
Entries, etc. Mr. L. W. Fulcher.
Special and General Forgeries, etc. Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

As and from 1st May last Baron Percy de Worms has taken over charge of the General Forgeries, etc., collection on the suggestion of Mr. Corfield, whose engagement upon Government audit work no longer leaves him the necessary leisure for continuing his services in this department of the Society's activities.

SPECIAL NOTE BY THE HON. SECS.

WE are asked by the Hon. Sec. to specially call the attention of the Fellows to the circular letter which was recently sent out asking for information (amongst other things) as to the countries in the stamps of which each member is specially interested.

In preparing the programme for the ensuing session the Hon. Sec. and the Assist. Hon. Sec. wish to devote certain evenings to countries or issues in which a considerable number of members are specially interested, and it would lighten their labours, and they would be much obliged if each member who has not already done so would give this information.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of corresponaents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—We have received a specimen copy of the 1 c., *without* the moiré pattern, overprinted "WAR" in large sans-serif caps in black, probably a fresh supply of this issue.

COCHIN.—The 1 anna value is added to the new issue by *Stamp Collecting*.

Adhesive.

1 anna, brown-orange; wmk. Umbrella; perf. 13½.

FIJI.—Specimen copies of the new Postage Due stamps are to hand.

In appearance they are similar to the Grenada set of 1892. The inscriptions are "Fiji" at top and "Postage Due" at bottom, both white letters on solid ground. Figures of value in circle on plain white ground.

Postage Due.

Perf. 14.

½d., black.
1d. ,,
2d. ,,
3d. ,,
4d. ,,

MONTSERRAT.—The ½d. "War Stamp," *black* overprint, is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

War Stamp.

½d., green, *black* overprint.

SARAWAK.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the complete new set of stamps referred to on page 124.

The values and colours are identical with the last issue.

SEYCHELLES.—A specimen copy of the 30 c. with the inscription "Postage and Revenue" is before us.

Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 75 c. (new colour) and the rs. 2.25, with this inscription.

Adhesives.

Multiple wmk ; perf. 14.

30 c., dull purple and green.
75 c., black on green, coloured through.
Rs. 2.25, green and purple.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—The 3 öre Official stamp referred to on page 97 has reached us accompanied by the 10 öre value with the Crosses watermark.

Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us the new 12 öre postage stamp and the 1 öre newspaper stamp, the latter with the overprint in black.

"POSTFRIM
öre 27 öre
DANMARK."

Official.

10 öre, scarlet ; wmk. Crosses ; perf. 14 × 14½.

Adhesive.

12 öre, sage-green ; perf. 14 × 14½.

Newspaper Stamp.

27 öre on 1 öre, olive.

FRANCE.—The 25 c. value on the "G.C." paper is chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

Adhesive.

25 c., blue, on "G.C." paper.

GREECE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that a new value, 15 lepta, has been added to the current set. The design is the same as that of the 2 lepta of 1911. Colour, pale blue. It is not overprinted with the monogram "ET" and Crown.

Adhesive.

15 lepta, pale blue.

HOLLAND.—Referring to our note on page 97, Mr. J. B. Robert writes :—

"You are right that here in Holland no provisional stamp has, or will be, issued. Concerning the Dutch Indies, only the ½ on 2½, *green*, has been made and issued."

ITALY.—From Signor Pio Fabri we have received copies of the stamps chronicled on pages 18 and 97, also the new 20 c. with Crown watermark.

The colour of the 60 c. we consider to be dull carmine and not red-brown. Mr. W. T. Wilson also sent this stamp.

Adhesive.

The 20 c., orange ; wmk. Crown ; perf. 14.

NORWAY.—The inter-Scandinavian rate of postage has been raised from 10 to 12 öre, and the 12 öre stamp in deep mauve colour appeared on June 1st. Mr. K. Torjussen kindly sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

12 öre, deep mauve ; perf. 14½ × 13½.

SAN MARINO.—Signor Pio Fabri has kindly sent us the 15 c. stamp of 1911, Type 19 of Gibbons, overprinted in red, "cent. 20. 1918."

From this friend we have also received a new set of stamps from 2 c. to 3 lire.

The 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 45 c. are large upright rectangular in shape and show a figure of Liberty in black. The inscriptions read, at top "Libertas, Rep. Di S. Marino," at each side "Bollo Postale," at foot "Pro combattenti cent cinque." Figures of value in white on coloured ground in right top corners.

The lire values are large oblong in shape, and show a Castle on a Rock, in black. The inscriptions at top are the same as for the lower values, but at bottom we read

"Pro-combattenti, cent 5
Bollo Postali."

The values are expressed in words on the right side midway up.

Provisional.

20 c. on 15 c., slate on yellow-tinted paper.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crowns ; perf. 14.

2 c., dull purple and black.
5 c., green ,,
10 c., lake ,,
20 c., brown-orange ,,
25 c., ultramarine ,,
45 c., yellow-brown ,,
1 lira, green ,,
2 lire, mauve ,,
3 lire, lake ,,

SWEDEN.—Mr. Nils Strandell writes under date June 1st as follows :—

"The Swedish Riksdag having decided to increase inland letter rates from 1st June, 1918, until 31st December, 1919, new provisional stamps have been issued as follows :—

"7 öre (on 10 öre, red) for local letters. 12 öre (partly on 25, and partly on 65 öre) for inland letters.

"These stamps I take pleasure in sending you herewith.

"Number of stamps so overprinted has not been published by the officials.

"New recess-printed stamps of the 7 öre

value (in green) and 12 öre (in red) will appear about 1st July.

"The rates for inland money orders and parcels have also been raised, and for the latter, the rates have been increased to 60, 90 öre, and kr. 1.20 for parcels weighing respectively 1, 3 and 5 kilos. In consequence of this increase the 40 and 65 öre values are henceforth superfluous, and will be withdrawn from circulation. No remainders exist of the 40 öre value, and the remainders of the 65 öre have been used up for the above provisional stamp.

"The postal department have at present on hand quite considerable stocks of the following new values, which were necessitated by the former increase for parcels, which came into force by the beginning of this year, and were prepared in the course of the last months, namely, 55 öre, pale blue, 80 öre, grey, and 90 öre, green. The postal department had the intention of issuing these values in due order, but owing to the new postal bill no 55 and 80 öre values will be needed, and it is thus likely that these two values will never be issued, but they might be used for preparing provisional stamps adapted to the new rates."

SWITZERLAND.—The 3 fc. stamp is now printed in dull red, and a copy has reached us.

Adhesive.

3 fcs., dull red ; perf. 11½.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The two new stamps chronicled on pages 98 and 124 have reached us accompanied by 20 r. and 300 reis values.

The 300 reis corresponds in design to the 100 and 500 reis, but the 20 reis has a different female head facing to the *right* and laurel leaves in place of ten five-pointed stars at either side.

The value, 20 reis, is in colour on white ground.

Adhesives.

20 reis, slate ; perf. 12½.
300 ,, vermilion ; perf. 12½.

NICARAGUA.—Two more new provisionals are listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Provisionals.

1 c. on 3 c., red-brown ; black surcharge.
5 c. on 15 c., dark violet ; red surcharge.

PERU.—A 2 soles stamp is described in *Mekeel's Weekly* as follows :—

"It is of large oblong size, bicoloured, with a picture of 'Arica: El Ultimo Cartucho' (The Battle of Arica : The Last Cartridge). The word 'soles' appears at the bottom and numerals '2' appear in each corner, those in the lower corners set diagonally with their tops toward the centre of the stamp ; above the picture is 'Peru' in a curved line, and above this is 'U.P.U' in monogram."

Our contemporary under date May 11th informs us that the new 1 peso stamp chronicled by us on page 124 shows in the picture the "Funeral of Atahualpa" and not the "Tombs." The colour is light blue and black.

Adhesive.

2 soles, violet-blue and black ; perf. 12.

UNITED STATES.—The 5 c. and 10 c. Postage Dues, no wmk., perf. 11, are listed in the *Philatelic Gazette*, and an aeroplane stamp is described in *Mekeel's Weekly* as follows :—

"Denomination 24 cent, length ⅞-inch by ¾-inch high. It depicts an aeroplane, of the type to be used in the mail service, in flight. In a curved line of Roman capital letters above the aeroplane appear the words 'U.S. Postage' and in a straight line below the picture is the word 'Cents' with the numerals '24' within circles in both lower corners. The border design will be red and the aeroplane blue, forming with the background the national colours of red, white and blue."

Postage Dues.

5 c., carmine-rose ; no wmk. ; perf. 11.
10 c. ,, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MAURITANIA AND SENEGAL.—The new 15 c. pictorial adhesives have now appeared with the Red Cross overprint and 5 c. in red.—*Stamp Collecting.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The 20 centavos, watermarked single-line "PIPS," perf. 10, is chronicled in the *Philatelic Gazette*.

Adhesive.

20 centavos, yellow-orange, single-line "PIPS" ; perf. 10.

SIAM.—A set of the baht values have come to hand, probably the new *London* prints chronicled last year, but the difference if any, to the 1912 set is very slight.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.
Council for the Year 1917–18.
President—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.
Vice-President—Thos. Wm. Hall.
Hon. Secretary—Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—Baron P. de Worms.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

J. H. Barron.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The eighth meeting of the session 1917–18 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, on Thursday, 16th May, 1918, at 5.45 p.m. Present: E. D. Bacon, Alfred Stern, Col. Bonhote, L. E. Bradbury, Dr. Stanley Taylor, I. J. Simons, Viscount Acheson, C. de la Torre, Capt. Sidney P. C. Vesey, Capt. Adrian E. Hopkins, G. Alston, A. F. Pinhey, Baron de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, Thos. Wm. Hall, Baron Percy de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, Walter Howard, H. H. Harland.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th April were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Asst. Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. Leon Adutt of the set of lantern slides illustrating the stamps of the Cayman Islands, and two copies of his notes read before the Society in 1911, together with some photo slides taken at the Birmingham Congress, and of the G.P.O., London, Telegraph Department, which he had presented to the Society. The Hon. Asst. Secretary was directed to acknowledge the receipt with the grateful thanks of the Fellows. The Hon. Asst. Secretary read a letter from Col. Peile, C.B., enclosing two Tasmania 9d. of 1903, unused, and two Finland reprints for the Society's collection, and offering some early South and Central American envelopes and wrappers cut square. The Hon. Asst. Secretary was directed to express the thanks of the Fellows to Col. Peile for his gift, and to accept his generous offer.

The Hon. Asst. Secretary handed to the Hon. Librarian two copies of their Annual Report, presented by the Birmingham Society.

Mr. Walter Howard submitted to the Hon. Librarian a list of books, etc., which he had purchased, and intimated his intention of presenting to the Society such items as the Hon. Librarian might select.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidate, who after the ballot was declared to be a Fellow and Member of the Society: Major Percy Bayly Ackroyd, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Mr. Alfred Stern then displayed his splendid collection of the stamps of France, thoroughly representative of all issues and comprising several large blocks, *tête-bêche*, and other varieties. During the course of some observations he announced that the one franc, "Vervelle," is known to exist used. Owing to the lateness of the hour the collection was only exhibited as far as the Peace and Commerce issue. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Stern proposed by the President, and seconded by Col. Bonhote was, after some remarks in support by Mr. H. H. Harland, unanimously carried, and the proceedings terminated.

The ninth meeting of the session of 1917–18 being the Annual General Meeting was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, on Thursday, 6th June, 1918, at 5.45 p.m. Present: E. D. Bacon, Thos. Wm. Hall, Col. Arthur W. Chambers, J. H. Barron, Arthur F. Pinhey, Lachlan Gibb, A. C. Emerson, Major P. B. Ackroyd, Louis E. Bradbury, I. John Simons, J. L. Green, Lieut-Col. George F. Napier, F. J. Peplow, H. H. Harland, Baron de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Col. J. Bonhote, Herbert R. Oldfield, Wilmot Corfield, Walter Howard, Baron Percy de Worms.

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

The Hon. Secretary handed over to the Society the index of Vols. 1–38, and the supplementary index of Moens' *Timbre-Poste*, which he had presented at the seventh meeting. In thanking the Hon. Secretary on behalf of the Society, the President alluded to the fact that this unique gift would prove of great value to the Library as a work of reference.

Lieut-Col. Napier presented to the Society's collection a Persia 1 shahi "Famine" stamp unused, and also showed a specimen used on entire envelope.

Mr. I. J. Simons presented several dangerous forgeries of Cashmere and native Indian states. The thanks of the Fellows were accorded to Lieut-Col. Napier and Mr. Simons for their respective gifts.

Mr. J. Dunbar Heath sent on behalf of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., the two plates and impressions from each of the "Sword of Justice" stamps which they had presented to the Society on a previous occasion; the plates have now been defaced by a thin line. The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates who, after ballot, were declared to be Fellows and Members of the Society: Mr. William Glossop, proposed by Mr. W.

Denison Roebuck, seconded by Mr. Abraham Oxley. Captain Charles Wispington Glover Crawford, proposed by Mr. Dunbar Heath, seconded by the President. Mr. Roderick William Gray, proposed by Lieut.-Col. S. F. Napier, seconded by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield.

The Hon. Secretary then read his report on the work of the Society for the past year. The President moved and the Vice-President seconded the adoption of the report, coupled with a cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Asst. Secretary. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Hon. Treasurer's Accounts and Balance Sheet of the Society were then read by Col. Chambers, together with the report of the Hon. Auditors. Col. Bonhote moved and Mr. L. E. Bradbury seconded that they be received and adopted, and coupled therewith a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Auditors. This resolution was unanimously carried, Col. Chambers being asked to convey the thanks of the Fellows to Mr. J. G. Langton who was unable to attend.

Mr. H. H. Harland proposed and Col. Bonhote seconded a motion, that the officers and members of the Council be re-elected; no other nominations having been received they were declared duly elected. Mr. H. H. Harland moved and Col. Bonhote seconded the re-election of Col. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton as Hon. Auditors; this having been unanimously carried the proceedings terminated.

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 April 9th and 10th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
France, 1853-61, imperf., 80c., rose, *tête-bêche*, vert. pair, on piece	16	0	0
Ditto, 1862-71, perf., 80 c., rose, *tête-bêche*, hor. pair, on piece	9	0	0
Ditto, 1870, imperf., 20 c., Type 1,* thinned	4	5	0
Great Britain, Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue,* no gum and off centre	4	10	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 1s., pale green,* full gum, but slight stains on face	5	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, Plate 2, imperf, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1884, Crown, £1, brown-lilac, imperf.,* part gum	5	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902-4, £1, green,* no gum	45	0	0
British Levant, 1887-96, 40 p. on 2½d., blue, double surcharge, mint	10	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1855-8, 1s., yellow-green, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, half 6d., slate-lilac, used on piece with 1d., rose-red, as 4½d.	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, rouletted	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, roulettes at bottom, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., greyish blue,* close at left	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	7	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1s., emerald-green, mint	4	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, intermediate state, 1d., red on blued	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d, red on yellowish	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, worn state, 1d., red-brown on blue, dated post-mark, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, intermediate state, 2d, deep blue on blue, close at top	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, latest state, 2d., blue, close at right	6	5	0
Ditto, 1859 (Dec.), laid paper, 2d., pale blue,* stained and thinned	5	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion,* no gum, and slight stain	12	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion,* close at top	29	0	0
St. Vincent, 1863-6, 11-12½ × 14-16, 1d., rose-red,* no gum	10	0	0
Ditto, Star wmk., 5s., rose-red*	7	5	0
Ditto, another copy, used	7	10	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., fraction bar omitted, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., bright green,* part gum	4	5	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, 1883-4, CA, perf. 12, 4d., bright blue,* full gum, minute thinning	6	0	0
Collection: Royal Album, 2206	25	10	0
Ditto, Imperial, Great Britain and Colonies, 1986	11	0	0
Ditto, Senf's, 2107	11	0	0

Sale of April 23rd and 24th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 8,* slightly creased at right	21	0	0
Ditto, Archer roulette, 1d., red-brown, on piece, dated post-mark (1853)	3	15	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green, Die 2*	4	7	6
Ditto, Small Garter, 4d., deep carmine on blue, little off centre*	10	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, white dots, imperf., mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 2s., brown,* slightly off centre	8	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	4	10	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Cross, 10s., grey-green, mint	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac*	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	5	10	0
Ditto, another copy, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 2½d., rosy mauve, Plate 2, "LH-FL," off centre	3	15	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Orbs, £1, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used	4	4	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, imperf., creased*	8	5	0
Ditto, another copy, used	12	10	0
Ditto, imperf., 2s., blue, minute thinning and pin-hole	9	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, pair, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., red, damaged right corner	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, slight tear	9	15	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used, £3 10s. and	4	5	0
Cape, 1874–80, Theee Pence on 4d., blue	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Three PencB on 4d., blue	4	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, latest state, 1d., red on bluish,* thinned	5	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., close at right	34	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, little close one side	24	0	0
Ditto, Connell, 5 c., brown,* off centre	21	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, close at top	12	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, thinned at bottom	19	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* thinned one corner	5	5	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green	3	15	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	28	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., 7 mm., large "D"	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 mm., small "D"	8	10	0
St. Vincent, 1872, 11 to 12½, 1s., rose-red, mint	5	0	0
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., stone*	4	4	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 19*	4	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1d., dull red, Type 28, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac., Type 29, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1d., dull red, Type 29, ditto	3	15	0
Virgin Islands, toned paper, 1s., rose-carmine, ditto	3	17	6
British Guiana, 1862, ovals, 2 c., yellow, roulettes at left	3	15	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of May 2nd and 3rd, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 136, imperf., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., mauve, ditto, £3 3s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 9d., straw, pair,* one slightly torn	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s, brown, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black, cut into at bottom	5	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, pair, on piece	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5s., carmine	13	0	0
British Levant, Beirut Provl., 1 p. on 2d., mint	7	10	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	4	10	0
France, 1849, 15 c., green*	3	10	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	5	15	0
Brunswick, 1856, ¼ ggr., on brown, pair	3	12	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., green,* small margins and thin spot	4	0	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gr., moss-green*	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., yellow	4	12	6
Saxony, 3 pf., red, small margins	11	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., red-violet	7	5	0
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue	21	0	0
Ditto, Cross, ½ t., blue	13	10	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, trifle short at right	9	10	0
Russia, 1910, 1 r., background inverted, on piece	3	5	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., blue and red	14	10	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., trifle thinned	4	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 rs., red	27	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 rs., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 rs., pale red	10	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Spain, 1853, 2 rs., vermilion	11	0	0
Ditto, Madrid, 1 c., bronze, on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., bronze, ditto	20	0	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c.	7	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 5 c.	3	5	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., ditto, on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, Orts Post, 2½ r., Cross without frame, on entire	3	3	0
India, 1866, 6 a., purple, overprint inverted, S.G. 57	68	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, small "Postage," strip of 3	3	10	0
Ditto, Patiala, 1895, 5 rs., pair, mint	5	15	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. (A.D.) on 2 as., vermilion	3	12	6
Ditto, on Indian, 5 rs., double overprint, mint	6	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, trifle thin	4	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, mint	9	0	0
Natal, July, 1874, 1d., rose, double overprint, S.G. 65A	11	10	0
Ditto, Mch., 1895, ½d. on 6d., violet, block of 8, one stamp has "Postage" omitted, mint	15	10	0
Transvaal, 1900, 1d., carmine and green, strip of 3, on piece, centre stamp has "1" of "V.R.I." omitted, mint	6	5	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue, imperf., mint	4	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	15	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue on bluish, cartridge paper	8	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, 1d., red on blue,* cut close	3	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 6d., brown, rouletted	4	5	0
Ditto, 1864, 1d., carmine-vermilion, rouletted, hor. pair*	44	0	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow, mint	9	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., black-bronze*	12	12	0
Collection of 4600. No stamps issued after 1900	23	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1918.

British Columbia, imperf., 10 c., blue . £3 17s. 6d. and	6	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., rich carmine, close	4	7	6
Ceylon, imperf, 8d., brown	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d.	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, pair	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, two copies, each	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	18	10	0
Ditto, perf, 8d., brown	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, thinned	3	17	6
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 8,* with gum	65	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2½d., Plate 2, on deep blued paper, Alexandra, B01 cancellation, on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown, C30 cancellation	6	10	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown,* minute thin spot	5	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	4	10	0
Ditto, 10s., grey-green	5	10	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, £4 4s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange on deeply blued paper, slight crease	14	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	3	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 10s., blue	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, green	4	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Edwardian, 10d.	5	5	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1s.	4	0	0
British Levant, Beirut Provl., 1906, 1 p. on 2d.	9	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, late state, 1d., vermilion on yellowish	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, early state, used with 6d., blue, imperf., on entire	6	15	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d, red, close sides	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue	4	4	0
Natal, 1st Issue, 1d., rose, minute thinning	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue	7	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, no margins	6	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, cut into at top	4	10	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	3	12	6
Ditto, One Cent on 3 c., surcharged in red *and* in black,* thinned	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., red on bluish	4	15	0
Ditto, Plate 2, 2d, deep blue	7	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., dull purple	20	0	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d.	4	4	0
Tasmania, 1st Issue, 1d., blue	5	5	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, on thick paper, earliest	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on thin paper, second state	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale blue later state	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull blue, blurred impression	4	13	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., grey-blue, latest state	4	0	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 6d., deep green	3	10	0
Western Australia, 1st Issue, 2d., brown on red	4	17	6
Zululand, 1894–6, £5	7	0	0
Collection: Imperial, over 8000	76	0	0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of April 25th and 26th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on yellowish, later state, vert. pair	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish, ditto, ditto	11	10	0
Ditto, 1859, Dec., 1d., red	8	10	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fc., mint	5	0	0
Natal, 1st issue, 6d., green, pair	8	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	5	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	9	10	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	24	10	0
Ditto, 6½d., mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion	8	10	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	9	0	0
New Zealand, July, 1855, 1d., dull carmine,* with gum	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green	12	10	0
Ditto, Nov., 1855, 1d., red	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s, green	14	0	0
Ditto, 1856–9, 1s., emerald-green	5	0	0
Ditto, serrated perf. 16, 1s.	14	0	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., *pelure*, 1d., orange-vermilion*	17	0	0
Ditto, another copy, dated postmark	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 13, 2d., ultramarine	4	10	0
Ditto, large Star, 3d., lilac, mint	8	0	0
Ditto, 3d., deep mauve	4	10	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1864, NZ, 6d.	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, rouletted, 2d.	4	4	0
Ditto, 1864–7, Star, perf. 12, 3d., deep mauve*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1872, no wmk., 1d., brown, mint	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, NZ, 2d., vermilion, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, Lozenges, 2d., £6 10s. and	7	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green	4	17	6
Ditto, 1s., violet	35	10	0
Ditto, 1s., cold violet	33	0	0
Nyasaland, 1891–5, £2, red, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, green, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £10, brown, ditto	13	0	0
Ditto, cheque stamp, 1898, centre inverted*	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, one centre omitted*	14	0	0
Peru, ½ peso, yellow, £5 5s., £5 5s. and	6	10	0
Switzerland, 1851, Poste Locale, 5 c.	6	15	0
Tobago, £1, mauve, mint	11	10	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone, ditto	5	0	0
Uruguay, 1858, 240 c., block of 9, centre vacant, mint	34	0	0
Zululand, 1894–6, £5, black and red	6	0	0
Ditto, another copy, imperf., mint	5	0	0

Sale of May 1st and 4th, 1918.

Great Britain, £5, orange,* slight crease	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, slight defect	8	15	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, £5 5s. and	9	15	0
Sudan, 1897, 1st issue, 1 m., brown, pair, lower stamp without overprint, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy with double overprint, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1906, Army Service, 1 m., brown and pink, Type A, S.G. 155, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, another copy, S.G. 156B, used	5	5	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 2s., green, mint	3	15	0
Cape, 1853, 4d., blue,* with gum	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., brick-red,* ditto	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-lilac, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	6	10	0

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE.

Sale of April 9th, 10th, 1918.

Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* no gum	8	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, "Specimen," slightly damaged	6	0	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk. b., green	3	10	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c., slight crease, on piece	5	15	0
Straits Settlements, 1867, 1½ to 32 c., set of 9	4	8	0
Mafeking, 1d. on ½, vermilion, inverted surcharge	6	6	0
Ditto, 1s. on 6d.	3	12	0
British Guiana, 1905-7, $2.40	3	5	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 8d., golden yellow, heavily cancelled	5	10	0
Victoria, Too Late, 6d.,* close at bottom, and one corner creased	5	5	0
Collection in Standard Album, 787, all mint, including values up to £1	42	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVII. JULY, 1918. No. 319.

Philatelic Literature.

THE recent dispersal by auction of two such well-known libraries as those of Mr. F. J. Peplow and Mr. B. T. K. Smith (to which we hope to refer again later) reminds us that to every philatelist a library, large or small, according to the size of his needs, purse and collection, is an absolute necessity, and whilst collectors need not aim at the completeness of the late Lord Crawford's collection of philatelic literature, easily the finest ever assembled (and the catalogue of which, compiled by our esteemed President, is a valuable work of reference), the average collector, if he is to rise above a mere accumulator of stamps, must acquire some of the leading philatelic journals and the standard works on the stamps of the countries he is working on or trying to complete.

We imagine that from the pecuniary point of view the dispersal of the two libraries above mentioned would show quite satisfactory results; but the view we want to insist upon is that the value of literature is not the profit made when disposing of it, but the benefits received from the perusal and use of the books. We desire to see our hobby broadened, and now the outlook is so promising, we want collectors to take a deeper interest in their pursuit, to concentrate their energies, and not to be afraid of the courage of their opinions. We should personally like to obtain, and should be very pleased to publish, the views of the older and more experienced collectors, who may be willing to give their advice on so difficult a subject, as to what are the essential books and papers necessary for (a) the beginner and (b) the moderate collector.

List of Duplicate Plates provided by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for Stamps of the British Colonies.

By E. D. BACON.



I HAVE been asked by a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, if I could give him a list of all the duplicate plates Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. made for the stamps of the British colonies, and to tell him where descriptions of them can be found. I think it is possible that a list of this kind may be useful to other collectors, besides my present correspondent, and I therefore send it for publication in the Society's journal.

Barbados.

Stamps "without expressed value."

Plate 1, made December, 1851.
„ 2 „ June, 1866?.

Described in the *London Philatelist*, 1918. Vol. XXVII, p. 28.

New South Wales.

2d.	"diadem" issue.	Plate	1.	Forwarded to the colony,	June 30th,	1855.
2d.	„	„	2.	„	Nov. 9th,	1859.
6d.	„	„	1.	„	July 23rd,	1853.
6d.	„	„	2.	„	August 15th,	1864.

Described in *The Postage Stamps . . . of New South Wales.* By A. F. Basset Hull. London, 1911, pp. 156, 175, 144–146.

New Zealand.

2d.	Type 1.	Plate	1.	Forwarded to the colony,	September 22nd,	1854.
2d.	„ 1.	„	2.	„	April 21st,	1865.

Described in the *London Philatelist*, 1892. Vol. I, pp. 276–278.

Queensland.

2d.	Type 1.	Plate	1.	Made July 11th,	1860.
2d.	„ 1.	„	2.	„ August 21st,	1872.

Described in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, 1894. Vol. IV, p. 242. The dates given for Queensland are taken from the engraving book of the firm, and are those on which the plates were finished.

South Australia.

2d.	Type 1.	Plate	1.	Forwarded to the colony,	April,	1854.
2d.	„ 1.	„	2.	„	December 12th,	1863.
4d.	Issue 1867.	„	1.	„	November 11th,	1866.
4d.	„ „	„	2.	„	January 10th,	1867.
1s.	Type 1.	„	1.	„	August 21st,	1856.
1s.	„ 1.	„	2.	„	„	„

Described in *South Australia.* By Francis H. Napier and Gordon Smith. London, 1894, pp. 77, 89, 93, 79.

Collectors have discovered methods by which the stamps of all these duplicate plates can be separated, with the exception of the Four Pence and One Shilling of South Australia. No attempt has yet been made to differentiate the stamps printed from the two plates of each of these values, and possibly the only way in which this could be done would be by comparing blocks from corresponding corners of the sheets, and observing the different alignment of the specimens.

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

BY B. GOODFELLOW.

(*Concluded from page* 116.)

THE stamps now referred to were those printed by J. Richardson, of Auckland, in November, 1855, the 1d. value being printed in ink of a dull or reddish orange shade. It has been established by the late M. P. Castle that there must have been an experimental printing of the 1d. value in this red-orange shade on the Star watermarked paper consisting probably of not more than one sheet, and that probably an incomplete sheet.

One pair, and I believe one pair only, of this stamp has yet been discovered, and it was postmarked Auckland, 19th January, 1857. The stamp is listed by Gibbons as No. 7. Mr. Castle's account of this discovery is contained in Vol. XXII of the *London Philatelist* (1913) and to the specialist in New Zealand stamps this article contains all the interest, if not quite all the excitement, of a Sherlock Holmes detective story. It would take too long to quote the article, but I confidently recommend its perusal to every one who is interested in the early stamps of New Zealand.

There is just a possibility—although it is unlikely—that there may have been a similar experimental printing in the case of the 2d. value. Dr. Floyd showed to me a few weeks ago a specimen of the 2d. value on Star paper in a shade very similar to that of Richardson's early printings on the unwatermarked paper, but without a dated specimen to guide one such a stamp must at present be relegated to the 1862 printings. However, it is just such possibilities as the discovery of further specimens of the 1d. in the dull orange shade, on Star paper, or of an early dated 2d. on Star paper, but of Richardson's printing, that give an added zest to the pursuit and collection of early New Zealand stamps, and it is yet much too soon to say that the last word upon matters of philatelic interest concerning these stamps has already been spoken, notwithstanding the fact that these issues have afforded a lifetime of interest to so distinguished a philatelist as the late M. P. Castle.

The use by Richardson of the blue foolscap paper—which was changed probably about 1857 for a white unwatermarked foolscap paper, known as

the hard and soft white paper issue—has led to another recent discovery. In 1914 Mr. T. W. Hall, the present Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, acquired a pair of stamps which disclosed a printing from apparently a portion only of the printing plate. The discovery is explained and commented upon by Mr. E. D. Bacon in Vol. XXIII of the *London Philatelist* (1914), at page 57, with a note of further similar specimens on page 164 of the same volume, and there is a further reference to it in Vol. XXIV (1915) at page 172.

Mr. Bacon suggests three hypothetical explanations, which would account for the existence of these abnormal varieties, of which his second hypothesis appears to me as most likely the correct one, viz. that the sheets of paper employed may not have been large enough to take a complete impression from the whole of the printing plate, and consequently an additional piece of paper may have been required in order to make up a complete impression. This additional piece of paper would have to be very skilfully and carefully arranged in position so as to fit exactly into its proper place, and no doubt there would often be a slight overlapping at the point of junction of the two pieces. A slight error of position would therefore bring about exactly what seems to have occurred, viz. that a small portion of printing from the next row of stamps would appear in the upper or lower margin (as the case might be) of the stamp in question, followed by a blank space representing the portion of the paper which had been overlapped.

Now, I find upon testing a complete impression from the printing plate with a full double sheet of ordinary foolscap paper opened lengthways, that such a sheet would comfortably cover fifteen out of the twenty rows of the printing plate, and that another half-sheet of foolscap would rather more than suffice to complete a full printing from the plate. The natural tendency would, moreover, be in favour of such an overlapping as has happened. We are told that the paper used by Richardson was foolscap paper, and this hypothesis would help to explain why he had to ask for an increase upon the price which he had originally quoted, owing to the expense of production in printing proving greater than anticipated, such an increase having been granted on the ground that "the labour of printing is heavy and tedious."

Richardson's printing contract expired early in 1862, and (with the exception of the experimental printing on Star paper above referred to) he appears to have used no paper other than the blue foolscap in 1855–6, and the white unwatermarked paper—which was also probably of foolscap size—from 1857 to 1862. There are two varieties of this white paper, a soft and a hard one, of which the hard paper is decidedly the more scarce. Mr. Castle's conclusion is that the hard paper was due to a special supply used about midway during this issue.*

In 1862 the New Zealand Government took over the printing of its own stamps, and obtained the services of an experienced English printer, Mr. John Davies, to supervise the work. Mr. Davies brought out with him a further supply of the Star watermarked paper, but only to the extent of four reams, and owing to the inrush of population into New Zealand following upon the discoveries of gold there, the supply of paper proved inadequate to

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXII, page 288.

meet the stamp requirements. Pending the arrival of further supplies from England recourse was had to the very thin greyish unwatermarked paper obtained locally and known as pelure. The earliest date of which I have found any record of the use of pelure paper is 3rd October, 1862, in the case of an imperf. 2d. stamp mentioned in the *History of New Zealand Stamps*, page 51. The pelure paper seems to have been in general use during the year 1863.

A further supply of six reams of Star paper was sent out from England with the 3d. plate in July, 1862, but very shortly afterwards, viz. early in 1864, a trial seems to have been made with a new paper said to have been also received from England containing a watermark consisting of the capital letters "N Z," and also containing the word "POSTAGE" in double-lined capitals watermarked in the margins of the sheet. This differs from the fiscal paper used in 1873, but no record has survived to account for its use, and after a comparatively short trial it seems to have been abandoned, though it reappeared again for a very short time in 1872. The earliest recorded date for the use of the N Z paper is given by Mr. Castle as September, 1863 (*London Philatelist*, Vol. XXII, p. 289), and in the Government perforation 12½ as 26th April, 1864 (*London Philatelist*, Vol. XXVI, p. 162). I think the date 1863 is too early, but the N Z paper seems to have been in regular use during the latter part of 1864 and throughout 1865.

A further large consignment of Star paper, fifty reams, was despatched from England in April, 1864, and Star paper continued in use until 1872, when there seems to have been another shortage just prior to the issues of the new surface-printed stamps, which led to recourse being had to various other papers, viz. the N Z watermark, which was probably some of the old stock left over from 1864, also a no watermark paper, also the paper known as the Lozenges watermark, and even a paper with a script watermark, after the style of the Queensland paper, which I have never yet seen, but which is recorded.

Having now dealt with the question of papers, I propose to let the matter of the inks employed speak for itself, but there is another aspect as specially affecting the 1d. value that I wish to deal with.

The comparative scarcity of the stamps of the 1d. value in the earlier printings has given rise to much speculation on the part of philatelists in their endeavours to discover some adequate reason, but owing to the lack of official records, the matter has to remain very largely one of speculation. The major part of the records of the Postal Department of the Colonial Government, along with those of several other departments, were lost in the year 1865 by the wreck of the *White Swan* on its voyage from Auckland to Wellington.* The records of the General Post Office at Wellington were lost when the Post Office there was burned down in 1884, and the General Printing Office was also destroyed by fire in the early 1890's. Thanks, however, to the efforts of several indefatigable philatelists, amongst whom it is not, I hope, invidious to single out for special mention Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. H. Mottram, A. T. Bate, W. Joliffe, M. P. Castle, and Leslie Hausburg, much information of real interest has gradually been

* *London Philatelist*, Vol. VI, 1897, page 31.

accumulated, and for the purposes of these notes I have freely availed myself of the material which they have collected.

Postage stamps of the values of 1d., 2d., and 1s. were first available for public use in New Zealand in July, 1855, the *Gazette* of the 18th of that month announcing that they had been received and issued. The 1d. stamp was at first available only for letters not exceeding ½ oz. in weight written by or to non-commissioned officers, captains, stewards, seamen, and soldiers on their own private concerns only whilst employed in Her Majesty's service. This concession was subject to the condition that the name of the writer and his rank should be written on the outside of the letter, and that it should be countersigned by the officer under whom the privileged person was serving. It has been suggested that these conditions would in many cases lead to soldiers and sailors paying the full postal rate of 2d. rather than trouble their officers for signatures. Moreover, owing to the date of the issue of the London-printed stamps falling midway between the two Maori Wars (which were in 1843 and 1869 respectively), there would not in the year 1855 be any considerable number of soldiers in the colony.

In December, 1856, a postage rate of 1d. was imposed on newspapers, which had previously been admitted into the colony post free. The rate fixed at the commencement of the postage-stamp system was found to be unremunerative, and in March, 1857, a notice appeared in the *Gazette* altering the rates as follows* :—

Not exceeding ½ oz.	6d.
Over ½ oz. but under 1 oz.	1s.
„ 1 oz. „ 2 „	2s.

With 1s. additional for every further ounce or fraction.

These rates applied to letters for the United Kingdom via Southampton or by a long sea route, but on letters via Marseilles an additional rate of 3d. per ¼ oz. was charged.

By the Local Posts Act of 1856 a local delivery rate was authorised to be charged, in addition to the general postage rates, which was to be for the benefit of the various provinces concerned. The provinces of Auckland, Canterbury, Nelson, and Otago took advantage of this Act and fixed the local delivery rate at 2d., except in the case of Canterbury, which fixed it at 1d. This arrangement was, however, cancelled by the Post Office Act of 1858, and from 1st January, 1859, a new scale of rates was fixed, covering all charges :—

For Inland letters . . 2d. for every ½ oz.

Home letters remained at 6d. and 1s. as before.
For Foreign Countries there were various additional rates.

Alterations affecting the additional rate on letters via Marseilles occurred in 1863 and again in 1865.†

The "Penny Post" first saw daylight in New Zealand in the year 1867

* Joliffe, *Australian Philatelist*, 3rd December, 1912, page 62.
† *Ibid.*, 3rd January, 1913, page 70.

when the postage upon letters for delivery in the same town was fixed at 1d. per ½ oz.. for delivery in the same province at 2d. per ½ oz., whilst for inter-provincial letters the rate was 3d.

The year 1871 saw these three classes reduced to two, viz. Town letters, 1d. ; Inland letters, 2d.

The year 1901 saw the inauguration of the New Zealand Universal Penny Postage.

I have quoted the foregoing details in order to show how comparatively limited was the range of availability for use of the 1d. stamp (unless it were used in pairs) during the earlier years of the postage-stamp history of the colony. It may be noted that in the London prints the ratio of the supply of 1d. stamps to that of the 2d. stamp was, roughly speaking, one of the 1d. to five of the 2d. I have taken out the figures of the respective printings of the values as given in the *History of New Zealand Stamps* for the years 1858 to 1864 inclusive, and find the ratio is about the same, viz. as one to five. It is, perhaps, not unnatural to find that in the case of the earlier stamps, at all events, the catalogue quotations roughly correspond to this ratio.

There is still another subject that requires to be considered, viz. the question of the perforations, especially the early varieties. This subject, thanks to the recent publications of the late M. P. Castle and to the consequent improvement of the catalogue lists, is not really so confusing as might at first glance be feared.

Prior to a date which can, I think, be fixed as approximately April or May, 1864, all New Zealand stamps were issued officially in an imperforate condition, as it was not until the date named that the Government installed in working order their official perforating machine, gauging 12½.

All previous attempts at perforation must, therefore, be classed as more or less unofficial. However, as they constitute a record of the development in New Zealand of the perforation idea, these unofficial varieties are certainly worthy of record, although having regard to the extreme rarity of some of the specimens, it may be open to question whether they should not rather be relegated to the class of varieties suitable mainly for consideration by the specialist in New Zealand stamps and included in the catalogue as varieties in smaller type.

In my opinion the average collector of early New Zealand stamps cannot nowadays hope to acquire anything like a complete collection of all the known varieties of these unofficial perforations, and I am not at all sure whether some further simplification of the catalogue list as it now appears in Gibbons is not from this point of view desirable.

I must confess to a feeling of insecurity about many of these varieties unless the stamp can be obtained on the original cover, as there is always the risk that the perforation may have been added to an ordinary imperforate stamp *after* and not before use, and I have seen so many rouletted copies which had the roulettes undoubtedly forged that it tends to render one sceptical about stamps which are probably quite right.

It was probably attempts by the local postmasters to facilitate the distribution of their stamps, and to avoid the constant use of the scissors, which led to these unofficial methods of separation of stamps, and it is to be

noted that different methods were adopted in different localities. They may be classified under the following heads:—

Rouletted about 7.
Serrated 16 and 14.
Pin-perforated 10.
Perforated 13 at Dunedin.

According to the present state of our knowledge of these varieties the rouletting appears to be referable to Auckland, and the earliest dates so far recorded are 19th April, 1859, by Mr. Castle, and 15th June, 1860, by Mr. C. L. Pack. The serrated varieties appear to be referable to Nelson, and the earliest recorded date is 16th June, 1862. The pin-perforation also seems referable to Nelson, and the record date is given by Mr. C. L. Pack as 14th November, 1862.

The Dunedin perforation 13 is often referred to as semi-official, but it is probably no more official than some of the other varieties above referred to, although it seems to have had a more extended application. It would appear that from about the latter part of 1862 down to the middle of 1864 the postmaster at Dunedin made a regular practice of having the supplies of stamps (which he would receive from the Government office at Auckland in imperforate condition) perforated by a private firm at Dunedin—Messrs. Fergusson and Mitchell—upon a single-line perforating machine which that firm had installed for general business purposes, and which gave a gauge of fully 13 to 2 centimetres, the holes being usually quite clean cut. The earliest recorded date for the perforated 13 is given by the authors of the *History of New Zealand Stamps* as December, 1862, but no details or particulars of the stamp are quoted.

Mr. M. P. Castle, writing in 1916, stated that he had examined about twenty dated copies, all of which were dated in 1863 or 1864. I have also examined or noted at least another twenty dated specimens of this perforation, and the earliest that I can record from personal observation is, so far, a 6d., Star, black-brown, upon a cover dated 27th March, 1863.

As soon as the supplies of stamps began to be officially perforated by the Government machine at Auckland all these semi-official perforations would of necessity cease. The date of operation of the Government machine, perforating 12½, seems to have been about April or May, 1864, and although specimens of the earlier unofficial perforations may be found with later dates, they can only be classed as belated specimens from the previously perforated stock.

It is one of the circumstances which lend an additional interest to the collection of early New Zealand stamps, that in the issues from late in 1859 down to the middle of 1864 one may still hope to come across a specimen of one or other of these unofficially perforated stamps upon a shade which will certainly be rare and may have been hitherto unrecorded. A priori there seems to be no reason why all values which were issued as imperforates from about 1860 to 1864 should not occur rouletted, or from 1862 to 1864 either serrated, pin-perforated, or perforated 13, according to the place of their postal use. The roulettes are likely to be the more widely distributed

because they emanated from Auckland, which was the postal headquarters for the colony. The Dunedin perforation 13 also had a fairly long run and should occur on all or most of the shades of the 1862 imperf. Star issues. The serrated and pin-perforated varieties might very well be missing from shades which did not happen to be stocked at Nelson whilst these perforations were in vogue; and, indeed, these last-named perforations do not seem to have been used with the same persistence or regularity as the other varieties. In fact, after the white paper and pelure issues specimens are seldom met with.

I suggest that the list of the stamps perforated 13 at Dunedin would be more correctly placed in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue if it followed immediately after the perforation varieties of the 1862 imperforate Star issue, since the various shades correspond more closely to those of that issue than they do to those of the Government-perforated issues of 1864–7, which it now precedes.

The fact that the dates for the use of these unofficial perforations are coming to be more accurately established affords useful corroborative evidence towards assisting the determination of the priorities of issues and shades among the imperforate stamps, and at the same time provides a useful counter-check in regard to the question of forged perforations. For example, if you come across a 4d., rose or yellow stamp perforated apparently 13, you may at once decide that it is either a case of a $12\frac{3}{4}$ perforation from the Government machine (which in some stages of its existence gave almost a $12\frac{3}{4}$ perforation), or else that it is the result of an attempt at forging the Dunedin perforation upon a stamp of later issue. A rouletted specimen in either of these shades you would at once discard as a forgery.

Stamps have been listed as compound of perforations $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$—and, indeed, I have one or two such specimens—but it can hardly be regarded as within the bounds of probability that any sheets would be issued partly perforated at Auckland and thence sent to Dunedin and finished off upon the Fergusson and Mitchell machine. All the evidence seems to show that the unofficial perforations were discarded with the advent of the official machine in 1864. Any such specimens must, therefore, be looked upon as freaks of perforation by the Government machine.

To deal now with the stamps themselves, I give a list, with notes, of the various issues in the 1d. value of New Zealand stamps of Type I.

LIST OF THE 1D. NEW ZEALAND ISSUES OF TYPE I.

Date of issue.	Printing.	Perforation.	Watermark.	Paper.	Colour.	Earliest recorded dates.
			ISSUE I.			
July, 1855.	London print by Perkins Bacon and Co.	Imperforate.	Large Star.	White.	Dull carmine (usually fully inked).	I have seen no dated copy. 10.11.1855 is given by M. P. Castle, *L.P.*, XIV, 187.
	Note.—12,000 1d. stamps were sent to New Zealand from London by Perkins Bacon and Co., 22nd Sept., 1854. The colour is similar to the 2d. London-printed South Australian stamp, also issued in 1855. Mr. C. H. Mottram, writing in 1895, spoke of only four or five specimens as being then known to him; but Mr. M. P. Castle, writing with extended knowledge in 1913, remarks: "I should say that at least fifty copies are known to exist." It is certainly a scarce stamp, and is not known on *bleuté* paper, although at one time so catalogued.					
			ISSUE I*a*.			
5 Nov., 1855.	Colonial print by J. Richardson, of Auckland.	Imperforate.	Large Star.	White.	Dull or red orange.	M. P. Castle's pair dated at Auckland 19th Jan., 1857, are the only specimens known to me (*L.P.*, XXII, 249).
			ISSUE II.			
Nov., 1855.	Colonial print by J. Richardson, of Auckland.	Imperforate.	No watermark (except for manufacturer's name).	Blue (foolscap).	Red.	26.8.1856 (*L.P.*, III, 232). Dated specimens known until 1858.
			ISSUE III.			
1856–59. (Castle suggests middle of 1857.)	Ditto.	Imperforate.	No watermark.	White (hard or soft).	Dull orange or orange-vermilion.	27.12.1859 (*L.P.*, III, p. 232). Known down to early 1863.
	Note.—Is also found pin-perf. 10, serrated 16, and rouletted 7.					
			ISSUE IV.			
1862, early.	Colonial Government print by J. Davies, of Auckland.	Imperforate.	No watermark.	Pelure.	Orange-vermilion.	21.2.1863 (*Hist. N.Z.*, p. 51).
	Note.—Is also found rouletted, and perf. 13 at Dunedin.					
			ISSUE V.			
Feb., 1862.	Colonial Government print by J. Davies, Auckland.	Imperforate.	Large Star.	White.	(1) Orange.	7. 5.1862, B.G. 28.10.1862, B.G. 26.11.1862, M.P.C. (*L.P.*, XXII, 291).
					(2) Vermilion.	8. 9.1862, B.G. 24.10.1862, B.G. 1863, M.P.C. (*L.P.*, XXII, 291). 12. 1.1864, B.G.
	Note.—Shades Nos. 1 and 2 are found rouletted 7, also listed serrated 14 or 16. Shades Nos. 2 and 3 (also ? 1) are found perf. 13 at Dunedin.				(3) Carmine-vermilion.	18.10.1863, B.G. 1. 2.1864, B.G. 31. 5.1864, B.G. 18.12.1865, M.P.C.
			ISSUE VI.			
1864.	Colonial Government print by J. Davies.	Imperforate.	N. Z.	White.	Carmine-vermilion.	3.11.1864, *L.P.*, III, 233. 29.11.1864, B.G. 27. 2.1865, B.G. 1. 4.1865, *L.P.*, III, 233. 13. 6.1865, *L.P.*, III, 233. (M. P. Castle gave 23.9.1863 (*L.P.*, XIV, p. 188), but this is so far in advance of other dated specimens that I suggest the year should be 1865.)
	Note.—Is catalogued as found rouletted 7. Rare. Also catalogued as perf. 13 at Dunedin, but Castle says: "Of an elusive character." Is *not* yet found perf. 12½, which points to the issue having been distributed before the middle of 1864, but it is quite possible that one or two sheets may have been so perforated. The shade is almost identical with the early carmine-vermilion shade on Star paper. The N Z paper is whiter in appearance than the Sta paper.					

ISSUE VII.

1864-67.	Colonial Government print by J. Davies.	Perf. 12½.	Large Star.	White.	(1) Carmine-vermilion, at first deep, then paler.	June, 1865, to April, 1868 (Castle, *L.P.*, XXVI, 162). (Sept., 1865, to June, 1867, B.G.)
					(2) Vermilion (Castle's orange).	May, 1869, to May, 1871 (Castle, *L.P.*, XXVI, 162). 5. 3.1868, B.G. 1. 9.1868, B.G. 10. 1.1869, B.G. 10. 3.1869, B.G. 7.10.1869, B.G. 21.10.1869, B.G. 4.1870, B.G. 21. 5.1870, B.G. 10. 8.1870, B.G. 18. 8.1870, B.G. 5. 6.1870, B.G. 10. 3.1871, B.G.
					(3) Pale dull orange (scarce).	5.1871, B.G. 1. 9.1871, B.G.

Note.—The shades run exactly reversed in order from those of the 1862 imperf. Star issues, and although the carmine-vermilion shade is doubtless part of the identical printing for the imperf. stamps subsequently perforated, the later shades are in new colours, which are different in tone from the imperfs. in shades (1) and (2).

ISSUE VIII.

1871.	Colonial Government print by J. Davies.	(a) Perf. 10.	Large Star.	White.	Brown (chocolate tone.)	1.12.1871, B.G. 29. 5.1872, M.P.C.
		(b) Perf. 10 × 12½.			Brown (chocolate tone).	23.12.1871, *Hist. N.Z.* 23.12.1871, B.G. 27. 1.1872, M.P.C. 1. 7.1872, B.G.
		(c) Perf. 12½.			(1) Brown (chocolate tone).	Jan., 1872, to April, 1873, M.P.C. 4. 5.1872, B.G. 8. 6.1872, B.G. 10.11.1872, *Hist. N.Z.* 3. 5.1873, B.G.
					(2) Pale brown.	No dated copy, but latest shade.

ISSUE IX.

1872.	Colonial Government print.	Perf. 12½.	No watermark.		Pale brown.	29. 9.1873, B.G. 12.1873, B.G. 5. 1.1874, *Hist. N.Z.*

ISSUE X.

1872.	Colonial Government print.	Perf. 12½.	N. Z.		Pale brown.	5.7.1873, M.P.C.

Note.—The abbreviations:—*L.P.* refers to *The London Philatelist*, volume and page.
Hist. N.Z. refers to *The History of New Zealand Stamps*, published in 1913 for the Philatelic Society of New Zealand.
M.P.C. refers to specimens noted by the late M. P. Castle.
B.G. refers to dated specimens in Mr. B. Goodfellow's Collection.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 139.)

MR. HILL states that these last-mentioned stamps printed by S. Calvert were the 1d. and 4d. on wove paper, and that "they exist imperforate and rouletted, the latter gauging 8 to 9." He says that the earliest specimens he had found rouletted were for both values, dated 19 January, 1858. These were certainly the 1d., in pale bluish green, and the 4d., bright rose, usually clearly printed, the paper, which was admirably suited for printing from the Emblems electrotype plates, being soft wove of medium thickness, showing a slight grain when held up to the light; in fact, the paper is similar to that used for the 2d., under Calvert Brothers' contract of 21 January, 1857. It is important to bear in mind the gauge 8 to 9, for it will be found that the roulettes of the 1d., yellow-green, on wove paper, gauge 5½–6½, and are of a different nature.

I will now set out in a tabular form the description of all roulettes mentioned by Mr. Hill in connection with the several stamps above mentioned, all being *percés en ligne* unless otherwise described :—

Date of Contract.			Gauge.	Remarks.
Jan., 1857.	1d.	Wmk. Star.	7, 8.	"Some of the higher gauges show extremely fine points" (*Vin. P.M.*, VII, 4).
„ „	4d.	„ „	7, 9.	Earliest date of the 4d., 3 Aug., 1857 *Vin. P.M.*, VII, 5.
„ „	2d.	Wove.	7, 8.	Earliest date of the 2d., 23 Sept., 1857. Same reference.
13 Jan., 1858.	1d.	„ (bluish green).	8–9.	Earliest date, 18 and 19 Jan.,
„ „	4d.	„	8–9.	1858 (*Vin. P.M.*, VII, 5).
July, 1854.	6d.	Roulette 7, 8½, 9.		Earliest dates :— *Vin. P.M.*, VI, 133. Gauge 7, 10 Sept., 1857. Gauge 9, 29 Dec., 1857.
		Serpentine 10½.		Earliest date :— 20 Nov., 1857.*
		Serpentine and serrated compd.	8 × 19,† 8 & 9 × 18.	
		Serrated 18 ; 19.		30 Oct., 1855. (*Vin. P.M.*, VII, 19).

* The Vice-President possesses a specimen on entire dated — 1855.

† I have recently seen a specimen (serpentine at the top, serrated on the three other sides) on an entire postmarked Melbourne, the 9th November, 1857, and Sydney, the 12th November, 1857,

Date of Contract.			Gauge.	Remarks.
June, 1854.	2s.*		7, 7½.	"Fine points" (*Vin. P.M.*, VI, 132).
July, 1854.	1s.	Registration.	7.	*Vin. P.M.*, VI, 133. This stamp was suppressed in Jan., 1858 (*Fed. Aus. Phil.*, II, 87).
Dec., 1853, and June, 1854.	3d.†	Half-length.	7, 8½.	Also exists perforated 11½ 12.† (*Vin. P.M.*, VI, 88.
May, 1854.	1s.	Octagonal.	7, 7½, 8½.	Gauge 8½; dated specimen, 27 Aug., 1857; also exists perforated 11½, 12† (*Vin. P.M.*, VI, 90).

Now all specimens of the above stamps, *percés en ligne*, known to me seem to have been rouletted by means of notched wheels and not by a series of notched straight rules set up in harrow form, the method employed by Mr. Robinson.

Further, looking at the array of gauges, it will be seen that the lowest, 7, is higher than the maximum limit, 6½, of Mr. Robinson's gauge. Moreover, the dates are all earlier than the appearance of Mr. Robinson on the scene, and we can therefore infer that the varieties, if genuine, were either unofficial or were produced by Mr. S. Calvert or the Melbourne Post Office officials.

Two kinds of rouletting can be identified, namely :—

(1) The work of the seven-wheeled roller at the Post Office, which was acquired in 1857; its gauge was 7¾ to 9, and usually only two opposite sides of the stamps were cut.

(2) The single-wheel, gauging 8–9, used by Mr. Calvert for some of the 1d. and 4d. Emblems on plain wove paper printed by him under the contract of the 13th January, 1858.

Now looking at the above table, it will be seen that the gauges running as high as 8½ or 9 occur also in the 4d. Emblems, Star, in the 6d. and the 1s. I will refer to the 3d. half-length later, but as regards the other three stamps it will be remembered that Mr. Hill stated that under the general perforating contract of August, 1857, Mr. Calvert rouletted only about 400,000 stamps, and that these were principally the 4d. Emblems and the 6d., type of 1854 (*Vindin's P.M.* Vol. VII, p. 5). Now the 4d. Emblems could at that date have

and the Vice-President has a similar specimen on entire dated Melbourne the 7th November, 1857, and South Shields the 13th January, 1858. Mr. Horsley has two specimens dated the 16th October, 1857.

* The President informs me that specimens of the 2s., rouletted, exist dated Melbourne, the 15th April, 1858, and Melbourne, the 18th August, 1858, respectively, the latter, in conjunction with a 6d., rouletted; he also mentions the following specimens of the 6d., rouletted, 4 June, 1857; 11 April, 1858; serrated, 11 May, 1857. All three with the postmark of "G.P.O. Adelaide." Mr. Horsley tells me that he has a specimen of the 2s. rouletted on entire postmarked the 9th September, 1854, an extremely early date.

† Earliest date of perforated specimens mentioned by Mr. Hill, 3d., 2 Sept., 1859; 1s., 17 June, 1859 (*Vin. P.M.*, Vol. VI, pp. 89 and 90). The President gives me the following dates of the 3d. perforated: (1) Melbourne, the 2nd February, 1859; London, the 1st April, 1859. (2) Nelson, N.Z., the 21st May, 1859; and (3) London, the 7th September, 1859.

been only impressions on Star watermarked paper or the 4d. stamps which he had undertaken to print and *perforate* by the specific contract of the 13th January, 1858. These were undoubtedly on plain wove paper, and we are told that he delivered 503,400, most of which were certainly rouletted.

