

SAPPHIRE

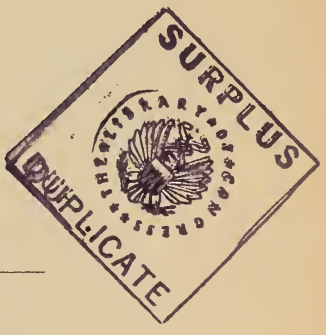
THE

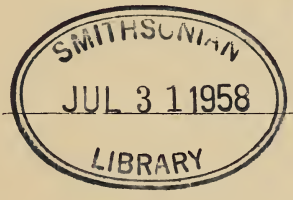
Philatelic Record

VOL. XXVI

JANUARY TO DECEMBER

1904





London :

TRUSLOVE & BRAY, Ltd., Printers

WEST NORWOOD, S.E.

CONTENTS.

References in Italics are to New Issues.

"A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting," 92.
Angola. *109.*
Antioquia, *15*, *38*, *129*, *279.*
Argentine Republic, *38*, *225.*
Australia. Departmental Stamps, 66.
Australian Commonwealth, *38*, *128*, 135, 177, 206, *248.*
" " Status of Issues, 45, 65.
Austria, *249.*
Austrian Levant, *279.*
Azores, *40*, *109.*

Bavaria, 115.
Belgium, 43.
Berlin Exhibition, 7, 94, 111, 132, 157, 181 *(bis)*, 182, 183.
Bermuda, *64*, *87.*
Bolivar, *129*, *151*, *204.*
Booklets, 46, 67.
Bosnia, *279.*
Boyaca, *129*, *151.*
Brazil, 132.
Bright's A.B.C. Catalogue, 252.
Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society Exhibition, 74.
British Bechuanaland, *203.*
British Central Africa, *38.*
British Honduras, *108.*
"British Indian Adhesive Stamps surcharged for Native States," 254.
British North Borneo, *65*, *279.*
British Somaliland, *14*, *64*, 177, *221.*
Bulgaria, *39.*

Canada, *224.*
Cape of Good Hope, *87*, *248.*
Cape Verde, *109.*
CATALOGUES:—
Bright's A.B.C., 252.
France and Colonies, 6.
French Society, 91, 134.
P. L. Pemberton, 42.
Senf, 178.
Whitfield King, 19, 66, 230.
Cauca, *15.*
Ceylon, *14*, *38*, *64*, *108*, *149*, *176*, *248.*
Chamba, *108*, *128*, *149 (bis)*, *150.*
Chili, *15*, 67, *150*, *176*, *204*, *225.*
China, 17, *87*, *129*, *249.*
China Expeditionary Force, *108.*
Cistafile, The, 114.
Collection Cantel-Bey, La, 228.
Collectors, Young, 233.
Colombia, *15*, *129*, *150*, *225*, *249*, *279.*
Colombian Provisional, A. 139, 220, 235.
Commemorative Issues, 158.
Corea, 229.
Costa Rica, *15.*
Crete, *87*, *225*, *279.*
Cuba, 43, 180.
Cundinamarca, *130*, *204.*
Curaçao, 151.
Cyprus, *14*, *128*, 135, *149*, 152, *176*, *203*, *224*, *278.*
Dahomey, *109*, *151.*
Dell *v.* Truslove & Bray and the *Philatelic Record*, 130, 152.
Denmark, *249*, *279.*
Directory, International, 66.
Dominican Republic, *225*, *250.*
Dutch Indies, 206.
East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, *14*, *64*, *149*, *203*, *224*, *278.*
Ecuador, *225.*
Entires, 22, 62.
Envelopes, Cut Square, 22.
Eritrea, *39*, *151.*

Faked Stamps, 257.
Falkland Islands, *108*, *203.*
Federated Malay States, *38*, *278.*
Fiji Islands, *176*, *203.*
Finland, *89*, *205.*
Fiscal Philatelic Society, 229.
France, 6, *130*, 182, *204*, 251.
French Colonial Obliterations, 115.
French Guiana, *130.*
French Offices in China, *87.*
French Society's Catalogue, 91, 134.
French Somali Coast, *250.*

Gaboon, *250.*
Gambia, *203.*
German China, 132.
German Levant, *279.*
Germany, 132, *225.*
Gibraltar, *149.*
Giwelb, M., 178.
Gold Coast, *248.*
Great Britain, *64*, 67, *87*, *128*, 138, *149*, *203*, 254, *278.*
" " Control Letters, 91.
" " Mulready Envelopes, 67, 113.
" " Official Stamps, *87*, 117, *128*, *149*, 209.
" " Variety of Crown Watermark, 20.
" " " with broken corner, 86.
Guanacaste Surcharges, Supplementary Notes on 71, 95.
Guinea, *109.*
Gum, 2, 22.
Gwalior, *14*, *128*, *149 (bis)*, *150.*

Hayti, *39*, *88*, 90, *109*, *130.*
Hoi-Hao. *109.*
Holkar, *64.*
Holland, *15*, 67, 206.
Honduras, *205*, 254.
Hong-Kong, 91, *248.*
Hungary, *39.*

Iceland, *16*, *88*, *177.*
India, *14*, *64.*
Indian Native States, 41, 254.
" Settlements, *39.*
Indo-China, *39*, *109*, *151*, *177*, *205*, *250.*
Italy, *88*, 228.
Ivory Coast, *88.*

Jamaica, *87.*
Jeypore, *203.*
Jhind, *14*, *108*, *149*, *150.*
Johannesburg Philatelic Society, 132, 154, 179.
Johore, *38*, *129*, *176*, *225*, *249*, *278.*
Journal for Beginners, A, 280.
Junior Philatelic Society, 179, 207, 227.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society, 227.
Kiel Philatelic Society, 207.
Kishengarh, *108.*
Kotah and Muscat, 155.

Labuan, *15*.
Lagos, *64*, *224*, *278*.
Leeward Islands, *64*.
Liberia, *16*, *88*.
Link with the Past, A, 69.
Livonia, 168.
London Exhibition, 251.
London Philatelic Society, 41, 93, 152, 229, 251.
Luff on the American Auction, Mr. J. N., 42.
Luxemburg, *205*, 206.

Macao, *110*.
Madagascar, *39*, 206.
Mailcart, A Curious, 228.
Malta, *15*, *128*, *248*.
Manchester Philatelic Society, 42, 92, 114, 207, 227, 251, 280.
Market, A Note on the, 229.
Mart, The, 20, 44, 68, 136, 231, 255.
Martinique, *151*, *225*.
Mauritius, 19, *108*, *128*, *150*, *204*, *224*, *279*.
Medellin, *15*, *177*.
Mexico, *39*.
Mint Stamps, Depreciation of, 154.
Modena, 8, 29, 47, 78, 103, 123, 143, 160, 201, 211, 237, 268.
Mongtzé, *109*.
Montserrat, *224*, *248*.
Morocco Agencies, *14*, *203*.
Mozambique, *109*.
Mozambique Company, 226.
Mulready Envelopes, 67, 113.

Nabha, *150*.
Natal, 227, *248*, *278*.
New Album, A, 230.
New Caledonia, *205*.
Newfoundland, *204*.
New Issues, Status of, 115.
New School, The, 21, 209.
New South Wales, 45, 132, 179.
" " " Service Stamps, 90.
New Watermark, The, 117.
New Zealand, *15*, *224*, *248*.
Nicaragua, *89*, *205*, *250*.
Noel, 257.

NOTABLE PHILATELISTS:—
Clarke, Harvey R. G., 166.
Deats, H. E., 218.
Ehrenbach, R., 265.
Frentzel, Rudolph, 121.
Hausburg, L. L. R., 26.
Holland, Alex., 4.
Judges at Berlin Exhibition, 184.
Koch, George, 56.
Lloyd, P. J., 75.
Masson, Sir D. P., 141.
Seybold, John F., 100.
Thebussem, Dr., 246.

Number of Stamp Collectors in the World, 1, 18.

OBITUARY:—
Borich, Frantz, 90.
James, William, 17.
Schafer, H. J., 153.

Official Encouragement, 207.
Official Stamps of Great Britain, The, 117, 209.
Official Stamps, Traffic in, 178.
Old School, The, 21.
Orange Free State: Provisional 3d. on 4d., 119.
" " " 1d. on 5s., 258.
Orange River Colony, *278*.
Original Gum, 2.

Panama, *177*, *226*.
Panama Republic, *16*, *40*, 46, *65*, *88*, *177*, *225*.
Paraguay, *17*, *40*.
Partnership, Dissolution of, 207.
Patiala, *14*, *149 (bis)*, *150*.
Pemberton, P. L. & Co., 229.
" " Price List of British and Colonial Stamps, 42.
"Penny Post, The," 112.
" " Series of Post Cards, The, 94.
Persia, *40*, *130*, *151*, *177*, *226*.
Philatelic Degrees, 93.
Philatelic Index, A, 137, 138, 207.
Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, 41.
Philatelic Journalism, Statistics of 113.
Philatelic Society of India, 90.
Philatelic Society of Victoria, 228.
Philatelist, Definition of a, 234.
Philately, The Ethics of, 66.
Philippine Islands, *40*, *89*, *130*, 153.
Picture Postcards, 90, 116, 158.
Portugal, *40*, *109*.
Portuguese India, *110*.
"Postage Stamps of Great Britain," 254.
"Postage Stamps of Siam," 252.
"Postage Stamps of Sicily," 152.
"Postage Stamps of the Philippines," 153.
Postal Congress, The, 2, 113.

Queensland, 179.

Railway Letter Stamps, 178.
Reforms, 137.
Reunion Reprints, 115.
Rigi, 43.
Roumania, 206, 251, 255.
Russia, *250*.
Russian Offices in China, *89*.
Russian Offices in the Levant, *89*.

St. Helena, *128*.
St. Lucia, *150*, *204*.
St. Thomas and Prince, *110*.
Sale of English Stamps, 19.
Sales, Notable, 113.
Samoa, 178.
Sandwich Islands, 67.
San Marino, 43.
Santander, *15*.
Sarawak, *224*.
Scottish Philatelic Society, 252.
Senf's Catalogue, 178.
Senegal, *88*.
Servia, *205*, *226*, *250*.
Siam, *89*, 252.
Sicily, 152.
Sierra Leone, *176*.
Sign of the Times, A, 233.
South Australia, 19, *128*, 152, *176*, *204*, *249*.
" " O.S. Surcharges, 41.
Southern Nigeria, *128*, *176*, *204*, *224*.
Spain, *40*.
Spanish Colonies in Africa, *40*.
"Stamp Collector's Annual," 42, 280.
"Stamp Fiend's Raid, The," 113.
"Stamps Worth Finding," 254.
Straits Settlements, *15*, *38*, *150*, *204*, *224*.
Sudan, *65*, *204*, *249*.
Sungei Ujong, *87*, 252.
Surinam, *151*.
Sweden, *17*, 43, *110*, 134 (bis), 251.
Switzerland, 178, *250*.

Tasmania, 23, *38*, 179.
Tchongking, *109*.
"Tentative Check List of Proofs of Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps of the United States, A," 231.
Theory *v.* Practice, 22.
Timor, *110*.
Tolima, *39*, 227.
Transvaal, *204*, *225*.
" 1d. on 6d. (Queen's Head), 1879, 58.
Trinidad, *65*, *225*.

Union Stamp Club, Bombay, 132.
United States, 19, 41, *110*, 113, 159, 231.
Uruguay, *151*, *226*, *250*, *279*.

Venezuela, *89*, *205*.
Victoria, 42, 154, 179, 180.
Virgin Islands, *150*.

Wear and Tear, 115, 135.
"West End Philatelist, The," 66.
Western Australia, *38*, 45, *129*, *176*.
Whitfield King & Co.'s Catalogue, 19, 230.
" " " Annual Price List, 66.
" " " New Album, 230.
Wurtemburg, 17.

Yunnan-Sen, *109*.

Zanzibar, *150*, *176*.

383.2205
P54
Hist. (Phil)

THE

Philatelic Record.

JANUARY, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

HOW often this question has been asked we should indeed be sorry to say. In one form or another it periodically crops up in one or other of the journals, the latest victim being *Ewen's*, to whose readers it has afforded amusement in the form of a guessing competition, with the result indicated in another column. Judging from the figures it is quite evident that the readers of that Journal, or rather the particular ones who enter the competition, take a very optimistic view of collecting. We have seen some big estimates on similar lines before, hailing from America, if our memory serves us right, as in this instance it probably does, but even they cannot compare with the present ones. 2,930,000 collectors seems to us a perfectly preposterous estimate. 37,000 is the number given as being willing to pay £1 for a stamp, which is again far too high, and 1,050, the number who are willing to go up to £50 for a stamp, again errs in the same direction.

"How many Stamp Collectors are there in the World?"

The initial fault in all these competitions seems to be in the fact that the competitors have attempted to deal with the questions in the order in which they were given, thus starting at the wrong end. They have made a frantic guess at the first figure, not being particular to a few extra noughts, and this error has led to the commission of others through the table. Questions 6 and 7 can in our view be fairly accurately answered by a philatelist who has an intimate knowledge of collectors and collecting in Europe and America. As to the others, it is simply a question of guesswork, but it should not be forgotten that in this, as in all things, a certain standard of proportion must be maintained which would have the effect of preventing any thoughtful competitor from putting down such tall figures as those in the present competition.

The Postal Congress.

Active preparations are being made for the holding of the Sixth Annual Congress of the Postal Union, which is announced to take place at Rome on the 21st of April next.

The growth of the Postal Union has been remarkable, especially when it is borne in mind that its constituent parts are made up by the different Governments of the world, thus forming the only example in history of an Association binding together the principal Powers of both hemispheres. At the present time we believe we are correct in saying that every country having an independent and responsible Government, with the exception of China, Abyssinia, Morocco, and Afghanistan, is a member.

The magnitude of the work of the Congress, which by the way assembles every three years, can be better gauged by the fact that its duration is expected to be about 45 days. It will be opened by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs of Italy, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the usual practice will be followed of electing the senior delegate of Italy (Rome being the venue) to the post of President. The Congress, after the opening meeting, will split itself up into various Committees to deal with the many questions brought forward by the several countries concerning the Postal Service, the Money Order Service and kindred matters. The deliberations of these Committees will be reported to the Congress, which will then proceed to approve of them or otherwise, as the majority think best.

We understand that elaborate arrangements have been made by the hospitable Italians for the general comfort of the delegates, and that a round of festivities has been arranged, including an excursion to Pompeii, Vesuvius, and the Gulf of Naples, another to Venice, and a third to the environs of Rome, as well as luncheons and banquets at the opening and closing of the Congress.

Original Gum.

We are not quite sure who started the discussion, but it has unquestionably "caught on." The Editor of the *London Philatelist* serves it up as the Editorial for the December number, and treats the subject very much in the same academical way as the Premier speaks upon Fiscal Reform. Then Major Evans chips in, reminding one, in the crispness of his utterances, of Mr. Chamberlain. While this has been going on here, across the water the *Weekly Philatelic Era* has been interviewing the bigwigs in the States, whose opinions seem to vary, but in the main, so far as the collectors are concerned at all events, are solid for O.G. To the question, Is original gum of importance? Mr. Luff says "Yes and No. The majority of stamps of current and recent issues are printed in inks which are very sensitive to moisture. On such stamps the presence of gum is a guarantee that, so far as the action of water is concerned, their colours are unchanged, and this, to all collectors of shades, is a matter of much importance.

On the other hand, I have seen fine copies which have been stained by impurities in the gum, and have known cracks in the gum to extend to the stamp."

And Mr. Alex. Holland (our Notable Philatelist this month) writes: "To my mind it is of importance on all unused stamps if they are collected and classed as unused; because if you want a stamp unused you want it entirely so, and not half way so; therefore, provided the stamp in question was issued with gum, *it is important that it should have the original gum* if you want it unused in the full sense of the word."

To M. H. Lombard, President of the Boston Philatelic Society, it is of great importance. He collects unused stamps and always tries to get them with original gum and would rather pay a higher price for a stamp with it, than for an equally good copy without it. He wants them *as issued*, pointing out that in many cases the original gum is of great assistance in determining the printing of a stamp, whether it is an early or later issue, or a re-issue.

Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, after saying Yes, tells of how not very long ago he sent a valuable stamp to an expert to be repaired. As originally issued it *had no gum*, but when it came back to him it had a beautiful coat of a rich, yellowish gum which was well calculated to attest to genuineness and age. To which we would observe that this confirms the opinion we have always held that the Stamp Repairer is only a polite designation for the Stamp Faker. But after all, what on earth has this to do with the point. If the gum is not original it is not only of no value, but renders the stamp, in our view, a fake. There can, we think, be no question that original gum is of considerable importance, and that a stamp possessing it is of more merit than one without it. It may be that in some cases it is difficult to diagnose, but in this we agree with Mr. Luff who "doubts whether there are many imitations which will stand expert scrutiny."

Notable Philatelists.

Alexander Holland.

JUST on the right side of thirty, Mr. Holland is a young man for the prominent position he occupies among the philatelists of the New World. He, however, affords an example by no means without precedent of the advantages of an early beginning at collecting, and the maintenance of an unbroken interest in the pursuit.

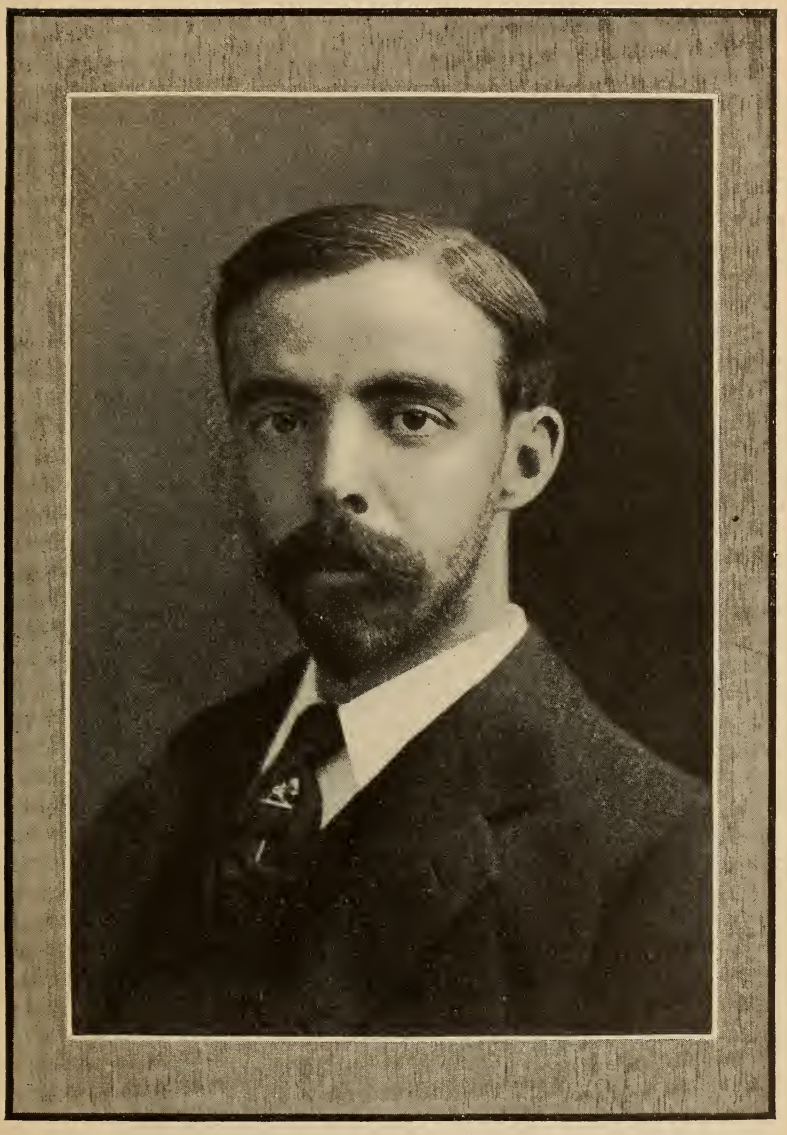
He commenced his collection at a very early age, when his father handed him one formed some years before, but the budding philatelist was so young that his father deemed it best to himself put in all the new acquirements for several years to come. So the collection grew, and to-day assumes somewhat formidable dimensions. It would, however, be incorrect to term it a general one, as some countries are not represented at all.

Mr. Holland graduated at Harvard College in 1896, and is now President of the Champion Oil Company, Treasurer of the firm of J. S. Toppan & Company, President and Director of several companies in the railway supply business, and Director of various other commercial concerns. The philatelic positions he holds are scarcely less numerous: President of the American Philatelic Association, Vice-President of the American Collectors' Company, on the Committee of some and member of many Philatelic Societies, including London, New York, Boston, Chicago, and the Collectors' Club.

The countries especially noticeable in which he takes an interest are United States (postage), Great Britain, Russia, Sarawak, Siam, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Finland, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Newfoundland, Hawaii, and several of the smaller British Colonies.

It is, however, as an authority upon the stamps of Hayti that his name stands out so prominently, the manner in which he has collected this country, as well as Samoa, marking him as a philatelist of no mean order. The collection was shewn at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and, judged equal with that of Mr. Abbott, gained a similar award—a silver medal. The good things in it are complete sheets of the first issue of 1c. and 2c. (two of each), block of forty of the 3c., reconstructed sheets of the 5c., 7c. and 20c., including blocks of four of all, and blocks of five and seventeen of the 20c., various pairs, part perforated, of the second and third issues, a block of twelve of the 2c. on 3c. lilac, two stamps being without the surcharge, pairs of the 1896, imperf. horizontally or vertically, as well as blocks of four of each value imperf., double, triple and inverted surcharges of the 2c. on 20c. brown and orange, both and the same part perforated.

In the literary line his work so far has been somewhat restricted, although he was intimately connected with Mr. Toppan and Mr. Deats in the compilation of the large work on Revenues by the Boston Society. We are pleased to learn, however, upon the authority of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, that a book is in course of preparation



Alexander Holland.

with Hayti's postal issues as its subject, and the Collectors' Club of New York have appointed Mr. Holland, assisted by two others, to write the manuscript, and we personally know that he has in an advanced stage of preparation a work of the stamps of Samoa, both of which promise to be standard works, and their publication will, we trust, not be long delayed.

Reviews.

Catalogue of the Stamps of France and her Colonies.*

Reviewed by Franz Reichenheim.

THE second edition of this Catalogue has just appeared, and as it does not seem to be known in England, I wish to draw the attention of specialists in the stamps of France and her Colonies to this excellent and most useful little handbook.

The only standard work on the stamps of France and her Colonies in existence is F. Marconnet's well-known work, entitled "Les Vignettes Postales de la France et de ses Colonies" (Nancy, 1897), but since this book was published, nearly seven years ago, numerous new issues have made their appearance, and many valuable new discoveries *re* dates of issue, important varieties, &c., of previous issues have been published in different magazines. There is further for many of the English collectors the difficulty of the language, which hinders them from thoroughly understanding Marconnet's scientific book or quickly finding the information they require.

On the other hand, Yvert & Tellier's Catalogue gives only a plain list of every postal, telegraph, fiscal and local stamp in its principal shades, every variety discovered up to the present, the exact date of issue of each value corrected according to the latest researches, lists of all millésimes and control numbers of issue, different obliterations, forgeries made to deceive the Government, reprints, proofs and essays, &c. It also deals with all the entires in the same exhaustive manner. Every principal type and variety, surcharge, obliteration, &c., is well illustrated, so that anyone, even if he understands only a little French, can easily find in this Catalogue, comprising all the stamps and entires issued practically up to the end of last year, in about 440 pages 12° (pocket size), the necessary information he desires. It can therefore be highly recommended as a useful *vade mecum* to every specialist in those stamps.

I do not wish to make any criticism on the prices stated in this Catalogue, not only for single specimens unused and used, but also for unused blocks of four; nor can I say anything as to how far Messrs. Yvert & Tellier are able to execute orders for all the stamps they mention, as I have never had any dealings with them, except this Catalogue and *L'Echo de Timbrologie* published by them.

* Published by Yvert & Tellier, Amiens. (3 francs.)

Berlin Exhibition.

The classes for this exhibition which will be held from August 25th to September 4th, 1904, in the Exhibition Rooms attached to the Architects' House, Wilhelm Strasse, 92 and 93, near the Leipziger Strasse, are as follows:—

DIVISION I. GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Stamps.

Class 1. Unused.
„ 2. Unused and used, mixed.
(a) Large collections.
(b) Medium collections.
(c) Small collections, up to 5,000 stamps.

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and sensible arrangement, as also by their clean condition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

Entires.

Class 3. Unused.
„ 4. Unused and used, mixed.
(a) Rather large collections.
(b) Smaller collections, up to 1,000 pieces.

DIVISION II. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

A. Germany and Colonies.

Class 5. German Empire and Colonies; also Colonies alone.
„ 6. German States.
(a) General collections.
(aa) Unused.
(bb) Unused and used, mixed.
(b) Collections of single States.

Entires.

Class 7. German Empire and Colonies.
„ 8. German States.

B. Great Britain and Colonies.

Stamps.

Class 9. General collections.
„ 10. Collections of the Motherland or of single Colonies.

C. Single Collections of European Stamps, exclusive of Germany and Great Britain.

Stamps.

Class 11. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.
„ 12. France, French Colonies, Monaco.
„ 13. Italy, Italian States.
„ 14. Netherlands, Dutch Colonies, Belgium, Luxemburg.
„ 15. Portugal, Portuguese Colonies.
„ 16. Spain, Spanish Colonies.
„ 17. Switzerland.
„ 18. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia.
„ 19. Russia, Poland, Finland.
„ 20. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia.
„ 21. Greece, Turkey, South Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia.

Entires.

Class 22. Single countries appearing under A and B.

Exhibits in Classes 11 to 22 may consist of a single country or a single colony.

D. General Collections of Europe.

Stamps.

Class 23. (a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.

Entires.

Class 24. Unused, used or mixed.

E. Countries outside of Europe.

Class 25. United States of America (stamps).
„ 26. United States of America (entires).
„ 27. Other American countries.
N.B.—The exhibits in this class also may consist of the stamps or entires of only one single State.
„ 28. Other countries, exclusive of America and the European Colonies.
N.B.—The exhibits in this class also may consist of the stamps or entires of only one single country.

F. Stamps on Letters.

Class 29. (a) German States.
(b) Other countries.

G. Rarities.

(Stamps and entires. N.B.—Pairs, blocks and sheets are taken each as one piece.)

Class 30. Confined to collectors.
(a) Exhibits of more than fifty pieces.
(b) Exhibits of less than fifty-one pieces.
Class 31. Confined to dealers.

H. Various.

Class 32. (a) Obliterations.
(b) Curiosities and other specialities.
(c) Essays, proofs, etc.
(d) Reprints.
(e) Forgeries.
Class 33. (a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps.
(b) Fiscal Stamps.
(c) Local Stamps (Rural, Semtsvo, Postmaster, etc.)
(d) Private Postage Stamps.

DIVISION III. APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS.

Class 34. Literature.
(a) Library indexes.
(b) Philatelic works and journals.
N.B.—Exhibited by the publisher or the author.
Class 35. Collecting books.
(a) For stamps.
(b) For entires.
Class 36. Technical aids, *e g.*, magnifying glasses, tweezers, mounts, etc.

It is intended to offer one gold medal and several several silver and bronze medals in every group.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

Introduction.*

MODENA, a Grand Duchy from 1452 to 1859, but now forming part of the Kingdom of Italy, was a track of country, mostly mountainous, with an area of 2,371 square miles, extending from the Po on the north to the Mediterranean on the south. It was bounded on the north by Lombardy and the Papal States, on the east by the Papal States and Tuscany, on the south by Tuscany, Sardinia and the Mediterranean, and on the west by Sardinia and Parma. Its greatest length from Porto Vecchio on its northern frontier towards Mantua to the outlet of the Parmignola River on the Sardinian frontier is 84½ miles, and its greatest width from the Pass of Calama on the Papal and Tuscan frontier to the right bank of the Enza on the frontier of Parma 37 miles. It contained six provinces—Modena, Reggio, Guastalla, Frignano, Garfagnana, and Massa-Carrara. Its history is comparatively unimportant, consisting mainly like that of many of the smaller European countries, of a record of internal seditions and revolutions, struggles for supremacy by various factions, petty wars with adjoining states, invasions by more powerful adversaries, and final extinction at the hands of a neighbouring power.

Its capital was Modena, the ancient Mutina, formerly an Etruscan town, conquered first by the Gauls and afterwards annexed by the Romans, together with the rest of the territory of the Boii. It was traversed by the Via Æmilia, which still divides it into the old and new city. In 83 B.C. it became a Roman Colony and was held by Marcus Brutus against Pompeius in 78 B.C., and thirty-four years later against Marcus Antoninus by Decius Brutus. In the 4th century the city was in a state of decay but it was rebuilt and refortified in the 9th century by its Bishop Laedoinus. At the end of the 11th century it formed one of the possessions of Countess Matilda of Tuscany, but when its Cathedral was consecrated in 1184 by Lucius III. it was a free community. It took the part of Emperor Frederick II. during his wars with Gregory IX., though its policy was ultimately disturbed and modified by the strong influence of the papal party. In 1288 Obizzio d'Este became the recognised lord of the city, which, however, after the death of his successor Azzo VIII. in 1308, resumed its communal independence. This continued for a very short time, as in 1336 we find the Estes again in possession. It was made a Grand Duchy by Frederick III. in 1452, Borso d'Este being the first Grand Duke, and after the incorporation of Ferrara with the States of the Church in 1598, it became the ducal residence. Towards the end of the next century Maria Beatrice, the only daughter of Ercole III.,

* Compiled from various sources by G.F.H.G.

married Ferdinand of Austria, son of Maria Theresa, and in 1814 their eldest son, Francis IV., received back the Duchies of Modena and Reggio, which had been lost by his grandfather when the peace of Campo Formio was arranged. His rule was subservient to Austria, reactionary and despotic, and although when the French Revolution of 1830 broke out he seemed at first inclined to favour a corresponding movement in Modena, yet he at once returned to his previous policy when the Austrian army had put an end to the insurrection in Central Italy. His successor, Francis Ferdinand V., followed, in the main, in his father's footsteps. On August 20th, 1859, the representatives of the Modenese, under the direction of Carlo Ferrari, declared their territory part of the Kingdom of Italy, a decision which was confirmed by the plebiscite of 1860.

The remarkable family of Este is inseparably connected with the history of Modena. From the time of Obizzio d'Este, before mentioned, until the Grand Duchy was absorbed in the kingdom of Italy, its members played the leading part in the administration of the country, their name finally becoming synonymous with that of the State itself. They were of Langobard origin, deriving their name from the town of Este, and were at an early date keepers of the marches of Upper Italy, receiving afterwards from the Emperors various districts and counties to be held as fiefs of the Empire. Albert Azzo II. married Kunitza or Kunigonda, sister of Welph or Guelph III., Duke of Carinthia, and as Welph died without issue, the eldest son of Kunitza, Welph IV., succeeded to his inheritance, and marrying a daughter of Otho II., Duke of Bavaria, was created Duke of Bavaria on Otho's death without male succession in 1071. Through him the House of Este became connected with those of Brunswick and Hanover, from whom are descended the Sovereigns of England. The Italian branch was founded by Welph's brother Fulco I., and for several centuries the history of the Este family is interwoven with that of other Italian princely houses, and with numerous struggles between Popes and Emperors. From the rivalry between the German Welphs and Weiblungen the names Guelphs and Ghibelines came to be used to describe the great opposing Italian parties, and as the head of the Guelph faction, the Estensi received at different periods the sovereignties of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio. They were distinguished as patrons of literature and fine arts, Alphonso I., who died in 1535, having married as his second wife the notorious Lucrezia Borgia, equally famous as a soldier and a statesman, being celebrated by all the poets of his time, and particularly by Ariosto. The German and Italian line, which had been separated since 1070, were reunited by the marriage of Charlotte of Brunswick with Rinaldo, who died in 1737, but the male line became extinct on the death of Ercole III. in 1803. With the death of Francis V. in 1875 the Austrian branch also became extinct, and the title passed to Archduke Francis, the eldest son of the Archduke Charles Louis.

The House of Estè has an additional interest for English people through its connection with the Royal Family of England. Not only was it allied, as has already been said, with the Houses of Brunswick and Hanover, but it also appears in the genealogical tree of Mary of Modena, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, whom the Legitimist League

of Great Britain and Ireland claim as the lawful Queen of England. Her direct descent from Charles I. is as under :—

Charles I.
|
Henrietta *m.* Duc d'Orleans.
|
Anna Maria.
|
Charles. ⎫
| ⎪
Victor. ⎪
| ⎬ House of Savoy.
Victor. ⎪
| ⎪
Mary. ⎭
|
Ferdinand of Modena. ⎫
| ⎬ House of Este.
Mary III. *m.* Louis of Bavaria. ⎭
|
Rupert,
de jure Prince of Wales.

The Legitimist contention is that Mary of Bavaria is descended from an older branch of the Stuart family than our present Sovereign, and that the Act of Settlement passed in 1701, ignoring as it did the claims of fifty-five heirs in direct succession, is invalid.

The present town of Modena contains many handsome streets and buildings, prominent amongst them being the Cathedral, commenced in 1099 after the designs by Lanfranc, with its campanile, which is one of the great towers of Italy. The Ducal (now Royal) palace, dating from the seventeenth century, contains the Este library of 90,000 volumes and 300 MSS., collections of coins, and a gallery of pictures, including works by Guido, Corregio and other famous Italian masters. It has also a University, founded in 1678, with 35 professors and about 300 students. Its position on a good railway system, and a canal by way of the Panaro and the Po to the Adriatic, contribute to its commercial prosperity, and, besides a trade in agricultural products, its inhabitants deal extensively in silk, leather, vinegar, and cast metals. The population of the province in 1896 was 290,446.

History.—Ducal Government.

The introduction into the Stati Estensi of franking before hand postal correspondence by means of stamps was brought about in consequence of the adhesion of the Duchy to a convention with the Empire of Austria, the preliminaries of which were commenced on the 3rd July, 1849.

The Government of the Duchy of Modena, incapable of any useful initiative in this cause, perhaps because it was ignorant of the large

benefits which the United Kingdom first, and other neighbouring States afterwards, would derive from the postal reform, confined itself to adopting and applying the regulations which the Austrian Empire was introducing into the postal organisation.

Certainly, if the Directorate of the "Estensi" Post had known the very material advantages of an innovation which, by offering facilities to the public in sending their correspondence, simplifies the administrative work and tends to increase the revenue, it would have encouraged the practice and levelled the way for the Ducal Government.

The matter went forward in a variable manner: from July, 1849, to June, 1852, there was a period of uncertainty, and an interchange of letters between the Governments of Austria and of Modena, the one putting on pressure so that the actuality of postal reform, which was chiefly based on the use of stamps, should not be delayed, the other asking more than once for delays, soliciting the sending of postal regulations, demanding new information, and agreeing that the manufacture of the stamps should be confined to the Imperial Press of Vienna. If the Austrian Government had not resolved to send the Secretary of the Lombardo-Venetian Post to Modena many times, with power to facilitate the task of the Postal Authorities, the delays would certainly have been greater.

The following is the text of the preliminary convention concluded between the Austrian Government and the Duchies of Modena and Parma (see Collezione Generale delle Leggi, Costituzioni, Editti, Proclami, &c., per gli Stati Estensi, Vol. XXVIII.); it was inserted in the Messaggero, Modena, page No. 192 of the 12th November, 1849:—

"No. 30.

"From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this day 21st November, 1849.

"Postal Convention between the Governments of Austria, Modena, and Parma.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Galizia, Lodomiria, Lombardia, Venezia, &c., &c.

"His Royal Highness the Archduke, Duke of Modena, &c., &c.

"His Royal Highness the Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, &c., &c.

"In order to facilitate and keep alive the commercial relations between their States, and that it may help the suppression of those hindrances which arise out of the present taxes for correspondence, and from the diverse methods which regulate the postal offices of the three Governments, they have with one accord arranged, and have nominated as their Plenipotentiaries:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Mr. Carlo Lodovico, Cavaliere of Bruck, Cavaliere of the Imperial Austrian Order of Leopold, his Minister of Commerce, &c.;

"His Royal Highness the Archduke, Duke of Modena, Mr. Teodoro Conte de Volo, Cavaliere of the Imperial Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, his Chamberlain, Councillor in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, &c.;

"His Royal Highness the Ducal Infant of Parma, Mr. Tommaso Barone Ward, Grand Cross of the Grand Ducal Order of S. Giuseppe di Toscana, Senator Grand Cross of the Constantine Order of S. Giorgio di Parma, Cavaliere of the First Class of the Order of S. Lodovico for the Civil Merit of Lucca, His Chamberlain, Councillor of State, &c.;

"Who, having met at Milan, and having shewn their full powers, found to be in correct and due form, have arranged and stipulated the following articles :—

"Art. 1. With the object that the three contracting States may have a uniformity of system in the Postal Letter Service, the Governments of Modena and Parma take it upon themselves to adopt and make their own the relative regulations and tariffs existing in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and to adopt, after arrangement with the Governments, those also which may be introduced into the same Kingdom, with power to reduce the tariffs to the more approximate equivalent of the legal money in the two current States.

"Art. 2. The taxes which up to the present have been levied for parcels and letters, which, coming out of the three States are destined for one of the others, will be abolished, and those packages and letters instead will be simply taxed and treated like those for internal circulation.

"Art. 3. For correspondence to the Levant, which is executed by the Imperial Government, by land through European Turkey as well as by sea by means of steam vessels, the 'Estensi' subjects and the Parmense will be put on the same footing as Austrian subjects in the payment of the overtax, which will go to the Austrian Postal Treasury.

"Art. 4. Power shall be given to the General Management of the Lombardo-Venetian post, and to those of the 'Estensi' States and of the Duchy of Parma, to correspond together regarding the interchangeable service with the exception of having recourse to the diplomatic channels between State and State, in the cases in which the General Directors have not succeeded in agreeing amongst themselves.

"Art. 5. Each of the high contracting parties shall gather and give account of the claims which may be forwarded from any other party against the exactitude of the Postal Officials and employees of the first party; premising, however, such facts and justifications as may be the case, without prejudice to the truth of the remonstrance made.

"Art. 6. The existing postal conventions between the single contracting States shall remain fully observed as regards the portion which now may not be derogated, as well as also those in which each of them may be bound towards any other State. In case, however, any of these latter should offer greater facilities, they shall be extended also to the subjects of

each other of the contracting States in the same manner as they are enjoyed by the subjects of the one for which the said conventions are now in force. Other conventions with Italian States shall not be made without common agreement.

"Art. 7. The present convention shall commence in effect in three months from date of same. It is understood that in the meanwhile all details necessary for the execution shall be provided by the Imperial Goverment to those of Modena and Parma. It shall last five years, and it is intended to be renewed from year to year unless any of the contracting States should give due notice six months before the termination of the agreement.

"Art. 8. At the expiration of the first year of the agreement, the results shall be presented by that or those States which may be interested, in order to ask and concert together for the remedies which may be necessary in case of considerable losses in the revenues of any of the High Parties.

"In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present in triple original and have placed thereto their seals.

"Milan, 3rd July, 1849.

"De Bruck. T. de Volo. T. Ward."

P.S.—Not having been able in the time stated to arrange amongst the Postal Directorates of the three States what is necessary for carrying out the above-mentioned agreement, which has already been approved and sanctioned by the High Parties contracting, the date on which it shall commence to have effect will depend on further official publication.

(To be continued.)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materia help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

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

The British Empire.

British Somaliland.—We have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the various stamps with surcharge at foot referred to in our last.

The undernoted particulars of the new issue are derived from a "specimen" set, the overprinted stamps being still in use. The design is similar to that of the "East Africa and Uganda Protectorate" stamps, and the centre is in the second colour named; the high values are the usual large size.

Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.

½ anna grey-green.
1 ,, carmine and grey-green.
2 annas violet and dull lilac.
2½ ,, ultramarine.
3 ,, green and brown.
4 ,, black and grey-green.
6 ,, violet and green.
8 ,, pale blue and grey-black.
12 ,, orange.

Wmk. CC and Crown, perf. 14.

1 rupee green and grey-green.
2 ,, violet and dull lilac.
3 ,, black and grey-green.
5 ,, carmine and grey-black.

Official stamps.

Surcharged O.H.M.S. in black.

½ anna grey-green.
1 ,, carmine and grey-green.
2 annas violet and dull lilac.
8 ,, pale blue and grey-black.
1 rupee green and grey-green.

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the following stamps have received the surcharge for official use.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

3c. green, surcharged On Service in black.
5c. lilac, ,, ,, ,,
15c. blue, ,, ,, ,,

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the new 6 piastres, design as usual; and from other sources we hear of the 2, 9 and 18 piastres which we list below. These, with the 30p., ½, 1, 4, 12, 18 and 45p. which we have chronicled from time to time, complete the set.

Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.

2 piastres blue and chocolate.
6 ,, grey-brown and green.
9 ,, brown and carmine.
18 ,, slate and brown.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—The latest value to be issued of the new set is the 4 annas black and grey-green, just to hand.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that the 5c. of the new issue, bearing the above surcharge, is just to hand.

India.—Though they are not as yet on sale at every office, the following specimens of the new issue are now to hand. The designs are, in the main, similar to those of the previous set.

Adhesives.

12 annas brown on red.
1 rupee carmine and green.
2 rupees brown and carmine.

Service stamps.

3 pies grey, surcharged On H.M.S. in black.
1 rupee carmine and green ,, ,, ,,

Gwalior.—Following the 1a. carmine (1900) chronicled a few months back, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. now send us the same stamp with surcharge for official use.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

1a. carmine (1900), Service surcharge in black.

Jhind.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions the 1a. carmine (1900) with ordinary surcharge.

Adhesive.

1a. carmine (1900), surcharged JHIND STATE in black.

Puttialla.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* lists the new ½, 1, 3 and 8 annas with surcharge for official use.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.

SERVICE
½ anna green, surcharged PATIALA in black.
STATE
1 ,, carmine, ,, .. ,,
3 annas orange-brown, ,, .. ,,
8 ,, magenta, ,, .. ,,

Labuan.—Though we believe they have only recently been issued, we chronicled a new 1 and 3c. in October last. We have since received both values from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

Malta.—We understand the 4d. of the new type has now been issued.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.
4d. pale brown and grey.

New Zealand.—We have not hitherto chronicled the various O.S.P.O. surcharged stamps, as we were rather in doubt as to their status. We now learn from several exchanges that the following have been seen to date.

The surcharge in each case is in capitals falling diagonally.

Adhesives.
Service stamps.

O.P.S.O. in pink on ½d. black, perf. 10×11 (Queen).
,, ,, 1d. rose, ,, 11 ,,
,, ,, 2d. lilac, ,, 11 ,,
,, ,, 2½d. blue, ,, 10×11 ,,
,, violet on 1d. rose, ,, 11 (Pictorial).
,, ,, 5d. brown, no wmk. ,,
,, green on 5d. ,, ,, ,,
,, ? 8d. blue, ,, ,,

Straits Settlements.—Two values at least of the King's Head set have not had a very long life, as we have seen the 1 and 3 cents in a new type, and a more ornamental one than previously.

Adhesives.
1c. green, wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14
3c. lilac, ,,

Foreign Countries.

Chili.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us the 20c. of 1900-1 in a pair, imperf. horizontally.

Colombia.—The 5c. shown below now comes printed in bistre in lieu of blue as heretofore. The 10p. has also been changed from emerald green to claret. The 5c., 50c and 1 peso of the set chronicled in April last are now to be found perf. 12, as well as imperf.



Adhesives.
5c. bistre, perf. 12.
10p. claret, ,,

Antioquia.—*Le Courrier de Timbres-poste* reports the issue of two more high values, a 2 and 3 pesos; they are similar to the 1 peso listed in November, but bear different portraits.

Adhesives.
2 pesos violet, perf. ?
3 ,, blue, ,,

Cauca.—The 10c. provisional, as well as the 20c., is to be found imperf. and, in this case, perf. 12.

Medellin.—The 10c. black on rose of the 1902 issue has been overprinted Habilitado—Medellin—AR in three lines, vertically, in violet; this is for use as a Returned receipt stamp.

Adhesive.
Returned receipt stamp.
10c. black on rose, surcharged in violet.

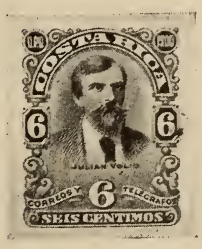
Santander.—*Le Timbrophile Belge* has received a fiscal stamp, 50c. red, surcharged "Provisional—Correos de Santander" in two lines, in black.

An error exists in which "Correos" is misspelt "Corceos."

Adhesive.
50 centavos red (Fiscal), surcharged in black for postal use.

Costa Rica.—We now illustrate below two of the three additions to the current set recently chronicled.





Holland.—The editor of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, under date December 12th, kindly sends us particulars

of the design for the high values of the new sets for the Dutch Colonies (Dutch Indies, Curaçao and Surinam). The new stamps will be similar in appearance to the 50c. illustrated last year, but will be of larger size; the name of the colony will appear in a straight label at the top instead of in the circular band round the portrait, which will now only contain the word "Postzegel." Figures representative of Commerce and Navigation will also be interpolated in the design. The new values will be 1, 1½ and 2½ gulden, and the colour violet, marone and steel blue respectively. It is expected that the stamps will be printed in February.

Iceland.—We have from time to time listed various errors, particulars of which have been either derived from specimens seen or from other journals. With thanks to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, we append below a revised list to date of these varieties.

(i., ii.) Normal and perforation varieties.
(a) Ordinary, perf. 12½.—3 aur (types I. and II.), 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50 aur.
(b) Ordinary, perf. 14.—3 aur (I.), 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, 40, 50 aur.
(c) Official, perf. 12½.—3, 4, 5, 10 aur.
(d) ,, perf. 14.—3, 5, 10, 16, 20, 50 aur.
(iii.) Overprint inverted.
(a) 3 aur (types I. and II.), 4, 5, 6, 10, 40 aur.
(b) 3, 40, 100 aur.
(c) 10 aur. (d) 5, 10, 16 aur.
(iv.) Double overprints.
(a) 3 aur (I., II.), 4, 6, 50 aur.
(d) 16, 50 aur.
(v.) "I" of "I GILDI" omitted. (Perfs. unknown).
(a or b), 3 (II.), 4, 5, 16, 50, 100 aur.
(c or d), 3, 4, 10, 16, 50 aur.
(vi.) Error "02"—"03."
(a) 3 (I., II.), 4, 5, 6, 16, 20, 50 aur.
(b) 3 (I.), 5, 100 aur.
(c) 5, 10, 20 aur. (d) 20, 50 aur.
(vii.) Same as vi., but inverted.
(b) 5 aur.
(viii.) Same as vi., but no "I" in "I GILDI."
(d) 50 aur.
(ix.) Error '03—'03 instead of '02—'03.
(a) 3 (I.), 5, 6, 16, 20, 50 aur.
(b) 20 aur.
(c) 10 aur. (d) 5, 20 aur.
(x.) Error, overprinted "IL."
(c) 10 aur.
(xi.) Error, overprinted "L"
(c) 10 aur. (d) 5 aur. (c or d) 4 aur.
(xii.) Without date, etc., due to off centre printing.
(a) 4 aur.
(xiii.) Error, "'02— " without '03.
(a) 16 aur.
(xiv.) Black instead of red surcharge.
(a) 5, 6, 20, 25 aur.
(xv.) Same as xiv., but inverted.
(a) 5, 6, 20, 25 aur.
(xvi.) Comma after '02.
(d) 10 aur.

Liberia.—The remainders of the 16, 24 and 32 cents stamps of the 1892 issue have been utilised for 10, 15 and 20 cents values respectively. The postal rate in 1902 was 8c. to the half ounce, hence the higher values were multiples of this unit. The rate was reduced to 5 cents in 1896, so the 16, 24 and 32 cents were little called for.

The surcharge is in dark blue, and in two lines of block type.

Adhesives.

Ten Cents on 16 cents lilac.
Fifteen Cents on 24 cents green on buff.
Twenty Cents on 32 cents greenish-blue.

Panama, Republic of.—We suppose, in light of recent events, we cannot continue to chronicle the stamps of Panama under Colombia, and from all appearances this item will be a standing dish for some time to come.

In December we listed the 2, 5 and 20c. and 1p. surcharged; we have now to add the 1, 10 and 50c., and for those interested in such things, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* supplies particulars of varieties compiled by one of their correspondents. This we give below.

Adhesives.

1c. green, surcharged "Republica de Panama."
10c. yellow, ,, ,, ,,
50c. bistre-brown, ,, ,, ,,

Errors and varieties of the above and of the 2, 5 and 20c. and 1 peso.

1c. green, surcharge in carmine horizontally.
1c. green, surcharge in carmine sideways or vertically at the left side, surcharge reading upward.
1c. green, surcharge in carmine, inverted.
1c. green, surcharge in carmine, pair, one inverted, one regular.
1c. green, surcharge in carmine, pair, one inverted, one without surcharge.
1c. green, surcharge in blue-black (error) horizontally.
1c. green, surcharge in blue-black (error) sideways, or vertically at left side, surcharge reading upward.
2c. rose, surcharge in blue-black horizontally.
2c. rose, surcharge in blue-black vertically in the centre, surcharge reading downward.
(Horizontal pair, one with surcharge horizontally and the other vertically in the centre, reading downward, as above).
2c. rose, surcharge in blue-black, inverted.
2c. rose, surcharge in blue-black, double-surcharge, inverted.
2c. rose, surcharge in blue-black, twice surcharged, once at top and once at bottom of stamp, both inverted.
2c. rose, surcharge in blue-black, twice surcharged vertically, once at left, once at right of stamp, surcharge reading downward.
(Vertical strip of three, comprising the above two twice surcharged and the inverted varieties).
2c. rose, surcharge in carmine (error) horizontally.
5c. blue, surcharge in carmine horizontally.
5c. blue, surcharge in carmine horizontally, with first four letters of "REPU" of *Republica* and first letter "P" of *Panama* in blue-black, balance of surcharge in carmine.
5c. blue, surcharge in carmine sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
5c. blue, surcharge in blue-black (error) sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
(Horizontal pair, with the two above sideways surcharges in the two different colours).
10c. yellow, surcharge in blue-black horizontally.
10c. yellow, surcharge in blue-black sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
10c. yellow, surcharge in carmine (error) sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
20c. violet, surcharge in blue-black vertically or sideways at right and surcharge reading upward.
20c. violet, surcharge in blue-black, inverted.
20c violet, surcharge in carmine (error), inverted.
50c. bistre-brown, surcharge in blue-black horizontally.
50c. bistre-brown, surcharge in blue-black, inverted.
(Vertical pair of above, with the two varieties, regular and inverted).
50c. bistre-brown, surcharge in blue-black sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.
50c. bistre-brown, surcharge in carmine (error) horizontally.
1 peso brown-carmine, surcharge in blue-black horizontally.
1 peso brown-carmine, surcharge in blue-black sideways or vertically at left, surcharge reading upward.

1 peso brown-carmine, surcharge in carmine (error) horizontally.
(Strip, vertical, containing above three varieties).

Paraguay.—The remaining values of the set in the new design referred to last month are as follows.

Adhesives.

2c. orange.
10c. violet.
20c. vermilion.
30c. dark blue.
60c. ochre.

Sweden.—We now illustrate at right the new 5kr. stamp which we have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.



Notes and News.

China.

When the recent issues of Indo-China stamps surcharged for French offices at Canton, Hoihow, Chungking, Mongtze, Yunnan-sen, etc., made their appearance, there was a lot of philatelic ink-slinging about them, "rubbish" being about the mildest term applied to them, but we think we can explain that they are by no means so speculative as some people think. At the places where these stamps are used, the Mexican dollar and cents are not current, the only currency being the *local* tael, which is different in every place; for instance, we are told that there is sometimes as much as 10 per cent. between the value of a Chungking tael and one at Hankow or Hoihow. It will easily be seen, therefore, if the stamps were the same at all these places, the wily Chinese merchant would buy them where the tael was lowest in value, and effect a considerable saving at the expense of the post office. Then, again, that the stamps are made for serious use and not for collectors, we can prove by our own experience, as we have had our money sent back by the French postmasters of Canton and Hoihow, with the information that the stamps are only sold for postage, and that stamp dealers or collectors cannot, under any circumstances, be supplied. We have managed through private correspondents to get very limited supplies from these two places, almost all of which we have sold to Paris dealers. This proves that they are unable to get the stamps either direct or in Paris; under these circumstances, we should like to know where the speculation comes in. We have not yet been able to get any stamps from Chungking, Mongtze, Pakhoi or Yunnan-sen.—*M.W.S. News.*

Obituary.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the sudden death, when about 40 years of age, of Mr. William James, a member of the Council of the Philatelic Society of India, which occurred at his residence in Calcutta early on the 3rd December.

Mr. James came to Calcutta from Lancashire in the summer of 1897, and shortly afterwards joined the then newly-formed Philatelic Society of India. He was an experienced philatelist of great discernment, and the soundness of his judgment in matters philatelic (notably on the occasions of the Society's exhibitions) was unmistakable.

His chief claim to kindly remembrance by collectors in India lies, however, in the long unassuming services which he always cheerfully rendered in connection with the production of this journal. As a practical printer and superintendent of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press we believe that (with the exception of those of some months of last year, when he took a well-earned holiday to Europe) the whole of our seven annual volumes while in the making passed under his supervision, and when it is borne in mind that during most of the time his work was put through under editorial circumstances of no small difficulty (the editor himself being usually hundreds of miles away from Calcutta), those even only superficially acquainted with the exigencies of the printer's calling may realise a little of the responsibility which Mr. James had cast upon him and the readiness with which he rose to it. His specialities in stamps were the issues of Great Britain and the United States, of both of which great countries he acquired some really superb specimens when last at home.—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

Wurttemberg: A Reminiscence of Olden Times.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* writes:—"A 1 kreuzer brown Wurttemberg on paper with dark green silk thread is sent to us with a request for our expert opinion. The printing colour does not cover sufficiently, and the $\frac{65}{1000}$mm. thick paper is slightly gummed. As such specimens exist in numerous varieties, and are not only often

met with, but are sometimes offered as rarities, we reprint the following old warning :

"The *Briefmarkensammler* says : (1866, page 46) 'I request you to use the following facts, the truth of which I am at any time prepared to prove, for the benefit of collectors and dealers, to warn them against a forgery, the like of which has never yet existed. The postal administration has been requested by many dealers to supply them with unused stamps of the first issue. As the dies used for the printing of this issue had been destroyed, and no remainders existed, the postal administration decided, *horribile dictu*, to have a new die made and a new paper, and in this manner to satisfy the demands of dealers and collectors.

"'These stamps, which every practised collector recognises at a first glance as forged, were sold at the post office at Stuttgart at face value. Many dealers and collectors therefore declare they are genuine, simply because they bought them themselves from the Wurttemberg post office.

"'It is all the more important to warn everybody against this forgery, because their sale during six months exhausted the supply and realised a sum of 700 florins. No more can be obtained.

"'The point of difference most easily seen between the genuine and the forged stamps is the colour, that of the genuine stamps is much darker than of the forgeries. 'A. LAUBER.'

"1868, page 195, we read : 'Generally speaking, as can be seen by the foregoing, the postal administration of Wurttemberg shewed itself very kindly disposed towards collectors, and to this kindness we are indebted for two more reprints, which are very peculiar. When further enquiries came for 1 kreuzer brown and 3 kreuzer yellow with silk threads, it was decided to manufacture them for the good of philately. Unfortunately the necessary Dickinson paper could not be found, but in case of necessity a German always finds a way out of a difficulty. Did they not use paper with silk threads in Bavaria ? Could such paper be bought there ? Enquiries followed and Bavaria amiably lent (!) to her neighbour a few sheets with silk threads. Apart from the fact that the Bavarian sheets had red silk threads, whereas the old Wurttembergs had orange silk threads, a difficulty arose during the printing process, as the paper was not surfaced and the colour began to run when the stamps were gummed, so that the brown turned to a grey.'

"In the specimen sent to us the silk thread is, however, neither Wurttembergian (orange) nor Bavarian (red), but dark green. Such dark green silk threads are to be found on the early Swiss stamps, which were printed in Munich. It is, therefore, not impossible that Bavaria has 'amiably lent' (!!) a few sheets of Swiss paper to Wurttemberg. Otherwise one has to suppose that the Wurttemberg postal administration made the new paper.

"We take this opportunity to call to the attention of collectors the 'Fancy Stamps,' about which Moëns writes in his work 'Timbres de Wurtemberg,' Vol. I., pages 18 and 26, as follows :—

"'Fancy Stamps. At the same time as the stamps of 1857 were reprinted, an Englishman of the name of Faiburn (?) requested the postal administration to supply him with these stamps, but printed in other colours than those officially issued, for which he would pay face value. His request was granted on condition that he would not use them for the franking of postal matter. To enumerate the colours of these reprints is of no use ; suffice it to say, that the 1 kreuzer exists on all coloured papers and cardboards which could be found. This printing was made in 1865, and shews the same type varieties which the official reprints and the official stamps possess. Other values were treated the same way and printed in different colours.

"'The Englishman, Faiburn (?), was not satisfied with receiving the first issue, he also wanted the second issue. We catalogue on paper with dark blue vertical silk thread :

"'1kr. green, mauve, greyish-black, dark yellowish-green. These reprints were executed with the plates which were used for the 1865 issue, the one with a distance of 2mm. between the stamps.'"

The whole reads like a philatelic romance!

"How many Stamp Collectors are there in the World?"

We have now examined the estimates sent in by competitors and find that the averages of same supply the following answers to the questions which were set :—

1.—How many stamp collectors are there in the whole world ? 2,930,000.

2.—How many are there who are willing to spend up to a 1s. on a stamp ? 1,066,000.

3.—How many buy one or more of the Annual Catalogues ? 250,000.

4.—How many subscribe to one or more philatelic journals ? 185,000.

5.—How many are willing to pay up to £1 for a stamp ? 37,000.

6.—How many are there who are willing to pay up to £50 for a stamp ? 1,050.

7.—How many can afford to buy any stamp however valuable ? 211.

The three prizes of sets of unused Fiji are awarded as follows :—1st, Rev. G. H. Raynor (Estimates, 1,250,000 ; 750,000 ; 500,000 ; 200,000 ; 50,000 ; 1,000 ; 350) ; 2nd, Mr. E. S. Kirkby ; 3rd, Mr. J. R. Yeates. The prizes will be sent on receipt of application for them.—*E.W.S. News.*

Catalogues.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. during the month have issued a supplement to the fourth edition of their Catalogue, comprising all new issues known up to the end of the year 1903. The little book, which is in a handy form, enables the collector to see at a glance the output for the year.

United States.

From the Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General we gather the prices paid by the Government for its various issues of stamps. The ordinary stamps, which include all denominations of regular postage stamps, cost 5.742c. per 1,000; special delivery stamps, 15.505c. per 1,000; postage due stamps, 7.756c per 1,000. The stamped envelopes and wrappers show an average cost of 78 086c. per 1,000. There were issued 1,377,294,800 1c. stamps, 3,479,529,000 2c, 170,004,720 2c, in stamp books, 40,476,800 3c., 48,128,900 4c., 78,668,600 5c., 14,622,800 6c., 22,092,200 8c, 32,495,700 10c., 3,148,000 13c., 3,758,880 15c., 265,270 50c., 52,675 $1, 5,405 $2, 5,365 $5, and 10,180,950 10c. special delivery stamps. There were also issued 770,657,950 postal cards, including 738,125,500 1c. McKinley cards.

Sale of English Stamps.

A good opportunity will be afforded to collectors of the stamps of Great Britain of acquiring some gems at the forthcoming sale of Messrs. Glendining & Co. Many of the great rarities are included in the sale, which will rank amongst the most important of English stamps for some time past. We purpose giving the prices realised for the more important lots in the February number.

The "Times" on The Sale.

"Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's sale of British, Foreign and Colonial postage stamps held recently at 47, Leicester Square, included one of the rarest stamps known to philatelists—an unused specimen of the 2d. blue Mauritius "Post Office" issue of 1847. This stamp and the 1d. orange of the same issue were both engraved by Mr. J. Barnard, a watchmaker and jeweller, of Port Louis, and were actually printed off one at a time. With the exception of about eight sets, the entire issue has disappeared, and ever since stamp collecting became a serious pastime they have been regarded as the rarest of all issues. In 1865 thirteen of these stamps were discovered at Bordeaux in a merchant's office; one of each passed into the collection of M. E. Lalanne, a French collector, whose collection passed into the possession of M. Piet-Latudiere for 60,000f. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. bought the two Mauritius stamps from him for £680, and soon afterwards sold them to Mr. Avery. A few years ago another pair was acquired from a French collection for 40,000f., and yet another pair has changed hands at 48,000f., or about £1,920. So far as the 2d. unused stamp sold at this sale is concerned—only four or five unused examples are known—it was recently discovered in a little collection made by the vendor, Mr. James Bonar, of Hampstead, when a boy at school in 1864, and is said to be one of the finest in existence. It is the first of the two stamps to appear in the open market; bidding was started at £500 and stopped at £1,450. Rumour states that it was purchased for the Prince of Wales' fine collection and that the underbidder was acting on behalf of the authorities of the German Postal Museum in Berlin."

By the way, the note of the known copies appearing in the November number was incomplete, there being 24, not 21 copies. We append amended list, which we believe to be correct:—

	Blue.	Red.
The Tapling Collection ..	1 ..	1
The Avery ,, ..	1 ..	1
The Ferrary ,, ..	2 ..	2
The Mors ,, ..	1 ..	1
The Mirabeau ,, ..	1 ..	
The Duveen ,, ..	..	1
The Vernon Roberts ,, ..	..	2
The Rothschild ,, ..	1 ..	1
The Earl of Kintore ,, ..	..	1
The Lentz ,, ..	..	1
The Breitfuss ,, ..	..	1
Berlin Museum	..	1
A Collection in Paris	1 ..	1
M. Lemaire	1 ..	
H R H. The Prince of Wales..	1 ..	

South Australia.

"South Australian" writing to the *Australian Journal of Philately*, says:

"No doubt many collectors of stamps have to sigh for unattainable varieties, which they find mentioned in the catalogues; but it seems that of such varieties some are not obtainable because they do not exist. Compilers of catalogues list certain stamps on uncertain or no foundation, and these stamps having once appeared in print, are set down by others because so-and-so lists them. A case in point is found in Gibbons' current catalogue, No. 651—namely, 2s. perforated large holes surcharged O.S. This stamp does not exist.

"However, I wish rather to draw attention to another South Australian stamp, which appears in all catalogues, but which I feel secure does not exist. I bring the matter forward in view of the fact that Mr. Basset Hull is shortly bringing out his work on Australian stamps. The particular stamp to which I refer is the twopenny stamp of Gibbons' type 1, *perforated*, Nos. 55 and 70. No dealer prices this stamp in his lists, and I know that no copy of it is found in any South Australian collection. Has anyone ever seen a genuine copy?"

Great Britain: Variety of Crown Watermark.

We illustrate the variety of the Crown Watermark recently discovered. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* (to whom our thanks are due for the loan of the cuts) says:

"Two more copies of the error have been discovered! Miss C. Hoblyn sends us 1d. plate 85, lettered MA, and W. Cartwright 1d. plate 87, also lettered MA. The complete list to date is therefore as follows:—



Large Crown of 1862.



Variety.

Lettered MA.

1d. red, Stars. Messrs. J. F. Caterer, F. J. Cowan, F. G. Warwick.
,, plate 73. Mr. W. Bowes.
,, ,, 85. Miss C. Hoblyn.
,, ,, 87. Messrs. F. G. Warwick, W. Cartwright.
,, ,, 89. Mr. F. J. Cowan.
,, ,, 92. Mr. V. Gregory (the discoverer).

Lettered ML.

1d red, Stars. Mr. S. C. Pearce.
,, plate 90. Mr. C. Miller (the discoverer)."

Mr. W. W. Munn informs us that he has Plate 74, lettered MA, showing the variety, which is an addition to the above list.

The Mart.

At Messrs. GLENDINING & Co's. Rooms on Thursday and Friday, the 14th and 15th inst., the following prices were realised:—

	£	s.	d.
Brunswick: 1sgr. yellow (Perces en arc)	2	12	6
Oldenburg: 1859, ⅓gr. black on green, unused	2	0	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓gr., superb	2	0	0
Spain: 1853, 2rs. vermilion, unused	3	10	0
Switzerland Geneva: 1849, 4c. black and red, light postmark and good margins	11	10	0
Wurtemburg: 185⁸/60, perf. 13½, thick paper, 6kr. green, unused	2	12	0
Niger Coast: 2s. 6d. ochre and 10s. violet, fine used copies	0	19	0
Seychelles: 1890, 96c. mauve and carmine, mint block of four	2	12	0
Ditto, 1893, 90c. on 96c., mint block of four	1	6	0
Ditto, 3c. on 4c., surcharge inverted, a mint block of four	6	12	6
Ditto, 15c. on 16c., surcharge inverted, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 16c. on 16c., surcharge inverted, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1890, 45c. on 48c., 30c. on 1.50r. and 2.25r., mint blocks of four of each	1	16	0
Ditto, 1896, 36c. on 45c., a mint block of four, and 18c. on 45c., a mint block of 8, with sheet margins on two sides	0	19	0
Ditto, 1897/1900, 36c. brown and carmine, a mint block of four, a stamp rapidly rising in value	1	5	0
Ditto, collection of early issues, in mint blocks of four (64)	1	18	0
Ditto, collection of later issues in mint blocks of four (64)	1	6	0
Seychelles, mint collection, including two first issues complete (39)	2	10	0
Ditto, another mint collection, somewhat similar to last (38)	2	2	0
Bahamas: 4d., no wmk., perf. 11½ to 12, unused and fine	3	17	6
Ditto, 6d., no wmk., perf, 11½ to 12, unused and fine	5	12	6
United States: Justice, 90c., a mint pair	4	15	0
Western Australia: 2d. brown black on red, printed on both sides, fine	2	10	0

Messrs. PUTTICK & SIMPSON'S Rooms, January 13th and 14th, 1904:—

	£	s.	d.
Mauritius: 1848, "Post Paid," 1d. orange, early medium impression, a pair	13	0	0
Ditto, another pair, no margin at right, but very fine, and on piece of original envelope	16	0	0
Ditto, another pair, very large margins, lightly cancelled	30	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue, medium impression, unused	11	0	0
Ditto, deep blue, the error "Pence"	11	4	0
Ditto, 2d. deep blue, on small piece of original envelope, fine colour, and very lightly cancelled	16	0	0
Ditto, 1859 (October), 2d. dark blue, very slightly cut into at right lower corner	9	10	0
New Brunswick: 1851, 1s. mauve, lightly cancelled	10	0	0
Newfoundland: 1857, 1s. scarlet	10	10	0
Nova Scotia: 1851, 1s. violet, very lightly cancelled	11	11	0
Grenada: 1888, 4d. on 2s., strips of three, including variety upright d	7	10	0

THE

Philatelic Record.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

THE time once was when envelopes, wrappers and post cards were esteemed equally with adhesive postage stamps, but present day collectors do not require to be told that such is very far from being the truth to-day. In fact, it is so long ago since interest in envelopes began to wane that perhaps many who collect at the present time do not remember it. The old school are ever bemoaning the new condition of affairs, and perhaps it is only natural that they should do so.

The Old School.

Various reasons have been put forward for the unpopularity of envelopes, the one which appealed the most to collectors generally being what may be termed their unwieldiness. This, and we think the increasing number of adhesives, had more to do with postal stationery being rejected than anything else.

IN a recent number, one of our esteemed contemporaries puts forward a totally different reason, and one which the champions of Entires, we think, will dispute. Dealing with Admiralty forms with wrapper stamps on coloured papers it says the reason they are so very little collected is "because collectors generally are now coming to hold the opinion that whilst in an adhesive stamp Government sells not only the stamp but also the paper on which it is printed, in an embossed or impressed stamp it is only the impression which is sold, the paper being either supplied by the public or bought from the Post Office at a separate price, and therefore, in this latter case, the paper on which it is printed is not part of the stamp." The journal in question says, "Entires were collected in the olden days because collectors were not only collectors of stamps but also of stationery as sold at the Post Offices. At the present day we are stamp collectors only, and as such there is no reason at all why we should neglect embossed or impressed stamps if only we make up our minds to collect variations in the stamp and disregard those of the paper, even though the latter be more apparent."

The New School.

In a theoretical sense this seems very sound, in a practical one just the reverse.

The collector of Entires pays as much, and in some cases more, attention to the paper than to the impression, and in our opinion is correct in doing so. What he collects is the envelope or the wrapper, as the case may be, and not simply the impressed stamps. If the latter

were only collected it would be sufficient to show them cut square, whereby they could be as easily handled as the adhesive stamp. There are several excellent philatelists who still cling to Entires, but where is there one to be found who will defend the envelope "cut square"?

Theory v. Practice.

The reason we have referred to the above subject is because it seemed to afford an excellent illustration of the fallacy of discussing this and kindred matters connected with philately in a purely academical spirit. We do not seek to imply that the contemporary to which we have referred would defend the "cut square envelope;" we do not believe it would do so, yet, if the argument is carried to its logical conclusion, there is no alternative. Then there are the instances on the continent where no extra price is charged for wrappers beyond the cost of the stamp. To be consistent, we suppose these would have to be differentiated from British and other wrappers where a different condition of affairs exists.

A New Terror.

The following paragraph appeared lately in one of our contemporaries: "An announcement which has just been made by the postal authorities at Washington, U.S.A., will probably be the first intimation the public has had that different kinds of stamps are issued for summer and winter. The postmasters were instructed to put away the summer stamps and save them until the warm months. The reason is that the gum on the summer variety is very hard and of a special composition, so that it can stand all warm temperatures without softening, whereas a winter stamp has a softer gum that will not harden even if exposed to the coldest weather. The order, it appears, was made necessary by a large supply of summer stamps having been issued by mistake."

We think of the proverb, "Live and Learn." We never for one moment supposed that we changed our stamps with the seasons in the same manner as we alter our underwear or overcoats, or change our felt hat for a straw. What a glorious opportunity for the o.g. hunter! He can now distinguish s.o.g. and w.o.g., meaning summer and winter original gum, and perhaps in time have two albums, one for summer stamps and one for winter stamps. What a chance for impecunious States to be able to foist two issues annually on suffering humanity, by the simple expedient of having half the supply gummed a little softer than the other! We do not think that this would make any difference in the cost of production, and the profit would be double, whereas new designs and plates are rather expensive. We give them this hint gratis and can assure them that we shall not even patent the idea.

We thought the gum question in all its variations, such as original, crackly, half-and-half, mezzotint, prehistoric, and brown and rosy-hued had been settled, and a heavy load removed from our minds. But now the advent of summer and winter gum, perhaps in the dim and distant future to be followed by spring and autumn varieties, will, we are afraid, remove the few hairs which the Homeric battles of o.g., used versus unused, single specimen collecting versus bloating, &c., have left us.

Notes on Tasmania.

Read at a Meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society on October 9th, 1903,

By L. L. R. Hausburg.

THE stamps of this Colony have received so much attention lately that there is not much more to be said about them. In the *London Philatelist*, September and October, 1902, Mr. R. B. Yardley has dealt very ably and exhaustively with the stamps printed from the Perkins Bacon and De La Rue plates.

There are, however, one or two points to which I should like to draw your attention.



Plate I



Plate II.

First, with regard to the octagonal 4d. of 1853. I have often found that there is a certain amount of difficulty in distinguishing between the two plates of this stamp. There are several tests, but I think the easiest one is to be found in the shape of the "A" of "VAN." In the first plate the feet are *always* closer together than in the second; and the effect of this is to make the "A" of "VAN" in the second plate appear more squat and stumpy.

The other A and all the N's of the lettering on the stamps of Plate II. are more stumpy than Plate I., but these other letters are not such a certain test as the "A" of "VAN." Other tests are:—

Colour.—Plate I. is never found in yellow. Plate II. is never found in *dull* orange red; both, however, are found in *bright* orange red.

Impression.—Plate I. has the appearance of being better and more carefully engraved than Plate II.

Design.—In Plate I. the small tooth-shaped ornaments inside the outer octagonal frame are larger and less numerous than in Plate II. In Plate I. they vary from 78 to 80, and in Plate II. from 80 to 82.

These tests are mentioned in "Oceania," but I have always found that the "A" of "VAN" is by far the easiest one, though the other tests are often useful in the case of heavily postmarked specimens.

There is nothing to add with reference to the Star and no wmk. issues, but it is as well to draw attention to an old theory which you will find in Mr. Basset Hull's work on the stamps of Tasmania, namely, that in the first printing of the 1d., 2d. and 4d. on figure watermarked paper, the watermark is invariably inverted.

The first printing of the 1d. wmk. II. was undoubtedly in the colour of the 1d. on pelure paper. You will notice several used copies in that shade with normal watermark, and you will also notice several of a much later printing with inverted watermarks. It is the shade, and not the position of the watermark (in the early days of stamps often a mere chance), which determines the dates of the various printings.

There is another point in this issue to which I should like to draw your attention. Until quite recently in most catalogues the London printed 6d. was given as that in the red-lilac shade, but as a matter of fact this was the last shade of the imperf. stamps, and is generally a rather poor looking production. The London 6d. is very finely printed in a sort of pearl-lilac colour, very much like the Perkins Bacon 1s. Ceylon and 6d. lilac Cape of Good Hope.

There was a very large printing in London of the 1s.; so large that it is found in all the different perforations. The local effort, which is easily distinguished by its poor and washy appearance, is only found perforated 11½ by the Government machine.

Now that I have mentioned perforations, I should like to say something about the machines you will find given as "12" and "11½" in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. Perhaps some of you have measured stamps and have been unable to tell to which class they belong.

The so-called "12" machine is exactly similar to the one used for the well-known "Diadem" issue of New South Wales, and others. It varies between 11½ and 12, although it is never quite 11½.

The so-called "11½" is sometimes 11½, and varies between 11½ and 11.

I have found that the easiest plan is to test stamps on the 11½ gauge on the card. If they gauge 11½ or more than 11½, that is to say towards 11, they belong to the "11½" class; if they gauge less than 11½, that is to say towards 12, they belong to the "12" class.

There are several flaws in various values of the De La Rue types which are constant on the plate, although they do not appear in the early printings. The damage to the plates was no doubt accidentally caused after they had been some time in use:

1d. (1) Large white patch on stamp extending over "ENN" of "PENNY" and half way up the stamp. (A stamp in the bottom row.)

(2) "TAS" of "TASMANIA" damaged. (A stamp in the top row.)

(3) Second "A" of "TASMANIA" damaged. (Top left-hand corner stamp.)

The flaws first appear in the later printings on TAS (wide) paper. They were continued, however, in the later printings on TAS (close) and re-issue on TAS (wide) paper.

2d. (1) The whole of "TASMANIA," with the exception of the vertical stroke of the "T," the "M," and the "I," blotted out with colour.

(2) The right leg of the first "A," and also that of the "M" of "TASMANIA" wanting.

I am not sure that these flaws on the 2d. are constant, as I have only seen one copy of each, both on the TAS (wide) paper.

This value also exists very clearly double-printed.

3d. A white line along the top of the word "THREE," extending across the lower left-hand corner of the first stamp of the bottom row of the sheet.

10d. Faulty top to "T" of "TASMANIA." (Fourth stamp from left of first row.)

One of the peculiarities of the Tasmanian Government regulations was a great strictness with regard to Government stores. Every sheet of watermarked paper had to be accounted for. That is to say, there were a certain number of sheets wmkd. II., the same number of sheets imprinted with the 1d. value had to be delivered. You all know of the error 1d. wmk. 2; there may have been more than one sheet of them, there should also exist the same number of sheets of the 2d. wmk. I.

This same care in accounting for every sheet of watermarked paper issued to the printers explains the existence of two other varieties—the 4d. yellow, printed on both sides, and the 2½d. on 9d., double surcharge, one being inverted.

The unsurcharged reprints should be carefully noted. They are on unwatermarked paper.

The 1d. imperf. of the Perkins Bacon type is sometimes offered as the 1d. no wmk. on thick paper. The reprint, however, is more reddish than the issued stamp, and not such a dark brown as the 1d. on pelure paper. The proof of the 1d. is also sometimes offered as the 1d. no wmk., but the colour of the proof is not such a brick red as the issued stamp, and is more like that of the 1d. wmk. Star.

There is little difficulty with regard to the reprint of the 1d. De La Rue type. The 1d. wmk. TAS (close) is sometimes found on paper so thick that the watermark is barely visible. The colours of this stamp are either pink, rosine, dull red or vermilion, and will not be confused with that of the reprint, which is carmine, like some of the 1d. of the first issue on TAS (wide) paper.

The colours of most of these reprints are fairly like those of the issued stamps, and they are sometimes offered for sale as scarce unwatermarked varieties.

Notable Philatelists.

L. L. R. Hausburg.

TO philatelists generally, and our readers in particular, the name at the heading of these notes will be perfectly familiar, and consequently requires no introduction on our part. Suffice it to say that born in 1872, Mr. Hausburg commenced collecting in 1881. Going to Clifton College and afterwards to Trinity College, Cambridge, he met at the latter place Dr. J. N. Keynes and the late Mr. C. Geldard, at whose hands he received his University education in philately. The last named proposed him for the Philatelic Society, London, of which he has developed into one of the most useful members.

Commencing a general collection, Mr. Hausburg soon showed a *penchant* for British Colonials, and has finally reduced his collection by the elimination of everything except Australia, New Zealand, India, Hong-Kong, Grenada, and Jamaica—a very extensive field, especially in view of the thoroughness with which these Colonies are represented.

It may not be generally known that the subject of our sketch is an enthusiastic lawn tennis player, having taken a prominent part in many principal tournaments and more than once represented his county with distinction. It was at the Brighton Tennis Tournament in 1894 that he met a similar enthusiast in Mr. M. P. Castle, and we believe that while the one coached the other in tennis, the other coached the one in Australians. Albeit, the friendship then commenced has deepened with time to the benefit of philately, which reigns first with both to-day.

To give those who have not by a personal inspection had an opportunity of judging of the strength of Mr. Hausburg's collection we append a list which in a few notes like the present must of necessity be much curtailed:—

India.—Original uncut sheet of 12 of the 4a. with blue dividing lines, 4a. with inverted frame, and 6a. with inverted surcharge.

New South Wales.—Seven unused Sydneys, four being mint, 180 used; 2d. laureated, with stars in corners, mint block of six; early state, with the side margin of the whole sheet, bearing scroll design and hand stamps of issuing offices; 6d. fine and coarse background and 8d. unused.

New Zealand.—1s. mint, London print, bleuté paper; *blue paper*, 2d. mint strip of four, 1s. mint; *pelure paper*, all unused, including a pair of the 1s. perf.; wmk. N.Z., 6d. imperf., mint; wmk. lozenges, 2d. unused.

Queensland.—Imperf. large star, 1d., 2d., 6d.; truncated star, perf. 12, 1d., 13 × 12, 2d., both mint, Q and Crown, 13 × 12, 2d. mint.