There remain in the above table other varieties with a gauge 7 or 7½ which could not have been rouletted by either of the two machines above mentioned—that is to say, *some* of the 1d. and 4d. Emblems watermarked Star; the 2d. Emblems, wove paper; *some* of the 6d. type of 1854; the 2s.; the Registration stamp, and *some* of the 1s. octagonal.

Further, Mr. Hill expressed the opinion (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, p. 133) "that all the stamps so far mentioned [the 6d., 1s., Registration and 2s.] as gauging 7 and 7½, were rouletted by Mr. Calvert in 1857," and at page 88 of the same volume, after describing varieties of the Half-length stamps, he stated that with the exception of the 1d. gauging 18 mentioned in *Oceania*, he was of opinion that all the roulettes were official. Now the Registration stamp was suppressed in January, 1858 (*Fed. Aus. Phil.*, II, p. 87), so clearly any rouletting of that variety must have been made in 1857 or earlier, but I am not sure how Mr. Hill would regard the 3d. Half-length on cover dated Melbourne, 3rd August, 1854, referred to below. Unfortunately Mr. Hill does not say on what grounds he arrived at the conclusion that the gauges 7 and 7½ were produced by Calvert in 1857. It is highly probable that Mr. Calvert experimented in perforating stamps; in fact, we know that he made proposals to the Government to perforate stamps in June, 1857 (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. V, p. 177), but whether he had commenced his operations so early as 1854 or even 1855 (see also the 6d., serrated, of 30th October, 1855) seems by no means proved. Most of these varieties, particularly the Registration stamp and the 2s., are very scarce in the rouletted condition, and if in fact they were rouletted by Mr. Calvert, under his general contract of August, 1857, it would follow that sheets of these denominations must have been expressly sent to him by the Postal Department to be rouletted, and that he possessed a rouletting wheel gauging 7 to 7½ or 8. I suggest as another explanation that they may have been rouletted at the window counter of the Melbourne Post Office by the single-line wheel mentioned by Mr. Hill, of which he had no particulars as to gauge or the time when it was in use. I may mention that Major Evans, in his notes above referred to (*P.R.*, Vol. X, p. 120), urges that it is highly improbable that the Registration stamps would be rouletted unofficially, as rouletting would probably be applied only to stamps purchased in considerable quantities, which would hardly be the case with stamps of this nature. See also observations on this suggestion by the late President, Mr. M. P. Castle, at page 133 of the same volume, where he mentions an envelope then in his possession bearing a 6d., a 1s. and a Registration stamp, all rouletted and of the same gauge. On the whole I incline rather to the view that these rare varieties—the 2s. and Registration stamp rouletted 7 or 7 to 7½ were operated on at some post office, probably the Melbourne Head Post Office, by a single-wheel roulette. The 1s. rouletted, although scarce, is more often met with than the other two varieties, and exists with a high gauge, 8½, which could have been produced by Mr. Calvert's 8 to 9 gauge, while the specimens gauging 7 and 7½ may be in the

same category as the 2s. and Registration stamp Of course it is quite possible that Mr. Calvert possessed and used a single-wheel rouletter gauging 7 to 7½, and the only difficulty I feel in ascribing this gauge to him is this, that considering he was under contract to perforate any stamps, it is strange the Government should have sent him such small quantities of these particular stamps and also that apparently he did not use such a gauge for the 1d. and 4d. Emblems which he printed under his contract of the 13th January, 1858. On the other hand, the occasional use of a single cutter at the window counter of the Post Office at Melbourne is a likely explanation of the existence of these rare varieties.

As regards particular stamps—the 4d. Emblem, watermarked Star, dated the 3rd August, 1857, in the above table, must be too early to be official—and the same remark applies to the 6d., rouletted, the 4th June, 1857, and the 6d., serrated, dated the 11th May, 1857, mentioned by the President, unless indeed one was rouletted by the single-wheel roulette at the Melbourne Post Office, supposing that instrument was acquired before August, 1857. Mr. Hill does not specify the colour of the 4d. or the gauge. The 1d. Emblem, watermarked Star, rouletted, has always been regarded as a scarce variety; I have a specimen rouletted about 8 at the top and bottom, and a similar specimen of the 4d., rose (Star), and another of the latter rouletted only on the sides 8½. These presumably were rouletted by the seven-wheel roller at the window counter of the Melbourne Post Office. I have the 4d. Emblem, Star watermark, rose and also vermilion,* rouletted 7 to 7¼ on adjoining sides. These presumably belong to the same category as the 2s. and Registration, rouletted. The 4d., vermilion, rouletted, is scarce, and its existence has been questioned by some writers, but I may mention that the late Edward L. Pemberton included in his reference list of "The Stamps of Victoria" in the *Philatelist* of July, 1868 (Vol. II, p. 94), the following varieties of the "Emblems":—(1) Star watermark, 1d., rouletted and machine perforated 12; 4d., rouletted, vermilion-red. He also lists (2) No watermark, machine perforated 12, dull emerald-green and shades of yellow-green and dark yellow-green—also under heading (2*a*) "No watermark; thin surfaced paper, 1d., deep cold green. M. 12." To this extract I shall have occasion to refer later.

Some specimens of the 2d. on wove paper are rouletted about 8 on only two opposite sides. These were therefore doubtless operated on at the General Post Office.

Generally the points between the long cuts of the early roulettes are fine, but in the 8 to 9 gauge employed by Samuel Calvert for the 1d. and 4d. Emblems, on wove unwatermarked paper, they are not remarkably fine. It will be remembered that by the contract of 13 January, 1858, all these should have been perforated, but that provision was only partially complied with.

* Judging from a number of imperforate 4d. Emblems, watermarked Star, on entires which were in the Philatelic Red Cross Auction of April, 1917, I gather that the vermilion shade was the earlier, as there were several with postmarks dated up to June, 1857, while those of rose shades were dated from July, 1857, onwards. I have recently acquired a 4d. Emblem, vermilion (Star), rouletted on the two sides about 8½ and imperforate at the top and bottom. No doubt the rouletting was made by the seven-wheel machine at the General Post Office, Melbourne.

The history of the serrated cuts and the "serpentine" cuts, respectively gauging 18 or 19 and about 9, is somewhat puzzling. As already mentioned, Mr. Hill mentions at page 19 of Vol. VII that the Rev. P. E. Raynor had shown him a specimen of the 6d., serrated 18, on the original paper, postmarked Adelaide, 30 October, 1855,* many months earlier than the introduction of official perforation. This clearly proves the non-official character of the perforations on this particular specimen. Again, we know that a block of six of the 2d. Emblems, on wove paper, unwatermarked, serrated, was in existence, and was subsequently acquired by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. It was known to Mr. David Hill, and was described by him as "*percé en pointes*"† (Vol. VII, p. 5). If the perforation was the work of the same instrument as produced the serrated perforation on the 6d. belonging to Mr. Raynor, it would seem to have been in the possession of some person concerned with the production or the sale of stamps. Mr. Hill suggested that the block might have accompanied one of the tenders for perforating stamps; certainly no used specimens of this variety are known, and it is possible that this was one of the machines experimentally used by Mr. S. Calvert. As this serrated perforation exists compound with the so-called serpentine perforations, both were probably employed in the same workshop. The serrated perforations are catalogued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons as compound with the roulette, by which I assume the ordinary *percé en ligne* is intended. I have seen one specimen serrated on the top and two sides and *apparently* rouletted about 8½ at the bottom—possibly pointing to Mr. S. Calvert's rouletting wheel, and therefore suggesting the conclusion that the serrated perforation, and probably also the serpentine perforations, with which it is found in combination, came from his office.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Note.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's Rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1, will be closed during the month of August.

* As to other specimens, serrated or serrated in combination with serpentine cuts, dated the 11th May, 1857, the 16th October, 1857, and the 9th November, 1857, see footnotes * and † on page 168.

† The block is also described by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull in the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, page 57, where he terms the roulettes as *percé en scie*. It is remarkable that in his Reference List of the Stamps of Victoria in Vol. II. of the *Philatelist* (page 95), the late E. L. Pemberton mentions with a query a 2d. Emblems on "paper laid vertically or horizontally," perforated 15, dull lilac, and in a note says: "This curious serrated perforation, with nearly oblique cuts, somewhat resembling the *perçage en arc* of Dr. Magnus's definitions; no doubt a trial perforation like the serpentine, etc." This is a very difficult variety to account for. Mr. Pemberton does not say that he had seen it, and he queries it. The laid paper 2d. stamps were printed by Mr. Robinson, and none is recorded imperforate. Possibly Mr. Pemberton was merely repeating an inaccurate description (given to him by a third party) of the block of six 2d., wove paper, serrated, stamps.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A new value, 3d., has been added to the Postage Due set and a copy has been received from Mr. R. Roberts.

Postage Due.

3d., violet, perf. 14 × 14½.

AITUTAKI.—The 6d. and 1s. Georgian New Zealand stamps with the overprint AITUTAKI above, in blue, or blue-black, have reached us.

Adhesives.

6d., carmine, perf. 14 × 13½.
1s., vermilion ,,

ANTIGUA.—The appearance of a new value, three halfpence, in the current type, printed in orange-yellow and overprinted "War Stamp" in black is announced in the *P.J.G.B.*

War Stamp.

1½d., orange-yellow, Arms design.

AUSTRALIA.—The 5s. value of the Kangaroo set, printed on paper with the watermark narrow Crown and A has reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

The *Australian Stamp Journal* chronicles the 2d. Postage Due stamp, perf. 14.

Adhesive.

5s., yellow and black, narrow Crown and A wmk., perf. 12.

Postage Due.

2d., rosine and pale yellow-green, wmk. Crown and A, third type, perf. 14.

BERMUDA.—The 1d. stamp was issued on May 4th overprinted "War Tax" locally, in serif capitals in black.—*The Postage Stamp.*

War Stamp.

1d., red.

INDIA (*Duttia*).—The *Philatelic Journal of India* informs us that a new issue has appeared.

The design, it is stated, is the time-honoured Hindu Divinity Ganesh impressed in black on rough white wove paper, blue seal.

¼ a., black, perf. 12.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—We have received the ½d. Georgian stamp with the overprint

MOROCCO
AGENCIES

in black at top, like the 1d. and 2d. stamps already chronicled.

We take the following note from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s *Monthly List:* "We are officially informed that there will be no higher values than 1 franc overprinted in French currency, nor any stamps of 20 or 50 centimes, as has been erroneously reported in some philatelic journals.

PALESTINE.—We understand from *Stamp Collecting* that the 1 piastre stamp listed on page 123 has been issued with an additional surcharge of 5 mills. vertically in black in English and Arabic for local use.

Adhesive.

5 mills. on 1 p., blue, fine roulette.

SEYCHELLES.—A specimen copy of the R. 1.50 with the inscription "Postage and Revenue" is before us.

Adhesive.

R. 1.50, dull purple and blue on blue coloured through, multiple wmk., perf. 14.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Mr. W. T. Wilson, when sending us another provisional stamp, writes:—

"Re *L.P.* chronicle on page 150, the 27/1 öre is a provisional 'Postage' (*i.e.* Postfrim) on Newspaper stamp, and consequently should not be chronicled as a 'Newspaper' stamp. The same remark applies to the

27/7 öre sent recently, so you can correct slip at same time as you list the new one, 27 öre is the new registered postage rate to Sweden and Norway and 12 öre the ordinary rate for same places. I believe a permanent 27 öre is about to appear."

Provisional Postal.

7 öre, carmine, Avisporto stamp overprinted in black

POSTFRIM
öre 27 öre
DANMARK

perf. 14 × 14½.

Referring to page 301, Vol. XXVI, we have now before us the two "S.F." (Soldiers' Stamps) both with the letters of the overprint printed in *blue*.

FINLAND.—We have received a set of 10 stamps of the "Soumi" type, but find some of the values do not correspond with the colours given on page 97. The values 30 and 70 p. are not included in the set before us. Perhaps these denominations may be in the "Wasa" printings referred to in *Stamp Collecting*, pages 55 and 147.

Adhesives.

2½ p., grey.
5 p., green.
10 p., rose-carmine.
20 p., bistre.
25 p., blue.
40 p., red-violet.
50 p., pale brown.
1 m., pale carmine (grey-black Lion).
5 m., red-violet ,,
10 m., pale brown ,,

PORTUGAL.—A new value in the current set, 3½ reis, is listed in the *P.J.G.B.*

Adhesive.

3½ reis, pale yellow-green.

RUSSIA.—The *P.J.G.B.* chronicles another imperf. stamp, the 4 k. of the current set.

If any of our readers have heard of or from our correspondent, Mr. A. Scheindling, during the past twelve months, we shall be glad to know in *his* interest.

Adhesive.

4 k., rose, imperforate.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Some provisional stamps are chronicled in *Stamp Collecting*.

Provisionals.

$0.01 on 2 c., rose, black surcharge.
$0.02 ,, 5 c., blue ,, ,,
$0.03 ,, 10 c., violet, red ,,
$0.0½ ,, 20 c., grey ,, ,,
$0.15 ,, 10 c., red-mauve, red ,,

The stamps surcharged are of the 1908 series, and all have the words "Espécie Provisional" in black or red.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* has been informed that some of the current stamps have been surcharged, but no definite information had been received.

TANGIER.—The set of French Morocco stamps overprinted "TANGER" in black chronicled on page 124 is now before us, and we find the 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c. values are included. All are without the "Arabic" or "Protectorat Français" overprints.

Adhesives.

1 c., grey.
2 c., claret.
3 c., orange-red.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 27th Annual General Meeting, and 401st Meeting of the Society, was held on Friday, May 10th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary's report recorded a satisfactory increase in the membership and attendance at the meetings, the season commencing with 99 members, and closing with 109, 67 of whom being Ordinary members, 38 Corresponding, 3 Honorary, and 1 Life member.

The average attendance at the twelve meetings held was 17, as against 15 last season, and it is satisfactory to record that 6 members had attended the maximum number of meetings.

The papers read during the season had been quite up to the usual standard of excellence and many of them had already appeared in the columns of various philatelic journals.

The Hon. Treasurer's account showed an increased balance in favour of the Society, and upon his recommendation the names of 7 members whose subscriptions were in arrear were struck off the list of members.

The Librarian also reported an increase in

the number of books borrowed and the addition of the following books: *The Development of Rates of Postage*, by A. D. Smith, *Norway*, S. Gibbons' Catalogue, Part II, for 1917, and Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue for 1918.

The Packet Comptroller's financial statement showed an increase of 15½ per cent in the sales from the packets which had been returned up to date, and it is satisfactory to note that this increased sale has taken place in spite of the fact that the number of sheets in the packets was reduced.

The President in moving the adoption of the four reports commented upon their favourable character. Mr. Duerst seconded, and the reports were ordered to be placed upon the minutes.

The election of officers for the coming season resulted as follows:—

President: W. Dorning Beckton.

Vice-Presidents: W. G. Hamersley, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn.

Hon. Treasurer: Benj. Goodfellow.

Hon. Secretary: J. Stelfox Gee.

Hon. Asst. Secretary: Mendel Albrecht.

Hon. Librarian: J. R. M. Albrecht.

Packet Comptroller: John H. Taylor.

Committee: J. Steele Higgins, jun., F. W. Jordan, George Ginger.

Packet Committee: J. R. M. Albrecht, E. H. Hirschberg.

Auditors: G. F. Allen and D. A. Berry.

The retiring auditors were thanked for their services and reappointed to act for the ensuing session.

A sale of duplicate volumes of unbound philatelic literature realized the sum of £5 3s., the amount to be devoted to the needs of the library.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Major Heywood, and carried.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

Since the meeting, on May 10th, the Society lost one of its oldest members by the decease of Mr. D. Ostara, who joined the Society in November, 1894, and for the whole of the period since has been held in the greatest esteem by the members.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Bacon, E. Denny (H)
Evans, Major E. B. (H)
Roberts, Vernon (H)
Weinberg, F. S. (L)
Albrecht, Mendel
Albrecht, J. R. M.
Allen, G. F.
Beckton, W. Dorning
Bennett, A. H. A.
Berry, D. A.
Brown, Thos.
Burgess, A.
Cooper, John
Carr, T. R.
Campbell-Kelley, T. A.
Calder, R. F.
Duerst, G. B.
Darlow, Capt. J. J.
Fildes, Edward
Floyd, Dr. E. W.
Gee, J. Stelfox
Gillett, Oswald
Goodfellow, B.
Ginger, George
Godden, Frank
Heywood, Nathan
Heywood, Major W. D.
Hamersley, W. G.
Higgins, J. Steele, jun.
Harrap, Capt. T.
Hearsey, Major
Humfrey, A. C.
Hirschberg, E. H.
Halden, W. T.
Israels, H.
Jones, Lt. R. W. T.
Jesson, G. A. T.
Jordan, F. W.
King, John K.
King, J. T. B.
Lees, J. T.
Lund, H.
Leask H. Norman
Munn, W. W.
Massey, S. W.
Milne, H. W.
Milne, W. E.
Murray, Dunbar
McGarry, J. H.
North, John C.
Norrington, C. F.
Pemberton, P. L.
Preston, Percy
Pond, Percy
Simpson, J. W.
Stern, Wm.
Séfi, A. J.
Schill, C. H.
Taylor, John H.
Taylor, James
Taylor, J. A.
Thompson, W. S.
Warner, T. E.
Ward, Rev. L. F.
Wrigley, Seth
Williams, J. E.
Walker, J. Alan
Yardley, R. B.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Allen, T.
Brooks, Jos.
Bowden, W. G.
Boughey, W. A.
Clarkson, J. D.
Cartwright, F.
Dannatt, G. H.
Daniel, Rev. W. E.
Farrer, W. E.
Hughes, John
Hagen, F.
Holt, Wm.
Hudson, James
Jones, Howell
Jones, B. Gordon
Keynes, Dr.
Kricorissian, K. H.
Marx, Dr. E.
Mitchell, Roland C.
Nissen, C.
Perceval, Mrs.
Pattinson, Capt. W. Ross
Rogers, Major
Scott, Walter
Savage, J. H. M.
Sparrow, Lt. R. B.
Simpson, F. A.
Sprankling, C. H. G.
Smith, Rev. A. E.
Smith, T. S.
Spicer, Rev. G. W.
Wade, H.
Willson, T. Dudley
Whitehouse, A. E. M.

Correspondence.

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

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

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

THE 5 c. OF 1872—HOLLAND.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

SIR,—Having been engaged for a number of years in forming a special collection of Dutch stamps, and in the preparation of a book upon the early issues, I submit a few notes and comments upon the interesting article by Mr. E. W. Wetherell in the May *London Philatelist* on the 5 c. stamp of the 1872 issue of Holland, so far as the postmarks are concerned.

The various types of postmark are accurately described and classified in the article. With regard to the numbered postmarks, it is only natural that, as stated in the article, the following numbers are common : 5, 44, 91, 73, 57, 90, 8, 82, 33, 106, 107, and 10. For these represent the following places in the order stated—Amsterdam, s'Gravenhage (the Hague), Rotterdam, Maastricht, s'Hertogenbosch, Roermond, Arnhem, Nijmegen, Eindhoven, Tilburg, Utrecht, and Bergen-op-Zoom, all places of some size, or at least having a considerable trade and correspondence passing through them.

Similarly the numbers which were only present in small quantities, or altogether absent in the stamps examined by Mr. Wetherell, are those belonging to very small places, or those with little trade and correspondence: e.g. 168 is the number of Rhenen, and 169 that of Sappemeer. Although number 106 was only present in a small ratio in the second lot of stamps examined, it is quite common in reality, being, as previously stated, that of Tilburg, a fairly important town. In spite of the fact that in the stamps examined 73 (Maastricht) was found to be common in certain shades and rare in others, this must be merely a coincidence. At any rate, so far as is known, this number was not transferred from one town to another, as is conjectured in the article.

As supposed by Mr. Wetherell, the numbers not seen by him—viz. 139–150, 226, 229, 230, 232, 233, 242, 243, 244, 251–259—all exist, though they are scarce. They mostly belong to quite small places, though 141 belongs to Spoorwegpostkantoor No. 3 (Railway Post Office No. 3).

With regard to the circular type of postmark dealt with on p. 110 of the *London Philatelist*, Mr. Wetherell states that "the great interest of this type consists in the lower inscriptions," such as "12–IV," "4–8 N," etc. These inscriptions, however, merely signify the time of posting. Hence the true interest in these postmarks is nil. At first the twenty-four hours were divided into five periods, e.g. "12 M" (morgens = morning), etc., and "12 M–4 A" (12 morning to 4 avonds = evening), etc. Later the 24 hours were divided into 18 periods—e.g. "12–6 V" (= voormiddags, morning), "12–1 N" (= Namiddags, afternoon), etc.

The various numbers representing the different towns form an interesting subject for collection, but one might as well collect English postmarks showing different times A.M. and P.M. as collect the latter class of Dutch postmark varieties.

With regard to the Roman numerals from I to IX, and the capital letters from A to F mentioned as occurring with the round type of postmark, these were inserted in the postmarks used in the railway post offices on the routes Amsterdam to Antwerp and Antwerp to Amsterdam respectively.

The horizontal postmark, consisting merely of a town name, either with or without a frame, was used on railway letters, though also employed by small sub-offices. It was often struck on the envelope or letter, and not on the stamp itself.

These postmarks are found in red occasionally, as well as in the colours mentioned in the article.

Yours faithfully,

D. C. GRAY.

A STANDARD CATALOGUE.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Your editorial, "An Introspective Criticism," in April last, and recent correspondence in the *London Philatelist*, as to the preparation of a Standard Catalogue, have no doubt met with nothing but approval from all your readers.

While employed on this work it would seem desirable that advantage should be taken by the Society to make the catalogue comprehensive in character, and to publish it in a form similar to the best philatelic

handbooks, the letterpress being accompanied by plates illustrating the principal minor varieties, etc.

A most important consideration is the question of permanency. Every catalogue published hitherto becomes obsolete in a short time by reason of the changes in prices, a "Trade" consideration, or the new issues which have become such a formidable item in recent years.

Obviously there should be no attempt at pricing the stamps, and to ensure the permanency of the catalogue it could be published on the loose-leaf system, thus allowing for the insertion of manuscript notes and supplementary pages when required to bring the countries up to date.

No doubt such a publication would entail a very considerable expense in production, and therefore be costly in price, but, on the other hand, it should receive strong support from philatelists in all countries, and thus command a large sale, especially if published a country at a time, or, preferably still, in serial parts.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. G. CRAWFORD,
Captain, R.N.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
LIVERPOOL STREET, E.C. 2.

RE-ENTRIES.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The article on "Re-entries" by W. D. Beckton revived a memory of long ago.

Some 22 years ago I described one of the most pronounced shifts or re-entries known. It is the Hawaii 5 c. of 1853 (Gibbons' 5).

The second stamp in the top row shows the duplication of the lines most clearly—in fact, the shift in the position is so great that few would recognize the extra lines as such.

This was fully described in the *Philatelic Californian* for April, 1896, Vol. III, 4.

Under separate cover I am sending you a spare copy of the number in question, and hope you will receive it in due course. In the meantime, however, the above reference will enable you to check it up. I believe it is one of the earliest notices of a shift or re-entry published.

Sincerely yours,
ADOLPH H. WEBER, F.R.P.S.L.

BERKELEY, CAL., 1515 EUCLID AVE.,
April 29, 1918.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of May 7th and 8th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Salonika, 2d., orange, pair, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 4d., slate-green, ditto, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, 9d., grey-black, ditto, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, 1s., bistre-brown, mint	3	10	0
Spain, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, cut close	9	10	0
Cameroons, 1915, ½ to 5s., set of 13, mint	7	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, intermediate, 2d., blue, close at bottom	9	10	0
Ditto, another, creased	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, worn, 2d., blue, "PENOE" close at bottom	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, pair, thinned	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, heavily obliterated	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 8d., scarlet-vermilion	3	0	0
Nova Scotia, 3d., blue, and half used on entire as 4½d.	3	10	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), second printing (on German New Guinea), 3s. on 3 marks, mint	29	0	0
New Britain (on Marshall Islands), 3d. on 25 pf., mint	7	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., reddish rose on yellowish, pair, on original, defective	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, early, 2d., blue	3	5	0
Collection in Lallier's Album, 1589	45	0	0
Ditto, in Empire Album, 9355	39	0	0

Sale of May 22nd, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1903, single C A, £1, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 1904–7, multiple C A, £1	4	7	6
Great Britain, £5, orange. £3 and	3	5	0
Spain, 1853, 12 c., reddish purple, block of 6	5	10	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* slight crease	11	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., brown	8	8	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn impression, 1d., red-brown on blue, pair on original	10	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green, close at right	3	15	0
Newfoundland, 8d., scarlet-vermilion, pair, mint	3	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 6d., green, cut into at bottom, on piece	3	0	0
Samoa, 1914, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s., all mint	95	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	3	10	0
Collection in Senf's Album, 3746	50	0	0
Ditto, African Colonies, 722	50	0	0
Ditto, in Imperial Album, Great Britain and Colonies, 2632	39	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of June 6th and 7th, 1918.

Great Britain, sheet of 12 proofs of the 1d., black, voided corners	5	5	0
Ditto, another sheet, in blue	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, in red-brown	4	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, plate 3, pair,* creased	3	15	0
Austria, 1858–9, 2 k., orange,* tiny spot one corner	4	0	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., vermilion,* slightly cut into at bottom	5	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, close one side	11	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., dull red	3	10	0
St. Lucia, 1864, perf. 12½, 6d., violet, block of 4, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 14, 4d., yellow, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., pale lilac, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., carmine	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, early, pick and shovel omitted, thin under hinge	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellowish green, on laid	5	0	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., carmine-rose, imperf.	3	0	0
South Australia, 1857–9, 1s., red-orange, imperf.	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black	5	10	0

Sale of June 21st, 1918.

Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black*	6	5	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, block of 12, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	7	10	0
Ditto, Maltese cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	17	6
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on bluish, reperforated at bottom	3	0	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, £3 3s. and	4	5	0
United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., black, initialled and*	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, with misplaced transfer	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., black, pair on entire, one slightly creased	8	5	0
United States, New York, a single copy on entire	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, a forgery of the above stamp, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1847, 5 c., brown, pair on piece, lower stamp shifted transfer	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., black, pair on entire	6	5	0
Ditto, 1851–6, 1 c., deep blue, Type A, slight crease or tear	9	15	0
Ditto, 1857–60, 1 c., blue, Type A, mint	3	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., bright red-brown, Type A, pair	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 c., blue, red postmark	3	3	0
Ditto, 1875, reissue, 15 c., black*	3	0	0
Ditto, 1869, no embossing, brown gum, 3 c., ultramarine, pair, red postmark	3	10	0
Ditto, collection of 432	17	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, cut close	7	0	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red*	12	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d., *pair*, mint	21	0	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, mint	18	0	0
Turks Island, 2½ on 1s., slate-blue, S.G. 33, but with foot of first "2" on a level with top of the second "2," mint, with certificate	16	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1918.

Argentine, 1891, 20 pesos	3	17	6
Bavaria, 1 k., black, on piece	4	15	0
British Honduras, 2 c. on 1d., rose, inverted surcharge, S.G. 31, mint	8	12	0
Ditto, 2 c. on 1d., rose, double surcharge,* S.G. 32	6	5	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 1s., grey, S.G. 33, mint	20	0	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 5s., double surcharge	5	15	0
Ditto, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., on piece	5	15	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903–4, 20 rupees	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 rupees	5	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1904–7, £1	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1907–11, 6d., universal colours, on piece	3	15	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	5	10	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., vert. wmk.	4	0	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d. on 6d., green	5	5	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s.*	16	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1	4	5	0
New Zealand, 1855, July, Large Star, imperf., 1d., dull carmine*	19	10	0
Ditto, other copies, used, £9 15s., £13, and	15	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
New Zealand, 2d., deep blue, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, blued paper, 2d., deep blue, pair	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on entire	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue	5	10	0
Ditto, 2d., deep blue	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep yellow-green, stained	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other copies, £5 5s. and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale yellow-green £5 5s. and	4	0	0
Ditto, half 1s., yellow-green on *bleuté*, used as 6d., on entire, has been cut out and replaced	25	10	0
Ditto, half 1s., green, used as 6d., on entire, has also been cut out and replaced, post-mark, Aug. 16th, 1858	22	0	0
Ditto, 1855, Nov., blue paper, 1d., red,* slight crease	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another,* close two sides	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, pair, close at top	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, strip of 3, and pair, originally a strip of 5, rather unevenly cut	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red,* close left bottom	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, £5 5s., £5 10s., and	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red, £6 15s., £4, and	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, strip of 3,* slight tear at top	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, two singles,* each	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, strip of 3, creased	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair on piece	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, three singles, on entire, dated Sept. 14th, 1857	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, £6, £7, £4, and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green,* slight crease	19	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., blue-green*	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., chestnut, serrated perfs., S.G. 25, slight defect	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., blue-green, serrated perfs., thin spot at back	11	11	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, perf. 13,* S.G. 32	6	6	0
Ditto, 1862, *pelure*, 1d., vermilion,* minute pinhole	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy,* close at top	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ultramarine*	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale ultramarine*	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dark brown,* £6 and	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-brown, rouletted	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ver., perf. 13, repaired	10	0	0
New Zealand, 1s., deep green, ditto, £4 5s., £4 10, and	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Star wmk., 3d., brown-lilac,* pair creased	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., lilac,* £4 15s. and	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., deep mauve,* short at bottom	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., red-brown, pair,* one stamp thinned	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green*	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, strip of 6	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., slate-blue, rouletted	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, serrated perf., 2d., deep blue, thin spot at back	18	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, oblique perf., 3d., brown-lilac	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, serrated perf., 6d., black-brown, £4 10s. and	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1864, wmk. "N Z," 2d., blue,* thinned	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., red-brown £4 5s. and	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4, severed and rejoined	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, rouletted, 1d., carmine-ver.	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, minute defect	4	15	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion £5 and	8	10	0

Sale of May 30th and 31st, 1918.

British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 5s.*	5	0	0
British East Africa, 1895 (July), set ½ a. to 5 rs.	10	10	0
Cape, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, collection of 175, including 54 Triangulars	34	0	0
Falkland Islands, collection of 242, majority mint	32	0	0
Great Britain, £5	4	7	6
Labuan, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, S.G. 24, mint	4	0	0
South Australia, 1d., green, 11½× roulette*	4	16	0
Trinidad, 1859 (May), 1s, deep indigo, block of 6, mint	5	10	0
Western Australia, 4d., blue, S.G. 27	4	0	0
Collection in Moens' Album, 5066	56	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of May 8th and 9th, 1918.

Austria, Mercury, 6 k., dull yellow	6	10	0
Bangkok, Two Cents on 32 c., pale red, wide "s" in "Cents," mint	5	0	0
Barbados, 1852, on bluish, ½d., deep green, block of 9, mint	16	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, another, block of 4, paler shade, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1858, imperf., 6d., rose-red, pair, S.G. 11, mint	10	10	0
British East Africa, 1897, 50 r., mint	8	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c.	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c.*	9	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., brownish red, strip of 3, slightly defective	13	0	0
Brunei, 1905, 1 c., black surcharge, S.G. 13	5	5	0
Canada, 7½d., green, £7 5s. and	8	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, blue glazed paper, ½d., lilac, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	5	0	0
Ditto, imperf., 4d., rose, £28 and	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5d., chestnut	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, slightly cut at top	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, mint, £11 10s. and	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used, tiny nick	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue,* part gum	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	18	0	0
Ditto, 14 × 12½, 2 c., brown, mint	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 32 c., slate, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, 12½, 2 r. 50 c.*	15	0	0
Ditto, 24 c., purple-brown, mint	11	5	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 36 c., blue, inverted surcharge	6	5	0
Ditto, 5 c. on 48 c., rose, mint	5	15	0
Chili, 1911, 20 c., inverted centre, mint	9	0	0
France, 1849, 40 c., orange-vermilion, strip of 4	11	0	0
Ditto, 1853-61, 1 fc., dull carmine	4	4	0
Ditto, 1871, 15 c., bistre, *tête-bêche*, pair	6	15	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., grey-black	4	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, tiny defect	11	10	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, strip of 6, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, red, Maltese Cross	10	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6	13	10	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 10d., brown, no die number, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, mint, £4 15s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, Greytown postmark	13	0	0
Ditto, another used copy	7	5	0
Ditto, 2½d., rosy mauve, "LHFL," in a pair, with normal	5	5	0
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue, close on right	27	0	0
Ditto, Cross, ½ t., blue	12	0	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, golden-yellow, with certificate	50	0	0
Cape, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red*	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, pair	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855-8, brick-red, block of 4, close at left	5	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate-lilac, block of 4, small defects	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, block of 3	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pairs, mint, each	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., brick-red*	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, £5 15s. and	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	9	15	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., brown-red, block of 3	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, block of 4, mint	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pairs, mint, each	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, block of 4, mint	16	10	0
Ditto, Three "Pencb" on 4d., blue	4	4	0
Ditto, *CA*, 5s., orange-yellow, mint, with certificate	36	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 5s., orange-yellow, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, Mafeking on British Bechuanaland, 1s. on 6d., S.G. 15, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, complete set of 19	14	0	0
Labuan, 1880, "8" on 12 c., S.G. 11,* red, ink spot	5	10	0
Ditto, 1885, "2 cents" on 16 c., blue, S.G. 24	5	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	8	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., S.G. 2A	63	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., S.G. 18, pair	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., S.G. 22	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early intermediate	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellowish, later intermediate	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, late, pair,* minute defect	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, early	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE," S.G. 17	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 20	14	0	0
Ditto, Mar., 1859, 2d., blue, S.G. 27,* slight thinning	10	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, 2d., deep blue, S.G. 30	38	0	0
Ditto, Dec., 1859, 1d., red	10	15	0
Ditto, 1854, "Four Pence" on 4d., green	4	5	0
Ditto, 1863-72, 9d., yellow-green, block of 8, mint	6	5	0
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose	4	6	0
Ditto, 1866, 4d., deep orange, block of 4, mint	13	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion*	25	0	0
Ditto, another, used, slightly defective	9	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 1d., pairs £10 and	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d., strip of 3, small defect	26	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, on entire	15	10	0
Ditto, 1s., purple,* small defect	20	0	0
Ditto, another, used, close fourth side	27	0	0
Queensland, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose, pinhole	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, thinned	8	0	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 1d., Indian red,* part gum	5	5	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	11	10	0
Samoa, ½d. on 3 pf., brown, comma after "1"	10	10	0
Ditto, ½d. on 5 pf., green, ditto, on piece	10	15	0
Ditto, ½d. on 5 pf., green, double surcharge, mint	34	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 20 pf., comma after "1"	8	15	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 20 pf., surcharge inverted, in pair, with normal	36	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 20 pf., double surcharge	34	0	0
Ditto, 2s. on 2 marks, thin spot	23	10	0
Ditto, 5s. on 5 marks, pair	19	10	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales	5	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales	10	10	0
Ditto, 1865, imperf., 12 c., frame inverted	5	0	0
Turks Islands, Setting 8, 2½ on 1s., lilac, S.G. 37*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 7, 2½ on 6d., black, S.G. 32, with certificate	21	0	0
United States, 1869, no grille, 90 c., pair	10	0	0
Ditto, State, $10	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, $20	9	10	0
Western Australia, imperf., 6d., sage-green*	6	0	0

Sale of May 16th and 17th, 1918.

Austria, 1858, 2 kr., orange, mint	5	10	0
Bahamas, 1884, £1, strip of 3	4	0	0
Barbados, 1870, large Star, 6d., vermilion, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1871–3, small Star, rough perf., 4d., dull rose, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1878, 1d. on 5s, S.G. 86, on entire	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 88	13	0	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., deep black, £4 and	4	8	0
Ditto, 1875–6, 1 mk., lilac, mint	4	8	0
Bremen, 1856, 7 gr.	4	10	0
British Central Africa, 1891, £2, rose-red, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1895, £10, orange-vermilion	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £25, blue-green	27	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue	7	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	8	10	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., yellow, Type 12, roulettes one side	4	12	0
Ditto, 1889 (July), 2 c. on 2 c., block of 6, mint, inverted surcharge	8	5	0
Brunswick, 1852, set of 3	8	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 1859, 1 peso, brown, on piece	4	0	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., on blued, block of 8, one or two small tears	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair	4	12	6
Ditto, 1855–8, 1d., deep red, block of 4, one pair has minute holes	5	18	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, on piece	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, cracked through folding	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1863–4, 1d., brown-red, pair	6	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, ½d., on blued	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, minute defect	9	5	0
Ditto, 1857–8, 9d., purple-brown, £6 15s. and	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., bright violet on piece	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	21	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, on piece	23	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean cut, 2s., blue	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion, S.G. 53A	4	12	6
Congo, 1894, 10 c., blue and black, mint, inverted centre	6	5	0
Finland, 1856, 5 k., tiny thin spot	4	18	0
France, 1852, 10 c., bistre-brown, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 fc., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, other used copies, £4 and	4	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 6	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 10s., blue postmark	6	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1	4	10	0
Ditto, £5, on *bleuté*	14	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., on white	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, on blue	6	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange	4	8	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Orbs, £1	5	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s.	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s.	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green	4	5	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d., on piece	4	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1901–2, 1s.	10	10	0
Hamburg, 1859, 4 sch.	5	7	6
Hanover, 1859, 10 gr.	4	10	0
India, 1854 (Oct.), Die I, 4 a., pair on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Die II, Type B, 4 a.*	6	5	0
Lagos, 1885, 2s. 6d., olive, mint	4	8	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Livonia, 1863–71, 2 k., black and rose	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., early, S.G. 7, thinned	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., early intermediate, creased in printing, S.G. 16	9	0	0

Sale of May 23rd and 25th, 1918.

Mexico, 1867, 8 rs., green on brown, Gothic, on piece	5	5	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., blue, 24 × 19 mm.	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., rose	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, on entire	9	0	0
Nevis, 1866, 1s., blue-green, mint	4	4	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	7	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	4	12	6
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 1d., rose	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used with a 2d., Plate I	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d., on yellowish, two copies, on entire	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, on hard greyish paper	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, carmine, on laid	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, on laid, no trees, S.G. 14A	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate I, 2d., deep blue	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, later impression	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 2d., indigo, early	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate III, 2d., double-lined bale, on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d.,* no whip	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green on bluish	6	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange-yellow, *pair, mint*	130	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a used copy	6	15	0
Ditto, 1856 (Oct.), 3d., yellow-green, pair, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 1854 (Feb.), 6d., greenish grey, *pair*,* part gum	30	0	0
Ditto, 1855 (Dec.), 8d., golden-yellow, on piece	9	10	0
Ditto, Service, 1880–92, £1, rose and lilac	6	15	0
New Zealand, 1855 (Nov.), 1d., red on blued	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, *pair*	50	0	0
Ditto, pin-perf., 1d., dull orange, pair	25	0	0
Ditto, 1862 (June), 2d., slate-blue, rouletted	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto (Oct.), 2d., deep blue, serrated	24	10	0
Ditto, 1871, perf. 10, 1d., brown, mint	4	10	0
Oldenburg, 1852, ⅓ sg., on piece	6	10	0
Ditto, 1858, 3 gr., slight crease	5	10	0
Ditto, 1860, ⅓ g., brown	6	6	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Philippine Islands, 1854, 5 c., orange-red	5	15	0
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., rosy mauve, mint	5	2	6
Portugal, 1853, 100 r., *pair*	7	15	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., rose-carmine	6	0	0
Roumania, 1858, 80 p., on azure	4	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, perf. 12½, 4d., mint	4	15	0
St. Vincent, 1871–2, 11½ × 12½, 1s., dull rose-red, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1880 (June), 1s., vermilion*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, 1881, ½d. on half 6d., pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on half 6d.	6	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	47	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 5 ng., brown-red, strip of 3, mint	4	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1893, ½d. on three half pence, C.C. 14, mint	5	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1907, 4 c. on 16 c., surcharge in black and in red, pair	5	12	6
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk. bco.	5	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines*	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., vert lines, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.	21	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1849 (Dec.), 4 c.	47	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1850 (Jan.), 5 c.	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1850 (Aug.), 5 c.	8	10	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., pair	25	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1847–8, 5 c., yellow-green, on entire	4	8	0
Tasmania, 1853 (Nov.), 1d., blue	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red-orange, pair on piece	6	0	0
Ditto, 1889–91, ½d. on 1d., variety 2	11	10	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone, mint	5	10	0
Trinidad, 1851–3, 1d., grey on blue, strip of 3	4	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 4d., grey-lilac, imperf.	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull purple, imperf.	5	12	6
Ditto, 1876, perf. 14, 4d., bluish grey, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 6d., S.G. 26, mint	11	0	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 cr., lilac, *pair*	15	10	0
Victoria, 1850, Campbell, 1d., brick-red*	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac, fine and fine, no frame	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Campbell, 3d., blue, 1½ to 2 mm. apart, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2d., litho., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 6d., serpentine by serrated, on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, 1864, 1d., green, wmk. "Sixpence"*	12	0	0
Ditto, 1868–71, 5s., blue on yellow, mint	8	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., double-lined frame, mint	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr.*	6	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	8	0	0
Uruguay, 1856, 80 c., deep green*	4	4	0

THE

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The Proposed Luxury Tax.

WE have had several inquiries lately as to the proposed luxury tax.

Before speculating thereon it will be well to remember that, at the moment, this tax has not received parliamentary sanction. Judging, however, from the report that appeared in the public press earlier in the month, the present suggestion, so far as it affects postage stamps, is as follows :—

SCHEDULE A.

To be treated as subject to tax whatever the price paid.

No. 13. "Postage and other stamps bought at more than their face value." The duty suggested being one-sixth of the actual price.

In France a similar tax of 10 per cent has been enforced since April last.

We naturally do not know what assistance the Committee had in fixing this description, but it is evidently not the work of a philatelist, apart from the verbiage used doubtfully covering remainders, reprints and proofs, there is quite a point to be made as to whether cancelled postage stamps have any "face value" at all, but there are other difficulties apparent in construing the words "Postage and other stamps bought at more than their face value."

Suppose a dealer offers a £20 Transvaal Fiscal, which can be bought to-day at something like 10s., together with a £5 King's Head Transvaal, which is worth approximately £15, he sells the two together at £15 10s. This is a long-way under face value. Is the transaction liable to tax? Moreover, on the sale of a collection, will it be necessary to appraise each individual stamp?

Consider also the question of stamps that have been demonetized, e.g. the oblong £1, green, Victoria, which the authorities will not accept for postage, what face value has that stamp in the strict sense of the words?

On the question of expediency, too, look at the comparatively large amount invested in British and Colonial new issues, the cost of which to the authorities is trivial, and for which no services are ever rendered or desired. Is not this heavy impost calculated to defeat its own end?

Our own view, and we are not entirely alone in that opinion, is that the whole tax is a mistake. It will tend towards the production of cheap goods, which will dislocate and damage British trade, and by no means be economical to the buyer.

We agree with Mr. Kiley in his addendum to the report, wherein he suggests that the yield of the tax will be out of proportion to the labour and the vexation which will be caused to the community.

The whole principle bristles with difficulties, and we personally hope that, even at this late stage, some more acceptable alternative proposals of the general idea may be found.

Victoria First Issue.

Description of the Original Plate. The Various Settings of the Half-Lengths.

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK.



IF the original material or "new thoughts" made use of under this heading, the following may be listed for convenience of reference:—

(1) Reason for the size of the plate and the explanation of the unfinished sketches.

(2) Explanation of the "crossed" corner on the three pence.

(3) Explanation of the "frame-lines" seen in a new light.

(4) Ham's mode of procedure and reasons suggested for the deterioration in quality of his later work.

(5) The probable reason for change in size of the settings.

(6) Explanation of "white veils."

(7) Probable reason for the "extra rows" in some of J. S. Campbell and Company's printings.

The stamps of the first issue provided for the new colony of Victoria have always appealed to a large number of collectors. They have a certain indefinable, old-style, artistic appearance, reminiscent of some of the work of the "old masters," that possibly has been in part responsible for this, whether the collector has been aware of it or not, for certainly the sense of colour has not been appealed to strongly. As a rule the colours employed were of dull tones, and cancellations that surely fulfilled their mission have made many otherwise desirable specimens anything but attractive from the standpoint of appearance.

It is all the more surprising that this appealing result, so apparent in well-preserved specimens, should have been obtained in a product of a local craftsman in a colony so young and so remote from the art centres of Europe. We can only imagine, from the beautiful proof impressions which have fortunately been made from the original steel plate, showing the designs for the three values, what Philately missed when it was decided to print the stamps by lithography rather than by plate engraving. On the other hand, had the issues been those from an engraved plate, it is hardly probable that this classic series would have commanded the close attention for years of the foremost philatelists, as has been the case with these rather crude-looking but fascinating lithographic impressions. Many years of study and the closest research, both of the stamps themselves and of long-forgotten official data, have at this late day given us such information as is known of them, bnt even now some of the secrets of their production are as a sealed book.

The proof impression from Mr. Thomas Ham's steel plate in the collection shows that its measurements were vertically $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches and horizontally $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches, and we are told that its thickness was ^{1} of an inch.

In a horizontal row near the bottom of the plate are completed engravings of the three values, separated one from the other by a space of about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch (1 mm.). As seen on the proof, the one penny is at the right, the three pence (showing the band about orb complete) in the middle, and at the left is the two pence, in its final state of re-engraving, showing the altered background and side panels.

Half-way up in the left border of the two pence is a serious plate defect $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 mm. long, which was the probable cause of its defacement by numerous nearly vertical scratches. This injury also caused Mr. Thomas Ham to prepare a second design for the two pence, and to engrave a new plate of fifty subjects from it, so well known as the "seated queen" or "queen on the throne" variety, which is treated more fully elsewhere.

On the proof impression, immediately above the two pence engraving may be seen the faint outlines for another subject, and again above that still another much fainter sketch, both of which appear in minute dotted lines as though transferred to the steel by an engraver's wheel. The individual engravings measure 18 by 24 mm., and by continuing the spacing vertically, as indicated by the sketches already located, it is found that the plate would accommodate just twelve subjects, in four horizontal rows of three each, with a top margin beyond the upper row of 15 mm., which is exactly the same width as the margin existing below the bottom row.

Thus it would appear that it was Mr. Thomas Ham's intention *to engrave a separate steel plate of twelve subjects for each of the three values*, this number, it will readily be seen, proving most convenient in totalling up even shillings for each sheet and in checking up sales and accounts. As is well known, this *was a common procedure in many of the earlier steel-engraved issues of other colonies.*

As the exigencies of the occasion demanded a more rapid production, it is evident that this original plan was abandoned shortly after the engraving had been begun, and that the three subjects already started at the bottom of

the plate were transformed into dies for three separate values to serve as a basis for transfers to various stones for production by lithography.

For this reason *the sketches that had been transferred for the rows above were left incomplete as no longer necessary.* The designing and the preliminary work of engraving were undoubtedly the actual handiwork of Mr. Thomas Ham himself. He was a plate engraver, not a lithographer, and the decision to produce the stamps by the latter process must have been against his artistic principles. The care with which his early lithographic impressions were made, however, shows that he could not abandon the painstaking workmanship demanded of his profession as an engraver even in the inferior process adopted, and that, had time warranted, his printings from a lithographic stone would have been models of their kind. If one is so fortunate as to possess specimens, a glance is sufficient to show that the first printings of the three values by Thomas Ham are *sans reproche.*

In the lower corners of the two pence value are the initials "T" and "H," unquestionably those of Thomas Ham—an artist's signature of his work. That one of his assistants, Mr. E. Wilkinson, presumed to share the honours with his employer is evidenced by the letters "E" and "W" in the corresponding corners of the one penny value, and that he at least partially succeeded with the three pence is seen by the "E" in lower left corner. All previous references to the lower right corner of this value have stated that it was occupied by a cross, the assumption being that Mr. Wilkinson had been prevented by this means from adding his own second initial there. A close examination of the proof with a glass, however, reveals the fact that *there was an "H" originally engraved there*, presumably cut there by Mr. Thomas Ham. It is probable that at the time the work was turned over to Mr. E. Wilkinson the left lower corner was vacant, Mr. Ham not having completed his work, and that Mr. Wilkinson promptly engraved his first initial in the space and crossed out the "H" in the right corner by means of diagonal lines. The ingenuity of this method of obliteration may be better realised when it is noted that the "H" with its long top and bottom serifs formed practically a square within a square. The middle horizontal bar of the original "H" is plainly seen.

The engravings for the three values are each enclosed within an outer frame, evidently guide-lines, lightly cut out for the proper spacing of the subjects. As the horizontals especially extend to a considerable distance to the right and left of the group of three engravings this theory is not untenable. However, those for the two pence value have been to a great extent lost at the sides during the several processes of re-engraving which this value underwent in erasing the original finely cut wavy lines in the borders and engraving the coarser pattern in their place. The latter, too, are enclosed by outer vertical lines, but it should be noted that these lines are within the area occupied by the original borders, for if extended vertically up and down they would cut into the corner squares.

Formerly the presence or absence of these frame-lines on the stamps themselves has been considered the best test of distinguishing various printings, but later investigation has shown that while helpful at times, they may be to a great extent ignored, as it is now known that the various

settings passed through similar successive stages in all values, and that these may be absolutely identified one from the other, thanks to their having been produced by lithography, by flaws peculiar to each setting and to each stamp in each group of the different settings, as will be shown later. Those interested in reconstructing these groups may study my plating guides, including the solution of the several settings, now made known for the first time.

From what we have learned of Mr. Thomas Ham's character as revealed in these productions of his ability it is quite reasonable to assume that it was not his intent to have these frame-lines appear as a part of the design on the stamps themselves, for in making transfers these would either be cut off or be carefully erased from the transfers before placing in position on the stone.

The first printings of all three values confirm this, but it is also quite evident that as the demand increased for greater speed in fulfilling his contract, less care was taken in the matter, time could not be spared for more than a general inspection of each transfer taken, with the result that in his following settings and printings the frames are either partially or wholly visible.

The short time elapsing between the signing of his contract, December 28th, 1849, and its completion, as shown by the official data, accounts in a large measure for this sudden change in policy in overlooking minor details, which at another time would have been considered gross negligence. It also accounts for the relative scarcity of the first printings of all values, particularly of the one penny in the first or orange-vermilion shade, and especially of the two pence and three pence, for but few impressions were made of these values before the original engravings were retouched, in the case of the former as to background, and in the latter as to details of the hands and orb.

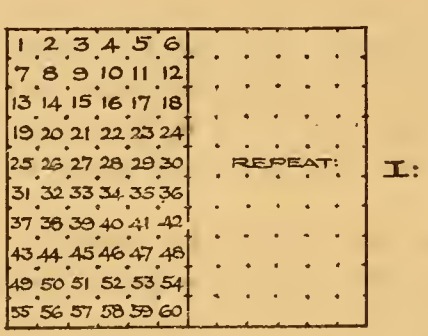
To the firms succeeding to the contract for printing the stamps, these frame-lines meant little more than guides in cutting the transfers, and it was irrelevant whether they appeared or not, so long as the design itself was not encroached upon in the process.

It has been often claimed by various writers that the two pence value revealed the finest workmanship. While this may be true of the actual stamps as issued, due no doubt to the first shades of colour employed for that value, yet we have no means of knowing whether this was so on the plate itself, for on the proof impression this value is found in its latest state. On the other hand, the one penny exhibits a most delicate treatment of the background in the beautiful moiré effect obtained, and considered merely as a detail in the design, the general effect of a halo about the queen's head is far superior in appearance to either of the other values with their motononous, geometrically-lined backgrounds. Most of the early impressions in the red-brown shades show this moiré effect to advantage. Moreover, this value was the only one of the three dies that withstood re-engraving; evidently its lines were cut slightly deeper and so was better adapted to the transfer process necessary for production by lithography. Only the fact that the colours adopted for the one penny and two pence were of such

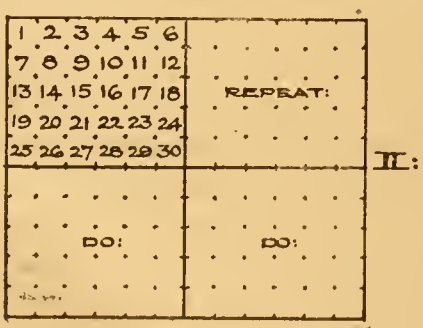
dull tones, at least after the first printings, prevented them from showing up as clearly as the three pence.

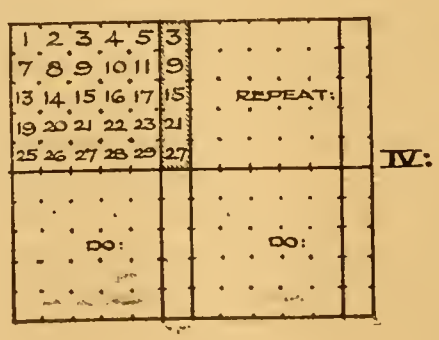
The Various Settings of the Half-Lengths.

For the first settings of all three values by Mr. Thomas Ham, sixty transfers were made direct to the large stone from which the actual impressions were to be taken, arranged in ten horizontal rows of six subjects each, totalling in expressed value respectively five, ten, and fifteen shillings for the one penny, two pence, and three pence. Two impressions were taken side by side on a sheet, so that each sheet contained 120 subjects of a value of ten, twenty, and thirty shillings respectively, as indicated by the accompanying Diagram I.

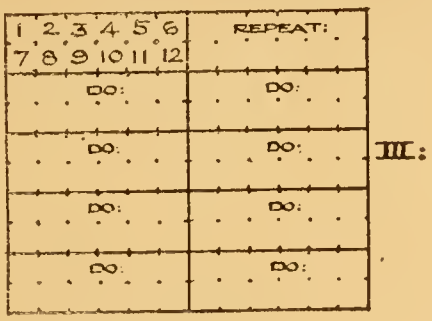


In a very short time, as proved by dated covers, it was found more speedy and evidently much more economical of time and labour to transfer a smaller number of subjects to an intermediate stone and thence transfer the entire group to a larger stone as many times as was necessary to fill out a pane. Mr. Ham's second setting of all values therefore shows, as my investigations have disclosed for the first time, but thirty transfers to a group, arranged in five horizontal rows of six each, and required but thirty-four transfer operations, as against sixty-two for the first setting. With the two pence and three pence this change followed the first re-engraving of the design of each, and the sheets were composed of four similar groups of thirty subjects each, totalling as before respectively ten, twenty, and thirty shillings to the sheet. Diagram II shows the composition of these second settings of the two pence and three pence values. Diagram IV explains the abnormal make up of the one penny, second setting, the plating of which has been fully proven. My plating guides are described elsewhere.



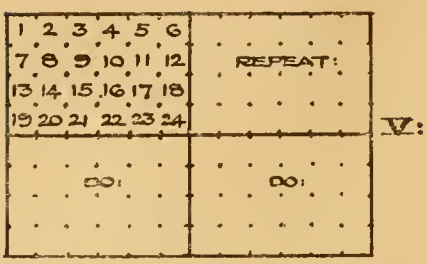


Again time pressed, with the result that in his third setting for each value but twelve transfers were utilized for the intermediate stone, in two horizontal rows of six each, and the sheets, with the same total as before, were printed from stones having ten groups of these twelve transfers, this procedure requiring but twenty-two transfer operations as against the thirty-four required for the second setting. (See Diagram III.) With each succeeding setting, too, less care was taken in their production, and in this latter one the transfers are laid down so closely and often with such disregard for alignment that the subjects almost overlap each other in places. Sometimes the transfers were cut so closely that top or bottom labels were seriously affected.



Only the earliest impressions of this setting show the hair and veil heavily shaded as in the former two settings, the great majority of specimens, more particularly of the one penny and three pence, revealing the hair distinctly outlined against a "white veil." The late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg first called attention, I believe, to this, and those interested are referred to his articles published in the *London Philatelist*. Such a noticeable alteration cannot be laid to worn transfers, for originally the lines of the hair and veil were of practically the same depth of cutting, and the lines of veil could not wear away in such a manner without a corresponding change also in the hair or other parts of the design. It is therefore probable that the change was made on the intermediate stones with the erasure of the lines of shading on the veil at either side of the head, leaving the hair relieved against a white background. A "white veil" is therefore conclusive proof of a Ham's third setting specimen. It should be noted also that the proof impression from the original plate shows no indication of such an alteration, neither do any of the following impressions made by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company or Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, who both also utilized Mr. Ham's original engravings as a basis for the new transfer groups of twenty-four subjects each of their settings, so that the alteration must have been made on the intermediate stone.

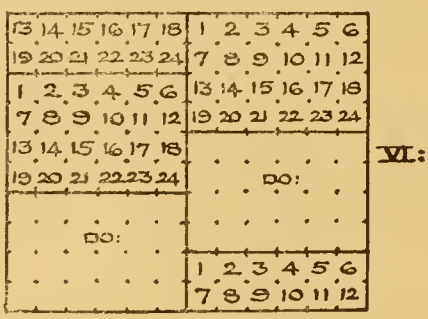
On the assumption of the contract by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company for a continuance of the furnishing of postage stamps, they proceeded to make new transfers for the one penny and three pence values, no two pence half-lengths being required of them. A group of twenty-four subjects, in four horizontal rows of six, was selected by them as the most suitable arrangement for their intermediate stone, and four such groups made up the sheets of ninety-six stamps, with totals of eight shillings and twenty-four shillings respectively. (See Diagram V.)



V:

It will be observed that these totals did not adjust themselves readily to quick accounting in pounds sterling, and there is evidence at hand in the collection, as described in succeeding papers on the Abnormal Transfers to prove that there were other settings made in which two additional horizontal rows of six subjects each might have been added to the bottom or top of the panes, so that the sheet totals would aggregate one hundred and twenty stamps with a value of ten and thirty shillings respectively. This evidence consists of several of the types which ordinarily would be found in the second horizontal row of a group with wide *bottom* margins, showing that in some settings at least they were also in the bottom row, as would be the case were the first two rows repeated below the two full groups of a pane.

There is also similar proof provided by certain subjects, ordinarily found in the third horizontal row of a group, being found with wide top margins, which shows that the lower two rows of a group might have been added at the *top* of a pane above two full groups. (See Diagram VI.) But a composite arrangement, as fully explained elsewhere, has been found to provide positions for every known abnormal combination of types.



VI:

These abnormal transfers of types, or rather, more properly speaking, normal types out of their customary positions as shown in pairs, strips, and blocks, are frequently met with in the printings by this firm, and as also there is a wide range of shades in the colours used, it is evident they made several different settings and numerous printings.

Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, their successors, also used the "twenty-four subject group" formation for their setting for a short time, but their transfers for the three pence were again entirely different in detail from those preceding, and may be distinguished by their characteristic flaws and marks. In their printings also unusual combinations of types are known, and as in the J. S. Campbell and Company printings certain types are known with wide lower margins, showing that in some setting they were in the bottom row of a pane, where ordinarily they would only occur in the second

horizontal row of a group. From a similarity of the combinations known in both the J. S. Campbell and Company's and the Campbell and Fergusson's one penny printings (identified as such by their distinctive shades) it is shown that both firms used the same stones. The latter firm, merely succeeding to the contract in name only, must have continued printing from the stones then on press, with merely a change in colour of ink, until it became necessary to prepare new stones. A more extended description of these settings, illustrated by diagrams, will be found under the subject heading.

Reference is made to the *London Philatelist* and the *Philatelic Gazette* for the plating guides by the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and the author for the different settings, the reconstruction of which had been completed by 1913 or 1914. Since then new discoveries have rewarded my investigations and more advances have been made. Some of the papers showing these have been published and others will be made known shortly

The "Long" Stamps of South Australia from 1902.

By JAMES MURSELL.



HE Long Stamps of South Australia can scarcely be described as popular favourites. The authors of the well-known handbook, referring to the Postage and Revenue issue of 1887, apply to them the contemptuous epithet of "labels," and the epithet and the contempt have adhered more or less ever since. What rational foundation for either can be discovered I do not know; if the unusual size of the stamps is adduced, some much sought after issues, such as triangular Capes and high value Great Britain, must be included in the same condemnation, while I venture to say, if design be regarded, Sydney Views, Victorian half-lengths, early Newfoundlands, and Nova Scotians are much more like labels than the bold and not undignified design of these issues.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be on this aspect of the subject, it is beyond dispute that these stamps offer a compact field for philatelic study, and that the collector who will so far ignore the judgment of the purist who genuflects at the shrine of Perkins Bacon and Co., as good Churchmen do at a certain passage in the Creed, as to specialize in them, will be amply rewarded; for these varieties confront him with every problem that meets the student of more classic varieties. To me this is a welcome fact. There is danger lest an impression should get abroad that the higher ranges of Philately are beyond the reach of any but a wealthy and leisured few, and facts that reveal the possibilities of equal intellectual interest and zest of pursuit and joy of acquisition as within reach of all should be given prominence as illustrating the broad basis on which, not simply mere collection, but intelligent study of stamps actually rests. Happily there have

always been a few to whom these despised "labels" have appealed. So long ago as 1904 a writer in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* pointed out that these "long stamps . . . form a fine field for the specialist," and set to work "to write up their history whilst sheets were still to be had." Unfortunately he has had few followers, even in South Australia. One of the foremost collectors in that state, Mr. F. C. Krichauff, writing me recently in reply to various inquiries, says: "I am sorry now that I did not follow events more closely; we collectors are often wise too late." In the light of such a confession from an acknowledged authority, I may be allowed to add that the notes which follow do not claim to do more than raise some of the interesting points which meet the student on a comparatively hasty and superficial survey of a very fruitful field.

The first thing that strikes the observer about these stamps is their size, which is just double that of a pair of the penny or 2d. values of the same period. To be precise, the design measures as nearly as possible 22½ mm. by 38 mm. I have tried to discover the reason for the adoption of the earlier Postage and Revenue die for stamps of lower denomination, but without much success. The large size of the 1887 to 1895 issues was obviously, as Mr. J. B. Cooke, now Federal Government printer, but then occupant of a similar position in the state of South Australia, informs me, to make a distinction between them and ordinary postage stamps, in which South Australia followed Great Britain, New Zealand, and the United States. These higher values, Mr. Cooke points out, when not employed for fiscal purposes, were mainly used in payment of "Bulk Postage" rates; "they were stuck on a printed form which was filed in the Accounts Branch, and were supposed to be destroyed periodically." There is a good deal that is of interest in this statement, particularly the word "supposed"; but though it explains other things, it does not explain why the not unattractive 3d., 4d., and 6d stamps then current were abandoned for successors twice their size. Mr. Krichauff, to whom I also applied for help, is equally at a loss. He points out, however, that the production of the 9d. and 1s. stamps, which were still being printed from steel plates, was a costly business, so that there was a sufficient reason for a change in these denominations. And it may well have been that, wishing to make a change in those values, the authorities decided to make a fairly clean sweep. Nor were considerations lacking to suggest this course. Changes in postal rates, or the actual exigencies of postal experience, I know not which, evidently demanded the issue of a larger range of values in the stamps of the state. There were no 8d. or 10d. stamps current, and their revival was evidently required. Then the close of last and the opening of this century were marked by the appearance of more or less conventional designs in many British colonies, by which one plate was made to serve for all values, and the spirit of the age doubtless made itself felt in Adelaide. Last, but not least, there was undoubtedly the expectation of a very early cessation of state issues in favour of stamps covering the Commonwealth of Australia. No one dreamed that the delay which actually took place would occur. It seems probable that the authorities in Adelaide anticipated at most a brief remaining currency for South Australian stamps, and having plates to hand, from which stamps of higher denominations were

being printed, and a supply of paper with Crown and SA watermark more than sufficient for their estimated needs, they determined to simplify procedure, cheapen production, and use up their stock of paper by printing as many values as they could from plates already in use.

The changes necessary for the purpose were of the simplest kind. The long stamps previously employed for fiscal as well as postal purposes involved two plates, one a "head" plate from which the design, including the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE," was printed, and a "duty" plate from which the value was printed in colour in the blank space at the bottom. All that had to be done was to cut out the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at the top of the head plate and insert the word "POSTAGE" at the top of the duty plate or plates, so that it was printed at the second process with the value. The result, so far as appearance went, was eminently satisfactory. The word "POSTAGE" was printed in thin ornamental letters, and the white background top and bottom relieved the stamps of the heavy appearance which was caused by the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE" being printed in recess upon a foreground of solid colour. On the other hand, it was found by no means easy to use the altered duty plate accurately, and stamps frequently appeared with the word "POSTAGE" and the value all over the shop. In 1904, therefore, another alteration was made. The original process, with a change, was reverted to. The duty plate was once more used for value only, while the head plate had the word "POSTAGE" engraved on it in bold capitals. This is Mr. J. B. Cook's account of the matter: "The bolder letter was fitted into the original die and a new plate made, because it was so difficult to get the finer line to 'fall into line' and register into the space at the top of the stamps on account of the gummed paper curling in a very hot climate like South Australia." The stamps thus produced continued current until the Commonwealth issues appeared, and the changes described led to the popular classification of them as Thin and Thick "POSTAGE."

Concerning the paper on which these stamps were printed there are several points of interest. There are two watermarks, Crown over SA (close) and Crown over A. The latter was the first philatelic indication of the existence of the Commonwealth that covered all six states. The 9d. Commonwealth stamp of Queensland and New South Wales, though of earlier appearance, affected only those states. But the Crown and A watermark of South Australia was not identical with that of any other state. The A was single-lined as in Queensland and New South Wales; but the Crown was different from theirs. The only other state in which a Crown and A paper identical with that of South Australia was used was Western Australia, where in 1912, three years after the printing of stamps for all the states except Queensland had been transferred to Melbourne, the 6d. and 1s. stamps appeared with the South Australian watermark. The Crown over the A differs from that over the SA very much as the second Crown in Queensland watermarks differs from the first; the central supports of the cross that surmounts the Crown are wider apart, creating thus a larger compartment between. As the paper on which these issues were printed was made for stamps of half their size, the watermarks are very much misplaced. The watermarks were in ten rows of twelve, divided into two panes of 60. So

far as my information goes, this was also the case with the C and A as well as with the Crown and SA watermark. The Adelaide correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (No. 258), writing under date of 28th July, 1904, reported that he had seen a sample sheet made specially for these long stamps on which the watermarks were so arranged as to show one on each stamp. He was evidently writing of Crown and SA paper. Apart from the improbability of the authorities ordering a fresh supply of such paper when the cessation of state issues was supposed to be imminent, the fact remains that nothing further seems to have been heard of it, and that the watermarks on the stamps to the end of their currency show in fragments of from two to four. These watermarks are very rarely in any but the normal upright position. Mr. George Blockey records their existence sideways in the 3d. thin "POSTAGE" (*Australian Philatelist*, 1st November, 1905) His language is rather ambiguous. He writes: "There were two distinct printings of the 3d., perf. 11½, the most prominent variety of the first printing having the value and word 'POSTAGE' in deep green with the watermark sideways." That reads as if only some of the first printing were with watermark sideways; the context in which the sentence occurs, however, is not very clear, and my own impression is that the whole of the first printing of the 3d. was thus watermarked. If so, these stamps deserve at least a note similar to that appended in the standard catalogue to the numeral watermarks of Tasmania, 1857–70, in which the presence of an inverted watermark is an indication of its being printed in 1857. The only instances of inverted watermarks of which I am aware occur in the 1s., Crown and SA, perf. 12, and the 2s. 6d., Crown and A, perf. 12½, both thick "POSTAGE."

There are, however, two curious marginal errors of watermark. In one of these the word "SOUTH" is spelt "SUOTH." This occurs on the following values: Thin "POSTAGE," perf. 11½, 3d., 4d., 8d. (value 16½ mm.); perf. 12, 4d., 6d., 9d. Thick "POSTAGE," perf. 12, 8d., 20s. I am able to show all these except the 6d. thin "POSTAGE," and the 8d. thick "POSTAGE," which I give on the authority of Mr. Krichauff. This list considerably expands that given by Mr. Charles J. Phillips in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXV, page 136, and is probably complete, except, of course, that several lower values, and at least one earlier issue, show the same error. The specimen of the £1 shown to-day is probably the only copy in existence; it is, without question, the only copy known to exist. It came into my possession by a happy accident. I was about to leave Adelaide on a trip to this country early in 1908, and went into an office where I was well known, on business connected with the voyage, and was admitted behind the barrier that kept the general public in its proper place. Upon one of the desks I observed a considerable number of £1 stamps. Inquiring for what purpose they were used, I learnt that it was to pay in bulk for large quantities of circulars that were being sent out. I had not heard of this procedure before, and was interested in the story because it accounted for the comparative rarity of used copies of this value. While this was going on I picked up the copy now in my collection, a single stamp with its own selvedge attached, and also that belonging to the stamp vertical to it, and observed that it showed the error "SUOTH." To my delight I was allowed to purchase it at face value, and as the Deputy

Postmaster-General was a personal friend, I carried off my prize to him, intent on securing any other copies that might be had, and hoping to "wangle" a few used copies out of him. In this hope I was disappointed. My friend assured me that he saw to it that the rule of destruction was rigidly observed, and I knew him too well to do anything but acquiesce. As to the error, he had never heard of it before, and he caused a search to be made both in the G.P.O. at Adelaide and in every office in the state to which £1 stamps were sent, but not a single sheet showing the error was discovered, and I know that so lately as August, 1914, when I was last in Adelaide, no other copy had been seen. Later a somewhat similar mistake made its appearance on the Crown and A paper; the word "AUSTRALIA" was spelt "AUSTRLAIA," the second "A" following instead of preceding the "L." This, of course, in addition to lower values, appeared on the 3d. and 4d., perf. 12. Here, also, I am able to supplement the information supplied by Mr. Phillips.

There are two distinct makes of paper with each watermark. Of the S A paper, the earlier is rough and unsurfaced and apparently somewhat absorbent, a characteristic especially noticeable in the thin "POSTAGE," perf. 12; the later is hard, smooth, and less opaque. All the 11½ and 12½, thin "POSTAGE" were printed on the earlier paper; the 3d, perf. 12 only appeared on the later; the 4d. is to be found on both; the 6d. and 9d. on the earlier. All the thick "POSTAGE" varieties are on the later paper, as the change took place early in 1904. Most of the Crown and A stamps are printed on paper of much the same texture and appearance as the later Crown and S A paper. But late in 1912 several values were issued on thinner and whiter paper very similar to that on which, during the same year, several Victorian stamps appeared. Curiously enough, Gibbons distinguishes the paper in that state, but passes it unchronicled in South Australia. It is only found with the 12½ perforation, which was, I believe, the sole South Australian issue perforated in Melbourne, and can usually be distinguished by its transparency and extreme whiteness. The 6d. and the 5s. and possibly one or two more values were printed on this paper.

The arrangement of the stamps upon the sheets varied a good deal. The thin "POSTAGE" were issued in sheets of 120 divided into two panes of 60 arranged in six rows of ten stamps. The thick "POSTAGE" variety with watermark Crown and S A was arranged in two panes of 60, but each pane was divided into two blocks of 30 by a central space running horizontally across the sheet; indirectly an attempt to secure the proper registration of the watermark. The sheets, though originally containing 120 stamps, were divided and issued in half-sheets of 60. How long that arrangement lasted I am unable to say; but it was not permanent. Possibly the change took place when the Crown and A watermarked paper was introduced; possibly when the transfer from Adelaide to Melbourne of postal printing took place. Anyhow, I have recently been allowed, through the courtesy of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to inspect a large block of these stamps in which there were at least five rows without a break—such as I have just described—between them, and Mr. J. B. Cooke, writing recently, also mentioned 60 stamps as the number in each pane.

(*To be continued.*)

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 172.)

THE history of the 3d. Half-length is somewhat remarkable. The rouletted and perforated specimens accepted as genuine are not of the wide-spaced (2–2½ mm.) printings (Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson's), under a bond dated 2 June, 1854, for 4,000,000 1d. and 2,000,000 3d., which was completed in February, 1855 (*Fed. Aus. Phil.*, Vol. II, pp. 73 and 78), but earlier printings usually ascribed to a contract of Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., under a bond of 19 December, 1853, for half a million each of the 1d. and 3d., as well as two million 2d., full length. These 3d. are the generally clear impressions spaced 1½ to 2 mm. on the sheets. Mr. Hill tells us that this latter contract was completed by 10 May, 1854 (pp. 70–1). Now, in the most interesting and important "Catalogue of the Half-lengths," drawn up by Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, in the *London Philatelist* of January, 1918, a 3d., rouletted "about 7," in dull blue, dated Melbourne, 3 August, 1854, is mentioned. Mr. Hill refers to a 3d., rouletted 7 on one side and 6½ on the others, and Mr. Hausburg* states that the 3d. of Messrs. Campbell and Co. exists (1) rouletted all round, (2) rouletted horizontally and imperforate vertically,† (3) perforated. Unfortunately he gives no gauges or dates. From this information one gathers that some specimens may have been rouletted at the General Post Office by means of the seven-wheel roller machine, but the specimen mentioned by Mr. Pack as dated 3 August, 1854, is presumably of unofficial origin. Mr. Hill says (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, p. 88) that the whole of Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s half-million 1d. and 3d. were taken into stock in February, 1854, and 483,040 of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson's 3d. were taken into stock by December, 1854, and 544,400 of the 1d. by June of the same year, so that it is strange that the 3d. stamps rouletted at the counter of the General Post Office (in or after August, 1857), or perforated by Mr. Robinson's 11½, 12 machine, should be of the earlier printings. To this and the specimens of the 1d. Half-length perforated I return later, but the remarks of Mr. Hill on the page of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* last cited as to the existence of the 1d. Half-length, officially rouletted, applies equally to the 3d., namely, that when the new supply was taken into stock, possibly "some sheets of the earlier issue may

* See Mr. Hausburg's article on the Half-length series of Victoria, *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXII, page 133.

† There is a pair, rouletted 7 horizontally, imperf. vertically, in the Tapling Collection (see the late Mr. Gordon Smith's list in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. VII, page 80), which also includes the 3d., pin perf., and a specimen rouletted 5¾, but no types are mentioned. Unfortunately the collection is not now on view. If the gauge of the horizontally rouletted pair is accurately described as 7, it cannot be the work of the seven-wheel roller Post Office machine.

have remained at the bottom of the pile and lain undisturbed for some time."

As regards the 1d. Half-length, rouletted, *Oceania* mentions the following :—

"Rose-red, rouletted wide dents 8 and small dents 18."

Mr. Pack's "Catalogue" mentions the following as rouletted "about 7" :—

Dull red (close setting of Ham).

In the late Mr. Gordon Smith's list of the stamps in the Tapling Collection in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. VII, page 79, the following are mentioned :—

Dull rose-red, rouletted 5¾.
„ rose, rouletted 17.
„ rose-red, pin perf.
„ „ perf. 13.

Further, the late President possessed a specimen of the Campbell and Fergusson printing in bright rose, perforated 12, the perforations of which were considered genuine by the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society.

To the varieties perforated 11½, 12, and 13 I will refer later.

The pin perforations of the 1d. and of the 3d. mentioned in the footnote above are probably of a private nature; the fine cuts gauging 17 and 18 are regarded as not being official (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, p. 88). If they are due to the work of the machine which made the serrated roulettes on the 6d., Calvert type, of which, as above stated, a copy dated 30 October, 1855, is known to Mr. Hill, their origin may possibly be traced to Mr. S. Calvert in his private capacity. The specimens of the 1d. and 3d., rouletted 5¾, should be examined when the collection is again on view; no types are mentioned; it may be that they are the work of the harrow-rule machine* of Mr. Robinson, described below, or they may be unofficial or wholly bogus. There remains the 1d., Ham's close setting, "dull red," "rouletted about 7," mentioned by Mr. Pack. I believe that Mr. Hausburg was satisfied that the roulettes on specimens of this close-set 1d. were genuine, but whether he considered them official or not I have no recollection. I remember that many years ago, in an auction held by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, there was a large unused block of some eleven or twelve 1d. stamps of Ham's close-set printing which was partly rouletted—if my recollection is accurate—in horizontal lines. This block was divided by the purchaser, and a pair or strip of three, showing no part of the rouletting, was acquired by Mr. W. H. Peckitt. The rouletting was certainly made by a wheel, and not by Mr. Robinson's harrow notched-rule machine, and unless portions of this early printing remained in stock—at the bottom of a pile of sheets of 1d. stamps—until August, 1857, the rouletting could not have been official.

To sum up the evidence so far available as to the status of the ordinary roulettes (*percé en ligne*) of gauges ranging from 7 to 9, the only conclusions justified at present are as follows :—

* If so, they are probably trials of this machine analogous to the trial 1d. Half-length perforated 11½, 12 to which I refer below.

(1) That roulettes gauging from 8 to 9, and occurring on adjoining sides of stamps, are presumably the work of S. Calvert, either under his contract of August, 1857, to roulette any stamps as required by the Government, or as regards the 1d. (pale emerald-green) and 4d. Emblems on plain paper, under his contract of 13 January, 1858, and official. These roulettes were cut by a single notched wheel worked by hand. The operations began in August, 1857; probably Mr. Calvert ceased to execute any orders after June, 1858. This gauge may, of course, exist unofficially.*

(2) That roulettes gauging from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 9, usually occurring only on two opposite sides of stamps, are the work of the seven-wheeled roller at the Melbourne General Post Office sales window, and also commenced not earlier than August, 1857, and probably were not continued after March, 1859, when Mr. F. W. Robinson undertook to perform "all work requisite for the complete preparation of postage stamps." These, of course, are official.

(3) That as regards ordinary roulettes of gauges from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$, while it is probable that some are official as having possibly been effected either by Mr. Calvert under his general contract, or by the single wheel roulette at the sales window of the Melbourne Post Office—there can be no doubt that some of the roulettes of these low gauges, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$, were unofficial.

(4) There is no evidence to show that any of the serrated or serpentine roulettes were official. While it is true that a few specimens exist with dates a short time after August, 1857, specimens certainly exist with earlier dates, and these latter are presumably unofficial. They are probably the work of Mr. S. Calvert.

The second landmark to which I have referred is the appearance on the scene of Mr. F. W. Robinson, who, after the failure of Mr. S. Calvert to complete his contract of 13 January, 1858, obtained the next contract for 2,000,000 of the 4d. Mr. Hill says (Vol. VII, pp. 5 and 6) that the contract was dated 30 April, approved on 22 June, and completed by 6 August, 1858. These stamps were the well-known prints of the Emblems type, in rose, usually pale, on vertically laid paper, and were supplied partly imperforate, but in much greater quantity rouletted "$5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$" (see *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. V, p. 179, and Vol. VII, pp. 5 and 6).† These roulettes, so called, it will be found, are of a different description from any yet mentioned; they are in perfectly straight lines, and were evidently produced by a harrow machine made of rules set on edge and notched, as in the case of the so-called roulettes of South Australia. The earliest specimens mentioned by Hill are, dated imperforate, 18 June, 1858, and rouletted, 5 May, 1858. Mr. Robinson also obtained the next contract (dated 28 July, 1858), which was for 2,500,000 2d. stamps. These were the Emblems stamps on vertically laid paper in brown-lilac, or in the same shade or pure violet on horizontally laid

* Possibly experimentally by Calvert or by private persons.

† I should mention that in the *Australian Philatelist* of January, 1908 (Vol XIV, at page 51) is a note from Mr. C. B. Donne that he had seen a 4d. Emblems *horizontally* laid rouletted and that it was in the collection of Mr. Robert Cane, of Melbourne. Although such a variety is possible, it should be carefully and critically examined before it is accepted. Apparently Mr. Donne was satisfied that it was genuine, but he may not have had an opportunity of closely examining it. Mr. Donne wrote an important article on the Emblems stamps published in VI, *Vindin's P.M.*, 119–21.

paper, and are only known rouletted 5½–6½ by the before-mentioned harrow-rule machine.*

The earliest specimens known to Mr. Hill were, in brownish-lilac, horizontally laid, dated 31 July, 1858, and vertically laid 21 September, 1858. I have seen numerous specimens of the violet shade with dated postmarks, but none earlier than July, 1861. Besides the brown-lilac stamps, specimens on the vertically laid paper exist in a rich deep brownish violet, and I have seen others horizontally laid in a somewhat similar shade, though not so deep.

Mr. Robinson entered into two other contracts, one dated 8 December, 1858, for the supply of 4,000,000 1d. stamps, and the other, dated 9 February, 1859, for 1,000,000 4d. stamps, but in March, 1859, before the earlier contract was completed, a new arrangement was made whereby Mr. Robinson transferred all his stock, plant, and machinery to the Government for an agreed sum, and undertook to perform all work required for supplying postage stamps from 14 March, 1859, to 31 December of the same year. He had already delivered 1,479,960 of the 1d., and had completed his 1,000,000 4d. under the contract of 9 February, 1859. Mr. Hill was of opinion that the deliveries of both values were on unwatermarked wove paper and were perforated 12† (see *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. V, p. 179, and Vol. VII, p. 6).

That his view is correct, at any rate to the extent that the stamps described by him were certainly comprised in such deliveries, is proved by two specimens mentioned by Mr. Rundell in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VIII, page 180, namely, a 1d., *yellow-green*, and 4d., rose, both on unwatermarked wove paper, perforated 11½, 12, and respectively dated 21 January and 19 February, 1859. However, I am not at present satisfied that the whole of the 1d., delivered under this contract were perforated 11½, 12, because there is a well known though somewhat scarce variety of that value in yellow-green, on wove paper, rouletted; the "roulettes" in all specimens known to me have the gauge 5½, 6½, and evidently were the work of Mr. Robinson's harrow-rule cutter.

It is in connection with this contract of 8 December, 1858, that we see the first sign of round-hole perforation in connection with the stamps of Victoria, and it is important to notice that a schedule of the items transferred by Mr. Robinson to the Government in March, 1859, as set out at page 179 of Vol. V, includes, among other things, a "patent perforating machine" and a "rule cutter," ‡ the two instruments by one or other of which, for over five years thereafter, all the Victorian postage stamps with the exception of a few of the 4d. Beaded Oval and a few trifling exceptions§ were perforated.

* See, however, the *Australian Journal of Philately*, Vol V, page 124, as to an alleged 2d. Emblems, "laid horizontally, brown-lilac, imperf., on original cover," of which Mr. Donne had heard.

† On pages 88–9 of Volume VI, Mr. Hill had expressed the opinion that round-hole perforation commenced in May or June, 1859, but he modified this on page 131 of the same volume, pointing out that the stamps produced under his contract of 8 December, 1858, were perforated 11½, 12.

‡ I gather that this instrument was still in existence when Mr. Hausburg visited Melbourne in 1905. It is described by him in the *London Philatelist* of December of that year (Vol. XIV. See page 280). The arrangement of March, 1859, with Mr. Robinson apparently was embodied in a contract of 16th April, 1859. See VII, *V.P.M.*, p. 6.

§ For example, a few specimens of the 6d. modified Beaded Oval, large letters, watermarked "6," are known imperforate.

Mr. Hill tells us that under the arrangements of 11 April, 1859, Mr. Robinson delivered between 28 May and 29 June, 1859, 612,000 1d. stamps, and by the end of August of the same year he had delivered 1,440,000 of the 4d., both, of course, Emblems. Further deliveries from 2 September to 19 December, 1859, were 1,559,880 1d., and during December of the same year 342,000 4d. (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, pp. 6, 7, and 66). Mr. Hill seems to have been somewhat uncertain as to the exact description of the papers employed. We have the 1d., green (sometimes described as blue-green, but full green or grass-green, I think is a more apt description), on wove and laid papers; also the 1d., on thin *glacé* paper, and the 4d., on laid paper, to account for.

The deliveries were in large numbers, and we should not be justified in assuming that all the stamps were necessarily on the same kind of paper.

Thus, from April, 1859, the Post Office Department was fully equipped with machinery for printing and perforating postage stamps, and in January, 1860, Mr. Robinson was formally appointed Government Printer. In June of that year supplies of paper manufactured by Mr. Thomas H. Saunders, and watermarked "words" were received from England, but before that event Mr. Robinson printed the following:—

To the end of March—4d. . .	1,098,000
From March to end of June—1d. .	840,000

Mr. Hill does not express any opinion as to the numbers of these stamps on laid and wove paper respectively, but considers that both laid and plain wove papers were employed (Vol. VII, p. 66). We may remark that the laid, apparently of the same description as that used for the 1d., 2d., and 4d. Emblems, was used as late as February, 1860, for the 3d., Beaded Oval.

I may refer to the following dated specimens mentioned by Mr. Hill, Mr. Hausburg,* or Mr. Rundell,† all perforated 11½, 12:—

1d., wove, *yellow-green* .	21 January, 1859 .	(*Rundell*)
1d., laid paper . . .	18 July, 1859 . .	(*Hill*)
„ „ . . .	15 Sep., 1859 . .	(*Rundell*)
1d., wove, "blue-green" .	10 Nov., 1859 . .	(*Hausburg*)
4d., wove	19 Feb., 1859 . .	(*Rundell*)
„	16 April, 1859 . .	(*Hausburg*)
4d., laid	22 April, 1859 . .	(*Hausburg*)
„	December, 1859 .	(*Hill*)

Let us compare these with Mr. Robinson's printings down to the end of June, 1860:—

A. Before the arrangement of March, 1859.

Date of Contract (Gazetted) or Delivery.	1d.	2d.	4d.	Remarks.
22 June, 1858 .	—	—	2,000,000	Vertically laid, imperforate or rouletted 5½–6½.
28 July, 1858 .	—	2,500,000	—	Vertically and horizontally laid, rouletted 5½–6½.

* *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, p. 232.

† *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VIII, p. 180.

Date of Contract (Gazetted) or Delivery.	1d.	2d.	4d.	Remarks.
8 Dec., 1858* .	1,479,960	—	—	*Yellow-green on wove rouletted or perf.* 12.
9 Feb., 1859 .	—	—	1,000,000	*Wove and laid papers, perf.* 12.
B. After the arrangement of March, 1859.				
To June, 1859 .	612,000	—	—	*Horizontally laid, perf.* 12.
To August, 1859.	—	—	1,440,000	*Wove and laid papers, perf.* 12.
Sep. to Dec., 1859	1,559,880	—	...	*Wove, perf.* 12.
December, 1859 .	—	—	342,000	
To end of March, 1860	—	—	1,098,000	*Wove and laid papers, perf.* 12.
To end of June, 1860	840,000	—	—	*? Thin glacé paper, perf.* 12.

There can be no question as to the description of the 4d. of 22nd June, 1858, or the 2d. of 28th July, 1858, and there can be little doubt that the 1,479,960 1d. of 8th December, 1858, comprised the stamps on plain wove paper in *yellow-green*, perforated 11½–12, but I think it is highly probable that the yellow-green on the same paper, rouletted 5½–6½, was included in the same delivery. This latter variety is otherwise not accounted for, and the "rouletting" is clearly due to Mr. Robinson's machine.

There remain thus three deliveries of the 1d. and four of the 4d. There are the two specimens of the 1d. on laid paper dated in July and September, 1859, which might fall to the deliveries of June, 1859. Again, probably, the 1d. in "blue-green" on plain wove paper, of which Mr. Hausburg mentioned a specimen dated 10 November, 1859, may belong to part of the deliveries of September to December, 1859; the blue-green (full green, as I prefer to call it) on ordinary wove paper is one of the commonest varieties of the 1d. Emblems, and doubtless formed a large proportion of those deliveries.

There is still one other variety to place—the 1d. in full green on thin *glacé* paper. I have a specimen dated Belfast, the 7th August, 1860†—the paper is similar to that used for the first printings of the 4d. "beaded oval," which Mr. Hill tells us was first put to press in April, 1860 (Vol. VII, p. 157), the paper employed being a thin surfaced paper manufactured at Bordeaux, without watermark (*papier d'Angoulème*, according to the editor of the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XVI, p. 216), which must therefore have been in stock at least by 1 April, 1860, and was therefore available for any other denomination, and was accordingly employed to a limited extent for the 1d. As I have already mentioned, this variety was recognized by the late Mr. Pemberton,‡ who appears also to have distinguished a 4d. Emblems on similar paper. The latter I have never seen, though specimens may exist, there being printings of this stamp as late as March, 1860.

* The Contract was originally for four milions of this value, but it was subsequently modified.

† The Vice-President possesses a specimen dated the 21st June, 1860.

‡ See *The Philatelist*, Vol. II.

The 4d. Emblems on laid paper, and perforated 11½–12, probably first appeared in the printing of 1,000,000 (or, as it is sometimes given by Mr. Hill, 1,000,080) of February-March, 1859. It is true that Mr. Hill thought that that delivery was all on wove paper, but if the date, 22 April, 1859, on the specimen on laid paper mentioned by Mr. Hausburg is correct, I do not see in what other lot the perforated laid 4d. can have first occurred. Therefore I gather that this 1,000,000 stamps comprised the perforated 4d. on laid and wove papers. Mr. Hill's view was based on the fact that the earliest specimens of the perforated 4d. on laid paper known to him was dated in December, 1859. It seems probable that all the subsequent printings of the 4d. Emblems were on both varieties of paper. At any rate, the laid paper lasted long enough to provide for the second printing of the 3d. Beaded Oval in February, 1860.

The perforated specimens of the 4d. on laid paper nearly always have the laid lines horizontal, but a specimen is known with the laid lines vertical. The specimen which I have seen was in a dark shade of rose, in fact, carmine, and therefore I infer that it was not one of Mr. Robinson's printing of 22nd June, 1858, which generally, as above mentioned, was in a paler shade of rose. Later, I refer to an entirely different variety, the 4d. in *pale* rose on vertically laid paper, apparently perforated 11½, 12. Whether Mr. Robinson acquired two sizes of the laid paper, one cut so as to print with the lines horizontal and another cut so as to print vertically, is not disclosed by Mr. Hill. It may be that there was only one size, which was suitable for printing either way.

I therefore suggest that the descriptions of the printings subsequent to the contract of the 28th July, 1858, were as indicated in the above table in italics.

The wove paper employed by Mr. Robinson seems generally to have been of a thinner and more open quality than that used by Messrs. Calvert for the 2d. and by Mr. S. Calvert for the 1d. and 4d. Emblems of his contract of January, 1858, but I have noticed some specimens of the 1d. in full green, wove, and a few of the 4d., wove, both perforated 11½, 12, on a stouter and more compact paper; moreover, it seems to me possible that certain specimens of the 4d. perforated 11½, 12 may really be printings of Mr. S. Calvert's (under his contract of the 13th January, 1858), subsequently perforated by Mr. Robinson. In these not only does the paper agree with that used by Mr. Calvert, but the colour is brighter and purer and resembles the shades of Mr. Calvert's printings. The paper used by Mr. Calvert was whiter than Mr. Robinson's wove paper, which is often yellowish.

(*To be continued.*)

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bahamas.—A temporary 1d. War Tax stamp has been locally prepared and issued here, pending arrival of the London overprints and owing to the exhaustion of the local stock surcharged on the Georgian adhesive. The improvised novelty consists of the 1d. value in the Queen's Staircase design overprinted "War Tax" in black serif caps.—*Stamp Collecting.*

Federated Malay States.—We have received "Specimen" copies of the 1 c., 3 c., and 10 c. in new colours.

Adhesives.

1 c., brown.
3 c., grey.
10 c., ultramarine.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—A "Specimen" copy of the 3d. Georgian stamp has reached us.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on yellow.

Malta.—A "Specimen" copy of the 3d. Georgian stamp, type 14 of Gibbons, has come to hand.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on yellow.

Marshall Islands.—Three values, overprinted "G.R.I." and value, *first setting*, spaced 6 mm., are chronicled in *Stamp Collecting* on continental authority.

Adhesives.

1d. on 5 pf., green, "G.R.I." (spaced 6 mm.).
2½d. on 10 pf., red ,, ,,
2½d. on 20 pf., blue ,, ,,

St. Kitts-Nevis.—*Stamp Collecting* chronicles the 5s. value, dull purple and sage-green, printed on the multiple CA paper.

Adhesive.

5s., dull purple and sage-green, multiple CA.

Samoa.—The New Zealand 2s., blue, Postal-fiscal stamp, overprinted for use here, is chronicled in the *Australian Stamp Journal*, and *Stamp Collecting* adds the 2s. 6d. value to the set.

Postal-fiscals.

2s., blue.
2s. 6d., brown.

Straits Settlements.—"Specimen" copies of the 1 c., 4 c., and 10 c. in new colours, and a new value, 6 c., are before us.

Adhesives.

1 c., black.
4 c., red.
6 c., purple (?).
10 c., bright blue.

Trengganu.—The *P.J.G.B.* has received the 4 c., red-brown and green, with the 2c. Red Cross surcharge replacing the orange stamp of this value already chronicled.

Red Cross.

4 c., red-brown and green.

Turks Islands.—We have received the 1d. and 3d. Georgian "Specimen" stamps with the overprint "War Tax" in *two* lines, in thick sans-serif caps in black, but are doubtful whether these are novelties or not.

EUROPE.

Denmark.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 1 kr. Newspaper stamp with the overprint "Postfrim," etc., "27 öre," and he informs us that he has also received the 10 and 29 öre values with this surcharge.

Probably the remaining values of the "Avisporto" set will be surcharged in like manner.

Provisional Postals.

27 öre on 10 öre, deep lilac, wmk. Crosses.
27 öre on 29 öre, orange, wmk. Crosses.
27 öre on 1 kr., blue-green and claret, wmk. Crosses.

We are also informed that the 27 öre on 1 öre and also on 7 öre were also issued on the Crown watermarked paper, *but only in a very limited number.*

FINLAND.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sent us the 40 p. and 50 p. of the "Wasa" printings, and informs us that the full "Wasa" set consists of the 5, 10, 30, 40, 50, 70 p., 1 and 5 marks, all of which, we understand, are obsolete.

Adhesives. "Wasa" printings.

40 c., purple; *perf.* 11½.
50 c., brown ,,

SWEDEN.—From Mr. O. Kraepelien we have received the new permanent 12 öre stamp.

Adhesive.

12 öre, rose-carmine; perf. 13 × 13½.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—A new stamp of 16 cents denomination, similar in every way to the 24 c. except for change of numerals, for the Aero mail has been issued.—*The Philatelic Gazette.*

Aero Mail.

16 c., green; no wmk.; perf. 11.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

BELGIAN EAST AFRICA AND BELGIAN CONGO.—Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G., writes, under date July 25th :—

"The Belgian Postal Department at Ste. Adresse are putting on sale in a day or two the following Red Cross postage stamps.

"The stamps are surcharged in the same manner as those for Belgium. One set is for German East Africa (Belgian Occupation), the other is for Belgian Congo. The values are :—

5 + 10 10 + 15 15 + 20 25 + 25 40 + 40
50 + 50 1 f. + 1 f. 5 f. + 5 f. 10 + 10.

"Each set thus comes to cost 35 f. 05.

"The colours of the stamps have been changed for this issue. The centre design is in blue and the outer part is in brown. The German Occupation stamps have 'A.O.' in large capitals on the top part of the stamps."

TANGIER.—A list of Postage Dues of France, overprinted "Tanger," is listed in the *P.J.G.B.*

Postage Dues.

1 c., black. | 15 c., pale green.
5 c., pale blue. | 20 c., olive.
10 c., grey-brown. | 30 c., rose.
50 c., pale violet.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 4th and 5th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2d.,* blue, Large Crown, perf. 16, no gum, off centre	4	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black,* no gum, stained	5	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, cut close,* damaged	11	0	0
Ditto, another copy, cut close, and heavy obliteration	17	0	0
Naples, ½ t., blue,* slight thinning	6	0	0
Ditto, another, used on piece	15	0	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green, slight thinning,* full gum	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gro., black on yellow, slight thinning*	4	10	0
Salonika, 1916, ½d. to 1s., set of 8, mint	22	0	0
Sweden, 3 sk. bco., blue-green, thin paper	4	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines,* without gum, minute thinning	16	10	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.,* no gum, thinned	5	0	0
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, cut a little close	57	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 6d., purple-brown on blued,* slight mark on face	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, small margin	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	6	10	0
Ditto, 1861, intermediate perfs., 8d., brown,* little off centre	11	0	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., perf. 13, 5d., deep red-brown,* ditto	6	0	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine, cut close	4	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, intermediate, 2d., deep blue on blue, close at top	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, latest, 2d., blue, close at right	5	5	0
Ditto, 1859 (Dec.), laid paper, 1d., red, close at sides	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue,* stained on face, and thinned	3	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1858–9, 9d., dull magenta, and 6d., blue, strip of 4, together, on envelope	8	0	0
Ditto, 1861, imperf., 6d., dull purple, strip of 4, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, 1862, similar strip of the 6d., slate	3	5	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d on 2s., dull purple, Type D, mint	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 3d., red, *pair*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve, damaged at left	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion,* but damaged	13	10	0
Ditto, 6½d.,* cut close and thinned, no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, small margins	18	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion,* small margins, no gum	44	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, slightly cut into on two sides	12	0	0
United States, 1861, première gravure, 24 c., deep violet,* part gum	4	5	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, repaired at corner	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on half 6d., fraction bar omitted, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, C A, perf. 12, ½d., orange,* slight thinning, and perf. missing at left	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., dull blue,* minute thinning	4	15	0
Turks Islands, 1917, War Tax, 1d., red, block of 4, mint, surcharge inverted	11	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1853–60, 4 c., blue,* slight thinning	7	10	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 p., yellow-green, cut into and thinned	7	0	0
Uruguay, 1856, 60 c., deep blue, slight thinning	9	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 120 c., pale blue	7	10	0
Hawaii, 1859, inter-island, 1 c., pale blue,* thin paper	11	0	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), second printing, 2d. on 20 pf., double surcharge, mint	15	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 2d., indigo	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green on yellowish	8	8	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), ½d. on 3 pf., brown, comma after "1," mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on 5 pf., green, double surcharge, mint	19	0	0
Tasmania, Plate 1, 4d., red-orange, ribbed paper	3	10	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden bronze	14	0	0
Ditto, 1860, rouletted, 6d., sage-green, cut into at right, showing roulettes two sides*	6	0	0
Collections: Senf's Album, 3025	100	0	0
Ditto Standard do. 5258	75	0	0
Ditto Lincoln do. 1744	41	0	0

Sale of June 18th and 19th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Salonika, 1916, ½d. to 1s., set of 8, mint	21	0	0
Togo, 1915 (May), 1d., red, overprint inverted, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, another copy, on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., purple and blue on blue, without hyphen, mint	4	4	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, cut close	7	10	0
United States, Providence, 1846, 5 c., black on grey	4	17	6
Ditto, 1873, 24 c, deep violet, mint	3	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, heavily obliterated	3	15	0
Trinidad and Tobago, 1917, War Tax, 1d., pair, surcharge inverted, used, with others, on piece	5	15	0
Argentine Republic, 1910, 20 pesos, mint	3	10	0
New Britain, 1914 (Dec.), 4d. on 40 pf., double surcharge, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1914 (Oct.), first printing, 2s. on 2 marks, mint	24	10	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), ½ on 3 pf., comma after "I," on piece	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ on 5 pf.	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 20 pf., double surcharge, mint	21	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, comma after "I"	11	0	0
Collection in Senf's Albums, 3746	47	0	0
Ditto, in Maury's Album, 6340	40	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 13th and 14th, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., right half	6	6	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., *cut square*, thinned?	22	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 1 c., slight crease	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., slightly scratched	6	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., S.G. 117	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 c., S.G. 118	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., S.G. 119	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., S.G. 122, roulettes two sides	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., S.G. 123, no roulettes	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., S.G. 125, roulettes all round	12	0	0
Cameroons, 1916, on Moyen Congo, 1 c. to 2 fcs., set of 14, six of the values with inverted overprint, some mint	15	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green, on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, 6d., perf. 12, perfs. slightly clipped at bottom, with certificate	4	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., yellow-green, pair	6	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1848, very early state, 1d., S.G. 7, defective	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on yellowish, S.G. 3, slightly ragged top right	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., slate-blue, S.G. 8, possible minute thinning	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d, blue on bluish, later state, on piece, slight defect	13	10	0
Nevis, 1890, 1s., violet, on entire	10	10	0
New Zealand, Star, imperf., 1s., green, block of 8, some defects	5	0	0
Orange River Colony "V.R.I," 5s., with inverted stop after "R," S.G. 137, mint	11	11	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, compound perfs., 1d., rose-red	5	0	0
Collection of Great Britain and Colonies in Ideal Album, 1013	26	0	0

Sale of June 27th and 28th, 1918.

MEXICO.

1856, 2 rs., green, collection of various town overprints, all different, 46	115	0	0
Eagle Type, 4 rs., green, block of 60, mint	7	10	0
1866, ½ r., grey, thin blue-grey paper, watermarked	4	10	0
1868, Hidalgo, thin figures of value, without period after figure of value, 6 c., imperf., sheet of 50, Plate 1, all being overprint, 01 for 10, pen cancelled	16	0	0
A partly reconstructed sheet of this plate, including a mint block of 24, a pair and single only used, 39	8	10	0
Ditto, 6 c., imperf., a partly reconstructed sheet of Plate 2, mostly in large blocks, a few overlapping, all but 11, mint, 94	22	0	0
Ditto, 12 c., black on green, complete, unused sheet, overprinted 32, 68, no gum, including the stop after 12, variety, 100	40	0	0
Ditto, 25 c., blue on pink, block of 12*	7	5	0
Ditto, the workings of the types and sub-types of this stamp, 255 stamps, majority,* many errors of overprint and retouches	65	0	0
Ditto, 100 c., brown on brown*	4	10	0
Ditto, perf., 6 c., part reconstructed sheet, 107, some overlapping, a few imperfs., and a few are used, majority mint, and in blocks	28	0	0
Ditto, another lot of 84, similar condition	11	10	0
1868, 12 c., black on green, sheets of 50,* but some rubbed and gummed on face, £12 and	17	0	0
Ditto, 100 c., brown on brown*	130	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, used	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, 4, 68, and 5, 68, S.L. Potosi *se tenant*	14	10	0
Ditto, thick figures of value with period, 12 c., black on *orange-brown**	5	0	0
Ditto, another copy, used	5	0	0
Ditto, 25 c., blue on pink, the workings of this value, imperf. and perfs., mixed blocks, etc., 240 stamps, many mint	32	0	0
Ditto, perf., 12 c., black on *orange-brown*,* minute defect	3	12	6
Ditto, another copy, used	5	15	0
Ditto, 50 c., *blue on pink*, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used	10	10	0
1872, Hidalgo, 6 c., green, imperf., sheet of 100,* watermarked, creased in places	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, part sheet of 97	12	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 c., green, on laid paper	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., blue, on ditto*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 100 c., on laid paper	6	10	0
1884, 1 c., *blue**	6	5	0
1892, 5 pesos, crimson, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 10 pesos, crimson, ditto	10	5	0
Campeche, 25 c., S.G. 2	25	0	0
Chiapas, un real, on green, S.G. 2, and cuarto reales, on rose, S.G. 4, used together, on entire, both stamps defective	22	0	0
Ditto, un real, on green, and dos reales, on rose, together, on entire, both stamps defective	13	0	0
Ditto, dos reales, on rose, on entire, defective	3	10	0
Collection in Sectional Album, all,* majority mint, catalogue value over £218	80	0	0
Ditto, another, catalogue value over £166	60	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of May 29th and 30th, and June 1, 1918.

France, 1 fc., orange-brown	14	0	0
Great Britain, 1902, £1, green, block of 6	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), 1d., vermilion	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair, close at top	4	10	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey*	3	15	0
St. Vincent, 1890–2, 2½d. on 4d., block of 4, mint	4	2	6
Trinidad, 1859, pin perf., 13½, 14, 1s., purple-slate	3	7	6

Sale of June 6th and 7th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Buenos Ayres, 3 p., green*	8	7	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 reis, two copies, each	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 90 reis, on yellowish,* retouched	5	0	0
Ditto, 1844, 180 reis, on greyish	5	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 c., blue, £4 10s. and	4	12	6
British East Africa, Nov., 1895, 5 rs,, double overprint, mint	4	12	0
British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., black on lemon, cut to shape	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 c., black on green, ditto	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., black on blue, ditto	8	5	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., S.G. 122	7	7	0
Brunei, 1906, 1 c., black overprint	6	0	0
Bushire, 5 ch., carmine and brown, mint	6	15	0
Canada, thick soft paper, 6d., dull purple	5	5	0
Cape, 1853, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, slight crease	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4	5	15	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1d., rose-red, pairs £4 14s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 3, with dated postmark	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pairs, mint £5 and	5	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine, slight defect	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine	6	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale-blue	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep-blue, slight thinning	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	5	15	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1s., emerald-green, pair, mint	8	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, slight tear	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	11	10	0
Colombia, Antioquia, 1868, 2½ c., blue, with certificate	4	10	0
Ditto, Bolivar, 1863-6, 10 c., green	5	0	0
France, 1849, 40 c, strip of 3	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, strip of 3	5	5	0
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓ gro.*	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gr.*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓ gro.*	11	0	0
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	4	7	6
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 4, with double-lined Maltese obliteration, in black	9	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 6, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1847-54, 6d., purple*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, mint	4	0	0

* Unused, other than Mi	£	s.	d
Great Britain, 2s., brown	4	4	0
Ditto, 1867-83, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	8	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s., green and carmine, mint	9	9	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5s., 10s., £1, and £5, the unissued set, overprint, *large* type, "Specimen" copies	29	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 10s., blue, mint, with certificate	11	0	0
Ditto, 1887, £1, green	5	0	0
Ditto, Beyrouth Provl., 1906, 1 P. on 2d., mint, with certificate	13	10	0
Dutch Indies, 1864, 10 c., *blue*, block of 4, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, unpaid, 5 c., yellow, block of 4, mint	6	15	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	13	0	0
Lagos, 5s., blue, S.G. 28	4	5	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown,* slight crease	10	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange, earliest, thick yellowish paper	66	0	0
Ditto, another copy	60	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo-blue, earliest	120	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, very early	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, very early, on original	110	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion	29	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, early	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, very early, on piece	55	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early, on original	48	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early, on piece	43	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, intermediate pair	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, medium, on yellowish, pair	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, on *bleuté*, late	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on yellowish, medium	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish, medium	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., medium, pairs, £12 10s. and	18	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on yellowish, later, pair	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue paper, later, pair	8	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, large fillet, 2d., deep blue	40	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 1d., red	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair	9	10	0
Ditto, 1863-72, 9d., yellow-green, blocks of 4, mint, £4 10s. and	6	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s	d.
Natal, 1895, "Half Penny," in red on 6d., violet, block of 8, one stamp without "Postage," mint	11	0	0
Nevis, 1861, blued paper, 1s., green	4	8	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve,* slight thinning	29	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, with clouds, 1d., carmine on greyish, pair, on piece	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., blue, early	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 2d., blue, no whip	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, two horizontal strips of 4, forming a block of 8, which has been severed, Nos. 17–20, 22–25 on plate	95	0	0
Ditto, 3d., emerald-green on greyish, block of 4	13	0	0
Ditto, 1855, laureated, no wmk., 2d., blue, strip of 6	4	8	0
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1d., red,* small margins	4	4	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., *pelure*, 1d., orange-vermilion*	14	10	0
Ditto, 1872, no wmk., perf. 12½, 1d., brown,* with certificate	5	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple £13 and	21	0	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve	23	0	0
Ditto, 1s., cold violet	23	0	0
Nyasaland, 1898, cheque stamp, centre inverted	37	0	0
St. Helena, 1863, imperf., 6d., lake, surcharge omitted*	46	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, One Penny on 6d.	4	15	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., blue-green	5	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 12 c., violet, block of 9	5	15	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., pale-blue	16	0	0
Johore, 1903, "One Dollar" on $2, "e" of "One" inverted	7	5	0
Switzerland, rayon II, frame to cross, 10 r.	7	15	0
Transvaal, 1903, £5, orange-brown and violet	11	0	0
Ditto, 1905–9, 1d., red, *Anchor* wmk.	13	10	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 6d., black, S.G. 26, mint	5	0	0
Uruguay, Diligencia, 60 c., blue, Type 2,* slight defect	17	0	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow, mint	8	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black on red*	7	5	0
Zululand, 1894–5, £5, black on red	5	10	0
Ditto, Postal Fiscals, £20, green and black, mint	16	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE.

Sale of May 7th and 8th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s	d.
France, collection of 810	13	0	0
Ditto, another collection of 235	5	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	29	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, block of 4,* little creased	22	10	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., deep yellow	8	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, slight thinning	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., vermilion	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* little cut into	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, little cut into	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, slight thinning	8	10	0
Siam, 1908, 40 ticals, mint	2	15	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., scarlet, no margins £4 and	6	0	0
Gambia, imperf., C C, 6d., deep blue, mint	3	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on yellowish, early, no margins	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue, early, defective	5	0	0
Niger Coast, 1894 (Aug.), ½d., in violet, on half 1d., red, mint	3	12	0
Canada, 1852, 6d., greenish black	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet, close at bottom and outer line cut into	6	0	0
Ditto, another, cut rather close	4	12	6
Ditto, 6½d., scarlet,* corner repaired	5	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, cut close	12	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	3	0	0
St. Vincent, Star wmk., 5s., rose-red, mint	13	10	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion,* repaired at top	3	15	0
Uruguay, 1858, 120 c., dull blue, close at top	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 180 c., deep green, mint	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1854–9, 8d., golden yellow, imperf., on piece, close at right	6	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., deep blue on white, on piece	8	0	0
Ditto, another, on *bleuté*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green on white, small margins	3	10	0
Ditto, another, on *bleuté*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1855, imperf., blue paper, 2d., blue, strip of 3, small margins	4	10	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, close at right and creased	5	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze	3	15	0
Collection in Ideal Album, about 5000	16	0	0

THE

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"Embarras de richesses."



THE holiday season, the circumstances of the times and, if we may be allowed to say so, the unexpected wealth of important articles which call for publication at the earliest possible moment, compel us to abbreviate our monthly comment on philatelic matters in general to very modest dimensions. Truth to say, the philatelic world is carrying on in a quiet fashion just now, as was to be expected and as is only right at the present time, at least as regards the discussion of topics which are matters of general interest. Hence for the moment, apart from the curtailment of these present remarks which is a matter of necessity, there is no subject so urgent that it calls for the immediate expression of views which we should commend to the general sentiments of the philatelic fraternity.

Among the important papers which it has been our privilege to place before the philatelic student recently we cannot help being struck, as no doubt are our readers, by the large proportion of our space which is devoted to the stamps of Victoria. This is all excellent and valuable research and is of absorbing interest to those who collect Victorians, but at the same time it may be temporarily disappointing to those who do not. We do not consider that there is any need for apology for this state of things, and we only counsel a little patience on the part of those who would prefer a little more variety. We have no desire to fill our columns with material which has been re-digested and boiled down from information which already exists in philatelic literature and we are naturally dependent upon circumstances for what turns up in the shape of new research. It is very gratifying to find that there are able philatelists ready to apply themselves to the more difficult problems which Philately supplies, and when Victoria has had an innings we hope for equally important work on the stamps of other countries. Even if it be conceded that Victoria is a very "popular" country and that its stamps provide material for extensive research, yet it is curious that one subject should be so productive of results at a given moment. The fact may be insisted on to provide mental pabulum for the philatelic philosopher. Is it "fashion"? or "fortuity"? With this thought for reflection we leave the solution to our readers.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL and L. W. FULCHER.

AMONG the stamps of South American countries, those of Venezuela have been by far the least studied, and compared with the wealth of existing philatelic literature on the issues of all the remaining countries, that dealing with those of Venezuela is practically insignificant. The chief papers useful for reference which we have been able to find are those by the Rev. Brisco Earée in the *Philatelist*, Vol. X (1876), p. 41; Gilbert Lockyer in the *Stamp News Annual*, 1892, p. 40; in the *Timbre-Poste*, Vol. XXXV (1897), p. 59; by B. T. K. Smith in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXVII (1905), p. 231; by Simon Barcelo in the *Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. II (1911–12), p. 60; by R. W. Wilkinson in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. XXV (1915), p. 39, and the Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Venezuela, by C. R. Saldivia, a translation of which appeared in the *Philatelic Gazette*, Vol. VI (1916), p. 69 *et seq.* The original of the last mentioned, in Spanish, was published in Caracas, in 1915. Besides these, except for occasional odd notes scattered in philatelic journals, very little of any value for the student of Venezuelan stamps appears to exist.