L. L. R. Hausburg.

South Australia.—My strongest country, as it contains the collection of Gordon Smith, nearly everything, unused as well as used; Colonial print 1d., and mint pair of 6d. imperf.; rouletted 4d., mint block of 12; 6d. sky blue; 6d. Prussian blue, mint; 10d. black surcharge, mint; perf. and roul. 4d., mint.

Tasmania.—1d. blue, 1853, strip of 4, block of 6, all mint; star wmk., 1d., pair, mint; no wmk., thick paper, 1d. unused; pelure paper, 1d. block of 4; 1d. carmine, wmk. Q, *postally* used.

Victoria.—1d., 1850, block of 12 and strip of 6, mint; 3d., first printing, block of 3; 2d., without value, in two shades, brown-lilac as well as grey-lilac; 2d., full length, engraved block of 12; all the emblems issue except four unused; 3d. blue on laid paper, and 4d. wmk. FIVE SHILLINGS, both mint; 5s. blue on green, 2 mint copies.

Western Australia.—2d., 1857, octagonal, four unused; 6d., four unused, including one showing the gold; CC, perf. 12½; 2d. lilac error, mint; CA, per 12 × 14, two copies unused.

Little wonder that the possessor of such a fine collection has met with marked success at the exhibitions of London, 1897; Manchester, 1899; and the display inaugurated by the Herts Society of more recent date; successes which from the active interest taken by Mr. Hausburg in philately and the work he has accomplished for the welfare of these exhibitions were all the more deserved.

Mr. Hausburg is now assisting in the completion of a new work on Australian Stamps, by the Philatelic Society, London, and a handbook on Indian Stamps for the Philatelic Society of India, while his contributions to the Press in the past have been numerous and important, including notes on the Dies of Hong Kong, notes on the Retouches of the 2d. of the Diadem Issue of New South Wales, and a table of the perforations of the two N.S.W. and Crown Watermarks of New South Wales.

He is working at the present time at the Retouches of New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria; the transfer varieties of the 1854 issue 4d. blue of Western Australia; and lastly, but not least, is endeavouring to plate the 6d. and 2s. stamps of Victoria, 1854-1864.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 13.)

The following letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs announces to the Minister of Finance the fact of the agreement and of the delay in the execution of the same:—

"No. 97. "Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"Modena, 13th October, 1849.

"To the Minister of Finance in Modena.

"On the 3rd of July last an Agreement was concluded in Milan between the Imperial Austrian Government and those of Parma and Modena, in order to extend in these two latter States the regulations and the tariff for letter post existing or about to be introduced in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

"And since such an innovation at the moment when it shall come into activity may influence the administrative results of the Postal Department, I have considered it opportune not to delay further in informing your Excellency, to whom therefore I send copy of the above-mentioned agreement.

"And whilst I am about to take similar steps with the General Management of the Post, giving it power, in accordance with Art. IV., to put itself from now so far as is necessary in immediate communication with the other General Management of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, I find it indispensable to advise that although in Art. VII. it is stated that the agreement must come into force after three months from date, notwithstanding that on account of arrangements made between the Plenipotentiaries, and officially communicated to the respective Foreign Ministers, it will only come into force after three months from the date of the last ratification, which, having only been issued by the Imperial Austrian Government on the 11th September, settles the time for the commencement of the Agreement as 11th December next.

"Yours faithfully,

"G. Forni (*Minister*)."

The first mention of postage stamps is found in the following letter:—

"Modena, 13th May, 1850.

"General Directorate of Poste Estensi,

"To his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Modena.

"I have received to-day a letter from the Imperial Superior Postal Directorate in Verona which expresses the wish to know if the Austrian

Administration has to provide against reimbursement of the relative expense of the manufacture of those stamps which are to be applied to letters posted in these postal offices, and if it will adhere to such a proposal.

"And further, if this General Directorate is disposed to keep the figure of the Royal Eagle on the stamps destined for use in your States, or if it is desired to have the Ducal Coat-of-Arms.

"As it appears that the Minister for Commerce in Vienna intends to begin the application of the stamps on the 1st July, a prompt reply is requested in order that the relative instructions may be distributed in the various branches; therefore, I think it my duty to submit the matter to the wise determinations of your Excellency, to whom I have the honour to be, &c.,

"GANDINI."

The following is the way in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs presented a proposal for the approval of the Duke Francesco V. to nominate a Commission with power to "make uniform the Estensi postal system with that Austrian system of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom." There is allusion to the proposal to obtain the "bollini" (stamps) (the word "francobollo" had not yet been formed) from the Austrian Government.

The document bears the autographic approval of the Sovereign:—

"Modena, 18th May, 1850.

"Your Royal Highness.

"The commencement of the Postal Agreement concluded between the Government of Y.R.H. and those of Austria and of Parma on the 3rd July, 1849, and which, according to previous intelligence, ought to come into force on the 11th December, 1849, was deferred by agreement indefinitely in order to give time to the Imperial Minister to introduce first into the States the system of franking letters by means of 'bollini' (stamps), a system which was to have been extended with the above-mentioned Agreement also to the other two contracting States.

"Although in the meantime all the Austrian postal regulations might reach this General Directorate of the Post, which the Estensi post offices will have to always regulate according to the above-mentioned Agreement, no reform of the same could reasonably be undertaken, as there was then wanting the knowledge of the regulation of franking by means of stamps, which would have evidently changed the postal manipulation in force up to now in the Imperial States.

"And only now can study be applied to the best method of uniforming, as far as the Agreement requires, the Estensi postal system with the Austrian one of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, when, through recent communication of the Superior Directorate of the Verona post, it has been possible to possess the Austrian arrangement for the adoption of stamps for franking, and to this end I would propose to your Royal Highness to institute a Commission composed of the Councillor of this Ministry, Count T. de Volo, of the employee which the Minister of Finance should wish to nominate, and of the General Director of the Post, N.U. Dr. Giovanni Gandini.

"With regard to the stamps which will be necessary for franking the letters leaving the State Post Offices, thinking that your Royal Highness will decide, on the basis of the Agreement of 3rd July, 1849, to adhere for the most part to this new system, I am in favour of accepting the offer of the Imperial Government to manufacture them for the simple cost of making them, similar to those chosen for the Austrian Monarchy, with the sole difference of the Coat-of-Arms, which for us would be the Eagle of Este, and with indication of the approximate equivalent value in Italian centimes.

"All this, requiring more time than it appears the Austrian Government, which has expressed the wish to enter with us, on the 1st July next, into the observance of the Agreement of 3rd July, 1849, and the system of franking with stamps, wishes to allow us, I am arranging for the General Directorate of the Post to have an indefinite delay granted, sufficient for the necessary operations.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

"G. Forni.

"We approve of what is proposed.

"Modena, 18th May, 1850. "FRANCESCO."

On the same day the Foreign Minister sent the following letter to the General Directorate of the Estensi Post, with the principal object of charging it to put itself into communication with the Austrian Post to obtain a further delay in the execution of the Agreement of July 3rd, 1849. The notes which are given in the document about the stamps, their design and their manufacture, are more precise than in the report presented to the Sovereign :—

"Modena, 18th May, 1850.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

"To the General Directorate of the Post, Modena.

"After sending me with your letter No. 2,000 of the 16th October, 1849, the original letter of the 11th of the same month from the General Postal Directorate for Lombardo-Venetia, when you showed me how the necessity might arise of deferring till an indefinite date beyond the 11th December, 1849, the putting into activity of the Postal Agreement between Austria, Modena and Parma, concluded on the 3rd July last, in authorising you to agree in the name of His Highness's Government to the prorogation asked for, I recommended you to observe then to the superior Imperial Authority that the Estense Government also would have, in its turn, to beg, as a reciprocity, for a similar delay, in order to put into execution a postal system which in no small way differs from the one now in force in these States.

"It was not long after that you informed me in your letter No. 69 of the 10th January after, that the above-mentioned General Directorate of Austria had begun to send you copies of the regulations for letter postage existing in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and to facilitate the intelligence and application of which, it was going to send you one of its experts.

"However commendable may be the parallel between the actual Modenese postal system and the Austrian one to be adopted, which at my request you handed over to me, divided in two extensive memos., with your letter No. 388 of the 27th February, 1850, nevertheless you know that from this preparatory work no real profit could be obtained until the promised expert of the Postal Directorate of Verona (of whom there was no further news) had arrived here to give the many indispensable material explanations, or until the new Austrian regulations on the letter franking stamps was known, which it was reasonably supposed (which appears to be verified now it has become public) would have sensibly modified the preceding Austrian postal manipulation.

"For even when it would be possible to comprehend from the regulations communicated to us, such precise information as would enable us to do without the assistance of the above-mentioned Imperial expert, it would be difficult to commence a reform in our post offices, and to publish through them a number of instructions which would not be in complete harmony with the new arrangements dated from Vienna on the 26th March, and which are only recently known through the delayed communication of the Superior Directorate of Lombardo-Venetia, which you announced to me on the 13th inst.

"I perceive from this that His Royal Highness's Government, on account of the restricted time, will find it absolutely impossible to comply with the wish expressed to you, *i.e.*, that the new method of franking with stamps and the Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, should come into force with us on the 1st of July next, and therefore I authorise you to make this all known, with the copy of the present also, to the Superior Austrian Directorate, in order that it may be pleased to obtain the ministerial permission for a prolonged delay, which would certainly not be taken advantage of beyond what is simply necessary for organising the Estensi post offices on the basis of the Austrian regulations according to the Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, planning the application of same, and more particularly of the further arrangements of the 16th March last. And also in order that this application may be carried out in the most expeditious and regular manner, I am about to propose to His Royal Highness the formation of a Commission to occupy itself with the matter independently, and if it pleases His Royal Highness to sanction the project you will be called to take part in it.

"As, notwithstanding, up to now nothing exists to exclude in the least the principle of franking letters with stamps, you are authorised to reply, in conformity as far as circumstances permit with what is wisely forseen in the relative arrangements, to the Superior Postal Directorate in Verona, that this Government will be pleased if the Imperial Government will supply it with the approximate consumption of stamps for one year, stating that you wish to know the cost to be refunded to the Austrian Government, adopting also as regards colour and other matters the stamps of the I.R. post, with the sole difference that instead of the double-headed eagle, the Estense Eagle should be represented.

"Since Art. 1 of the Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, leaves to the State of Modena the faculty of reducing the tariff to the most

approximate equivalent in legal money then current in it, so every time the stamps in question have to have the indication of their value, probably in the body of the eagle, this could not be as determined in Par. 14 of the Arrangement of 26th March, but would be as nearly as possible corresponding in Italian centimes.

"In your reply you will have to reserve yourself the power to give the complete *number* of stamps of each kind and value which may be necessary for sale and use in the post offices of the State, and also to send to the Superior Directorate in Verona the design of the Coat-of-Arms adopted by us, and also the exact indication of the tax which will have to be printed in each different colour of the Estensi stamps.

"I hope that you will second me with your usual zeal, and remain, &c.,

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

"G. Forni."

The letter which follows from the Director of the Estensi Post to the Minister for Foreign Affairs is especially important as regards the expectation of the consumption of stamps, which only partly correspond to what was verified :—

"Modena, 30th May, 1850.

"General Directorate of the 'Estensi' Post,

"To his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Modena.

"For the purpose of replying to the Superior Directorate of the Post in Verona about the number of stamps which presumably may be necessary for the service of this R.D. Post, I have deemed it convenient to institute a count of the number of letters circulating in the State and leaving for abroad during six weeks, and the result obtained appears on the enclosed.

"The comparison of Austrian with Italian money now current in these States for the prices which are to be put on the stamps is also included on the enclosed.

"I have kept to those prices which are described in the arrangements for carrying letters dated 26th March, 1850, published by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Bruck, for the Imperial Austrian Post Offices.

"To completely comply with the demands put forward by the Imperial Directorate of the Post in Verona, only the design of the 'Estensi' Coat-of-Arms is wanting, which, from your letter to me of the 18th May, 1850, I think you will have the kindness to send to me.

"With a following letter dated the 16th inst. the above-mentioned Directorate again asks for the information I here give you, and at the same time informs me that in a few days Mr. Guglielmo Triebel, Imperial Secretary, will arrive here for the necessary information and instruction on the new Postal Regulations which, according to the wish explained in the letter, it is desired should come into force on the 1st July next.

"As such a wish cannot be carried out on account of the reasons given in your letter of last month, which I have already communicated

to the Superior Directorate, I shall not delay in replying, according to the instructions which you may send me.

"Yours, &c.,

"Enclosure: "GANDINI.

"The prices of Austrian stamps exchanged into Italian lire correspond:

"Austria	5	cent to	Italian	5.
,,	10	,,	,,	9.
,,	15	,,	,,	13.
,,	30	,,	,,	26.
,,	45	,,	,,	39.

"The quantity of stamps consumed for six weeks presumably will be of

5	cent.	Italian	...	...	600
9	,,	,,	...	...	4,600
13	,,	,,	...	...	19,400
26	,,	,,	...	...	500
39	,,	,,	...	...	5,300

"Modena, 27th May, 1850.

"The Director General,

"GANDINI."

Count Allegri, Minister for Austria at the "Estense" Court, asks in the following letter when the Postal Agreement will come into force in the Duchy of Modena:—

"Modena, 28th June, 1850.

"To his Excellency Count Forni,

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modena.

"The undersigned, Resident Minister of his Imperial Majesty at the Court of Modena, has been expressly commissioned by his Government to represent to the Government of his Royal Highness the necessity of removing the obstacles which are opposing the actual commencement of the new postal system, the terms of which were absolutely fixed in the Postal Agreement signed at Milan on the 3rd July, 1849.

"This system, which is to entirely conform to that in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, is already in full activity in that State, and the Imperial Government cannot admit that purely local consideration, or perhaps the motive of Art. 1 of the Treaty for reducing the tariff to the most approximate equivalent of the legal money in these States, should be the reason for such long delays, or that they should be the cause of postponing the execution of the treaty to an indefinite date.

"The Government of Modena accepted the Regulations of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Now it is only a matter of applying them.

"In asking the Count Forni to kindly give to these remarks of the Imperial Government the attention they deserve, the writer must request him to say in what space of time, after having concluded whatever inquiry is necessary, and firmly fixed the stipulations of the Treaty, which purely and simply admit the Lombardo-Venetian system as the one to be followed, this system can be started in the Estense States.

"Awaiting your reply with pleasure, &c.,

"ALLEGRI."

To the inquiry of the Austrian Government, forwarded through the Ambassador, Count Forni, the Minister for Foreign Affairs replies with the letter now reproduced, from which it is seen that Mr. Triebel, Postal Secretary in Lombardo-Venetia, arrived at Modena on the 27th June, 1850. It can easily be seen that the delays arose out of the difficulty which the manufacture of the stamps presented, about which no decision had yet been taken:—

"Modena, 2nd July, 1850.

"To Count Allegri, Minister of his Majesty, Modena.

"When the time fixed for the commencement of the Postal Agreement of 3rd July, 1849, was drawing near, without the notices and regulations necessary for its execution having been sent by the Imperial Government, as the Art. 7 of the above Agreement prescribes, the General Directorate of the Lombardo-Venetian Post brought before the General Directorate of the Post in the Duchy the necessity of deferring the commencement to an indefinite time, and quoted as a motive the intention of the Imperial Government to introduce into the postal system such principles as would have essentially modified the regulations and laws existing up to that time.

"By this the new method just introduced into Austria of the obligatory franking of letters by means of stamps is referred to.

"The Government of his Royal Highness, my Sovereign, agreeing in a large degree to the delay asked for, observed however, that it in its turn would have to beg, as a reciprocity, a similar delay to put into execution a postal system so unlike the one at present in force in these States.

"Only on the 10th of January of this year did the Postal Directorate of Verona begin to send Books on the Laws and Regulations of the Austrian Postal Service with a promise of sending later one of its experts to facilitate the application of the service.

"It would have been useless to commence studying these laws and regulations until the arrangements for the obligatory franking by means of stamps had also been communicated, which, as already mentioned, will bring about such a great alteration in the system. And these arrangements, dated in Vienna on the 26th March, in which the Imperial Government, always through the Superior Postal Directorate of Verona, expressed the wish that the Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, should be commenced by us with the new method of franking on the 1st of July, only arrived at this Ministry in the middle of May last.

"But the shortness of the time assigned for this is so evident that

this Government had to reply immediately that it was impossible to comply with such a wish, the fact of requesting and obtaining as a reciprocity the equal delay asked at first, as already stated, by the Imperial Government, seeming to be really justified.

"A suitable Commission was instituted here which gave the most careful attention in preparing a thoroughly suitable reform of our Postal Regulations and relative tariffs, in accordance with Art. 1 of the Agreement. The promised Austrian Postal expert, who by his presence was to smooth the fresh difficulties arising from the by no means negligible quantity of laws and postal maxims, up to the present strange to us, only arrived here recently, viz , on the evening of the 27th June last.

"After such an exact and genuine exposition of the facts, I leave it to you, Count, to judge the surprise caused to the Government of his Royal Highness by your letter addressed to me on the 28th June last, from which it would almost appear that it had wished to make obstacles without well-founded motives 'to postpone the execution of the treaty to an indefinite date.'

"The Cabinet of his Imperial Majesty has too many proofs of the loyalty of the Estense Government to suppose that this Government is seeking with beggarly pretexts to withdraw from its obligations, since it is chiefly to accustom itself in this case, in the most regular and conscientious way, that it asks for only the time necessary for organising the extension of the Austrian Regulations in the Duchy, and for profiting by the explanations which will be supplied by the promised postal expert.

"Instead of raising up difficulties and promoting 'unnecessary inquiries,' the Government of Modena, by arranging to adopt without observation the Postal Regulations of the 26th March of the present year, is doing more than the convention of the 3rd July imposes on it, since so far from the terms of the new system having been absolutely fixed in the same Agreement, as you consider, these Regulations or this new system, of later date than the Agreement, were precisely amongst those whose obligatory introduction in these States was to be preceded by necessary understandings between the Governments as per Art. 1.

"But even if it were as you are pleased to add that 'The Government of Modena accepted the regulations of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom' (meaning perhaps not only the regulations previous to 3rd July, 1849, but also those after), 'and that now it is only a matter of applying them,' the Government of his Royal Highness must conclude that, in order to work a similar application, and because the Austrian postal expert who was to facilitate matters has only recently arrived here, the delay asked for, the extent of which at present cannot be stated with any precision, but will perhaps be till the end of September, is indispensable.

"Nevertheless, I request you to kindly assure the Imperial Cabinet that the Government of Modena will hasten the execution of the Postal Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849.

"Yours, &c.,

"G. Forni,

"Minister for Foreign Affairs."

In the following letter the Foreign Minister proposes an arrangement with the Parmense Government for the value to be given to each kind of postage stamp, using in the two States the same equivalent of the Austrian money:—

"Modena, 10th July, 1850.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Parma.

"Art. 1 of the Postal Agreement signed in Milan on the 3rd July, 1849, between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Modena and Parma, whilst decreeing that the two Duchies should adopt the laws and regulations of the Austrian postal service then in force in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, reserves the faculty to the two Duchies to reduce the tariff to the approximate equivalent of their legal money current.

"Since, therefore, the amounts to be calculated for making this reduction are those of the recent Austrian arrangements of the 26th March last, in which the obligatory franking of letters by means of stamps is prescribed, the postal expert, Mr. Triebel, Secretary of the Superior Postal Directorate in Verona, having recently come to Modena, thinks that for these amounts it would largely help to keep to tens and half tens, and that therefore the Ducal Government of Parma, instead of adopting the single more approximate reductions in Italian centimes of the Austrian centimes, settled upon in the above-mentioned arrangements, should adopt the following progression, proposed by Mr. Triebel:

"For the Austrian stamps of 5 Austrian centimes, correspond stamps of 5 Italian centimes for the Duchy, for 10—10, for 15—15, for 30—25, for 45—40.

"Whilst the Government of his Royal Highness is working with all haste to arrange beforehand everything necessary for putting into operation the Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, which, on account of the large amount of work necessary, cannot come into effect before next September, and, as it is necessary meanwhile to settle on the above-indicated prices in order to get the stamps ready, I beg you to let me know if your Government will adhere to this progression given above, as the Government of Modena would in this case adopt it, having the same legal money as Parma. If, however, your Government does not accept it, I would request you to kindly indicate to me what other series of values your Administration thinks would satisfy the case in Art. 1 of the Agreement of 3rd July, 1849.

"Awaiting your reply, &c.,

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

"G. Forni."

(To be continued.)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

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

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Australian Journal of Philately* states that the 10s. and 20s. Postage Due stamps with N S W removed and space filled in (Type B) have now been issued.

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

10s. emerald green (Type B).
20s. „ „ („).

British Central Africa.—A new one shilling value has been seen in "Specimen" state.

Adhesive.

1s. blue and black, wmk. Crown and CA, perf. 14.

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the new 2 cents with the surcharge for official use.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

2 cents red-brown, surcharged "On Service" in black.

Straits Settlements.—*Ewen's Weekly* has seen a specimen of the 4 cents in the new design similar to the 1 and 3 cents we chronicled in our last issue.

Adhesive.

4 cents lilac on red, wmk Crown and CA, perf. 14.

Federated Malay States.—During the last few months we have seen several specimens of the twenty-five dollar stamp of Perak, overprinted as in the case of the 1, 2 and 4 dollars which were issued in 1900. It seems a very late comer, but as yet it does not appear to have been chronicled in any catalogue.

Adhesive.

25 dollars green and orange, surcharged in black

Johore.—We hear the supply of the 50c. provisional is running very short, even if it is not by now entirely exhausted. Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us another makeshift in the two dollars overprinted for use as one dollar. The surcharge is in black with a printed line underneath.



Adhesive.

1 dollar in black on 2 dollars lilac and carmine.

Tasmania.—The new shilling value that has been spoken of recently appears only to be the current stamp in a new printing, with V and Crown watermark.

The perforation is 12½, and the colours are a little more dull than heretofore.

Adhesive.

1s. carmine and green, wmk. V and Crown, perf. 12½.

Western Australia. — *The Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2s. carmine on yellow, perforated 11.

Adhesive.

2s. carmine on yellow, wmk. V and Crown, perf. 11.

Foreign Countries.

Argentine Republic. — Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a new value of the current type, a four cents printed in yellow.

Adhesive.

4 cents yellow.

Columbia. Antioquia.—From various sources we are enabled to list certain additions to the set chronicled in November last, and to which we added a 2 and 3 pesos last month. They are as follows:

Adhesives.

10 centavos yellow, perf. 12.
20 „ mauve, „
30 „ brown, „
40 „ green, „
4 pesos dull red „
5 „ brown „

TOLIMA.—From the *Monthly Journal* we copy the following list of a new set just to hand. The *Monthly Journal* states that all the varieties show the Arms of Colombia in the centre, though with slight variations; the perforation gauges about 12.

Adhesives.

4c. black on pale green, perf.
10c. dull blue, perf.
20c. orange.
50c. black on buff, perf.
1p. light brown, imperf. and perf.
2p. pale green.
5p. rose-red.
10p. black on pale green, perf.
10p. „ „ pale blue „
10p. „ „ deep green surfaced paper, perf.

Bulgaria.—The Unpaid letter stamps now include a 20 stot. value; it is printed in dark blue on plain white paper, and perforated 12½.



Adhesive.
Unpaid letter stamps.
20 stot. dark blue.

Hayti.—We copy the following particulars of two new sets from *Ewen's Weekly*, and several values are to hand, but these we cannot illustrate as they are defaced by what is apparently a description of control mark, this, in the specimen we have, is applied in blue in an oblong frame, and reads 1804 – POSTE—1904—PAYE, surrounding a small ornament.

Adhesives.
Commemorative Issue.

1c. green (Liberty and Arms).
2c. rose (Toussaint Louverture).
5c. blue („ „).
7c. black on lilac (Dessalines).
10c. „ on yellow („ „).
20c. „ on grey (Alex Petion).
50c. bistre („ „).
50c. ? (General Nor Alexis).

General Issue.

1c. green (General Simon Law).
2c. carmine on black („ „ „).
5c. blue on black („ „ „).
10c. chocolate on black („ „ „).
20c. yellow on black („ „ „).
50c. pale lilac („ „ „).

France. INDO CHINE.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 15c. pearl-grey and carmine, surcharged "5" in block type over the original numerals.

Adhesive.
5 (centimes) in black on 15c. grey and carmine (Indo Chine).

INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.—*Le Collectioneur de Timbres-Poste* lists five provisionals recently issued here.

Adhesives.

0.05 in carmine on 25c. black on rose (1892).
0.10 „ „ „ „
0.15 „ „ „ „
0.40 in black on 50c. rose.
0.05 in black on half of "Effets de Commerce" fiscal stamp (blue, no value).

MADAGASCAR.—We have been sent by Mr. W. H. Peckitt a very lengthy set, the values ranging from 1c. to 5fr. We illustrate the type below as we are not quite equal to describing all the details.



1 centime brown-violet.
2 centimes black-brown.
4 „ brown.
5 „ yellow-green.
10 „ red.
15 „ carmine.
20 „ orange.
25 „ blue.
30 „ orange-red.
40 „ violet.
50 „ bistre.
75 „ yellow.
1 franc green.
2 francs grey-green.
5 „ black.

Hungary.—We have been shown a new value of the current set.

Adhesive.
12 filler violet and black.

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the existence of another value of the Unpaid letter stamp set chronicled in November last.

Adhesive.
Unpaid letter stamps.
6 filler green and black, perf. 11½.

Italy. ERITREA.—The new Unpaid letter stamps have been surcharged for use here.

Adhesives.
Unpaid letter stamps.

50 lire yellow, surcharged "Eritrea" in black.
100 „ blue. „ „ „

Mexico.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the 10c. in the new

colours (blue and orange) has received the surcharge for official use.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

10c. blue and orange, surcharged "OFICIAL" in black.

Panama, Republic of.—The varieties and errors of all descriptions chronicled under this heading by various of our contemporaries have reached such appalling dimensions that we doubt if we could get them into several pages of this number if they were transcribed in their entirety. We will therefore content ourselves this month with listing those that have actually come under our notice, or have been described by our correspondents, the more so as now considerable doubt seems to be thrown on the bonâ-fides of many of the so-called errors.

We have so far chronicled the complete set of 1 cent. to 1 peso overprinted "Republica de Panama" in two lines in ink of ranging colours. We hear now, from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., that the set also exists surcharged Panama vertically at each side with a bar at top obliterating the word "Colombia." Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. also write as follows:—

"We enclose 10c. Panama with surcharge as chronicled by you last month (December); there is also a 'Panama' surcharge which we have had on the 1c. green, and also upon the A R. stamp enclosed."

Of this latter stamp (5c. blue, surcharged AR Colon in violet) 500 were overprinted "Panama."

Adhesives.

1 centavo green, surcharged "Panama" at each side.
2 centavos, carmine ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, yellow ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, bistre-brown ,, ,, ,,
1 peso lake ,, ,, ,,
5 centavos blue, surcharged "AR Colon" in violet, and also "Panama" in violet at top.

Portugal.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us six Unpaid letter stamps of the type illustrated; they are on plain white wove paper, perf. 12.



Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

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

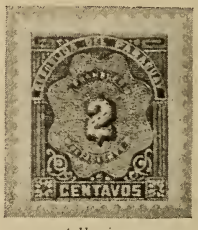
AZORES.—The above set has already received the overprint for this possession.

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

5 reis brown, surcharged "Açores" in blue.
10 ,, orange, ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, dark green ,, ,, ,,
40 ,, lilac ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
100 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,

Paraguay.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us four Postage Due stamps, one of which we illustrate below. They mention that all four denominations are printed on the same sheet, which is divided by blanks into four panes of twenty-five stamps, each pane consisting of a different denomination.



Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

2 centavos green.
4 ,, ,,
10 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,

Persia.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. send us an error in the 1 chahi grey of the type set series in which the Persian numeral is incorrectly put as 2 in lieu of 1.

Adhesive.

1 chahi grey, buff-burele, error 2 in lieu of 1.

Spain.—We have seen the current 5c. imperf., and in a used condition.

Adhesive.

5c. dark green variety, imperf.

COLONIES IN AFRICA.—*La Cote Réelle* states that six fiscal stamps bearing the inscription "Posesiones Españolas De Africa Occidental" have been surcharged "Habilitado—Para—Correos—10 cen. de peseta" in four lines; the colour of the surcharge varies.

Adhesives.

10c. in red on 25c. black, ? perf.
10c. in blue on 50c. orange, ,,
10c. in black on 1p., 25c. rose, ,,
10c. in black on 2p. red-brown, ,,
10c. in blue on 2p., 50c., ,,
10c. in red on 5p. black, ,,

United States. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—In addition to the 1, 2 and 50 cents chronicled in November, the 5, 13 and 15 cents and dollar have now been surcharged for use here.

Adhesives.

5 cents blue, surcharged "Philippines."
13 ,, brown-purple ,, ,,
15 ,, sage-green ,, ,,
1 dollar black ,, ,,

Notes and News.

St. Louis Commemoratives.

We hear these stamps are to be printed in one colour which will, for the different values, correspond with the one in use for the current issue. The subjects are as follows :—

1 cent, Robert Livingstone.
2 cent, Thomas Jefferson.
3 cent, James Monroe.
5 cent, William McKinley.
10 cent, U. S. map, showing Louisana Territory.

Our readers may be interested to know that Robert Livingstone was Minister to France when negotiations were opened for the Louisiana purchase, and James Munroe was associated with him when these negotiations were concluded.

Some of the South Australian "O.S." Surcharges.

Mr. George Blockey, of Adelaide, in a letter to Mr. W. A. Hull, of the Imperial Arcade, Sydney, writes as follows *re* the "O.S." surcharges on the 2s. 6d. and 5s. stamps of South Australia: "In 1890 twenty copies of the 5s. rose, perf. 10, were overprinted O.S., in black type, of which only two copies are know to have been postally used; one is in Mr. Gill's (Under-Treasury) collection and the other in Mr. Cavanagh's. Both were then officials in the G.P.O., Adelaide. In May, 1891, 60 copies of the 2s. 6d. and 5s., perforated 10, were overprinted with O.S. in thin letters, wide spaced, 14¾mm. apart. These were supplied to the Stamp Issuer, but they were only used from time to time by the G.P.O. Some eight copies of the 2s. 6d. and nine of the 5s. are known in their used state. There has only been the one printing; if there had been more other perforations besides 10 would be found. Further particulars than the above were published some years ago, from data supplied by me obtained from an official source, in the *London Philatelist*, and the *Philatelic Journal of India*, by Capt. Napier, under the heading, 'High Values of South Australia.' The latter appeared some time in 1900 or 1901, I think." Some day we presume, the full and authentic history of the South Australian "O.S." stamp will see the light. At present collectors of these are in a state of doubt as to how many varieties really exist, and how many are authentic.—*The Australian Philatelist.*

Native States.

Why do the Native States of India issue stamps, when the ordinary stamp of India would be quite sufficient for their needs?

The Indian Post Office has no right to interfere with the postal system of the Native States, which have a perfect right to carry their own correspondence and issue their own stamps. The Native States have however granted power to the Indian Post Office to establish offices in their different towns and it is open to the populations of the towns to decide which system they prefer. Indian postage stamps are naturally not recognised at the native offices and vice-versâ.—*E.W.S.N.*

We believe the real reason is because the Native Princes look upon their right to issue stamps as an important emblem of their Sovereignty, and one of the privileges attaching thereto which they are exceedingly jealous to guard.

Mr. Stewart Wilson has done yeoman service in curtailing the number, and we are hopeful of further success falling to his lot in this direction, but the difficulties are such that it requires not only skilful diplomacy, but also time to bring about a complete change.

A Change of Editor.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain comes to hand with a new face this month, so different that we did not recognise our old friend at first. If we mistake not there is also a new editor at the helm; we heard a rumour three months ago that Mr. Warhurst was resigning in favour of Mr. Poole, and rumour for once was not a lying jade. The new editor contributes an article on "Seychelles: The Provisional Issue of 1893," which will be read with interest by many at the present time, this little island having come much to the fore of late, in spite of its sins.

Hurrah!

Although no announcement has been made it has been generally understood that the reason for the long delay in publishing Part III. of "Africa," was the difficulty surrounding the issues of the Transvaal. No member of the Society felt himself equal to the task, but now, after many years, we are delighted to see Mr. R. B. Yardley has manfully stepped into the breach. The notice of the meeting held on February 19th runs :

"The business will include :—

"Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal, in connection with the Reference List for "Africa," Part III., with Display, by Mr. R. B. Yardley."

New Publications.

We have received several catalogues, books, etc., for review this month. Amongst them is the first edition of "The Stamp Collector's Annual, 1904," described as a year book of philately, and edited by Mr. Percy C. Bishop. It is a fat little volume, and contains articles on a variety of subjects including a full description of the principal philatelic criminal *cause celèbre* of the year. An illustrated chat with the leading London dealers, and a catalogue and guide to values of the stamps of Great Britain go a long way to making up what is an interesting and handy book of reference to philately in 1903, which we venture to think is better than 1904, adopted by Mr. Bishop.

The new Price List of British and Colonial stamps has during the month been published by Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co , price threepence. Although modestly styled a Price List it really amounts to a Catalogue, and is profusely illustrated. In Great Britain prices are only given for used stamps, the first column being for fine c pies, and the second for ordinary specimens. This system is, however, confined to the Mother Country, the Colonies being priced unused and used. To anyone specialising in the market values of British and Colonial stamps the little work is of considerably more than passing interest, and to those who are contemplating making purchases the book will prove itself of more use, both to the publishers and the buyers. We have little doubt the satisfaction will be mutual.

Mr. Luff on the great American Auction of the Year.

It is not necessary to limit oneself to certain popular countries, to follow the lines of advanced specialism or to select things that the "wise men" predict will increase in value.

We have recently had an illustration of this in the sale, at public auction, of the late William Alexander Smith, Jr. This was distinctly a general collection and, aside from certain special features, was not the collection of an advanced specialist. It was what might be called an "album collection," since it was largely composed of the stamps for which spaces are provided in the printed albums, and very little attention was paid to shades, perforations and the things with which the specialist fills his pages. Mr. Smith had made special collections of imperforate and rouletted stamps in pairs and blocks, reprints, "specimens," proof and essays, both of the United States and of foreign countries. He also paid a great deal of attention to oddities, inverted and double surcharges, part perf. pairs and similar varieties. It was expected that some of these special features would fail to attract buyers, particularly when they were offered at public auction, and that prices might be low for some of them. The result was quite the contrary. What might be called the "side shows" of the collection sold very well. The ideas back of them had been carried out so well that these features became noteworthy and attracted specialists. This is another proof that it pays to be thorough in collecting.

Victoria.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg is endeavouring to plate the 2s. blue on green 1864 issue of Victoria, and would be glad if any of our readers who have any of these stamps would send them to him. He especially wants unused ones, as he is trying to get all the types in that condition. He has several copies of some of the types and none of others, and is willing either to buy or exchange. We hope that some of our readers will bestir themselves, and take the trouble to help Mr. Hausburg in his difficult task. His address is Kothsay, Weybridge.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The first meeting after the Christmas recess was held at the Grand Hotel, on Friday evening, January 8th, Mr. Duerst taking the chair in the absence of the President. A display of stamps of any one country, limited to twelve by each member, was given, the exhibits including: Great Britain (Mr. Gee), Labuan (the Rev. L. F. Ward), Nicaragua (Mr. Heywood), Peru (Mr. Campbell), Roumania (Mr. Coote), Russia (Mr. Gibson), Schleswig Holstein (Mr. Grunewald), Spanish Provisionals (Mr. Duerst), and Western Australia (Mr. Munn).

Mr. C. J. Preater was elected a corresponding member.

At the 203rd meeting on January 22nd, Mr. Beckton presided, and read a paper on the Ionian Islands, pointing out the curious fact that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. thinking that the colours would be those used for similar values in Great Britain and Colonies, printed the 2d. stamp (4 oboli) red on paper watermarked 1, and the 1d. one (2 oboli) blue on paper watermarked 2. The ½d. value (1 obol) is on unwatermarked paper, except in the case of 25,000 stamps which are on paper watermarked 2. There have been no reprints, and the printers still have the plates.

The paper was illustrated by Mr. Beckton's collection, mostly on entires.

Thirty-three members, ladies and friends were present at the Annual Dinner on Tuesday, February 2nd. The President gave the usual loyal toasts, and also "The Manchester Philatelic Society" to which the Hon. Secretary responded. The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Heywood, and responded to by Mr. Gee. All the arrangements had been made by Mr. Heywood, whose health was subsequently proposed by the Hon. Secretary.

After dinner Mr. Buxton described his visit to the Geysers of the Yellowstone Park, illustrated by lantern views, and Mr. North shewed a number taken by himself in British Somaliland, Tangier, Gibraltar, Malta, and elsewhere.

Sweden.

A reader has sent the following to the *Ill. Briefmarken Journal*:—

"According to a postal notice, letters in Sweden can be franked with any stamps that have been issued, even with reprints.

"1 skilling Banco is equal to 1½ skilling and this is equal to 3 oere. 3 skilling Banco or 9 oere are equal to 1 silbergroschen (1¼d.) The stamp of the value of 9 oere was generally used to Germany (for printed matter?). 17 oere (= 8 Danish skillings) was used for single letters to Denmark, and 20 oere (= 6 Norwegian skillings) to Norway. The taxes for single and double letters within Sweden were until 1885 4 sk. Banco (= 12 oere), and 8 sk. Banco or 24 oere.

"As the 50 oere stamp can be easily mistaken in artificial light for the 20 oere, most likely the colour will be changed to greyish brown."

Cuban Provisionals.

From the "Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana" we take the following:—

"The entire printing of the provisional 1 centavo red on 3 centavos purple was sold out very quickly. The postal administration ordered a further printing of 500,000 stamps of this value and also a like number of provisionals of centavos on 3c. The October, 1902, issue was surcharged: Habilitado at the top, Un Centavo on the left, Octubre, 1902, on the right, and the large figure 1 in the middle. The new issue bore the following surcharge: Habilitado at the top, centavo or centavos at the bottom, and the figure 1 or 2 in the middle. The colour of the surcharge of the 1c. was yellow and of the 2c black.

It was afterwards found that sufficient supplies of the 1 and 2 c. of the Cuban issue of 1899 still existed. These provisional stamps were therefore not put into circulation, but stored for future use.

In order to make it impossible that such stamps could get into circulation, the "Sociedad Filatelica Cubana" asked the postal administration to destroy the two lots, which was done on July 15th, 1903, before witnesses. At the same time certain quantities of the American provisionals were burnt.

Points of Altitude.

The highest post office in the world is at Rumihuasi in the Andes It is situated 4,900 metres above the sea. Then come Apo and Ancomarca (Bolivia) with 4,482 and 4,336 metres respectively. The post office on the Rigi is only 1,588 metres high and the one on the Schneekoppe in Germany 1,665.

A New Issue for Belgium.

Next year will see the 75th anniversary of Belgian independence, and to celebrate this event a new series of stamps will be issued.

The Biter Bit.

San Marino has made so much money out of collectors that none will be sorry to hear that a collector or dealer has done San Marino. Somebody offered to buy stamps to the amount of 225,000 frs. He received the stamps and vanished with them, forgetting to leave the cash. If this be true may we suggest a new issue of stamps to make up for the loss?

The Mart.