We have had the advantage of examining the collection of the late L. L. R. Hausburg, to whom acknowledgments are due for some of the information incorporated in the series of articles of which this is the commencement. It is to be regretted, however, that he left no detailed notes of his preliminary investigation of these stamps.

The first issue consisted of three values; a *medio real* in yellow, *un real* in blue and *dos reales* in red, the three colours chosen being those of the national flag. These stamps have for many years been divided by collectors into two series, the so-called "fine" impressions and "coarse" impressions. At one period countenance was given to the theory that the first series were engraved and the second lithographed, but at the present time it is generally agreed that both series are lithographed. The questions as to where they were printed and by whom, the date of issue and whether the "fine" impressions or the "coarse" ones were issued first, have been the subject of considerable discussion. As to the first it has been stated that they were printed in London and also in New York, but no substantial evidence of either of these hypotheses has been produced, and we think that Saldivia's statement, which is most likely to have been derived from an official source, that both the "fine" and the "coarse" impressions were printed by Messrs. Lessmann & Lane at Caracas should be accepted. As to the date of issue we are of opinion, notwithstanding statements to the contrary by various authorities, that the date of issue was the 1st January, 1859. This date is positively asserted to have been the date of issue by a correspondent of Moens as early as 23rd April, 1863 (see *Timbre-Poste*, Vol. I (1863), page 51), and it is much more likely to be correct than later assertions unsupported by tangible evidence. We have had

the opportunity of examining a large number of these stamps on letters, but, as collectors of these stamps are doubtless aware, the commonest postmarks, those of Caracas and La Guaira in a double circle with day of the month in the centre, do not give the year. The earliest date we have seen beyond dispute is 9.5.59 on a letter franked by a *un real*, blue, fine impression. The third query as to whether the fine or the coarse impressions were first issued is also one on which there has been a great deal of difference of opinion. We think the evidence available establishes the fact that the fine impressions were the first issued. This evidence is as follows. The Hall collection contains a large number of entires bearing these stamps and also copies with the Valencia postmark which gives the date with year. Among these we find the following dates :—

"Fine" Impressions.

½ real (1) 30 Jan., 18 Feb., 24 Feb., 5 March, and several from Sept. to Dec., all of which, though it is not stated, we suppose date from 1859.
(2) With Valencia postmark "Marzo 1860."

1 real (1) 9.5.59, 19.7.60, 27.7.60, 3.8.60, 13.8.60, 27.4.61, 7.5.61, 15.9.61, 22.7.61, 22.10.61.
(2) With Valencia postmark Junio 8, 1860, Feb. 1861, Feb. 1862.
(3) Pen cancellations 21.7.62, 19.9.62.

2 reales. On letter, Caracas postmark in red, 7.7.60.

"Coarse" Impressions.

½ real, yellow. (1) With Valencia postmark 12.11.59, 30.11.59, 6.12.59, and most months in 1860 and 1861. Latest date 18.9.61.
(2) Other postmarks 3.3.60 to 25.5.61.

½ real, orange. (1) With Valencia postmark 20.5.61 to 15.5.62.
(2) Other postmarks 14.5.61 to 22.12.62.

1 real, blue. With Valencia postmark, June 1862.

2 reales, red. 7.4.62.

We have hitherto used the terms "fine" and "coarse" for the two sets catalogued, as is customary at the present time, but we have noticed that there is a great deal of confusion in collections and in dealers' books in recognising them. From a practical point of view, we consider it is very much easier to distinguish them if it is remembered that the fine impressions are regularly arranged in the sheets about 1½ mm. apart, horizontally, *without dividing lines* between the stamps; while the coarse impressions are set very close together, and have at least one *dividing line*, and sometimes two, between the stamps. This rule is not absolutely exact, but it will serve to distinguish at least 99 per cent of single copies.

There is one setting only of each value of the fine impressions, without dividing lines, in sheets of 100—10 rows of 10 stamps. The Hall collection contains complete sheets of the ½ real and 2 reales, and a partially reconstructed one of the 1 real, which value is much rarer than the other two. As already stated, it is important to recognise the fact that the stamps are fairly regularly arranged in the sheet, at intervals of about 1½ mm., without

dividing lines between them. Stamp No. 52 on the sheet of the 2 reales shows a slight transfer fold, the top left corner of the stamp being bent downwards. The normal colours of the stamps are orange for the ½ real, dull dark blue for the 1 real, and vermilion-red for the 2 reales. The ½ real also exists in yellow, and the 2 reales may also be divided into paler and darker shades, but the colour of the gum, which is sometimes very dark brown, has some effect on their appearance.

All three values exist on thin paper, and in the case of the 1 real it is sometimes really *pelure*. The ½ real and 2 reales are also catalogued on greenish paper. We have not seen a really satisfactory copy of the first mentioned, the copy in the Hall collection, which is supposed to represent this variety, owing a good deal of the greenish appearance to the dark brown gum, but there is no doubt as to the other value, of which there are several good copies in the collection.

The postmarks found on these stamps form an interesting study. It must be remembered that at this period less than half a dozen of the larger towns of Venezuela were provided with proper cancelling dies. A few fancy cancellations, such as a five-rayed star, a seven-rayed chrysanthemum, or a small circle with rays are found; and pen cancellations of various types are common. A frequent obliteration at this period is a large numeral, which has frequently puzzled collectors in the past, and even now the origin and exact significance of these have not been elucidated. The accepted opinion is that they are old postage-due marks, from the times before stamps came into use, converted into obliterating marks. The following is a list of the various cancellations we have seen on this first issue:—

1. *Figure cancellations.*—0, 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. They are all in black, but the 0 may be found in *blue* and *red*, the latter being exceedingly rare; we have also the 8 in *blue*.

2. *Town postmarks.*

   (*a*) *Caracas.*—Name in double circle, with star before and after and date without year in centre. Found in black, blue and red.

   Do. "CARACAS" in an oblong elliptical, fancy frame of loops. Found in black, red and blue.

   (*b*) *La Guaira.*—Name in double circle, without stars, as in case of Caracas. Date without year in centre. Black, blue.

   (*c*) *Valencia.* Three lines of Roman capitals, with date. Black.

3. *Fancy obliterations.*—A five-rayed star; the same, with dot in centre; seven-rayed chrysanthemum; small circle, with rays from circumference outwards; two small circles, one above the other; rectangle of square dots (two varieties); rectangle of oblongs in 6 rows of 3; oval of fine dots; "FRANCA" in double-lined ellipse in red.

4. *Pen cancellations.*—(1) Name of town, e.g. Cagua, Esuique; (2) Initials (of towns?), C, D, G, S, Y*; (3) Figures 0, 1; (4) Miscellaneous.

* The letter "Y," which also occurs frequently on subsequent issues, probably stands for "*Ynutilizada*," i.e. cancelled.

This list is not exhaustive; we have others which are illegible or incomplete.

"Splits" of these stamps may be found used on letters, but we have no evidence that they were authorized. The 1 real is found "split" both horizontally and vertically, and the 2 reales horizontally and diagonally.

We now come to the so-called "coarse" impressions, which, in the majority of cases, we consider a misnomer. Except in the case of the yellow stamps, the printing is tolerably clear, but they certainly show a difference of appearance from the "fine impressions" of which we have just treated. The real distinction is to be found in the fact that the stamps have dividing lines between them vertically on the sheet, and they are set much closer together. Single copies have exceedingly small margins, and traces at least of the dividing lines can generally be seen. There are at least six settings of the ½ real, two settings of the 1 real, and two or possibly three of the 2 reales.

All six settings of the ½ real are printed in sheets of 100, in 10 rows of 10 stamps, and each setting is made up of the same four blocks of 20 transfers and two blocks of 10 transfers, thus :—

20	20	10
20	20	10

the two blocks of 10 transfers on the right being the right and left halves of a block of the 20. This fact may be easily verified by noticing that No. 9 in each block of 20 shows a small flaw to the left, just under the commencement of the arched label bearing the word "VENEZUELA." This stamp will be found repeated in the positions 21, 25, 29, 71 and 75, as may be easily verified. The six settings are distinguished by the positions of the blocks of 20 and the two half blocks of 10. The numbering of the settings given below is purely arbitrary.

1st Setting.—Top row, stamps 9 and 10 on a level with the 8th stamp. Fairly wide margin between Nos. 8 and 9, with outer frame line to right of No. 8. Top left corner of No. 9 weak, and minute flaw at top left corner of No. 10. Wide spacing between the top and bottom blocks of 10. Outer frame line of No. 48 vertically on left level with the left edge of stamp No. 58. Nos. 58 and 59 very close at the top; inner frame line of No. 58 not showing above and only a small part of the outer frame line at the bottom. Stamp No. 99 below the bottom level of No. 98 and rather close, the intermediate frame line being very close to No. 99 on right and only extending a little more than one-third of the way down from the top of the stamp. Wide space on left between the top and bottom blocks of 20, Nos. 51 and 52 being slightly too much to the right. No. 95 below the level of No. 94 at the bottom of the sheet, with only a small piece of the intermediate frame line between them at the top. Nos. 4 and 5 slope inwards towards each other and are close, cutting away the frame line of No. 4 at the top.

2nd Setting.—In the top row No. 9 is very slightly higher than No. 8.

There is no intermediate frame line between Nos. 8 and 9, which slant together upwards. Nos. 49 and 50 very close to Nos. 59 and 60, with practically no space between. No. 99 slightly below No. 98, these two being very close together, the intermediate frame line only appearing about one-quarter the way down from the top. Fairly wide spacing between Nos. 51 and 52. No. 95 very slightly below the level of No. 94 at bottom, the stamps being close, with no intermediate frame lines between them. Nos. 4 and 5 as in the first setting, but No. 5 projects much more above No. 4.

3rd Setting.—No. 9 and 10 below level of No. 8, wide margin between Nos. 8 and 9. Smudges of colour on the top of No. 10 above the "Z" and "L" of "VENEZUELA." Nos. 49 and 50 close to Nos. 59 and 60, but not so close as in the second setting. Nos. 59 and 60 too much to the right. Nos. 94 and 95 slope in towards each other at the bottom but are on a level below. Intermediate frame line only about one-third the way down from the top. Wide space on left between Nos. 98 and 99 with *two* intermediate frame lines, the one to the right being very close to No. 99 and only about one-third of the way down. Rather small horizontal margin between Nos. 41 and 42 and Nos. 51 and 52 on left. Wide space between Nos. 4 and 5, which are almost on a level, and the frame of No. 4 is not cut away. No. 51 is a very worn impression, and there is a flaw on the top right corner of No. 93.

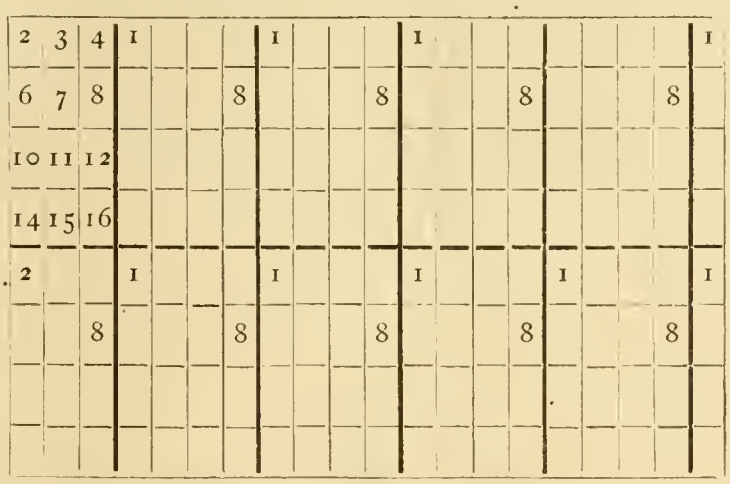
4th Setting.—Large flaw obliterating the "CO" of "CORREOS" on No. 11. No. 9 level with No. 8 on top. These stamps slant in towards each other with rather wide margin between them. Small horizontal space between Nos. 49 and 50 and 59 and 60, the latter pair being too much to the right. Two intermediate frame lines between Nos. 98 and 99, the right one very close to No. 99 and continuous with the intermediate frame line between the two stamps above (Nos. 88 and 89). Nos. 51 and 52 rather too much to the left. Nos. 4 and 5 on a level, the frame line of No. 4 is not cut away, the intermediate frame line between not showing for the first third of the way down from the top. Nos. 94 and 95 slope inwards and nearly touch at bottom, both being on the level with no intermediate frame line between them.

5th Setting.—Nos. 8 and 9 are very close, with no intermediate frame line between them : there is also a kink in the left side of No. 9 at the top. Nos. 98 and 99 are close together, on a level below ; the intermediate line is very close to No. 99 and about one-third of the way down. Nos. 4 and 5 very close together, the top right half of the edge of No. 4 being cut away. No intermediate frame line between Nos. 94 and 95. These stamps incline towards each other at the bottom but are on a level. This sheet shows a large flaw at the top right corner of No. 10, but we cannot say if this is constant.

6th Setting.—We have not seen a complete sheet of this setting, but the Hall collection contains a block of 70. It may be very readily distinguished from all the other five by the fact that Nos. 9 and 10 are about two mms. below the level of the top row of stamps. There is a very wide margin between Nos. 8 and 9 downwards. Nos. 49 and 50 are close to Nos. 59 and 60. The horizontal margin is wide between Nos. 41 and 42 and Nos. 51 and 52. Nos. 4 and 5 slope towards each other, but the intermediate frame line shows at the bottom.

The setting from which the yellow stamp was printed does not appear to be the same as any of the above six. We have some copies of the yellow stamp showing small flaws, and have not found these flaws on any of the six sheets described above. Moreover, we have not found the yellow stamp showing the small flaw at the beginning of the arched label bearing the word "VENEZUELA." Since there are five copies showing this flaw on each of the six sheets, it seems hardly probable that we should not have found at least one copy in yellow showing this particular flaw if it existed.

There are two settings of the 1 real, one in sheets of 100, 10 rows of 10 stamps. Some of the sheets show a white flaw on No. 11. The other setting is in sheets of 200 stamps, in 10 rows of 20 stamps. The Hall collection contains several sheets of the former, which all appear to be of the same setting, and a reconstructed sheet of the latter wanting only a few stamps in the bottom row. No. 200 on this sheet shows a small transfer fold running upwards to left through the "U" in "UN." The collection also contains a specimen of the 1 real with a very marked transfer flaw showing the whole of the left of the stamp broken inwards. It appears probable that this variety is No. 199 of this setting of 200, a stamp which is wanting in the reconstructed sheet. There are two or possibly three settings of the 2 reales, one in sheets of 200, 10 rows of 20 stamps, which appears to be set up in vertical columns of the same transfer. A second setting contains 200 stamps in 10 rows of 20 stamps, the two top rows being inverted gives a row of vertically *tête-bêche* stamps in rows two and three. There is a partly reconstructed sheet of this setting in the Hall collection, but it is not quite certain whether there are only two rows of inverted stamps at the top, and not more. The lower 8 rows of this sheet appear to have been composed of 10 blocks of 16 transfers, with the peculiarity that the first columns of the two blocks on the left end of the sheet have been cut off and transferred to the extreme right of the sheet as in the diagram.



This is evidenced by the fact that transfer No. 8 may be recognised by the presence of a large red dot below the bottom margin under the letter "E" of "REALES" and transfer No. 1 by a broken left bottom corner.

It is further possible that there is a third setting of 160 stamps formed of the aforesaid 10 blocks of 16 transfers *without* the two inverted rows at the

top of the sheet. The Hall collection contains a partly reconstructed sheet which shows no sign of the two inverted rows on top.

The stamps of this issue exist in several shades. Undoubtedly the ½ real was first issued in *yellow*, as we have copies with the dated Valencia postmark used as early as November and December, 1859. This is a very rare stamp unused, and the collector must beware of cleaned copies. This value also exists in two or three shades of orange, from yellow-orange to red-orange. The 1 real is found in at least four shades—light blue, blue, indigo and ultramarine. It also occurs in blue on yellowish paper, but we do not consider this variety of any significance. The 2 reales is found in red, dark red, and chocolate-red, and also on a thinner paper. All three values also appear to exist on blued paper. The Hall collection contains the ½ real and the 1 real on this paper, though the former is only slightly blued. We have not seen a copy of the 2 reales on blue paper, but the variety is apparently well authenticated.

The postmarks are, as might be expected, the same as those found in the fine impressions:—

1. *Figure cancellations.*—We have seen 0, ½, 1, 1¼, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 6, 7, 8 all in black, but the 0, 2, 2¼ and 6 also in blue.

2. *Town postmarks.*
   (*a*) *Caracas.*—The circular variety, as before, in black, blue and red. The second type, with "CARACAS" in fancy frame, in black and red.
   (*b*) *La Guaira.*—The circular variety in black, blue and red.
   (*c*) *Valencia.*—Three lines of Roman capitals, with dates from 12.11.59 to June, 62.

3. *Fancy obliterations.*—Six-rayed star and five-leaved spray.

4. *Pen cancellations.*—(1) Names of towns—Cagua, Esuique, Maracay; (2) Initials (? of towns) C, R (?), S, X, Y; (3) Miscellaneous.

As before the 1 real and 2 reales are found on letters "split," the former horizontally, vertically and diagonally, the latter vertically and diagonally.

(*To be continued.*)

Victoria Half-Lengths.

SOME INTERESTING DISCOVERIES—RECONSTRUCTING TRANSFERS THAT ARE NOT IN NORMAL POSITION—THE SO-CALLED "ABNORMAL" TRANSFERS FOUND IN THE PRINTINGS OF J. S. CAMPBELL AND COMPANY'S THREE PENCE.

Illustrated by Drawings and Diagrams.

BY CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

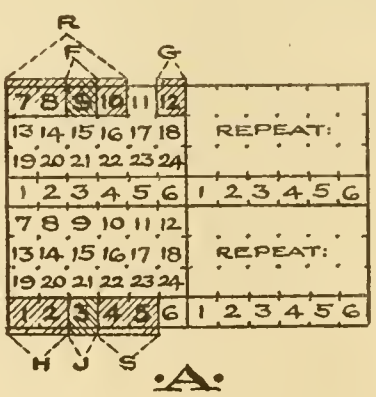
FOR many years past it has been known to specialists in the study of Victorian stamps that in the case of the lithographs of the two pence made by the other and succeeding contractors from Mr. Thomas Ham's engraved plate of fifty subjects of the two pence, Plate II, "Queen Enthroned," there were substituted transfers, that is to say, horizontal pairs exist in the workmanship of both Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company and Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson in which one of the stamps was from a lithographic transfer belonging to another position on the stone. More recently these shiftings of transfers have been better understood and more completely explained, and this subject has been treated in another place, illustrated by cuts and diagrams. It is mentioned here because, as the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the eminent English authority, has indicated, one of the most interesting results of plating the "Half-length Portraits" is the discovery (which both Mr. Hausburg and the writer made several years ago) that something similar took place in some of the settings of the Half-lengths. Some of these so-called abnormal or substituted transfers have been known before, but a study of the greater amount of material now furnished by the collection has largely extended the list. With a sufficient number of pairs, strips, and blocks in which the sequence of the types is unusual, it has finally become possible to reconstruct the complete arrangement of all the abnormal settings. This work will be shown illustrated by drawings and diagrams. It is one of the most interesting things developed by recent Victorian research, and marks an important advance in the study of the Half-lengths. These abnormal pairs, strips, and blocks are great stumbling-blocks when attempting the reconstruction of a group, only to give pleasure to the discoverer when their existence is determined and their reason explained. It has been suggested that some of these so-called abnormal transfers may have occurred when the stone became worn in a certain part, or had been defective from the first, and was repaired with a new transfer taken either direct from the plate, from the intermediate stone, or cut from any part of another transfer. It is possible that some occurred in some such way, but I am convinced that the great majority, as will be further explained later in treating in detail of the reconstruction of the abnormals of the one penny, Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company and Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, owe their unusual combinations of types to new settings, in which entire groups and parts of groups were utilized without regard to their former sequence.

In approaching the problem of the so-called "abnormal transfers" found in the printings of the three pence value by Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Company, which we will now consider, one is confronted at the outset by a distinctly drawn difference of opinion between various students of these issues.

It is believed that the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg first called attention to the fact, in the *London Philatelist* for June, 1913, that certain abnormal combinations of types were known to exist in this printing; but until the writer published his plating guides for the twenty-four types composing the intermediate stone for this particular printing of the three pence in the *London Philatelist* for November, 1914, nothing further of consequence had been written on the subject. All true philatelists are ever seeking the truth, and therefore, in some introductory notes accompanying the article referred to, the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg took exception to the author's arrangement of the horizontal rows forming the group of twenty-four transfers, and to prove his contention, mentioned several items, that had come to his attention or were in his collection, having either wide top or bottom margins, showing that they must have been respectively from the upper or lower row of a group.

While admitting that the various types were correctly described and in their proper sequence of six stamps each in the four rows, he however suggested, on the strength of the marginal items above referred to, that the author's top row should properly be the bottom row of the composition, as on Diagram A, the others being in their correct order, and assigned to the various types a system of numbering corresponding to his assumed arrangement.

On this Diagram A, showing the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's arrangement, but numbered according to the author's scheme, it will be noted that items F, G, H, and J (see list below) of the C. L. P. collection find marginal



·A·

positions according to their individual peculiarities, as well as items R and S of the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's list. On the other hand, his items P, Q, and T cannot be placed thereon, so his theory that marginal copies must define the group formation is not tenable; and from the very nature of these combinations P, Q, and T, it is evident no single transposition of rows could bring about such results.

For example, item Q, $\frac{6}{24}$, will be seen to correspond to item A, $\frac{3-4}{21-22}$ in that the same rows are involved in both. Similarly, item T, $\frac{2}{2}$, agrees with item B, $\frac{3-4}{3-4}$, showing that the first row of a group sometimes repeated; but a comparison of the two items A and B proves that they must have been subjects of different transpositions, for the lower pairs form different combinations with the common upper pairs (3–4).

This has led to great confusion in references to the various types in later articles, and especially to such "abnormal transfers" as have been mentioned. With the large amount of material which the writer has had the opportunity of studying and with the numerous examples of unusual combinations of types in the collection, it is shown that the author's original group formation is undoubtedly the correct one.

To properly present a solution of this perplexing problem, it was first necessary to look at all known items from the same point of view; or, in other words, to translate into terms of our numbering the items mentioned by the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

The list thus developed is as follows, the first seventeen items being shown in the collection :—

A. Block of four; with 3 and 4 over 21 and 22; thus, $\frac{3-4}{21-22}$ (see Q).

B. Block of four (unused); with 3 and 4 over 3 and 4; thus, $\frac{3-4}{3-4}$ (see C).

C. Vertical pair; 2 over 2 (on cover); thus, $\frac{2}{2}$ (see B).

Note.—Items B and C show conclusively that the first horizontal row (Nos. 1 to 6) repeated in some setting.

D. Block of four; with 1 and 2 over 13 and 14; thus, $\frac{1-2}{13-14}$.

E. Horizontal strip of three; Nos. 6, 19, and 20, with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. "gutter" between 6 and 19 (see I).

F. Single of 9 with *top* margin.
F1. Single of 7 with *top* margin.
G. Single of 12 with *top* margin.
G1. Single of 8 with *top* margin.
} (Confirm R.)

H. Horizontal pair, 1 and 2, with *bottom* margin (confirms J, S, and T).

I. Horizontal pair, 6 and 19 (see E).

J. Single of 3 (worn stage) with 3 mm. *lower* margin (confirms H, S, and T).

K. Horizontal strip of three, Nos. 19, 20, and 21, with *lower* margin (see L, M, O, and P).

L. Horizontal pair, 19 and 20, with *lower* margin (see K, M, O, and P).

M. Horizontal pair, 21 and 22, with *lower* margin (see K, L, O, and P).

N. Horizontal pair, 24 and 19, with *lower* margin (see Diagram B).

O. Single of 20, with *lower* margin (confirms K, L, M, and P).

In addition to the above, which are in the C. L. P. collection, there are the items mentioned by the late Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, which, after being translated from his numbering to our numbering, appear as follows :—

P. Single of 21 with *lower* margin (15 by Mr. H.) (see K, L, M, and O above).

Q. Vertical pair, 6 over 24, thus $\frac{6}{24}$, confirming A ($\frac{24}{18}$ by Mr. H.).

R. Horizontal strip of four, Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, with *top* margin, confirming F, F1, G, and G1 (called Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 by Mr. H.).

S. Horizontal pair, 4 and 5, with *bottom* margin (see H, J, and T), but numbered 22 and 23 by Mr. H.

T. Vertical pair, 2 over 2, thus, $\frac{2}{2}$, with *bottom* margin (the same combination as C, but called $\frac{20}{20}$ by Mr. H.).

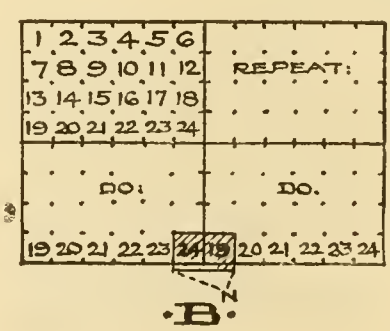
One time in a prominent (Australian) collection and added to the C. L. P. collection after the problem was solved.

A1. Block of six, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 over Nos. 22, 23, and 24, thus, $\frac{4\text{–}5\text{–}6}{22\text{–}23\text{–}24}$ confirming A and Q.

As has already been proven in the case of the one penny value, there must have been more than one setting of the transfers to account for the above-mentioned items, for no regular arrangement of the groups would bring such types together as are found in these various combinations.

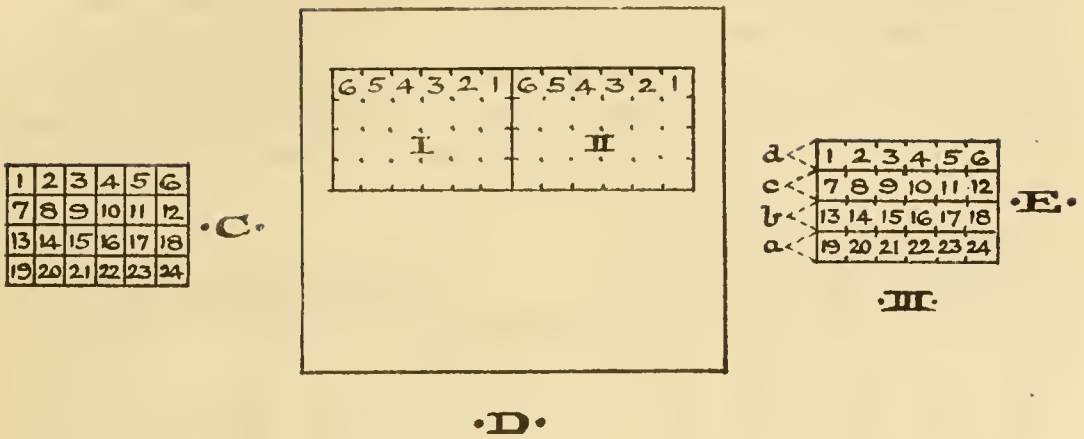
Undoubtedly a regular formation of four groups, two by two, was used for a short while, producing 96 stamps to the sheet, as first suggested by Mr. Hausburg, but for the reasons that have been demonstrated in the case of the other value, the three pence must have had also a 120 subject sheet formation. It will be noted that item N in the above list, as well as items K, L, M, O, and P, would fit nicely into the former scheme, all being subjects of the lower row (see Diagram B), while N alone of all the items finds no place in the 120 subject formation illustrated by Diagram L.

On the page of diagrams, Diagram B shows a normal four group formation of 96 stamps to the sheet. In changing to a 120 subject formation

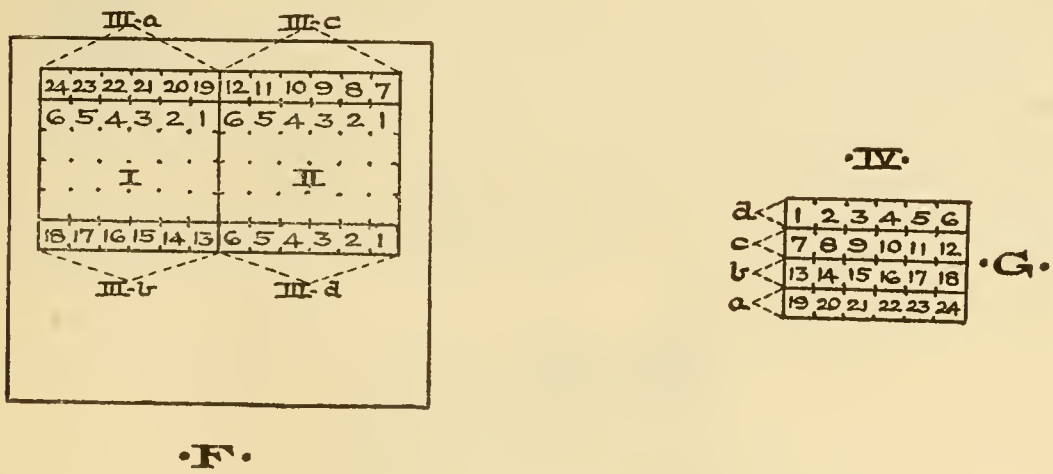


it is probable that two complete groups of twenty-four transfers each (Diagram C) from the intermediate stone were laid down upon the large stone, from which the printing was done, as indicated by I and II on Diagram D, before it was realized that the full number of 120 subjects decided upon could not be accommodated upon the stone without adding another horizontal row above the two whole groups I and II already transferred.

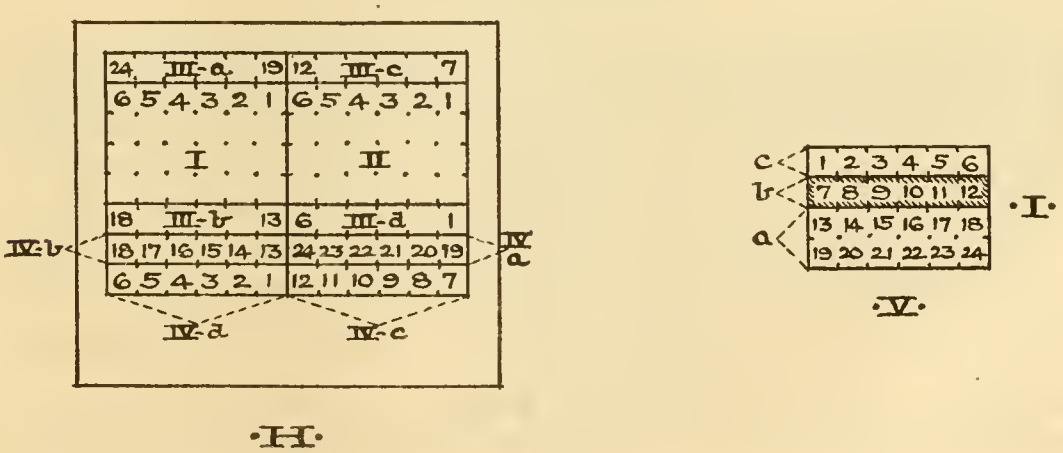
To accomplish this, a third group of transfers was cut up into horizontal strips as shown on Diagram E, and these strips were then taken and laid



down upon the stone in the order indicated, the bottom strip (IIIa) being placed above the left group I, strip IIIb placed below I, strip IIIc above the right group II, and the remaining upper strip IIId placed below II, so that the stone then appeared as on Diagram F.

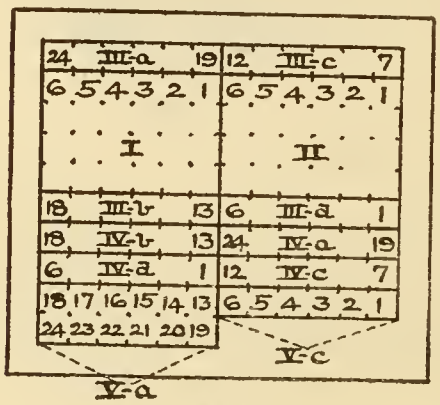


It is probable that more than one group of transfers was cut into these horizontal strips, for we find that those of a fourth group (Diagram G) were next placed upon the stone in the following order, beginning it will be noted with the bottom one each time, strip IVa at the right below the last strip of the third group, strip IVb at the left, followed by IVc and IVd, respectively

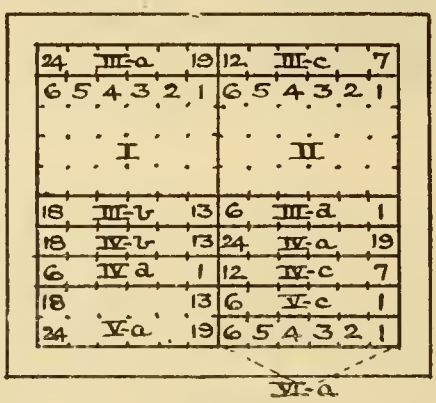


at right and left below the last two laid down. After this operation the stone had the appearance shown on Diagram H.

But two more horizontal rows were now needed to fill out the required number, so a fifth group of transfers was cut horizontally in halves (Diagram I), with the evident intention of placing a half below each of the right and

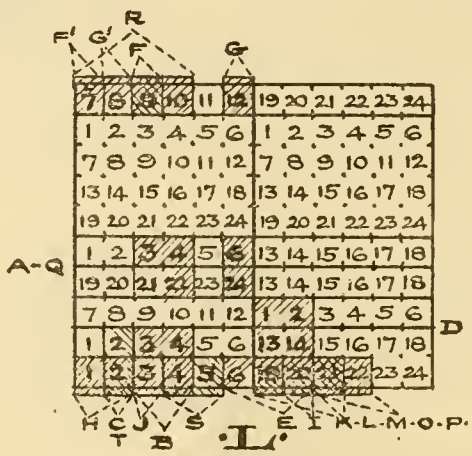


·J·



·K·

left sides. The lower half, Va, was thus placed at the left, but the second row, Vb, of this transfer probably having been damaged or torn, was cut off and discarded, leaving only the top row, Vc, to be placed upon the right side of the stone, as indicated on Diagram J, while to fill out the stone another top row, VIa, was utilized, so that the completed composition on the stone appeared as in Diagram K. An impression taken from this stone would appear as in Diagram L, and it is interesting to note that every one of the



·L·

items in the above list of so-called abnormal transfers, with the exception of N, is easily located thereon, as indicated by the shaded areas, the lettering for each corresponding to that of the listed item. The item N, horizontal pair 24 and 19 with lower margin, is explained as having come from a sheet of a regular formation of four groups producing 96 stamps to the sheet.

It is of interest to note, as further proof of the correctness of the above formation on the stone in regard to these abnormal transfers, that the recently reported block of six $\frac{4-5-6}{22-23-24}$ received from Australia fits beautifully into the general scheme as indicated on Diagram L. This block of six was unknown until after the problem had been solved and the diagrams drawn.

It must be recalled that to the workmen having the work in hand of preparing the large stone all the subjects in a group looked alike, and therefore it could make no material difference how much the composition was pieced out; and it is one of those fascinating discoveries of modern Philately that has revealed, through the slight differences now known to be peculiar to each type, the methods of these conscientious artisans of more than three score years ago.

The "Long" Stamps of South Australia from 1902.

By JAMES MURSELL.

(*Continued from page* 195.)



O satisfactory list of the colours in which the various values of these stamps appear is in existence. Gibbons' Catalogue is incomplete and in some cases incorrect. Blockey stops short early in 1906. His "Priced Catalogue of South Australian Stamps," which appeared from 1904–6 in the *Australian Philatelist*, is by far the bravest attempt extant to grapple with this and other problems of this difficult country, and it has the advantage of being compiled in collaboration with the leading collectors in South Australia. I have often been surprised that so scholarly and authoritative a piece of work should have received so little attention in this country. I make my own venture in the direction of listing these stamps, so far as colours are concerned, with great diffidence. It is as follows :—

3d. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, olive-green, pale and deep.
„ 12 „ dull.
Thick "POSTAGE," A, 12 „ pale and deep.
greenish olive-bistre.
„ A, 12½, yellowish olive-green, pale and deep (value 20 mm.).
greenish olive-bistre.
olive-green.
sage-green.

These are all distinct shades, and my list of 3d. colours includes seven shades to Gibbons' one. Gibbons' inclusion of the wide variety of greens in which the 3d., A, perf. 12½ small holes appears under the single head of olive-green, is quite amazing in its inadequacy.

4d. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, vermilion-red.
„ 12 „
brownish red, or burnt umber red.
Thick "POSTAGE," A, 12, vermilion-red.
orange.
„ 12½, orange-red.
orange.

6d. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½ and 12 } blue-green, pale and deep.
Thick „ SA & A, 12 }
„ „ A, 12½ „ dull and bright.

8d. Thin "POSTAGE," SA, 11½, ultramarine, bright.
Thick „ „ 12 „ bright and dull.
„ „ A, 12½ „ „ „

Why Gibbons' Catalogue should describe the latest 8d. as bright blue instead of ultramarine one would like to know. The colours of both issues are identical.

9d. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, rosy lake.
12, claret-lake.
Thick „ 12, dull pink.
„ „ 12½, brick-lake or brick-claret, dull and bright.
„ „ A, 12, dull pink.
brick-lake, dull.
„ „ 12½, dull pink.
brick-lake, dull and bright.
claret-lake.
claret-crimson.

The range of shades in the later 9d. stamps is very wide, and by no means easy to describe.

10d. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, golden buff, pale, dull.
Thick „ 12 „ „

1s. Thin „ 11½, sepia, dull.
Thick „ 12 „ „
„ „ A, 12 „ „ and bright.
„ „ 12½ „ „ „

2s. 6d. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, bright lilac.
bright violet.
Thick „ 12 „
„ „ A, 12 „
„ „ A, 12½, dull lilac.
„ „ purple.

5s. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, rose, dull and bright.
Thick „ 12, scarlet.
„ „ carmine.
„ „ 12½, rose-pink.
„ „ A, 12½ „

10s. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, dull green.
Thick „ 12 „

20s. Thin "POSTAGE," 11½, electric blue.
Thick „ 12 „
„ „ 12½ „

The panes of thick "POSTAGE" issues are framed by a thick band of colour 2 mm. in width, in the same shade as the stamps are printed. I have

found these ribbons of solid colour useful in comparing and determining shades. In some cases these bands are broken at the corners of the pane.

The perforation of these stamps was always effected by single-line machines. For the first of the thin "POSTAGE" stamps the old machine that had done duty for so long was employed. Without discussing the principle, observed here and disregarded there in the standard catalogue, that varieties of perforation created by the same machine are unworthy of classification, there is one point suggested by the presence of such varieties in these issues that strikes me as of some interest. In all previous issues perforated by this machine every value is found showing $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ and quite a number $12\frac{1}{2}$ on all sides. With these long stamps such is not the case. Only the 3d. has been found perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. The 3d., 4d., and 6d. are comparatively common with compound perforations; the 10s. is distinctly scarce, the 1s. extremely rare, while if my recollection serves me the 8d. compound was not discovered till about 1912, and only two or three copies are known to exist. Three values, 2s. 6d., 5s., £1, are unknown compound. What is the reason of this? My intimacy with the members of the South Australian Philatelic Society emboldens me to say that if these varieties had existed in more than infinitesimal quantities they would have been observed. The quest for minor varieties has always been keen in Adelaide. If one dare hazard an explanation I will make bold to do so. The stamps were printed in two panes of 60, and, unless I am mistaken, they were also issued in such panes, i.e. the sheet was divided before it went to the issuing office. May not that division have taken place before perforation? In that case the machine would be a good deal longer than the half-sheet for the perpendicular perforations, and as it was bound to be longer than the width of the sheet, it might well be that a good many sheets would never show any but stamps perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. So far as I can judge from measurements from blocks in my collection a half-sheet of these stamps would be twenty inches high by twenty-eight in width, or thereabouts, so that if the explanation I have hazarded hits the mark it also accounts for the frequency with which the top or bottom of the stamps shows $12\frac{1}{2}$ while the sides show $11\frac{1}{2}$. One peculiarity of certain of these compounds may be mentioned as affording some slight support to my suggestion. Almost invariably where there is a break from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the same side of a stamp—a not infrequent occurrence—there is a small notch as though a needle were missing from the machine at that point. Now these notches are by no means always opposite each other on the sides of the stamp, which suggests that there was no urgent need of precision in placing the sheets under the machine in order to secure their complete perforation. In other words, the sheet was not a tight fit for the machine as it would probably have been if the sheet of two panes had been perforated at the same operation. Moreover, the language in which Blockey refers to the change from this machine to its successor points the same way. He says (*Australian Philatelist*, January 1, 1906):—The old single-line machine gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, was superseded in November, 1903, by a new treadle machine *specially designed to perforate these new long stamps*. Whatever may be thought of the hypothesis, it seems to fit such facts as are within our reach.

The new machine is described as giving a perforation of 12 ; accurately speaking, it yields one somewhat less, and as time went on the needles wore so that stamps perforated 12 × 12½ and 11½ × 12 were not infrequently met with. Some of these attained temporary catalogue rank, notably in 1911 when one with watermark Crown and S A and six Crown and A were listed and most of them priced. The sense of Australian collectors was well expressed by Rev. T. P. Davis when he declared that these varieties were not taken seriously by experts in the country of their birth. Since then it has been proved that these variations are the work of one machine, as stamps showing the two gauges on the same side have been not infrequently met with. The reappearance of this perforation in Gibbons' latest catalogue, where such wholesale slaughter of earlier compounds has been perpetrated may be regarded as the melancholy emergence of a compound ghost who wrings his hands over the slain. The machine from which this lamentable creature sprang continued in use for quite six years and perforated, in addition to the later thin "POSTAGE" stamps, all the thick "POSTAGE" with watermark S A and the earlier A watermarked stamps. On the removal of the stamp-printing operations to Melbourne a new machine was used with needles producing a perforation gauging 12½ in very small holes. This sufficed until state stamps were superseded by Commonwealth issues early in 1913.

Of a solitary 1s. compound listed by Messrs. Gibbons as 11½ × 12½ I can say nothing. Neither it nor the 9d. value perforated 11 has been heard of in Australia. I can, however, show a block of four 3d., olive-green, Crown and A, with this rare perforation. It came into my possession in a somewhat unusual way. About April, 1910, the South Australian Exchange book reached me in Brisbane, where I was then residing. Among other pieces on a sheet belonging to one of the best-known philatelists in Australia were two blocks of 3d. showing a double perforation on the lower pair, the upper of which separated the value label from the upper part of the stamps. I took one of them and laid it aside. In a few weeks the vendor, to whom the other block in the meantime had returned, wrote saying that the blocks were perforated 11 instead of 12½. He had had four such blocks, and from that time to this, in spite of a sharp look out in South Australia, no more have been found. Whether similar experimental sheets in other values were perforated by the same machine I cannot say. I believe that I am correct in saying that the ½d. and 9d., perforated 11, which Gibbons list, are unknown in Australia.

Some of these stamps are listed as "imperf. between." Just what that phrase imports so far as other countries are concerned I do not know, but when applied to South Australia it must not be supposed that whole sheets were issued thus. I possess a strip of 12 of the Perkins Bacon 2d. roulette in which the process of rouletting has been omitted from one vertical row, thus creating twenty pairs "imperf. between" in the sheet. Something of the same sort happened now and then with these long stamps. One or two horizontal rows or one vertical row of perforations were omitted accidentally, and the stamps issued to the public in the ordinary way. Three such varieties are mentioned in Gibbons' catalogue.

I give what I believe to be a complete list.

Thin	"POSTAGE,"	$11\frac{1}{2}$,	SA,	9d. and 1s.,	imperf.	horizontally.
Thick	„	12	„	10d. and 1s.	„	vertically.
„	„	„	„	1s.	„	horizontally.
„	„	„	A,	3d. and 1s.	„	vertically.
„	„	„	„	9d.	„	horizontally.
„	„	$12\frac{1}{2}$	„	6d.	„	„

In addition to most of the above I show the 10d. with top imperforate as well as vertically "imperf. between," and the 6d. similarly imperforate at the bottom; but as these are from the margin of the sheet they are of no special interest.

Errors and minor varieties must be dismissed with a bare list. Foremost stands the famous error "EIGNT." Its history is too well known to require recapitulation here. The chief minor varieties are as follows: (1) a double colon after the word "POSTAGE" in the 3d., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$. It occurs on the forty-third stamp on the sheet. (2) Traces of letters like S. D. and Co. backwards between the words "POSTAGE" on stamps 53 and 54 of the same value and perf. (3) "SIX PENOE" for "SIXPENCE" on the 6d., $11\frac{1}{2}$. I am unable to locate this variety upon the sheet. (4) In all varieties of the 2s. 6d., except the thin "POSTAGE," bright lilac, the word "SIXPENCE" not infrequently appears in rather larger type than the other words of value. (5) "PENGE" for "PENCE" on the 3d., thick "POSTAGE," Crown and A, $12\frac{1}{2}$. Now and then still more minor varieties appear, such as the club-footed "A" in the 6d., thin "POSTAGE," but these are scarcely worth separate mention.

Two other features of these stamps—each of which involves questions of great interest—claim brief reference. The first is that of the length of the words of value. These, being set up by hand on the duty plates, show considerable variations. In the case of the 8d., thin "POSTAGE," and the 3d., thick "POSTAGE," perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, they are such as to command separate listing in any catalogue. In both of these values, however, unlisted varieties exist, the latest, as well as the earliest 8d., showing features that no specialist can afford to ignore. This is true of practically all values below one shilling, and I believe that I am within the boundaries of sober statement when I say that it is not impossible—at all events in some values—to reconstruct the sheet by means of these variations.

(*To be continued.*)

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 202.



IT will be observed that the 4d was the first of three values of the Emblems to be abandoned; in fact it was superseded by the Beaded Oval before any of the paper watermarked "words" or single-line numeral papers were received by the Department and it is therefore explained why, unlike the 1d. and 2d., it is unknown with any of those watermarks.

In June, 1860, there arrived at Melbourne the first instalment of the new paper watermarked "words," together with printing inks. This paper was manufactured by Mr. Thomas H. Saunders, and, to quote from Mr. Hill (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, pp. 66–69), was a hand-made linen paper of "a hard texture and not suitable for printing from electrotypes." The size of the sheets was 12 × 11½ inches, and it contained 120 watermarks in four rectangular panes, each pane being a single-lined frame measuring about 5 × 4½ inches, divided by vertical and horizontal straight lines into 30 rectangles, five rows of six, each containing in words the value of the stamps it was intended to print on the sheet. "The distance between the two upper and the two lower panes was about $\frac{3}{10}$ in., and between the two left and two right panes ¼ in. . . . . On the four sides of the margin of the sheet were watermarked the words 'VICTORIA,' 'POSTAGE,' the former in open block-lettering and the latter in open Roman, half-an-inch in height, and having the initial letters of each slightly enlarged."

Mr. Saunders' invoice for the paper which is set out on page 68 and includes three pairs of moulds, comprised the following quantities of paper:—

Denomination.	Reams.		Sheets.
ONE PENNY . . .	60	=	30,000
TWO PENCE . . .	24	=	12,000
THREE PENCE . . .	20	=	10,000
FOUR PENCE . . .	60	=	30,000
SIX PENCE . . .	40	=	20,000
FIVE SHILLINGS . .	6	=	3,000

In July, 1861, there arrived a further consignment, consisting of the following:—

Denomination.	Reams.		Sheets.
ONE PENNY . . .	70	=	35,000
FOUR PENCE . . .	70	=	35,000

The panes corresponded with the groups of stamps on the sheets of the Emblem type of stamps which contained 120 stamps in four panes of thirty each, with a marginal inscription of the number (120) of stamps and face

value of the sheets.* It is clear, therefore, that at the date when the order for new paper was transmitted to the Colonial Agents in London new plates of the 3d. and 6d., as well as a plate of a new value, 5s., which, however, was not prepared until several years later, were in contemplation.

That Mr. Hill's remark that these papers were not suitable for the electrotype plates was sound will be universally conceded—the appearance of the 1d. and 2d. Emblem and the 3d., 4d., and 6d. Beaded Oval on Mr. Saunders' paper is generally poor and indistinct. Accordingly it was determined to obtain another kind of paper; ultimately a supply was procured from Messrs. De La Rue and Co., having single-line numerals as watermarks (for particulars see *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, pp. 68 and 160).

Mr. Hill says that the De La Rue paper was machine-made wove, in sheets measuring 12 inches × 11⅛ inches, watermarked 120 with single-line figures without frames, and arranged in panes [of thirty] as before. The top and bottom margins contained the words "VICTORIA," "POSTAGE," in open block letters, these words being divided by a small cross, +, and the side margins bore a similar cross in the centre. He also states that the margins extended on each side 1 inch to 1¼ inch beyond the watermarked figures.

It appears that the following were the first quantities to be received :—

Date.	Watermark.	Number of Sheets.
4 Oct., 1862 . .	1	20,000
„ „ . . .	4	40,000
2 March, 1863 . .	2	12,500
„ „ . .	6	12,500

Subsequent deliveries were received from Messrs. De La Rue through the Crown Agents, making a total of—

Watermark.	Number of Sheets.
1	99,250
2	72,000
4	124,500
6	52,500

The last supply of single-line watermarked paper was received in October, 1865, and was manufactured by Mr. T. H. Saunders (Vol. VII, p. 160).

* Mr. Hill in Vol. VII, at page 156, describes a proof sheet of the 4d. The ten horizontal rows, each of twelve stamps, measure from edge to edge 10⅛ inches, and the vertical columns $10\frac{7}{16}$ inches. The space between the fifth and sixth horizontal rows was $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, and between the others about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The space between the sixth and seventh columns is $\frac{1}{10}$ inch, and between the others $\frac{1}{18}$ inch, but the alignment was not good. Mr. Hill suggests that when Mr. Robinson took over the printing, he adjusted the forme, making the height of the vertical columns about § inch less than in Mr. Calvert's original; and he says that Mr. Robinson added in an inscription at the bottom the number of the stamps and the value per sheet. In the 1d. (if not in the others) inscriptions certainly also existed at the top and in the 4d. at the side. Pairs of all three values show the wide spacing, vertical or horizontal, as the case may be. On the same page Mr. Hill says that he was definitely informed by Mr. S. Calvert that, contrary to his (Mr. Hill's) opinion expressed on page 4, the dies of the Emblems series were engraved on boxwood; also that Mr. Calvert in his second contract renewed some of the electros and steel-faced them and that the *clichés* were movable. Proofs of some of the original dies in black on thin paper are known. In the *Australian* Philatelist of November, 1903 (Vol. X at page 32), Mr. A. F. Basset Hull gives a list of some interesting essays and proof impressions of John Calvert, including the 6d., the Registration stamp and the Emblems. 1d. and 4d., which had been sent by Mr. Walter Morley, of London, to Mr. F. Hagen.

Returning to the printings from the date last under consideration, June, 1860, it appears from page 69 of Mr. Hill's article that there were between June, 1860, and July, 1861, eight printings of the 1d. Emblems on the "ONE PENNY" paper, comprising 3,660,000 stamps, all perforated 11½, 12, commencing with a delivery in

June, 1860, of 1000 sheets = 120,000 stamps.

The 1d. Emblems was superseded in September, 1861, by the Netted Corners stamp when 4000 sheets of the "ONE PENNY" paper were printed from the new plate (p. 159).

An error of the 1d. Emblem on paper watermarked "FOUR PENCE" is recorded in the *London Philatelist* of November, 1915 (Vol. XXIV, p. 244). See also *Australian Stamp Journal* (Vol. VI, p. 64).

At some stage of its history one of the *cliché's* of the plate of the 1d. Emblems was badly damaged; the lower part, including the value, breaking away. I have this in the 1d. on laid paper. The President informs me that it exists also in the 1d. on wove paper and the 1d. watermarked "words."

The 2,500,000 2d. stamps on laid paper, printed by Mr. F. W. Robinson under his contract of 28 July, 1858, having lasted nearly three years, the next printing of that value was in May, 1861, which was on the "TWO PENCE" paper (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 69).

There were five separate printings, making an aggregate of 1,440,000 stamps on this paper, all perforated 11½, 12, and these exhausted the supply of the 12,000 sheets of that paper received from London. The stamps taken into stock commenced with a delivery in

May, 1861, of 1000 sheets = 120,000 stamps.

Mr. Hill says the first printings were in "reddish lilac" (? the brown-lilac of the catalogues, of which Mr. Rundell mentions a specimen, dated 22 July, 1861). The majority of the stamps on this paper are of a cold bluish grey—possibly the "lavender" pigment ordered from London along with the "words" watermarked paper (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 67), but some are of a pale dull lilac.

On the exhaustion of the "TWO PENCE" paper, recourse was had in December, 1862, to the "THREE PENCE" paper, and "altogether 3000 sheets were printed with this watermark, making 360,000 stamps, perforated 12." The first printing was on 12 December, and the first delivery into stock was on

the 17th December, 1862, of 500 sheets = 60,000 stamps.

An error of the 2d. on paper watermarked "ONE PENNY" is recorded, and another on paper watermarked 6; after some hesitation the latter has been accepted by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., who state in their catalogue that undoubted copies with the watermark in the centre of the stamp have been found. The variety was discovered by Mr. F. Hagen and was apparently accepted by Mr. D. Hill (see the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. IV, p. 17). Several specimens of the 2d. with part of a watermark which might have been a 6 or a 2 are known, but as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are satisfied with specimens seen by them, the question may now be regarded as satisfactorily disposed of.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Note.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE first session of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, October 17th, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display, with Notes, of stamps of some European Country by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

The following dates have been arranged for further meetings of the Session 1918–19, i.e.: November 21st and December 19th, 1918; January 16th, February 20th, March 20th, April 10th, May 15th, and June 12th, 1919.

The first meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, October 17th. Future dates will be announced later on.

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

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BAHAMAS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for August 3rd has reached us, and we note that the 3s. stamps in the Staircase design have been received printed on the multiple Crown C A paper.

Adhesive.

3s., black and green, multiple C A wmk.

Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 3s. Staircase stamp overprinted "War Tax" in thick black sans-serif caps in one line, London print.

COCHIN.—The 2 pies and 3 annas values are added to the new issue by the *Philatelic Journal of India.*

Adhesives.

2 pies, brown, wmk. Umbrella, perf. 13½.
3 annas, vermilion, wmk. Umbrella, perf. 13½.
Each sheet containing 48 stamps.

NORTH-WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.—*The Australian Stamp Journal* has been informed that in consequence of a shortage in penny stamps *it has been found necessary* (the italics are ours) to surcharge a supply of the 5d., 1s. and 5s. stamps with the words "one penny," and that the whole stock had been bought up by speculators.

PENRHYN ISLAND.—The current New Zealand 3d. stamp has made its appearance, overprinted "Penryhn Island" in two lines, similar to the other values and with both perforations.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The *P.J.G.B.* has received a novelty in the shape of a 1½d. stamp printed in orange and overprinted, in London, "WAR TAX" in the same type as that on the ½d.

War Tax Stamp.

1½d., orange, black overprint.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 8 öre Newspaper stamp

bearing the overprint "Postfrim," &c., "27 öre," in black.

Provisional Postal.

27 öre on 8 öre, green, wmk. Crosses.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—*Smith's Monthly* has received the Pujol Centenary Stamp. The profile, it is stated, is the head of Dr. Juan Pujol in black and the surroundings in pale brown.

Adhesive.

5 c., light brown and black.

BRAZIL.—We gather from *Stamp Collecting* that another new set has appeared.

The design is a globe with "Brazil Correiro" above and "Instrucçao" and value at foot.

Adhesives.

10 reis, red-brown.	1000 reis, blue.
50 reis, green.	2000 reis, red-brown.
200 reis, blue.	5000 reis, mauve.

No watermark.

CHILI.—We read in *Scott's Circular* that the 4 c. typographed stamp has been received with the centre entirely redrawn and made heavier and darker. The face was formerly lightly shaded with dots, but is now heavily shaded with lines. The background was formed by irregular lines of dots and crossed lines; it is now composed of horizontal ruled lines. The tunic is much darker and covers more of the light under garment.

HONDURAS.—The *P.J.G.B.*, on the authority of the *Philatelic Gazette*, reports the issue of the 5 c. Official of 1915 16 converted into an ordinary postage stamp, with the word "Oficial" barred and the word "Corriente" overprinted in black.

Adhesive.

5 c., blue, with new overprint in black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MOROCCO (Spanish Post Offices).—*Stamp Collecting* states that the following stamps have been overprinted "Zona de Protectorado Espanol Marruecos" in four lines of capitals, red (R.), blue (B.).

Adhesives.

¼ c., green (R.).	40 c., red (B.).
½ c., green (R.).	50 c., blue (R.)
2 c., slate (R.).	1 p., carmine (B.).
15 c., mauve (R.),	4 p., violet (R.).
20 c., olive (R.).	10 p., orange (B.).
30 c., blue-green (R.).	

Express Delivery Stamp.

20 c., rose-orange (B.).

RIO DE ORO.—It is announced in the *P.J.G.B.* that four values of the 1912 ssue have been overprinted 1917 and new values.

Adhesives.

5 c. on 40 c., blue-green.
10 c. on 4 pesetas, claret.
15 c. on 20 c., brown.
22 c. on 10 pesetas, dark brown.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 2nd, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902–4, £1, green, minute defect	70	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, repaired	6	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue	7	10	0
Cape, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, pair	4	7	6
Ditto, 1855–8, 6d., lilac, pair,* creased	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair,* minute crease	4	17	6
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion, close one side	6	0	0
Cape, 1853, 4d., pale blue, minute crease	6	10	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	6	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., deep blue on blue, intermediate, close at top	7	0	0
Zululand, Postal Fiscal, 1891 4, £20, green and black, mint	12	0	0
British Columbia, imperf., 10 c., pale blue	4	0	0
St. Lucia, CC, 14, 6d., pale lilac, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
St. Vincent, 1882–4, CA, 12, 4d., dull blue,* minute thinning	4	0	0
Collection—Century Album, 8670	92	0	0
Ditto, Senf's ditto, 5439	58	0	0
Ditto, of Persian, 2660	30	0	0
Ditto, Plain Album, 1834	87	0	0
Ditto, Imperial ditto, 1191	22	0	0

Sale of July 16th and 17th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Romagna, 6 baj., yellow-green, on piece	8	10	0
Salonika, 1916, 1s.,* one perf. missing	4	10	0
India, 1854, Die 2, 1 a., block of 8*	4	5	0
Togoland, 1915, on Gold Coast, 2s., without hyphen, mint	4	10	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 r., "ZANZIDAR"	6	5	0
New South Wales, 1858, litho., 2d., pale cobalt-blue, margins on two sides	6	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of July 4th and 5th, 1918.

Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen" in red, pair	4	12	0
Ceylon, intermediate perfs., 8d., yellowish brown, some perfs. trimmed	4	15	0
Chili, Postage Dues, strip of 5, *se tenant*, 40 c., 50 c., 60 c., 80 c., and 100 c., mint	6	10	0
Gibraltar, Universal Colours, 6d., pair, mint	5	5	0
Great Britain, 2d., blue, no lines, block of 4*	32	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, partly reconstructed plate of 210 copies, several used abroad	16	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose*	7	10	0
Patiala, 1895, 5 rs., S.G. 50, pair, mint	7	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	10	0
New Zealand, *pelure*, 1s., imperf.	8	0	0
Ditto, NZ, 1d., carmine-vermilion, pair,* rouletted	65	0	0
South Australia, 1855, 1d., deep green, pair, on entire	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep blue, block of 8	6	0	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., blood-red, strip of 5	5	15	0
Ditto, 10d. in black on 9d., yellow, surcharge inverted at top of stamp, S.G. 37A	21	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rs., green, mint	8	5	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	14	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 9 c., purple-brown,* rather close	4	10	0
Victoria, Queen on Throne, reconstructed plate, including three pairs	23	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of June 12th and 15th, 1918.

Ceylon, 1857, 9d.	5	5	0
Chili, 1911, 20 c., black and orange, centre inverted, slight tear	6	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	5	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Russia, watermark "3," 30 k.*	4	17	6
Ditto, 1902–4, 14 k., centre entirely omitted	17	0	0
Ditto, 1910, 1 r., inverted background, mint	4	15	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k.,* slight defect	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k.,* ditto	4	8	0

Sale of June 19th and 20th, 1918.

East Africa and Uganda, 1903-4, 50 rs.	5	5	0
Great Britain, £5, orange, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, Admiralty Official, Type II, 1½d., pair, mint	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., block of 4, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., ditto, ditto	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., ditto, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, Army Official, 1903, 6d., wide "Y" in "ARMY," block of 4, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887–92, £1, green	4	10	0
Lagos, 10s., purple-brown	8	10	0
Natal, 1857, 1s., buff, close at bottom	4	0	0
Ditto, 1908, 30s., purple and orange, mint	18	10	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., blue-green	4	6	0
Rhodesia, 1898–1908, £5, deep blue, mint	4	0	0
Transvaal, 1870, 1s., yellow-green, fine roulette*	4	16	0
Ditto, 1879, "Transvaal" with small "T," imperf., 1d., red on yellow, S.G. 262*	5	5	0

Sale of June 26th and 27th, 1918.

Barbados, 1858, imperf., white paper, 6d., rose-red, pair, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., black, pair, mint	10	0	0
Brazil, 1843, yellowish, 90 r., mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1844, greyish, 300 r.	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 600 r.*	5	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue	4	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 as., vermilion, S.G. 36	4	4	0
Canada, 1851, laid, 6d., purple-black* [?]	4	8	0
Ditto, 1852-7, 7½d., green	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., blue, mint	9	0	0
Cape, 1853, blued, 4d., blue, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, close at left	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	7	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy,* defective	4	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape, 1853, another copy,* small thin spot	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	4	12	0
Ceylon, imperf., 6d., purple-brown	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, £4 6s., £5 10s., £5 10s., and	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., mint	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s.,* short at right	8	10	0
Ditto, *C A*, 5 c. on 24 c., green, *with certificate*	60	0	0
Cundinamarca, 1884, $1 in black on 10 c., scarlet	4	6	0
Denmark, 1851, 4 r.b.s., yellow-brown, pair*	4	4	0
Bavaria, 6 k., brown, mint, S.G. 7	5	0	0
Brunswick, 1862–4, *percé en arc*, 3 sgr., rose on white, mint	4	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	23	0	0
Ditto, another, tiny defect	9	10	0
China, 1900, Tientsin provl., 30 pf., S.G. C.14	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 80 pf., S.G. C.16	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., purple, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, Small Crown, 14, 2d., blue, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 2s., brown*	4	8	0
Ditto, Anchor, white paper, £1, brown-lilac	4	8	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF Queen, 1s., EDUCATION," green and carmine	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 1d. and 5d., on piece	9	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, £1, Crowns, "Specimen"	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Queen, £1, green, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King, £1, green, "Specimen"	24	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d.	6	15	0
Grenada, 1875, 1s., strip of 3, top stamp "SHLLING"	12	0	0
Patiala, 1885, 4 a., green, surcharge in black and in red, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1 r., grey, "Auttialla," S.G. 22, mint	10	10	0
Roman States, 1852, ½ baj., *tête-bêche* pair, on piece	16	0	0
Labuan, 1879, C A sideways, 2 c., blue-green	4	16	0
Ditto, 1885, 2 c. in black on 16 c., blue, S.G. 24	6	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, "Penoe"	11	10	0
Mexico, 1892, wmk., perf. 12, 5 p., crimson, mint	8	10	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, on piece	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, small defect	11	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, £10 10s. and	8	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate I, 1d., pairs, £8 6s. and	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, intermediate, 2d.,* close margins	55	0	0
Ditto, 1855, imperf., 8d., golden yellow £7 15s. and	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., dull orange	4	10	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, imperf., 2d., blue, retouched plate, mint	55	0	0
Ditto, 1864–7, Star, 12½, 2d., blue, retouched	5	10	0
Peru, ½ peso, yellow	4	12	6
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose, pinhole	5	15	0
Samoa, "G.R.I.," 2½d. on 20 pf., inverted surcharge, in pair with normal	24	0	0
Ditto, a single copy with invert double	21	0	0
Sungei Ujong, 1878, "SU" in oval, 2 c., brown, mint	7	0	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c., mint	10	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, £6 and	5	0	0
Ditto, 11½, 12, 1d., carmine, wmk. "2"	4	10	0
United States, State $20	13	0	0
Barbados, 1871–3, Small Star, rough perfs., 4d., dull rose, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., S.G. 88	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, minute defect	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet,* close at top	4	15	0
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-brown	8	0	0
Mauritius, 1859, Dec., 1d., vermilion	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pair, close at top	4	4	0
St. Lucia, 1860, set of 3*	5	5	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.	17	0	0
Ditto, Geneva, Jan., 1850, 5 c.	5	10	0
Tobago, £1, mauve	8	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 6d., S.G. 26, Type 16, mint	8	15	0

THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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In Memoriam. Maitland Burnett, J.P.

IT is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Maitland Burnett, which took place in Rome on September 15th last.

To the present generation of collectors the name of Mr. Burnett is known but to few, and yet for the decade from 1875 to 1885 no one occupied a more prominent and important position in philatelic circles than he did.

With one exception, he was the oldest Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, which he joined as far back as March, 1877. At that time the Society was passing through a critical period, which, it is not too much to say, threatened its very existence, but when in 1879 Mr. Burnett was elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, the energy he brought to bear in its affairs quickly infused fresh vigour into its constitution, and from that day to this the progress of the Society has been one of continued prosperity. In recognition of the valuable services he rendered to the Society and of the affection in which he was held, he was presented, in January, 1883, with a handsome piece of plate by his fellow-members, and subsequently to his resignation of the post of Secretary at the end of 1886, he was made an Honorary Member in May, 1888.

The story of the way in which Mr. Burnett was attracted to Philately has already been told in a biographical notice published in the number of the *Philatelic Record* for January, 1887, to which an excellent portrait of him was attached. We do not propose to repeat this narrative, interesting as it is, in the present memoir, but we must be content with

calling attention to the fact that, in the course of a very few years by dint of great perseverance he got together a collection of stamps that was remarkable for the number it contained of the rarer class of varieties, which can only be obtained by great philatelic knowledge and diligent search. His specimens were selected with rare discrimination and were arranged and mounted with particular neatness. This collection, compared with many of those of the present day, was a small one as regards numbers, but it included an unused and used specimen of practically every stamp then known, with the exception of the two "Post Office" Mauritius, the first set of the Hawaiian Islands, and the first Two cents value of British Guiana. Shortly before leaving England at at the end of 1885 he disposed of his collection to the old and respected firm of Pemberton, Wilson and Co., and a large number of the principal rarities then passed into the collection of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P.

We know of no one who attained a profound knowledge of Philately in all its branches quicker than Mr. Burnett did, and he was one of the few collectors we have met who had what is known as the "imperceptible sense" of determining at once on seeing a doubtful specimen whether it was good or bad.

In addition to his work for the Society, he undertook the editorship of the *Philatelic Record*, the publication of which was started by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson and Co. in February, 1879. With the exception of a few odd numbers he had control of the journal for the first seven years of its existence, and under his able guidance it became the most important philatelic journal of the day. In this sphere alone collectors owe him a deep debt of gratitude, for the journal had an immense influence on the advance and well-being of Philately, at a time when help of this kind was urgently needed.

Mr. Burnett, who had been a great traveller, always had a predilection for a continental life, and when he left London in 1885, he went to reside on the Continent. There, with the exception of short visits few and far between to this country, he lived until his death, mostly in Belgium and Luxemburg, but in latter years in various parts of Italy. He was a man of vast attainments, a great linguist, and an authority on the Flemish language, to which he had devoted years of study. He had great personal charm of manner and quickly endeared himself to those he came in contact with.

Mr. Burnett was the head of a very ancient Scottish family with its home in Peeblesshire, of which county he was a Justice of the Peace; and his last wish was that his remains should be cremated in Italy, and that the ashes should be laid to rest in the old burial-place of his ancestors in the Manor Valley in Peeblesshire.

E. D. BACON.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL and L. W. FULCHER.

(*Continued from page* 216.)

THE next issue was necessitated by the introduction of special rates for periodicals and book packets, and consisted of three low values—¼ c., ½ c., and 1 c. They are imperforate and lithographed. The ¼ c. and ½ c. were printed in sheets of 144 stamps, in 9 rows of 16 stamps, and presumably the 1 c. likewise. There are two settings of the ¼ c. The first, with the exception of the top row, is composed of 16 blocks of 8 transfers in four rows of two, arranged according to the following diagram :—

1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4
	5	6	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	6
7	7	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	8	8
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8

The eight transfers may be recognised by the following indications :—

1. Dot on top margin of stamp vertically above the third "E" in "VENEZUELA."
2. Faint dot over upstroke of "N" in "VENEZUELA."
3. Second "R" of "CORREO" has a coloured wavy scratch at the foot.
4. Dot under the left section of the banderolle under the central arms.
5. Fine oblique green dash upwards to right on top margin of stamp vertically above the "EO" of "CORREO."
6. Dot on right margin of stamp opposite space between the fourth and fifth pearls in frame counting from the bottom.
7. Small white flaw at the top of the lined ground in lower part of the shield above the end of the tail of the horse.
8. Flaw in the lower part of the third "E" in "VENEZUELA."

The stamps in the top row show none of these marks, nor can we find any other constant ones amongst them. The first stamps in the third and fourth rows are possibly transfers Nos. 3 and 5 respectively, but they do not

show the marks given above as found on these transfers. Certain stamps of the first setting show small but constant flaws, thus :—

No. 2. Top left corner.
No. 12. In the lower part of the "E" of "CORREO."
Nos. 15, 16. White scratch through "REO DE VENEZUELA" on the former, extending through "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA" on the latter.
No. 98. Break across right arm of "U" of "VENEZUELA."
No. 115. "U" in "VENEZUELA" broken.

The second setting is composed of 12 blocks of 12 transfers, as may be readily verified by the fact that No. 4 of each block shows a white flaw on the right margin of the stamp, opposite to the right of the central shield, on the ornament of pearls. This variety with the flaw may consequently be found in the positions—Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16, 52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112.

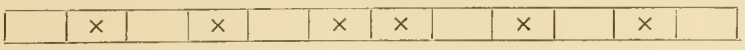
The following marks are distinctive of the 12 transfers, but in many cases they are very faint and elusive :—

1. Dot below bottom margin of stamp under "o" of "Centavo."
2. Two fine dots above second "E" in "VENEZUELA." Slight bulge of colour on top margin vertically over first "O" in "CORREO."
3. Slight blot of colour at bottom of "a" of "Cuarto."
4. The flaw mentioned above.
5. Heavy dot on the foot of the "t" of "Cuarto."
6. Faint dot under "o" of "Centavo."
7. Fine dotted line from the bottom of the "O" of "CORREO" passing under the "d" of "de." Dot on right margin opposite bottom pearl in frame.
8. Faint dot under the banderolle under the "E" of "LIBERTAD."
9. Smears of colour at right end of top margin of stamp. Slight bulge of colour on bottom margin under the full stop at end of "Centavo."
10. Dot on bottom margin of stamp vertically under "ta" of "Centavo."
11. Faint dots under "t" of "Cuarto."
12. Dot on upper margin of stamp at extreme top right corner.

On the second setting one stamp shows a very remarkable transfer fold, cutting out the second "E" of "VENEZUELA" and bending in the right margin of the stamp. This is No. 52 on the sheet (Transfer No. 4). On stamp No. 71 (Transfer No. 7) the second "E" of "VENEZUELA" has no back stroke.

The Hall collection contains reconstructed sheets of both settings of the ¼ c. and one of the ½ c.; also a partly reconstructed sheet of the 1 c. We have not yet determined distinguishing marks for the transfers used in making up the sheet of the ½ c. There are certain indications that a block of 12 or possibly of 24 transfers in rows of six formed the basis of construction. The sheet of the 1 c. was evidently constructed on the same principle as that employed for the first setting of the ¼ c., viz. blocks of 8 transfers in four rows of two, and the top row of the sheet from fresh transfers. In this

case, however, we can readily recognise that, with one exception at least, every alternate stamp in the top row was from the same transfer, showing a blob of colour at the end of the fourth leaf on the right side of the central shield, counting from the bottom. Indicating this variety by a cross, the first 12 stamps in the top row show it in the positions indicated.



The remaining eight rows of the sheet are apparently made up of the blocks of eight transfers before mentioned. As is well known, these stamps are rare in a used condition.

We now come to the "Eagle" Series, which are lithographed and imperforate, as was the case with the preceding issues. The Hall collection contains several complete sheets of the ½ real and a reconstructed sheet of the 1 real. These consist of 153 stamps, in nine rows of 17 stamps, but we cannot say how they are composed except that they appear to consist of nine blocks of fifteen transfers with three blocks of six at the right end of the sheet. Presumably the remaining values were in sheets of a similar size—from various indications this is practically certain in the case of the 2 reales value. According to generally accepted statements, the ½ r., 1 r., and 2 r. were issued in 1863, and the ½ c. and 1 c. in 1864. All the values exist in two or three shades, the most remarkable being the 2 reales in sap-green, which is a rare stamp. A new postmark appears for the first time on this issue, consisting of the words "E. Vs ADMON. DE CORREOS—LA GUAIRA," in a double-lined circle. The 1 real and 2 reales values are to be found "split" and used thus as entires. The Hall collection contains the 1 real split horizontally, vertically and diagonally, and the 2 reales diagonally and also in quarters. These latter are obliterated by a small double-lined circular postmark, with the words "ADMON. DE CORREOS CARACAS." As collectors are aware, these stamps bear secret marks, which have been several times described. On the ½ real it is a dot in the pearl at the top of the central circle, and in the remaining values a vertical stroke in one of the pearls on the left, the particular pearl varying with the value.

The ½ real value was subsequently issued in a re-engraved type, which may be readily distinguished by several features, viz. the "N" of "FEDERACION" which is narrow in the first type and wide in the redrawn type; there is no white space at each end of the top label in the redrawn type, the lettering 'MEDIO REAL" is narrower in the redrawn type, and there are fifty-two pearls round the eagle instead of forty-nine. The date of issue of this variety is uncertain. It has been hitherto recorded as 1865, but Saldivia states that it was issued in 1869, which we regard as an error, since the ½ r. of the subsequent type was in use three years before this date. We have seen many complete sheets of this value, and they show, as before, 153 stamps in nine rows of 17, and is composed of twelve blocks of twelve transfers, with a vertical column of single stamps on the extreme right. This may be verified by noticing that No. 4 of each block of transfers has a small coloured spot under the bottom margin at the end of the value label near the right lower corner, and this variety is to be found in the positions

Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16, 55, 59, 63, 67, 106, 110, 114, 118. Wilkinson describes a sheet of 135 stamps composed of six blocks of 12 plus three blocks of 9, being a block of twelve with the vertical column on the left cut off. We have found no trace of any such setting.

On the 1st of January, 1866, a new type was introduced for the ½ r., 1 r. and 2 r., followed in 1867 by the low values ½ c. and 1 c. for newspapers. This type is square in shape with arms and inscriptions as centre in an octagonal frame, the spandrels being filled in with an ornamental design. The colours were ½ c. yellow-green, 1 c. blue-green, ½ r. shades of claret and rose, 1 r. vermilion and 2 r. yellow. There was no overprint on this issue as subsequently adopted a few years later. The stamps are lithographed and imperforate though they occur perforated unofficially in various styles and gauges. We have seen no complete sheets of these stamps without the overprint subsequently impressed except a sheet of the so-called "forgeries" which we shall deal with more fully below. As it is by no means certain that stamps of this type with the various overprints issued later were printed from the same stones as those first issued we think it desirable to describe such sheets as we have seen with overprints in treating of the stamps with the particular overprint in question. We have found no reference in philatelic literature as to the size or arrangement of the sheets of the ½ c., 1 c. and 2 r., but Moens in the paper already mentioned gives two settings of the ½ real and the setting of the so-called "forgeries." Wilkinson in his recent paper gives four settings of the ½ real and two of the 1 real, but his fourth setting of the ½ real is stated to bear the overprint "CONTRASEÑA" and therefore does not come within the issue we are at present discussing. Moens gives for the ½ real :—

1st Setting (Jan., 1866). Lithographed by Felix Rasco, Caracas. Number of stamps in the sheet unknown, but possibly 135 in 15 rows of 9 like the 2nd setting but containing no stamps *tête-bêche.*

2nd Setting (July ? 1870). Sheet composed of 9 block of 12 transfers plus 3 blocks at the bottom of the sheet with the top rows removed, the 12th stamp in each block being inverted, so that in the sheet the 3rd, 6th and 9th stamps of the 4th, 8th, 12th and 15th rows are inverted.

3rd Setting ("Forgeries"). Same as the 2nd setting.

Moens remarks as regards the 2nd setting that the stamps were printed on thick white paper for the first printings and thinner and less white for the subsequent ones, which two varieties of paper may be readily recognised. One stamp on the sheet shows a slight transfer fold at the level of the top of the central shield squeezing the "O" of "CORREO" and the "V" of "VENEZUELA." Another stamp in the bottom row of the sheet shows a very large flaw extending from the right side of the central shield and partly obliterating the letters "VEN" of "VENEZUELA." This stamp seems to be the inverted one in the third or sixth position in the row, as the Hall collection contains two *tête-bêche* pairs in which the stamp with the flaw is on the right-hand side in one and on the left-hand side in the other. The latter shows the bottom margin of the sheet.

As regards the "Forgeries" (3rd setting) these may be readily recognised by several minor differences, especially in the lettering and in particular the broad second "E" and second "U" of "LOS E.E.U.U.," etc. These were undoubtedly in use and may be found with the genuine postmarks Caracas and La Guaira. The question as to their official status was discussed at length by Moens, who came to the conclusion that they were forgeries; Smith in his paper in the *Philatelic Record* sums up and after criticism of the arguments on both sides comes to the conclusion that "the fraudulent character of these impressions has not been completely demonstrated." It is unlikely that at the present time any further evidence is likely to be forthcoming as to their origin, and it is probable that, as in other cases on record, for example the Bolivians of 1894 (see *P.J.G.B.*, Oct., 1917), these stamps were introduced into the Government stock by the connivance of untrustworthy officials and were issued in the ordinary way without the knowledge of the Government. Of course it is hardly necessary to state that other forgeries of this stamp occur which are not particularly dangerous, but these have no claim to any consideration and are doubtless of later manufacture. We do not understand Wilkinson's remarks on these forgeries in the *P.J.G.B.* except on the assumption that he has confused the forgeries with the same setting of the genuine stamps. The R.P.S. Expert Committee is hardly likely to have condemned "stamps printed from the original transfer" as fraudulent. Wilkinson's second setting is apparently based on a pair "widely spaced" which he infers cannot belong to the first setting. Blocks in the Hall collection from the first setting, however, show variations in spacing and we regard the criterion as hardly sufficient. Wilkinson also gives two settings of the 1 real, the first containing many defective impressions and a second without defective impressions. This is probably correct, and we are not able to add any material particulars.

The postmarks found on this issue are in the main the same as those already described on previous issues. In figures we only find 0, ½, 5 and 8, the 0 and 8 both in black and blue, but among the town postmarks in addition to "Caracas" and "La Guaira" there is a neat and interesting one of "PUERTO CABELLO," being a double-lined circle with date in centre. In the Hall collection there is a series of stamps with this postmark beginning 30.4.67. and ending with 12.2.70. That no later dates have been found on the commonest value, the ½ real, helps towards the confirmation of the statement recently made by Barcelo (*Phil. Gazette* VI (1916) p. 69) that "Escuelas" stamps were the only stamps used for postage in Venezuela from 1871 to 1873. In fact the issue we are considering was probably withdrawn from circulation early in 1871. The Escuelas stamps we deal with after the stamps of this type with the various overprints as a matter of convenience. The ½ r., 1 r. and 2 r. may be found "split" and used thus. The Hall collection contains the ½ r. split diagonally, the 1 r. split vertically and diagonally and the 2 r. diagonally. Unofficially perforated we have the following varieties :—

Pin-perf.	½ r., rose, dull rose, 1 r., 2 r.
Percé-en scie	1 c., ½ r. bright rose, 1 r.
Perf. 12	½ c., 1 c., ½ r., 2 r.

A further confirmation of the fact that the stamps we have just been considering ceased to be issued early in 1871 and were replaced by "Escuelas" stamps is derived from the examination of a large number of copies of these stamps with overprints. The earliest we have been able to find is pen-cancelled "Merida 1873." The existence of this cancellation further shows that Gibbons Catalogue is wrong in assigning the date 1874 to the stamps with the black overprint, of which there are four varieties, and also that it is further incorrect in the order assigned for the appearance of the different varieties. The Hall collection contains two copies of the ½ real pen-cancelled "Merida 1873," one with normal overprint "Estampillas de Correo / Contraseña" and another with the same overprint inverted. Hence this variety of overprint, which is given second in Gibbons' Catalogue, is the earliest. The data at our disposal for determining the order in which the different overprints appeared is as follows :—

(1) Estampillas de Correo / Contraseña (S. G. Nos. 62–65).

½ r. pen-cancelled "Merida 1873," "Merida 1874," "1874."
½ r. *Tête-bêche* pair—pen-cancelled "Merida 1874."
½ r. with inverted overprint, pen-cancelled "Merida 1873."
1 r. pen-cancelled 18.9.78.
2 r. pen-cancelled "Merida 1873," 5.11.74.

(2) Contraseña / Estampillas de Correo (S. G. Nos. 50–59).

½ r. inverted overprint, pen-cancelled "11.9.75," "1876."
1 r. inverted overprint "Merida 1874," "1874," "Eseug^{e}. 1876."
1 r. Complete sheets, with imprint at bottom "G. J. Aramburu—Lith^{o}. Caracas, 1875."
2 r. pen-cancelled "9.77."

(3) Contraseña / Estampilla de Correos in larger letters (S. G. Nos. 74–80).

½ r. normal overprint, 22.10.75, 17.12.75, 24.4.76.
½ r. inverted overprint, 11.3.76, 13.5.76, 7.6.76.
1 r. normal overprint, 25.12.75, 17.1.76, "Eseug^{e}. 1876" 13? 2.77.
1 r. Imprint at bottom of sheet G. J. Aramburu—Lith^{o}. Caracas, 1875.

(4) Estampillas de correo / Contraseña "correo" with small "c" (S. G. Nos. 66–71).

½ r. normal overprint, 16.5.77, Oct. 77, 25.10.77, 30.10.77, 28.8.78, 16.8.79.
½ r. inverted overprint, 16.11.76, 20.12.76, '76, 28.3.77, '77, 26.1.78, '79?
½ r. Nearly complete sheet, imprint, "280 E^{s} de 5^{cs} Felix Rasco, without date.
½ r. Complete sheet, imprint 300 Et^{as} Felix Rasco, Lith^{o}., Caracas, 1877."

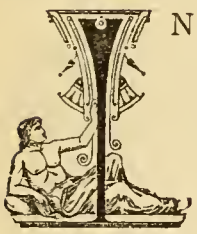
This list shows that the order in which the varieties appeared is as given in the list and we may assign the dates of issues as follows :—

1873	Estampillas de Correo Contraseña	
1874	Contraseña Estampillas de Correo	
1875	Contraseña Estampilla de Correos	in larger letters
1876	Estampillas de correo Contraseña	("*correo*" with small "*c*")

(*To be continued.*)

The Four Pence "Beaded Oval" Type of Victoria.

By M. H. HORSLEY.



IN a short paper on this stamp read before the Royal Philatelic Society in November, 1917, and published in the *London Philatelist* of that month, the hope was expressed that at a later date a complete list of the 120 varieties forming the sheet might be given, with illustrations. A further careful study of these stamps has now rendered this possible.

I should like to place on record my indebtedness to our President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, for his invaluable help and assistance. Without this I should have found it impossible to accomplish the work, however imperfect it may be. He has solved several knotty problems, and aided me by information, suggestion, criticism, and sometimes correction. These notes and plating guides might equally well bear his name as my own. My thanks are also due to the editor for the loan of some valuable material.

For the production of this stamp four different papers were used. Nine hundred thousand stamps (7500 sheets) were printed on unwatermarked paper in April, 1860. In June, 1860, a supply of the paper watermarked "FOUR PENCE" was received from England. The "FIVE SHILLINGS" watermarked paper was used in September, 1862, and the single-lined "4" first in October, 1862.

The bulk of the stamps examined and all those illustrated are on the two first or the last papers. These papers vary in texture, and the stamps are printed in many shades of colour. It is not surprising, therefore, that a stamp printed with a heavy ink on a paper which absorbs easily, presents a different appearance to the same stamp in a light shade, on a paper which does not. When its place upon the pane is dependent upon some very slight alteration from the normal in the contour of the outer coloured frame-line, it will be readily seen that it is not always an easy matter to determine its position.

The plating guides, therefore, are made very full, and whilst it is not contended that they are all constant, one or other of the flaws indicated will be found, and in some cases all.

Apparently the electros were easily damaged and the outer corners are sometimes pressed in or knocked off.

Mr. Bacon has found a vertical pair with No. 9 of the left pane as the bottom stamp, the upper stamp being a variety not found on the whole of the two panes. This stamp (Illustration B) is very defective, the words "POSTAGE" and "FOUR" being largely obliterated. A horizontal pair (Illustration C) is also shown, the right stamp being this defective electro, and the left stamp No. 16 in our arrangement of the left pane.

These two pairs prove that a rearrangement of more than one of the electros in the upper part of the left pane must have been made, and possibly further research may reveal what actually took place.

There seems no doubt that this happened also on the right pane. It will be observed from the plating guides that two types of flaws are given of Nos. 15, 16, and 17, marked (a) and (b) respectively. In the large illustration of the full right-hand pane types (b) are shown. In Illustration D types (a) are shown. Further illustrations are also given of 16 (a) in a vertical pair with 22 and 17 (a) in a vertical pair with 23; 15 (a) and 16 (a) are also known in a horizontal pair.

What probably occurred is that 15 (a) and 17 (a) became so defective that the electros were removed, 16 (a) was moved along and became 17 (b), and fresh electros were substituted, which are described as 15 (b) and 16 (b).

It is quite certain that at least one other substitution was also made, as several specimens are known of a variety which has a wide crack extending entirely across the top of the stamp (Illustration E). As we have not seen this variety in a pair we cannot say to which pane it belonged.

The stamps on the right-hand pane possess fewer easily recognisable flaws than those on the left-hand pane. The descriptions, therefore, of the outer contour have been rather more fully detailed than is thought necessary for the left-hand pane.

It is fortunately possible to illustrate the two panes by photographs of two almost complete unused blocks. The existence of these was only known to Mr. Bacon and myself after we had worked out and placed the 120 varieties in what we considered was their proper order. The photographs confirm that our arrangement of the varieties was correct in every detail.

PLATING GUIDES—LEFT PANE.

(Position of defects in outer frame are indicated by small letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, etc. See Illustration A.)

1. Frame of inner oval bent downwards under top bead between *a* and *p*. Bead and frames immediately under "T" and "A" of "POSTAGE" defective and inner oval slightly bent where it joins the left oval with numeral. Faint white excrescence on bridge of nose. Outer oval line of left "4" broken at right.

2. Very slight defect in bead under "P" of "POSTAGE" and frame thereunder. "R" of "FOUR" often smeared with colour.

3. Inner white oval is defective under the three beads at the top. Large white spot in front of *v*. Bridge of nose broken. Coloured spot in front of eye and a white excrescence close to it. A double coloured line round lower part of left "4."

4. A difficult stamp. Some specimens have a diagonal white stroke in front of the bridge of the nose. Others have a very faint white stroke in the lower left ornament just above and to the left of *l*, which appears again near *n*. The outer frame is sometimes broken just above *r*. Sometimes a white line through "P" of "POSTAGE" to top of "O."

5. Inner oval broken diagonally over "OU" of "FOUR" and "O" flattened, also defective over "EN" of "PENCE." A double coloured line underneath "OU" and "EN."

6. A small white flaw across top of lower left ornament above and to the N.W. of "F" of "FOUR." The inner oval is often obscured above "PE" of "PENCE." A white stroke on the white frame-line between *r* and *s*.

7. The outer coloured frame-line is usually very much heavier and thicker between *b* and *c* than on the corresponding left side. It is broken in some copies below *g*.

8. A nick in outer coloured frame at *r*. The outer surrounding white line is broken and bent down at *b*, and between *a* and *b* it is thickened and sometimes broken by a thin coloured line above *p* and *o*. There is often a tiny coloured dot in the right-hand circle of "O" of "POSTAGE." Frame-line broken to left of *j*, and sometimes broken or irregular between *n* and *m*.

9. Upper outer oval depressed over "A" and "P." Upper inner oval broken under "O" of "POSTAGE." Lower inner oval depressed under "IA" and slightly doubled by a faint white line from about "T" of "VICTORIA" to "P" of "POSTAGE."

10. Outer coloured frame broken twice to left of *t*, and slightly depressed close to *a*, also sometimes broken at *i*. Circle is often incomplete at *f*, where there are sometimes two faint coloured lines. Top left ornament sometimes is partly obscured by colour.

11. The outer left oval with numeral is very irregular at *p* and quite detached below *q*, the thin inner coloured line of the oval being incomplete. Frame-line broken at *g*.

12. Tiny depression of inner oval under "A" of "VICTORIA." Short double strike in outer left oval between oval with numeral and "V." Inner frame-lines and beads under "VI" defective. Bead under "A" of "POSTAGE" has an extra white line at left side.

13. Faint white vertical lines in background above head, starting from beads under "RIA," "P," and the centre bead. There is also usually a short vertical white line in the lower left ornament. The outer coloured line is very open at *e*, and the connecting upward line fall short of the point *d*.

14. White line in oval between "O" and "U" of "FOUR." The outer coloured line is rather similar to 13 between *d* and *e*. It is often absent or very indistinct between *j* and *l*, and many copies show a worn appearance round both lower ornaments.

15. Very slight depression of the lower inner oval under the bead between "S" and "T" of "POSTAGE." The outer coloured line is broken for a short distance left of *l*. The right-hand coloured outline presents almost a perpendicular appearance.

16. Short white line extending downwards from the middle of the "E" of "POSTAGE," and the white oval immediately underneath "POSTAGE" pro-

jects slightly into the oval surrounding the right "4." In some copies a white diagonal line from the back of the right "4" cuts the outer coloured line of the oval containing the numeral. In others a double strike may be found extending round the greater part of the left outer oval above and below the figure of value.

17. The left outer coloured frame-line merges into the ornament or is missing at *s*, and at *m* it is very thin and touches or is very close to the ornament. The line is broken at *q* and *n*. The ornament in the left upper corner has a coloured blotch over the lower part.

18. The outer frame-line breaks off suddenly just above *o* and bends slightly inwards. In some copies the outer line is very irregular and breaks upwards to the right of *j*, but copies exist without this characteristic. Some specimens have the line broken at *i* and pointing downwards.

19. A faint white line, starting at oval of left "4," goes through the eye and thence is continued to the adjoining stamp through the "E" of "POSTAGE." Often two nicks at *t* and *b*.

20. Serif of right "4" extended to right edge of stamp. The faint white line extends from adjoining stamp and passes through the "I" of "VICTORIA" on to the "A" of "POSTAGE." The frame-line is broken to left of *l* and to right of *j*.

21. In some copies there is a white line in front of the "F" of "FOUR," which is attached to the end of the top horizontal stroke of the letter. Some specimens also have a horizontal white line under the base of the left "4." The frame-line is broken at *q* and *h* and between *j* and *i*.

22. Very faint white line slightly oval in appearance touches the extreme outer edge of the right-hand figure of value, extending upwards through the ornament and a much shorter distance downwards. The outer lines do not meet on either side of *a*.

23. Faint short diagonal white streaks in right upper ornament, similar streaks but vertical in the lower left ornament and under "OUR" of "FOUR." The indent into the oval below *q* is prominent and leaves it open.

24. Short diagonal white streaks in lower left ornament. Sometimes there is a white streak across the head from "V" of "VICTORIA" to under "E" of "POSTAGE." Frame-line sometimes broken at *f* and under *h*.

25. Double strike over "CTORIA" and also above "POS" of "POSTAGE."

26. Double strike over "POS" and oval underneath defective. Inner oval defective below middle top bead and also under "VI" of "VICTORIA."

27. Very faint white mark between "I" and "A," and sometimes between "V" and "I" of "VICTORIA." The outer coloured frame is broken and missing between *l* and *m*, and a tiny break at *g*.

28. In outer oval a double strike from oval with numeral to just above "I" and oval broken above "A" of "VICTORIA." In upper inner frame-line a double strike from *v* upwards, giving the appearance of a cap to all the beads. Through the lower part of these letters there is a red streak. Outer coloured frame is missing between *s* and *t*.

29. On the extreme outer top the two lines of colour do not meet on either side of *a*. Sometimes a short, extra, coloured, outer curved line at *c*.

30. A horizontal white line below the Queen's head extending to "E" of

"PENCE" and another from base of neck. Some copies show two others above this. In some cases these lines are very difficult to discern.

31. Outer white frame-line defective to left of *t*. Ornament in that corner together with outer coloured frame is blurred, and gives almost appearance of double strike. Outer frame-line often broken at *f*.

32. Double strike under "PENCE." The outer coloured frame is very straight below *h*. The thin coloured line in outer white oval has a break in it just below "E" of "POSTAGE" and the "R" of "FOUR" is slightly defective.

33. Short double strike in outer oval between oval with numeral and "F" of "FOUR," with a slight break at "F." The outer white line is missing between *n* and *m* and between *s* and *t*.

34. The inner oval bends inwards opposite the eye. A double strike above "VICTORIA" from the left oval with numeral, upwards. Left "4" has a double impression. Often two tiny nicks at *t* and *b*. Frame-line broken and white line missing between *r* and *s*.

35. The outer coloured frame-line is slightly bent in to left of *c*. It is open at *q* and broken above it. The inner frame-line of oval slightly broken and sometimes slightly obscured over the two beads between "R" and "P" of "FOUR PENCE." Sometimes there is a diagonal line running from the Queen's lip to near the tip of the nose.

36. Outer coloured frame-line very straight below *h*. Some copies show a prominent nick at *d*; others, two prominent indents above "I" of "VICTORIA" and before "P" of "POSTAGE."

37. Lower inner oval line droops from "A" of "VICTORIA" to "OS" of "POSTAGE." Also defective under "VI" and down to left oval containing "4."

38. Strong double strike in outer oval from "V" to "RI," with a specially thick coloured line running from left oval with numeral to just above "V" of "VICTORIA." Left "4" sometimes shows a double impression.

39. Inner oval deflected upwards from "U" of "FOUR" to "E" of "PENCE." Oval broken above "U" and thin red line underneath "U" also broken.

40. Strong double strike extending from "P" of "PENCE" to oval round right "4." The "4" shows a double impression, and there is a white spot in the background below the beads under "ST" of "POSTAGE."

41. Usually a pronounced nick at *r* and sometimes a smaller one at *b*. Also slightly defective at *t*.

42. Double strike extending from "E" of "PENCE" to right oval with numeral, similar to No. 40. The "P" is raised above "E" slightly, and a double white wavy line above "ENCE." The outer frame-line is usually doubled at each side of *k*.

43. Vertical white lines in front of face and neck. A double strike over and under "PENCE," and a white spot under base of neck.

44. A double strike below and over "V." Upper inner oval doubled from "V" to "I" or "A," the caps over beads being prominent under "ORIA." Lower oval faintly doubled some little way up, from "V." Inner oval between "R" and "P" of "PENCE" rather obscured. Frame-line straight above *d* and sometimes a line across the neck at *r*.

45. Prominent white flaw in background over head. It assumes an uneven form below "O" and "I," whence it drops and crosses the background to below "T" of "POSTAGE."

46. A small deflection of lower inner oval beneath the bead under the "P" of "POSTAGE" and the bead immediately to the left thereof. The inner ovals broken under "V" of "VICTORIA."

47. Slight thickening of the inner white oval surrounding left "4" opposite nose and mouth. Slight breaks in inner oval over "OU" and "R" of "FOUR." Slight break in outer coloured frame-line between *s* and *t*.

48. White spot in background between bead below "C" of "VICTORIA" and forehead. Outer coloured frame-lines do not meet on either side of *a*.

49. The inner oval is bent downwards from the bead under "O" of "VICTORIA" to near the bead under "P" of "POSTAGE." There are nicks at *r* and *o* and the outer frame-line is straight below *n*.

50. This must be located by the outer coloured frame-line, which is broken at *t*, *b*, and *q*, and sometimes between *r* and *s*. It is straight below *n* and has a tendency to be thin and patchy down the right side, the oval with numeral often being quite open at *f*. There is a coloured blob sometimes under the nose of the left "4."

51. A diagonal break in the ovals to the right of the "R" of "FOUR" and extending to the oval below "R." An almost horizontal break above the first bead beyond the "E" of "PENCE."

52. A double strike in outer oval over "VICTORIA." A horizontal white line across background from below centre bead to bead under "S" of "POSTAGE." Inner line over three beads between "R" and "P" of "FOUR PENCE" dulled.

53. Outer coloured frame-line straight above *r* and below *n*. It is often missing or impinges upon the ornament between *s* and *t*. There is usually a very pronounced nick at *e*.

54. Deflection of inner oval from "I" of "VICTORIA" to nearly "S" of "POSTAGE," with dotted white line beneath the beads. Oval with numeral often open at *p*.

55. Horizontal white streak in lower right ornament and between "NC" of "PENCE." Inner oval broken above "PENCE." Tendency for bottom beads between "R" and "P" to be obscured and doubled near oval with numeral.

56. Outer coloured frame-line doubled from *r* to *s*. Bottom beads often obscured.

57. Slight doubling of outer coloured frame-line at *s*. Coloured frame-line often broken at *f* and missing between *j* and *i*.

58. Double strike over "CTORI" and coloured line through foot of letters "VICTORI." (Note.—This should not be confused with 25.)

59. Double cap to the first six beads below the right oval with numeral. The thin coloured line above "AGE" is often doubled in places, as also is the inner coloured line surrounding the right-hand "4." In very many copies the "OU" of "FOUR" is quite obscured, as is the greater part of the ornament in the left lower corner.

60. The outer coloured frame-line is straight above *d*, below *h*, and at *f*. There is a tiny coloured excrescence attached to outer frame-line immediately above *r*. A thin extra, outer, coloured line at *c*.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTE.—If the Plate or Plates for this Article are not ready in time to be inserted in this number they will follow with the November number.

The "Long" Stamps of South Australia from 1902.

BY JAMES MURSELL.

(*Concluded from page* 227.)

THE other feature which calls for notice is the presence at the upper right-hand corner of each sheet, with a few exceptions among later issues, of what Mr. Phillips in his article already referred to calls "marginal values and numbers." They would be more specifically described as sheet numbers and value numbers. Sometimes the value of the stamps which were to be printed on the sheets was given with the number of the sheet for that value. In such cases the number is usually small, very rarely reaching four figures, e.g. 10d. 190. These are always in colour. Sometimes the value is given with the number of sheets issued for all values. Such numbers, even when the number is low, rarely show less than five or six numerals, thus 3d. 000580. These are sometimes printed in black and sometimes in colour, and the colours vary. Sometimes the value number and the sheet number both appear, e.g. 2½d. 059 (value number), 05081 (sheet number). In such instances the value number is in colour and the sheet number in black; and the latter is repeated at the right-hand corner of the lower pane, either horizontally above or vertically beside the right-hand corner stamp. Another interesting feature connected with these numbers is that stamps of one denomination frequently appear on paper intended for another; thus the 2½d. mentioned above was appropriated to the printing of 9d. stamps. Mr. Phillips gives a few examples of these vagaries in the list which I have previously mentioned. I append a very much amplified list collated from my own albums and from a list kindly sent me by Mr. Krichauff. This, I reckon, approaches completeness, though it might possibly be expanded still further by reference to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for 1904 or thereabouts. There is more permanent value connected with these numbers than superficially appears. Mr. Cooke tells me that "the stamp paper was imported bound up into books of 500 sheets, each sheet being numbered in numerical order." It seems possible, as indeed was suggested in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* at the time, that careful comparison of these numbers would enable a student to determine to what printing each piece belongs, as the printing of each value, like the binding of the sheets, seems to have been effected in batches of 500. This aspect of the matter has only come to my notice since this paper was begun, and I do not

feel competent to pass a considered judgment upon it; but I trust that enough has been said on this and other aspects of these stamps to remove from the mind of every serious collector the stigma that has, I think unjustly, attached to them.

Thin. Perf. 11½.	3d.	on 3d. 001640	in	brick-red.	Sheet number.
		1d. 657383	„	vermilion.	„
	4d.	„ 1d. 658191	„	„	„
	4d.	„ 4d. 009926	„	„	
	6d.	„ 2d. 737344	„	black.	„
	6d.	„ 6d. 009450	„	„	
	8d., 19 mm	„ 1d. 646559	„	vermilion.	„
	8d., 16 mm	„ 1d. 658601	„	„	„
	9d.	„ 2d. 736427	„	black.	„
	10d.	„ 1d. 647112	„	vermilion.	„
	1s.	„ 1d. 689860	„	„	„
	2s. 6d., violet	„ 1d. 619081	„	„	„
	2s. 6d., deep	„ 1d. 661010	„	„	„
	5s.	„ 1d. 619246	„	„	„
	10s.	„ 1d. 656780	„	„	„
Perf. 12.	3d.	„ 3d. 004334	„	„	„
	4d.	„ 3d. 007522	„	„	„
	4d.	„ 4d. 011122	„	„	„
	4d.	„ 4d. 009927	„	orange.	„
	6d.	„ 6d. 009998	„	„	„
	9d.	„ 9d. 002375	„	„	„
	9d.	„*2d. 780772	„	black.	„
Thick, S.A. Perf. 12.	6d.	„ 6d. 013892	„	vermilion-red.	„
	6d.	†016946	„	black.	„
	8d.	„ 8d. 151	„	dull red.	Value number.
	8d.	„ 8d. 000752	„	vermilion.	„
	8d.	001037	„	black.	Sheet number.
	9d.	„ 9d. 006191	„	red.	„
	9d.	„ 9d. 007907	„	vermilion.	„
	10d.	„ 10d. 349	„	brick-red.	Value number.
	10d.	01305	„	black.	Sheet number.
	1s.	„ 1s. 004656	„	vermilion.	„
	1s.	„ 3d. 008337	„	„	„
	2s. 6d.	„ 2s. 6d. 000705	„	green.	Value number.
	2s. 6d.	„ 001729	„	black.	Sheet number.
	5s.	„ 5s. 000701	„	dull violet.	Value number.
	10s.	„ 10s. 191	„	blue-green.	„
	10s.	01217	„	black.	Sheet number.
Perf. 12½.	9d.	had number cut out at G.P.O.			
	5s.	on 5s. 001101	in	vermilion.	„
	20s.	„ 20s. 000648	„	„	„

* Mr. Krichauff also records the 9d. thin "POSTAGE" on 1d. paper, but gives no sheet number.

† Where numbers are given without indicating that they are on any specified value, it is probable that the pieces are from lower panes of sheets.

A. Perf. 12.	3d., pale on 3d.	055	in rose-red.	Value number.
	3d., deep „ 3d.	6086	„ black.	Sheet number.
	3d.	005036	„ „ with 001641 officially obliterated.	„
	4d. „ 4d.	190	„ rose-red.	Value number.
		003382	„ black.	Sheet number.
	6d. „ 4d.	252	„ rose-red.	
	6d. „ 6d.	210	„ „	Value number.
		021003		Sheet number.
	6d.	018017	„ black.	Vertically at side.
	9d., dull „ 2½d.	363	„ rose-red.	Value number.
		04275	„ black.	Sheet number.
	9d.	000363	„ „	„
	9d., bright „ 9d.	10910	„ „	„
	1s. „ 3d.	107	„ red.	Value number.
		07320	„ black.	Sheet number.
	1s.	000720	„ „	„
A. 12½.	3d., short „ 3d.	11844	„ „	„
	4d. „ 4d.	10454	„ „	„
	6d. „ 6d.	28132	„ „	„
	8d. „ 8d.	2796	„ „	Value number.
	9d. „ 9d.	30419	„ „	Sheet number.
	1s. „ 1s.	22805	„ „	„
	2s. 6d. violet „ 2s. 6d.	2410	„ „	„

All values of the 12½ Crown and A are found without value or sheet numbers. The latest date with numbers in my collection is January, 1912. The 2s. 6d. purple and the 5s. never appeared with numbers.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 230.)

THE remaining printings of the 2d. Emblems, four in number, were on single-line "2" paper: 1,260,000 stamps in all, commencing with a delivery on

the 20th April, 1863, of 500 sheets = 60,000 stamps,

and ending with a delivery on the 17th February, 1864, after which this type was superseded by the laureated stamp. Apparently the earliest shade was in red-lilac. Mr. Hausburg mentions a specimen of that shade as dated 11 July, 1863 (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 69). The shades are numerous, and the stamps show signs of considerable

deterioration of the plate. The impressions, however, are clear, the paper being suitable for surface printing. One shade, deep reddish purple, is scarce

Later, I refer to some abnormal specimens of the Emblems stamps.

The rest of Mr. Hill's article deals with the 1d. Netted Corners, the stamps of the Beaded Oval type, and the 6d. modified Beaded Oval with large letters. I have already referred to the first printings of the 4d. Beaded Oval in April, 1860, on very white, thin surfaced wove, unwatermarked paper of French manufacture. A question arises whether another variety of unwatermarked wove paper was not also employed. Specimens on a toned, stouter, hard wove paper, without any watermark, are well known; in fact, they were mentioned in the late E. L. Pemberton's Reference List of Victoria (*Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 93),* but I felt some doubt whether these are specimens on the "FOUR PENCE" paper which have been printed on the margins of sheets and have escaped the watermark. Some of the specimens in my own collection have been printed from defective *clichés*, and having submitted them to Mr. Horsley, he has very kindly determined their positions on the sheets for me; in particular, a pair which he places as Nos. 11 and 12 of the left pane, that is to say, the two last stamps in the second row of that pane. These two positions could not escape the watermarks, and therefore it seems clear that some impressions were made on this yellowish stout, hard unwatermarked wove paper.

Mr. Hill says (Vol. VII, p. 157) that the total number of sheets of the unwatermarked paper used for the 4d. Beaded Oval was 7500 (900,000 stamps), perforated 11½, 12.

As already mentioned, the first lot of paper watermarked "FOUR PENCE" arrived at Melbourne in June, 1860, and it was at once put to press, some sheets being taken into stock in July of the same year. This paper was used continuously until June, 1862. These printings exhausted the full supply of this paper (65,000 sheets), except 500 sheets which, he says, were used some years later, presumably for some of the 6d. Laureated. Mr. Hill says that two specimens are known showing roulette perforations (gauge not stated) on some sides, and that they are on original paper, and postmarked Melbourne, 3rd Sept., 1861. These are not mentioned in *Oceania*, or in the "Oceania Catalogue" in the *Australian Philatelist* (see Vol. IV, p. 125). Subject to this, these were all perforated 11½, 12.

On a further supply being required, recourse was had to the "FIVE SHILLINGS" paper, and the whole supply of that paper (3000 sheets) was used, yielding 360,000 stamps, all perforated 11½, 12. The printings commenced early in September, 1862, and were completed by the 12th of the same month (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 157). I have a specimen postmarked Melbourne, the 13th September, 1862, and Mr. Hill mentions one dated the 11th of the same month.

An error of the 4d. on the paper watermarked "ONE PENNY" is recorded.†

* Also in Moens' Priced Catalogue of 1892.

† *Oceania* mentions an error of the 4d., watermarked "words," namely, in the colour of the 3d. Beaded Oval of 1865, "brown-lake," and states that it is of excessive rarity, one specimen only being known. I believe that this variety is no longer accepted, it being assumed that the brown-lake is merely the carmine of an ordinary stamp discoloured. In any event it is difficult to account for such an error, as the "brown-lake" (marone) ink apparently was not used until 1865, long after the 4d.

The next printings were on the De La Rue paper watermarked single-line 4, commencing on 6 Oct., 1862. Mr. Hill says that the total number of sheets of this paper employed was 28,000, giving 3,360,000 stamps, and that they were mostly perforated 12, but in 1863 a few sheets were issued imperforate and some rouletted 8, and that this was due to a temporary breakdown of the perforating machine. Mr. Hill gives the earliest dates known to him of the imperforate as 8 June, 1863, and of the rouletted 28 July, 1863. I have one specimen of the imperforate on a piece of the original envelope postmarked Geelong, 31 July, 1863, and two rouletted specimens: one has the Melbourne Postmark, and the other that of Geelong. The gauge is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8, and is certainly not the work of Mr. Robinson's harrow notched-rule contrivance.

Another matter to which I have referred in an earlier part of these notes is the existence of a few specimens of this 4d. watermarked single-line 4, and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13, or $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 12. According to Mr. Hill's article the new perforating machine gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13 was purchased by the Department 25 October, 1864, while the 4d. Laureated was introduced in September, 1863 (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, pp. 157–8). It is not improbable that some of the imperforate or imperfectly perforated sheets of the Beaded Oval 4d. were found some time after the type had been abandoned and perforated or completed by the $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13 machine.

In connection with these perforating machines, Mr. Hill mentions that the Post Office machine broke down again in October, 1864, and that Mr. Robinson had had the use of the machine in the Government Printing Office. Unfortunately Mr. Hill gives no particulars of that machine (page 158).

The story of the 4d. Beaded Oval may be shortly told as follows:—

April, 1860 . .	Printed on wove paper (two kinds) .	Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12.
July, 1860 . .	„ "FOUR PENCE" paper .	„
Sep., 1862 . .	„ "FIVE SHILLINGS" paper	„
6 Oct., 1862 .	„ "4" paper . . .	„
June, 1863 . .	„ "4" „ . . .	Imperf.
„ „ . .	„ "4" „ . . .	Rouletted.
? date . .	„ "4" „ . . .	Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 12 compound.

Of the other values of the Beaded Oval, the 1d. Netted Corners and the 6d. modified Beaded Oval, large letters, dealt with by Mr. Hill, only the latter and the 3d. have any bearing on the subject of perforations. I may mention, however, that all the plates of the Beaded Oval type were of 120*

Beaded Oval had been superseded by the Laureate type. Even if in 1865 the old 4d. plate had been put to press in mistake for the 3d. plate, and a sheet or more struck off, one would have expected to find the error watermarked "THREE PENCE." Certain specimens of the 4d., watermarked words, are of a dull carmine-lake, probably discoloured.

* There were marginal inscriptions at the sides on all three plates, "One hundred and twenty stamps in each sheet. Value One Pound Ten Shillings," on the 3d. plate (I am referring to a block of this value with marginal inscriptions in marone) and corresponding inscriptions on the 4d. and 6d. plates. In the 4d. plate these inscriptions are in capital letters, but in the other two plates they are in initial capitals. In the sheets of the 4d. the 120 stamps are arranged in two equal panes of sixty stamps, side by side, each consisting of ten horizontal rows of six. In the 3d. the stamps were spaced somewhat differently, the panes apparently being more numerous and narrower.

clichés, and that the 3d. was the first to be prepared by Mr. Robinson from a die, obtained in October, 1859, engraved by Mr. Grosse of Melbourne. The stock of the 3d. Half-lengths being nearly exhausted, the new plate was put to press in January, 1860, and 500 sheets—printed on laid paper—were delivered on the thirty-first of that month. A second supply of the like number of sheets on the same paper was delivered on 16 February of the same year, giving altogether 120,000 stamps, which lasted a year.

Subsequent printings of the 3d. were made in December, 1860, on the "THREE PENCE" paper; altogether five separate printings in *blue* were made on the same paper (the last in April, 1864), yielding in the aggregate 600,000 stamps. All the stamps, as far as known, were perforated 11½, 12. Another printing of the same value on the same paper (60,000 stamps) was made in February, 1866, this time in "plum colour," otherwise brownish lake or marone. The greater part of these stamps are partly perforated 11½, 12, but a certain number were perforated 12½, 13. Mr. Hausburg mentions a specimen perforated 11½, 12, postmarked 27 June, 1866 (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 156).