The Sale of the month was that held by Messrs. Glendining & Co. on February 11th and 12th, consisting of an exceptionally fine collection of Great Britain, all unused. Priced catalogues of this Sale ought to prove in demand, and be of considerable interest to those specialising in English We extract the following:—

	£	s.	d.
May 1840, 1d. black, Plate I., die proof on thin paper	1	12	0
1d., similar proof in orange-red	1	16	0
1d., similar proof in purple	1	16	0
1d., similar proof in carmine	1	16	0
1d., similar proof in orange-red	1	17	0
1d. intense black, a mint strip of 6 from the bottom left corner of sheet, with margins showing plate number to be V.	13	0	0
1d. black "V.R." with gum, fine	6	0	0
1d. black, Die II., die proof on thin paper	1	12	0
Another in blue	1	11	0
1864, 1d. black, Die II., wmk. large crown inverted, a mint block of 4	10	10	0
1840, 2d. scarce die proof in reddish-brown	2	2	0
A similar proof in red	1	4	0
2d. blue, no white lines, a fine pair	5	0	0
1841, 1d. red-brown on "Dickinson paper," a brilliant horizontal pair with side margins	5	5	0
2d. blue, plate proof before lettering	0	19	0
2d. blue, Plate II., a brilliant mint pair, with good margins	1	2	0
1854-7, 1d. red-brown, Die I., wmk. small crown, perf. 16, a brilliant mint block of 12	5	0	0
2d. deep blue, perf. 16, wmk. small crown, a fine copy	2	4	0
2d. blue, wmk. small crown, perf. 14, a fine bright copy	3	5	0
2d. blue, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, mint	7	10	0
1d. red-brown, Die II., wmk. large crown, perf. 16, on bleuté, a very fine pair	5	5	0
1858, 1d. rose-red, Die II., wmk. large crown, perf. 16, a mint pair on white paper and with side margin	5	10	0
1d. rose-red, Die II., wmk. large crown, plate 66, an imperf. mint block of 4	3	3	0
1858-79, 1d. plate numbers, a complete set in mint pairs	14	5	0
2d. blue, Plate XII., a fine pair	2	12	6
1870, 1½d. lake-red, Plate I., a fine copy of the error of lettering OP, PC	5	5	0
1½d. pale rose-red, Plate III., a mint imperf. pair from bottom of sheet with margin	1	7	0
1847-54, 1s. deep green, Die I., mint	4	10	0
1s. pale green, Die II., superb mint copy	7	10	0
1s. pale green, Die II., a superb mint horizontal pair, showing "thread error"	16	0	0
1s. green, Die II., a fine mint copy	6	6	0
10d. brown, Die II, a fine mint vertical pair	6	12	6
10d. brown, Die III., a fine mint copy	3	10	0
1847-54, 10d. brown, Die III., another fine mint copy, lighter shade	2	10	0
6d. mauve, a fine mint horizontal pair	10	0	0
6d. dull lilac, a fine mint single copy	5	0	0
6d. violet, a fine mint copy	6	5	0
6d., Die IV., two proofs, and 1s. green, Die II., proof	4	12	6
1855-6, 4d. deep carmine, wmk. small garter, very fine imperf. copy	3	15	0
4d. pale carmine, wmk. medium garter, on blue safety paper, superb mint copy	18	10	0
1856-7, 4d. rose-carmine, wmk. medium garter, a superb mint pair	14	0	0
1s. pale green, a superb mint pair	4	4	0
1862, 3d. carmine-rose, network in the span-drills, a fine imperf. mint copy	2	8	0
3d. Plate III. (secret dots), a fine imperf. pair, with top margins of sheet showing plate number, mint	7	15	0
3d. Plate III. (secret dots), a fine mint pair, rare	18	0	0
9d., Plate III., hair lines, a fine imperf. copy, mint	12	10	0
1s., hair lines, a fine imperf. mint pair, with top margin of sheet showing plate number to be 3	11	0	0
1865-7, 3d., wmk. emblems, Plate V., a fine imperf. copy, mint	4	0	0
9d., wmk. emblems, Plate V., mint	35	0	0
1s., wmk. emblems, Plate V., a fine imperf. copy, mint	4	5	0
1867-80, 2s. brown, mint pair	10	0	0
2s. brown, mint	5	10	0
1867-83, 10s. grey-green, superb mint copy	12	10	0
20s. brown-lilac, wmk. Maltese cross, superb mint copy	21	0	0
5s. rose, Plate IV., on bleuté paper, wmk. anchor, mint	6	15	0
10s. grey-green, wmk. anchor, on bleuté paper, superb mint copy	20	0	0
20s. brown-lilac, wmk. anchor, a superb mint copy, bleuté paper	75	0	0
5s. rose, Plate IV., wmk. anchor, on white paper, superb mint copy	9	0	0
1873-80, 2½d., Plate IV., wmk. anchor, a fine imperf. copy, mint, very rare	3	17	6
2½d., Plate V., wmk. anchor, a fine imperf. copy, mint, very rare	4	4	0
1873, 3d., Plate XXI., wmk. spray, imperf., mint, scarce	4	10	0
1877-80, 4d. sage green, Plate XVII., a fine imperf. copy, mint, very scarce	5	12	6
1873-80, 8d. brown-lilac, Plate I., wmk. garter, a mint pair, rare	5	15	0
8d. orange, Plate II., wmk. garter, a fine imperf. copy, mint, very rare	6	12	6
1883-4, 2s. 6d. lilac, on slightly blued paper, mint	2	9	0
£1 brown-lilac, wmk. three crowns, mint	4	0	0
1888, £1 brown-lilac, wmk. three orbs, mint	9	0	0
1884, 5d. green, original die, wmk. crown, only five copies known, mint	18	0	0
1½d. to 1s, except 3d. and 9d., all perf. 12, surcharged "specimen," mint	7	15	0
1887, 3d. lilac, Plate XXI., surcharged "Government parcels," in black, mint	4	15	0
A similar stamp, but the surcharge is in red	4	15	0

THE

Philatelic Record.

MARCH, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

THE price realised by auction for the Post Office Mauritius has now passed into history, but during the month Philatelists have again been reminded of the competition which exists among them for rarities of the first water. The Western Australia inverted Swan brought £400, while for a block of fine unused one penny Sydneys, Plate I, the hammer did not fall until £235 had been bid. This is really very refreshing after all the croaking we have heard recently, engendered partly through bad trade generally in the country, and the vapourings of the new issue speculators. It would not exactly seem that old issues have had their day, or that new issues are the only things worthy of consideration. The fact is that rarities, and especially in fine condition, always command a ready sale, and it is our opinion that they will continue to do so at increasing prices, except, perhaps, in the case of the Mauritius, where it would really seem probable that the high water mark had been reached.

More Records.

IN another column we reprint Mr. Basset Hull's reply to certain Editorial comments which appeared in our issue of November last. We have carefully perused this reply, but unhappily that enlightenment, which we are told will come in time, has signally failed so far. This distinguished Philatelist, from whose opinion we are only too sorry to differ, quite correctly gives a definition of a "local" and then proceeds to show that the various stamps current in the different States of Australia do not answer that description. Quite so: if they did we should have termed them locals. Mr. Hull does not attempt to define what a quasi-local is, so we will do so. It is a stamp issued by a principal authority and having franking power only when posted within a specified portion of the postal area controlled by that authority, whereas a postage stamp franks correspondence, no matter in what particular part of such authority it is posted.

A Rejoinder.

MA! MA! PVNAMA!

The babies cry for them and papa pays for them, which makes the whole family happy.

THE Americans are justly noted for the smartness of their advertisements, and this particular one, taken out of a current weekly paper, appeals to us as the happiest that has appeared for some time. Curiously enough in the same paper there are some notes by Mr. Franklin on these latest atrocities, based upon information obtained by him from a citizen of Panama, in which he "asserts that during the entire transaction involving many varieties of surcharging, no attempt has been made to cater to philatelists, or to invite a demand for the stamps by the multiplication of surcharges." We fancy we have heard the same thing said before of other surcharges and varieties *ejusdum generis*.

"At the outset, obviously, in such a country as Panama, the facilities of the printing offices were very limited and a great number of minor varieties necessarily followed. The printing offices have now supplied themselves with 'sorts,' so that variations in future are not likely to be so numerous. The use of rubber stamps in printing the surcharge has been entirely abandoned."

This excuse again seems strangely familiar. Perhaps the Republic will expend some of the four millions, its share of the spoils of the canal, in the equipment of what could, at all events, fairly be termed a second-rate printing establishment.

We are further told that "Two Panama firms—printers—are bidding for the new series. This is a sort of sub-bidding, as the American Bank Note Company will print the stamps anyway, but the latter execute the work for private parties in Panama who, in turn, supply the Government with the stamps. One of the conditions of the contract between the local printers and the Panama Government is that, when the new series of stamps shall be delivered, all remainders shall be equally divided between the bidder—the local printer—and the Government.

Of course! Of course!! How nice!!! Remember, dear babies, the surcharges are not made for Philatelists—they are made for you, the local printer, and the Government.

The G.P.O. Up-to-date.

General Madden reports a very gratifying increase in the sale of books of stamps in the United States during the year 1903. The total approached ten million as against seven million for the preceding year. The Government are said to have received during the year nearly $100,000 over the face value of the stamps on these stamp books, and as $70,000 of this sum was clear profit, General Madden is to be heartily congratulated, since it was his persistent advocacy of the stamp book that at length brought about its acceptance at the hands of the Government. Similar books having now been issued in this country, containing 24 stamps and sold at a half-penny over face, it remains to be seen how far the experiment will catch on at home.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 37.)

The following is the affirmative reply from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Duchy of Parma :—

"Parma, 17th July, 1850.

"To His Excellency Count Forni,
Foreign Minister for the Duchy of Modena.

"Referring to my letter of the 11th July, No. 2088, I hasten to inform you that I am now assured by our Finance Department that it has already been arranged between the Postal Directorate of Parma and Mr. Triebel that when the Postal Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, comes into force, the conversion of the Austrian money into the money of Parma, and the letter taxes to be paid in these Duchies, will conform in every way to what you have written to me in your dispatch of the 10th inst.

"Having satisfied your kind enquiries, I remain, &c.,

"The President of the Interior,
"Provisionally entrusted with foreign business,
"V. Cornacchia."

On the 17th July, 1850, the Minister for Foreign Affairs communicated to the Minister of Finance and to the Postmaster-General the power given to the resident Austrian Minister for the execution of the stamps at Vienna. The Minister for Finance, in the memorandum attached to the following letter, considered the possibility of forging the stamps, which he thought could be obviated by introducing a secret mark in the design; he would then advise the Estense Government to reserve the power of having the dies and matrices sent from Vienna and of doing the printing in the Duchy. The Foreign Minister took into consideration the suggestions contained in the memorandum, and even in the letter which follows it, addressed to the Austrian Ambassador, fully conforms to them. To this is added a tariff for the carriage of letters according to weight and a list of the various denominations of stamps to be made and of the respective quantities of each value. According to these requests, the stamps were to be of fourteen kinds.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"Modena, 17th July, 1850.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"In consequence of the conversations I have had with your Excellency about carrying out the Postal Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, with the Austrian Postal System, I have asked the Imperial Resident Minister, Count Allegri, to kindly arrange with his Government for making the quantity of letter stamps which may be necessary in order to commence the use of them in a suitable time, reducing the prices to the legal tender of these States, in conformity with what was arranged at Parma also, and not neglecting the idea which this Government has of adopting for the Interior the weight of half the letter with a suitable reduction of postage.

"And in order that your Excellency may be fully informed about what has been written by me to the above-mentioned Count Allegri, I send you copy of the letter, with which is enclosed the tariff for the carrying of letters, in Italian money, and a list of the quantities of the stamps, the manufacture of which is now requested.

"Yours, &c.,

"The Minister,

"G. Forni.

"'MEMORANDUM.

"'Whilst this is a question of fundamental and almost exclusively administrative arrangements, it is understood as a regular rule that they proceed also from those of finance.

"'The design of the coat of arms will be necessary, as care will have to be taken in order to avoid forgeries, and for this object it would be well if a secret mark were introduced in the die.

"'The list of the quantity of stamps wanted is missing, and it is not known why the Finance Department is to be bound in the method of distributing same.

"'In any case, the demand for only six weeks' supply is considered too small; it might be extended to three months with a reduction of the expenses, and in order not to run the risk of getting short at the commencement; for this purpose the request should be repeated before the limited quantity which is now asked for arrives.

"'I would not omit to state that in the future the stamps can be made in the State, by having the dies and matrices returned, instead of being bound without exception "to ask for issues which may be necessary afterwards," and I think that the following might be added "and until the State can provide for itself."

"'I repeat that for the first lot an official understanding is really necessary, in order that the distributing and stock books can be modelled and executed, and also the corresponding books in the various offices, as, in case this was not done, the interest of the Administration would not be assured.

"'18th July, 1850.

"'F. Tarabini,

"'Minister of Finance.'"

" Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

" Modena, 17th July, 1850.

" To Count Allegri,

Resident Austrian Minister at this Court, Modena.

" From the time, after the Postal Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, when it was seen that Austria wished to introduce into its States the obligatory franking of letters by means of stamps, his Highness's Government, thinking about the probability of extending such a system as foreseen in Art. 1 of the Agreement to this Duchy also, had a verbal request made to his Excellency the Minister for Commerce and Public Works, Cav. Baron de Bruck, whether the Imperial Government would condescend to supply, at least for the first year or years of this obligatory franking, and until the Estense Government should be in a position to make them in its own States, the necessary quantity of stamps for consumption in our Post Offices, making them like those of the Austrian monarchy, but with the Ducal coat of arms, and with indication of their value reduced to the approximate equivalent of the legal Estense tender, as Art. 1 of the Agreement gives the faculty for it.

" The above-mentioned Minister kindly assured me that the Imperial Government would execute for the Government of Modena, and for the pure cost of manufacture, the necessary quantity of letter stamps, which could be more precisely arranged at a time and place between the competent authorities of the two States.

" The moment having now arrived for profiting by the kind promises of his Excellency the Minister of Commerce, even before taking any step with regard to the Imperial Government, it was thought here that as the legal Modenese money is the Lira Italiana as in the State of Parma, it was indispensable that the two Ducal Governments should mutually agree together to combine in this money the most suitable approximate reduction of the Austrian tariffs prescribed in the arrangements of 26th March, 1850, on the obligatory franking with stamps, and these consultations having duly taken place, with the co-operation of the postal expert, Mr. Triebel, we have the result that whereas the progression of the values given on the imperial stamps is in 5, 10, 15, 30, 45 Austrian centimes, for the values to be given instead on the stamps of the two Duchies the progression must be in 5, 10, 15, 25 and 40 Italian centimes.

" It is on the basis of this progression that the enclosed Tariff for the conveyance of the letters for the Duchy of Modena has been drawn up, which is only an application of the above reduction fixed by the Tariff of the Austrian Post, joined to the arrangements of the 26th March, 1850, of his Majesty's Minister of Commerce. The advantage which is promised by a progression in tenths or half-tenths, either for greater facility in reckoning or for getting at the multiple, by using various stamps, of the tax wanted for an increased weight or distance, has caused the adopted progression to be preferred to one more approximating to the value of the Austrian Tariffs.

"However all this would always tend to render heavier (and chiefly in the case of 5, 10 and 15 centimes) the tariffs to be adopted by the State of Modena, where with the new system the rate for the second distance also would be increased to 25 centimes for many localities, whilst up to now the single letter for any distance inside the State was only charged at 10 centimes.

"Observing with all this that the new Austrian regulations for greater facility have fixed the weight of the single letter up to a *'lotto' of Vienna, or double what it was before, and at the time of 3rd July, 1849, his Royal Highness's Government thinks it could remedy the inconveniences here mentioned as far as concerns the Duchy, by adopting for the correspondence circulating in the same Duchy the weight of the half letter also, which in each case of the different distance, smaller rates than those which correspond in the reduction of the Austrian Tariff to the single letter of a 'lotto' would apply.

"Premising all this detail to a more extensive knowledge of the question, I take the liberty of approaching your Highness to kindly arrange for the Imperial Government to act upon the verbal assurances to the Minister De Bruck, which have facilitated matters, *i.e.* for the Imperial Government to make, for account of the Estense States with the same exact methods, and for its own letter stamps, and for the sole prime cost as paid by the Imperial Treasury, the stamps for Modena also, in which instead of the Imperial Coat of Arms, the Ducal Arms (of which I enclose a drawing) are to be printed, and instead of the rates in Austrian centimes, those in Italian centimes to be given as per the enclosed tariff.

"And to gain time meanwhile for further supplies, I enclose also a table with indication of the approximate quantities of each kind of stamp necessary for us to commence the new system, and reserving the right to ask for further consignments which may be necessary in the future.

"It would help in no small degree the regularity of the relations which the Government of his Royal Highness enters into with that of his Imperial Majesty, if a time can be arranged with you during which the supply at Modena of the stamps made in Vienna could be organised as well as everything regarding the transmission of same from Vienna here, the time and manner of payment, and the reciprocal precautions which may be necessary for preventing delays in the manufacture and delivery, and also abuse and forgery, for which it might be useful to have a secret sign in the design, which would of course be made known to this Government. It will largely depend on the execution in good time of the first consignment asked for, whether it will be possible to commence the Postal Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849, in September next, as I ventured to hope in my previous letter of the 2nd inst.

"Yours &c.,

"(*Signed*) G. Forni.

* Equivalent to 9.877 drams, avoirdupois.

"'LETTER TARIFF.

For a Letter and other articles which can be sent per Letter Post.	Distance. I. Leagues in a direct line. Up to and including 10		II. Beyond 10 and including 20.		III. Beyond 20.	
	Cost for Carriage.					
	Lire.	Cent.	Lire.	Cent.	Lire.	Cent.
Up to and including 1 lotto	—	15	—	25	—	40
Beyond 1 lotto and including 2 lotto..	—	30	—	50	—	80
,, 2 ,, ,, 3 ,, ..	—	45	—	75	1	20
,, 3 ,, ,, 4 ,, .	—	60	1	00	1	60
,, 4 ,, ,, 5 ,, ..	—	75	1	25	2	00
,, 5 ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	—	90	1	50	2	40
,, 6 ,, ,, 7 ,, .	1	05	1	75	2	80
,, 7 ,, ,, 8 ,, ..	1	20	2	00	3	20
,, 8 ,, ,, 9 ,, ..	1	35	2	25	3	60
,, 9 ,, ,, 10 ,, ..	1	50	2	50	4	00
,, 10 ,, ,, 11 ,, ..	1	65	2	75	4	40
,, 11 ,, ,, 12 ,, ..	1	80	3	00	4	80
,, 12 ,, ,, 13 ,, ..	1	95	3	25	5	20
,, 13 ,, ,, 14 ,, ..	2	10	3	50	5	60
,, 14 ,, ,, 15 ,, ..	2	25	3	75	6	00
,, 15 ,, ,, 16 ,, ..	2	40	4	00	6	40

"'Table of quantities of the different denominations of letter stamps, the manufacture of which is now requested, in order to put into action the system of obligatory franking with stamps:—

"'Stamps of 5 centimes	20,000
,, 10 ,, ...	30,000
,, 15 ,, ...	30,000
,, 25 ,, ...	25,000
,, 40 ,, ...	20,000
,, 30 ,, ...	15,000
,, 50 ,, ...	12,000
,, 80 ,, ...	10,000
,, 1.00 lire	6,000
,, 2.00 ,, ...	5,000
,, 3.00 ,, ...	4,000
,, 4.00 ,, ...	2,000
,, 5.00 ,, ...	500
,, 6.00 ,, ...	500
Total stamps	180,000'"

The preceding letter with its enclosures, among which was the Estense Coat of Arms, was immediately sent to Vienna, as will

be seen from the following reply from the resident Austrian Minister :—

"Modena, 21st July, 1850.

"To His Excellency Count Forni,

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modena.

"On the receipt of your dispatch of the 17th inst., which arrived only the day before yesterday, requesting me to obtain at Vienna the new stamps for franking letters as introduced into the Austrian Monarchy, for account of the Modena Government, with which you provided a drawing of the Ducal Arms to be printed on the same stamps, with a letter tariff to be adopted in these States, and finally a table of the approximate quantities of each kind of stamp which will be necessary in the Duchy of Modena for starting the new system, I did not fail to immediately submit the original dispatch and its enclosures to the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, supporting the expression of your opinions and calling the attention of my Government to every principal point of your letter.

"I will give you later a more complete reply as soon as I hear the intentions of my Court, which I do not doubt will be favourable to your demands, and remain, &c.,

"Allegri."

The Secretary of the Lombardo-Venetian Post having again solicited the Directorate of the Estense Post, the latter wrote the following letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The reply received maintains that the delays still caused by the uncertainty surrounding the execution of the stamps, of which no information had been received :—

"Modena, 16th August, 1850.

"The General Director of the Estense Post

"To His Excellency Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modena.

"The Secretary, Mr. Triebel, whom the Imperial Postal Directorate in Vienna has sent here to facilitate the introduction of the Austrian Postal system in these States, in a letter dated 11th August, informs this Postal Directorate that the Directorate of Vienna consents to send here 100 copies of the Lists of the Ducal and Austrian Post Offices distant from each other not more than 10 and beyond 10, but not more than 20 leagues.

"When Mr. Triebel asked for the lists mentioned, he told the Austrian Directorate that there was a probability of the operations necessary not being completed in time to commence the system in September.

"On this point Mr. Triebel requires definite and prompt information, and wishes the General Directorate to inform the Administration at Verona direct what the Superior Directorate communicate to it.

"Probably the definite settlement of the date will have some influence in obtaining sooner the stamps which were ordered from Vienna through Count Allegri, as you informed me in your letter of the

17th July, as well as in causing the Postal Anthorities at Vienna to distribute throughout the Empire the circulars to be prepared in connection with the actuation of the Postal League in the Estense Duchies.

"Yours &c.,
"GANDINI."

"Modena, 20th August, 1850.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"The delay, or rather the establishing of a definite date for the commencement of the League, depends no longer on this Government, but rather on the replies expected from the resident Imperial Minister, Count Allegri, who has been approached for the manufacture at Vienna of a number of stamps to be put on letters, owing to the want of which the date for the commencement of the Postal League cannot be fixed.

"This will serve you in giving the Superior Directorate at Verona the information which Mr. Triebel desires you to give, and to reply to the letter of the 11th inst.

"For the Minister for Foreign Affairs (absent)
"(*Signed*) T. DE VOLO."

From the letter which follows it can be seen that the Austrian Government declared itself ready to supply the stamps, but advised that stamps of more than 1 lira should not be made for fear of forgeries, as the Postal Authorites had asked for stamps of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 lire. To which the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it would still be necessary to have a larger quantity of 1 lira stamps.

"Modena, 4th September, 1850.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"To Count Allegri, Modena.

"I have received your letter of the 30th August, and thank you sincerely for the care taken in engaging the Imperial Cabinet to arrange for the manufacture of the letter stamps required here for the commencement of the new postal system, and for having communicated to me the reply received, from which I see that this Government's request will certainly be granted.

"With regard to the observation that it would not recommend the manufacture of stamps above the value of 1 lira, this Government has no objection, and asks, therefore, that the number of 1 lira stamps, which is given at 6,000 in the table sent, be increased in the proportion which the Imperial Cabinet considers suitable, having regard to the deficiency which would be met with owing to the absence of the number of stamps given in the table of the values above 1 lira. And in view of your kindness and the deference of the Imperial Cabinet, I request you to kindly procure for me the date on which we can rely upon having the necessary stamps, as on that only depends the fixing of the time

when, as far as the Estense Government is concerned, it can put into force the Agreement, all other arrangements being completed.

"For the Minister for Foreign Affairs (absent),

"T. De Volo."

"Modena, 4th September, 1850.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"In the enclosed copy I communicate to you a reply received from the resident Imperial Minister regarding the manufacture of letter stamps for the postal system which will shortly be introduced, about which I wrote you on the 17th July last. You will see from it that we are recommended not to have stamps above the value of 1 lira, as to which I have not thought of raising any difficulty, but only put forward the necessity of increasing proportionately in this case the quantity of 1 lira stamps, in order to make up for the deficiency of those above 1 lira, the manufacture of which was asked for.

"I have also requested the Imperial Resident Minister to let me know when we can rely on having the stamps at our disposal, as on that depends the date for the commencement of the new Postal Agreement.

"For Minister of Foreign Affairs (absent),

"T. De Volo."

"Modena, 30th August, 1850.

"To His Excellency Count Forni,

"Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modena.

"Your Excellency,

"I have already had the honour to inform you on the 21st July that as soon as I received your despatch of the 17th of July, asking me to arrange for my Government to make at Vienna for the account of the Government of Modena, the new franking letter stamps as already introduced in the Austrian Monarchy, I hastened to accede to your request, and sent the design and Tables, together with your despatch, to my Court.

"I am, therefore, pleased to-day to be able to inform you that in reply to my report the Imperial and Royal Cabinet recently communicated to me that the Minister for Commerce had stated that the Imperial Government was ready to accede to the above-mentioned request, and to have printed in the Vienna press by the Government the necessary quantity of stamps required for use in the Duchy of Modena, only charging for the sole cost of manufacture. My Cabinet added the observation that with regard to the value of the stamps to be circulated, it would not advise the issue of stamps above 1 lira, for the reason that their forgery would be largely feared, with loss to the Postal Treasury of the Duchy.

"Yours, &c.,

"Allegri."

The two letters which follow give the reason for the delay in the execution of the stamps: (1) At Vienna it was thought at the time that a Coat of Arms could more easily be imitated than "a historical or mythological design."

"Modena, 3rd December, 1850.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post,

"To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modena.

"The General Director of the Imperial Post, in a private letter of the 27th ult., has had the kindness to point out to me various matters regarding the new Austro-Italian Agreement, concluded with the Imperial Grand Ducal Post of Tuscany. I think I should let you have a copy of this letter in which it seems that the new Agreement is to come into force in the States included in the League on the 1st February next.

"As to the second matter in the letter regarding the manufacture of the stamps, which in the Austrian Empire are not altered from the present ones, the Imperial General Directorate thinks that your Government should substitute for the Royal Coat of Arms some sort of emblem, which he suggests should be a historical or mythological image.

"I beg to observe that if your Excellency is of the opinion to substitute another design for the one already sent, which is mentioned in your letter 17th July, 1850, and to adopt the suggestion of some symbol to be printed on the stamps, the idea of having a design might be varied, because, being all of one colour as your above-mentioned letter states, confusion should not arise in distinguishing which belong to one State or to the other. Switzerland has, for example, adopted a cross on a blue or red ground, which shows up clearly and well on the letters, and I would suggest for the letters of these States the adoption of a crown of leaves printed in the middle of the stamp.

"I ought to reply to the eminent person who has written to me, but as I wish to be able to assure him of having fulfilled the duty given me of referring to your Ministry, I am now waiting to know your Excellency's intentions, and remain, &c.,

"GANDINI."

(To be continued.)

Notable Philatelists.

George Koch.

WHATEVER the advantages or disadvantages attaching to philatelic exhibitions may be—and in our view the advantages many times outweigh the disadvantages—their bitterest opponent will, at all events, admit that they have been the means in the past of bringing to light many important collections for the first time.

At the London Exhibition of 1897 a display of Great Britain by Mr. W. J. White came as an eye-opener to the philatelic world. At the Hague in 1901 the French of Count Durrien constituted another such revelation, while at the last exhibition at Mulhausen the general display made by the subject of our sketch this month created a mild surprise. Up to this time, due to his natural disposition, the general excellence and strength of Mr. Koch's collection was a sealed number to all except his intimate friends, consequently it was not until the Mulhausen Exhibition that his name came before philatelic circles outside his own immediate district. Perhaps in no other country in Europe are there so many fine general collections which are practically unknown as exist in Germany, and for this reason it is anticipated that the forthcoming Exhibition at Berlin will bring to light some gems which have hitherto not seen the light of day.

Mr. Koch is an example of one commencing collecting in the prime of life.

He writes us that he is fifty-one years old and commenced collecting in 1896. His collection, our readers will remember, was fully discussed in these pages so recently as last year in the special account which was written of the Mulhausen Exhibition, and therefore a recapitulation in these columns would be at the present time out of place. They, however, will remember that Mr. Koch is an example of the general collector, a type which to-day is more frequently found in Germany than elsewhere.

It must not be imagined that Mr. Koch confines himself to single specimens. Condition is an all-important point with him, but as he does not elaborate his collection in the manner which specialism of to-day demands, he must be called a general collector. His displays of German States, and Roumania and Switzerland at Mulhausen, containing most of the rarities, were excellent examples of interesting exhibits.



George Koch.

Transvaal.

The Provisional "1 Penny" on 6d. Queen's head, 1879.

By N. Yaar.

WITH some degree of satisfaction I noticed the recent sale by auction, in London, of a complete sheet of the above value. This satisfaction did not arise from any pecuniary feeling, but from the fact that a question which has been in my mind for some time could now be settled in a more satisfactory manner than has hitherto been done. I originally intended to put this question to the specialists of this country who may have had or still have a complete sheet in their possession; but the new owner, on acquiring the sheet, will now, I feel sure, satisfy all doubts as to the discrepancies which appear in the descriptions of the different types given by writers on the stamps of the Transvaal.

I will, therefore, go over the list of these several descriptions, and point out these discrepancies.

The first mention of these stamps I find is in the *Philatelic Record* for July, 1879, and *Le Timbre Poste*, in August, follows the lead. In the September number of the *Philatelic Record*, Major (then Captain) Evans gives a description of the varieties in the surcharges, with a diagram showing the setting. In October, Dr. Viner, who possesses a whole sheet, corroborates the statement of Major Evans; but the latter corrects and adds some varieties, and publishes this in the *Philatelic Record* for January, 1880. In *Le Timbre Poste* of May, 1881, Mr. Schmidt de Wilde also gives a list of the different varieties, which differs from that of Major Evans, by noticing that the last stamp of the third row, counting from left to right, is of the same variety as the three first stamps of the second row. This is also confirmed in a letter of Major Evans to *Le Timbre Poste* for June, 1881.

So far only six varieties are mentioned, being three distinct and three minor varieties.

It is in the description of the varieties of this issue in the article by Mr. Tamsen in the *Monthly Journal*, 1893-94, that the seventh variety is mentioned, but Mr. Tamsen acknowledges to have set a sheet of different used stamps together for making up the sheet. In his diagram the last stamp of the third row is the same as all the others in that row.

In 1896, Mr. Pearce, in describing the stamps of this issue, gives a new diagram, and also mentions the last stamp of the third row as being of a different variety from the remaining ones in that row; and, furthermore, does not honour the tailless "y" with a distinctive number but as 1a. I do not know if Mr. Pearce possessed a complete

sheet at the time, but I believe not, as no mention is made of a complete sheet at the auction sale of his collection in 1898.*

I now come to the article of Mr. E. J. Nankivell, appearing both in the *Philatelic Record* and *American Journal of Philately* in 1900, wherein he gives us a clear diagram, and mentions the above-referred variety as a distinct one under No. 5, thereby making in all *seven* distinct varieties. I cannot say if Mr. Nankivell had a complete sheet,† but so far I think he is correct. As I observed above, the new owner of the sheet will now be in the best position to carefully inspect and describe the various types and their respective position in the sheet.

Another question on the same subject is that catalogue compilers all disagree in the description of the different varieties by giving them different numbers. In Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for 1904, I see the compiler has followed the idea of Mr. Nankivell in placing the tailless "y" as Type V., but in listing Type VI. "*All sans-serif capitals*," and Type VII. "*All italics*" he has followed the idea of Mr. R. Pearce, although this is just the reverse in Mr. Nankivell's list.

To my opinion it would be far better to have a standard list of the different varieties, and to make a standard diagram of the various types arranged according to their numbers on the sheet.

Accordingly I have made the following list, which, I think, will overcome these difficulties:—

		Stamps in the sheet.
Type I.	Surcharge in thin upright capitals	25
,, II.	,, ,, thin bottom stroke to both numeral and "P"	11
,, III.	,, ,, thick bottom stroke to both numeral and "P"	9
,, IV.	,, ,, all italics	5
,, V.	,, ,, thick bottom stroke to numeral and thin stroke to "P"	4
,, VI.	,, ,, No bottom stroke to numeral ...	4
,, VII.	,, ,, as Type II. except tailless "y" ...	2
		60

If this list were accepted by all compilers of catalogues, it would occasion less trouble to collectors and dealers, on seeing one or more types offered for sale per advertisement or auction, in obviating doubt as to what type had been described.

I have drawn up a diagram in illustration of my meaning, and I think if this scheme were followed up, a step would have been taken in the right direction. Although it is a small item in the history of this interesting country, I think every specialist will later on agree that some points have been gained on which, up to now, both specialists and catalogues seem to have disagreed, and of which the opportunity is now offered for them to be settled for good.

* If our memory serves us correctly, we believe an entire sheet was sold by auction by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at this time. Mr. Pearce, we know, examined this sheet, and his description is presumably taken from it.—Ed.

† There is a complete sheet in the Nankivell Collection.—Ed.

Comparative List of Five Chief Catalogues:—

Stanley Gibbons.	Scott.	Senf.	Kohl.	Yvert & Tellier.	Revised List.
Type I.	VI.	II.	II.	VI.	(1) V.
II.	III.	I.	I.	VII.	(2) I.
III.	II.	V.	III.	I.	(3) IV.
IV.	IV.	III.	IV.	?	(4) VI.
V.	VII.	IV.	V.	?	(5) II.
VI.	I.	VII.	VI.	?	(6) VII.
VII.	? tailless "y"	VI.	VII.	?	(7) III.

Scott's omit to mention the variety "tailless y," but instead chronicle *all* types with inverted surcharge (?).

As will be observed by the above, no two catalogues are exactly alike, which occasions the confusion of collectors and dealers in different countries to which I have referred.

Philatelic Record, January, 1880. First Diagram of Major Evans:

A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 1	A 1	A 1	A 1
A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A* 2	A* 2	A 2	A 2	A 2	A 2
A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3	A 3
C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	B 4	B 4	B 4	B 4	B 4
C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5
C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5	C 5

Le Timbre Poste, May, 1881. Second diagram of M. Schmidt de Wilde:

1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Monthly Journal, 1893–94. Third diagram of Mr. E. Tamsen:

2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

London Philatelist, 1895. Mr. R. Pearce, fourth diagram:

1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	1	1*a*	1*a*	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Philatelic Record, 1900. Fifth diagram of Mr. E. J. Nankivell:

1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	1	5	5	1	1	1	1
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Revised diagram :

2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	2	7	7	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

I have opened a question which I trust will be thoroughly investigated by those in a position to do so. May I express the sincere desire that the opportunity may not be allowed to pass.

In Defence of Entires.

By B. W. Warhurst.

The reasons given last month in quotations from an unnamed journal for collecting or not collecting entire envelopes are strange indeed, especially that as to the paper being a separate affair from the impressed stamp it bears, because it is charged for extra in the price a buyer gives for the cover or card. It is strange news, too, that stamp collectors "in the olden days" were also collectors of stationery as such. Did the buyer of a Mulready cover regard it as a piece of official stationery, or as a franking stamp for postal use? Could a postcard be used at all except in the form sold with an impressed stamp? the original price being simply that of the halfpenny for postage, just as it now is a penny only or face price for foreign use. Let the writer you quote cut out such impressed stamps and stick them on other covers or cards and see whether they will frank the communications.

Though a collector of postage stamps of any kind that came my way for forty years past, "old or new schools," in connection with collecting, have not troubled me, but the object of printing a stamp being presumably that it may pay the postage of a letter or paper, it may well be held that it has not fulfilled its duty, in fact, has not become a postal stamp until it has been so used, especially so when, as in most portions of the British Empire, the same stamp is either a fiscal or a postal, according to the use made of it. If, however, the stamps *can* be postally used when detached from each other and their margins, there is some excuse for collecting them in unused condition; but, if the stamp when separated from its surrounding stationery is not useable for postal purposes, it is no longer a postage stamp, and ought not to be held as such by a collector of postal issues. Stamps "cut square" from unused envelopes or cards are then but waste paper, or only interesting as "specimens" in the sense that good illustrations are in a catalogue or album. Why not cut

off all the margins round an engraved adhesive?

Envelopes are not collected to the extent they were thirty years ago, chiefly, as you say, because of their size, and more particularly because of the fearful increase in, and speculative buying of, adhesives. But the U.S. authorities, by supplying them in about forty varieties of paper and sizes for an unnecessary number of values, did more to check the collecting than anything else. Then came the postal cards as desirable things to collect being truly postals—these have become so popular because they are so useful that their total number in thirty years is double that of the covers of sixty years. Having admitted all this, there is no real reason why a true collector should ignore them He is supposed to be engaged in collecting the postal issues of a State or of a group, and often goes to great monetary expense, besides spending scores of hours of valuable time to obtain some trumpery varieties of overprints caused by a workman's carelessness (not one of which has been used), or other varieties similarly caused by faulty or imperfect perforating machine. Yet he does not give one hour's consideration to the more genuine postal issues of the postcards of his pet district or countries, which could be obtained for one-tenth the cost in one-tenth the time. Take the Orange River Colony—there are over 200 varieties of its adhesives catalogued, and in England alone there exist at least 100 sets of, say, four-fifths of these varieties, and it would be easy for these to be duplicated; but let any man attempt to get 100 sets of the postcards—between thirty and forty of which are listed, though there are double that number of simple varieties—and he will utterly fail of success in a year's search over the whole world! Rarity is supposed to affect the value of a stamp, as with the Post Office Mauritius, yet there is a used card of O.F.S. of which only one copy is at present known. Is it not worth 1,000 shillings at least? and should it not be quite as interesting to a genuine collector of postal stamps?

As to that bogey of "unwieldiness." Taking the main types and varieties of envelopes and cards, there are barely 6,000 in all, compared with over 30,000 adhesives. If minor varieties of each are included, there are nearly ten adhesives to one entire. In mounting entires only half the piece need be shown, in which case ten overlapping cards will occupy no more space than is usual for 100 adhesives; a full collection of entires covering about same area as an equally representative collection of the world's adhesives, though the thickness of books would be greater, and large envelopes should be folded to card size.

The *correct* opinion "that collectors generally are now coming to hold" is, that nothing should be collected that is not sold at Government Post Offices solely for postal use by the public. That is the reason why Admiralty Wrappers, Vaccination Certificates, and special or compound values, stamped on private covers, do not sell now, and if the Post Office here begins to imitate that of the United States or of Tasmania in the use of fancy papers, they also will be discarded by collectors. In the olden days the dread of forged or faked issues led to the Dickinson paper with dated and numbered dies for envelope stamps, just the same as *bleuté* paper, watermarks, letters and plate numbers were used for adhesives. For a general collector, one envelope of each official size, with a few varieties of die numbers and dates, are sufficient as specimens of the different classes.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

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

The British Empire.

Bermuda.—We have been shown a half-penny value in the new or so-called "Dockyard" type.



Adhesive.

½d. green and grey-black, wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.

British Somaliland.—Mr. Peckitt has shown us the ½a. Queen's Head issue with the surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp.

Adhesive.

½a. pale green, surcharged British Somaliland, *surcharge inverted.*

The first to arrive of the new set chronicled in January is the ½ anna.

Ceylon.—The current 30c. now comes with the usual surcharge for official use.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

30 cents violet and green, surcharged On Service in black.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—Mr. Peckitt has now shown us all values, up to 50 rupees, of the new set.

Great Britain.—Some of the current sheets of the 1d. value apparently now bear numbers in addition to the usual letters. Mr. John C. North, one of our correspondents, purchased a strip at Huddersfield on the 29th of last month, showing the letter and numeral, "C 4"; this, by the way, was among other sheets all lettered "B" alone.

India.—Mr. Ewen sends us specimens of the new 3 and 5 rupees, design much as before.

Adhesives.

3 rupees green and brown.
5 ,, violet and ultramarine.

Holkar.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a ¼ anna stamp bearing a portrait of the new Maharaja; name, inscription, etc., as before.

Adhesive.

¼a. orange, perforated 14.

Lagos.—The new set has at last been issued, and Mr. Ewen sends us specimens of some of the values. As before, the highest denomination is 10s. The design is very similar to that of the 1874 set.

Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.

½d. dull green and green.
1d. purple on red and black.
2d. ,, white and blue.
2½d. ,, blue and blue.
3d. ,, white and brown.
6d. ,, white and mauve.
1s green on white and black.
2s. 6d. ,, ,, and carmine.
5s. ,, ,, and blue
10s. ,, ,, and brown.