The story of the 3d. Beaded Oval may therefore shortly be stated as follows:—

January, 1860 .	On laid paper, deep blue, blue . .	Perf. 11½, 12.
December, 1860	„ "THREE PENCE," paper, blue (shades)	„
February, 1866.	„ „ „ „ marone .	Perf. 11½, 12, and 12½, 13.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Note.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE second session of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, November 21st, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display, with Notes, of stamps of Antigua, Dominica, and Montserrat, by Capt. A. E. Hopkins.

The second meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, November 21st.

No stamps can be dealt with on the 21st November unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th November.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield informs us that the following British Controls have appeared since our announcement of those on page 17:—

K. 17. ½d., 1d., 5d., 9d., 1s.
K. 18. ½d., 1d., 1½d., 4d., 8d., 9d., 10d.
L 18. ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d. (both with and without full stop), 7d., 9d., 1s.

CANADA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the new 3 c., brown, has appeared, and that it is uniform in all respects with the other values of the current set.

Adhesive.

3 c., brown.

DOMINICA.—The 3d. stamp with the "War Tax" overprint in black, London print, is chronicled in the *Philatelic Gazette.*

War Tax.

3d., purple on yellow.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—A specimen copy of a new value—2 c., green—is before us.

Adhesive.

2 c., green; perf. 14.

JAMAICA.—A specimen copy of the Georgian 2s. stamp, Type 18 of Gibbons, is to hand.

Adhesive.

2s., blue and dull purple on blue, coloured through; perf. 14.

JOHORE.—We read in the *Philatelic Gazette* that the following stamps have appeared with the multiple Crown and C A watermark:—

Adhesives.

2 c., green.
10 c., bright ultramarine.
21 c., brownish orange.
$1, green and violet.
$2, green and carmine.
$3, green and ultramarine.
$4, green and brown.
$5, green and orange.
$10, green and black.

NIUE.—From Mr. R. Roberts we have received the 5s. New Zealand Postal Fiscal stamp, overprinted "NIUE" in large sans-serif caps. in red.

Adhesive.

5s., green; wmk. "N Z / Star", sideways.

NORTH-WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS.—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., write under date 7th August last: "We have received from Rabaul sheets of the ½d., printed from a new setting of the surcharge; i.e. with both s's in almost normal—Type A. The higher denominations will no doubt be treated similarly as new plates are required."

PALESTINE.—The *Postage Stamp* chronicles five more values of the new stamps. These, it is stated, are printed by Messrs. Harrison and Son.

Adhesives.

1 mil., brown.
2 ,, blue-green.
4 ,, vermilion.
2 piastres, sage-brown.
5 ,, puce.
Wmk. Royal Cypher; perf. 15 × 14.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—A "specimen" copy of a new value—2 cents, colour green—has reached us. Its only inscription is "STRAITS SETTLEMENTS" at bottom, with values, in colour on white, in circles in each top corner.

Adhesive.

2 c., green; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—The 5 öre, blue, and 20 öre green, Avisporto stamps have been surcharged "Postfrim," etc., "27 öre" in black,

for use as ordinary postage stamps, and copies have reached us from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Provisional Postals.

27 öre on 5 öre, blue; wmk. Crosses.
27 ,, on 20 ,, green ,, ,,

FRANCE.—A new Red Cross stamp has appeared, of the face value 15 × 5 c., and is described in the *P.J.G.B.* as follows:—

It is of large oblong size, the design consisting of two domed departments; that on the left containing an execrable presentation of a hospital ship, and that on the right a representation, even more crudely shown, of a field hospital. A Red Cross appears in the space between the arches above, and the value, 15 × 5 c. at foot.

Red Cross stamp.

15 × 5 c., greenish grey and red.

ICELAND.—The 15 aur Official stamp, design of 1907–8, watermarked with Multiple Crosses, is listed by the *Philatelic Gazette.*

Official.

15 aur, light blue and grey; wmk. Crosses.

RUSSIA.—The 70 k. of 1909–12, imperforate, is listed in the *Philatelic Gazette.*

Adhesive.

70 k., brown and orange; imperforate.

SWEDEN.—Mr. O. Kraepelien has kindly sent us early copies of the new 7 and 90 öre stamps of the permanent set. Both are printed in the same colour—green. From another source we have received the new 55 öre and 80 öre values.

Adhesives.

7 öre, green; perf. 13 × 13½.
55 ,, pale blue ,, ,,
80 ,, black ,, ,,
90 ,, green ,, ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—It is stated in *Whitfield King & Co.'s Monthly List* that the stock of paper with Honeycomb watermark being exhausted, and fresh supplies not being available, postage stamps of the current issue are being printed on unwatermarked paper, the ½, 1, 2, and 5 centavos values having already appeared; and it is probable that all values up to 20 c. will be issued.

GUATEMALA.—The following is the description of a new stamp, taken from the *Philatelic Gazette*:—

"Large rectangle. Design, a portrait of Manuel Estrada Cabrera in oval at left centre; 'GUATEMALA' in heavy white capitals over portrait, and above that 'U.P.U.' in colour on white. 'UN PESO CINCUENTA CENTAVOS,' in two lines, beneath portrait oval; '$1.50' in irregular ellipse at lower right, outside oval. The Guatemala parrot is perched at the right end of the Guatamala curved label, the tail extending along the right side of the design, outside the portrait oval."

Other denominations of 30, 60, 90 centavos and $3 are expected shortly.

Adhesive.

$1.50 c., deep blue; no wmk.; perf. 12.

HAYTI.—Two new provisionals are chronicled in *Stamp Collecting.*

Provisionals.

1 c. on 1 gourde (1898), violet.
2 c. on 5 c. (1915), blue and black.

NEW CALEDONIA.—We understand from the *S.C.F.* that the 15 c. stamp has been surcharged "5 c.," and that the 4 c. value will shortly appear surcharged "1 c."

UNITED STATES.—The *Philatelic Gazette* states that the new $2 and $5 stamps have at last been issued, having been placed on sale at Washington on August 23rd, 1918.

Adhesives.

$2, orange-vermilion and black; no wmk.; perf. 11.
$5, deep green and black; no wmk.; perf. 11.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

PERSIA.—*Errata.*—Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier writes: "*L.P.*, vol. xxvi. (October, 1917), page 253. *Persia.*—'Local provisional issue at Hamadan on evacuation by the Turks,' should read, 'Local provisional issue at Kermanshah during the Turkish occupation.' These stamps were issued owing to the impossibility of getting fresh supplies from Teheran. They were issued in January, 1917, and remained in use till the end of March. As most of the copies used went to Turkey and were destroyed, they are excessively rare."

Lieut.-Colonel G. S. F. Napier further writes as follows:—

"A new provisional appeared about May 10th last, the green and silver 2 krans of 1909 being overprinted 1336 in Persian characters. That 'Famine Relief' stamp which I presented to the Society at the last meeting was, I hear, only issued in Teheran. It is known as the KHÉRIEB (i.e. charity) stamp."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE Opening Meeting of the 28th Session, and 402nd of the Society, was held on Friday, October 4th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. C. Warren Roberts, of 125, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, was elected to membership, and Messrs. Sydney Webb, The Rev. L. L. Orton, George A. Smith, R. B. Martin nominated as ordinary members, and Miss Winifred Ostara as a corresponding member to come up for election on the 18th inst.

In continuance of time-honoured custom the first evening of the Session was provided by the President, who gave a display of his newly arranged collection of the stamps of Spain. The country being from a philatelic standpoint too large to write a paper upon for a single evening's dissertation, he contented himself and gratified the members with a display of four or five volumes of his collection and accompanied it with an interesting talk upon the postal forgeries of which he had made a special feature.

Since the first issue, January 1, 1850, until comparatively recent times, a new issue of stamps has appeared almost annually, the reason of these frequent changes was not to record the effects of time upon the homely features of Queen Isabella II, or from any personal vanity on her part, but from the fact that dangerous forgeries were discovered by which the postal revenue was defrauded, and it was therefore deemed advisable to issue new sets and render the old ones obsolete and demonetised.

Mr. Beckton spoke of the difficulty in obtaining specimens of these forgeries. Dealers who had sufficient philatelic acumen to recognise them asked prices greatly in excess of those of the genuine stamps, but in compensation for this there were specimens to be found in the stock books of several of the leading dealers which were remaining undetected amongst the genuine ones and priced as such.

The collection is an exceedingly fine one, the principal regret being the insufficiency of the time at the disposal of the meeting to allow the members anything more than a passing glance through all its treasures, but such outstanding features as a block of 56, used, of the 6 c. of 1850, the bottom four rows of fourteen of the sheet (an invaluable aid for the plating of this issue, which is made possible by the numerous flaws liable in the lithographic process), and also containing the error of date, 1050 for 1850; other large blocks and complete sheets of many of the issues; a series of proofs from the matrix and the plate; colour trials and essays of exceedingly beautiful and clever workmanship cannot fail to register themselves on the minds of each member through whose hands they were passed.

Mr. Duerst proposed and Mr. Ginger seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton, to which he briefly replied.

New issues, post cards from prisoners of war, and postmarks were shown by Messrs. John H. Taylor, D. A. Berry, and F. W. Jordan. Mr. C. H. Schill presented to the Society's forgery collection a dangerous imitation of the 15 c. Bordeaux issue of France, the error of colour on rose paper; and the Honorary Secretary showed a mint copy of the Wyon medal, celebrating the entry of Queen Victoria into the City of London after her Coronation on November 9, 1837: a medal of philatelic interest inasmuch as it provided the head from which the first issued stamps of Great Britain were engraved.

AT the 403rd Meeting held on Friday, October 18th, the chair was occupied by Mr. Duerst.

Messrs. Sydney Webb, Geo. A. Smith, and R. B. Martin were elected to membership, and Miss Winifred Ostara as a corresponding member.

Lieut. W. M. Holman, R.G.A., and Mr. Arthur Newsome were nominated to come up for election on November 1st.

The first of a series of short papers was read by Mr. Goodfellow and entitled "Philatelic Freaks." After carefully analysing the status of errors and varieties, he found many divergencies from the normal which he could not satisfactorily place in either category and classified them as "freaks," accounting such happenings (or rather mishappenings) as where one or more of the perforating pins had failed to make its mark; pairs of stamps which were imperforate between; mixed and repaired perforations, such as those found on the pictorial issues of New Zealand; (catalogued as varieties) double perforations; double prints; offsets on the backs of stamps; inverted and reversed watermarks, and the multitude of items which occur when surcharging is resorted to such as missing stops, broken letters and flaws. The bare notion of such a waste of philatelic energy being sufficiently a deterrent to attempt the collection of such countries as the Transvaal and the War issues of Jamaica and Togoland. Mr. Goodfellow made an exhibit of about 50 stamps, in several cases leaving it to the individual members to characterise them whether in the "freak" or the "error" department.

Mr. Percy J. Pond, a new recruit to the Society, made an interesting exhibit from both philatelic and historical points of view

f the various issues of stamps called into being by the War, either to provide funds or Red Cross work or War Charities. His exhibit included a fine collection of Tonga with varieties; U.S.A., some of which were pro-Ally and others pro-German, German Red Cross, bogus Montenegrin Red Cross stamps, issued in Paris, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, British Expeditionary Force in Palestine, Dominica, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Nauru, St. Kitts, and New Pacific Islands.

Mr. W. G. Hamersley selected the 5 francs French stamp of November 1st, 1869, showing by the stamps and diagrams the differences in the form and measurements of the figures 5. The figures were added to the plate by means of steel punches and three sets of punches evidently used for the three types.

Mr. J. Steele Higgins dealt with the plates used for printing the 2d. Blue stamps of Great Britain 1840 to 1864 and the means of their classification from the three different alphabets used to punch on to the plate the corner letters. The first set 1840-52 consisted of small letters, the second 1852–1856 broader, larger and heavier letters, and the third 1856–64, of thin tall letters Many other interesting features regarding these stamps were referred to by Mr. Higgins, notably that in Plate I, rows A, B, C, D, E, M, N, O and P, the letters TW of TWO PENCE are joined by the serif of the W, but in Plate II they are separate, this peculiarity being very difficult to account for in line engraved stamps, all of which were supposed to be engraved from the same matrix.

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht showed a type collection of Registered envelopes and the specifications of the patents granted for their manufacture.

Mr. Duerst commented upon the excellence of the five papers read and proposed a vote of thanks to the authors of them.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Honorary Secretary.

"FERN HOLME," DANES ROAD,
RUSHOLME, MANCHESTER.
October 24, 1918.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of September 24th and 25th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Koritza Republic, 1917, set of 8 values, on envelope	7	0	0
Salonika, 1916, ½d., 1d., and 2d., mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., 4d., and 6d., ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., ditto	5	0	0
Cape, 1861, 4d., pale blue, little close	5	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3, middle creased	9	0	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., grey-blue, strip of 4, on piece, one stamp cut into	20	0	0
Mexico, 1867, ½ r., greyish green, on thin blue-grey paper, without district name, pair*	4	5	0
New Britain, 1914 (Oct.), first printing, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1914 (Dec.), second printing, 2d. on 10 pf., double surcharge, mint	10	0	0
Queensland, 1860–1, Small Star, clean cut, 3d., brown, pair, mint	11	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), ½d. on 3 pf., double surcharge, mint	13	0	0
Collection—Lincoln's Album, 2100	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1380	18	0	0

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of September 27th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Tuscany, 1853, 9 c., purple-brown	3	15	0
Spain, 1856, crossed lines, 1 r., greenish blue, block of 9	4	17	6
Ditto, 1864, 1 r., brown on straw, block of 24	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 rs., blue on pale rose, block of 20	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, another block of 15	2	8	0
Philippine Islands, 1861, 5 c., vermilion, block of 20, mint	2	10	0
Ceylon, perf. 13, 9d., brown	5	7	6
Mafeking, 2s. on 1s., green, mint	5	0	0
Transvaal, 1905–9, *Anchor*, 1d., red	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green,* thinned	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green, rouletted	3	10	0
Collection, 9371	65	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 3rd and 4th, 1918.

Bahamas, C A 14, 4d., rose, mint	4	5	0
Cameroons on Middle Congo, set of 14, some stamps, with inverted overprint	15	0	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	5	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black on entire, dated May 6th, first day of issue	10	10	0
Ditto, another, with date May 7th	5	0	0
Natal, 1908–9, £1, mint	4	2	0
Nevis, 4d., rose on blued*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1883–90, 6d., green, mint	5	5	0
Portugal, 1st issue, 100 r., pair	4	5	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., S.G. 29,* blind perfs. at bottom	5	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of July 4th and 6th, 1918.

British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., Type 10	5	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green*	5	15	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, slight defect	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., full blue, ditto	5	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., repaired	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., £7 5s. and	11	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	5	5	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black*	7	15	0
Ditto, £5, mint	6	5	0
Mauritius, 1863–72, 9d., yellow-green, block of 4, mint	4	4	0
Nevis, 1861, 6d., grey, mint	6	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	19	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d., close at top	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, cut into at left	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6½d.,* slight thinning	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a *used* copy, ditto	6	15	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, little close	11	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 2d., early	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, pair	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve	21	0	0
Ditto, 1s., purple	18	0	0
Papua, 1906, 1d., double surcharge	11	5	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red,* slight thinning	10	10	0
Togo, ½d., block of three, containing "CUPATION," mint	4	4	0
Transvaal, 1905, *Anchor*, 1d., red	10	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., green, mint	6	0	0

Sale of July 10th and 11th, 1918.

Brazil, 1844, 180 r.*	6	0	0
Cape, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., £4 12s., £4 10s., and	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d.	4	8	0
Ceylon, 1861, 6d., blackish brown*	4	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-brown, mint, £5 and	5	5	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown*	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 2d., deep blue	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d.	7	0	0
New Zealand, 1862, 1s., rouletted all round	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1856, 1d., blue, slight thinning	4	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 1d., slate, litho.*	9	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1s., violet, S.G. 29	8	15	0
Uruguay, 1856, 1 r., vermilion	4	10	0
Ditto, 1858, 180 c., green	5	5	0

Sale of September 4th and 5th, 1918.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, small margins	8	10	0
Hanover, 10 gr., olive-green	4	4	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red	38	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, mint	6	10	0
Mauritius, 1863–72, 9d., yellow-green, block of 8, mint	6	5	0
New Zealand, "N Z," imperf., 6d., red-brown	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1857–8, 1s., dull violet	5	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red*	6	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., bright green,* repaired	7	15	0

Sale of September 11th and 12th, 1918.

Brazil, 1844, 300 r.	4	0	0
Bushire, 1915, set of 10, 1 ch. to 1 k., all mint, except four	18	10	0
Cameroons, 1916, "Occupation Française du Cameroun," sets of 14, used or unused; the 15 c., 20 c., 50 c., 75 c., and 1 f., have inverted overprints, each	14	0	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	4	17	6
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue £19 and	8	15	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., dull rose	4	10	0
Bolivar, 1863–66, 10 c., green	6	0	0
Natal, 30s., purple and orange, mint	21	0	0
New Britain, "G.R.I." on German New Guinea, second printing, 1d. on 3 pf., strip of 3, centre stamp double surcharge, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 on 50 pf, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, on Marshall Islands, 3d. on 30 pf., mint	9	0	0
Nyasaland, 1903–4, £10, black and blue, mint	12	12	0
St. Lucia, 1864, perf. 14, 6d., pale lilac, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
Salonika, 1916, set of 8, mint	25	0	0
Uruguay, 1856, 1 r., vermilion	4	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 180 c., green	6	0	0

Sale of September 18th, 1918.

Brazil, 1844, 300 r., small defect	4	8	0
Canada, 7½d., green*	5	12	6

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	7	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown, £4 4s. and	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, £5 15s. and	11	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, faint red cancellation	8	15	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., cobalt	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), 1d., vermilion	11	0	0
Natal, 30s., purple and orange, mint	19	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d., close at top	12	0	0
Ditto, another copy, cut into at left	8	10	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion	11	10	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 8d., dull orange	4	10	0
Salonika, 9d., grey-black, mint	4	6	0

Sale of September 25th and 28th, 1918.

Mauritius, 1848, blue paper, 1d., medium state, pair	10	0	0
Ditto, another pair, later state	11	0	0
Ditto, 1859, Dec., 2d., blue, pair	4	15	0
Ditto, 1878, 50 c. on 1s., *orange*, mint	4	12	6
Peru, ½ peso, yellow	6	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose, pin-hole	4	0	0
Rhodesia, wide spacing, ½d. on 1d., inverted surcharge, mint	5	0	0
Trinidad, Official, 1909, 1d., *vertical* overprint, mint	4	8	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 as., ver., "A.D."	4	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a, red*	10	10	0
Sicily, 10 gr., deep blue, pair, mint	4	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., early	32	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., gooseberry, Plate 2	5	5	0
Ditto, Laureated, 1851, 2d., bright blue*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1852, 3d., pair, on piece	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 5d., dull green	11	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, 2d., blue, pair	6	0	0
Queensland, Nov., 1860, 1d., carmine-rose	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d.	10	0	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 1d., rose-red, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green	4	4	0
Ditto, 1883–6, 1s., orange-brown	4	4	0
Tasmania, 1d., blue,* trifling defect	4	0	0
Tasmania, another, apparently*	4	8	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black	5	5	0

Sale of October 2nd and 5th, 1918.

Ceylon, 1857–8, imperf., 9d., £5 15s. and	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., £8 15s. and *	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s.	9	10	0
Ditto, 1861, clean cut, 8d., brown	8	10	0
Brunswick, 1852, 3 sgr., vermilion*	10	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	12	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue on bluish, worn	8	5	0
Ditto, 1859 (Mch.), 2d., blue, intermediate	5	5	0
Ditto, 1863–72, 9d., yellow-green, block of 4, mint	4	0	0
Samoa, "G.R.I.," set of 14, to 5s. on 5 marks, including "1 Shilling" on 1 mark and "1 Shillings" on 1 mark, mint	**230**	**0**	**0**
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 10 pf., blocks of 6 (2), each	6	5	0
Cameroons, C.E.F., set of 13	7	15	0
Ditto, 2s. on 2 mk., inverted "S," mint	4	15	0
Ditto, Occupation Française, etc., set of 14, 5 values, with inverted overprints	15	0	0
Ditto, another set, mint	13	10	0
Long Island, 2½d., black* £4 and	4	4	0
Ditto, 7–26th May, 1916, type written on thin laid paper, 2½d., mauve*	7	10	0
New Britain, 16 Dec., 1914, 8d. on 80 pf., second printing, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., variety "5" only for 5d., on piece	23	0	0
Samoa, 5s. on 5 marks	10	5	0
Togo, 1914, wide setting, "Half-Penny" on 3 pf., variety, thin "y"	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, on Gold Coast, 1d., "ccupation"	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., ditto, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d., ditto, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., ditto, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., purple and blue on blue, ditto, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., black and red on blue, ditto, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto mint	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, ditto, ditto	22	0	0
Uruguay, 1858, 180 c., green	4	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXVII. NOVEMBER, 1918. No. 323.

Peace and Philately.



AS these lines are written the British Empire is *en fête* on the conclusion of an armistice with our last and most powerful enemy—Germany. The great nightmare of over four years of world conflict has faded at the dawn of peace, and the world is free from the shadow of war and free to begin the great work of reconstruction.

A big price has been paid for this freedom, and amid the rejoicings of success there will be many sad hearts, for in every degree of life from the highest to the lowest in every rank, in every calling, there are gaps left by those who made the great sacrifice, which alone made possible the glorious victory which we are able to celebrate.

To those who did not survive to see the end attained, repayment can only be made by thankfulness of heart and by keeping their memory ever sacred and ever green.

And what of Philately?

During times of war and strife the reward of our hobby has been such that the most sanguine and enthusiastic devotee could scarcely have imagined. The numbers of collectors, despite hard times, the need of economy, the lack of leisure, unsuitable conditions, have increased enormously.

Many prophets have suggested that if hard times came Philately must suffer, but, like many another prophecy in connection with war, it failed to be borne out in fact. Prices obtained at auction and by private sale for rare pieces have never been so high, and there has never been such a demand.

Philately has afforded comfort and relaxation to thousands, not only civilians anxious to forget the worries of the times, but also to many members of the forces, and that, too, not only during periods of leave or even during service at home, but in the very front-line trenches themselves. Little collections have been studied and arranged in dug-outs by the light of a candle. Who can tell what comfort may have been brought to those who of necessity spent a great part of the hours of the night in wakefulness, ready for action if necessary, but wishful to forget, if only for a few moments, the strain of it all.

Nor would it seem that this was applicable to one side only. The editor recently received from an officer overseas a small collection of postage stamps found in a German officer's front-line dug-out. The stamps themselves were of little value from the financial standpoint, but the arranging and study of them no doubt afforded much pleasure to their former owner.

So much for the past. What of the future? With the record of the past we think there is nothing to fear. Philately has taken the firmest of holds, and has successfully surmounted the most trying times that it will in all probability ever have to face.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL and L. W. FULCHER.

(*Continued from page* 243.)



IT will be noticed that in the above list we have the 1 real with second variety of overprint used in 1874 and also a complete sheet of this value with imprint notifying that it was lithographed by G. J. Aramburu in 1875. The explanation of this is no doubt that the overprint was applied to a setting of this value in use at the time, and that a new setting of this value lithographed by Aramburu was brought into use while this variety of overprint was current. These stamps with the various overprints were apparently in use concurrently with the Escuelas stamps of the first type.

I. *Stamps with overprint in two lines "Estampillas de Correo—Contraseña."* Three values only have been found with this overprint—the ½ r., 1 r. and 2 r. We have no particulars as to the settings of the stamps bearing this overprint, but the ½ r. contained at least one stamp in the sheet inverted, as *tête-bêche* pairs are known. Possibly the overprint was applied to sheets from the second setting of the unsurcharged stamp, in which case there would be 9 *tête-bêche* pairs (horizontal) on the sheet. The postmarks found on these stamps are those of preceding issues, but many are pen-cancelled. Of "figure" postmarks we have seen 0, 1½, 2, 2¼, 3, 6, and 8. The 2 reales may be found used "split" in quarters.

II. *Stamps with overprint in two lines "Contraseña—Estampillas de Correo."* Five values are found with this overprint, 1 c. in several shades of lilac or lavender, 2 c., yellow-green, ½ r., rose, 1 r., vermilion, and 2 r., yellow. The Hall collection contains a complete sheet of the 1 c., lavender, with inverted overprint, which contains 300 stamps in 20 rows of 15 and is apparently composed of 12 blocks of 25 transfers. There is a marginal frame to each stamp, but one or more sides have sometimes been cut away. The first, second and third stamps of the 6th block of 25 transfers, that is stamps occupying the positions 86, 87 and 88 on the sheet, show a transfer fold squeezing up the letters "LOS E E U" of the inscription in the octagonal frame, which is particularly marked on the first stamp. No. 16 of the same block (No. 131 on the sheet) also shows a noticeable transfer fold squeezing the second "O" of

"CORREOS." There is an imprint on the bottom margin reading "300 Es de un centavo CARACAS Felix Rasco." Nothing is known as to the settings of the remaining values except that we possess a copy of the 1 r. with bottom margin showing part of the imprint beginning "300 Es D . . ." so that the sheet of this value evidently contained 300 stamps, which in all probability is the case for all the values. It is to be noted that the ½ r. is not known *tête-bêche*, the inference being that the sheet of this value did not contain any inverted stamps.

All the values occur both with normal and inverted overprint. With the normal overprint unused copies of the 1 c. and 2 c. are rare, the ½ r. and 1 r. exceedingly rare; the 2 r. appear to be rather scarcer with inverted overprint. Further, with the normal overprint the 1 c. and 2 c. are scarce used. The 1 c. occurs on several marked shades, which are enumerated in the reference list at the end. Several small transfer folds occur on the ½ r. which are difficult to describe, and further we are not able to say where they occur on the sheet. These are:—

1. Letters "DIO" of "MEDIO" squeezed up.
2. Kink in the frame line of the octagon under "ME" of "MEDIO."
3. Kink in the frame line of the octagon just before "M" of "MEDIO."
4. The "AL" of "REAL" squeezed.
5. The star before "MEDIO" on the left squashed.
6. The "EE" in upper part of octagonal frame squeezed.
7. The "S" of "LOS" squeezed up.

The postmarks found on this issue are much the same as in previous issues, but a new type for "CARACAS" and "VALENCIA" with these words in a double-lined elliptical frame are frequently found; also the word "FRANCA" in an oblong elliptical frame. Figure postmarks have nearly disappeared with this issue. We only find 0, 3, and 8 commonly, 6 and 7 very rare. The 1 r. may be found split horizontally and diagonally, and the 2 r. diagonally, used at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

III. *Stamps with overprint "Contraseña—Estampilla de Correos" in larger type.*—Gibbons catalogues the ½ r., 1 r., and 2 r. with this overprint. We have never seen the 2 reales value, and do not believe it exists. We have not seen or heard of a sheet of the ½ r. Gibbons lists this *tête-bêche*, but we have not seen it. We have seen two copies of the ½ real with transfer folds—

(1) With "DIO" of "MEDIO" squeezed up. (This is not the same as No. 1 recorded in the previous section.)

(2) With "DE" squeezed up and white line across stamp.

Also errors of overprint—

(1) double overprint.

(2) reading "NA NA / OS OS" and the stamp also occurs with unofficial perf.

The Hall collection contains a complete sheet of the 1 r. with the normal overprint, containing three hundred stamps in twenty rows of fifteen. It is apparently composed of twelve blocks of twenty-five transfers, the tenth block having the bottom five stamps (Nos. 286–290 on the sheet) inverted. The fifth stamp of this row has a noticeable break in the frame under the "E"

of "REAL"; there is also a wide space between the fifth and sixth stamps of the bottom row. The bottom margin of the sheet bears the imprint "300 Estampillas de à UN REAL" on the left, and "G. J. Aramburu, Lito. Carácas, 1875" on the right. A copy of this stamp in the same collection shows an error in the overprint, reading "CORREO ES CORREO." It is also found with unofficial perf. and used split diagonally at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. It is apparently scarce with inverted overprint.

IV. *Stamps with overprint in two lines. Estampillas de correo—Contraseña ("correo" with small "c.")*

The Hall collection contains two sheets of the ½ real with this overprint, showing different settings. The first contained 280 stamps in 20 rows of 14 when complete. The sheet in question wants the top row and a block of 36 stamps from the top right corner. It seems to have been composed of 8 blocks of 25 transfers and 4 blocks of 20 arranged as in the following diagram :—

25	25	20
25	25	20
25	25	20
25	25	20

the blocks of 20 being blocks of 25 with the first column cut away. There are no inverted stamps in the portion of the sheet under examination. On the bottom margin at the right there is an imprint "280 Es. de 5cs. Felix Rasco." The second sheet contains 300 stamps in 20 rows of 15, and apparently is composed of 15 blocks of 20 transfers, though this arrangement is doubtful in the top right corner. The eleventh stamp in the tenth row shows a marked transfer fold vertically from "DE" of the inscription "CORREO DE LOS, etc.," through the "M" in "MEDIO." This transfer fold extends through the two stamps immediately vertically below and into the stamp above as far as the "M" in "MEDIO." The ninth stamp in the fourteenth row shows a large circular flaw at the right end of the banderole under the arms. There are no inverted stamps in the sheet. We cannot say anything as to the setting or settings of the 1 real, but it exists *tête-bêche*, an uncatalogued variety, there being two pairs in the Hall collection. There are numerous small errors in the overprint. We mention the following, but it is possible that more exist.

(1) Both lines "Contraseña."
(2) "de correo de correo."
(3) "Esta Estampillas."
(4) "Estampi Estampillas."
(5) "Estampillas Estampillas."
(6) "Estampillas de Est."
(7) Overprint misplaced "Contraseña" on top.
(8) „ „ One line only.
(9) Double overprint.

These are doubtless to be found on both values. Also both the stamps are found with normal and inverted overprints and also unofficially perforated.



FIG. I.

We have now to retrace our steps chronologically to the year 1871. The series of stamps (Type, Fig. I) listed in Gibbons' Catalogue as "Revenue Stamps used for Postage," with the date of issue given as 1876, has never been properly understood by collectors. Tabooed as much despised "fiscals" in the philatelic papers shortly after their appearance, they have never recovered the status to which they are really entitled. They are, in fact, "Postage and Revenue" stamps quite on all fours with British and British Colonial issues of recent years, the superscription "Escuelas" (schools) signifying that the total revenue accruing from their sale was to be applied integrally for the purposes of popular primary education. In the introduction to Saldivia's Catalogue, a translation of which appeared in the *Philatelic Gazette* for 1916, it is stated, with perfect accuracy as far as we can judge, that these "Escuelas" stamps were the *only* ones used for postage in Venezuela from March, 1871, to August, 1873. Moreover, they were also largely employed for postal purposes in conjunction with the square "Arms" type from this date onwards to 1879, when both were superseded by the larger-sized "Escuclas" stamps as catalogued in Gibbons under date 1879. Undoubtedly a fact which has greatly militated against their recognition as postage stamps is the great scarcity of postmarked copies, but most copies used postally at this period were cancelled by simple penmarks, sometimes with the initial of the name of the town in MS. or the word "Inutilizada." Only half a dozen or so of the chief towns and ports in Venezuela were provided with cancelling stamps at this period. In this case, then, the objection to penmarked copies is mere prejudice and the stamps are fully entitled to a regular place in the postal issues of Venezuela. However, so little regarded are these stamps that we do not know of any catalogue in which the lists given are even approximately correct. As might be expected under the circumstances, we cannot find anything of value which has been hitherto written about the stamps in philatelic papers, but, as will be seen in the sequel, they offer a wide field for philatelic study, the possibilities of which will not be exhausted for some time to come. The following observations are largely based on work done by the late Mr. Hausburg, who devoted much time to the study of these stamps. Unfortunately he left but few actual notes of his work, but many indications of results he had obtained, sufficient to recover the basis of the history which is here set forth.

The only information in respect of these stamps which, as far as we are able to trace, has hitherto been published, is contained in the introduction to Saldivia's Catalogue before-mentioned and is to the following effect:—

"Making use of the plates of 25 stamps each, obtained in London through the Venezuelan Consul, Mr. Frederick H. Hemming, the lithographer, Henry Neun, copied on stone a matrix of 100 copies, which was printed in Caracas, at his printing plant, the 'Litografia del Comercio.' Felix Rasco printed the surcharge and did it in two lines of microscopic letters, the upper reading 'Bolivar, Sucre, Miranda,' and the lower 'Decreto de 27 de Abril de 1870.' Neun delivered 500,000 of these stamps on the 4th March, 1871, and Rasco, using the same stones, printed 500,000 more in June of the same year. This million represents the first series of 'Escuelas' catalogued by Señor R. Saldivia as issued in 1871 and different from the second as well as in its design, which is superior, as in the inscription of the surcharge.

"In December, 1872, the Government received from Remsthed and Neun the 'Escuelas' stamps surcharged 'Decreto de 27 de Junio de 1870' in manuscript characters. Without the use of the lens anybody can see that these stamps are an inferior reproduction of the first issue. Rasco, Remsthed and Neun, and Gabriel José de Aramburu made several printings, which make in all some 3,000,000 stamps from 1872 to 1877."

With regard to this statement we have to remark that we have found no indication of the existence of any "plates" of 25 stamps. If such were made they do not appear to have been used, for we have never found any but lithographed stamps in the several thousand examined. Further, we cannot confirm the existence of a sheet of any value of the first issue consisting of 100 stamps. We do not know how many stamps there were in the sheets of the lower values of the first issue, but in the Hall collection there is a large block of the 2 c. value consisting of three rows of nine stamps with margins on both sides, showing that the sheet consisted of rows of nine stamps, and also a block of the 1 c. value showing nine rows of stamps and indications of a tenth row, so that assuming that the lowest five values were all in sheets of the same size, such sheets contained at least ten rows of nine stamps and possibly more. Unless such a sheet had a row of stamps with blank spaces a setting of 100 stamps in this form is impossible. Further details as to the settings of the higher values of this issue we reserve till we treat of each value in the sequel. The statement above quoted is further inaccurate in stating that *the same stones* were used for the second printing of this issue. Entirely new stones were prepared for this second printing, some details of which we give under the description of the settings of each value.

We now proceed to state a fairly obvious fact which nevertheless up to the present time no cataloguer appears to have recognized, though it is one which greatly facilitates the subsequent study of the various printings, and that is that the stamps fall naturally into three groups according to the overprint impressed thereon. These are:—

A. With overprint in upright microscopic letters in two double lines reading "Bolivar, Sucre, Miranda" many times repeated, and "Decreto de 27 Abril de 1870."

B. With overprint in microscopic italic letters in *one* double line reading "Decreto de 27 de Junio de 1870" many times repeated, the lines of lettering being *tête-bêche*.

C. With the same overprint as last, but in *two* double lines.

Varieties may be found of these overprints, such as varying distances apart, or broken lines of overprint and variations in the reading, such as "Decreto de 27 Junio, 1870," "Decreto de 27 de Junio, 1870," etc., but as they are in microscopic letters and very often illegible we do not regard them as of any importance.

Having premised so far, we gather from some notes left by the late Mr. Hausburg the following sequence of events in the history of the stamps:—

Issue I.—Lithographed by Enrique Neun, Caracas, and issued on the 4th March, 1871. Overprinted as "A" above. Fifteen values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 c.; 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 r.; 9, 15, 20, 30, and 50 r.

Issue II.—Lithographed by Felix Rasco, Caracas, and issued in June, 1871. Overprinted as "A" above. New stones. Total issue, 500,000. The sheets of all values of this issue probably bear the inscription "2ª Emision de 500,000" on the bottom margin. In the Hall collection there are blocks with bottom margin bearing this inscription of the following values: 1 c., 5 c., 3 r., 9 r., and 20 r. No 2 c. value has yet been found of this issue and possibly does not exist, otherwise the values are as in Issue I.

Issue III.—Lithographed by Felix Rasco, Caracas. Date of issue uncertain, but we have a copy of the 1 r. cancelled in October, 1872. Overprint as "B" above. New stones. No 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., or 4 c. in this issue, otherwise values as before.

Issue IV.—Lithographed by (?). Issued probably about June, 1874. Overprint as "B" above. Values as in first issue from 1 c. to 9 r. No 15, 20, 30, or 50 r. values.

Issue V.—Lithographed by Felix Rasco. Issued probably about November, 1874. Clear, sharp impressions. Overprint as "C" above. Values: 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 1 r., 2 r. The 2 c. is found with the frame inverted. The 1 c. has also been catalogued with inverted frame, but we know of no copies. If they exist they may belong to this printing. The 1 c. of this printing is also said to exist on laid paper.

Issue VI.—Lithographed by Gabriel José Aramburu. Issued probably about March, 1875. Printed on *laid paper*. Overprint "C" as above. New stones. Values: 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 1 r., 2 r., 20 r.

Issue VII.—Lithographed by Felix Rasco (?). Issued (?). Overprint as "C" above. Values: 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c.

Issue VIII.—Lithographed by (?). Issued about March, 1876, and onwards. Several settings. Very worn appearance and stamps generally widely spaced on the sheet. Values: 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 1 r., 2 r., 3 r., 5 r., 15 r., 30 r., 50 r. The 15 r. exists with inverted frame.

Beside the values mentioned with inverted frame the 5 r. and 9 r. have also been catalogued, but as we have never seen any copies we cannot say to which settings they belong.

(*To be continued.*)

The Four Pence "Beaded Oval" Type of Victoria.

By M. H. HORSLEY.

(*Concluded from page* 249.)

Right Pane.

1. HE outer coloured frame-line breaks at *r*, is rounded rather than pointed at *q*, and is shaved off at *o*. Usually the greater part of it round the bottom is missing or only visible in places. The line is broken at *i* and a spur runs upwards.

2. A nick at *e* and a smaller one at *r*, sometimes one at *b*. The outer points usually stand out clearly. The outline is straight above *d*.

3. Outer frame-line missing below *n* and broken at *r*. Points are clear and well defined, being finer usually than No. 2. Often two very small coloured excrescences below *q* and above *o* where the oval with numeral joins the frame.

4. Inner oval broken at "PO" of "POSTAGE," and the beads down to the "I" of "VICTORIA" all capped underneath, and the oval again broken here. A white spot in the left oval with numeral, and one on the inner oval below "O" of "POSTAGE." The circle is open at *f*.

5. Copies on "no watermark" and probably watermark "FOUR PENCE" paper will show the inner white oval line obscured by ink above the third and fourth beads below the right "4." On the later printings there is a short white diagonal stroke at the third bead and under the oval containing the right "4."

6. Faint white vertical lines in background above "FOU" of "FOUR." Two small white dashes in the upper part of the lower left ornament about midway between "O" and "U." Slight defect in beads under "V" and "VI."

7. Peculiar jagged appearance of left oval with numeral above and below "P." Ovals slightly defective under and above "S" of "POSTAGE." Coloured frame-line at bottom usually absent.

8. Outer white frame-line broken between *b* and *c*, and the ornament sometimes smeared with colour. The small cap in the extreme left corner of this ornament is attached to the much larger figure on its right. The inner coloured line surrounding the right "4" is incomplete. The fifth and sixth beads below the left "4" are attached to the inner white oval. Sometimes white diagonal lines are found opposite the nose, forehead, and crown. Some specimens have the right lower corner badly indented.

9. Short white line close to the top of the "F" of "FOUR" on the right side; short white diagonal streaks in the right-hand upper ornament Coloured frame-line broken at *l*.

10. Double strike in outer oval from left-hand oval with numeral to "R" of "FOUR." Beads in inner oval are also capped. The outer coloured frame-

line is broken just below *i*. There is sometimes a coloured dot at the top of the white oval surrounding the right "4." Some specimens have the left lower corner badly indented.

11. There are usually nicks at *t* and *b*, and the outer coloured frame-line s often broken to the right of *j*.

12. The thin coloured line in outer oval is often doubled between "E" of "POSTAGE" and the right oval with numeral. There is usually a nick at *l*, and the coloured frame-line may be broken to right of *j*.

13. A short white diagonal line to right of "E" of "PENCE." The upper inner frame-line may be obscured round the top, and there is sometimes a large coloured spot on the right "4." The outer coloured frame-line is missing on both sides of *s*, it is straight below *n*, and there is a nick at *l*.

14. Defect in left upper ornament over "RI," which gives the appearance of a white triangle. The outer frame-line does not meet at *a*. It is broken above *r*, and is irregular between *n* and *m*. It may also be missing at each side of *c*.

15 (a). The point of the outer frame-line is usually heavily coloured at *d*. It is missing or hardly discernible at *i* and very faint at *m*. In some copies the Queen's eye is defective.

15 (b). The inner oval is thickened and slightly raised above "UR" of "FOUR." The outer coloured frame-line is missing above *m*, and there is a large coloured spot on the outer part of the oval surrounding the right "4."

16 (a). The thin coloured line in the outer oval stops above "E" of "POSTAGE." The outer coloured frame-line is quite detached below *e*, and is often broken above *d*. It is defective to right of *j*, and at *i* and at *p* assumes the form of a thin straight line which is often broken. The right-hand figure "4" is rather stumpy.

16 (b). A white blur between "A" and "P" of "POSTAGE." The outer coloured frame-line is broken above *r* and shaved off from *q* to *m*. It is broken at *l* and stands out like a thin straight line from below *d* to *c*. There is a white spot between *v* and *i* and one to right of it in the background, and another below the Queen's nose to left.

17 (a). "STA" of "POSTAGE" is rather blurred and the "T" looks like "F." The inner oval is bent under "S" and the beads are defective from "G" to the right of the oval with numeral. The thin coloured line in outer oval is slightly doubled below "E." There may be a diagonal line from the back of the hair to the inner oval opposite to the right "4."

17 (b). Being the same electro as 16 (a) has precisely the same characteristics as described above.

18. A wavy line over the beads from "E" of "PENCE" up to the right-hand oval with numeral, and the oval broken diagonally over "P." A vertical line through the "R" of "FOUR." The outer coloured frame-line is shaved at *o* and the circle is open on both sides of *p*.

19. On early papers a difficult stamp to locate. On watermark "4" paper the outer coloured frame is broken at *n* and there is a nick at *l*.

20. Coloured blur in the top left ornament. (Note.—This will probably not occur in the two first papers.) The most likely way to find this stamp is to look for a little nick at *r* with a tiny coloured piece above it, triangular

in shape, and sometimes detached with the coloured frame-line above it broken.

21. There is a white excrescence on the perpendicular stroke of the left "4" which makes it appear slightly thicker in the middle. There are usually nicks at *t* and *b* and the coloured frame-line is broken to the right of *j*. On paper watermarked "4" there is often a white blur in the background in front of the eye.

22. Double strike over "VI." Upper line of inner oval broken at "C" of "VICTORIA" and lower more or less doubled and uneven round to "E" of "POSTAGE." Faint short white lines may often be seen generally at top and bottom between "A" and "P" and "R" and "P," also near "ST" of "POSTAGE."

23. The outside coloured frame-lines do not meet on either side of *a*. It is also usually broken between *c* and *d*.

24. A difficult stamp. There is a small nick with rather a hooked appearance below *e* and sometimes a tiny excrescence may be found on the left side of the first "I" of "VICTORIA."

25. Pronounced white flaw in lower left ornament above and to left of *l*. On paper watermarked "4" the outer coloured frame-line is broken about midway between *q* and *r*.

26. This stamp can be best distinguished by the outer coloured frame-line. It is broken at *r*, sometimes open at *q*, below which there is a nick which impinges upon the oval surrounding the "4," the outer line of which is slightly uneven. Above *o* there is a tiny nick often tending upwards, and the line down to *n* is rather straighter than usual and is broken near *n*. On the right-hand side it is broken above *i* and defective at *c*. There is sometimes a tiny white spot in the oval to the right of the left "4."

27. The outer coloured frame-line is very rounded on the left and stops suddenly above *r*, where there is a break ; below this it slants slightly outwards to *q*, which is often open. There are breaks at *o* and *n*. It is defective to the right of *j*, and usually entirely absent from *i* up to the right-hand oval with numeral, which is incomplete. There is a break at *d* and defects between *d* and *c*.

28. Outer coloured frame-line is exceptionally straight from just below *r* upwards. It is sometimes open at *q* and broken below *n*. The point at *d* is sometimes thickened with colouring matter.

29. Double strike over "VICTORI." Short diagonal line in background from bead under "O" of "POSTAGE" and there is sometimes a white flaw through the right "4." The outer coloured frame-line is broken above and below *d* and is open at *e*, also straight below *h*.

30. Upper left ornament defective and covered by thin white lines. Short diagonal white line above "I" and below "V" of "VICTORIA." Outer coloured frame-line open at *q* and *n*.

31. In the outer coloured frame-line there is often a patch of colour to the right of *a* and none to the left. It is rather straight above *r*, broken at *n* and often at *c*. Some copies have a short white diagonal line in the background near the point of the crown to the bead below "R" of "VICTORIA."

32. Double strike over "TORIA" and under "VICT." The outer coloured

frame-line doubled between *t* and *b*, and a short white mark in it just below the tail of the "R" of "FOUR" between *l* and *k*.

33. The outer coloured frame-line is broken diagonally to the left of *j* and below *d*. In some shades there is the appearance of a double outer line between *g* and *h* and white blotch over "POS."

34. White perpendicular lines in both upper ornaments, but more prominent in the right. A short line in background opposite the mouth and after "F" and "O" of "FOUR." The outer coloured frame-line is defective below *h*.

35. The inner oval is not perfectly symmetrical, noticeable under "CT," and more so beneath the beads below and between "R" of "VICTORIA" and "P" of "POSTAGE." Very short white vertical lines in the bottom of the left lower ornament, and sometimes diagonal lines can be seen in the left upper. A short coloured line on the forehead and a strong nick at *d*.

36. Very small defect in the beads under "TA" of "POSTAGE" and a minute doubling of the thin coloured line in the outer oval above and between "TA" of "POSTAGE." The outer coloured frame-line is sometimes missing between *r* and *s* and slightly defective to left of *t*.

37. Slight defect in upper inner oval between "O" and "S" of "POSTAGE" and the lower slightly defective below this. Faint coloured line on the forehead.

38. Sometimes the outer coloured frame-line stands up prominently between *t* and *b*. It is often joined up between *e* and *g* by a block of colour with a straight outer edge. It is often heavily coloured in a similar position on the opposite side, and in some copies is bent in irregularly at *m*.

39. Small white spot between "I" and "A" of "VICTORIA." Faint white patch in coloured oval under the right-hand oval surrounding "4."

40. Coloured frame-line is doubled immediately under *q*, above *o*, and heavily coloured in between. Copies on watermarked "4" paper will usually show prominent white flaws in the upper and lower right-hand ornaments.

41. Coloured mark on top of left "4" extending into the white oval surrounding.

42. A difficult stamp unless in a pair. The outer frame-line at the left side is very heavy and it is straight. Specimens usually have white patches between the letters "RI" and "IA" of "VICTORIA" and between the "A" of "VICTORIA" and "P" of "POSTAGE." The top serif of the letter "P" of "PENCE" is joined to the white oval line above by a white flaw, as is also the bottom horizontal stroke of the second letter "E" of that word to the white oval line below.

43. The outer coloured frame-line is very straight above *r* and below *n*, where it has the appearance sometimes of leaning inwards slightly. Two prominent nicks at *q* and *o*, and sometimes a smaller one at *l*. Some copies show the Queen's cheek quite disfigured.

44. Small white line through right stroke of "V" and "I" of "VICTORIA" is defective on left side. The left upper ornament is sometimes defective on the outer edge. The outer coloured line is quite thin and straight across the top and often stops to the right of *t*. There is an extra line above *e* and a doubling from above *h* to *i*. The inner oval between "R" and "P" of "FOUR PENCE" is slightly obscured.

45. The outer white oval is obscured with colour and appears thinner from left oval with numeral to above "F" of "FOUR," and there is a short diagonal line across the coloured oval immediately below the oval with numeral. The outer coloured line is defective, especially near *t* and *b*. At the bottom it is often absent.

46. There are small white excrescences at the foot of the right-hand stroke of "A" of "VICTORIA" on the centre bead, and on the bead below "R" of "VICTORIA." The other coloured frame-line only extends a short distance on either side of *a*, and there is a very short double line immediately under *q*.

47. The inner oval bends inwards opposite the Queen's nose and eye, there is a tiny loop under "R" of "VICTORIA," and a defect under "ST" of "POSTAGE." The left "4" is doubled, the "R" of "FOUR" is defective, and there is a coloured line on the forehead.

48. The lower inner oval is depressed between "O" of "VICTORIA" and "P" of "POSTAGE," the beads under "I" and "A" being defective. There is a slight depression immediately under "O" of "VICTORIA." The oval also bends inwards above "P" of "PENCE." There are white vertical lines in the right-hand upper ornament.

49. Double strike in outer left oval extending from the oval with numeral to "T" of "VICTORIA." The outer ornament and frame-lines adjoining show a double impression. Inner oval is defective and obscured between "R" of "FOUR" and "E" of "PENCE." Outer coloured frame-line is defective between *n* and *m* and bent inwards at *f* and missing at the top.

50. Double impression of right "4." Inner oval below this broken and beads capped. Again broken between "PEN" and beads capped. Sometimes a faint white line through background starting at "C" of "PENCE" and running towards "S" of "POSTAGE" in the shape of an arc. Top outer coloured frame-line missing or defective. Some specimens have the left upper and lower corners indented.

51. A diagonal line across background from bead below "O" of "VICTORIA" to the bead below "O" of "POSTAGE." The outer coloured frame-line often broken at *n*, and a coloured mark on forehead.

52. Double strike under "PENCE" and the adjacent outer coloured frame-line from the oval with numeral to *i* shows a double impression. Lower inner oval slightly depressed at the top. The outer coloured frame is defective to right of *b* and there is an extra coloured line between *d* and *e*, and the opening above *o* is often closed by a thin coloured line.

53. Thin coloured line in outer oval doubled below "E" of "POSTAGE." Sometimes two tiny coloured lines under "I" of "VICTORIA," and one underneath the bead below "I."

54. The oval line surrounding left "4" incomplete above *o*. Tiny coloured excrescence just above *r*. Coloured frame-line usually does not meet on either side of *r*, and is straight below *h*.

55. The inner oval obscured between the beads above "R" of "FOUR" and "E" of "PENCE." The outer coloured frame-line broken and defective at and above *d*.

56. The outer coloured frame-line has a double impression from *r* to *s*, and is broken at *r*. Slight obscuration of inner oval line above the beads

between "R" and "P" of "FOUR PENCE." Some copies show a white diagonal line through "I" of "VICTORIA."

57. Strong double strike over "VICTORIA," with white horizontal lines through ornament, ovals, and letters. Oval surrounding left "4" has a heavy double impression on the inner side. Upper oval obscured between "R" and "P" of "FOUR PENCE."

58. Outer coloured frame-line shaved off below *s*.

59. Double strike from oval surrounding right-hand "4" underneath "PENCE." Double impression of right "4" and outer coloured frame-line doubled from below *e* to above *d*. It is defective from *g* down to *i*. The inner oval obscured above and between "R P" of "FOUR PENCE."

60. The outer oval is defective above *v*, which is almost joined to the oval. The inner side of oval surrounding the left four is doubled and the thin coloured line in outer oval immediately below.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 254.)

MR. HILL says that the die of the 6d. Beaded Oval was delivered by Mr. Grosse on the 3rd May, 1860, while the 6d. Perkins Bacon type was still current and a large number of stamps were still in hand, and after the plate had been made, the first printing took place in October, 1860; 60,000 stamps were struck off in orange on the "SIX PENCE" paper, and perforated 11½, 12. In the table of dated copies drawn up by Mr. Hausburg, and published in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, at page 232, a specimen dated the 20th September, 1860, is mentioned—a date inconsistent with Mr. Hill's statement that the first printing took place in October, 1860; evidently there is a mistake somewhere. The earliest dates given by Mr. Hill for the 6d., orange, are the 25th and 27th October, 1860, respectively (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 158). That gentleman mentions a corroborating fact, that 1000 sheets of the "SIX PENCE" paper were issued to the printer in October, 1860, and subsequently 500 of them were returned into store. Mr. Hill further states that after the exhaustion of the 60,000 6d. Beaded Oval, orange, the Perkins Bacon 6d., blue, was again issued until June, 1861, when for some unknown reason the 6d., Calvert type of 1854, was again used, but the stamps this time were printed in black on "SIX PENCE" paper in sheets of one hundred, and perforated 11½, 12.* In all, 150,000 of these stamps were

* For a description of the plate of the Calvert 6d., with details of alterations made in 1861, see the late Mr. Hausburg's paper in the *London Philatelist* of November, 1909, Vol. XVIII, p. 254. For the reissue in black, an inscription was added in the upper and lower margins, "One hundred stamps in each sheet. Value Two Pounds Ten Shillings."

printed, the first delivery being made on the 21st June, 1861. Mr. Hausburg in the table above referred to mentions a specimen dated the 25th June, 1861.

Mr. Hill tells us that printing from the Beaded Oval 6d. plate was resumed "about" the 19th August, 1861, and was continued until February, 1862, the printings being in black on the "SIX PENCE" paper, the sheets being perforated 11½, 12. Mr. Hill's earliest date for these stamps in black is 28th August, 1861, but it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Hausburg mentions a specimen as dated the 25th June, 1861, which is inconsistent with Mr. Hill's date for the resumption of printing in the Beaded Oval type, "about the 19th August, 1861." As in the case of the 4d., there are many faulty *clichés;* in some the numerals "6" are double, and there are numerous scratches.

Referring again to Mr. Hill's article, he tells us (Vol. VII, pp. 159 and 160) that the next printings of the 6d. value were from the modified Beaded Oval with large letters, and gives an account of the construction of the die from the internal oval of the original die of the 6d. Beaded Oval, round which was fitted a separate piece, consisting of the frame and large oval. It seems to me that the latter was roughly copied from the frame and double oval of the original type—the corners resemble those of the original Beaded Oval but are less elaborate; the large oval and numerals in small ovals at the side occupying the positions of the double oval (inscription and beads) and numerals of the original. One interesting point is mentioned by Mr. Hill, namely, that in making the lead moulds for the electros, the inner portion (the head on black oval medallion) was affected by the pressure and forced downwards. Possibly this was the cause of the appearance of wear in some of the impressions on the sheets even of the earliest printings, the background of the medallion being more or less white. The numerals at the sides are now in black on a white ground.

The first printing of the modified type was made in April, 1862, on the "SIX PENCE" paper, and a second printing took place in December of the same year; altogether 10,000 sheets were used, giving 1,200,000 stamps all perforated 11½, 12.

Mr. Hill says "the balance of 1500* sheets of this paper was not used for these stamps" (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 160).

The next and following printings, commencing with one in June, 1863, were all on the De La Rue paper watermarked single-line "6," the first delivery being made on the 17th of that month. There were nine printings in all on this paper, the last taking place on the 22nd August, 1865, 1,950,000 stamps in all. Some were perforated 11½, 12, and others 12½, 13, but a few specimens, including, according to the catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons,

* The balance was, of course, used in 1867 for some of the 1d. and 6d. Laureated. I cannot quite follow how Mr. Hill arrives at his balance of 1500 sheets. Accordin to his text it would seem that there should be a balance of 2000 sheets. The original delivery is stated to have been 20,000 sheets (Vol. VII, p. 69). Apparently 500 were used for the 6d. Beaded Oval, orange, 1500 for the Calvert 6d., black, 6000 for the Beaded Oval, black, and 10,000 for the modified Beaded Oval, large letters (see *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, pp. 158 and 160). This accounts for only 18,000 sheets, leaving apparently a balance of 2000. Perhaps the discrepancy may arise through the fact that while 1000 sheets of the "SIX PENCE" paper were supplied by the store keeper to the printer when it was intended to print the 6d. Beaded Oval, in orange, 500 of these sheets were, in fact, returned to the store keeper (VII, *Vindin's P.M.*, p. 158).

RIGHT PANE.



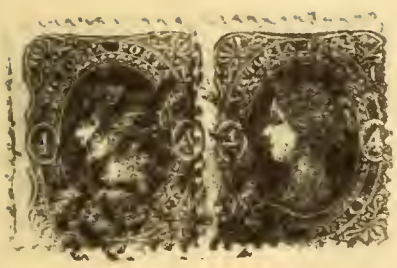
LEFT PANE.



A



C.



D.



E.



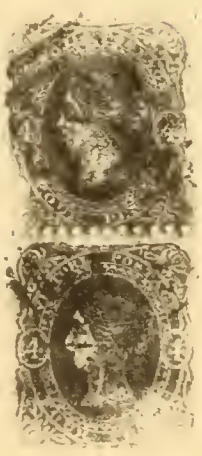
B.





16(a)

22.



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23

mber, 1918.)

NATIONS WITH APPROXIMATE DATES OF ISSUE.
pt double-line numerals and star) are in italics.

YEAR.	SINGLE LINE MACH	5d.	6d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s.	5s.
1850	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	... ...	...	Calvert, orange and yellow.	...	...	...	Diadem, octagonal, blue.	...	Calvert, green.	...
1891	... ... ,,	o. brown, *Cr. V.*	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1892	... ... ,,	,,	,,	,,	do. green on white, *Cr. V.*	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1893	... ... ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1894	... ... ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1895	... ... ,,	,,	,,	? stops.	do. rose, do.	...	,,	,,	do. yel'-gr'n on white, do. do. em'r'ld, do.	,,
1896	... ... ,,	o. *Cr. V*, II.	do. *Cr. V*, II.	...	do. do. *Cr. V*, II.	...	do. red, lake, *Cr. V*, II.	do. *Cr. V*, II.	...	,,
1897	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	do. do. *Cr. V*, II.	,,
1898	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1899	... ... ,,	,,	do. *Cr. V*, III.	...	,,	...	,,	do. *Cr. V*, III.	...	,,
1900	... ... ,,	*r. V*, III.	,,	...	do. do. *Cr. V*, III.	...	do. dull red, *Cr. V*, III.	,,	do. do. *Cr. V*, III.	,,
1901	... ... ,,	do. do. POSTAGE added.	Laureated, green, do. do. POSTAGE added, do.	...	do. with POSTAGE, carmine, do.	...	Scrolled frame, orange, do. do. POSTAGE do.	Stops for postal purposes.	Type of 1881, blue on rose, *Cr. V*, II. do. do. POSTAGE added, *Cr. V*, III.	L'r'td, red and blue, *Cr. V*, III. do. with POSTAGE, *Cr. V*, III.
1902	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1903	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	do. re-cut, do.	...	,,	,,
1904	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1905	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	...
1906	... ... ,,	o. *Cr. A.*	do. do. *Cr. A.*	...	do. do. carmine, red, *Cr. A.*	...	do. do. *Cr. A.*	...	,,	do. *Cr. A.*
1907	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1908	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1909	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1910	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1911	... ... ,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1912	... . ,,	do. [4]	do. [4]	...	do. [5]	...	do. [4]	...	,,	,,
		(5d.)	(6d.)	(8d.)	(9d.)	(10d.)	(1s.)	(1s. 6d.)	(2s.)	(5s.)

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF VICTORIAN POSTAGE AND SMALL "STAMP DUTY" STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

(To accompany "Notes on Victoria," etc. By R. B. Yardley. The *London Philatelist* of November, 1918.)

Year.	Perforations. Single Line Machines.	Perforations. Comb-Machines.	Miscellaneous Remarks and Notes.	Types of Various Denominations with Approximate Dates of Issue. N.B.—*Watermarks (except double-line numerals and star) are in italics.* ½d.	1d.	1½d.	2d.	2½d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s.	5s.
1850	...	...	...	...	Half length (Ham).	...	Half length (Ham) (3 types).	...	Half length.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851	...	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	...	...	...	...	,,	...	Full length (Ham).	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	...	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	...	...	...	...	do. (Campbell, also C. and F.).	...	,,	...	do. (Campbell).	...	...	Calvert, orange and yellow.	...	...	...	Diadem, octagonal, blue.	...	Calvert, green.	...
1855	...	...	...	...	,,	...	do. litho. (Campbell and F.).	...	(Campbell and F.)	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1856	...	...	...	...	Full length (Perkins B.)	...	,,	...	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1857	...	...	August. Official roulettes begin.	...	Emblems *	...	Emblems (no wmk.).	...	,,	Emblems *	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1858	12	...	[1] Yellow-green, perf. and rould.	...	do. no wmk.[1]	...	do. laid.	...	,,	do. no wmk. do. vertical laid.	...	Full length (Perkins B.), blue *.	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1859	...	...	[2] Green, perf.	...	do. laid. do. no wk.[2]	...	,,	...	do. (perf.)	do. no wmk. do. laid, both perf.	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1860	,,	...	...	...	do. *words.*	...	,,	...	Beaded oval, blue, laid.	Beaded oval, no. wmk.	...	Beaded oval, orange, *words.*	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1861	,,	...	...	...	Netted corners, *words.*	...	do. *words.*	...	do. *words.*	do. *words.*	...	Calvert, black, do. Beaded oval, black, do.	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1862	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	do. FIVE SHILLINGS. do. £	...	Large letters, black, *words.*	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1863	,,	...	...	...	do. £ and ½.	...	do. £.	...	,,	L't'd, £.	...	do. £.	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...
1864	,,	13	...	...	L't'd, £.	...	do. L't'd, dull mauve, £.	...	,,	do. £.	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	do. blue on green, £.	...
1865	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	Laureated, orange, 8.	...	Laureated, slate, 8.	Laureated, blue on blue, £.	...	,,	...
1866	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	do. red-purple.	...	do. claret. Laureated, red-lilac, 8.	,,	...	Laureated, Prussian blue, 6.	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...
1867	,,	,,	...	...	do. *Cr. V.*[3]	...	do. lilac-grey, *Cr. V.*[3]	...	do. *Cr. V.*,[3] do.	do. *Cr. V.*[3]	...	do.[3]	? stops.	...	do. brown on rose, 10.	,,	...	,,	...
1868	* ,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	On lilac, *Cr. V.*	...	do. grey-lilac, do.	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	Laureated blue on yell., *Cr. V.* do. blue and red on white, do.
1869	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	,,	...	do. orange, do.	,,	...	do. *Cr. V.*	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,
1870	,,	,,	12¼	...	,,	...	De La Rue, *Cr. V.*	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,
1871	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	9d. on 10d., Laureated, brown on rose, 10.	,,	,,	...	,,	,,
1872	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	Tudor Crown, brown on rose, 10.	? stops.	,,	...	,,	,,
1873	,,	,,	,,	...	12½ × 12½ 12 holes in teeth, Comb I.	...	Large oval, mauve, do.	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1874	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1875	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	do. *Cr. V.*	...	do. on blue, *Cr. V.*	...	,,	,,
1876	,,	,,	,,	...	...	13 × 12½, Comb II.	(*a*) 12¼ × 12½, Gauge III.	...	(*a*) This is approximately the gauge of several vertical comb-machines varying from 12 to 12¼ × 12¼ to 12½. Except as mentioned below, the holes are medium to large and usually clean cut. The horizontal "teeth" each contain 13 holes.	,,	rosettes, do.	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	do. ultramarine do.	EIGHT PENCE on 9d. Laureated, brown on rose, *Cr. V.*	,,	...	Scrolled frame, blue on blue, *Cr. V.*	...	,,	,,
1877	,,	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	do. lavender and red do.
1878	,,	,,	,,	...	? stops.	,,	,,	...	Divers coloured Cr. V. papers, used for ½d., 1d., and 2d.	do. rose paper, *Cr. V.*	,,	...	Double lined, do.	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1879	,,	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1880	Large holes.	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	rosine on white, *Cr. V.*	,,	...	,,	...	,,	do. rosine, do.	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1881	? stops.	? stops.	,,	...	...	13 × 12½	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	White lettering, do. Brown, do.	...	do. yellow, do.	White letters. Carmine, do.	...	do. *Cr. V.*, aniline.	...	...	,,	...	Three-quarters face, blue on green, *Cr. V.*	do. no line under Crown, aniline, do.
1882	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1883	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	(*b*) ,,	...	...	,,	Maltese Cross, green, do.	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1884	...	...	,,	...	...	? stops.	,,	...	(*b*) One of these machines gauging 12¼ × 12½ from 1883 to about 1888 produce *very small clean-cut* holes.	,,	,,	...	do. lilac, do.	...	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	? stops
1885	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	First STAMP DUTY, green shades, do.	...	First STAMP DUTY, mauve, rosy lilac shades, do.	...	Overprint'd STAMP DUTY. First STAMP DUTY, brown, do.	do. overprinted STAMP DUTY, do. First STAMP DUTY type, mag'nta, do.	...	do. first small STAMP DUTY, do.	do. STAMP DUTY, carmine on rose, *Cr. V.*	...	...	do. overprinted STAMP DUTY. First small STAMP DUTY, blue on yellow, *Cr. V.*	...	do. overprinted STAMP DUTY.	Replaced by *large* STAMP DUTY.
1886	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	Oblong, lilac. *Cr. V.*	Arched frame, green, do.	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	Rays in spandrels, do.	,,	...	...	,,	...	STAMP DUTY type, green on green, *Cr. V.*	,,
1887	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	do. pink, do.	...	...	do. lined background, lilac, do.	...	,,	do. lined background, rose, do.	...	,,	,,	...	...	Oblong, purple-brown on white, *Cr. V.*	blue, *Cr. V.*	...	,,
1888	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	do. rosine and scarlet, do.	...	...	,,	...	do. yellow-ochre, do.	,,	...	,,	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	,,
1889	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	...	do. red shades, do.	,,	...	,,
1890	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	Rectang'l'r frame, brown-orange, do.	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	orange, do.	...	,,
1891	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	do. on rose paper, do. do. br'n, do.	...	,,	Brown on yellow, Cr. V.	,,	,,	do. brown, *Cr. V.*	,,	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1892	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	do. various shades of orange, do.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	do. green on white, *Cr. V.*	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1893	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1894	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1895	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	? stops.	do. rose, do.	...	,,	,,	do. yel'-gr'n on white, do. do. em'r'ld, do.	,,
1896	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	New Cr. V paper introduced, Type II.	do. *Cr. V.*, II.	do. do. *Cr. V.*, II.	...	,,	,,	do. do. *Cr. V.*, II.	do. do. *Cr. V.*, II.	do. *Cr. V.*, II.	do. *Cr. V.*, II.	...	do. do. *Cr. V.*, II.	...	do. red, lake, *Cr. V.*, II.	do. *Cr. V.*, II.	...	,,
1897	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	Oblong, *Cr. V.*, II, green.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	,,	,,	do. do. *Cr. V.*, II.	,,
1898	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III.	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,	...	,,
1899	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	Type III, Cr. V paper.	do. green, *Cr. V.*, II.	do. rosine, *Cr. V.*, III.	do. brown on yellow, *Cr. V.*, I.	do. Cr. V, III.	Blue, *Cr. V.*, II.	,,	,,	do. *Cr. V.*, III.	...	,,	...	,,	do. *Cr. V.*, III.	...	,,
1900	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. small, green, *Cr. V.*, III. do. do. with POSTAGE, do.	,,	,,	,,	do. *Cr. V.*, III.	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. Laureated, orange-buff, do. do. POSTAGE added, do.	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. Type of 1881, buff, do. do. POSTAGE added, do.	*Cr. V.*, III.	,,	...	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. do. with POSTAGE, carmine, do.	...	do. dull red, *Cr. V.*, III. Scrolled frame, orange, do. do. POSTAGE do.	,,	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. Type of 1881, blue on rose, *Cr. V.*, II. do. do. POSTAGE added, *Cr. V.*, III.	,,
1901	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	Maltese Cross, with POSTAGE, rose.	do. do. POSTAGE added, do. *Cr. V.*, III.	Type of 1881 re-issue, violet, do. do. POSTAGE added, do.	do. *Cr. V.*, III. do. POSTAGE added, do.	do. do. POSTAGE added, do.	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. Type of 1881, buff, do. do. POSTAGE added, do.	do. do. POSTAGE added.	Laureated, green, do. do. POSTAGE added, do.	...	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. do. with POSTAGE, carmine, do.	...	do. dull red, *Cr. V.*, III. Scrolled frame, orange, do. do. POSTAGE do.	Stops for postal purposes.	do. do. *Cr. V.*, III. Type of 1881, blue on rose, *Cr. V.*, II. do. do. POSTAGE added, *Cr. V.*, III.	L't'd, red and blue, *Cr. V.*, III. do. with POSTAGE, *Cr. V.*, III.
1902	...	...	,,	...	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1903	...	...	,,	11	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	do. do. Retouched, do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	do. re-cut, do.	...	,,	,,
1904	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	(*c*) From about 1905 onwards one of these machines produced *very small clean-cut* holes.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1905	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	(*c*) ,,	...	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...
1906	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	Crown A papers introduced.	do. do. *Cr. A.*	do. *Cr. A.*	...	do. *Cr. A.*	do. do. *Cr. A.*	do. do. *Cr. A.*	do. do. *Cr. A.*	do. *Cr. A.*	do. do. *Cr. A.*	...	do. do. carmine, red, *Cr. A.*	...	do. do. *Cr. A.*	...	,,	do. *Cr. A.*
1907	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1908	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1909	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1910	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	(*d*) 11½ × 12¼	(*d*) This gauge is the work of two separate comb-machines, one a vertical machine with 12 holes in the horizontal "teeth," the other being a horizontal comb.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	,,
1911	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	...	do.[4 5]	do.[4 5]	,,	do.[4 5]	,,	,,	,,	do.[4]	do.[4]	...	do.[5]	...	do.[4]	...	,,	,,
1912	...	...	,,	,,	...	...	,,	...	[4] Thin *Cr. A.* paper. [5] *V Cr.* Duty paper.	(½d.)	Id. on 2d. (1d.)	(1½d.)	(2d.)	(2½d.)	(3d.)	(4d.)	(5d.)	(6d.)	(8d.)	(9d.)	(10d.)	(1s.)	(1s. 6d.)	(2s.)	(5s.)

a pair, are known imperforate. The earliest specimens mentioned in Mr. Hausburg's table are as follows: Watermarked "SIX PENCE," the 25th October, 1862; watermarked "6," perforated 11½, 12, the 26th March, 1863; but Mr. Rundell mentions one of the former dated the 10th June, 1862. It will be noticed that the date, 23 March, 1863, mentioned by Mr. Hausburg as the earliest date for the 6d., paper watermarked single-line "6," is inconsistent with Mr. Hill's date for the printing on that paper. I have a specimen perforated 12½, 13, dated the 25th March, 1865.

The story of the 6d. Beaded Oval may be stated shortly as follows:—

October, 1860 .	Printed in orange on "SIX PENCE" paper.	Perf. 11½, 12.
	[Interregnum—reissue of the 6d. Perkins Bacon type. June, 1861—reissue of Calvert type in black.]	
August, 1861 .	Printed in black on "SIX PENCE" paper .	„

Issue of Modified Beaded Oval.

April, 1862 .	Printed in black on "SIX PENCE" paper .	„
June, 1863 .	„ „ "6" paper . . .	Perf. 11½, 12, and 12½, 13.

Variety, watermarked "6"; imperf.

The 1d. Netted Corners, as already mentioned, was first printed in September, 1861, on "ONE PENNY" paper from a plate made from a die engraved by Messrs. De Gruchy and Leigh, of Melbourne.* In all, five printings on 34,500 sheets of this paper were made, giving altogether 4,140,000 stamps.

The next printings from the new plate was on the De La Rue paper watermarked single-lined "1"; this took place in January, 1863. This paper was soon exhausted, and the supplies of other varieties of paper being small, some paper watermarked double-lined "1" was borrowed from the Government of Tasmania, 96 books of the "1" paper and a like number of double-lined "4" paper being borrowed. Each book consisted of 250 sheets of paper, each containing 240 watermarks. Further particulars as to the delivery of this Tasmanian paper will be found in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, at pages 190 and 259.

Mr. Hill says (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 159) that the printings on the "1" paper commenced on the 2nd December, 1863, and that there were three separate printings; 19 books were used, giving 1,140,000 stamps (19 × 250 × 240). On the arrival of further supplies of the De La Rue paper watermarked single-lined "1," printings on that paper recommenced and continued until the type was abandoned for the Laureated stamp; the last printing took place on the 8th August, 1864. In all there were ten printings on this paper, 31,000 sheets (yielding 3,720,000 stamps) being employed. All these stamps, so far as known, were perforated 11½, 12, but Mr. Hill says that it is recorded that the last printings on the single-line "1" paper were also perforated 12½ (Vol. VII, p. 159).

* In all specimens of this stamp there is a white circular dot on the solid background below the chignon, and the "A" of "VICTORIA" has no horizontal bar; in fact, it is an inverted "V."

The earliest dates given by Mr. Hausburg or Mr. Rundell in the tables above mentioned are as follows: Watermarked "ONE PENNY," the 23rd December, 1861 (Rundell), and 23rd January, 1862 (Hausburg); watermarked single-lined "1," the 23rd February, 1863 (Hausburg); and watermarked double-lined "𝟙" the 17th July, 1863 (Hausburg). The latter must, I think, be a mistake, as Mr. Hill says that the first printing on this paper took place in December, 1863, and he gives the previous printings on the "words" and single-line "1" papers consecutively down to November, 1863, and quoted from the storekeeper's ledger an entry as to the arrival on the 1st December, 1863, of the Tasmanian watermarked paper (Vol. VII, p. 159).

The history of the 1d. Netted Corners can be shortly given as follows:—

September, 1861 .	Watermarked "ONE PENNY" . .	Perf. 11½, 12.
January, 1863 .	„ "1"	„
December, 1863 .	„ "𝟙"	„
March, 1864 .	„ "1" reissued . .	„
		(? Perf. 12½, 13.)

I must now refer to a group of stamps of which some certainly were, and others may have been in stock at the time when Mr. Robinson was first employed by the Postal Department (the 22nd June, 1858), namely:—

1d. and 4d. .	Emblems, Star paper (Calvert Brothers').
2d. . . .	„ wove „ „ „
1d. and 4d. .	„ „ „ (S. Calvert's).
3d. . . .	Half-length (Campbell and Co.'s., also Campbell and Fergusson's).
6d. . . .	Calvert's (orange).
6d. . . .	Perkins Bacon (blue).
1s. . . .	Octagonal, blue on white paper.
2s. . . .	Green on white.

To these must be added a few odd sheets of the 1d. Half-length.

As already mentioned, the "Too Late" and Registration stamps had already been suppressed, so that there need be no further reference to them.

Now, as we have already seen, some of these stamps had been rouletted officially or unofficially before Mr. Robinson appeared on the scene, e.g. the 1d., 2d., and 4d. Emblems, the 3d. Half-length, the 6d. Calvert, the 1s. and the 2s., but there were still in stock considerable quantities of the four latter, presumably all in unperforated condition, and it is important to see which of them were perforated or rouletted by Mr. Robinson.

Taking first the simplest cases, the 6d. of both types, 1s., and 2s. values, the 6d. Calvert type was exhausted about August, 1858, and the supply of the Perkins Bacon type—Queen Victoria on her coronation chair—was issued in November, 1858 (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, pp. 133 and 135). Mr. Robinson appears not to have perforated any of the Calvert 6d.

It will be remembered that the 6d. Perkins Bacon (10,417 sheets of 240 stamps each = 2,500,080) had been received from England in October, 1854 (Vol. V, p. 126), but were not unpacked until June, 1858. They were not

issued imperforate, for the whole consignment was sent to Mr. Robinson in two batches to perforate. This operation he performed by means of his harrow notched-rule apparatus, already described, the cuts gauging $5\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ (Vol. VI, p. 135). The stamps seem to have been unpopular, and were criticised by the officials, nominally on account of the gum and the rouletting. Possibly the real objection was that there was no one since Mr. Ham left Melbourne who understood printing from line-engraved plates. The subsequent history of the 6d. value has already been given shortly, these stamps being superseded by the 6d. Beaded Oval in October, 1860, and being reissued after the exhaustion of the 60,000 of the last mentioned type in orange.

Except these 6d. stamps, I am not aware of any authenticated use of Mr. Robinson's harrow notched-rule "rouletting" for any of the old stocks of stamps, although he employed that contrivance extensively for some of his own printings.

The 1s. Octagonal requires but brief notice as regards perforation. There had been only one contract for this type of the 1s., namely, Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson's under bond of the 19th May, 1854 (*Fed. Aus. Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 78). The supply comprised 3,000,000 stamps, which lasted until April, 1865. Mr. Hill says that the first lot, 1,386,400, was taken into stock in June, 1854, and the balance, 1,613,600, in September; also that in 1862 and 1865 over half a million were destroyed (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. V., p. 90).

The stamps were printed by lithography from one of five impressions engraved on a steel plate, described by Mr. Hill in the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vol. I, at page 92, further particulars being given in Vol. II of the same publication at page 72. This plate is also described by Mr. Hausburg in his "Philatelic Researches in Australia," in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIV, at page 278.

Mr. Hill says that the stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred subjects. It is not proposed to deal here with the settings of the sheets, the flaws, or retouches. With such a large number of stamps it is quite likely that there were more than one. A large fragment of a sheet is in existence.* I would refer to an important article by the late Mr. Hausburg

* It may be convenient if I give a short description of this block which I saw some years ago. It is really a complete sheet, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, with full margins, missing only two stamps on the left margin. The sheet originally consisted of one hundred stamps in nine vertical columns, of which the first eight each comprised twelve stamps, giving ninety-six, while the ninth column, on the extreme right, contained only four stamps, these being respectively at the right extremities of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth horizontal rows, counting from the top. The first forty stamps, that is to say, those of the top, second, third, fourth and fifth rows, are a transfer from a primary setting which is repeated in the next forty stamps, that is, the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth rows, omitting the four odd stamps in the ninth vertical column, while the eleventh and twelfth rows appear to be a transfer of the first and second rows of the same primary setting. The settings of forty apparently are the same as that described by Mr. Hausburg in the *London Philatelist* of January and February, 1916. Thus, his variety No. 6 in which the "N" of "SHILLING" is badly damaged occurs as No. 6 in the first, sixth, and eleventh horizontal rows. One stamp of the lower complete setting of forty had a conspicuous retouch in which the "IN" of "SHILLING" was practically redrawn, the retouching extending well below the white circle into the groundwork below. The corresponding stamp of the upper setting did not show this. I have reason to believe that it is the third stamp of the tenth row. It had also a vertical fold which runs right through the stamp, breaking the external frame and involving the "G" of "SHILLING," and the cross on the right which is reduced to a horizontal stroke and a dot above it. Further, in this variety there is a dot of colour

in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XXV (at pages 2 and 34), in which are published the results of his researches and many interesting particulars are given.

The stamps were at first issued imperforate. I have already referred to the rouletted specimens, in none of which, so far as I am aware, is there any trace of Mr. Robinson's work with his harrow notched-rule machine. It is clear, however, that he was called upon to perforate sheets of these stamps, and this he carried out by means of the 11½, 12 round-hole perforating machine. He must have commenced operations in 1859, as numerous specimens exist so perforated with postmarks bearing dates of that year; the earliest mentioned by Mr. Hill is one dated the 17th June, 1859, but Mr. Rundell* mentions one of the 30th May, 1859, and Mr. Hausburg lists another dated the 17th June of the same year. It is obvious that the date 1860, given in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, is a year too late.

The stamps, imperforate as well as perforated, exist in numerous shades of blue ranging from a light chalky blue to a deep Prussian blue, on soft medium unwatermarked wove paper.

The 2s. was engraved and printed by Mr. Samuel Calvert under a bond dated the 14th June, 1854, for engraving "a plate or die" on best Turkey boxwood and printing in two colours and gumming one million stamps in sheets of fifty. In his tender Mr. Calvert had undertaken to print the stamps in two colours, and, in fact, the 2s., in green on white paper, was printed in two colours, but the first impression, which is in pale yellow, is scarcely ever visible, and Mr. Hill assumed that these stamps were printed in only one colour. The impressions of the first plate are sometimes out of register with the green, and the margin can thus sometimes be seen outside the green impression on one or two sides. Mr. Hill says that the contract was completed on the 21st February, 1855, but according to a *Gazette* notice the stamps were first issued on the 1st September, 1854. There was no other printing in green, and the supply lasted until the end of 1864 (*Fed. Aus. Phil.*, Vol. II, p. 80, and see *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, at p. 132, when Mr. Hill says 300,000 were delivered by the end of September, 1854), also that in 1862 and 1865 altogether 654,000 stamps were deliberately destroyed.

I have already referred to the scarce rouletted specimens of the 2s., green. When Mr. Robinson was first engaged there still remained a large quantity of imperforate sheets (Mr. Hill says only 102,750 had been issued to the end of 1858), and evidently he was soon called upon to perforate some of the stock by the 11½, 12 round-hole machine. The earliest perforated specimen mentioned by Mr. Hausburg in his table of earliest dates (*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVII, p. 232) is dated the 16th August, 1860. All specimens so far recorded as perforated have the gauge 11½, 12.

between the "S" and "H" of "SHILLING" on the inner side of the outer circle, and a white flaw in the groundwork over "TO" of "VICTORIA."

On referring to Mr. Hausburg's article above quoted it is obvious that this setting will not account for all the combinations of transfer varieties and marginal specimens mentioned by him, so that there must have been other settings. Moreover, this sheet does not show all the varieties of retouching; for instance, I have a specimen, imperforate, with a retouch in the north-west which is not mentioned by Mr. Hausburg and does not occur on this sheet.

* *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VIII, p. 180.

The next printing was made by Mr. Robinson in November, 1864, in blue on green paper, watermarked single-line "2," the issue commencing on the 22nd of the same month.

Mr. Hill says: "The sheets contained thirty stamps in two panes, each pane containing three rows of five.* I have been informed by the present stamp printer that the plate was made up partly from Mr. Calvert's wood engravings, about twenty-one† of these and the remainder of electrotypes," and that the plate and size of the sheets remained unaltered during the currency of this issue, that is to say until 1881, when it was superseded by the three-quarter face, also printed in blue on green paper, the latter watermarked Crown V. I gather that the green single-line "2" paper was made from the same moulds as Messrs. De La Rue's single-line white papers, that is to say in sheets of one hundred and twenty, in four panes of thirty‡ (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, p. 132). These blue stamps were all perforated by one or other of the machines gauging 11½, 12, and 12½, 13 respectively.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE third session of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, December 19th, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be Displays of stamps of Monaco, by Colonel J. Bonhote; Italy, 1863–7; De la Rue prints, by Mr. L. W. Fulcher; British Bechuanaland, ½d. surcharges of 1897, by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

The third meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, December 19th.

No stamps can be dealt with on the 19th December unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th December.

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO. write to inform us that they have no connection with the firm of stamp auctioneers recently started under a similar name.

* *Sic.* At the present day the word "row" usually means horizontal line, and the modern description is five horizontal rows of three stamps in each pane.

† One of the most difficult and yet important investigations undertaken by the late Mr. Hausburg was the plating of the 2s., Calvert type of both settings. The results of his arduous and indefatigable perseverance are set out in two papers in the *London Philatelist* of May, 1907, and May, 1915 (Vol. XVI, p. 108, and Vol. XXIV, p. 104). In the former he proved that there were twelve electros and eighteen woodblocks in the second plate. In the latter he illustrates a group of twenty-five blocks of the first plate, in five complete rows of five stamps, but, as he points out, there still seems to be some doubt whether the plate contained fifty or twenty-five blocks. He also described the underlying first impressions in yellow occurring in the green stamps as rectangular patches of solid colour with white spaces to correspond with the value and head of Her Majesty. I have already referred in a footnote to Mr. Hausburg's work on the 6d. Calvert (see the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVIII, p. 254).

‡ See above, p. 229. The coloured watermarked papers were not included in the particulars set out on that page.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—We have received a "specimen" copy of the 20 rupees stamp printed in new colours—blue and dull purple on blue, coloured through.

Adhesive.

20 rupees, blue and dull purple on blue; Multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

EGYPT.—Two provisionals are reported in *Stamp Collecting*. The 3 and 4 mill. values have been surcharged 2 and 5 piastres respectively, in black.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—"Specimen" copies are to hand of the 4 c. and 6 c. stamps, the latter a new value.

Adhesives.

4 c., scarlet.
6 c., dull orange.

JOHORE.—"Specimen" copies of, we presume, the new set, with the exception of the 21 c., chronicled on page 255, have reached us. We find, however, that the colours of the 2 c. and 10 c. values are dull purple and *green* and dull purple and *ultramarine* respectively, and not merely green or ultramarine as chronicled.

PALESTINE.—The set of new stamps (of which we chronicled five values on page 255) has reached us, and we find it contains also the 5 mills. and 1 piastre denominations.

Adhesives.

5 mills., brown-orange; wmk. Royal Cypher; perf. 15 × 14.
1 piastre, indigo; wmk. Royal Cypher; perf. 15 × 14.

SAMOA.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the arrival of the 2s. 6d. stamp overprinted in blue.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 41 öre and 5 kr. Avisporto stamps, with the "Postfrim, &c., 27 öre" surcharge in black. Mr. Wilson writes:—"It will be remembered that the 5 kr. has *not* appeared on the paper with new Mult. Crosses wmk. My correspondent states that the 25, 35, 50, 80 (?), and 100 öre stamps are to be issued shortly *bi-coloured*, and there is a possibility of Danish West Indies remainders being overprinted and used up."

Provisional Postals.

27 öre on 41 öre, brown; wmk. Crosses.
27 öre on 5 k., rose and yellow-green; wmk. Crown.

SWEDEN.—The new 12 öre Official stamp has reached us.

Official.

12 öre, carmine; wavy lines; perf. 13 × 13½.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The *P.J.G.B.* has received the 1 peso of the typographical set. The design, it is stated, is the same as in the last issue.

Adhesive.

1 peso, green and black, type of 1911, typographed; perf. 13 × 14.

ECUADOR.—The new 20 c., green and black stamp, overprinted for Official use, the word "Oficial" reading diagonally upwards, is chronicled in the *P.J.G.B.*

Official.

20 c., bright green and black.

MEXICO.—The 1 c., mauve, stamp, with portrait of Zaragoza in circular frame, overprinted "Oficial" in red, has reached us.

Official.

1 cent, mauve.

NICARAGUA. — More provisionals are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Provisionals.

Vale un centavo de Cordoba on 20 c., red, in red.
Vale dos centavos de Cordoba on 25 c. in black.
½ centavo de Cordoba on 10 c., yellow, in black.
2 centavos de Cordoba on 25 c., orange, in black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CURAÇOA. — A provisional stamp is before us. Square shape, horizontally laid paper, perf. 12, and ungummed. Type-set "CURAÇOA 1 cent" and signed "Haw," with a bar beneath, vertically at right, reading upwards.

Provisional.

1 cent, buff, laid paper; perf. 12.

ERITREA AND LIBIA.—The ordinary 60 c., carmine, and the 20 c. Parcel Post adhesives of Italy have been overprinted with the names of these Italian Colonies in black.—*Stamp Collecting*.

LIBERIA.—The *Postage Stamp* informs us that the whole of the values of the current set for ordinary use—1 c. to $5—have been surcharged "Two Cents" in words in black, and a Geneva Cross in red framed with black. We are glad to be told that the *Official* set has not also been surcharged.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1918-19.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.
Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.
Hon. Secretary—HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

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

THE first meeting of the season 1918–19 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, on Thursday, October 17, at 5.45 p.m. Present: E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, Col. J. Bonhote, Thos. Wm. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, Lieut.-Col. G. F. S. Napier, W. R. Rundell, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., I. John Simons, J. L. Green, Walter Howard, Arthur F. Pinhey, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, J. H. Barron, C. McNaughtan, Baron de Worms, Lachlan Gibb, H. H. Harland, Baron Percy de Worms.

The chair was taken by the President. The minutes of the meeting held on June 6th, 1918, were read and signed as correct. Letters were read from Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger Burrowes, C.B., enclosing several dangerous forgeries of Japan for the Society's collection, the receipt of which had already been acknowledged with thanks, and from Mr. J. W. Hall resigning his membership at the end of the present year. Messrs. Bright and Son presented their catalogue Europe and Colonies, 11th edition, 1918–19, to the Society's library.

The President then announced the receipt of news of the death, on September 15th last, of Mr. Maitland Burnett, one of the senior members of the Society, elected in 1877. He then read a short biography of the late Mr. Burnett, and in moving terms proposed the following resolution: "That the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Maitland Burnett, J.P., at one time Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. They desire to place on record their appreciation of the inestimable services rendered by Mr. Burnett to the Society, to the general advancement of Philately, and by his able editorship of the *Philatelic Record* during the first seven years of its existence. They also desire to express their sincere sympathy with the relatives of Mr. Burnett in their bereavement," which Mr. Lachlan Gibb, in appropriate terms, seconded. The resolution was carried by all present rising as a mark of respect to the memory of their late member. The Hon. Assist. Secretary was instructed to communicate the terms of the resolution to Miss Kate G. F. Burnett.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates who, after ballot, were declared to be Fellows and Members of the Society:—

Miss Lily Agnes Fox Leman, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Col. the Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes, pro-

posed by Mr. G. Herbert Dannatt, seconded by Mr F. J. Peplow.

Mr. See Teong Wah, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Mr. Frank Horace Frere, proposed by Mr. G. B. Barrington, seconded by Mr. L. A. Burd.

Lieut. Walter Manley Holman, proposed by Mr. W. M. Gray, seconded by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield.

Capt. Ivan Simson, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Major Stanley Mason Castle, proposed by Mr. Thos. Wm. Hall, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Capt. Edward Bagnell Purefoy, proposed by Mr. E. H. Collins, seconded by Mr. Louis E. Bradbury.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton then read a most interesting paper on the issues of Spain from 1850 to 1876, illustrated by his thoroughly representative collection of picked copies, including all the rare 2 reales and the Madrid 3 cuartos. Of the 1850 issue he exhibited a block of the 6 cuartos consisting of 4 entire rows and containing two errors; in one case the date reads 1050 instead of 1850, and in the other "FR" is represented by "FP," both varieties being unchronicled. The 6 cuartos of 1851 also shows a variety in which the first "S" of "SEIS" is defective, and the rarity of the 2 reales is accounted for by only 1432 stamps having been issued. Mr. Beckton showed that the chief cause for the continual changes of design was the manufacture of forgeries for the purpose of defrauding the revenue; the fraud lasted from 1855 to 1876, and was finally overcome by transferring the production of the stamps from Spain to London.

The most important section of the paper was that dealing with the 4 cuartos value of 1856, the setting of the clichés showing that there were four or possibly five different plates used for the "no watermark" stamps, these plates differing from those employed for printing the two issues on watermarked paper. This was one of the issues most extensively forged, three forgeries on blue paper and four on white being known. The four plates of the 4 cuartos of 1862 were exhibited in entire sheets, and a variety of the 10 cuartos of 1874 was shown, which is believed was caused by cutting out the *tête-bêche* variety and inserting a new cliché. Finally Mr. Beckton briefly dealt with the retouches of the 1876 issue.

The proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton, proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. H. H. Harland and supported by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, which was carried unanimously.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Nov. 2nd. Display: "Mexico." Mr. W. Pimm.

Major F. Piens was elected a member.

Messrs. J. N. Keynes, W. Scott, E. R. Woodward, P. Fabri, J. Swabey, and F. C. Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. Pimm then commenced the display of "Mexico" by showing his collection, which is particularly strong in the 1856–68 issues. The Society's collection of some 1500 varieties provided many other varieties of surcharge, while Mr. J. F. Loach showed some other fresh varieties. Mr. H. Griebert sent his reference Collection of Forgeries, and the Society's Collection of Fiscals, Forgeries and Entires of this interesting country filled up a very long meeting, in the middle of which was "sandwiched" an interval for refreshments.

The demand for stamps is so great that we should be glad of further selections, especially from Colonial Collectors who can send recent issues at reasonable prices.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

MINUTES of the 404th meeting, held on Friday, November 1st. The chair taken at 7 p.m. by the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton. The Rev. Leigh L. Orton and Mr. Arthur Newsome were elected to membership.

Mr. T. Allen, of S. Woodford, London, who came to give a display of "The Stamps of the Edwardian Colonials," received a very hearty welcome from the members, and although showing a selection of the most interesting stamps only of each colony, his display will certainly long be retained in the minds of the members. Most of the colonies, and also Great Britain, were represented by proofs from die and plate, colour trials and essays, those appertaining to Great Britain being especially fine. All postally issued stamps shown were in absolutely mint condition, and as far as possible represented by the control number.

Nyassaland included the £10 of 1903–4, the 2d. and 4d. of 1907 (two of the rarest Edwardian stamps), and the £10 of 1908. Natal had the £20 of 1902–3 and the 30s., purple and orange-brown, of 1904–8; Nigeria the £25 of 1904; Straits Settlements, 1904–6, the 100 dollars, on multiple watermarked paper, and the double surcharge of 4 c. on 18 c. of 1907, of which seven copies only exist, and many rare errors of the Official stamps of Sudan, of some of which only four and eight copies are known.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Allen was proposed by Mr. Munn, seconded by Mr. Duerst, and supported by the President. Mr. Allen briefly replied, expressing the pleasure his first visit to Manchester had given to him.

THE 405th meeting was held on Friday, November 15th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. E. H. Hirschberg gave a display of the "Cordoba" issues of Nicaragua, accompanied by an interesting discourse upon the financial arrangements of that country which called them into being.

He stated that previous to April 24th, 1913, two forms of currency were used in Nicaragua, the silver currency (Mexican dollar, worth about 2s.) in the Atlantic provinces, and the unstable paper currency in the rest of the Republic, consequently it became necessary to provide distinctive issues or a loss of revenue would have arisen.

From 1904 to February, 1912, the contemporary postage stamps were overprinted "B depts. Zelaya," "Cabo" or "Costa" Atlantica Bor C, for use in the Bluefields, and Cabo Gracias á Dios districts of the Atlantic coast. From February, 1912, to April 24th, 1913, a special issue bearing the design of a locomotive engine, printed by Waterlow and Sons, London, was in use in these districts. In 1913, however, the paper currency in use in the rest of the country fluctuated considerably, and finally fell so low (about 2½d. as against a nominal value of 4s.) that the Government, in order to stabilize the Post Office receipts, decided to follow the precedent set by the Customs House and adopt a gold basis for the whole country, taking the U.S. dollar for this standard, and was known in Nicaragua as the "peso de Cordoba."

The gold basis was adopted by a decree dated April 24th, 1913, and from this date the stamps were sold for gold only, payable in paper or silver at the rate of exchange of the day.

The new stamps, however, were not ready in time, and overprinting was resorted to, and, as is usual with the stamps of this country, the surcharging was made from a variety of type, due, no doubt, to the work having to be hurriedly executed by local printers who were provided with a limited quantity of type.

When the new permanent issue arrived the Government appears to have been unable to pay for the stamps, and more "Cordoba" provisionals resulted.

To the student of minor varieties the stamps offer wide scope, and are deserving of careful study.

Although Nicaragua may be one of those countries which are not fashionable or popular amongst the present-day collectors, the display given by Mr. Hirschberg was made a most interesting one, and an immense amount of labour had been put in to make the annotations as complete as possible. All the stamps were mounted on large boards, which gave ample room for the many entire sheets or panes of the stamps, and avoided the usual objection of overcrowding which is so common in large collections.

Mr. C. H. Schill proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hirschberg, which was seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, who strongly advised him to compile what he thought would be a valuable paper on the subject of the errors in the overprinting, and allow it to be published to form a permanent record in the Philatelic Press for the benefit of all specialists in the stamps of Nicaragua. The President added his congratulations upon Mr. Hirschberg's highly successful first attempt as a philatelic essayist, and in reply Mr. Hirschberg gave some interesting details of the great difficulty he had experienced in forming the collection, many of the stamps he had obtained as far afield as Japan, and ventured to say that he had far from exhausted his subject, much in his opinion remaining to be discovered.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

Correspondence.

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

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

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

ISSUES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Whilst mounting some Perkins Bacon and Co.'s issues of Western Australia in my general collection recently I was much surprised to observe a distinct difference in size of the dies of two copies of the 6d., lilac, of 1865 (S.G. No. 57). Measuring vertically between the inside frame lines a difference of exactly ½ mm. was revealed, viz. 15 mm. and 15½ mm. respectively.

I at once measured all my specimens of these issues and tabulated the results, a copy of which is enclosed with this in the hope that it may prove of interest, and provided, of course, the observation has not previously been recorded.

The list reveals that, generally speaking, the earlier and later issues, S.G. 33 to 53, and 68 to 97, are printed from the smaller or 15 mm. die, whilst the middle group, S.G. 54 to 67, are produced from the larger or 15½ mm. die. There is, however, some overlapping, for besides the above-mentioned 6d., lilac, I have found copies of S.G. 71 and 77 printed in both sizes, and think it highly probable that others may be found. The variation does not extend to the horizontal measurements.

The difference is rather minute, and for that reason it is just possible it has not previously been observed. But for the coincidence of mounting the above two 6d, lilac, *side by side*, I should not have noticed it. If the use of two distinct dies is known, it is certainly strange that it should not be mentioned in Gibbons', where an analogous variation, Norway large and small dies of the issues of 1882-86, is promoted to Catalogue rank.

I might add that I have taken extreme care to verify the above assertion, using needle-point dividers for the purpose. Any variations arising from shrinkage of the paper could hardly account for the differences falling into groups as revealed in the subjoined table.

Perhaps someone more competent and with more material than I can boast of may be induced to carry the investigation further.

Yours faithfully,

E. S. DAVIDSON,

Hon. Sec. City of London Philatelic Society.

15 WEST HEATH DRIVE, N.W. 3.
November 19, 1918.

A = Small, 15 mm. die.			B = Large, 15½ mm. die.		
S.G. No. 33	A		S.G. No. 62		B
,, 34	A		,, 67		B
,, 35	A		,, 68	A	
,, 49	A		,, 69	A	
,, 50	A		,, 70	A	
,, 51	A		,, 71	A	B
,, 52	A		,, 74	?	?
,, 53	A		,, 75	A	
,, 54		B	,, 76	A	
,, 55		B	,, 77	A	B
,, 56		B	,, 78	A	
,, 57	A	B	,, 79	A	
,, 58		B	,, 89	A	
,, 59		B	,, 90	A	
,, 60		B	,, 95	A	
,, 61		B	,, 96	A	

Note by the Editor.

We print this letter as instancing the author's keen examination of his stamps, but we are sorry we must entirely disagree with his conclusions. It is well known that in practically all stamps produced from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s plates, and particularly in the use of unwatermarked paper, there was a very considerable shrinkage which would quite satisfactorily account for the above variation.

This is very marked in the cases of both Newfoundland and Ceylon. It is certain that only one plate of each of the several values was made for the stamps of Western Australia.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 8th and 9th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, Plate 3, block of 6, slightly worn plate, mint	18	10	0
Ditto, another block of 4, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 4, strip of 3, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 7, block of 12, mint	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 8, block of 8,* slight crease	14	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black, mint £10 10s., £10 10s. &	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 7, mint	110	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d, blue, Plate 1, block of 4, mint	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 2, block of 8, mint	125	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., deep red-brown, Plate 10, block of 30, imprimatur sheet,* no gum	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red-brown, Plate 93, showing variety in letters, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, block of 36, Plate 151, showing varieties, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red-brown, block of 12, Plate 74, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, Plate 3, block of 9	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1855, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, Plate 5, mint	15	0	0
Ditto, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., brown-orange, on slightly blued paper, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red-brown, on blued, block of 6, mint	20	0	0
Ditto, 1855, Large Crown, perf. 16, 2d., blue, Plate 5, off centre*	6	0	0
Ditto, 1855, Large Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, Plate 5, block of 4, showing error of inscription, £1 per sheet	12	0	0
Ditto, 1855, Large Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, Plate 5, block of 9, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 6, block of 4, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1858, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., rose-red on white, Plate 37, pair, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1858, Large Crown, imperf., 1d., rose-red, mint, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, 1870, ½d., rose-red, imperf., set of 15 plates*	15	0	0
* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1870, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C." off centre,* no gum	15	0	0
Ditto, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve, block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, 1858–79, Cardiff, 1d., Plate 116, imperf., close at left,* part gum	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 13, imperf., pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, imperf., set of 7, from imprimatur sheet	15	0	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1867–83, 5s., rose on blued, mint	12	10	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, 4-4ths sch., red,* no gum	9	10	0
New Britain, 4d. on 40 pf., first printing, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, 5d. on 50 pf., ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., ditto,* slight stain	11	0	0
Ditto, 1s. on 1 m., ditto, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, 2s. on 2 m., ditto, ditto	27	0	0
Ditto, 5s. on 5 m., ditto, ditto	46	0	0
Ditto, 3d. on 25 pf., on Marshall Islands	10	0	0
Ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., ditto, mint	10	10	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sep.), 3s. on 3 m.	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 m.	12	0	0
Togo, 1914 (Oct.), narrow printing, 3 pf., brown	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d. on 5 pf.	14	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of October 11th, 1918.

Great Britain, 1867, 6d., lilac, pane of 20, postmarked "C 59" (Jacmel, Hayti)	7	10	0
Ditto, 1867, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	6	12	6
Ceylon, intermediate perf., 8d., brown	11	0	0
India, 1854, 4 as., pair with blue dividing lines on piece	6	5	0
Labuan, wmk. sideways, 2 c., blue-green, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1880, "8" on 12 c., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 2 cents on 10 c., blue, S.G. 24, mint	6	10	0
Perak, 1878, 2 c., brown, S.G. 1, mint	7	0	0
Gold Coast, C.A., 1d., blue,* slight crease	4	0	0
United States, 1875, without grille, 90 c., pair	10	0	0
Bahamas, 1862, no wmk., perf. 13, 6d., lilac*	6	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Grenada, 1881, broad-pointed star, 2½d.	5	0	0
Ditto, 1888, 4d. on 2s., upright "D"	7	12	6
Nevis, 1866, 1s, blue-green, mint.	5	5	0
Ditto, 1876, 1d., litho. sheet of 12, mint	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, S.G. 21 B., mint	5	10	0
Ditto, perf. 11½., 1d., vermilion-red, sheet of 12, mint	9	9	0
Fiji, Gothic "V.R.", 3d., green, pair on entire	5	10	0
New Zealand, 1856–9, 6d., brown, rouletted	7	10	0
Ditto, 1862, pelure, perf. 13, 1d., orange-ver.	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, serrated perfs., 2d., blue*	16	15	0
Queensland, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	4	2	6
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut perfs., olive-yellow*	4	0	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	4	15	0

Sale of November 7th and 8th, 1918.

Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., Plate 2*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	15	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	4	7	6
Bergedorf, 4 sch., black on brown	5	15	0
India, 1854, 2 as., green, strip of 8, mint	9	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, pair*	11	0	0
Ditto, other pairs, used	£5 15s. &	4	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine, slight tear	7	2	6
Trinidad, 1861, rough perfs., 1s., indigo*	9	0	0
Ditto, 1863, 6d., deep green, perf. 11½, mint	7	0	0
Fiji, Gothic "V.R.", 3d., green, pair on entire	5	5	0
New South Wales, 1855, 5d., green, imperf.	8	5	0
Collection—Imperial, 7015	45	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 17th and 18th, 1918.

Brunei, 1906, 1 c., black overprint, 2 each	5	0	0
Canada, 10d., blue, S.G. 11	6	0	0
Mafeking, set of 19	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf, 8d., brown, pin-hole	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, minute tear	12	0	0
Ditto, C.C., 9d., brown, perf. 13*, S.G. 70	25	0	0
Gambia, 1869, no wmk., imperf., 4d., brown, pair, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., pale brown, pair, mint	9	10	0
Gambia, 1869, no wmk., imperf., 4d., deep brown	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue	£4 15s. &	5	5	0
Ditto, C.C., imperf., 4d., pale brown, pair, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., brown, pair	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., pale brown, pair, mint	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, pair, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, strip of 3, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep blue, pair	9	0	0
Ditto, C.C., perf. 14, 9d., blue, block of 4, mint	5	0	0
Gibraltar, value omitted, S.G. 35, mint	22	0	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, mint	5	12	6
Ditto, 1904–7, £1, mint	5	15	0
Gold Coast, 1889, One Penny on 6d., orange, block of 4, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, 20s., green and red, block block of 4, mint	60	0	0
Ditto, single copy, mint	14	0	0
Beyrout Provisional, 1 p. on 2d., mint	13	0	0
Dutch Indies, 5 c., yellow-ochre, block of 4, mint	7	15	0
Lagos, 1s., value 16½ mm., pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 2s. 6d., olive-black, 2s. 6d., mint	£5 &	5	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue	£5 15s. &	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, mint	£8 8s. &	8	10	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, 2, mint, each	16	0	0
Ditto, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., in mint blocks of 4, each	140	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, medium state	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs	£10 &	15	0	0
Natal, "Postage" in tall caps, 3d, blue, S.G. 28b, mint	8	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	£15 10s. &	15	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion*	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, close	6	6	0
New Zealand, pelure, imperf., 1d., vermilion*	24	0	0
Nyasaland, imperf., cheque stamps, pair,* the upper stamp without centre position	14	14	0
Ditto, another copy with centre inverted*	31	0	0
Oldenburg, 2nd issue, ⅓rd, black on green*	12	12	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., prime,* S.G. 29, with certificate	7	0	0
Uruguay, 1858, 240 c., vermilion, block of 15, mint	48	0	0
Ditto, another mint block of 14, with space only for the eleventh stamp	58	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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Heresies which Recur.

IN all scientific pursuits and enterprises "facts" are from time to time discovered and rediscovered, and in like manner errors are committed, exploded, and subsequently rediscovered and again exploded. Unfortunately, in the case of Philately, the results of the numerous and laborious investigations of many writers have never been summarized and cast into general principles and set out in leading handbooks, but are scattered either over the files of various magazines or in handbooks which deal usually with only one country, or, at best, with groups of stamps connected only geographically. There are, of course, a few exceptions—such as the writings of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society in collaboration with Commander F. H. Napier, R.N., and others, on such a general subject as the perforations of the firms of Perkins Bacon and Co. and De La Rue. That this is so is not remarkable, for modern students are perforce driven to concentrate their energies on one or two countries, or even a single country, and necessarily miss the opportunity of comparing the peculiarities of one group with those of others, with the result that they fail to recognize the true bearing and significance of the same, and considerable time is spent in vain.

A case in point will be found in a letter from a correspondent published in the November number of the *London Philatelist*, in which the writer, having carefully observed certain differences in the sizes of various printings of the line-engraved stamps of West Australia, concluded and put forward the proposition that they were due to different dies and plates, and supported his contention with data founded on a careful, close, and laborious measurement of the stamps of his collection. As a thesis the arguments are in form highly creditable; but unfortunately the writer was presumably unfamiliar with the issues of certain other colonies whose history ran on parallel lines and would have given him a clue to the facts that puzzled him.

It is quite impossible to accept his conclusions as to the existence of two separate dies and sets of plates of the line-engraved West Australia. First, because it has been ascertained from the archives of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. that only one die and one plate of each value existed; and, secondly, because the phenomenon can be explained in another way, not dependent on the existence of a second plate. For it is well known that line-engraved stamps of other countries exhibit the same variations in size, due to the fact that until comparatively recently it was necessary to moisten the paper before printing thereon from a plate engraved in recess, whether line-engraved or etched. The reason for this is that, in order to get the ink to adhere to the paper, it had to be softened, so that it could be more easily pressed into the sunken cuts in the plate. Now moistening the paper tended to make it swell, the extent of the swelling depending on the nature of the paper—the denser and harder the paper the less water it would take up and the less it would swell, and *vice versa*. Immediately after the printing the impressions would be of the exact size of the design on the plate, but as the paper dried it would shrink, until it reached its original size, softer and more porous paper naturally showing a greater shrinkage than the harder, denser papers.

Similar variations in size have long been known in the case of the printings of Ceylon by Messrs. De La Rue from the plates of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and were, in fact, described by Major Evans, R.E., in Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson & Co.'s "Catalogue for Collectors" of 1882, in connection with the printings by the first-mentioned firm on stout white paper, unwatermarked, save for the manufacturer's name (Saunders), of 1862. It will be remembered that in that year the Crown Agents withdrew the plates of the following Colonies from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.: Bahamas, Ceylon, Natal, Trinidad, and Western Australia, also Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and St. Lucia, as well as Mauritius, and that in the case of the first five Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s first printings were on the stout white paper above mentioned, the stamps mostly being perforated 13 or 11½, 12. Now, this stout paper was more porous than either the papers used previously by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., or subsequently by Messrs. De La Rue (Crown C C paper), and it will be found that all the stamps on this particular paper are distinctly smaller than most of the previous or subsequent printings. This stout paper gave the most pronounced effects, but the variations exist with all and depend on the amount of moisture and differences in the papers. Other cases are the pence issues of Canada, printed by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Co., or their successors, on various kinds of paper. Apparently there was a grain in these papers, because the swelling and consequent shrinkage was horizontal rather than vertical, with the result that the stamps in question are abnormally narrow. Another case in point will be found in some of the pence issues of Newfoundland, printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. at first on soft porous paper and subsequently on thin hard paper. Further, the former (particularly the one penny and the five pence) will be found to be distinctly smaller than the later printings.

The writer of the letter above referred to treated the question of the two dies and plates as analogous to the issues of Norway of 1882–1886, but in

that group not only do the stamps differ in size but also in details of the design, particularly the lettering. Further, the Norwegian stamps are produced by surface printing—a process which does not require the paper to be moistened as the ink is applied to parts which stand up from the general surface of the plate. It is true that in the "Notes on the Stamps of Victoria," now running in the *London Philatelist*, Mr. Yardley pointed out that certain early impressions of the 6d. Laureate—a surface-printed stamp—are narrower than in later printings, but the reason of this is probably climatic conditions—the paper being damp at the time of printing, not from design, but through absorption of moisture from the atmosphere and subsequently drying and shrinking.

We hope that these observations may show the great importance to collectors and experts of the necessity for mastering the *technique* of printing, and the perusal of notes and articles on the production of stamps such as have appeared in the philatelic press.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

By THOMAS W. HALL and L. W. FULCHER.

(*Continued from page* 267.)



E now proceed to consider the stamps of each group, i.e. with overprints A, B, and C, in detail. It is to be observed that in the descriptions of the transfer varieties, in order to avoid constant repetition, the lines or marks referred to as distinguishing characteristics are to be found in the narrow white oval band between the central lined background bearing the head and the oval frame of solid colour containing the word "ESCUELAS," one to four "crosses," and the value. Each transfer was no doubt composed of two parts, the head and the frame, and it is at the point of juncture of these, viz. the narrow white oval, that the distinguishing marks of the separate transfers would naturally arise. It must also be mentioned that these marks are often minute and difficult to recognize, some little practice being necessary before they can be easily comprehended. Further, as in no case have complete sheets—many of these being very large, in fact, in all probability most consisting of 255 stamps—been available for examination, the numbers assigned to the different transfers in each case are purely arbitrary, the lowest numbers being in most cases those which are most easily recognized.

A. Overprint in upright letters. "Bolivar, Sucre, Miranda," and "Decreto de 27 de Abril de 1870."

1 CENTAVO. *1st setting.*—The impressions of the stamps from the first stone are clear and good, and are placed about 1½ mm. apart on the sheet, so that separate copies have good margins. The size of the sheet is not

known, but, as explained in the foregoing remarks, consisted of ten or more rows of nine stamps. From such blocks as exist in the Hall collection it is inferred that each horizontal row consisted of stamps of the same transfer, of which five were used to make up the sheet. For example, the largest block is one of forty-five stamps, in which the types are arranged as follows :—

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

Exceptions to this arrangement also occur, as is proved by another block of eighteen stamps, showing the following arrangement :—

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

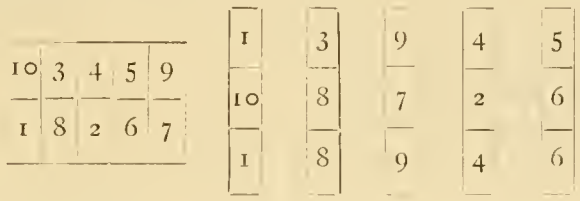
Where a row of transfers No. 3 succeed to No. 5 instead of No. 1, as might be expected from a consideration of the first-mentioned block. The five types may be distinguished as follows :—

1. A line by the cross on left.
2. A line by the cross on left and under the "E" of "ESCUELAS."
3. A line under "UE" of "ESCUELAS" and a coloured dot on the edge of the lined background above the "TE" of "FUERTE."
4. No marks on the white oval. Line to edge of lined background over "FUER" of "FUERTE."
5. Coloured dot on outside edge of left margin of the stamp near the top left corner.