Leeward Islands.—We have recently seen the ½d. with the Sexagenary surcharge inverted. We do not think it has been chronicled before thus.

Adhesive.

½d. lilac and green, surcharge "Sexagenary," etc., *inverted.*

North Borneo.—The *D.B.Z.* lists the current one dollar with the "British Protectorate" overprint.

Adhesive.

1 dollar red, surcharged $\frac{\text{British}}{\text{Protectorate}}$ in black.

Trinidad.—Though chronicled first as long ago as December, 1902, the 2½ brown violet and blue on blue has only just been issued in the Colony; the first specimens have been received by the last few mails.

Sudan.—From various contemporaries we note the existence of the 1 mill. with the official surcharge both normal and also inverted.

Adhesives.

Official stamp.

1 mill. brown and carmine, surcharged O.S.G.S.
1 ,, ,, ,, do. *inverted.*

Foreign Countries.

Panama, Republic of.—Mr. Ewen sends us specimens of yet another overprinting. The surcharge is in italics, with a bar above obliterating the word "Columbia," and is in two lines.

Adhesives.

1c. green, carmine surcharge		República, de Panamá.
2c. carmine, black	,,	,,
5c. blue, carmine	,,	,,
10c. yellow, black	,,	,,
20c. lilac, black	,,	,,
50c. brown (thin paper), pale blue surcharge		,,
50c. ,, (thick paper),	,, ,,	,,

Notes and News.

A Reply.

Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, writing in the *Australian Journal of Philately*, says:—

"Touching upon the question as to whether the stamps now used by the States are or are not Commonwealth issues, the *Philatelic Record* also falls into a snare. The Editor refers to the discussion which recently took place at a meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club, and adds:—'At present we are unable to see how it can be contended that when the Commonwealth *per se* has issued no stamps, any stamps issued by local authorities can be deemed to be stamps of the Commonwealth. Assuming, however, we are incorrect in this opinion, and that the stamps at present in use in the different States are stamps of the Commonwealth, are they not quasi-locals? For example, the stamps of the Commonwealth in use in Victoria cannot frank correspondence other than that posted within the confines of that State, and letters so franked and posted in other parts of the Commonwealth are treated, we understand, as unpaid. If this deduction be well founded, something must surely be wrong in the initial assumption that these stamps are an issue of the Commonwealth.'

"In the first place, since the 1st March, 1901, all stamps issued and sold in the Australian States were stamps issued and sold by the Commonwealth *per se*, inasmuch as the Federal Government had taken over the whole Postal Administration with all its property in stamps, string, and sealing wax! Therefore such stamps as were sold after that date cannot be deemed to be other than Commonwealth stamps.

"From that date no 'local authority' had anything to do with the manufacture, sale, or proceeds of a single postage stamp. The *Philatelic Record*'s editor is therefore correct in assuming that his first assumption is incorrect!

"He then asks, are not the stamps in use in the different States quasi-locals? Well, hardly. A 'local' stamp is one issued by a 'local' authority, subordinate to the principal government, such as a municipality, or the owners of a territorial concession, or a line of steamers. Such a stamp has franking power only *within* the confines of the municipality, or concession, or on the route of the steamers, and has no franking power beyond such limits or over the territory of any other Government. The Australian stamps issued by the Commonwealth for use in Victoria will carry a

sufficiently stamped letter from any part of the State to the uttermost parts of the earth over the territory of any number of intervening Governments. They are not therefore local or even quasi-local. A letter posted in the British colony of Malta bearing a British stamp would be treated as unpaid equally with a letter posted in London bearing a Maltese stamp, yet neither British nor Maltese stamps are either local or quasi-local.

"Perhaps the truth of the matter is that the question is so 'newly sprung' upon the Editor of the *Philatelic Record* that he has not had time to grasp its details! In this he is not alone! Enlightenment will come in time."

Philatelic Literature.

We have received for review "The International Directory of Philatelic Literature, Collectors, Dealers and Publishers," a new publication edited by Mr. Victor Marsh, 389, Brixton-road, London. The object of the work, the encouragement of those who do take an interest in philatelic literature, and the attempt to "create new adherents to this charming adjunct to philately" is one which is worthy of all praise. We therefore refrain from a critical survey of the present volume, which would be somewhat unfair to a first edition, especially in view of the many years a well known collector has been engaged upon the preparation of a list of the principal articles upon stamps which have appeared to date, but which list, unfortunately, seems as far off as ever.

The Ethics of Philately.

Acting on Messrs. Gibbons' initiative, every collector should take his unused O.S. and unpaids out of his collection and *destroy* them. All dealers should do the same. Will they? That's where the shoe pinches, and kicks to the winds "The Ethics of Philately."—*The A. J. of P.*

A Soliloquy.

The receipt from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of the 35th edition of their Annual Price List, reminds one that this firm is one of the oldest still continuing trading to-day, having been established in 1869. Like all old firms, what bargains judged by to-day's standard have passed through their hands. We well remember having the offer from them in 1890 of a twopenny Post Office for £200, at which figure it passed out of their possession. There are no Post Office Mauritius in the list before us, however, which is confined for the most part to packets and sets of the cheaper stamps, of which no less than 1,628 different ones are offered, ranging in price from a few coppers to pounds sterling.

Departmental Stamps.

In Gibbons' 1903 Catalogue a full, correct list was for the first time published of the Departmental Letters with their meanings. Mr. Blockey's researches enable him to correct the definitions given to the following: B.D., D.M., C.D., C.O., M.B., M.R.G. The letters V.A. Mr. Blockey thinks stand for Valuator of Runs, Valuator and Auctioneer being the usual rendering; but this he thinks is not quite correct, as the Government Auctioneer is in the Treasurer's Department, and the Valuator of Runs is under the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and as far as Mr. Blockey can gather they were never combined.

NAME OF DEPARTMENT.

P.A.—Aborigines, Protectorate of
A.—Architect.
A.G.—Attorney-General.
A.O.—Auditor-General.
B.D.—Barracks.
C.O.—Commissariat Office.
C.D.—Convicts, Comptroller of
C.L.—Crown Lands Commissioner.
C.—Collector of Customs.
D.B.—Destitute Board.
Diseases in Wheat Commission.
D.R.—Deeds Registration.
E.B.—Education Board.
E.—Engineer in Chief.
H.A.—House of Assembly.
I.A.—Immigration Agent.
L.T.—Lands Titles.
L.C.—Legislative Council.
L.A.—Lunatic Asylum.
L.L.—Legislative Librarian.
B.M.—Magistrates, Bench of
M.R.G.—Main Roads, Gambier Town.
M.B.—Marine Board.
O.A.—Official Assignee.
G.S.—Storekeeper.
S.C.—Supreme Court.
C.Sgn.—Surgeon.
S.G.—Surveyor-General
C.P. and P.—Police.
G.T.—Port Elliot and Goolwa Tramway.
P.O.—Postmaster-General.
R.G.—Registrar-General of Births.
R.B.—Road Board.
C.S.—Secretary, Chief.
G.P.—Government Printer.
P.W.—Public Works.
M.R.—Railways.
P.S.—Secretary, Private
I.S.—Sheep Inspector.
S.—Sheriff.
S.T.—Telegraph.
T.—Treasurer.
M.—Troops.
V.—Volunteers.
W.—Waterworks.
S.M —Local Courts.

Salve.

We have to welcome a new magazine this month called *The West End Philatelist.* It is published by Mr. Field, of Old Bond Street, and edited by Mr. Poole, who has joined the permanent staff of Mr. Field and discontinued *Poole's Monthly Philatelist.* The introduction tells us that "articles descriptive of the older stamps are to be the special feature, modern new issues are all so much of a muchness that they have little to recommend them on the score of interest and still less from an artistic point of view."

New Stamps for Chile.

Chile is the latest convert to pictorial stamps, and the classic simplicity of design will soon be a thing of the past. By a decree dated the 15th of December, 1903, a new issue is to appear. The designs are to be as follows:—

1c., green, Diego Portales.
2c., rose, Arturo Prat.
3c., brown, Lord Cochrane.
4c., dark-brown, Camilo Henriquez.
5c., blue, statue of Bernardo O'Higgins.
10c., frame pearl-grey, centre black, Ramon Freire.
12c., frame pale rose, centre black, Manuel Blanco Enculador.
15c., frame scarlet, centre black, Francisco Antonio Pinto.
20c., frame violet, centre black, Joaquin Prieto.
25c., frame red-brown, centre black, Manuel Bulnes.
30c., frame deep green, centre black, Manuel Montt.
50c., frame sky, centre black, Jose Joaquin Perez.
1 peso, frame orange yellow, centre black, Condor (bird).
2 pesos, frame brown, centre black, statue of Jose de San-Martin.

Columbus has evidently been shelved.

An Appointment.

A new postmaster has recently been appointed at Kockia, in the Sandwich Islands, and his name is David Kophokohoakimo Kerveonah.

A Useful Innovation.

The following notice was issued by the St. Martin's-le-Grand authorities on the 15th inst.:—

"Books containing twenty-four penny stamps are now on sale at this office, price 2s. o½d. each.

"The books are of a convenient size for carrying in the pocket, and information as to the rates of postage and other postal matters is printed on the covers."

The book is bound in thin cardboard of the brilliant Post Office red, having on three sides information as to postage and telegraphic charges, &c. The stamps are in four sheets of six without margins, printed, we believe, from special plates, and interleaved with greased paper to prevent adhesion.

Great Britain.

According to the *D.B.Z.*, Mr. Schmidt de Wilde has two sheets of Mulready covers in in the following arrangements:—

ONE PENNY BLACK.

A 57	A 64	A 63	A 34
A 50	A 67	A 65	A 66
A 54	A 69	A 68	A 35

TWO PENCE BLUE.

a 92	a 99	a 97	a 104
a 94	a 100	a 96	a 105
a 95	a 98	a 99	a 91

It is interesting to find that "a 99" appears twice on the sheet.

A Money-losing Machine.

According to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* an automatic stamp-delivering machine was recently introduced at The Hague. The inventor complained that it would not work satisfactory owing to the thinness of the paper on which the stamps were printed, so to overcome this difficulty 940 of the 2½c. value were issued on the thick paper used for the 1 gulden. Still there was something wrong, for even without a 2½c. coin being put into the slot a stamp of that value came out. It is consequently not surprising to hear that after 147 stamps, nearly all of which were probably used on postcards, had been sold (?) by this machine, it was relieved from further service. The remaining 793 stamps were bought by one of the employés, and he is now selling them for 50 centimes each. They can easily be recognised; in the unused state the gum seems yellow owing to the tinted paper, whilst both used and unused shew no trace of green at the back; when compared with the ordinary stamps, a glance shews the difference in the texture of the paper.

The Mart.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER conducted the most interesting and important sale of the month on the 3rd and 4th instant, when some exceptionally good prices were realised. We believe the present is the first occasion on which the Western Australia inverted swan has appeared in the Auction Room :—

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: 1882, £5 orange on white paper	1	6	0
Mulready's, 1d. black on India paper	1	0	0
Ceylon: 1857-9, 4d. dull rose, imperforate	12	12	0
Do., 8d. deep yellow-brown, imperforate	13	10	0
Do., 9d. lilac-brown, imperforate	3	0	0
Do., 10d. orange-vermilion, unused, in mint state	3	7	6
Do., 1/9 green, imperforate, unused, in mint state	5	5	0
Do., another unused specimen	2	15	0
Do., 2/- blue, imperforate	7	15	0
1857-8, ½d. lilac on bluish, imperforate	1	0	0
1861, 4d. dull rose, unused	13	13	0
Do., 8d. brown, unused, with part gum, fine	10	0	0
Do., wmk. star, rough perforation, 4d. rose-red, unused, with gum, error "PEHCE"	3	15	0
Do., 6d. bistre-brown, unused	3	5	0
Do., 8d. yellow-brown	4	10	0
Do., 8d. brown	3	10	0
Do., 1/9 green, unused, in mint state	3	10	0
Do., 2/- blue, unused, in mint state	2	2	0
1863-7, watermark C. & C.C., ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. (2 shades), 8d., 9d., 1/- and 2/-, all unused, in mint state	3	5	0
Do., 5d. purple-brown, an unused horizontal pair in mint state	5	15	0
Hong Kong: 1891, Jubilee Stamp, 2c. rose, variety with long narrow "K"	2	8	0
India: 1st issue, 4 annas red and blue, a fine horizontal pair, with blue dividing lines	3	3	0
Do., a single specimen showing the blue dividing lines	1	10	0
Straits Settlements: 1892 provisional, "ONE CENT" on 6c lilac, twice surcharged, once inverted	2	4	0
1899, 5c. carmine, unused, in mint state, error, the surcharge "FOUR CENTS" being omitted	22	0	0
British South Africa: 1896 Buluwayo provisional, "One Penny" on 4/- grey-black and vermilion, a vertical pair in mint state	5	0	0
Cape of Good Hope: Woodblock, 1d. red, very fine	3	15	0
Do., another	4	0	0
Do., 4d. dark blue	7	0	0
Mauritius: Post paid, 1d. vermilion on blue paper, early impression	7	0	0
Do., 2d. blue, early impression, a brilliant unused specimen, with gum	50	0	0
Do., 2d. blue, early impression	4	4	0
Do., 2d. blue, error "PENOE"	4	15	0
Orange River Colony: Surcharged V.R.I., First Printing, 1d. purple, a block of 8 in mint state, one stamp having the "I" of "V.R.I." omitted	2	0	0
Do., 6d. bright carmine, a vertical pair used on entire, the lower stamp being the variety, no stop after "V"	2	6	0
Seychelles: 1893 provisional, "12 cents" on 16c. chestnut and ultramarine, with inverted surcharge, in mint state, with side margin	1	10	0
Do., "15 cents" on 16c. chestnut and ultramarine, with inverted surcharge, a horizontal strip of 3, in mint state	2	14	0
Transvaal: Queen's Head provisionals, 1d. in black on 6d. black, an entire unused sheet of 60, showing the different types of surcharges	127	10	0
Transvaal: 1883, 1/- green, a vertical *tête bêche* pair	1	18	0
1887-90, £5 deep green, in mint state	4	10	0
New Brunswick: 1/- violet, rare shade	10	10	0
Nevis: 1878, lithographed, 6d. grey, used	4	0	0
Do., 1/- deep green, used	2	0	0
St. Vincent: 1st issue, 6d. green, an unused horizontal pair, error, imperforate	3	12	6
Hawaiian Islands: Interisland postage, 1865, 1c. blue and 2c. blue, both unused	3	7	6
New South Wales: Sydney Views, 1d. red, Plate I., a most superb block of 5, unused, in mint state with side margin, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 on plate	235	0	0
Victoria: 1861, 2/- green, unused	3	0	0
Western Australia: 1st issue, 4d. blue with inverted centre, "only 7 other specimens being known"	400	0	0

In Messrs. GLENDINING'S Sale on March 10th and 11th there were more Europeans than it has been customary to see in sales by auction this season. Europeans are pronouncedly flat in price, and have been for some time, and one therefore does not look for the same quantities being placed upon the market as in the case with Colonials of certain kinds, for which there is a brisk demand. Collectors are like sheep, it is only the fearless ones who have the courage to continue buying their wants in countries which have temporarily fallen into disfavour. Those who do so, however, will have no reason in the future, we believe, to regret, especially at the low level at present current :—

	£	s.	d.
Alsace and Lorraine: 5c. green, inverted net	0	15	0
Brunswick: 1st issue, 2 sgr. blue, mint	4	10	0
Finland: 1st issue, 5kop. blue, unused with gum	2	6	0
Great Britain: 1848-50, 1d. red-brown, archer roulette on piece of original	1	14	0
Greece: Error, 5 lepta, ptg. H with two figures 5 at back	2	10	0
Error, pair of the 10 lepta, ptg. F, one stamp with the error 01	0	12	0
Error, 10 lepta, ptg. G, unused, with error 01	1	0	0
20 lepta, ptg. A (no figures at back), slightly cut at one side	0	16	0
20 lepta, ptg. B	0	15	0
20 lepta, ptg. C	0	16	0
40 lepta, ptg. B, splendid pair, showing one stamp with "straight nostril"	0	9	0
80 lepta, ptg. B (?) error, no figures at back	1	10	0
Error, 10 lepta, ptg A, two figures 10 (this is the "slipped" variety)	0	15	0
Error, 20 lepta, ptg. A, space between 2 and 0	0	8	0
Error, 20 lepta, ptg. D, 20 (loop of 2 broken)	0	9	0
Error, 20 lepta, ptg. E (?), 20 (loop of 2 unbroken), very scarce	0	8	0
Error, 20 lepta, ptg. C, 20 printed twice	0	10	0
Error, 20 lepta, ptg. D, 20 printed twice	0	15	0
Hanover: 10 gros. green, unused	1	0	0
Oldenburg: 2nd issue, ½gr. black on green, unused	3	3	0
Prussia: 1857, 2 sgr. pale blue, solid background, unused, with gum	3	10	0
Saxony: 1850, 3pf. brick-red, unused, minute tear	2	2	0
1851, 1 ngr. pale rose, unused pair, one stamp has full gum	0	17	0
Switzerland: Zurich, 4 rap., vertical lines, vertical, red postmark	4	10	0
Do., 6 rap., the set of 5 types, three with red postmark and two with black	2	17	6
Poste Locale, 1850, 2½r. black and red, without central cross to frame	9	0	0

THE

Philatelic Record.

APRIL, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

THE death of Queen Isabella II. of Spain a few days ago in Paris indeed removes a link with the past. It seems difficult to realise that it was the portrait of this Sovereign, who was so recently alive in her palace at Paris, which appeared on the first and subsequent early issues of Spain,—a portrait which, from its quaintness derived from the mode of dressing the hair, has caused these issues to be landmarks in the stamps of the world.

A Link with the Past.

To many, especially among the younger members of the philatelic community, it would come perhaps as a surprise that this Queen was still living. The stamps made her appear an old woman in 1850, yet this was very far from being the truth. The elder daughter of Ferdinand VII. by his fourth wife, she was born in Madrid in 1830, and was proclaimed heir apparent to the Spanish Throne in virtue of her father's revocation of the Salic Law, decreed on March 29th of that year. Two years after her birth the King resigned the reins of power to his Consort, and appointed Maria Christina sole guardian to the infant Queen throughout her minority. He died in 1833, and forthwith the partisans of his brother, Don Carlos de Borbon, took arms in the northern provinces of Spain under Zumale Carregui, with the avowed object of overthrowing the Queen Regent, and restoring the succession to the male line. A fierce and sanguinary civil war of seven years' duration ensued, in the course of which Christina, finding herself unable to cope single-handed with her brother-in-law's adherents, contracted an alliance with England, France, and Portugal, by whose aid she eventually succeeded in suppressing the Carlist insurrection, having in the meantime, under compulsion, acceded to the nation's demand for constitutional government, to be carried out by the customary mechanism of a Ministry representing a Parliamentary majority. The new Chambers, convoked in 1839, confirmed Isabella's rights, as defined by the Pragmatic Sanction, and pronounced sentence of exile upon Don Carlos, who fled to France, where he was interned at Bourges. A little later the Queen-Regent—whose unpopularity had become so general and acute as to endanger the safety of her life—also took refuge in France, leaving Espartero Regent in her stead, and entrusting Argüelles with the tutelage of the child-Queen. This high charge was transferred to General Castanos in the spring of 1843, by which time the primary defects of Isabella's youthful education had to

a certain extent been remedied. During the autumn of that year, however, the Cortes abbreviated the term of her minority by eleven months, and on November 8th, 1843, having just completed her thirteenth year, she took her place among the actual Sovereigns of Europe as Queen-Regnant of Spain. Almost her first Royal act was the recall to Madrid of her evil genius, Maria Christina, whose baneful influence soon made itself felt to the detriment of the public tranquility and national well-being. The Constitutional privileges of Parliament were infringed, reactionary laws were passed by a venal and terrorised majority of the Legislature, and eventually a military dictatorship was established and vested in the person of Marshal Narvaez, the sanguinary tyrant who twenty-five years later boasted, on his deathbed, when exhorted to forgive his enemies, that "he had no enemies to forgive, for he had shot them all."

Then followed the intrigues of the foreign powers who concerned themselves in the young Queen's marriage, France being finally successful in pushing her nominee with disastrous consequences to the Queen's happiness.

In 1852, as she was on her way to the Atocha, an attempt on her life was made by Martinez Merino, a Roman Catholic priest, who wounded her slightly with a dagger-thrust, and thereby afforded Narvaez a pretext for repressive measures of intolerable severity, to which the Cortes retorted by electing as President of the Lower Chamber a distinguished Liberal Deputy, Señor Martiñez de la Rosa. Thereupon, Narvaez dissolved Parliament, and thus inaugurated a long series of internal dissensions, involving innumerable struggles between Spanish absolutists and reformers, the acrimony of which was aggravated from time to time by severe fighting in Northern, Southern, and Central Spain. These internal convulsions, the details of which are void of interest to Englishmen of the present generation, culminated in the great uprising of September, 1868, in which the initiative of revolt against the Queen's authority was taken by the navy, under Topete, and the army, under Serrano, erstwhile one of Isabella's most devoted friends and adherents. She fled to France on the thirty-fifth anniversary of her accession to the throne, and after a brief sojourn at Pau with her husband and three young children took up her definitive residence in Paris, where it soon became apparent that she aspired to social rather than political notoriety. As a matter of fact, after issuing pro formâ a proclamation addressed to her ex-subjects, in which she expressly reserved her rights to the throne and those of her immediate issue—her only son, afterwards Alfonso XII., was then just eleven years old—she manifestly made up her mind that the Spanish nation would have none of her. Accordingly, in June, 1870, she formally abdicated in favour of the Prince of the Asturias.

Such is briefly the outline (based upon a long and interesting notice in a leading daily paper) of the romantic career of this unhappy monarch, which, considering who she was, the postage stamps with which she was identified, and the peculiar fascination they exercise especially upon those who are just commencing to collect, and which made them in the days of general collecting such a prized series to obtain, will be read, we hope, by our readers with more than common interest.

Guanacaste.

Supplementary Notes on the Surcharges.

By F. H. Napier.

IN the March, 1903, number of the *Philatelic Record* I gave some account of the varieties of surcharges overprinted on the stamps of Guanacaste. Since then I have made a few discoveries, and have secured a good deal of additional information, which I have embodied in the following "Supplementary Notes," and now offer for the consideration of the readers of the *Philatelic Record*. The source of my newly-acquired knowledge is, to a great extent, a large parcel of Costa Rica stamps, consisting of both unused and used, that I was able to secure for examination. A large proportion of these stamps were surcharged for Guanacaste, and many of these last were in complete sheets.

The plan I shall adopt in the following notes is to take the various settings in the same order that I did in my last article, to which I refer my readers as well as to the plate of autotype illustrations accompanying it.

For convenience, I request them to consider the different types in that plate as numbered from 1 to 13 in the way shown here below, and for the information of such as may not possess a copy of the plate I append to each type the number by which it is distinguished in the latest edition of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue :—

Setting.	Type.	No. in S. G.'s Cat.
A	1	G 3
A	2	G 4
A	3	G 7
A	4	G 5
A	5	G 6
B	6	G 8
C	7	G 1
D	8	G 2
E	1	G 3
F	9	G 9
G	10	G 10
G	11	G 11
H	12	G 12
I	13	G 13

Setting A.

This is the vertical setting of 5 types (Nos. 1 to 5) in black on the 1c. green, 2c. carmine, 5c. purple, and 10c. orange of 1883; on the provisional 2c. blue of 1884—that is the fiscal stamp of that date

overprinted "CORREOS" in black—and on the 1c. carmine and 2c. blue, fiscals of the same date, which were used for postage without the above overprint.

The first mistake in my previous article requiring correction is the statement that the sheet, or pane, of Costa Rica stamps was one of 50. This is wrong—there are 100 stamps in the sheet of one pane—10 rows of 10 stamps in each row—and the Guanacaste surcharges which are all, so far as I can ascertain, in settings of 50, were printed with the setting repeated twice in the sheet.

My account and plan of Setting A were based on the description of the setting given in the *Philatelic Record* of March, 1886. I am now able to confirm that description, as I have in my possession the entire setting on a complete half-sheet of one of the values. A very careful examination of all the 50 surcharges enables me to state that in surcharges of the same type no minor varieties whatever exist. They do not appear to me to be type-set, but to be from castings re-duplicated in such a way that all of one type are exactly alike, without any of the minor differences generally seen in a type-set setting in which each surcharge is set up separately from the fount of type. This is important to know, as a surcharge purporting to be from this setting that differs ever so slightly from the normal type will certainly be, if not a forgery, then from some other and unknown setting. In the next setting we shall see an example of this sort of thing.

My remarks on the relative rarities of the different values of the stamps of 1883 with Setting A are confirmed generally by another year's experience, and by the proportions in which the different values were found in the lot I mentioned before. This is especially true of used stamps; of the 1c. green there were none whatever, either unused or used, nor were there any used specimens of the 2c. carmine, nor of the 10c. orange, whereas there were a good many used copies of the 5c. purple, which seems to have been the value most commonly used in Guanacaste, and this remark as to the 5c. applies to all settings and issues equally.

With regard to the position of the surcharge, this, as I formerly stated, reads downwards as a general rule, but it is occasionally seen inverted—that is reading up. I have specimens of the 1c. green, 5c. purple, and 10c. orange that have the surcharge so printed; all of these are used copies.

To Setting A on the 1884 provisional and on the fiscal stamps I shall allude further on.

Setting B.

This is the vertical surcharge in black, Type 6, on the 1c. green, 2c. carmine, and 10c. orange of 1883, which was illustrated in the *Philatelic Record* last year from three different used specimens. I have seen a few more used specimens of the 5c. purple, but all single copies. In my last article I mentioned the fact that doubts as to the authenticity of this surcharge had been expressed to me by a well-known philatelist of Paris. There has been published lately the "*Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie*," and I find the three values already known to us with the surcharge in question included in the Guanacaste list of that work. The type is also therein

illustrated. I believe the philatelist in question took an active part in the preparation and production of this elaborate Catalogue which is certain to become a standard work, and I think we may therefore presume that his objections to this surcharge have been removed.

In connection with Setting B I must here record another vertical surcharge in black, unknown to me at the time I last wrote, but to which my attention has since been drawn. I believe this surcharge (which we may call Type 6a) may very likely have been in Setting B together with Type 6—but this is mere conjecture on my part. This Type 6a strongly resembles Type 4, Setting A, and has hitherto passed as a variety of it, but, as I have said before, there is not the most minute point of difference between any two of the ten surcharges of Type 4 that Setting A contains, and Type 6a differs materially in several respects from Type 4. The three copies of Type 6a I have before me are all in black on the 10c. orange, of 1883, are all used, and of these two have the surcharge reading down and one has it reading up. I have already said that there are no differences whatever between surcharges of the same type in Setting A, and that I believe them to be from castings taken from one matrix in such a manner that it results in them all being fac-similes one of another. The variety Type 6a seems to owe its origin to the same fount of type as was used for Type 4, Setting A, and all my three specimens are identically the same, even to the most minute particulars. They are evidently from castings from a different matrix to that used for Type 4, and the two surcharges differ from each other in the following particulars. In Type 6a the feet of the letters are thicker and more strongly marked than in Type 4; the serifs of each of the letters differ more or less in the two types; those of the "E" in Type 4 point straight up and down, and are parallel to the body of the letter; in Type 6a these little strokes point outwards at an angle to the body of the letter, and this to a very marked degree; the same sort of thing is noticeable in the "T," but to a lesser degree; finally, Type 4 measures just 15 mm. in length, and Type 6a is rather over 16 mm.; this is principally owing to the spacing of the letters "A C A." I think it more probable that this surcharge Type 6a is good than that it is a forgery; one of my copies is postmarked "Naranjo," and if the surcharge is bad the postmark must certainly be bad also—not a likely contingency. The postmarks on the other two specimens are too faint to be deciphered.

(To be continued.)

The Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society Exhibition.

MR. P. J. LLOYD, President of the Society since its inauguration some eight years ago, is to be congratulated upon the interesting Exhibition held last month by the members in the Fine Arts Academy. This is the first Exhibition in the West of England, and, although its scope was limited in being confined with one exception to members of the Society, yet the three rooms of the Academy allocated for the purpose were well filled, and included several noteworthy exhibits. Judging from the local interest engendered among non-collecting visitors, the event will, we trust, have compassed the aim of the promoters—the stimulating of the local collectors and arousing interest generally.

Mr. Lloyd himself is one who may without offence be dubbed an old hand. He commenced collecting so long ago as 1867, and although he had the misfortune to sell his collection in 1884, soon recommenced as a general collector, and has since developed a bent for Australians, United States and Spanish.

A member of the Philatelic Society, London, he represented the West of England on the General Committee of the Exhibition of 1897, and although we believe the present is the first time on which he has been an exhibitor, yet it will be seen from the short description of his exhibit which follows that prior exhibitions have been a loser in consequence.

A fine array of Spain, including the rarities, used and unused, and all in fine condition; United States of America, very complete, 1869, 15 cents and 24 cents, with inverted centres; splendid lot of New South Wales, especially strong in the early issues, and containing some 100 Sydney Views. It seems fashionable at present to show war stamps; Mr. Lloyd's embraced the Confederate issues on the entires and the Balloon Post series used in the Franco-Prussian war. An array of British North America with the Nova Scotia (two), New Brunswick and Newfoundland shillings completed a very pretty and commendable exhibit.

Mr. Dalton is deserving of much congratulation upon a fine philatelic display of Australians:—

South Australia.

This was a most interesting and instructive exhibit, consisting of about 1,500 stamps. It was arranged according to value and consisted chiefly of dated copies which enabled anyone to follow the various shades of printing, perforation, &c., of this most interesting, though rather difficult, country. The first Star issue was especially strong, and

Notable Philatelists.



P. J. Lloyd.

all the varieties of perforation well represented by dated copies, also the scarce compound varieties such as 11½ three sides × 12½ on other, 12½, and 12½ × 11½, &c.

The first printing of the 11½ and 11½ × 12½ was well represented by dated copies, and showed at once the difference in shade between that and the later one of the same perforation.

The 10d. value consisted of 38 fine specimens in all the varieties of perforation and all dated, also a set was included showing the six varieties of setting.

It would take too long to go through the whole collection, but all values were fully represented from the first issue down to the last in 1903.

Victoria

consisted of about 2,000, and was a practically complete collection, the earlier issue being represented by a large number of pairs, strips and blocks, all being in very fine condition. The 2d. Queen on Throne issue included reconstructed plates of the engraved and lithographed.

Queensland.

A very fine collection of about 400 of the issue from 1860–1879, the small Star, clean cut perforation being very fine. In the later issue a very fine range of shades were shewn.

Great Britain.

A strong collection of unused and used.

The other exhibits were necessarily handicapped by comparison with those of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Dalton; all the same, several were very pleasing and bore evidence that both care and research had been expended upon them by their owners, and when all is said and done this still, even in the surrounding of gems, appeals strongly to the philatelist.

Alderman Gardner staged West Indians, Jamaica being well represented, followed by Trinidad, Bahamas and St. Lucia. His Cape of Good Hope formed a centre of attraction to the public. What a fascination the triangles still exercise over the non-philatelic mind, especially when interspersed with a few "woodblocks," four being on view!

Mr. D. H. McPherson exhibited British Guiana and St. Lucia, whilst he had also a nice show of Barbadoes and Nevis. Dr. Evans showed seven cases of Queensland and Victoria that have taken long to collect and much patience to arrange, whilst the Somerset Stamp Company two sheets of an unused miscellaneous lot, representing several countries. An interesting exhibit was sent by Mrs. Ellison, and included a block of six of the first penny stamps printed on Dickenson paper, together with four frames of reconstructed 1d. and 2d. English, including the 2d. blue without lines, also a block of six 1d. large Crown, imperforate. Mr. J. W. Stooke sent a few early English stamps, and nine reconstructed plates, 1d. and 2d., of the first issues, whilst Mr. J. H. Reynolds was a contributor of some scarce South

African and Canadians, amongst the former being two Cape woodblocks. His British East Africa were fairly comprehensive, and British Somaliland and Zululand good. Mr. Ernest Higginbottom sent an exhibit of ten cases, including Malta, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape St. Vincent and Barbadoes, all used and very complete, and Mr. R. C. Tombs, I.S.O. (Postmaster of Bristol), lent three very interesting cases. One contained some attractive cards and envelopes published to commemorate the jubilee of the postal service, and one of the others contained what was claimed to be a complete collection of English stamps of high and low values since 1858. An interesting feature in the exhibit by Mr. W. T. Marks was a letter cover signed and franked by Sir Rowland Hill. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., lent a valuable collection of Transvaal stamps, ante and post British occupation, with surcharges, as well as Mafeking. One of the most unique exhibits, however, was the sheet of Uganda, 1895.

The success of the Exhibition was largely due, as we have already said, to Mr. Lloyd, not only during the time it had been in preparation but to his enthusiasm extending over many years, by reason of which he has brought the Society up to its present standard of usefulness. He himself pays a high tribute to the enthusiastic members of the committee, backed up by plenty of practical work, and especially to Mr. S. Harrington, the Hon. Secretary to the Exhibition Committee, who is deserving of much praise, and "proved himself a perfect Trojan for work."

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 55.)

"Vienna, 27th November, 1850.

"To the General Director.

"I received your favour of the 15th some days ago, but was unable to reply before to-day, because I was assured by the Ministerial Department in which the business of the Postal Agreement is transacted, that the arrangements for the execution of the new Austro-Italian Postal Agreement are already in hand, and that these, so far as they relate to the postal relations between the Duchy of Modena and Austria, substitute it for the Agreement of the 3rd July, 1849. In fact I received yesterday the decree of the Minister with a copy of the Austro-Italian Agreement and of the Special Agreement concluded between the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and Austria. The Superior Directorate at Verona was at the same time advised to direct Mr. Secretary Triebel to proceed forthwith and settle the affair with the Estense Court, on the basis of the Special Agreement similar to the one made with the Tuscan Court. The simultaneous commencement would then take place next February. Thus matters stand at present, and perhaps while I am writing you will have received official information probably more detailed from your Minister and from the Superior Directorate in Verona.

"I now pass to the second matter closely allied with the first, viz.: to the manufacture of the marks, so-called 'Franco-bolli' (stamps). First of all I must advise you that our present stamps are only temporary, and that another issue is being arranged for without the Imperial Arms, and all of one colour but of different sizes. Our stamps will also shew a head in the centre of the design, and thus offer greater difficulty for forging and greater facility in detecting it, if such a thing should happen, although in my opinion such a thing will not come about, since up to the present there are no traces of any attempt, even though the present stamps being made in a hurry, and as a first experiment, do not offer any difficulties in the way of forgery.*

"Seeing that in America and also in England, France, Belgium and elsewhere it has been found preferable to represent a head on the stamps, there is no doubt that your Ministry will perhaps prefer to have the portrait of the Prince or other head of an historical or mythological person. Anyway I am told that in Tuscany the idea is prevalent of using a head instead of a coat of arms.

* Two instances are known of the Lombardo-Venetian stamps of 1850 issue being forged, one from Verona and Vicenza (1853 and 1854) and the other from Milan (1857 and 1858).

"You will, therefore, kindly consult with your Ministry and then with Mr. Secretary Triebel and let me know exactly your final decision.

"As soon as a design is sent to me I shall not fail to get it executed in the manner desired, and will send a proof for examination and approval. As soon as it is approved and the definite order given, the execution will not be delayed.

"Yours &c.,

"BOECHEING,

"Imperial Post Master General."

"Modena, 24th December, 1850.

"To His Excellency Count Forni, Modena.

"With reference to your esteemed dispatch of the 9th instant and in accordance with the reserve I made in my letter of the 2nd inst., I have the honour to send you a scheme of the Special Agreement for regulating the postal relations between the Imperial Government and the Estense Government. As desired I send you at the same time a copy of the Special Agreement between Austria and Tuscany.

"If, following on the authority given by your Sovereign to enter into the necessary arrangements for adhering to the fundamental Austro-Italian Agreement and the stipulations of the Special Agreement, of which I herewith send you the scheme, your Excellency should wish to choose someone to commence the arrangements, I request you to let me know the name, as I have already had the honour of introducing to you the Secretary of the Lombardo-Venetian Post, Mr. Triebel, who has been charged by my Government to help in these matters.

"I have also to inform your Excellency that the Austrian Government is thinking of abolishing the present stamps of different colours with the Imperial Eagle, in order to substitute a mythological head with the figure and value expressed, or a figure only to express the value, in view of which the Estense Government might be induced to give up the idea of issuing stamps with the Ducal Arms, and adopt with Austria the above-mentioned design. In this case the stamps for the Government of Modena would be made at Vienna along with the Austrian stamps.

"Kindly let me have your opinion on this proposal, and awaiting your reply, &c.,

"ALLEGRI."

To this latter letter the Foreign Minister replied in the following terms:—

"Modena, 31st December, 1850.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"To Count Allegri, Modena.

"I duly received your letter enclosing the Special Postal Agreement between Austria and Tuscany, as well as the similar projected Agreement between this State and the Austrian Government in

accordance with what you mentioned in your previous letter of the 2nd inst. With regard to the postage stamps which you mentioned, and of which I sent you a design with my letter of the 17th July last, in order that they might be made at Vienna, I will let you know the ideas of this Government as soon as a decision has been taken at the conferences with Mr. Triebel.

"Yours, &c.,

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

"G. Forni."

Not even at the commencement of 1851 had any decision been arrived at regarding the subject to be represented on the stamps. The Minister for Foreign Affairs insisted that the Ducal Coat of Arms should be chosen.

"Modena, 16th January, 1851.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"To Count Allegri.

". . . . . .

"Finally, if the decision to put the Ducal Arms on the Estense stamps be not directly in opposition to the aims, unknown by me, of your Government, I find it convenient to insist on the first idea, communicated to you in my letter of the 30th August, 1850, and to request you to kindly make it effective, in order not to delay with new incidents our practical accession to the Austro-Italian Postal League.

"Yours,

"G. Forni."

No news having arrived from Vienna about the stamps ordered, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, after several months had gone past, consulted with the Minister for Finance in order to come to some arrangement to get them manufactured elsewhere.

And so the negociations fell to the ground; the proposal to obtain the stamps from Vienna had no effect, even though it had been approved by the Duchy and had given rise to such a long correspondence.

"Modena, 10th November, 1851.

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"To His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Modena.

"I beg again to add that as the proposal to manufacture the stamps at Vienna is still in the same position in which it was left by the letter of the 30th August, 1850, from Count Allegri, and my reply to same of which I informed you, I should like to know now whether you think they might be made elsewhere and whether the idea of so ordering them might be entertained.

"A reply on this point would be very useful to me, and thereby either through the Imperial Resident Minister ensure prompt effect being given to the goodwill shewn me or to cancel the order at Vienna, which the weary waiting without any news causes me to hope has not been executed.

"Awaiting your reply, I remain, &c.,

"G. Forni."

On account of this the Minister for Finance took it upon himself to have the "matrices for printing the stamps" made at Modena, and informed the Foreign Minister of it. The latter in his turn through the Resident Austrian Minister cancelled the order which had been given to his Government.

"Modena, 19th November, 1851.

"Ministry of Finance,

"To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Modena.

"I thank your Excellency for the communications in your letters of the 9th and 13th inst., and reserving to return to you the original documents regarding the Special Postal Agreement, I inform you meanwhile that this Ministry is arranging to get executed here in Modena the matrices for printing the stamps, and I have the honour to remain, &c.

"TARABINI,

"Bedogni, Secretary."

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

"Modena, 20th November, 1851.

"To Count Allegri.

"Our Ministry of Finance finds it can utilise the interval between the conclusion and the commencement of the Postal Agreement by taking full charge of the manufacture of the Estense postage stamps, by having the matrices made here, and officially inform me of this on the 19th inst.

"Therefore supposing that the manufacture of the stamps has not been yet commenced in Vienna, as I am led to believe from the long time which has elapsed from my letter on the subject of the 4th September, 1850, without receiving any news, I request you to kindly suspend in Vienna all matters concerning it, and to accept instead the expression of my sincere gratitude for the deferential kindness with which you and the Imperial Minister of Commerce were disposed to second our first requests in the matter.

"Yours &c.

"G. FORNI."

Meanwhile the Director of the Estense Post, perhaps on account of verbal arrangements with the Minister of Finance, sent a letter to the Director of the Tuscany Post, asking for information about the manufacture of stamps. After receiving the reply, he communicated it to the Minister for Finance, who was to use it as a guide in having the Modenese stamps prepared. There were added originally to the letter from Florence various patterns of postage stamps, a copy of demand and of advice of receipt of same[1] as well as two proofs of Tuscany stamps, one of which without the lower portion giving the indication

[1] In the patterns of receipts and counter receipts of stamps the various prices are indicated in column; 1 and 2 "quattrini," 1 and 2 soldi, 1, 2, 6 and 8 "crazie," a coin of Tuscany worth about three farthings.

of the value; the two proofs were promptly returned as had been requested.

I would not have published the letter from the Director of the Tuscan Post, which has no direct reference to the matter in hand, but the interest which it offers from a philatelic point of view urges me not to overlook it.

"Modena, 19th November, 1851.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post,

"To His Excellency the Minister for Finance, Modena.

"Having received, although in a private capacity, the text of the instructions and rules which have been adopted by the Imperial Grand Ducal Government of Tuscany for the use of postage stamps on letters, in conformity with the postal league, as well as a private letter from the Secretary-General of the Postal Department, I hasten to send the packet to your Excellency as you kindly authorised me.

"GANDINI."

"Florence, 17th November, 1851.

"Postal Department,

"General Superintendance.

"Urgent business, and especially a domestic misfortune, has prevented me from replying to your letter of the 12th inst. with the celerity I should have liked. As I did not keep a copy of the letter which I wrote to you some time ago about the manner in which stamps were made here, I cannot now send you a copy. I will, however, try to repeat in this letter, as briefly as possible, what I think will be necessary for the purpose:—

"1. Having settled upon the emblem which it is desired to have on the stamp, an accurate drawing of the exact size of the stamp must then be made.

"2. From this drawing a skilled steel engraver makes a die, from which, after it is hardened, a copper matrix is taken (by means of the balance wheel, 'Bilanciere,' with which money is coined) similar to those used for the manufacture of printing characters.

"3. Having made the matrix, an expert type founder takes from it the necessary number of *clichés* (stereotypes). He then applies to these *clichés* the backing by means of a suitable apparatus, similar, except in the dimensions, to those used in the formation of type.

"4. Having applied the backing, these *clichés* become so many type with which, in the usual manner a page can be composed of 200, 250 or 300 stamps; and when placed in a press and the ink of the desired colour spread over, the number of sheets required are printed off.

"5. The paper should be distinctly watermarked, in order to better guard against forgery.

"6. As the stamps are to be of different values, in order then not to be obliged to make as many dies, matrices, &c., as there are values, or else have to use other long, uncertain and costly means, orders can be given to the engraver to make the die mentioned in par. No. 2 *without* the part where the indication of the value will be put. Orders are then given for as many hardened steel dies as there are values, from which matrices and then type are taken as described above for the large die in par. No. 3.—These *clichés* are not made first, but they are cast direct like ordinary printing type.

"7. These types, shewing the values, will be of such dimensions as to fit exactly into the empty space left in the die. An ordinary typographer sets them for the composition of the page, as stated in par. 4.

"8. On the enclosed sheet No. 1 is shewn a proof of the Tuscan stamp without value, in No. 2 the same proof with the value.

"9. Having printed the sheets, each containing the same number of stamps, they are coated at the back with a liquid gum, and then, when dried and pressed, are ready for use.

"Although it might not be of any use to you, I send you two copies of the instructions distributed by the General Post Office here for putting into force the Tuscan-Austrian Agreement, in which are contained the larger portion of the directions in force here regarding the stamps. Please return me sheets No. 1 and 2 after you have finished with them.

"I am quite ready to give you any further explanation which you may desire, and remain, &c.,

"G. Pagni."

"Modena, 19th November, 1851.

"Ministry for Finance,

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"The careful attention given by the Postmaster-General of the Tuscan Post in sending the instructions and directions regarding the stamps has pleased me very much as also his precise private letter of the 17th inst., which you sent me with your letter of to-day, No. 2179.

"I am keeping the first and second, and return to you the enclosed sheets No. 1 and 2 containing the Tuscan stamps, requesting you to kindly return them to the above-mentioned Postmaster, thanking him in the name of this Ministry for his kindness.

"Yours &c.,

"Tarabini."

After many delays, the Minister for Finance resolved to hasten the making of the stamps. In fact the same day in which the letter with explanations, &c., arrived from Florence, as we see from the following official jotting, he called in the engraver Rinaldi, who was a

partner of the firm Rocca, Rinaldi & Algeri, of Modena. It is only reasonable to suppose that the two proofs of the Tuscan stamps were shown to Rinaldi. Probably following on this, the latter made the die, adopting the system applied by the Florentine artist, *i.e.*, leaving an empty space in the lower portion, in which to insert the value by means of loose type.

"JOTTING.

" 19th November, 1851.

"Called in the engraver Rinaldi, and examined him on the matter. On his declaring himself capable of executing with precision the matrices for the Estense stamps, which will have to have the Estense Eagle, he was ordered to produce quickly the design for successive operations.

" TARABINI."

On the 28th December, 1851, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Duchy of Parma sent three copies of the "Special Postal Agreement, which on the basis of the fundamental Agreement for an Austro-Italian Postal League, concluded in Florence on the 5th November, 1850, between the Governments of Austria and Tuscany, was ratified on the 27th September, 1851, between the Parmense and Austrian Plenipotentiaries." One of the copies, with some modifications and additions, served for the Austrian-Estense Agreement, of which the portions which specially concern our subject are here reprinted. (Ved. the quoted *Collezione Generale della Leggi*, &c. Vol. XXX., Page 133 and following).

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"NOTIFICATION.

"In accordance with the fundamental Agreement for the Austro-Italian Postal League concluded between Austria and Tuscany in Florence on the 5th November, 1850, a Special Agreement has been come to and signed on the 29th October last between this Government and that of the Emperor of Austria, with the object of regulating the postal correspondence between the two States. This was ratified on the 10th December by our Sovereign, His R.H. the Archduke, and by His Imperial Highness on the 17th of the same month, and the exchange of the ratified documents having taken place yesterday the matter is now, by order of the Sovereign, made public.

"The Austrian Government and the Estense Government having considered it opportune to facilitate the prompt and safe interchange of postal communications between their respective subjects, the Plenipotentiaries of the two mentioned Governments, viz.:—

"For His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Count Giovanni Girolamo Allegri, &c.;

"For His R.H. the Archduke of Modena, Count Giuseppe Forni, Imperial Royal Chamberlain, &c.;

were called upon by their Powers to form a Special Postal Agreement, under reserve of the Sovereigns' ratification, have adopted the following articles:—

"Art. 1. Accession of the Government of Modena to the Austro-Italian Postal League.

"Premising that on the 5th November, 1850, a fundamental Agreement for an Austro-Italian Postal League between the Government of H.M. the Emperor of Austria on the one hand and of H.R.H. the Archduke, Grand Duke of Tuscany on the other hand, the Royal Ducal Government of Modena agrees to accede to the said League, and to accept the above-mentioned fundamental Agreement, of which an authentic copy, as an integral portion, is quoted under A, with the exception of the modifications and reserves contained in the present Special Agreement.

"Art. 2. Extension of the fundamental Agreement.

"All the arrangements contained in the fundamental Agreement of the 5th November, 1850, will be applicable, according to Art. 1 of the same, excepting the modifications and reserves above mentioned, both with regard to the correspondence exchanged between the Duchy of Modena and the other countries belonging to the Austro-Italian Postal League as well as that between the Duchy and the above-mentioned countries and abroad.

"The arrangements concerning the circulation of the inland correspondence of the Duchy remain entirely under the control of its own administration.

"A. Austro-Estense Correspondence.

"Art. 8. Treatment of the Austro-Estense Correspondence.

"The fees which are charged at present for correspondence from Austria to the Duchy of Modena and *vice-versa* are abolished, and the common tariff established at the convention will be substituted, modified as below.

"Art. 9. Postal rates according to the distance.

"Concerning the correspondence between Austria and the Duchy it is arranged that, for the collecting which will follow in the Estense States, the cost of letters and of samples fixed in Art. 9 of the fundamental Agreement in 3, 6 and 9 carantani, according to the distance of 10 German leagues inclusive, above 10 and up to 20 leagues inclusive and beyond 20 leagues will be valued at 15, 25 and 40 Italian centimes; it being understood that each German league corresponds to 4 Italian geographical miles.

"Art. 10. Printed matter and samples.

"For printed matter under a wrapper the cost of 1 carantano for every lotto of Vienna will be charged, without regard to the distance (according to Art. 13 of the fundamental Agreement) equivalent to 5 Italian centimes for every 17½ grammes weight.

"For samples the rate will be that of a single letter for every 2 lotti or for every 35 grammes.

(To be continued.)

Great Britain.

Minor Variety.—Broken Corner.

IN these days, when every variety or flaw, however microscopic it may be, among the stamps of Great Britain is at once welcomed with open arms by a large proportion of collectors of our stamps, the illustration appearing below will be particularly interesting.

We have noticed that the,—we were going to say failing, to which allusion has been made is more highly developed among the adherents of "used English," and the reason of this, when one comes to think it, must be patent to all.



These observations are not intended as being made in any cavilling spirit; the discoverers of minor varieties and flaws show thereby the keenness with which they study their stamps. Many times, also, such discoveries are of the greatest assistance in the solutions of problems which without them would remain unsolved.

The great objection to varieties of this class is that there is a tendency among some to give to them an importance which they in no way deserve, and the inculcating of such a doctrine among budding collectors often does much harm.

We have to thank Mr. H. H. Gowers for the stamp illustrated above. It shows that this particular stamp on the plate was damaged at the right-hand top corner. The illustration speaks for itself, and therefore the nature of the damage need not be further explained.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

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

The British Empire.

Bermuda.—Messrs. Pemberton & Co. send us the 4d. Queen's Head with Crown and CA watermark. The shade is also slightly different to that of the Crown and CC issue.

Messrs. Pemberton & Co.'s correspondent states that these are not on sale at the Head Office, but that he discovered them at a rural office where they may have been in use for some time.

Adhesive.

4d. orange-red, wmk. Crown and CA, perf. 14.

Cape of Good Hope. — Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a new 2½d. value. The King's Head is shewn in an oval frame, and the colour is bright ultramarine.

Adhesive.

2½d. ultramarine, wmk. Anchor.

Great Britain.—The Admiralty Official stamps now bear a surcharge in slightly different type to that first employed; in the first the word "Official" is 13mm. long, as against 14mm. in the second; also in the former the letter "M" is wide, while in the latter it is narrow. The 6d. of the current issue has now received the "I.R. Official" overprint, and the 5d. that of the Office of Works.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.

6d. purple, surcharged I.R. OFFICIAL in black.
5d. purple and ultramarine, „ O.W. OFFICIAL „

Jamaica.—Two new values of the Arms type are to hand; the centre is in the second colour named.



Adhesives.

1d. carmine and black, perf. 14, wmk. CA and Crown.
5d. yellow and black, „ „ „

Sudan.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 2 piastres with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

2 piastres black and blue, wmk. Star and Crescent.

Foreign Countries.

China.—A correspondent of *Der Philatelist* states that owing to a shortage of 1 cent stamps at Foo-chow in October last the 2 cent stamps, cut in half, were used for this value.

Crete.—This time in February—it being in January last year—the 1 lepton yellow fiscal stamp has been employed for postal purposes during a temporary shortage of the 1 l. brown.

France. Offices in China.—The 25c. black on rose and the 50c grey have been added to the respective sets for the towns mentioned below.

Adhesives.

25c. black on rose, surcharged "Hoi Hao" in black.
50c. grey, „ „ „
25c. black on rose, „ "Packhoi" „
50c. grey, „ „ „
25c. black on rose, „ "Yunnan sen" „
50c. grey, „ „ „
50c. „ „ "Canton" „
50c. „ „ "Mongtzé" „
50c. „ „ "Tchongking" „

IVORY COAST.—Some provisionals have formed here by surcharging the current set as follows.

Adhesives.

0.05 on 30c. cinnamon.
0.10 on 75c. brown on yellow.
0.15 on 1fr. olive green.

SENEGAL.—Following the ordinary issue, the Unpaid letter stamps have now been surcharged; the overprint is in large figures with a heavy bar below.

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

10 in black on 50c. lilac, imperf.
10 ,, on 1fr. brown-red, ,,
10 ,, on 60c. brown on cream, ,,

Hayti.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles the following errors in the recently issued sets.

Adhesives.

Commemorative set.

1c. green, control mark double.
2c. rose and black, ,, ,,
7c. black on lilac, ,, inverted.

General issue.

1c. green, control mark double.
2c. carmine and black, ,, ,,
10c. chocolate on black, ,, ,,
50c. pale lilac, ,, ,,
50c. ,, ,, inverted.

Iceland.—The *Monthly Journal* adds the following to recent lists of errors and varieties.

Adhesives.

Ordinary issue, perf. 12½.

20 aur blue, surcharge inverted.
25 aur blue and brown, "'03-'03" for "'02-'03."

Italy.—The 2 and 10 lire Unpaid letter stamps now come in blue and magenta, thus leaving only the 5 lire still in the old colour.

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

5 lire blue and magenta.
10 ,, ,, ,,

Liberia.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have discovered among their stock of the 75c. on $1 some surcharged on the Official of 1892 and 1894. In the former case, the service overprint being very small, it might easily have been overlooked.

Adhesives.

75 cents on $1 blue and black, "Official" in black.
75 ,, ,, ,, "O S" in red.

Panama, Republic of.—We have already chronicled various of these surcharges, including errors and varieties, and will now endeavour to bring our list up-to-date, putting the various overprints in their generally accepted order, as follows:—

Adhesives.

Stamps of 1892-96, *surcharged.*

First issue, made in Panama, surcharge reads "Republica de Panama" in two lines horizontally at the top of the stamp.

1 centavo green, surcharged in carmine.
2 centavos carmine, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue, ,, ,,
10 ,, orange, ,, ,,
20 ,, violet, ,, ,,
50 ,, brown, ,, ,,
1 peso lake, ,, ,,
1 centavo green, ,, blue-black.
2 centavos carmine, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue, ,, ,,
10 ,, orange, ,, ,,
20 ,, violet, ,, ,,
50 ,, brown, ,, ,,
1 peso lake, ,, ,,

Too late stamps.

(Colombia, 1902).

5c. violet on rose, surcharged in carmine.
5c. ,, ,, blue-black.

Registration stamps.

(Colombia, 1902).

20c. red on blue, surcharged in carmine.
20c. ,, ,, blue-black.
10 on ,, ,, carmine.
10 on ,, ,, ,,

Returned receipt stamps.

(Colombia, 1902).

10c. blue on blue, surcharged in carmine.
5 on ,, ,, ,,

All the above surcharges are to be found inverted and also vertically reading upwards and downwards.

Second issue, made in Panama, surcharged "Panama" at each side in black, with coloured bar through word "Colombia" at top.

Adhesives.

Stamps of 1892-96, *surcharged.*

2 centavos carmine, blue-black surcharge.
5 ,, blue, carmine ,,
10 ,, orange, blue-black ,,
20 ,, violet, carmine ,,

Varieties:

2c., violet bar, name in blue-black.
5c., blue bar only.
5c., name in black, bar in violet.
20c. double surcharge in black and red.

Third issue, overprinted at New York, similar to preceding issue, but name and bar in one colour.

Adhesives.

Stamps of 1892-96, *surcharged.*

1 centavo green, surcharged in red.
2 centavos carmine, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue, ,, ,,
10 ,, orange, ,, ,,
20 ,, violet, ,, ,,
50 ,, brown, ,, ,,
1 peso lake, ,, ,,

Varieties:

"Panama" reads upwards at both sides.
"Panama" reads downwards at both sides.

Surcharged in Colon, similar to the first Panama series but in larger type.

Adhesives.

Stamps of 1892-96, *surcharged.*

1 centavo green, surcharged in violet or magenta.
2 centavos carmine, ,, ,, ,,
2 ,, ,, ,, blue.
5 ,, blue, ,, magenta.
10 ,, orange, ,, violet or magenta.
20 ,, violet, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, brown, ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, brown(1887-8) ,, violet.
1 peso lake, ,, violet or magenta.

Return receipt stamp.

(Colombia, 1902).

10c. blue, surcharged in violet.

Registration stamp.

(Colombia, 1902).

20c. brown on blue, surcharged in violet.

Surcharged in Colon, "Panama" in Roman capitals.

Adhesives.

Stamps of 1892-9, surcharged.

1 centavo	green,	surcharged in violet.	
2 centavos	carmine,	,,	,,
5 ,,	blue,	,,	,,
5 ,,	,,	,,	magenta.
10 ,,	orange,	,,	violet.
20 ,,	violet,	,,	,,
50 ,,	brown(1887-8)	,,	,,
50 ,,	brown,	,,	,,
1 peso	lake,	,,	,,

Registration, etc., stamps.

5c. blue (AR Colon), surcharged in violet.
5c. ,, ,, ,, magenta.

Surcharged in Colon, "Republica de Panamá" in italics in two lines, with a bar across the top.

Adhesives.

Stamps of 1892-96, surcharged.

1 centavo	green,	surcharged in red.	
1 ,,	,,	,,	black.
2 centavos	carmine,	,,	,,
5 ,,	blue,	,,	red.
10 ,,	orange,	,,	black.
20 ,,	violet,	,,	,,
50 ,,	brown(1887-8)	,,	blue.
50 ,,	brown,	,,	,,

Registration, etc., stamps.

5 centavos blue (AR Colon), surcharged in red.
10 ,, orange ("R" in circle), ,, black.
20 ,, red on blue (Colombia, 1902), surcharged in black.

Errors and varieties.

1 centavo	green, double surcharge.		
1 ,,	,,	inverted	,,
1 ,,	,,	double	,, one inverted.
1 ,,	,,	,,	,, one diagonal.
1 ,,	,,	vertical	,,
10 centavos	yellow, inverted		,,
20 ,,	violet,	,,	,,

The word "Panamá" is also found without the accent.

For many of the above particulars we are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* and to *Ewen's Weekly*.

Nicaragua.—The *American Journal of Philately* chronicles a new value and gives the following list of errors and varieties in the recently issued Official stamps.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

50c. on 20c. bistre-brown.
1c. on 10c. violet, capital "I" in upper left corner.
1c. ,, without figure in ,, ,,
1c. ,, surcharge inverted.
1c. ,, do. varieties of ornaments.
1c. ,, do. "Centovo."
1c. ,, do. "Contavo."
1c. ,, do. capital "I," etc.
1c. ,, do without figure, etc.
2c. on 3c. green, three varieties of ornaments.
2c. ,, error, "Centovos."
2c. ,, ,, "Contavos."

Russia. Offices in China.—The 20 and 50 kopeks and 1 rouble have now been surcharged for use here in a similar manner to the low values issued in 1899.

Adhesives.

20 kopeks blue and red, surcharged in black.
50 ,, lilac and green, ,, ,,
1 rouble brown and orange, ,, ,,

Finland.—The current 2 pen. now appears in orange instead of in yellow as heretofore.

Offices in the Levant.—Two more values have been issued here; both stamps are on the vertically laid paper.

Adhesives.

10 paras in red on 2 kop. green, vertically laid paper.
20 ,, ,, 4 kop. rose, ,, ,,

Siam.—The undermentioned new values have been issued, while three stamps of the current set have been changed in colour.

The corners and tablets of value are in the second colour named.

Adhesives.

2 atts scarlet and blue.
3 ,, green and green.
4 ,, lilac-brown and flesh.
6 ,, carmine and carmine.
14 ,, blue and blue.
28 ,, lilac-brown and blue.

United States. Philippine Islands.—The new 2 cents stamp has been overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

2c. carmine, surcharged "Philippines" in black.

Venezuela.—The 10c. green of 1893 has been seen surcharged for provisional use as a 5c.

The overprint is vertical, downwards, and reads "Correos—Vale B 0,05—1904."

Adhesive.

5c. on 10c. green.

Notes and News.

Inventor of Picture Postcards.

The death is recorded in German papers of Herr Frantz Borich, whom the Germans claim as the inventor of picture postcards. No English illustrated card appeared before 1891. The first French card appears to have been issued at the time of the Czar's visit to Paris in 1896. It was long believed that nothing could be found, even in Germany, of an earlier date than Nuremberg Exhibition card of 1882. But cards were, it now appears, printed in colours from Herr Borich's design as early as 1872. Research has also brought two earlier sets of cards to light. Nowadays it is computed that 600 millions of these postcards are used in the course of a year. The Germans despatch 200 millions of these, the French 100 millions, the Swiss and Austrians 35 millions each, the Italians 30 millions, while from England only 15 millions are sent forth.

Hayti.

We have seen some sets of the recent issues, both regular and commemorative, without the control stamp. These stamps, we are informed, are not regular and are not recognised by the Haytian Government. Our informant states that the manufacturers of the stamps in question receive their pay, or a portion of it, in unused stamps and that it was to prevent the use of these very stamps that the control stamp was applied.

He states, further, that these stamps without the control-mark have never even been to Hayti but come directly from Paris, where the stamps are manufactured.—*A.J. of P.*

Service Stamps.

The current stamps of New South Wales are perforated OS and OS N.S.W. The Birmingham Philatelic Society asked Mr. A. G. Kelson to make enquiries as to the use of two sets being in use at the same time, and the officials inform him that stamps perforated OS N.S.W. are intended for "Offices of State," those perforated OS for "Military Forces," and GR for "Government Railways." The official stamps of Victoria are perforated with a much larger OS, and those of Tasmania with T.

Philatelic Society of India.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday, 4th March, 1904, at 6.15 p.m. Mr. C. F. Larmour was in the chair, and most of the members, resident in Calcutta, were present. The audited accounts for the year 1903, which disclosed a satisfactory financial position, were presented and passed, and a few minor alterations made in the Rules, which, with the accounts, were ordered to be published in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1904-05:—President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I C.S.; Vice-Presidents, the Right Honorable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Mr. Dorning Beckton, Mr. C. F. Larmour, and the Honorable Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E.; Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield; Treasurer, Mr. D. P. Masson; Librarian, Mr. T. Hoffmann; Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; Council, the above (*ex officio*), and Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. F. S. Crofton, I.C.S., Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, Lt.-Col. C. P. Lukis, Mr. P. A. Selfe, and Mr. E. W. Wetherell. It was resolved to publish during the present year an illustrated work on the Fiscal and Telegraph issues of British India by Messrs. C. F. S. Crofton and W. Corfield. This will be the first work attempted on the subject, and will deal with the following classes of stamps:—"Court Fees," "Foreign Bill," "Forest," "High Court," "Notarial," "Petition," "Postal Notes," "Postal Service," "Receipt," "Share Transfer," "Small Cause Court," "Special Papers," "Telegraphs," and "Vakie." It was also reported that arrangements are in progress for an early re-issue in one volume of the Society's works on the stamps of Chamba, Faridkote, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala revised and brought up-to-date, and that work on the handbook on the postal and telegraph issues of India was proceeding. The permanent display of the National collection in the British Museum made available only during the past year, was discussed, and the Honorary Secretary was desired to offer to the Museum in the name of the Society all the Imperial stamps of India in "mint" condition, which are required for the completion of its Indian Section to the end of the Victorian era. The great and growing popularity of the late Mr. Tapling's princely gift was noted with satisfaction, and the hope expressed that the action of the Society in offering to contribute the postal and telegraph issues from about the year 1889 to the end of the late Queen's reign may lead to similar offers by other societies and individuals from other countries Attention was directed to the opening by His Excellency the Viceroy of the Victoria Memorial Hall Exhibition in the

Imperial Museum, Chowringhee, the previous evening, and regret expressed that no arrangements appeared to have been made for the inclusion of a national collection of the stamps of India among the other collections now being brought together there. It was felt that the stamps of the Empire possess an historical value fully entitling them to the consideration of the promoters of the Memorial, and that they should find a place among the medals, coins, and other interesting mementoes of the past that will be preserved for the delight of the future. The Honorary Secretary was desired to address the General Committee of the Queen Victoria Indian Memorial Fund on the subject, and to offer the willing co-operation of the Society with the Committee in the formation of a national Indian stamp collection.

It was pointed out that no properly arranged official collection of the essays and stamps of India (postal, fiscal and telegraph) exists, but that with the help of philatelists, one might be easily and inexpensively formed. The most complete collection possible would take up comparatively little room, but every year the difficulty of making it would be accentuated.

Great Britain: Control Letters.

As the issue of ½d. and 1d. stamps with letter C is now evidently about to become general, it may be opportune to repeat the list of known varieties.

Printed from the 1901-02 plates. Continuous lines.

			Record Date.
½d.	A	*br*	1.1.02
½d.	B	*br*	22.12.02
½d.	C	*sl*	12.12.03
½d.	C4	*sl*	8.2.04
1d.	A	*br*	1.1 02
1d.	B	*br*	22.12 02
1d.	C	*br*	29.12.03
1d.	C4	*br*	6.2.04
1d.	D4	*br*	11.4.04

(*ii.*) Printed from new plates. Broken lines.

½d.	B	*br*	19.3 04
½d.	C	*sr*	18.2.04
½d.	C4	*sr*	27.1.04
½d.	C4	*sl*	13.2.04
½d.	C	*sl*	7.4.04
1d.	C	*br*	29.12.03
1d.	C4	*br*	1.2.04

The index letters in our table have the following signification:—

b Block letters; without serifs.
s With serifs.
r Right-hand corner of sheet.
l Left-hand corner of sheet.

The varieties with "C" only are very scarce.—*E.W.S. News.*

Hong Kong.

Mr. Louis G. Barrett received the Bronze Medal in the Prize Essay Competition at the December meeting of the Boston Philatelic Society for his paper entitled "What the Stamps of Hong Kong revealed after a week's study." The paper is printed in the April 2nd number of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, with which paper, by the way, the *Weekly Philatelic Era* has recently been incorporated.

Mr. Barrett concludes his paper with the following summary:—

"*Type I.* (Unshaded forehead and background showing broken or divided lines), represented by the 2, 8, 12, 18, 24, 48 and 96cts.

"*Type II.* (Unshaded forehead and no broken or divided lines in background), represented by the 4, 6, 16 and 30 cts.

"*Type III.* (Shaded forehead and no broken or divided lines in background), represented by the 5 ct.

"*Type IV.* (Shaded forehead and background showing broken or divided lines), represented by the 10 ct.

"Thus it will be seen, as I mentioned earlier, that a collector having the six values issued in 1900-1902, namely, the 2ct. grey-green, 4ct. carmine, 5ct. yellow, 10ct. ultramarine, 12ct. dull blue, and 30ct. brown, will have specimens representative of each type of my classification; for the 2ct. is Type I., the 4ct. Type II., the 5ct. Type III, the 10ct. Type IV., the 12ct. a marked variation of Type I., and the 30ct. shows minor differences from Type II."

The French Society's Catalogue.

During the month we have received *Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie, Timbres-Poste et Télégraphe.** This is a work which philatelists have been lately looking forward to receiving with considerable pleasure, and, from a cursory glance over the pages (time has so far only permitted it to be cursory as they number 1,792) in this they will not be disappointed.

Whether the catalogue comes up to the standard set up in these pages some four years ago by those who waxed enthusiastic over a Collectors' Priced Catalogue remains to be seen; so far as we personally at present can see, we consider this question of pricing the most serious blot upon the present production.

The title of the catalogue shows the publishing authority, and the preface tells one that *Les Administrateurs du Catalogue Officiel* are Messrs. J. Bernichon, G. Layus and A. Montader. These gentlemen are to be heartily congratulated upon the production of a work which will in our view, especially if the intention of issuing approximately annually revised and up-to-date editions is carried out, prove to be a standard work. The labour put into this, the first edition, can only be gauged by those who see the book for themselves, and it is published at such a low price that

* 2, Rue de la Planche, Paris (VIIe). Price f4.25, plus postage f1.

everyone who considers himself a philatelist and does not buy one ought to be heartily ashamed of himself. The book is well printed and copiously illustrated; in this latter respect prominence is given to types of surcharge and minor varieties.

At the head of each country the name of the philatelist compiling the list is given, and these names include most of the prominent philatelists of to-day, embracing several well-known English ones.

The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting.

A capital little book with the above title has recently been published by Mr. Henry J. Drane, of Salisbury Square, E.C., at the modest price of a shilling. Its object, according to the author, Mr. Fred. J. Melville, President of the Junior London Society, is "not to compare the philatelist's hobby with that of somebody else, but to show to the uninitiated that there is an abundant interest — educative and recreative — in the stamp album" It is illustrated with over 200 reproductions of stamps, and after dealing with varieties of paper—although we look in vain for any mention or explanation as to the nature of *pelure* — watermarks, perforations, errors, forgeries, &c., and also mentioning the rare stamps and fine collections of the world, it points out the connection of art, sculpture, history, and geography with philately.

Written, of course, primarily, as its name implies, for beginners and non-philatelists, it contains in concise form many incidents and facts which are interesting and useful for more advanced collectors to have in their minds in these days when philately is attracting more and more attention, and is no longer described, as Mr. Melville says it once was by Mr. Gladstone, as "the most harmless and inexplicable of hobbies."

Manchester Philatelic Society.

During the months of March and April the meetings of the Society have been held each week as usual. On March 4th Mr. Chance read a paper on Dutch Indies, on the 18th the Hon. Secretary read one by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom entitled "Young Philatelists and Philatelic Prospects," in which the writer claimed greater consideration for junior philatelists in every branch of the hobby. Mr. Coote occupied the attention of the members on Wednesday, March 30th, with a display of the stamps of Roumania from 1893, and at the last meeting, on April 15th, a paper on Saxony, by Mr. Duerst, was read. The Annual Meeting was fixed for May 13th. At the List Meetings there have been discussions on the stamps of Russia and Hong Kong respectively.

The Rev. E. W. R. Hutchinson and Mr. Bernstein were elected Ordinary, and Mr. Charles Nessen a Corresponding Member of the Society.

Notices.

Subscriptions:—The *Philatelic Record* will be sent, post free, to any address, at home or abroad, for 5s. per year. Orders to be addressed to Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, 1, Clarence Street, Manchester.

Advertisement Rates.—Net.

Space per insertion.	Single.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whole Page	3 0 0	2 16 6	2 12 6	2 0 0
Half Page	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 2 6
Quarter Page	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 12 6

Advertisements must be received not later than the 16th of May for publication in the next issue.

All Foreign Orders for Advertisements must be *prepaid*.

THE

Philatelic Record.

MAY, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

> "That it is desirable that the Philatelic Society should have power to award (either annually or at a longer interval) a Gold Medal to the Philatelist who shall produce work of exceptional merit during the year, and that a Silver Medal be awarded to the writer of the best paper read before the Society during the preceding year, and further that the Council be requested to prepare a scheme and to draw up the necessary regulations."

SUCH were the terms of a resolution proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, and which met with the acceptance of the members.

The Premier Society's New Move.

The idea is no new one, medals having been given by some Societies in the United States, notably by that of Boston, for several seasons, and only last year the President of one of our Societies offered to his committee, if we remember rightly, a silver cup to be won by the member reading the most interesting and scientific paper during the session. But it is so different in the case of London, or at least we have been educated to look upon it in that light. Only a few years ago such an innovation would have been scouted by any of the leading Societies in England, and we really believed that the premier Society was too conservative to adapt itself to the changes of the times. But we are delighted to find it otherwise, as we heartily approve of the resolution, and congratulate Mr. Gordon Smith, both upon his courage in bringing forward such a startling proposition, and his ability in convincing his colleagues of its wisdom.

Philatelic Degrees.

THE subject of the preceding observations brings before our minds the vexed question, Is Philately a Science? The seats of science confer degrees, and the seat of philately is for the first time about to do very much the same thing. Other Societies could of course follow the example of London, but

just as degrees are valued according to the standing of the particular University conferring them so the awards of Philatelic Societies other than the leading one would suffer in consequence. We would go a step further and assert that there is no Philatelic Society in the world whose awards would command such universal respect as that of London, and, therefore, in order that the system may be a complete success it behoves the premier Society to place itself in a position to bestow from time to time upon philatelists something bearing the imprint of its authority.

The Penny Post Series.

Our readers will be fully aware from recent utterances in these pages that we have little sympathy with the modern craze for picture postcard collecting, and considerably less patience with attempts to put it on the same level with philately. At the same time we recognise that cards of this class are sometimes of interest, and may be purchased without going to the length of making a collection of them. In this respect we welcome the "Penny Post" series, published by Mr. Blackwell, of Northampton, for the benefit of the Rowland Hill Memorial Fund. It comprises twelve cards illustrating the evolution of the Post Office, which have, we gather, been principally based upon reports of the Postmaster General, supplemented by information supplied in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The 1904 Exhibition.

We have received and publish elsewhere the revised syllabus of the Berlin Exhibition to be held in August. It will be observed that the classes for British Colonials have been considerably enlarged, and the Colonies regrouped in a manner to appeal to philatelic opinion in this country. An editorial in this month's *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* asserts upon the authority of information supplied, that "many of the classes have failed to fill," whereas our information is that the promised exhibits are already so numerous that the Committee will have to resort to the thankless weeding out process. Probably both these reports are based more upon surmise than anything else, for as intending exhibitors have until the 15th July to make their entries, the Committee must be at present more or less in the dark. We have no misgivings as to the success of the Exhibition, and are quite prepared to see a finer display of Europeans than at either the 1897 or 1899 Exhibitions, but it all depends upon collectors in this country whether in British Colonials it will come up to the high standard attained at those we have mentioned. Nothing would please us more than to see a large number of English exhibitors, a contingency which, we are assured, would also be most gratifying to the Executive.

Guanacaste.

Supplementary Notes on the Surcharges.

By F. H. Napier.

(Continued from Page 73.)

Setting C.

This consists entirely of horizontal surcharges of Type 7—the smallest type of Guanacaste surcharge—and is found in black on the 1c. green, 2c. carmine, and 10c. orange, and in red on the 1c. green, 5c. purple, and 40c. blue of 1883. I have seen about a dozen complete settings of Setting C. These have either been in red on the 1c. green, or in black on the 1c. green, or the 2c. carmine. Besides these complete settings, the parcel of stamps I mentioned at the beginning of these Notes contained a great number of fragments of sheets—large blocks and single specimens—amounting altogether to many hundreds of stamps. All this was more than sufficient to establish the fact that this Setting C of 50 of Type 7 does not contain the stamp which has the error "G N" for "G U." We shall find this error of Type 7 in another setting a little further on.

A very careful scrutiny and comparison of all the complete settings disclosed only two small minor varieties. These are No. 19 and No. 38 in the setting. No. 19 has the first "a" of "Guanacaste" broken and showing a large spot in the centre; No. 38 has the "e" of the surcharge with a spot outside the extreme point or nose of the letter, the second variety not being so conspicuous as the first. These varieties were in every setting examined, and the same varieties were found in due proportion among the broken-up sheets. They are probably from flaws that occurred in the casting of these particular surcharges, and are constant in the setting. One of them recurs in a subsequent setting, as we shall see, thus showing that the castings of one setting were used again in the making up of another one.

The 10c. orange, and 40c. blue, of this setting, are both very rare used, especially the latter, and the 5c. purple, *unused*, is certainly rarer than its prices in the various catalogues would lead one to suspect.

Setting D.

This is the setting containing 50 horizontal surcharges of Type 8. It is known in black on the 1c. green, 2c. carmine, 5c. purple, 10c. orange, and 40c. blue, and in red on the 5c. purple and 40c. blue, of 1883.

I have a block of 40 of the 1c. green, black surcharge, but, as I do not know the position in the sheet of this block of 4 lines of 10, I cannot say which of the 5 lines of surcharge of which the setting consists is the missing one. This setting is very badly alligned, and

altogether badly and unevenly printed. There are no minor varieties that I can see, although some of the surcharges seem to have the initial letter rather higher or lower than the level of the line.

I have found the 5c. purple, with red surcharge, to be a very rare stamp *unused*. Used copies of all values are difficult to find, except the two 5c., which are both fairly common.

Setting E.

It was my discoveries in this setting that first prompted me to write these Supplementary Notes. In my last article I treated this setting very briefly, and spoke of it as containing one type—Type 1, Setting A —only. I am now able to state that the setting consisted of *two* types and not of one only. It is a horizontal setting, and is in red on the 1c. green, 5c. purple, and 10c. orange, and in black on the 2c. carmine and 10c. orange. I have two specimens of the setting, both consisting (as is shown by the margins) of the four lower rows; in both cases the upper row is missing, but with these fragments were many loose stamps, and I was able to fit on to one of the large blocks part at least of the missing row. The setting was then seen to consist of two rows of Type 7, Setting C, and three rows of Type 1, Setting A. For reasons I explained in my last article I believe Setting A to have been the first in point of date, and Setting E was probably made up subsequent to the disuse of Setting C, as it contains the surcharge with the first "a" of "Guanacaste" broken, which was No. 19 in this last setting. In Setting E it is now No. 11, a left side marginal stamp, so that in many instances when we find the stamp with this flaw, or "error," we can determine either by the margin, or by the stamps *se-tenant* with it on the left or right, whether it comes from a Setting C or a Setting E.

The error "Gnanacaste" occurs in this setting, and is No. 5, the fifth stamp of the top row. As the 1c. green with black surcharge alone is not known with Type 1 horizontal, we may assume that there is no such stamp with Setting E, and that, therefore, the error "Gnanacaste" in black on the 1c. green, does not exist.

The 1c. green with Type 1 horizontal, and the same stamp with Type 7 are both known with two overprints, one in red and one in black, and have been catalogued in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue at least ever since the edition of 1897. I have a copy of the stamp with Type 1, and there can be no doubt that this double surcharge belongs to Setting E. It is so rare that the number of sheets of it must have been very limited; possibly there was only one sheet, 100 stamps, so printed. This would contain two stamps with the error "Gnanacaste," and in any case we may imagine the relative rarity of this double error as compared with even the great prizes of the philatelic lottery. There are in Setting E no other minor varieties beyond the two already mentioned as existing in Type 7—Nos. 5 and 11; in the three rows of Type 1 there are no varieties whatever.

Before concluding this Note on Setting E, I must point out that there is no means at present of being quite sure that there was no setting consisting wholly of horizontal surcharges of Type 1, such as in my last article I conceived Setting E to be. If the error "Gnanacaste" existed in the proportion of one to every thirty of, say, the 2c.

carmine with Type 1 horizontal in black, which is a very common stamp, it ought not to be so very rare as it undoubtedly is—in fact, I have not yet seen a specimen of this. There may be other reasons for this scarcity, and in any case I have said enough to show that what is already known does not by any means exhaust the possibilities of either Setting C or Setting E.

Setting F.

This is a horizontal setting in black of one type—Type 9—on the 2c. carmine, of 1883, and on the 10c. orange, of 1887. I have never seen a complete setting, but I am able to state that it contains a number of minor varieties, and was in all probability type-set—each surcharge set up separately from one fount of type. One minor variety has the second limb of the "n" broken and without a foot; the surcharge adjoining this on the left has a space between the letters "a" and "c"; another has the "n" dropped below the level of the other letters of the word. There are probably several other such varieties in the setting.