No copies have been seen with the overprint inverted, but an error of the overprint exists in which *both* double lines of the overprint consist of the

words "Bolivar, Sucre, Miranda," the lines reading "Decreto de 27 de Abril de 1870" being absent.

2nd setting.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Not nearly such good impressions as those of the 1st setting. The stamps are set close together with practically no margins between. The transfers are difficult to differentiate, but ten have been recognized. The blocks, &c., in the Hall collection show the following arrangement of types :—



The block of ten shown above has the bottom margin of the sheet attached with the inscription "2ª Emision de 500,000. Felix Rasco Litº."

The distinguishing marks of the ten types are :—

1. Line to background above "TE" of "FUERTE" and by cross on right. Line round inner background above head. White oval broader over "U" of "UN" and down right side over "FUERTE." White spot at end of middle bar of second "E" of "FUERTE."
2. Line under the letters "ELA" of "ESCUELAS." Space and line above "VO" of "CENTAVO." Flaw on background over "E" of "CENTAVO."
3. Wide oval and line round left side from "ESC" of "ESCUELAS" to "CE" of "CENTAVO." Small white flaw by top of cross on right.
4. Line on edge of background above cross on left and "U" of "UN," and line above the space between "N" of "UN" and "C" of "CENTAVO."
5. White oval begins to narrow over "N" of "UN," wider over "AV" of "CENTAVO." Usually a flaw on outer edge of coloured band at foot of "T" of "FUERTE."
6. Line under the letters "ESCUELAS."
7. White oval wide over "UN" with fine line in it. Wide also over "UE" of "FUERTE."
8. Edge to lined background down left side, over "R" of "FUERTE," and from "AS" of "ESCUELAS" to "T" of "FUERTE." White oval ends abruptly in mass of colour under "U" of "ESCUELAS."
9. White spot by foot of the first stroke of "N" of "UN." White oval wider over "UN." Usually small flaw in lined background over "N" of "UN."
10. Thick edge, partly double, to lined background under the letters "ELAS." Usually two or three oblique scratches of colour half-way down left margin.

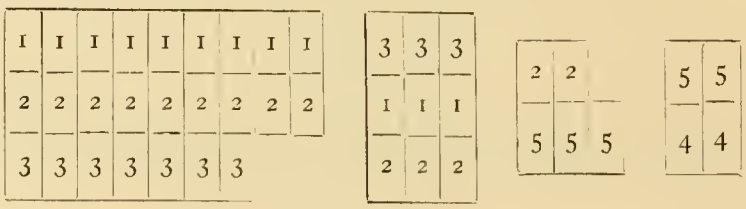
The overprint exists inverted. The lines of the overprint may be found occasionally broken or only partially visible.

3rd setting.—In the Hall collection are also a few blocks of this value roughly printed in pale yellow and brownish yellow, and with both normal

and inverted overprint, which indicate a third setting of this value. The types are very difficult to distinguish, but amongst them are none of the recognizable ten types of the 2nd setting. These stamps require the examination of more material before any definite statements can be made.

Stamps of this setting also occur with the overprint *vertical*, reading downwards.

2 CENTAVOS. *1st setting.*—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Impressions similar in all respects to those of the 1 c. value. Five transfers used in making up the sheet. The Hall collection contains the following blocks showing the arrangement of the types:—

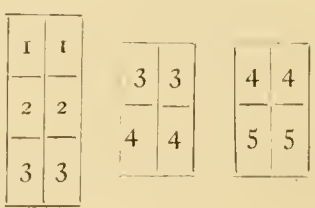


The big block of twenty-five consists of two complete rows and portion of a third row, with margins on both sides, showing that the sheet consists of stamps in rows of nine. The types of the five transfers are:—

1. Small white flaw on edge of lined background above "O" of "DOS." White dot between "E" and "R" of "FUERTE."
2. Line under first "E" of "ESCUELAS." Double line to edge of lined background under "UELAS" of this word.
3. Two small white flaws forming projections outwards to left on the left arm of the cross on the left.
4. Line over the letters "OS" of "DOS" and "C" of "CENTAVOS," and line to edge of lined background on left side.
5. Line under the letters "EL" of "ESCUELAS."

No copies have been seen which might arise from a 2nd setting, and the indications point to the non-existence of a 2nd setting of this value with the overprint we are considering.

3 CENTAVOS. *1st setting.*—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Impressions similar in all respects to those of the 1 c. and 2 c. values. Five types as before, probably arranged in rows of the same transfers, with perhaps occasional irregularities. Blocks in the Hall collection show the following types:—



The identification marks of the five transfers are:—

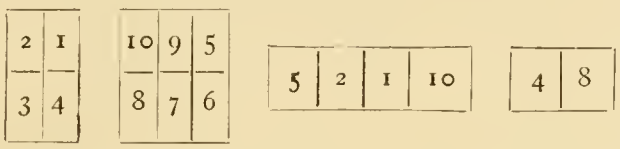
1. Thick dash over "R" of "FUERTES." Semi-lunar space and line over the letters "AVO" of "CENTAVOS." Line under the last "S" of "ESCUELAS" and the cross on right.
2. Line under "ES" of "ESCUELAS" and another over "TR" of "TRES."

3. Line over "T" of "TRES" and under the cross on left and "E" of "ESCUELAS."
4. Very similar to No. 5, but the line under the letters "CUEL" of "ESCUELAS" not so marked. No small white flaws.
5. Line under the letters "CUEL" of "ESCUELAS." Small white flaw under the "C" of this word on the edge of lined background. Also a small white flaw in the lined background over the "T" of "TRES."

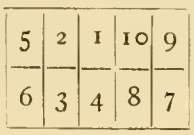
A copy in the Hall collection bears the Maracay postmark dated 2nd July, 1871.

2nd setting.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Transfers set very close together so that separate stamps have practically no margins. The types of the different transfers are very difficult to distinguish from each other. We believe there are ten types.

The Hall collection contains blocks and pairs showing the following types:—



These appear to indicate that the sheet was composed of repetitions of a block showing the following types:—

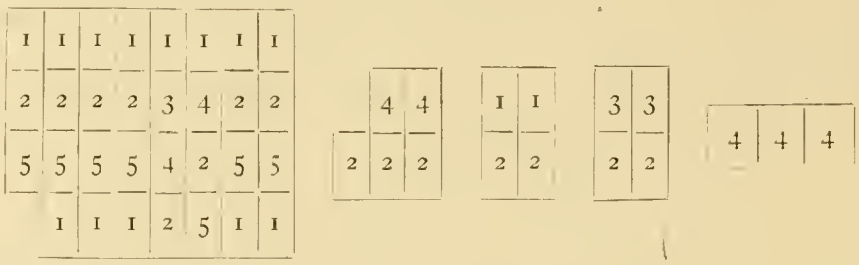


The characteristics of the types are:—

1. Clear line under "ESCUELAS."
2. Line over "CENTAV" of "CENTAVOS." Usually a small flaw in upper margin 1 mm. from top left corner.
3. Blob of colour under "U" of "ESCUELAS" and line to edge of background round right side. Blob of colour on edge of coloured oval above last "S" of "ESCUELAS."
4. Lines under "EL" and "A" of "ESCUELAS." White oval widens slightly over "RE" of "TRES."
5. Line close to edge of background over "TR" of "TRES." Line over "AV" of "CENTAVOS." Cut in upper margin about 2 mm. from top right corner.
6. Clear line over "TRE" of "TRES." Faint line over "T" of "CENTAVOS." White dot under second "E" of "ESCUELAS."
7. White oval wide over "NT" of "CENTAVOS."
8. Faint dotted line over "NTA" of "CENTAVOS." Sometimes flaw at the base of the "U" of "FUERTES." Slight widening of white oval under "A" of "ESCUELAS."
9. White oval wide round bottom. Line over the letters "TAVOS" of "CENTAVOS" close to inner background. Flaw on the bottom margin vertically under the "F" of "FUERTES."
10. No very distinctive marks, but the white oval is broader by the cross on left. A faint white spot to the right of the "V" of "CENTAVOS" is apparently constant.

The overprint is inverted on all copies examined except a block of four, the upper pair of which has the overprint in the normal position and the lower pair shows only one double line of overprint, "Bolivar Sucre Miranda," which is inverted. Another pair shows *both* double lines of overprint reading "Decreto de 27 Abril de 1870," but the upper double line is inverted, while the lower double line is normal.

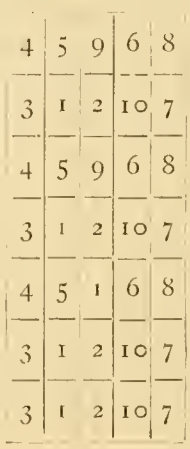
4 CENTAVOS. 1*st setting*.—Size, etc., of sheet unknown. Impressions similar in all respects to those of the preceding values. Five types as before. The following blocks show the arrangement in the sheet, which is, as in the case of the lower values, rows of the same transfers with occasional exceptions:—



The five types are:—

1. Small white flaw above the space between the letters "AT" of "CUATRO." Small white flaw over the letters "UE" of "FUERTES."
2. Small white dot over the first letter "E" of "FUERTES." Dash over "OS" of "CENTAVOS." Small white flaw on edge of lined background over "U" of "CUATRO."
3. Line over "CU" of "CUATRO" and cross on left, and usually a white flaw under the last "S" of "ESCUELAS."
4. Letters "VOS" of "CENTAVOS" close to white oval. Small white spot over "A" of "CUATRO." Line under the last "S" of "ESCUELAS," past the cross on right up to the "S" of "FUERTES."
5. Coloured dash over the letters "RO" of "CUATRO" and under first "E" of "ESCUELAS."

2*nd setting*.—The stamps of this setting are similar in appearance to those of the 2nd settings of the previous values. They are set close together and there are ten types. A block of thirty-five in the Hall collection gives some information as to the composition of the sheet. The arrangement of this block is—

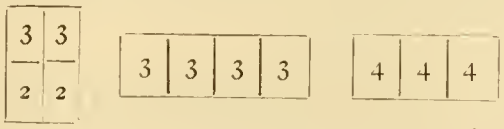


It will be noted that the first two rows are repeated three times, while the last row is a repetition of the second row. The ten types may be recognized by the following indications :—

1. Double lines by edge of lined background under the letters "ESCUEL" of "ESCUELAS." Oblique white flaw upwards to right in lined background from "U" of "CUATRO." White dot under "T" of "FUERTES."
2. Broad white space over the letters "TR" of "CUATRO." Line projects from edge of lined background into white oval over "U" of "CUATRO." Coloured smears over the "F" and "ER" of "FUERTES."
3. Coloured dot over the "A" of "CUATRO." White oval broader under "UEL" with faint line under "UE" of "ESCUELAS."
4. Smear of colour on lined background over "CU" of "CUATRO." Edge of background somewhat worn under "ESC" of "ESCUELAS."
5. White oval broader under "C" of "ESCUELAS," over "TRO" of "CUATRO," and over "S" of "FUERTES." Faint white spot under the last "S" of "ESCUELAS."
6. Double coloured lines on left side of inner oval from cross to "C" of "CENTAVOS." Dotted line over "NT" of this word.
7. Lined background close up to oval band at back of head from "C" of "CUATRO" to "U" of "ESCUELAS." Line close to coloured band over "TES" of "FUERTES." Dotted line over "NT" of "CENTAVOS" and line over "S" and "FU" of "FUERTES."
8. White oval fairly clear all round and broader under "UE" of "ESCUELAS."
9. Coloured dot on top margin vertically above "SC" of "ESCUELAS." Double lines on edge of lined background under "ESCUE" of this word. Clear line to edge of background under "ATR" of "CUATRO."
10. Circular mark on top margin about 1 mm. from top right corner. White oval broader by cross on right and practically clear all round except for dot over right arm of "V" of "CENTAVOS."

The overprint on this value is found normal and also inverted, the former being apparently the scarcer.

5 CENTAVOS. *1st setting.*—Similar in all respects to the 1st settings of the previous values. Five transfers were employed in making up the sheets, as in the case of the lower values. The blocks and strips in the Hall collection show the following types:—



pointing to the same arrangement as described in the lower values.

The types are :—

1. Line down the left side as far as the letters "CINC" of "CINCO."
2. Line over the letters "NTAV" of "CENTAVOS." White nick on edge of background over the letters "CO" of "CINCO."

3. Coloured dot in the top of the left arm of the "U" of "ESCUELAS.' Nick in solid colour of oval above "CO" of "CINCO." Also line under the letters "UELAS" of "ESCUELAS" as far as "ES" of "FUERTES," but not always visible.
4. Faint dotted line over the letters "AVO" of "CENTAVOS."
5. Long "T" in "CENTAVOS." Fine broken line over "CINCO."

2nd setting.—Similar to the corresponding settings of the previous values. Nothing known as to size of sheet. Ten types can be recognized, which appear in the following block in the Hall collection :—

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

It will be noticed that the first stamp in the last row is an irregularity, No. 6 being found where we should expect No. 7. We have No. 8 with left margin of sheet, and a block of four showing

5	7
1	6

with right margin of sheet.

The distinguishing marks of the ten types are :—

1. Double lines on edge of background under "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS" and over "TE" of "FUERTES." Coloured projection above "RT" of "FUERTES." Flaw on inside of upper margin vertically above "SC" of "ESCUELAS."
2. Flaw on edge of background over "CO" of "CINCO." Line crosses oval above "N" of "CENTAVOS." White oval broader under "SCU" of "ESCUELAS." Flaw by top of the last "S" of "ESCUELAS."
3. White oval shows under "LA" of "ESCUELAS." Faint dot to right of "I" of "CINCO." Faint white line in coloured ground under last "S" of "ESCUELAS" and cross on right.
4. White oval fairly wide under "ESC" of "ESCUELAS" and round left side. Double line to edge of background under "LAS" and cross on right.
5. Thick line on left over "NCO" of "CINCO" and "C" of "CENTAVOS."
6. Thick line over the letters "NTAVOS" of "CENTAVOS."
7. Line over "T" of "CENTAVOS."
8. Line under "E" of "ESCUELAS" and cross on left to "C" of "CINCO." Line over "INC" of "CINCO" and over "EN" of "CENTAVOS."
9. Wide white oval line round the top on the right and line under the letters "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS."
10. Wide white oval line under the letters "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS" and coloured dash by letter "L" of the same word. Circular mark in background behind head. Flaw by "L" of "ESCUELAS" and another on top margin about 2 mm. from top right corner.

1 REAL. 1*st setting*.—Fine clear impressions. The sheet is said to consist of 120 stamps, but we are unable to confirm this. Five transfers were used in making up the sheet. All the types show a white flaw to the left of the third cross on the right.

We have only seen a block of four, of which the arrangement is—

5	5
2	2

The types are :—

1. Line under first "E" of "ESCUELAS," and under first and second crosses on left, with a small dash by the third cross.
2. Line under first cross on left. Small white flaw on the edge of the lined ground between the second and third crosses on left. Faint dash over the fourth cross on left.
3. Small white flaw on the edge of the lined background by the third cross on left. Notch in coloured band by second cross on left. White cut into solid coloured ground above the fourth cross on left.
4. Line under the first "E"of "ESCUELAS" to second cross on left. Small flaw on the edge of the background opposite the third cross on left. Kink in the white oval by the fourth cross on left.
5. White oval broader over "UN REAL" with a dash of colour over the "R." Line over the space between the fourth cross on left and "U" of "UN."

2*nd setting*.—Coarse impression in pale red. Stamps set close together without margins. The Hall collection contains a block of ten showing apparently ten types, but we have no material for comparison to determine the distinguishing marks with certainty of types Nos. 8, 9, and 10.

1	6	4	9	10
2	7	3	8	5

The ten types are :—

1. Line round left side from "ES" of "ESCUELAS" to "UN."
2. Smear of colour under the letters "UEL" of "ESCUELAS."
3. Line from over the word "REAL" to second cross on right, getting thicker from over the fourth cross on right. White cut in the solid colour of oval band by the first cross on left.
4. Line over "UN" and the letter "R" of "REAL."
5. The white oval broadens slightly over the letters "AL" of "REAL." Thick edge to lined background by the third and fourth crosses on right.
6. Line under the letters "CUELAS" of "ESCUELAS."
7. Line under "ELAS" of "ESCUELAS" and first cross on right. Small flaw to the left of the top of the third cross on right.

(*To be continued.*)

The Centenary Issue of Chili.

By Lieut. W. B. HAWORTH.

SOME months ago there appeared in an American journal a short note on the centenary issue of Chili, in which it was asserted that there were three different dies of certain values up to 25 c. Subsequent investigation has brought to light many interesting points, with which I purpose to deal in the course of this short article.

In considering new varieties of any particular stamp, it always appears to me that a short résumé of the facts as already known should first be given, in order that there need be no references to back files of philatelic journals so as to understand clearly such points as may arise. If this is not done an article loses much of its interest except to the specialist, since it is impossible for the general collector to carry in his memory the details of every issue that has been made. No excuse is therefore required for repeating here many facts which are known to collectors of the stamps of Chili.

Early in 1909 many countries in South America commenced to make preparations for celebrating the centenary of their political emancipation, and among these was the Republic of Chili. As was natural in the light of the example previously set by the neighbouring states, the Government turned its attention to the postage stamps of the country. Up to that time they had resisted the temptation to issue commemorative sets, but now they were unable to hold out any longer. A notice was therefore published calling for tenders for a permanent set, and also for the proposed commemorative series. All offers had to be received, enclosed in sealed envelopes before the 27th September, 1909, on which date they were opened. At the end of the month the following paragraph appeared in the *Diario Oficial* :—

"On the 27th September, 1909, were opened the tenders for a new issue of stamps, in conformity with the Supreme Decree dated the 29th March last. Among those submitting tenders were the following firms :—

Don Carlos Rogers for Waterlow and Sons.
Don Daniel Barthory.
Mackenzie and Co.
Imprenta y Litografiá Universo.
Perkins Bacon and Co.
Don A. Recabarren León.
Don Jorge Astaburraga for the American Bank Note Co.
Don Enrique Wilson for Waterlow Bros. and Layton.
Don Arturo Izquierdo for Aquilles Chassepot, of Paris.

"Before definitely accepting the firm selected by the Minister of the Interior, a commission composed of the Director-General of Posts, the Director of Stores, the Superintendent of the Mint, the Chief of the Stationery Office, and the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Justice will examine the tenders."

After due deliberation the proposal made by Don Jorge Astaburraga, on behalf of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, was accepted, and the preparation of the stamps was at once put in hand. Under the terms of the contract only six months were allowed to elapse between the receipt of the order in New York and the delivery of the first consignment in Chili, so the work had to be hurried forward as much as possible. A perusal of the columns of the *Valparaiso Mercurio* from April, 1910, will show that the entire supply of stamps arrived in Valparaiso in several shipments.

There have been two lists published in the philatelic press giving the alleged quantities of each value printed, but the figures supplied by the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* cannot be correct, since they give the numbers of the $10 value alone as 1,010,000—an impossible total in a stamp of such high value. I therefore prefer to accept the following figures, which were given in an American journal :—

1 c.	6,000,000	20 c.	1,000,000
2 c.	8,000,000	25 c.	1,000,000
3 c.	1,000,000	30 c.	1,000,000
5 c.	30,000,000	50 c.	1,000,000
10 c.	1,000,000	$1	50,000
12 c.	1,000,000	$2	50,000
15 c.	1,000,000	$5	20,000
		$10	10,000

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10 × 10) on wove paper of two kinds, the earliest being white inclining to cream, and the later a bluish-grey safety paper.

No proofs, as far as I know, have come into the market.

The only marginal inscription is " — cent Chile stamps " in black across the top of the sheet, and a plate number in the upper right-hand corner in black superimposed on the same number in the colour of the frame.* There is nothing on the side margins.

The gum used is brownish and streaky, and very badly applied.

There is only one error in the series, namely, the 5 c., printed in deep green, the colour of the 15 c. It is extremely rare and in all probability only one sheet existed.

As has been mentioned before, the stamps may be found on two different papers. The first is a white wove showing the mesh of the paper very clearly, and the second is slightly bluish, very much akin to the safety paper to be found amongst the issues of the United States. On the former I have seen the following values: 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., 12 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 50 c.,; on the latter the 1 c., 2 c , 3 c., 5 c., 12 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 50 c., $1, $2, $5, $10.

I think the easiest way to describe the varieties which make this issue so interesting is to consider that one has a large parcel of the values up to 25 c. before one, and to detail the actual steps which I took when arranging my own collection.

The first thing to do is to examine the small white tablet at the top of the stamp and to the right of the words " Chile Correos." We can divide our

* On the 2 c. value this inscription reads " + 2 cent Chile Centennial Stamp."

parcel into two heaps, the one showing two lines in the tablet and the other only one.

If we now sort out the first heap into its component values we shall find it contains the 1 c., 3 c., 15 c., 20 c., and 25 c. It is possible that we may find a copy of the 5 c., but it is scarcely likely, since I have myself examined some twenty thousand specimens of this value and not found a single copy with two lines. It was, however, chronicled in the American journal to which I have referred at the beginning of this article and I therefore mention it here.

These stamps may be further subdivided. A careful examination of the label containing the date 1810 will show that in the 1 c., 3 c., and 15 c. the shading is heavy and covers the whole date. The cross-hatching all over the top left-hand corner of the stamp is also heavy in these values. In the case of the 20 c. and 25 c. the lines on the date label are faint and stop at the "8" of "1810," and the cross-hatching is indistinct in the top corner, although very clear below the date.

The imprint of the American Bank Note Co. is clear in all five values.

We must now examine the second heap, and in this we should find the 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 12 c. All of these four values have one line only in the tablet at the top.

This group may be subdivided into two, containing (*a*) stamps which show the imprint of the American Bank Note Co. clear, and (*b*) those which show a faint inscription only.

Subdivision (*a*) should contain the 10 c. and some of the 5 c., and (*b*) the remainder of the 5 c. and also the 2 c. and 12 c. values.

Let us now examine these small groups and consider the following points in each case:—

(1) The cross-hatching in the upper left-hand corner.
(2) The shading on the date tablet.

We shall find that the 5 c. in group (*a*) has faint cross-hatching all over the upper left-hand corner, whilst the 10 c. has none for the first five horizontal lines of shading, although below the date tablet it is most marked. In the second point there is faint shading all over the date in the case of the 5 c., whereas there is none beyond the "8" of "1810" in the higher value. This gives us Types III and IV for the 10 c. and 5 c. respectively, and the differences will be found set out below in the table which I have drawn up for the sake of clearness.

It now remains to examine the second group (*b*). The cross-hatching is faint but distinct in the case of the 2 c. and 5 c., and the shading on the date tablet is hardly visible and does not appear at all beyond the second "1" in "1810." The 12 c. we shall find agrees in every particular with the 10 c. in group (*a*), except in the fact that the printer's name at the foot is faint. These are our Types V and VI.

In the notes published in *Mekeel's Weekly* there is reference made to a 10 c. with the inscription "American Bank Note Co., N.Y." in faint characters. I have examined a large number of specimens of this value, but up to the present I have failed to discover a satisfactory copy, so I am unable to say whether it comes under Type V or Type VI.

Type I.	Type II.	Type III.	Type IV.	Type V.	Type VI.
1. *Cross-hatching indistinct.* None in top line, left or right; but strong below date tablet.	*Cross-hatching strong* in top line.	*Cross-hatching very indistinct.* None in top left corner for first five lines of shading; but strong below date tablet.	*Cross-hatching indistinct.*	*Cross-hatching faint* above date label.	*Cross-hatching very indistinct.*
2. *Printers' name clear.*	*Printers' name clear.*	*Printers' name clear.*	*Printers' name clear.*	*Printers' name faint.*	*Printers' name faint.*
3. *Two* lines in white tablet in top right-hand side.	*Two* lines in tablet to right.	*One* line in white tablet at top right-hand side.	*One* line in tablet.	*One* line in tablet to right.	*One* line in tablet.
4. *Shading on date tablet* finishes at "8" of "1810." Shading *light.*	*Shading heavy all over* the date tablet.	*Shading on date tablet* finishes at or before "8" of "1810." Shading *light.*	*Shading* all over tablet, but *faint.*	*Shading faint* and finishes before second "1" in "1810."	*Shading faint* and finishes before "8" of "1810."
Values : 20 c., 25 c.	*Values :* 1 c., 3 c., 15 c.	*Value :* 10 c.	*Value :* 5 c.	*Values :* 2 c., 5 c.	*Value :* 12 c.

I have a suspicion that the 12 c. also exists in two varieties, but in this case lack of material has prevented my further investigations.

We must now consider the final complication in this issue. There are two distinct papers, namely, grey and white, both being of the same consistency and grain. For the purpose of correctly separating the values which are known on both papers, it is essential that the work should be done only in the clearest daylight.

SUMMARY.

1st January, 1910. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 100 (10 × 10). Wove paper. No watermark. Perforated 12, single line.

A. White paper.

1. 1 c., green. Type II. (Shades.)
2. 2 c., carmine. Type V. (Shades.)
3. 3 c., red-brown. Type II.
4. 5 c., blue. (Shades.)
   (*a*) Type IV.
   (*b*) Type V.
5. 10 c., brown. Type III.
6. 12 c., vermilion. Type VI.
7. 15 c., greenish black. Type II.
8. 20 c., orange. Type I.
9. 25 c., ultramarine. Type I.
10. 30 c., violet.
11. 50 c., sage-green.

B. Bluish-grey paper.

12. 1 c., green. (Shades.) Type II.
13. 2 c., carmine. (Shades.) Type V.
14. 3 c., red-brown. Type II.
15. 5 c., blue. (Shades.)
   (*a*) Type IV.
   (*b*) Type V.
16. 12 c., vermilion. Type VI.
17. 15 c., greenish black. Type II.
18. 20 c., orange. Type I.
19. 25 c., ultramarine. Type I.
20. 30 c, violet.
21. 50 c., sage-green.
22. $1, black and orange. (Shades.)
23. $2, black and scarlet.
24. $5, black and emerald.
25. $10, black and deep purple.

NOTE.—Since writing the foregoing notes I have seen a number of entire sheets with wide margins and note the following plate numbers :—

	Head Plate.	Duty Plate.
1 c.	A 2	A 2
2 c.	A 2	A 1
5 c.	A 7	A 6

A serial number is impressed in black in the right-hand top corner.

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

By R. B. YARDLEY.

(*Continued from page* 279.)

I MUST now turn to the more difficult perforated varieties of the above-mentioned group, that is to say, stamps of which imperforate sheets were already in stock when Mr. Robinson was first employed by the Government. Perhaps the most significant date is April, 1859, when Mr. Robinson entered into a general contract to do all work incidental to the preparation of postage stamps (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, p. 179).

Taking first the 3d. half-length, specimens are well known perforated 11½, 12, and as in the case of the 3d. rouletted, they are all of the printings in which the stamps are spaced 1½–2 mm. I have already in a footnote* on page 169 mentioned the dates of a number of postmarked specimens, all of which, as we should expect, are in 1859, commencing on the 2nd February. This early date shows that before Mr. Robinson entered into the general contract of April, 1859, he had undertaken perforating work, probably experimentally. If, as is generally assumed, these stamps spaced 1½–2 mm. were all of the earlier contract of Campbell and Co., under bond of 21st October, 1853, we infer they were at the bottom of a heap of the 3d. stamps and were reached in 1859. However, it seems to me possible that Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson used transfers of Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s setting for the 3d. as well as their own setting, just as they used Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s setting of the 1d. half-length. First, while Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s contract was for 500,000 as against 2,000,000 under Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson's contract, the 3d. Half-length stamps spaced 1½ to 2 mm. seem to me nearly as plentiful as those spaced 2 to 2½ mm.; further, the shades and styles of printing of the former are very numerous. One has only to refer to Mr. Pack's "Catalogue of the Half-lengths." See page 10 above for evidence of this. Again, if the earliest dated imperforate copies of particular shades in Mr. Pack's "Catalogue" are examined, it will be seen that some are very late, *e.g.* the greenish blue, 4th December, 1858, the Prussian blue, 14th November, 1856. With a large contract for 2,000,000 stamps it seems to me quite likely that Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson used a transfer of the setting of their predecessors, as well as transfers of their own setting.†

There are other perforated stamps whose genuineness is not accepted so unreservedly as the 3d., namely, the Emblems 1d., Star; 2d., no watermark; and the 1d., emerald-green, of Mr. S. Calvert.

* Mr. Pack's earliest perforated 3d., dull greenish blue, is dated 15 May, 1859 (page 15 above). Mr. Hill's (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VI, p. 88), is dated the 2nd September, 1859, which agrees with Mr. Hausburg's.

† In this connection it may be of interest to consider the statistical table given by Mr. Hill of the stamps annually taken into stock and issued (*Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, pp. 126 and 127).

There is, *a priori*, no reason why odd remainder sheets should not have been in existence and handed to Mr. Robinson to perforate experimentally. The Government would scarcely have bought Robinson's plant, including the patent perforating machine, without trials. I have already referred to a 3d.,* perforated, postmarked the 2nd February, 1859, a date which is earlier than that of Mr. Robinson's general contract. The 1d. Half-length, rose, perforated 11½, 12, which belonged to Mr. Castle, was probably a trial of the same machine.

Now the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton mentioned all these varieties in his Reference List in 1868 (*The Philatelist*, Vol. II, p. 93) except the 1d., rose, Half-length.

As regards the 1d., Emblems, Star, and the 1d., wove, emerald, the only question is whether the perforations are genuine or bad. As regards the 2d., unwatermarked, perforated 11½, 12, there is a further question whether the specimens may not be perfectly genuine, but instead of being Calvert Brothers' printing of 1857, may be printings of Mr. Robinson's on "words" paper which escaped the watermark.† The shade, texture of the paper, and style of the printing are tests. Perforated specimens of the 1d. watermarked Star have been accepted as genuine. It was listed in *Oceania* and by Major Evans in a "Catalogue for Collectors," and in the "Oceania Catalogue" in the *Australian Philatelist* (Vol IV, p. 100). I have seen specimens of S. Calvert's emerald-green 1d. on wove paper perforated, also a pair perforated only horizontally, but except in Mr. E. L. Pemberton's Reference List I do not think it has been recorded. At page 202 I have suggested as a possibility that some imperforate sheets of S. Calvert's 4d. on wove paper may have been perforated by Mr. Robinson. Such specimens, if they exist, would be on all fours with the 1d. Emblems, watermarked Star, perforated 11½, 12.

The last remaining variety of which I have notice is the 1d. Half-length, perforated 13, dull rose-red, in the Tapling collection, as catalogued by the late Mr. Gordon Smith (*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 79). If the perforations are not forged the specimen is probably a trial of the 12½, 13 machine bought in October, 1864, or possibly of the other machine in the Government Printing Office mentioned by Mr. Hill (Vol. VII, at page 158).

I may add that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have shown me impressions from the dies of the 1d. Netted Corners, and the 6d. modified Beaded Oval, large letters of 1862. The former, as in the actual stamps, shows the well-known white circular spot on the solid colour just behind the head, and what should be the "A" of "VICTORIA" as an inverted "V," and the latter has no signs of weakness in the solid black oval on which the diademed head of Queen Victoria is engraved.

On pages 119 and 120 of this volume I have mentioned certain specimens

* The perforated Half-length. See footnote on page 169.

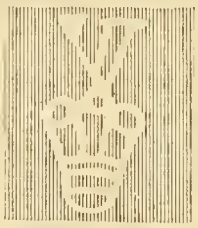
† See a note in the *Australian Philatelist* of September, 1895 (Vol. II, p. 193), by Mr. A. J. Derrick, who describes a specimen of the 2d. Emblems on wove unwatermarked paper perforated which, together with two 1d. Emblems on wove paper also perforated, was on an entire postmarked Gisborne, the 16th December, 1859. Assuming that the perforations were genuine, it is clear from the date that this specimen must have been one of Messrs. Calvert Brothers' printings, and not a stamp which had escaped the watermark.

which have either altogether escaped perforation or are defectively perforated, including the 1d. Emblems in yellow-green, on wove paper, in which a vertical column or vertical columns of perforations is or are missing. I have recently seen a vertical strip of three of the same stamp in which the horizontal perforations are missing. I have also referred to a horizontal strip of the 1d., emerald-green (S. Calvert's), on wove paper, apparently perforated horizontally 11½, 12 at the top and bottom, but not perforated vertically. Besides the varieties rouletted only on opposite sides at the Melbourne post office by the seven-wheel instrument, and one other variety (the 1d. Half-length, close setting of T. Ham) rouletted on opposite sides only, I may mention the 4d. Emblems of S. Calvert, rouletted only vertically. I have seen pairs of this variety which appeared to be genuine; further, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, in their Catalogue, 27th edition, also list a similar variety of S. Calvert's 1d., but I have not seen any specimens of it.

THE CROWN V WATERMARKS.



TYPE I.



TYPE II.



TYPE III.

Mr. David Hill's article stops somewhat abruptly at the conclusion of his notes on the 6d. modified Beaded Oval (large letters), but he tells us that the 4d. Laureated was issued in September, 1863, and gives us the dates of the respective last printings of the 1d. Netted Corners (the 8th August, 1864), the 2d. Emblems (the 17th February, 1864), the 3d. Beaded Oval (marone, the 9th February, 1866), and the history of the 2s., Calvert type, which in blue on green paper watermarked single-line "2," remained current until 1881. He also gives full particulars (see *Vindin's P.M.*, Vol. VII, p. 160) of the supplies of the single-line numeral watermarked paper for the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.,* and the information that 500 sheets of the "FOUR PENCE" paper,† 1500—or, as it seems to me,‡ 2000—sheets of the "SIX PENCE" paper,

* See above, p. 229. These relate only to *white* single-line numeral papers. Mr. Hill says that the last consignment of these papers was supplied by Mr. Saunders and not by Messrs. De La Rue, and it may be that Mr. Saunders' paper was of the buff colour mentioned by Mr. Hausburg in his article on the Perforations of Victoria in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* (Vol. XVII, at pp. 231 and 232). A question at once arises whether Mr. Saunders made these papers on new moulds or on Messrs. De La Rue's original moulds. So far I have not noticed any differences in the shapes of the watermarks in the white and toned papers; but I think the later single-lined numeral papers are thicker and coarser than the whiter papers.

While I do not question the existence of distinctly toned paper, it should be borne in mind that in many cases the buff tone is simply staining by the dark gum. A brown gum was used in the early 'sixties, and one finds many examples of the 4d. Laureated on paper watermarked double-line "4" (borrowed from Tasmania) of a distinct buff hue, and I have specimens of the 1d. Laureated on paper watermarked double-line "1" of a buff tone.

† One may extract from Mr. Hill's notes that of the 10,000 sheets of "THREE PENCE" paper, 5500 were used for the 3d. Beaded Oval, and 3000 for the 2d. Emblems, leaving a balance of 1500 sheets.

‡ See the footnote on page 274 above.

and seventy-seven of the ninety-six books of the Tasmanian double-lined "1" paper, as well as the full ninety-six of the double-line "4" paper remained over (Vol. VII, pp. 157, 159, and 160).

Incidentally, at page 191 of the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. II, Mr. David Hill mentions that "in October, 1869, nearly 200,000 sheets of V and Crown paper were taken into stock, and these lasted twenty-one months."

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE fourth meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, January 16th, 1919, at 5.45 p.m., when there will be a Display of the Stamps of New Zealand, 6d. and 1s., Type 1, by Mr. B. Goodfellow.

The next Meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, January 16th, 1919.

No stamps can be dealt with on January 16th unless they are received by or before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1919.

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, 1919, and following parts.

BINDING NOTICE.

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

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

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits. Varieties of obsolete stamps and discoveries will be referred to, when occasion arises, elsewhere.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The 1d., Postage Due, with the latest perforation and watermark came to hand from Mr. R. Roberts.

Postage Due.

1d., rosine and yellow-green; wmk. third type; perf. 14.

FIJI.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us a copy of the 2d. value of the first issue of the Postage Due stamps chronicled early last year.

It is printed on white horizontally laid paper; no wmk.; perf. 11; ungummed; imperf. on left edge.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 1½d. stamp is now coming in a brown-orange colour and a copy has reached us from Mr. R. Roberts.

Adhesive.

1½d., brown-orange; wmk. NZ and Star; perf. 14 × 15.

NIUE.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us the 2s., blue, New Zealand Fiscal Postal stamp overprinted "NIUE" in red.

This friend writes: "There seems to be some impression going round that these stamps, such as the 5s. Niue, 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and £1, Samoa, are merely fiscal stamps because they are surcharged on the New Zealand stamp duty, but this is quite an erroneous impression, they are all available and used for postage the same as they are in New Zealand."

In New Zealand there are no other postage stamps in issue of these higher denominations.

From this correspondent we have also received the 1s. value with the "NIUE" overprint without native currency.

Adhesives.

1s., vermilion, blue or blue-black overprint; perf. 14.
2s., blue; perf. 14½ × 14.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Mr. H. L. Churchill, C.M.G., writes under date Nov. 23rd as follows: "It will interest you to know that the Belgian post office which was established at Ste. Adresse since 1914 was closed last night at 6 p.m.

"Mr. Churchill also sent for the Society's collection, an envelope franked by seven different Belgian Red Cross stamps postmarked on the last day Nov 22nd."

DENMARK.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the 38 öre value of the Avisporto stamp has received the "Postfrim, etc., 27 öre" surcharge.

From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 68 öre and 10 kr. stamps with this surcharge and a new 27 öre postal of the King's head type.

Provisional Postals.

"27" on 38 öre, orange; wmk. Crown.
"27" on 68 ,, brown ,, ,,
"27" on 10 krona, stone and blue; wmk. Crown.

Adhesive.

27 öre, vermilion and black.

LUXEMBURG.—Some provisionals are listed in the *S.C.F.*

Provisionals.

2½ c. on 5 c., green, of 1906–8.
7½ c. on 10 c., carmine (1914).

NORWAY.—The *P.J.G.B.* has been shown a new value, 5 krona, for this country

Adhesive.

5 krona, indigo-violet.

SWEDEN.—From Messrs. O. Kraepelien and W. T. Wilson we have received the 55, 65, and 80 öre stamps, each surcharged "27" in black over the original values in top corners.

We are told that these stamps are required for Registered letters and that they were issued on December 2nd. A 7 öre Official stamp is to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Adhesives.

"27" on 55 öre, pale blue; black surcharge.
"27" on 65 ,, olive-yellow ,, ,,
"27" on 80 ,, black ,, ,,

Official.

7 öre, green; wavy lines; perf. 13 × 13½.

SWITZERLAND.—Several values of the current issue have been overprinted "INDUSTRIELLE KRIEGS-WIRTSCHAFT" for use by one of the Government departments. The overprint is in three lines, and exists in two types, one having thinner letters than the other.—*P.J.G.B.*

Officials.

2 c., brown-orange.
5 c., green.
7½ c., grey.
10 c., carmine.
15 c., red-violet.
20 c., red and yellow.
25 c., blue.
30 c., brown and green.

AMERICA.

CHILI.—We are informed in *Stamp Collecting* that a new 25 centavos stamp, pale rose, with portrait of the President, Dom Manuel Montt, has arrived.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Mr. C. E. Tanant has sent us some post cards and an envelope bearing ½ c., 1 c., and 2 c. stamps, with special obliterations to commemorate the assumption of power by President Hsu Shib-chang, October 10, 1918.

These cancellations are very indistinct, and we are unable to describe them.

CURAÇOA.—Another provisional stamp is listed in *Stamp Collecting*.

The 12½ c., blue, adhesive, of 1915, has been surcharged with the numeral "5" over the word "CENT" (in capitals).

DUTCH INDIES.—The *P.J.G.B.* has been informed that three provisionals have been issued.

The 22½ c. and 1 gulden of 1903–8 are surcharged "17½" and "30 cent" respectively, 500,000 of the former and 300,000 of the latter. The 4 c. of 1912–13 has been surcharged with a large fat outlined numeral "1" and of these three million copies have been prepared.

Provisionals.

1 c. on 4 c., ultramarine.
17½ c. on 22½ c., brown and green.
30 c. on 1 gulden, dull lilac.

Stamp Collecting gives similar information under the heading "Holland."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The *P.J.G.B.* lists the 6 c. and 16 c. with the 10 perforations.

Adhesives.

6 c., violet; perf. 10.
16 c., olive-green; perf. 10.

TUNIS.—A new set of Red Cross stamps is chronicled in the *West End Philatelist*.

Each denomination is surcharged 15 c., which amount is devoted to the Red Cross funds, or rather is to be devoted to funds for the relief of French prisoners in Germany.

Adhesives.

15 c. on 20 c., black on green.
15 c. ,, 25 c., blue on carmine.
15 c. ,, 35 c., grey and rose.
15 c. ,, 40 c., brown and blue.
15 c. ,, 75 c., claret and black.
15 c. ,, 1 fc., rose and violet.
15 c. ,, 2 fcs., brown and red.
15 c. ,, 3 fcs., violet and black.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty the King.

Council for the Year 1918-19.

President—E. D. Bacon, M.V.O.
Vice-President—Thos. Wm. Hall.
Hon. Secretary—Captain Herbert R. Oldfield.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—Baron P. de Worms.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

J. H. Barron.
Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.
W. Dorning Beckton.
Wilmot Corfield.
Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier.
F. J. Peplow.
Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, K.C.I.E.
Baron de Worms.
R. B. Vardley.

The second meeting of the session 1918–19 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1, on Thursday, November 21st, at 5.45 p.m. Present: E. D. Bacon, Capt. A. E. Hopkins, Viscount Acheson, Thos. Wm. Hall, Col. Arthur W. Chambers, Lieut.-Col. G. S. F. Napier, Arthur F. Pinhey, William Barnard, Major I. Simson, M. H. Horsley, I. John Simons, H. H. Harland, W. M. Holman, E. H. Collins, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, Louis E. Bradbury, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Baron de Worms, A. Chilver, Baron Percy de Worms.

The chair was taken by the President. The minutes of the meeting held on October 17th, 1918, were read and signed as correct. A letter was read from Mr. G. Johnson, Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, enclosing a special vote of thanks on vellum, from that society, for the donations of books, forgeries and reprints presented to them, and two copies of their annual report, which were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. L. O. Trivett presented a monograph on the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain to the Society's Library, and Mr. I. J. Simons two Great Britain stamped envelopes. The President then announced the receipt of news of the death on October 13th last of Col. F. H. Hancock, and on November 18th of Mr. John Gordon Langton, elected in June, 1895, for many years Honorary Auditor, who became an Honorary Fellow in 1914. The Hon. Assistant Secretary was instructed to convey the sympathy of the Fellows to the relatives in their bereavement. The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were declared to be Fellows and Members of the Society.

Mr. Louis Oram Trivett, proposed by Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Commander R. H. Hilliard, R.N., proposed by Mr Thos. Wm. Hall, seconded by Baron Percy de Worms.

Mr. Joseph M. Gibbons, proposed by Col. Arthur W. Chambers, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

Capt. A. E. Hopkins then gave a brief explanation of the postal history of Antigua, Dominica, and Montserrat, of the Great Britain stamps used in these islands, and of the various distinctive issues of each colony. The explanation was much simplified by the printed reference lists which Capt. Hopkins handed round to the Fellows. He illustrated his remarks by his collection, which contains almost every known variety except the Dominica provisional "One Penny" on sixpence, green, of 1886, which he exhibited by the courtesy of Col. Sir J. Clark. The most noticeable items were Antigua—Great Britain, 6d., lilac, postmarked at English Harbour A. 18; Star wmk., 1d., and a strip of three 6d., pen-cancelled, imperforate; 2½d., ultramarine, of 1884-86, with broken "2." and of the 1d., three used provisionally with St. Christopher, in that island, on entire. Dominica—all the known British stamps postmarked A. 07; the various provisionals and the bogus, but scarce, essays of 1866. Montserrat—the British stamps postmarked A. 08. Many bisected 1d. and 6d., and some trisected 6d., used as 2½d., also a ⅓ + ⅙ of 6d., used as 2½d. A specimen of the inverted "S" on 1d., and the two different re-entries of Antigua, 1d., and the same overprinted for Montserrat.

A cordial vote of thanks was proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and supported by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and unanimously carried. Capt. Hopkins briefly replied, and added the information that the word "Montserrat" varies in length from 15½ to 16½ mm., after which the proceedings terminated.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 406th meeting, Friday, Nov. 29th, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton in the chair, a paper was read on "The Plating of Stamps, with special reference to the second issue of Salvador," by Mr. C. H. Schill, who selected these stamps to illustrate his theories because it consisted of a small issue (five values), and also being a class of stamp not greatly in demand, therefore quantities readily obtainable for study at a comparatively small outlay.

The first issue, 1867, was shown with proofs and colour trials in imperforate pairs, and forged stamps, forged controls and postmarks; the second issue, March, 1879, in a finely specialised collection, including

complete unused sheets of all the printings and reconstructed sheets.

In endeavouring to "plate" these stamps, Mr. Schill had experienced great difficulty by the old method of comparison of each stamp with a photograph or illustration of the entire pane; in some cases it had taken the examination of four or five thousand specimens to produce a plate of twenty-five, and as only a few hours each evening could be devoted to the work it was a great tax on the memory to remember exactly what the differences in the stamps already examined were, and came to the conclusion that he must have some definite plan or system to work upon. Having in his younger days been a keen student of natural history, he decided to try the system of tabulation of varieties which has been in use for centuries in that study and with the best results. He found that instead of beginning with the small differences, the more prominent varieties should be separated into piles, these piles then subdivided and the small differences left until the last, or even discarded until used as a check to confirm the correct working out of the completed sheet. Taking the 5 c. value through all these divisions and subdivisions, he demonstrated the reconstruction of the plate in twenty-five moves, the exact number of stamps on the plate.

Mr. Schill passed round, and asked each member present to accept, a printed copy of his key to the plating of the 10 c., Uruguay, and the 2d., Sydney Views, Plate II, with a photograph of his reconstructed sheet of the former, and strongly advocated that each member should take the stamps of the particular country in which he was interested and make similar keys to the plating of whatever stamps in that country could be plated, and have copies of them filed in the Society's library for reference.

Mr. Ginger proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Schill for his most interesting paper and the possibilities of usefulness which it opened out, Mr. Munn seconded, and supported by the President and Mr. Goodfellow it was passed and replied to by Mr. Schill.

Mr. Berry showed a block of St. Vincent, 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown, including the stamp without the fraction bar.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.

The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of November 5th and 6th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Belgium, 1861, no wmk., imperf., 1 c., strip of 5, with Ypres postmark	7	15	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake, little close	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, ½d., lilac on blue, pair	12	10	0
India, 1854, 4 as., head inverted, cut to shape and mounted	20	0	0
Ditto, 1866, Official, 4 as., green on purple, blue glazed paper,* no gum	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 as., purple on blue, glazed paper, creased	12	0	0
Ditto, Chamba, 1886–96, Official, 4 as., olive-green, "CHMABA," mint	17	0	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1885, curved overprint, 1 rupee, slate, overprint inverted, mint	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1886–98, 3 rs., brown and green, mint	5	5	0
India, Jhind, 1886–98, 5 rs., ultramarine and violet, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, Patiala, 1885, value ?, "Puttilla" in red,* no gum	12	0	0
North Borneo, 1889, $10, "DOLLAPS," mint	5	5	0
Cameroons, 1915, set of 13, ½d. to 5s., mint, 3 sets each	10	10	0
Ditto, similar set, but the 1s. has the perfs. short at bottom	9	9	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellowish green on laid	10	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), ½d. on 3 pf., double surcharge, mint	25	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* block of 4, full gum, slight defect at one corner, and slightly stained	120	0	0
Ditto, 1892–9, perf. 14, £1 pair, mint	8	8	0
Ditto, 1903–7, V and Crown, perf. 12½, 9d., ultramarine, pair, mint	7	0	0
Collections, Imperial, Vol. I, 1698	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5136	30	0	0
Ditto, Mahé's, 1997	42	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, 1245	37	0	0

Sale of December 3rd and 4th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1902–4, I.R. Official, 6d., dull purple, "specimen"	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., carmine, "specimen," mint	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine, "specimen," mint	16	0	0
New Britain, 1914, second printing, 1s. on 1 mark,* no gum	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3s. on 3 marks,* no gum	39	0	0
Ditto, ditto, (on Marshall Islands), 3d. on 25 pf., mint	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d. on 30 pf., mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d. on 80 pf., mint	6	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 2½d. on 20 pf., double surcharge, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 shillings on 1 mark, mint	50	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s. on 5 marks	10	10	0

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MESSRS. WALTER BULL AND CO.

Sale of November 22nd, 1918.

Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240, red postmarks	23	0	0
Ditto, another, with black postmarks	20	0	0
Ditto, 1872–3, 6d., chestnut (shades), plate 11, reconstructed plate of 240	6	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint. £5 17s. &	6	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., red-violet	8	15	0
Monaco, 5 cs., carmine on green, mint	4	15	0
Switzerland, Neufchatel, 5 c. £4 5s., £4 10s., &	5	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, pair	22	0	0
Antioquia, 1st issue, 5 c., green	7	0	0
Ditto, 1879–81, 10 c., mauve, S.G. 37	6	12	6
New South Wales, 1853, 8d., orange	4	10	0
Collections, Imperial, 6336	59	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6564	96	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 31st and November 1st, 1918.

Bahamas, CC, 12½, 1s green, mint	4	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue	15	0	0
Canada, ½d., pair*	7	10	0
Ditto, ½d., strip of 3	10	10	0
Ditto, ½d., ribbed paper, S.G. 21A	4	15	0
Ditto, 6d., laid paper, pairs £9 &	16	10	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, wove paper £4 4s. &	4	5	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Canada, 6d., thin wove	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	14	5	0
Ditto, ditto, thick soft paper,* but defective	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, used	9	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green*	6	0	0
Ditto, another, used	5	10	0
Ditto, 10d., blue*	4	5	0
Ditto, 6d., perf. 12	7	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1d., blued paper, blocks of 4 £8 10s. &	8	15	0
Ditto, 1d., white paper, pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, pair, mint	5	10	0
Ditto Woodblock, 1d., red	13	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	5	0	0
Ditto, De La Rue, 4d., slate-blue, pair, mint	4	12	6
Ceylon, 1857–8, 8d., brown	22	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., vermilion*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	5	10	0
French Colonies, 4 c., grey, pair, imperf.	7	10	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	8	5	0
Great Britain, 1882, £1, brown-lilac	7	5	0
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1888, £1, brown-lilac	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., control, E 14, perf. margins, mint	7	0	0
Malta, 1860, blued paper, ½d., buff, blocks of 4, mint £31 &	12	12	0
Ditto, ditto, white paper, ½d., brown-orange, blocks of 4, mint £11 11s. &	16	0	0
Ditto, perf. 14, ½d., golden yellow, block of 12, mint	30	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, perf. 14 × 12½, ½d., yellow-buff, blocks of 4, mint £5 &	9	0	0
Ditto, perf. 12½ × 14, pair, mint	10	10	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	5	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d.*	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., mauve*	23	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	30	0	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	12	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto	13	13	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto, block of 4, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion	4	15	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto. £4 10s. &	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, slight defect at top and close at bottom	12	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d., pair, used	7	10	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green £6 &	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s., purple	35	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., orange, mint	5	10	0
St. Vincent, perf. 11, 12, 4d., deep blue, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, 1881, 4d., bright blue, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., rose-red*	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on half 6d.*	5	15	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d.*	5	5	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown, mint	6	15	0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of November 27th and 30th, 1918.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Baghdad, ½ c. on 10 pa., ¼ a. on 10 pa., 1 a. on 20 p., S.G. 13, 19 and 21, 2 sets of 3, each	24	0	0
Ditto, 9 stamps, S.G. 1, 2, 13, 18, 19, 21, and 2 a., etc.	55	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta	13	0	0
Bushire, 5 cts., carmine and brown, mint	9	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	12	0	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, block of 4, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., vermilion,* minute defect	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, thinned	5	0	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1s., emerald, block of 4, mint	17	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 1s. 9d., green	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	22	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue*	8	10	0
Cook Islands, 2d., brown (without value), mint	25	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black*	8	0	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 10d., brown, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION" 1902, 1s., on piece	6	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL" 1887–1900, 1s., strips of 3 . £6 6s. &	7	10	0
Labuan, 1880, "8" on 12 c., carmine, S.G. 11, mint	6	17	6
Ditto, 1885, 2 cents on 16 c., blue, S.G. 24, mint	7	5	0

NEW BRITAIN
(LATE GERMAN NEW GUINEA).

On Stamps of German New Guinea. First Printing.

17 *Oct.*, 1914, *G.R.I. and value 6 mm. apart.*

1d. on 5 pf., green, variety small "1," mint (this variety is catalogued only in the second printing)	10	0	0
2d. on 20 pf., ultramarine, double surcharge, S.G. 4A, mint	30	0	0
3d. on 30 pf., mint vertical pair, the top stamp with double surcharge (this variety is catalogued only in the second printing)	70	0	0
4d. on 40 pf. with double surcharge, mint (this variety is catalogued only in the second printing)	80	0	0
5d. on 50 pf., mint vertical pair, the top stamp with double surcharge (this variety is catalogued only in the second printing)	68	0	0

Second Printing: 16 Dec., 1914, G.R.I. and value 5 mm. apart.

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
1d. on 3 pf., brown, mint vertical strip of 3, the centre stamp double surcharge, S.G. 16B	34	0	0
1d. on 5 pf., green, variety "d" inverted, S.G. 17A, used, on piece	30	0	0
2d. on 20 pf., variety "R" inverted, S.G. 19A, on piece	45	0	0
5d. on 50 pf., variety figure "5" omitted, S.G. 25A, on piece	65	0	0
5d. on 50 pf., variety figure "5" with straight top, uncatalogued	50	0	0
2d. on 10 pf., variety "G" over "I," mint, uncatalogued	14	0	0
3d. on 25 p., showing similar variety, uncatalogued	24	0	0

Registration Labels Surcharged for Postage.

Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, 3d., mint, variety bracket at right missing	5	0	0
Kieta, 3d., mint, variety bracket at left missing	5	0	0
Kieta, 3d., mint, variety no stops after "R" and "I," uncatalogued	15	0	0
Kawieng (thick type), 3d., unused pair, the lower stamp with "G.R.I." double, uncatalogued	30	0	0
Manus, 3d., mint, variety no stop after "I," uncatalogued	14	0	0

On Stamps of Marshall Islands.

4d. on 40 pf., variety no stop after "d," S.G. 56A, mint	7	10	0
4d. on 40 pf., horizontal pair on piece, one without stop after "D," S.G. 56C and 56A	15	0	0
5d. on 50 pf., variety "5" only for 5d., S.G. 57A, on piece	50	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 6d.	11	10	0
Ditto, another copy, close two sides	6	6	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion	11	10	0
New South Wales, 1859, litho., 2d., pale blue, S.G. 110	7	0	0
Ditto, 1855, imperf., 5d., green	7	7	0
Queensland, 1861, clean-cut perfs., registered, olive-yellow, S.G. 11, mint	6	6	0
Samoa, G.R.I., ½d. on 3 pf., brown, with double surcharge, in pair with normal, mint	24	0	0
Ditto, another pair, with double surcharge, with the variety without fraction bar, mint	25	0	0
Pahang, 1897, surcharged diagonally, in *black*, 2 and 3 c. on 5 c., blue, pair	7	7	0
Trinidad, 1d., blue, litho., on thickish paper, slight thinning	6	0	0
Ditto, 1863, perf. 11½, 6d., deep green, mint	5	5	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 6d., black, S.G. 28, block of 4, mint	8	12	6
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	12	10	0