I have not yet succeeded in finding a used specimen of either of the two stamps which exist with Setting F, although the unused ones are so common.

Setting G.

This setting consists of two types—Types 10 and 11—and was printed horizontally in black on the 5c. purple, of 1887. I have it on the complete sheet of 100 stamps, on which it was repeated twice, and am now able to correct a mistake I made in my last article—a mistake, I believe, that others had made as well. This is, that the disposition of the two types in the setting is not in alternate rows as is therein stated, but is made in the following manner. The two top rows and the first 5 stamps of the third or middle row are of Type 10, and the last 5 stamps of that row and those of the two lower rows are of Type 11.

This setting seems to have been in extensive use, and I have been able to look through some hundreds of used copies in search of different types of postmarks, of which I shall give an account presently. There are no minor varieties whatever in Setting G, which appears to have been like Settings A, C, D and E, made up of re-duplicated castings.

Overprints on the Postal Fiscals.

These consist first of Settings A and D on the provisional 2c. blue, of 1884. This stamp is a fiscal turned into a postage stamp by having the word "CORREOS" overprinted on it in black. I am unable to add anything as to these stamps. I have found one or two other copies of it with Setting A, and it is not very rare with Setting D, but I know of no used copies of any of these. It is quite possible that this is owing to its being one of the values of which used specimens are generally scarce, and in the light of the additional information I am able to give about the postal-fiscals proper it will be seen that we need have no hesitation in accepting the authenticity of these provisional postage stamps with the Guanacaste overprints.

The postal-fiscals themselves are the 1c. carmine and 2c. blue of 1884, without the overprint "CORREOS," surcharged with Settings A or D. Of the first of these settings I have now found many postally used specimens of both values—some in pairs. As these came mostly from the same source they are nearly all postmarked alike with the Liberia date-stamp, and dated at various times in 1888. Of used specimens of both values with Setting D, I also have seen a good many, mostly with the same postmark and of the same dates as those with Setting A.

I think that these postally used specimens establish beyond cavil the philatelic status of the Guanacaste postal-fiscals.

In addition to the above I have found unused copies of the 10c. blue, fiscal of 1887 (Stanley Gibbons' Type 52), surcharged with Type 9—that is Setting F. This stamp was unknown to me when I wrote last year, but it has since been chronicled in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. It is a fiscal that was used for postage for Costa Rica in general, and no doubt was so used in the province of Guanacaste as well.

Setting H.

This is a horizontal surcharge in black—Type 12—on all values of the London printed issue of 1889.

The parcel of stamps that yielded me so much useful information contained none so late in date as 1889, so I have little to add to what I wrote before, except as regards postmarks. It was only with the appearance of this issue that postage stamps became available for the pre-payment of telegrams, and by far the greater number of used Guanacaste stamps of Setting H I have seen have been used for telegrams and not for letters. Postally used specimens of this issue are decidedly difficult to find, especially the high values—of bogus postmarks I will speak further on. For those collectors who object to having stamps with telegraph marks in their collection, I will point out that the postmark that most nearly resembles the telegraph mark is a large transverse oval, and that both it and the telegraph mark that may be mistaken for it are struck as a rule in aniline ink, which runs when wetted, thus making it difficult to distinguish between the two. A guide when neither the word "CORREOS" nor "TELEGRAFOS" is visible is the first word of the inscription; the postmark has on top "*Admon. de Correos*," and the telegraph mark reads "*Direccion de Telegrafos*."

The error "GUAGACASTE" probably existed on all values, but was subsequently corrected. I have now seen the 1p. blue, 2p. violet, and 5p. olive-green so surcharged, and expect that some of my readers know of others. I think it open to doubt that any of the sheets with the error were ever issued for use. All the specimens I have seen were obliterated with a bogus postmark, which I shall describe further on. This unfortunately includes the 1p. blue in my own collection, which I mentioned in my previous article and which was illustrated in the plate.

Setting I.

This is Type 13 horizontally in black on the four low values of 1889.

Like the stamps with Setting H, these are very seldom seen postally used.

Postmarks.

To the specialist in Guanacaste the postmarks offer a feature of particular interest, and it is a matter of congratulation that they afford a very good test as to the genuineness of any surcharge, as it is only with the issue of 1889 that bogus postmarks make their appearance.

It is only in a very small percentage of cases that I have found Guanacaste stamps postmarked with the name of a place not in that province, and I have never yet seen a Guanacaste postmark on a stamp of Costa Rica unless it had the Guanacaste overprint.

The names of places in Guanacaste I have found on the stamps are :—

Liberia,
Naranjo,
Bagaces,
Canas,
Santa Cruz,
Nicoya,

and more than one type of most of these. Puntarenas I find is not in Guanacaste as I stated it to be. The postmark most frequently seen is "Liberia" in an oval, or "Liberia"—"Costa Rica" between two concentric circles with a date in the centre. Another is the large transverse oval I spoke of before with "Admon de Correos" above, "Costa Rica" below, and the town name in centre, without a date.

I will conclude these Notes by a description of the bogus postmark with which, as I said, I have seen so many of the stamps (including errors) of 1889 defaced. I think all "*oblitérations de complaisance*" are abominations, but these on the Guanacaste stamps of 1889 are particularly gross offenders. The obliteration in question consists of two concentric circles with a date in the centre, "San José" above, and "Costa Rica" below, similiar to the genuine Liberia postmark described above, but in very much heavier type. There is a genuine San José postmark like this, but I believe the one found on the Guanacaste stamps to be an imitation of it. In any case San José is not in Guanacaste. This bogus postmark always lurks up in one corner of the stamp (see illustration to Setting H in *Philatelic Record* of March of last year) which is of itself a highly suspicious circumstance, and is generally so turned that only the word "Costa Rica" is visible. But the type betrays it.

Notable Philatelists.

John F. Seybold.

AMONG the best known collectors of the United States is the gentleman named. Yet he is one of those whom we often read of but seldom meet, his mercantile business engrossing so much of his time that he has not been enabled to visit other cities and meet other collectors so frequently as he desired.

Born of sturdy and substantial Wurtemberger parents, Mr. Seybold's debût in this world of surcharges occurred in Syracuse, New York, July 22nd, 1858, and for several years he was utterly stampless. Not until 1872, when a lad of 14, did the first foreign stamp come into Mr. Seybold's possession, in exchange for several of his most cherished marbles. This was a 200 reis Brazil of the 1866 issue, and is still included in the collection.

Employed during his youth in a department store where there were many salesmen, some of whom had come from the different States of Germany and some from England, Canada and other places, he at first obtained most of the accessions to his collection through the kindness of his fellow workers. One salesman in particular had a brother in Australia who sent large quantities of Australian stamps for the young collector. These not only added to the collection, but the duplicates afterwards proved valuable for exchanging purposes. Another, a young woman employee, had a friend who was a postal clerk, and through her kindness many stamps came Mr. Seybold's way. And so the collection grew.

It was not long, of course, before the lad was informed of the existence of stamp dealers, his first dealings being with Joseph Byfield, of Chicago, F. Trifet, of Boston, and J. W. Scott, of New York. So great was his interest, and so persistent his efforts to obtain new varieties, that he wrote to every stamp dealer of whom he heard, and before he had arrived at the dignity of young manhood, even in his own estimation, the bulk of mail coming to him, addressed in care of the house where he was employed, was frequently greater than that of the firm. He counted it a red letter day when he began to receive the approval sheets of the late Thomas Ridpath, of Liverpool. Even now, after a lapse of years, he grows enthusiastic when he speaks of the many fine things procured through this dealer.

Mr. Seybold loves to recall those early days and to tell younger collectors of the time when Hawaiian numerals on fragments of covers went begging on approval sheets at a few cents apiece. Naturally he has some regrets that he did not lay in a supply for himself and a few to present to his friends, but the common looking stamps did not at that time appeal to him, and he could scarcely read the future.



John F. Seybold.

Throughout all these years Mr. Seybold has never lost interest in his collection, and has never sold a stamp, except duplicates. These were more often exchanged or given to beginners in collecting than sold. He has bought several collections, some fairly large, and he has been very fortunate in this way. He has always been a general collector, taking everything in the line of postage stamps and the regular United States fiscals, and has to-day in his general collection, approximately, 70,000 stamps.

It is not this collection, however, which has made Mr. Seybold famous as a collector in both the philatelic and the secular press, but his duplicate collection of rare stamps on original covers, begun about 1881. He does not collect all stamps on the original, but only the uncommon ones, and of these he has many of the better grades, not only singly but in pairs, blocks and strips, including such things as the Brattleboro'; 12d. Canada; two large fillet Mauritius on one cover; a pair of Basle; two 4c. Vauds, used together; the Geneva envelope, used as an adhesive; a strip of three 3sgr. Oldenburg on one cover and a block of six on another; pair of 4-4 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, rouletted; six 10c. 1847 U.S. on one cover; Victoria Registered and Too Late on covers; and a great many other rare things, so great in fact that it were a work of time to even attempt their enumeration.

As illustrating how this collection of original covers duplicates the stamps in the general collection, we may mention just a few varieties represented in both collections: Fourpence on one shilling St. Vincent, 4c. Vaud, double Geneva, 4r. Zurich, shillings of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in two shades of each, first issue of Prince Edward Island. Some of the latter are rather scarce on original covers.

In the two collections, taken together, will be found United States, nearly complete; Switzerland, complete and very strong; British North America, practically complete; and Spain, complete, including the 2 real orange of 1851 on original cover.

Mr. Seybold has also a fine, though not large, collection of coins, a collection of paper money, and a very valuable collection of autographs, but the collecting of these is never given preference over stamps, He also has one of the leading philatelic libraries of the United States, strong in complete files of all the leading English and American stamp papers, and not lacking in the smaller things and text-books.

Of late years he has been forced to decline many invitations to exhibit his treasures before stamp societies and in exhibitions, not because he did not desire other collectors to see and learn from his collection, but from lack of time to attend. When he has found the leisure to exhibit his stamps, as at the Brooklyn Institute recently, they have been greatly admired.

Any collector who may be so fortunate as to meet Mr. Seybold will find him cast in a broad and liberal mould, always ready to talk of stamps, eager to learn or pleased to teach, as the occasion warrants, and in all ways a true collector, to whom the pleasures of the hobby are not marred by sordid or grasping pecuniary thoughts. He has up to now remained a bachelor, wedded only to his collections, and herein might lie a hint to some fair philatelist with an aspiration to become the lightly cancelled half of an unsevered pair.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 85.)

"Art. 11. Weight of the single letter and relative gradation.

"The weight of a single letter is fixed at a Viennese lotto, equal to 17½ grammes (Art. 10 of the fundamental Agreement). Above this and up to 2 lotti (35 grammes) the cost is doubled, beyond 2 lotti (35 grammes) and up to and including 3 lotti (52½ grammes) the cost is tripled, and so on.

"Art. 12. Franking my means of stamps.

"The postage, which in virtue of Art. 11 of the Agreement must be for the most part prepaid, will be effected by means of the application of stamps, commonly called 'Franco-Bolli,' which will be sold in the two States by the Postal Administration.

"These stamps will have on them the indication of the different value of 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 carantani in Austria, and of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 40 Italian centimes in the Duchy.

"Art. 13. Affixing of the stamps.

"He who wishes to send letters, printed matter or samples by means of the post will attach to the margin above the address, by wetting the tenacious matter on the back of the stamps, one or as many stamps as may be necessary to make up the cost of franking, according to the distance and weight.

"The cost for registration and for return receipt (Art. 14 of the Agreement) will be met by means of a 6 carantani stamp, and, respectively, 25 Italian centimes.

"The one for registration will be applied at the back of the letter, at the side of the seal, by the sender, the one for the return receipt will be applied to the receipt itself by the receiving Postal Official.

"Art. 14. Method of posting.

"The correspondence mentioned above, where it is not registered, must be put in the slots destined for this purpose at the Post Offices.

"Those which are registered, with or without return receipt, must be handed to the Postal Officials, always provided beforehand with the requisite stamps.

"Art. 15. Overcharge.

"The overcharge payable by the addressee above the postage, and which is mentioned in Art. 12 of the fundamental Agreement, will be applied to unpaid letters, or letters not supplied with sufficient

stamps, at the rate of 3 carantani per lotto, equivalent for the Estense States to 15 Italian centimes for every 17½ grammes letter weight.

"Art. 17. Exceptional application of stamps on the part of the Postal Officials.

"In cases of doubt the public have the right, not only to have the article to be posted weighed by the Post Office Officials, but to interrogate them regarding the cost, and these latter are obliged, after having given the requisite information, to attach the necessary stamps if required, against payment of their value in cash.

"E. Various Arrangements.

"Art. 33. Application of the tax to unpaid letters.

"As the Austrian currency is the one taken for a basis in the tariff, and the reciprocal accounts are also to be considered by this standard, it is arranged that in sending unpaid letters the relative amount is simply indicated on the same in lire and Austrian centimes on the address side, and if possible at the top edge, in order to facilitate checking on the letter bill, and acknowledgment of the debt respectively. If it is a matter of a charge composed of two or more fees, then these will be indicated separately.

"Those offices, then, which receive such letters direct from other States, will charge the postal rates in the methods prescribed, it being understood that the Estense offices will equalise into the Italian value the amount shewn in Austrian value.

"Art. 35. Official correspondence between the Administrations.

"The Superior Directorate of the Lombardo-Venetian Post in Verona and the General Directorate of the Estense Post in Modena will correspond with each other on all matters relating to the service. The questions on which they cannot agree will be settled in a diplomatic manner between the two Governments.

"Art. 45. Commencement and duration of the Agreement.

"The present Agreement shall commence to have effect five months from the date of the exchange of the ratified documents, and shall last five years, after which it shall be prolonged from year to year if six months before the date of expiration nothing to the contrary is received from one of the Parties.

"Art. 46. Abolition of previous Agreements.

"From the commencement of the present it is mutually agreed that the preceding Postal Agreement between Austria and Modena of the 3rd December, 1817, continued further by the additional articles of the 5th October, 1839, as well as these same articles, shall be cancelled, as if they both had been duly and formally retracted, excepting always the arrangement of the preceding Art. 39.

"Art. 47. Substitution of the present Agreement for that of 3rd July, 1849.

"Finally it is declared that this Special Convention (Agreement)

stipulated after the other Postal Agreement made in Milan the 3rd July, 1849, is in every way substituted for this.

" Art. 48. Exchange of the ratified documents.

" The exchange of the ratified Agreements will take place in Modena within 30 days from the present, and sooner if possible.

" Made in Modena on the 29th of October, 1851.

" (*Seal*) G. G. ALLEGRI. (*Seal*) G. FORNI.

" Modena, 31st December, 1851.

" The Minister,

" COUNT G. FORNI."

From the following letter we see that about the middle of February, 1852, the " matrices " of the stamps were ready. Meanwhile a project for administrative Regulation on stamps had been drawn up, of which the Minister for Finance sent a copy to his Colleague for Foreign Affairs.

" Ministry for Finance,

" Modena, 13th February, 1852.

" To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Modena.

" I thank your Excellency for your letter of the 10th inst. with 36 copies of the Austro-Estense Postal Agreement with enclosures, and I am going to distribute them amongst the Offices dependent from this Ministry, which it may interest, with the exception of the General Post Office, to whom you inform me you have already sent a good number.

" Regarding the arrangements to be adopted by this Ministry, as far as concerns its contribution to the object of getting the Agreement started on the 1st June next, I shall supply to the General Directorate all the requisite instructions with a set of the necessary printed regulations, so that all the arrangements contained in the Agreement and also in the fundamental Austro-Italian Agreement may be regularly fulfilled as soon as the maxims of the legal projects sent me by you with your letter of the 9th inst. have definitely taken shape.

" Meanwhile, since one of the interesting matters, specially regarding this Ministry, is that of stamps, while informing you, therefore, that the matrices for printing them are nearly finished, I hasten to send you the pre-arranged Inland administrative regulations on postage stamps for your examination. Please return to me with your remarks, so that the necessary portion may be made public, viz., the arrangements contained in Art. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Tit. 11.

" Yours, &c.,

" The Minister for Finance,

" TARABINI."

And now follows the text of the "Administrative Regulations for Stamps, applicable to Letters to be sent by Post" as it was approved and printed (Printer, Vincenzi,) under the Minister for Finance:—

"Cap. I. Stamps.

"Art. 1. In accordance with the Austro-Estense Postal Agreement, 29th October, 1851, and with the Ministerial Notification, 10th April, 1852, stamps for application to letters when posted have been adopted, in conformity with the New Postal Regulations and with the relative Tariff.

"2. The stamps are of the following denominations: 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 centimes and 1 lira. Each sheet of stamps will only contain stamps of one value, and the different values will also be differently coloured.

"Cap. II. Central and Provincial Storekeepers.

"3. The administration of the stamps is committed to the Central Keeper of Stamped Paper ("Carta bollata") in Modena, where the printing will be executed under its own responsibility.

"4. It will always be its care to keep itself provided with a stock of stamps sufficient for at least six months consumption, and will therefore print according to need; it will keep a watch against abuse, and as every sheet is turned out will enter it in the books for the purpose.

"5. The sheets which may turn out defective in the press, or which may be afterwards spoiled in subministration, will be kept by it, after the corresponding exchange, but cancelled for use, by drawing one or more lines with a pen through each column of stamps.

"6. At the request in writing of the Head Distributor of the Post Office in Modena, of the wholesale and private retailers, of the officials and postal clerks of the province of Modena and Frignano, and against the Treasury receipts which prove payment, he will grant the supply of stamps asked for, handing over from the book provided the relative form, and placing opposite the "matrice" (matrix)* the request as well as the acknowledgment.

"7. The sellers of "Carta bollata" (stamped paper) at the Finance Offices in Reggio and Massa will keep a stock of stamps, and will always arrange to have on hand a supply of not less than three months. The need of a fresh supply shall be made known to the Superintendent, who will send the request forward to the respective Central Office, who, in acceding to the request, shall detach from the book "Bollettario" (Form B) the stamped slip, which he will send with the stamps to the Superintendent, by whom it will be returned with his signature, and that of the Storekeeper, to be placed next to the matrix (foil) of the seal, with the written request.

* This matrix is the foil left in the book after the counter slip is torn off.—Translator.

"8. The above-mentioned storekeepers in Reggio and Massa will supply the stamps to the wholesale and private retailers, in accordance with the demands made on them, and the supplies will be booked and regulated as per the preceding Art. 6.

"9. With regard to the Post Offices and Postal Clerks, when these are not at the same time wholesale sellers, a proportionate stock of stamps shall be supplied to same, and will be booked to their debit. The Central Storekeeper, against order from the Minister, shall supply the indicated stock of stamps to the Postmaster-General, accompanying it by the relative form, which will be returned with the signature for placement opposite the matrix with the ministerial order. The Postmaster-General then having delivered over to the various offices the stocks assigned to them, shall call in the partial receipts in order to hand them over to the Minister.

"10. The deliveries of the stamps shall be made in well closed up packets sealed, with all the caution used for stamped paper.

"11. The storekeepers and sellers shall be obliged to keep a Stock Book (Model C) registering regularly, and in order of date each set received and each set delivered.

"12. At the end of each month they must make out in duplicate the account Model D, of the respective supply of stamps, and hand it over, the Central Office to the Minister, the storekeepers in Reggio and Massa to their respective Superintendent, who shall send a copy to the Minister with other deliveries of the monthly account, sending also the books referring to the central archives.

"Cap. III. Persons Charged with the Sale of Stamps.

"13. Persons authorised for the sale of stamps must obtain them in complete sheets from the storekeeper in their respective province, proving payment of same by showing the relative acknowledgment; and as prescribed in Art. 6.

"14. On the amount of the stamps taken from the storekeepers of Modena, Reggio and Massa, these shall take a commission of 2%; the others, provided they are not already postal clerks, shall take a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ every six months.

"15. The storekeepers in executing the demands for stamps made by retailers, must exercise great care and accuracy, so as never to have to verify any difference in quality and quantity ordered and delivered. In case of any divergence the sellers who see it must advise the storekeeper without delay through the respective Finance Superintendent, and give all the particular circumstances which may have value in proving it.

(*To be continued.*)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

British Honduras.—The two undermentioned King's head stamps are reported.

Adhesives.

1c. green and bluish-green.
20c. dull violet and violet.

Ceylon.—Though we have not so far seen any specimens, we understand the following have now been issued.

Adhesives.

Perf. 14, wmk. C and Crown.
1r. 50c. grey and dark grey.
2r. 25c. brown and green.

Mauritius.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us two adaptions of the Express Delivery Stamp, both have the word "Inland" in brackets, interpolated between "Delivery" and "15c." In the first it has been printed in the very small space available, while in the second the whole surcharge has been properly spaced to admit of its inclusion.

Mr. Peckitt's correspondent informs him that a comparatively small number of the former were manufactured and were immediately disposed of, being looked upon locally in the light of an "error."

Adhesives.

Express Delivery stamps.

15c. ultramarine and red, surcharged (Inland).
15c. ,, ,, ,, ,,
Variety: surcharge not spaced.

Falkland Islands.—Various of our contemporaries list several values of a new set, and from correspondence shown us we think that we shall be able to illustrate them from the actual stamps by next month; so far only specimen copies have been seen on this side.

Adhesives.

½d. green, perf. 14, wmk. CA and Crown.
1d. vermillion ,, ,, ,,
2½d. blue ,, ,, ,,
3s. dull green ,, ,, ,,

India. Chamba.—We chronicled the 3 pies grey (1902) so far back as May of last year, but Mr. Howard, of Bombay, now advises us that it has since been issued with the Service overprint.

From another source we are enabled to add the ordinary 2, 4 and 8as. of the current set, and 3p., ½a., 1a. and 2as. Service.

Adhesives.

(1902-3).

3 pies grey	surcharged	CHAMBA STATE	in black.
2a. violet	,,	,,	,,
4a. olive-green	,,	,,	,,
8a. magenta	,,	,,	,,
1r. carmine and green	,,	,,	,,

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

3 pies grey (1902), surcharged SERVICE CHAMBA STATE. in black.

3 pies grey (1902-3)	,,	,,	,,
½a. green	,,	,,	,,
1a. carmine	,,	,,	,,
2a. violet	,,	,,	,,

Jhind.—We have been shown the 3a. King's head stamp with a particularly plain double overprint.

Kishengarh.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the new ½a. stamp, which we illustrate below. It is lithographed on plain white wove paper, and is imperforate.



Adhesive.

½a. carmine, imperf.

China Expeditionary Force.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1a. carmine of 1902 has been surcharged "C. E. F."

Adhesive.

1 anna carmine (1902), surcharged "C.E.F." in black

Foreign Countries.

France. INDO CHINE.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a 15c. of a new type shown below; it is printed in dull red on blue surfaced paper.



Adhesive.
15c. dull red in bluish.

DAHOMEY.—The set now includes a 5c. pale green of the usual type.

Adhesive.
5c. pale yellow-green.

HOI-HAO.—The 25c. black on rose and the 50c. brown on azure have also received this overprint.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Hoi-Hao," etc., in black.
25c. black on rose.
50c. brown on azure.

TCHONGKING.—The above also applies here.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Tchonking," etc., in black.
25c. black on rose,
50c. brown on azure.

YUNNAN-SEN.—Also as above.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Yunnan-Sen," etc., in black.
25c. black on rose.
50c. brown on azure.

MONGTZÉ.—So far we only hear of the 50c. here.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Mongtse," etc., in black.
50c. brown on azure.

Hayti.—We now illustrate the initial value of the set chronicled in our February number.



Portugal.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. state that there is another value of the unpaid letter series—a 20r. lilac.



Adhesive.
Unpaid letter stamps.
20 reis lilac.

AZORES.—The above has also been issued here.

Adhesive.
Unpaid letter stamps.
20r. lilac, surcharged "Açores."

The following sets of unpaid have been issued, and we accordingly list them, but do not know whether they are of the design shown above, though they are all of the same type, except for the necessary alterations of name and value.

ANGOLA.—
5 reis, yellow-green.
10 ,, lilac-grey.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, orange-red.
50 ,, olive.
60 ,, lilac-brown.
100 ,, red-violet.
130 ,, blue.
200 ,, carmine.
500 ,, violet.

CAPE VERDE.—
5 reis, yellow-green.
10 ,, lilac-grey.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, orange-red.
50 ,, olive.
60 ,, lilac-brown.
100 ,, red-violet.
130 ,, blue.
200 ,, carmine.
500 ,, violet.

GUINEA.—
5 reis, yellow-green.
10 ,, lilac-grey.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, orange-red.
50 ,, olive.
60 ,, lilac-brown.
100 ,, red-violet.
130 ,, blue.
200 ,, carmine.
500 ,, violet.

MOZAMBIQUE.—
5 reis, yellow-green.
10 ,, lilac-grey.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, orange-red.
50 ,, olive.
60 ,, lilac-brown.
100 ,, red-violet.
130 ,, blue.
200 ,, carmine.
500 ,, violet.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.—

5 reis, yellow-green.
10 ,, lilac-grey.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, orange-red.
50 ,, olive.
60 ,, lilac-brown.
100 ,, red-violet.
130 ,, blue.
200 ,, carmine.
500 ,, violet.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

2 reis, blue-green.
3 ,, yellow-green.
4 ,, yellow-brown.
5 ,, lilac-grey.
6 ,, grey.
9 ,, brown.
1 tanga, red orange.
2 ,, olive.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, carmine.
1 rupia, violet.

MACAO.—

½ avo, blue-green.
1 ,, yellow-green.
2 avos, lilac-grey.
4 ,, brown.
5 ,, red-orange.
8 ,, olive.
12 ,, lilac-brown.
20 ,, blue.
40 ,, carmine.
1 pataca, violet.

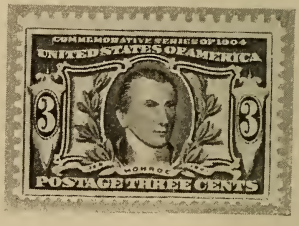
TIMOR.—

1 avo, yellow-green.
2 avos, lilac-grey.
5 ,, brown.
6 ,, red-orange.
10 ,, olive.
15 ,, lilac-brown.
24 ,, blue.
40 ,, carmine.
50 ,, yellow-brown.
1 pataca, violet.

United States. — Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the new set issued for the St. Louis Exhibition; the values are five in all, and we illustrate the designs below. The one and five cents. are by far the most pleasing.











Adhesives.

1 cent. dark green, perf. 12, wmk. USPO.
2 cents. carmine ,, ,, ,,
2 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, dark blue ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, yellow-brown ,, ,, ,,

Sweden.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the 50 öre has appeared in a new shade —deep olive-grey.

Berlin Exhibition.

Revised Prospectus.

The classes for this exhibition which will be held from August 5th to September 4th, 1904, in the Exhibition Rooms attached to the Architects' House, Wilhelm Strasse, 92 and 93, near the Leipziger Strasse, are as follows:—

DIVISION I. GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Stamps.

Class 1. Unused.
,, 2. Unused and used, mixed.
(a) Large collections.
(b) Medium collections.
(c) Small collections, up to 5,000 stamps.

For smaller collections, which are conspicuous by their good and sensible arrangement, as also by their clean condition, prizes in valuable stamps will be offered.

Entires.

Class 3. Unused.
,, 4. Unused and used, mixed.
(a) Rather large collections.
(b) Smaller collections, up to 1,000 pieces.

DIVISION II. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.

A. German Empire and Colonies.

Class 5. German Empire.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.
(c) In entire sheets.
,, 6. German Colonies.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.
(c) In entire sheets.

B. German States.

Class 7. General Collections.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used.
(c) Mixed.
,, 8. Collections of one State.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.

C. German Colonies.

Entires.

Class 9. German Empire and Colonies.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.
,, 10. German States.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.

D. Great Britain and Colonies.

Class 11. British Colonies.
,, 12. Any one of the following: British Guiana, Ceylon, Great Britain, Mauritius, New South Wales, South Australia, Transvaal, Victoria.
,, 13. Any one of the following: India, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Queensland, St. Vincent, Straits Settlements and Malay States, Tasmania, Trinidad, West Australia.
Class 14. Any two of the following: Barbados, British East Africa, Fiji Islands, Grenada, Griqualand, Hong Kong, Cashmere, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Nevis, Orange River Colony, Turks Island, Uganda, Zanzibar.
,, 15. Any two of the following: Bahamas, Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Honduras, Gambia, Indian States (surcharged on Indian only), Labuan, Niger Coast, New Republic, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Tonga.
,, 16. At least three countries not included in Classes 11–15.
,, 17. Entires.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.

E. France and Colonies.

Stamps.

Class 18. France.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.
,, 19. French Colonies.
(a) General collections.
(b) One or more of the following: Bénin, Guadeloupe, Nossi Bé, New Caledonia, Obock, Réunion, S. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Tahiti.
(c) Two or more of the following: Congo, Diego Suarez, Gaboon, Guyana, Madagascar, Soudan, Zanzibar.
(d) The remaining Colonies together.

F. Holland and Colonies.

Stamps.

Class 20. Holland.
(a) Unused.
(b) Used or mixed.
,, 21. Dutch Colonies.
(a) General collections of Dutch Colonies.
(b) Collections of one or more Colonies.

Entires.

Class 22. Holland and Colonies.

G. Single Collections of European Countries, except Germany, Great Britain, France and Holland.

Exhibits in this class can consist of one country alone, or also with one of its Colonies.

Stamps.

One or more of the under-mentioned:

Class 23. Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Danish Colonies.
,, 24. Italy, Italian States, San Marino.
,, 25. Belgium, Luxemburg.
,, 26. Portugal.
,, 27. Portuguese Indies, Azores, Madeira, the remaining Portuguese Colonies.
,, 28. Spain.
,, 29. Spanish Colonies.
,, 30. Switzerland.
,, 31. Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Montenegro.
,, 32. Russia, Poland, Finland.
(a) Russia alone.
(b) Russian Levant.
(c) Finland, Wenden.
(d) Russian Locals and Semstvo.
,, 33. Roumania.

Class 34. Bulgaria, Servia, Eastern Roumelia, South Bulgaria.
,, 35. Turkey.
,, 36. Greece, Crete.

Entires.

Class 37. Any country in Divisions E to G.

H. General Collections of Europe.

Stamps.

Class 38. (a) Unused.
(b) Used.
(c) Mixed.

Entires.

Class 39. Unused, used or mixed.

I. Non-European Countries.

Stamps.

One or more of the following:

Class 40. United States of America and Confederate States.
,, 41. Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, San Domingo, Buenos Aires, Columbia, Mexico.
,, 42. Argentine, Corrientes, Chili, Venezuela, Uruguay.
,, 43. Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay.
,, 44. Hawaii.
,, 45. Japan, Shanghai, China, Corea.
,, 46. Persia, Egypt.
,, 47. Congo State, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam, Samoa.
,, 48. Indian Native States, Suatheli.
,, 49. Countries and groups of countries not in Classes 40–48.

Entires.

Class 50. United States of America.
,, 51. Collections of one or more of the countries in Classes 41–49.

K. Stamps on Letters.

Class 52. General collections.
,, 53. (a) German Empire and Colonies.
(b) German States.
,, 54. One or more countries other than Germany and German States.

L. Rarities.

(Stamps and entires. N.B.—Pairs, blocks and sheets are taken each as one piece.)

Class 55. Confined to collectors.
(a) Great rarities of the value of at least 500 marks each, without limit as to number.
(b) Collections up to 50 pieces.
(c) Collections of more than 50 pieces.
,, 56. Confined to dealers.

M. Various.

Class 57. (a) Cut square.
(aa) General collections.
(bb) Special collections.
(b) Postmarks.
(c) Curiosities and other specialities.
(d) Essays, Proofs, etc.
(aa) General collections.
(bb) Special collections.
(e) Reprints.
(aa) General collections.
(bb) Special collections.
(f) Forgeries.
,, 58. (a) Telegraph and Telephone Stamps.
(b) Fiscal Stamps.
(c) Local Stamps.
(d) Private Postage Stamps.

DIVISION III. APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS.

Class 59. Literature.
(a) Library indexes.
(b) Philatelic works and journals.
N.B.—Exhibited by the publisher or the author.
,, 60. Collecting books.
(a) With spaces
(aa) For beginners.
(bb) For advanced collectors.
(b) Blank, *i.e.*, Permanent Albums.
,, 61. Albums for entires.
(a) For covers and postcards.
(b) For postcards alone.
,, 62. Technical aids.
(a) Glasses, Tweezers, &c.
(b) Hinges.

Applications for space must reach Dr. Lux, 8, Hauffstrasse, Friedenau, Berlin, by July 15th, at latest, with short description of the Exhibits.

Charges for space will be as under:—

Cases to hold 9 sheets, 9×10 or 12×13 .. .. .. 8/– each.
Albums .. .. .. 7/6 ,,

Special terms for Literature, Accessories, etc., as per arrangement.

Notes and News.

The Penny Post.

A small pamphlet entitled, "The Penny Post—A Remarkable History of the Post Office," has been sent to us by Mr. Blackwell, of Northampton, who is the Hon. Local Secretary of the Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund. It is really an abridged extract from the Postmaster General's Report for the year 1885, and although containing nothing novel to those who have made a study of the subject, it presents in a concise and lucid manner much that will be found extremely interesting to a large circle of readers

The history of the Post Office is traced from the establishment of the first one in the reign of Charles I., through the period when the Posts were formed right down to the Rowland Hill period. The inauguration in 1683 by Robert Murray of a penny post for letters in the London district, and the attempt made by Mr. Percy in 1708 to establish a half-penny post in opposition to the then official penny post, the statute of Anne which cleared the air, so to speak, by remodelling the law, after which the next event deserving of notice was the farming of the cross posts by Ralph Allen in 1720.

Palmer's improvements in 1784, carried out amid the violent opposition of the officials, followed by his appointment under the title of Controller-General of the Post Office, are all dealt with in the little work, as well as the Money Order Office set up in 1792, the removal of the head London Office from Lombard Street to St. Martin's-le-Grand in 1829, and the opening of the railway between Manchester and Liverpool in 1830, by which the mails were first carried by rail.

The pamphlet, like its subject, is the same price—one penny, and the proceeds are devoted to the charity which is so deserving of support.

The Stamp Fiends' Raid.

One of the strangest books published of special interest to Philatelists is the tale in verse of two desperate stamp fiends, Will Wylie, the *raconteur*, and Captain Paul Jones, of "The Blues," under the title of "The Stamp Fiends' Raid (In Philatelia's cause). A Philatelic Phantasy," by W. E. Imeson. It is an excellent book, and the interest is well maintained throughout. Amusing in the extreme, it cannot fail to greatly entertain all its readers, although naturally the particular sources of such entertainment will vary according to the person's fancy. The story is illustrated with what the Author calls 28 "Pen and Ink Perpetrations," he himself being the artist.

Perhaps one of the best pieces in the book is the one in which the author excuses himself for having written it in verse :—

> I'd tried to write an article,
> But writing found "No go,".
> The ink alone would run, but my
> Ideas refused to flow ;
> Yet full of them I sat me down
> And headed thus my views—
> "Philately ; the one and only
> Safe cure for the 'blues!'"

Numbers of St. Louis Exhibition Stamps Printed.

Of the 1 cent. ..	90,000,000.
,, ,, 2 ,, ..	225,000,000.
,, ,, 3 ,, ..	7,500,000.
,, ,, 5 ,, ..	9,500,000.
,, ,, 10 ,, ..	6,500,000.

Notable Sales.

In announcing the sale of the Petterd collection of Australians to Mr. Pietrusky for £2,500, the *Australian Philatelist* expresses surprise "that a collector who is generally known to be well endowed with this world's goods should part with a collection that would naturally gain in value in years to come."

We have to record the sale of the well-known collection of the late Mr. Walter Ravaison to Mr. Peckitt ; the collection took over 20 years to make and contained some 40,000 stamps.

Statistics of Philatelic Journalism.

The *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* publishes a list of philatelic journals older than itself or having published more numbers. This list has been compiled up to the end of 1903 and reads as follows :—

		Years.	Numbers.
1.	Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, Leipzic	30	600
2.	Weekly Philatelic Era, Boston	18	555
3.	General Anzeiger fur Philatelie, Hemer	21	475
4.	Le Timbre-Poste, Bruxelles ..	38	456
5.	Internationales Briefm. Offertenblatt, Poesneck	12	391
6.	Alf Smith & Sons' Monthly Circular, London	29	358
7.	Ami des Timbres, Paris ..	29	343
8.	Der Philatelist, Dresden ..	24	309
9.	Philatelic Monthly and World, Philadelphia	26	301
10.	Philatelic Record, London ..	25	300
11.	Bric-à-Brac, London	29	300
12.	Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, Paris	40	278
13.	Mittheilungen des Post-Händler Verein, Berlin	18	269
14.	L'Echo de la Timbrologie, Amiens	17	263
15.	American Journal of Philately, New York	16	192
16.	Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Morges..	15	175

No. 2 appears weekly, No. 1 twice per month, Nos. 3 and 5 appear thrice per month, but are only advertising sheets without any reading matter whatever, Nos. 4, 7 and 9, have ceased to exist. The *Weekly Philatelic Era* has just been merged in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The Postal Congress.

The World's Postal Congress was intended to be held this year in Rome, and the 21st of April was fixed as the date. The Italian Government has desired that the Congress should be postponed for a year, and this has been consented to by the other Governments. The first meeting will therefore be held on the 21st of April, 1905.

Mulready Envelopes.

In addition to the arrangements of Mulready covers given in our March number, W. Fischer-Brill has sent the following to the *D.B Z.* :—

Two Pence Blue.

a 92	a 90*	a 97	a 104
a 94	a 103*	a 96	a 105
a 95	a 98	a 99	a 91

Only the two marked * differ from the setting given in March.

One Penny Black.

A 172	A 175	A 164	A 174
A 182	A 181	A 176	A 177
A 179	A 178	A 180	A 189

Two Pence Blue.

a 196	a 200	a 199	a 195
a 203	a 202	a 201	a 198
a 210	a 197	a 209	a 208

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting was held at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, May 13th, the President being in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary, in his annual report, announced that there had again been an increase in the membership during the season, the total now standing at 90, and consisting of four honorary, 63 ordinary and 23 corresponding. Fourteen Ordinary Meetings had been held, two of them occupied by Special Displays in which each member contributed; one by a practical demonstration of the colour question, a subject which attracted considerable interest but seemed as far as ever from a satisfactory solution; and the other evenings by papers with Displays. Of the latter, the one by Mr. Hausburg of his superb collection of Tasmania, and that by Mr. Albrecht of Nicaragua, shewing what can be done with a comparatively unimportant country, were specially worthy of mention. Many of the List Meetings had been taken up by elementary discussions upon little-known countries. This had been tried experimentally, but it seemed desirable for complete success that some member should be prepared each evening with a certain amount of general information upon the subject in question. The Picnic to Beeston Castle on June 27th, 1903, and the Dinner on February 2nd, 1904, had both been well attended. The particular feature of the session was the improved condition of the Library, which had not only been considerably enlarged, but was now in thorough order with all its contents carefully catalogued. The Society is greatly indebted to Mr. Campbell for the energy and care with which he has carried out the duties of the office to which he was appointed at the last Annual Meeting. The thanks of the Society were also due to the publishers of the *Monthly Journal*, *Ewen's Weekly*, the *London Philatelist*, the *American Journal of Philately*, the *Philatelic Record*, and several foreign journals for copies of the papers as issued, to most of the auctioneers for priced catalogues of their sales, and to several members of the Society for gifts of various volumes.

The report of the Hon. Treasurer shewed an increased balance in hand, and that of the Comptroller an increase in the value of the packets despatched, and a satisfactory percentage of sales.

The Hon. Librarian announced many additions to the Library, and suggested that a catalogue should be printed and circulated amongst the members.

In moving the adoption of these reports the President congratulated the Society on its financial condition, and urged the members to send exhibits to the forthcoming Berlin Exhibition. Mr. Abbott having seconded, the resolution was carried unanimously.

It was resolved that the sum of £5 be voted to the Library, and that the book-case and its contents be insured for £100.

Arrangements were made for the continuance of the Elementary Discussions at the List Meetings of next Session.

The officers were unanimously re-elected as under:—

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents: J. H. Abbott, W. Grunewald.
Hon. Treasurer: C. H. Coote.
Hon. Secretary: G. F. H. Gibson.
Asst. Hon. Secretary: J. S. Gee.
Hon. Librarian: G. L. Campbell, junr.
Comptroller: W. Grunewald.
Committee: G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn, Rev. L. F. Ward.
Exchange Committee: R. Albrecht, G. L. Campbell, junr.

Summer meetings were fixed for the evenings of Friday, June 24th, July 22nd, and August 26th, and the Picnic to Clithero, Gisburn and Bolton-by-Bowland for June 25th.

List of Members.

J. H. Abbott.
R. Albrecht.
T. Anyon.
F. W. Ayre.
E. D. Bacon.
F. H. Bazley.
F. J. Beazley.
W. D. Beckton.
A. H. A. Bennett.
H. Bennett (*c*).
I. I. Bernstein.
C. N. Biggs.
W. G. Bowden (*c*).
J. Brooks.
Rev. J. F. Brown.
W. Brown.
H. C. Burder (*c*).
A. Buxton.
G. L. Campbell, junr.
M. P. Castle.
R. F. Chance.
E. P. Collett.
J. Cooper.
C. H. Coote.
Dr. Corns.
A. H. Dearn.
G. B. Duerst.
E. Ehlinger.
J. W. Etherington (*c*).
Major Evans.
E. Fildes.
J. Flohr.
J. S. Gee.
G. F. H. Gibson.
O. Gillett.
M. Giwelb.
Dr. Grosvenor (*c*).
W. Grunewald.
R. F. V. Harrison.
S. S. Harvey (*c*).
L. L. R. Hausburg.
H. W. Hawkins (*c*).
J. E. Heginbottom.
N. Heywood.
Rev. E. W. R. Hutchinson
J. Ingleby.
Rev. L. Isitt.
E. H. Jackson (*c*).
Dr. Jago.
B. Jay (*c*).
W. B. Kirkpatrick (*c*).
H. J. Lee.
A. D. Leigh.
E. Levy.
S. R. Lewis (*c*).
A. O. Marimian (*c*).
R. B. Martin.
S. W. Massey.
W. W. Munn.
H. K. Nicholson (*c*).
C. Nissen (*c*).
J. C. North.
H. R. Oldfield.
D. Ostara.
P. L. Pemberton.
Judge Philbrick.
C. J. Preater (*c*).
C. Quarkowsky (*c*).
F. A. Roberts.
V. Roberts.
W. Scott (*c*).
W. S. Shann.
H. J. Shelton (*c*).
J. W. Simpson.
W. K. Skipwith.
J. H. Stagg.
A. Steinthal.
E. C. Symons.
W. W. Terry.
J. H. Thackrah (*c*).
H. J. Turner.
Rev. L. F. Ward.
J. Watts, junr. (*c*).
J. Westhorp (*c*).
Wilcox Smith (*c*).
R. H. Winsloe (*c*).
H. A. Wood.
J. Woodroffe.
S. Wrigley.
J. R. Young.

The Cistafile under Royal Patronage.

There are evidences that the Cistafile is increasing in popularity, and in fact is a system which has come to stay. We reviewed it at length last year, and while marking its good points we called attention to what, in our opinion, were its weak ones. We have received the catalogue of a new

series, which shows that most of the difficulties then mentioned have been met. The larger sizes in which it is now offered will increase its popularity and render it suitable for a Specialist's collection which, notwithstanding anything which was claimed to the contrary, it was not adapted for as it first appeared. The catalogue before us shows the various sizes in which the Cistafile may now be obtained, and the different "fittings" available. These have been well thought out and are excellently finished, contributing largely to the appearance of the *tout ensemble*.

French Colonial Obliterations.

Many a time we have been asked the significance of certain letters, which are found on old French stamps, which had been used to frank correspondence from French colonies. The following list from the *Cote Réele* will no doubt be found useful :—

ASI	Assinie (Guinée).
CCH	Cochinchine.
GAB	Gabon.
GOR	Gorée (Sénégal).
GPE	Guadeloupe.
GNE	Guyane (French).
INDE	Inde (French).
MYE	Mayotte.
MQE	Martinique.
NCE	New Caledonia.
NSB	Nossi-Bé.
OCE	Oceania (Tahiti).
REN or R	Reunion.
SEN	Senegambia.
SNG	Sénégal.
SPM	St. Pierre and Miquélon.

A Decisive Engagement.

Strong indications have for some time past been noted that the boom in new issues was waning, and according to a London correspondent, whose information is exceptionally reliable, the end has come.

This does not mean that new issues will be entirely neglected in the future, it only means that the fight between the forces of those who contended for the purchase of new issues to the prejudice and neglect of the old stamps, and the champions of the old issues, has ended in the victory of the latter.

Since the above was written we have seen in print a remarkable confirmation of the above. Mr. Ewen, the Commander-in-Chief of the new issue brigade, announces that in the future he has decided to buy the older issues largely.

Bavarian Postal Reform.

For some time past a serious movement has been spreading in Bavaria for the adoption of the stamps of the German Empire. Such an innovation, which Wurtemburg accepted in 1902, would not interfere with the independence of the Bavarian Postal Administration, as it would only involve a division of the proceeds of the sale of the stamps. The Chauvin, anti-Prussian party is powerful and especially restless in Bavaria, and we should not be surprised to see the question of the retention or suppression of the stamps figure in future in the political programme of the Deputies. In Rhenish Bavaria, situated in Prussia, the adoption of the stamp of the Empire is opposed by the Chambers of Commerce. In the Chamber of Deputies, on April 26th, the Liberal Deputy Diehl interrogated the Government on the subject, the occasion being the discussion of the Postal Budget, urging that this reform, whilst serving the interests of the Palatinate, would in no wise interfere with the postal independence of Bavaria. Deputy Schirmer, of the Centre, declared that his party is opposed, as it has always been, to the adoption of such a scheme, and that the commercial difficulties caused by the existence of special stamps, are not so great as they are represented to be. Deputy Giehrl, also of the Centre, spoke to the same effect. This shows that the proposed reform is not so near as some state, unless the unexpected happens, or there is a change of the party actually in power.—*Le Timbrophile Belge*.

Reprints of Réunion.

The description of the reprints given in Gibbons' Catalogue (and in Bacon's *Reprints*, from which it is copied) is liable to mislead the reader, especially as the illustration of the 15c. is incorrect. It might be made plainer that, at first sight, the frame is the same in the originals as in the reprints; there is a thick exterior line and a thin interior line, as shown in the engraving given here. In the original the thick outer line is really made of *two* thick lines so close together as to appear one; in the reprints it *is* one thick line. The same works state that the stamps have been reprinted five times. It appears, however, that besides these five distinct "reimpressions" (and there *may* have been more) there were numerous "printings" of these reimpressions. Thus, of the first reprint, M. Moens knew two "printings" showing small alterations, and it is quite clear that after Lahuppe died his widow, or his representatives, printed off supplies whenever they wanted them.—*Alfred Smith & Sons' Monthly Circular*.



Wear and Tear.

Mr. Nankivell has a more than usually interesting letter in the *American Journal of Philately* for this month. Dealing with the wear and tear of unused stamps, he says :—

"But what wear and tear all this must mean to stamps passing through even the most careful auctions. Some years ago Mr. Castle, in discussing his favourites of

the old issue persuasion, drew attention to the undeniable fact that the supply of the old rarities must every year, by wear and tear, be steadily getting fewer and fewer. And there can be no question about it. The wear and tear of stamps passing and repassing through collections, auctions, and dealers' stock-books, must be a very heavy item in the account. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the waste, the inevitable waste, in this never ceasing wear and tear. I should say that there is a loss out of the ranks of mint condition bordering on five per cent. every year. And yet that estimate is appalling, for it means that in ten years there has been a loss of one half in mint condition, and in twenty years there would not be left a single stamp of mint condition. Obviously such an estimate must be wrong. And yet, at the start, it does not seem a high estimate to any one who knows the amount of thumbing, mounting and re-mounting in and out of collections, and dealers' stock-books, that goes on."

This is scarcely so, however, as Mr. Nankivell's calculations are framed upon an entirely incorrect basis. Accepting five per cent. as a fair percentage and taking say 100 mint stamps, in the first year they would be reduced to 95, but in the second year the percentage would be calculated upon 95, and not upon 100, and so on. The result is that it would take considerably over a century before the last mint specimen of the series disappeared.

Correspondence.

Picture Postcards.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Sir,—In what sense Herr Frantz Borich (see p. 90) can be claimed "as the inventor of picture postcards" is doubtful. His cards may have been printed in colours in 1872, but there were no stamped postcards in use in Germany until 1873. The mere sending of views or picture cards through the post at letter rates of postage does not constitute them "postcards" in the sense always understood by the term, which is that of a special size or form for a written communication, issued by postal authority and impressed with a franking stamp to carry it through the post at less than the usual letter rate. Not one card in 10,000 of the millions of picture cards that have flooded the world will answer to this description—and, strictly speaking, no European nation has officially issued picture postcards and sold them as a regular issue for general use. There have been a few in Australia, South Africa and Argentina, and some special commemorative things elsewhere.

Picture cards have not a fragment of interest for the philatelist or stamp collector, as such. I collected picture cards half a century ago, and still have hundreds somewhere about, but never claimed they were postcards, though many were sent through the post in the sixties with a penny stamp, and in and from 1871 with a halfpenny stamp, but even that did not make them into postcards. Now, you *can* claim that a "picture cover" was the earliest franking stamp, and this is the only direct connection of pictures with anything postal in the English service, though indirectly, a connection with the penny post may be traced to the pictures on letter paper which at once came into use then—there are some before me dated and used from 1841—and these views became common, being printed also on cards about the present size. (Three enclosed, 1853-60).

As the postal authorities forbid the public use of the browny-orange envelopes as used for telegrams, or others that imply they are official, they ought not to have allowed anyone to print the word POST on cards, that adjectival term being as sacrosanct as the same word or "postage" on a stamp, and having the same meaning—that of franking a communication through the post. When permission was first given here in 1872, the card so printed had to be *impressed* with a stamp before it could be used as a postal card, and it was a mistake to extend later on the use of the term to the plain cards which were allowed to pass with adhesives affixed, though "By Card Post" might have been printed on or written in the same way as "Per Book Post" is and was. Let all that like collect pictures on tram-tickets (I had quaint ones in 1872), on cards, notepaper, banknotes, share certificates, canvas, ivory, stone, or metal; but please do not admit any connection between these and the collecting and study of stamps, or—Philately with a capital letter.

—Your obedient Servant,

B. W. W.

Chelsea, *6th May, 1904.*

THE

Philatelic Record.

JUNE, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

OWING to going to press early last month, the announcement that the overprinted British official stamps had been withdrawn reached us a day too late for insertion. The surprise this announcement occasioned has already passed away, and, except for the stringent proceedings taken so short a time ago by the Inland Revenue officials, we do not suppose anyone cares very much. The attitude of this Journal has been antagonistic not only to stamps of this class, but also to unpaid, etc., and consequently we cannot help expressing our pleasure that a totally unnecessary series of official stamps has been withdrawn.

The Official Stamps.

To some minds their withdrawal after so much palaver will be taken as an indication of weakness on the part of the Inland Revenue, but the weakness in withdrawing them is surely as nothing compared to the weakness from a business point of view calling for their introduction. No doubt speculation has been rife as to whether the ban placed upon the traffic in unused specimens is to be removed, but an official communication from the Board of Inland Revenue shews that the objection of the authorities to such traffic still holds good, although there is no reason in the world why it should.

AN event of considerable moment to collectors of British Colonials has happened during the last month, in the change of the well-known Crown and CA paper to Crown and CA multiple. The new paper is watermarked from edge to edge with Crown CA's, which differ from those on the old paper (apart from their plentifulness) only in one respect, the Crown being 3 mm. instead of 1 mm. above the CA.

The New Watermark.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News of the 18th inst., in making the announcement, says :—

"The area of a pane of sixty stamps of ordinary size (the Cyprus King's Heads for example), 10 rows of 6, excluding the margins, is 121 × 240 mm. The old paper has 10 rows of 6 'Crown CA's' within this space; the new has two sets of $9\frac{1}{2}$ rows of $6\frac{1}{4}$ 'Crown and CA's,' the second set falling in the spaces left by the first; there are thus $237\frac{1}{2}$ Crown CA's to the 60 stamps; each stamp usually shows six

fragments; sometimes, but rarely, one entire 'Crown CA' in the centre and a quarter of another at each corner."

The reason for the change is obviously to provide a watermarked paper suitable for the different sizes of stamps and arrangements of panes occurring in those Colonies, some forty-two in number, whose stamps are supplied by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. through the Crown agents for the Colonies in London. As our readers will know, the common setting is four panes of sixty stamps arranged in ten rows of six, but in some Colonies, *e.g.*, Falkland Islands, the pane consists of six rows of ten. The new paper will also be serviceable for the larger sizes used by many Colonies for the rupee and 5s. values.

The Crown CC paper, introduced in 1863, had a life of 19 years, being superseded in 1882 by the Crown CA, which in its turn after twenty-two years is replaced by the Crown CA multiple. The Journal already mentioned comments as follows:—

"When the Quatrefoils watermark of Zanzibar stamps was altered in 1898 from simple to multiple (*i.e.*, from once to each stamp to one and four quarters), probably no one attached much importance to the fact. Nor did the alteration of the Crescent and Star watermark of Sudan from simple to multiple in 1902 excite any suspicion of the truth, which is now apparent. *The Crown agents intend to change every watermark from simple to multiple.*

"The 'Crown over CC' watermark was introduced in 1863 and was made in several kinds, corresponding to the different sizes of the sheets of stamps. The supply made for the ordinary size stamps was exhausted early in 1882, but the larger 'Crown CC' paper, although it had been used on almost every possible occasion, has only just come to an end, and as we announced in our article on Falkland Islands three months ago, a new paper 'Crown CA' multiple has been substituted. It never occurred to us, however, that the small 'Crown CA' paper would be abandoned, but that is what has taken place. The new paper, necessitated by the exhaustion of the old CC paper formerly used for the high values and large stamps, is being made use of for the small stamps also.

"The whole of the Virgin Islands stamps received by the Colonial Stamp Market a fortnight ago were, it is believed, on the new 'Crown CA multiple' paper; certainly all those left in our hands, after distributing the new issue service, are. The new Cyprus 9 piastres King are, however, mixed, some being on the old paper and some on the new. Were the new Virgin Islands also mixed?

"It is fairly certain that no more stamps will be printed on the old paper, and as most of the 42 colonies who use this paper have fresh supplies of stamps sent out every six or twelve months (frequently oftener), the first issues will be obsolete in a very short time. A few will certainly be obsolete by the time these lines appear in print. Cyprus, on account of its nearness to home, will be one of the first Colonies affected."

The change from CC to CA paper was gradual, and we think the same plan will be followed again, which will mean that for the next eighteen months or so we shall have to be constantly recording the change; whilst on some values seldom used it may not have been made even at the expiration of that time.

Orange Free State.

Notes on the Provisional 3d. on 4d.

By N. Yaar.

BEING so fortunate as to come into possession of a block of 80 stamps, being a complete pane of 60, and two vertical rows of 10 stamps of the "3d." on 4d. blue, provisional issue of 1882 of the Orange Free State, I looked up the articles on this subject and came across the descriptive letter written by Mr. J. H. Abbott in the *Philatelic Record* of August, 1902. As so little is known of the different settings of the early surcharged stamps of this Colony, I think it will interest the specialist if a little more light can be thrown on these obscure sheets.

I found the setting to correspond with that given by Mr. Abbott, and, though having two additional rows, I notice that, as far as these eight rows are concerned, they are identical. Some minor varieties are, however, noticed by me, which will no doubt be of interest to the readers.

The full pane in question is the upper left-hand pane and two vertical rows of the upper right-hand pane, with a margin between.

As Stanley Gibbons catalogue these five types as A, B, C, D, E, I think it best to follow their example and will name these accordingly :—

First	row:	Four E and the last two C.
Second	,,	All C.
Third	,,	All C, except the last stamp, which is B.
Fourth	,,	All B.
Fifth	,,	All B.
Sixth	,,	First stamp B, the rest all D.
Seventh	,,	All D.
Eighth	,,	All A.
Ninth	,,	All A.
Tenth	,,	All A.

As to minor varieties, which no doubt Mr. Abbott overlooked, I found stamp No. 20, Type B, with broken top, thus: "3," which I put down as Type B^1. Also stamp No. 32, being Type D, of which the downward stroke of the letter is longer than the rest, thus: "d," which I put down as variety Type D^1; and the last stamp in the last row as mentioned by Mr. Abbott is Type A with dropped "d," put down as Type A^1.

As I found the two mentioned varieties repeated in the same place on the adjoining portion of the sheet, I think they must be considered distinct varieties, otherwise, if they had only occurred on one of the panes, they could have been put down as printing errors.

The types are, therefore, to be divided as follows :—

Type	A	... ...	17 stamps.
,,	A^1	... ...	1 ,,
,,	B	... ...	13 ,,
,,	B^1	... ...	1 ,,
,,	C	... ...	13 ,,
,,	D	... ...	10 ,,
,,	D^1	... ...	1 ,,
,,	E	... ...	4 ,,
		Total ...	60 stamps.

According to *Le Timbre Poste* of March, 1883, this is repeated four times to the full sheet of 240 stamps. A diagram of a pane is illustrated in that number, but the minor varieties mentioned above are not enumerated.

The following diagram will give a clearer idea of the setting :—

E	E	E	E	C	C		E	E
C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C
C	C	C	C	C	B		C	C
B	B^1	B	B	B	B		B	B^1
B	B	B	B	B	B	MARGIN.	B	B
B	D^1	D	D	D	D		B	D^1
D	D	D	D	D	D		D	D
A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A^1		A	A

Notable Philatelists.

Rudolph Frentzel.

SIXTY-NINE years ago on the 9th instant Mr. Rudolph Frentzel was born at Hamburg. He left Germany when fifteen, and, after experiencing a stormy passage to South Shields, ultimately found his way to the first city of the world where his father happened to be at the time, he having a business in London in conjunction with that carried on in Hamburg.

It is not for us to follow the young man in his early struggles in that vast place; suffice it to say that by perseverance and the kindness of a Yorkshire gentleman he soon got his feet on the first rungs of the ladder of which in the early sixties he was destined to sit on the top.

Mr. Frentzel has been a collector from his youth. Postage stamps were not always the favourites by any means, in fact in the sixties he was a numismatist of note and a member of the Numismatic Society of London, a distinction he still enjoys.

It was in 1863 that he began his stamp collection, which was disposed of about 1867, when the coin fever was at its height. He re-commenced in 1885, the duplicates saved from his older collection forming a nucleus of a collection of some 2,000 at that date. It was in this year that he came into possession of an accumulation of Mexican stamps of the 1874 issue, which he mounted and showed at the Portman Rooms in 1887.

The late Mr. Tapling's display of Mexico at this Exhibition so impressed Mr. Frentzel that he thereupon determined to emulate the example set him, and thenceforward became and still remains bent on the varieties of this country.

Needless to say, his collection to-day is a very fine one, and has received recognition at every exhibition to which it has been sent.

Joining the Philatelic Society, London, in 1897, he is one of the regular attendants at the meetings and has contributed from time to time notes on different issues of Mexico dealing with hitherto unpublished varieties. Mr. Frentzel's words are :—

"I consider the collecting of Mexican postage stamps one of the most fascinating pastimes in Philately; not only do the issues from 1856 to 1883 offer plenty of varieties in surcharges, dates, and numbering, but there are to be found the most extraordinary shades in colours, and some of the issues are printed on a variety of papers, especially the 'Guadalajaras' of 1867-68.

"According to instructions given by the Postmaster General of Mexico, all principal post offices in each State had to surcharge the stamps sent to them with the name of the city or town, and as these offices had to supply the minor offices in their districts, which in some cases also surcharged these stamps, it is obvious that omissions and errors would occur, and it is from this source that unpublished varieties are constantly turning up, which makes the pursuit of collecting the stamps of this country so fascinating and interesting."

Mexico as a country has long been unpopular with present day collectors. For one reason it is a South American Republic, and as



Rudolph Frentzel.

such is not a favourite spot with English philatelists. The number of varieties arising from the mode of surcharging the stamps frightens off many, and the fact that few present day collectors (we do not include those of the older school), know so little and care less for any stamps except British Colonials accounts for a good deal more. There was a time when things were different, when the stamps of Mexico were reckoned of exceptional interest and formed the subject of study by such leading philatelists as the late Mr. Tapling and the Brothers Caillebotte. They, however, are no longer with us, but their places, so far as Mexico is concerned, are taken by Mr. W. T. Wilson and the subject of our sketch this month.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 107.)

"16. The retailers of stamps must regulate their supply so that they may have at least sufficient for a month in stock, and when reduced to a half must lose no time in renewing. The consequences arising from irregularities of service or from negligence of the retailers in keeping themselves provided with stamps must be borne by themselves.

"17. The above-mentioned retailers at the end of each month will hand over to the respective Finance Superintendent in duplicate a table (Model E) which distinctly shows the quality and quantity of stamps remaining over from the preceding month, the lots taken, the amounts sold and then the remainder in stock. The Superintendent will send a copy of this table to the Minister with the monthly account.

"Cap. IV. General Arrangements.

"18. The sellers of stamps shall be obliged to keep constantly before the public the new printed postal tariff, with a list of the distances of the post offices in the Austro-Italian League, so that everyone may ascertain the cost of a letter in order to put on the corresponding value in stamps.

"19. The use of the stamps is specially destined for inland correspondence and to the States included in the Austro-Italian League, which cannot be paid in cash but must be supplied with stamps and put into the Letter Boxes. In case, however, it is wished to register letters, with or without return receipt, they must be handed over to the Postal Officials already stamped.

"20. Letters for Foreign States not included in the Postal League can be franked with stamps when they do not pass through the Austrian States, in which case they must be paid in cash.

"21. Stamps are used for sending letters, printed matter and samples, by affixing them securely to the margin above the address by wetting the gum on the back.

"22. The Chief Distributors and Postal Agents will indicate separately in the monthly accounts in two columns the results of the sale of stamps or cash payments, accurately distinguishing the one from the other, and giving in a third column the total for each kind, and adding each column up at the foot.

"23. The General Return of the Letter Post, which the General Directorate has to hand over monthly to the Minister for Finance, shall be compiled in conformity with the preceding Article, keeping quite distinct the results of the administrative districts of Modena, Reggio, and the districts beyond the Appenines.

"24. Postal Agents, when they perform the duties of wholesale as well as retail distributors, shall continue to have the commission which they have at present on cash entries as well as on the amounts of stamps posted in the respective offices according to the results of the monthly tables mentioned in Art. 17.

"25. Any doubts or difficulties which may arise as to the proper meaning and execution of these arrangements shall be submitted to the Minister for Finance for his decision.

"26. The present Regulations will come into force on the 1st June next.

"Modena, 20th May, 1852.

"The Minister for Finance,

"Ferdinando Castellani Tarabini.

"Bedogni, General Secretary."

From the scheme of the Regulations I give some articles which were not reproduced in the Regulations themselves:—

"2. The paper for the stamps must be manufactured especially for the exclusive use of the Royal Finance Department. The stamps will be printed in rows along which will run the water-mark, arranged so that it can easily be discerned in every stamp, in order to prevent forgery.

"3. The design of the stamps shall be secretly supplied by the maker with a suitable mark called 'spia' (spy), which will be privately made known by means of two sealed letters, one for the Minister and the other for the Central Stamp Office, in order to serve as a help in settling cases of doubtful forgery.

"5. The printing of the sheets of stamps will take place in the locality where the keeper of stamps and stamped paper resides, and under his surveillance and responsibility. When it is deemed necessary to use the printing press for printing the stamps, this must be taken into the room of the said Official, as the types must on no account leave his custody."

On the 10th April, 1852, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Finance published a Notification in which it was announced that the Austro-Estense Postal Agreement of the 29th October, 1851, would come into force in the Duchy on the 1st June. I do not reproduce this Notification because it does not offer sufficient interest for us;

those who would like to know about it will find it quoted in the *Collezione delle Leggi, &c.*, Vol. XXI., page 37, &c.

There only remained now to provide for the execution of the stamps, and for this purpose the Minister for Finance gave precise orders in the following letter :—

"Ministry for Finance.

"Modena, 10th May, 1852.

"To the Surveyor-General of Government Estates, Modena.

"On the 1st of June next, in accordance with the Notification of the 10th April last, the Austro-Estense Postal League will come into force in these States.

"Among its prescriptions there is one that letters must be franked at the time of posting, and that the relative cost, instead of being paid for in money, must be defrayed by applying stamps to the letters. As it is, therefore, very urgent that the printing of the stamps in the Office of this Central Keeper of Stamped Paper should be proceeded with immediately, I request you to arrange that to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock prompt, the printer of the *Tipografia Camerale*, Giuseppe Vandelli, shall be in this office in order to assist in a provisional way with the printing of the stamps. You will also arrange at the same time for a printing press to be carried into this Office, and also anything else that may be necessary for printing stamps, drawing up an inventory and valuation, which you will send to me.

"The Minister for Finance,

"TARABINI."

One of the most important documents to us, which I place before my readers, is certainly the invoice of the firm who executed the die and the reduplication of the stamps; it was inclosed with the following letter :—

"To His Excellency the Counsellor of State, Minister for Estense Finance.

"The firm Rocca, Rinaldi & Algeri, of Modena, humble servants of your Excellency, has the honour to send you a specification of the expenses incurred in making the dies for the postage stamps.

"Trusting that same will meet with your approval, the undersigned have the honour to be, &c.

"'INVOICE.

"'Rocca, Rinaldi & Algeri, Goldsmiths, Modena.

"'To His Excellency Ferdinando Castellani Tarabini, Estense Minister for Finance.

"'13th May, 1852.

"'534 blocks (or reduplications) for printing, total weight 1581bs., calculated at 5 francs per lb. finished work, including all expenses...	Fr. 790
Die engraved on steel and copper matrices	60
Total Italian lire	850
According to the Tariff L	782'"

On the back of the foregoing letter is written :—

"14th May, 1852.

"Let the dies be sent to the Central Stamp Office with this and then passed to the Book Keeper for issuing corresponding cheque reducing the sum to tariff. The matrices to be kept in the archives.

"TARABINI."

Some arrangements still remained to be made for distributing the stamps to the post offices and retailers. The Ministry for Finance sought to settle this with the Post Office in the following letter :—

"Modena, 25th May, 1852.

"Ministry for Finance,

"To His Excellency the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"The supplies of stamps which persons authorised for the sale have to obtain from the Central Office of the Stamp Keeper, or other minor stamp keepers respectively, and those to be obtained by these latter from the central keeper, can only be made in complete sheets, in accordance with Art. 13 of the Regulations of the 10th inst.

"Every sheet consists of 240 stamps, and the amount of each, respectively, is the following :—

"1 sheet of	240 stamps of	5 cent.	...	12	lire.
,,	,,	10 ,,	...	24	,,
,,	,,	15 ,,	...	36	,,
,,	,,	25 ,,	...	60	,,
,,	,,	40 ,,	...	96	,,
				228	,,
,,	,,	1 lira	...	240	,,
				468	lire.

"You will therefore see that the requests for stamps must be calculated not by the prices at which each single stamp will be sold, but by those which make up the total of each kind of sheet, so that where it is wished to limit the first supply to a sheet of each kind the total cost will be 468 lire. But since the variety of the prices facilitates the obtaining of a high value by applying more stamps of different denominations, in a single complete supply the sheet at 1 lira might be omitted, and the total amount, taking one sheet of each of the other values, would be reduced to 228 lire.

"I request you, therefore, to kindly let me know promptly, following these lines, your proposal as to the amount of stock to be supplied to the Officials and Postal Agents, when they are not also wholesale Distributors, according to Art. 9 of the above-mentioned Regulations, and I remain, &c.,

"For the Minister (absent),

"CASLINI.

"Stamps ready for delivery to the Intendencies of Massa and Reggio:—

"240 stamps per sheet	200	sheets of	5	cent. stamps.
" " "	200	"	10	" "
" " "	100	"	15	" "
" " "	75	"	25	" "
" " "	20	"	40	" "
" " "	30	"	1 lira	"
Total number of sheets to be sent to each Intendency	625"			

The issue of the stamps was announced to the public by the following notice, which was posted up in the Post Offices of the Duchy:—

"General Post Office.

"NOTICE.

"In accordance with the Ministerial Notification of the 10th April last, notice is given:—

"That with the commencement of the Italo-Austrian League in this State on the 1st June, correspondence for the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Duchy of Parma will no longer be subject to the present tariff, but will be dealt with under Regulations of the Agreement, *i.e.*, according to the distances which are clearly given in the list, with which the post offices are fully equipped and according to the tariff of the above-mentioned Agreement. The correspondence, therefore, for the Territories of the Postal League must be franked when posted by payment of the cost, this being done by applying postage stamps of the requisite value. The stamps are sold at the post offices and Magaziones* of the State.

"Modena, 29th May, 1852.

"The Postmaster-General,

"GANDINI."

This notice, however, did not prescribe for any guidance in the application of the various tariffs; to the public it was only announced that postage would be applied according to distances, of which the post offices possessed a scale. Although the Regulations for the stamps which I have reprinted had already been distributed, the Regulations for the treatment of the correspondence had not yet been given out.

* Persons authorised to sell stamped paper, tobacco, salt, and other things which are a Government monopoly.

(*To be continued.*)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* lists the following values of Postage Due stamps of type B (space at foot filled in).

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

½d. emerald-green, perf. 11½—12 × 11.
6d. " "
8d. " "

Cyprus.—Messrs. Bright & Son send us the 9 and 18 piastres stamps which have just been issued, and at the same time call attention to the fact that some of the former value sent them show a new watermark, CA and Crown multiple.

So far we have not seen a pane of this new paper, but have been for some time aware that a change was about to be made, for not only are all the smaller-sized stamps to be printed in future upon the new paper, but also the larger-sized values which have hitherto borne the CC and Crown watermark, as this latter will be no longer manufactured for such purposes.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA, multiple.
9 piastres brown and carmine.

Great Britain.—Of the two Official stamps mentioned in our last issue, it seems very uncertain whether the 5d. Office of Works has been issued, and we believe that so far no copy of the 6d. I. R. Official has been seen. Since writing we have, however, had shown us used copies of the 5d. Board of Education. This we have not so far chronicled.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

5d. purple and ultramarine.
Surcharged BOARD OF EDUCATION in black.

India. Chamba.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us a copy of the 3p. grey (1902) with the overprint inverted.

Adhesive.

3 pies grey (1902), surcharged CHAMBA STATE in black.
(Surcharge inverted).

Gwalior.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise the receipt of the 2 and 3 annas King's Head stamps surcharged for use here.

Adhesives.

2a. violet, surcharged "Gwalior," etc., in black.
3a. orange-brown, " " "

Malta.—The new 4d. has only just been issued, though chronicled some time back.

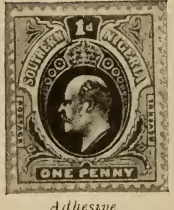
Mauritius.—We have seen a new 3 cents. stamp; it is printed in green on yellow paper, value in carmine, usual small type.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.
3 cents. green on yellow, value carmine.

St. Helena.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write as follows:—"We are officially notified that all the Queen's Head postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation on on the 31st March . . . . . As regards the small ½d. and 1d. King's Head type, issued in 1902, no more of these are to be printed after the present stock is exhausted."

Southern Nigeria.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a 2½d value additional to the set of last year.



Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.
2½d. ultramarine, centre-grey black.

South Australia. — A good many changes of incidentally minor varieties are making their appearance here. First we have to chronicle varieties of the low values, perforated 12 in lieu of 11½, but the most important alteration is the gradual appearance of the long series, showing a new type

of the word "Postage," measuring 17½ × 2mm., and printed at the same time as the rest of the stamp. So far only the 3d. and 1s. have been seen thus, but all the values are expected in due course. The 1d. value has been changed from pale to deep rose, and, *Ewen's Weekly* states, has since then been issued printed from a new plate and perforated 12.

Adhesives.

3d. olive-green (type A), perforated 12
4d. orange-red ,, ,,
6d. blue-green ,, ,,
9d. lake ,, ,,
1/- brown ,, ,,
3d. olive-green (type B), ,,
1/- brown ,, ,,
1d. deep rose, perforated 12.
1d. ,, ,, new plate.

Straits Settlements. JOHORE.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 10c. on 4c. yellow and red in an altered type, the overprint being in sans-serif letters, with a continuous bar cancelling the original value. Some time back we heard that the 50c. on 3$ was running very short, and now we see that *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 5$ surcharged for this purpose.

Adhesive.

10 cents in black on 4c. yellow and red, new type.
50 ,, on 5 dollars, lilac and yellow.

Western Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the current 9d. now appears in orange, instead of yellow, perforation as before, 12½.

Foreign Countries.

China.—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, a set of unpaid letter stamps has been put into use here. There are six values, all formed by overprinting the ordinary stamps "Postage Due."

Adhesives.

½ cent. brown, surcharged "Postage Due."
1 ,, orange, ,, ,,
2 cents. carmine, ,, ,,
4 ,, bistre, ,, ,,
5 ,, brown, ,, ,,
10 ,, green, ,, ,,

Colombia.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new stamp issued at Barranquilla. It is of the type shown below (first issued in 1902, in various colours). The specimen before us is dark blue on bluish-tinted paper, and our correspondents inform us that they also have it on buff, rose and salmon paper.



10 cents. dark blue on bluish, imperf. Laid paper.
10 ,, ,, buff, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, rose, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, salmon, ,, ,,

The *American Journal of Philately* lists the following, which were issued prior to the stamps with value in gold currency referred to below.

Adhesives.

Return receipt stamps.

Surcharged "A R" in a circle in blue.
5 pesos red on pale rose, perf.
5 ,, green on blue, imperf.

Registration stamps.

Surcharged "R Cartagena" in blue.
10 pesos yellow-green, imperf.
10 ,, green on pale green, ,,
20 centavos purple, perforated.
10 ,, yellow-brown, ,,

The dwindling value of the Colombian peso, and the consequent need of increasing the face value of the stamps employed, has necessitated a change to gold currency so far as the purchase of stamps is concerned. A new series has therefore been prepared, of which we have and see chronicled the following:—

Adhesives.

½c. yellow-brown (arms), imperf.
1c. green, ,, ,,
2c. blue, ,, ,,
5c. carmine, ,, ,,
10c. purple, ,, ,,

Registration stamp.

10c. purple.

Return receipt stamp.

5c. pale blue.

ANTIOQUIA.—Some values additional to the recent series are now to hand, all perforated 12.

Adhesives.

4 cents. light brown (arms).
5 ,, blue (arms).
10 pesos carmine (Juan de Corral).

BOLIVAR.—Three more new stamps have made their appearance. We need not say more than that they are quite up to the usual standard of these productions.

Adhesives.

5 cents. black (I. M. del Castillo), imperf.
10 ,, brown (Manuel Anguiano). ,,
20 ,, carmine (Pantaleon G. Ribon), ,,

BOYACA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a new 10 cents. stamp. In the centre a statue is shown, flanked on

either side by large bushes, the background being a building of some description. Plain white paper, rough perf. 12.

Adhesives.

10 cents. orange.
10 cents. dull yellow.

CUNDINAMARCA.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. send us several of the stamps listed below, all perforated, and from the *Monthly Journal* we have added some further particulars.

Adhesives.

1 cent. orange, perf. 12.
2 cents. blue, ,, and imperf.
2 ,, slate-grey, imperf.
50 ,, magenta, perf. 12 and imperf.
1 peso, grey-green, ,, ,,

France.—The *Monthly Journal* hears that the current 30c. has been surcharged for use as an unpaid letter stamp. *La Cote Réelle* states that "running short of unpaid letter stamps, the local authority at Beni-Ounif surcharged the current 30c. of France with the inscription, "Région Saharienne—Sud-Algérien" in two lines at top, and "A Percevoir" vertically at the right side.

Adhesive.

Unpaid letter stamp.

30c. lilac, black surcharged.

FRENCH GUIANA.—The 5c. now appears in pale yellow-green.

Adhesive.

5c. pale yellow-green.

Hayti.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that they have received the commemorative set without the surcharge.

Persia.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. send us another provisional. It is formed by overprinting the 10ch. brown of 1903 with a large "6" chahis and inscription below. We also hear of a 3ch. on 5ch. of the same issue, but this we have not yet seen.

Adhesives.

6 chahis on 10 chahis, light brown.
3 ,, 5 ,, rose red.

United States. PHILIPPINES. — The *I. B. J.* chronicles the following values of the new set issued for use here

Adhesives.

3c. violet, surcharged "Philippines" in black.
4c. red-brown ,, ,,
6c. brown-rose ,, ,,
8c. purple ,, ,,
10c. brown ,, ,,

Dell *v.* Truslove & Bray and the Philatelic Record and Stamp News Co., Ltd.

In the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, on May 18th and 19th, before Mr. Justice Lawrance and a Special Jury.

This was an action brought by Mr. Robert Edward Dell, the editor of the *Burlington Magazine*, and formerly editor of the *Connoisseur*, to recover damages for an alleged libel published in the *Philatelic Record* for April, 1903, of which the defendants were the printers, proprietors, and publishers. The defendants said that the words complained of were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr. Arthur Powell, K.C., and Mr. J. G. Joseph were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Marshall-Hall, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Hemmerde were for the defendants.

Mr. POWELL, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was a gentleman who had a large knowledge concerning matters of art and antiquities. He became the first editor of the *Connoisseur* when it was started, and Mr Dell suggested that there was room for another magazine of a similar character. The proprietor of the *Connoisseur* did not fall in with Mr. Dell's views; and he therefore sent in his resignation, and subsequently became the editor of a more expensive publication, the *Burlington Magazine*, which was published in March, 1903. The defendants were Messrs. Truslove and Bray, the printers, and the "Philatelic Record and Stamp News" (Limited), the proprietors and publishers of the *Philatelic Record*. The journal in question contained editorial notes, and in the issue of April, 1903, the libel complained of appeared under that head, and ran as follows:—"Pin-pricks by an ignoramus. The *Connoisseur*, which was started at the end of 1901 to minister to the pleasure of collectors of all kinds has not had long to wait for the inevitable rival. The *Burlington Magazine* has just come to hand. With their rivalry we are not concerned, but it is a curious fact that both started with the same editor. The first editorial in the *Connoisseur* was

disfigured with a sneer at stamp collecting. The writer thereof did not long occupy the editorial chair. Now he sits in the editorial chair of the new magazine, and once more the poor man vents his little spite on stamp collecting. Why we know not, unless it be that in his case stamp collecting plays the same part in his little life that King Charles's head played in the life of another afflicted one. We are told that 'the desire to collect in the abstract, the mere collecting for the sake of collecting, is one of the crudest instincts inherited from the less reasonable of our animal ancestors.' Apparently the present editor of the *Burlington* will have to rewrite natural history. And then he goes on to say that the man who collects old masters as another collects railway tickets or postage stamps displays his affinities. Ah, well; there are affinities and affinities, editorial and otherwise, and we fear the new magazine is not to be congratulated upon the peculiar affinities of the present editor. The *Connoisseur* learnt to its cost that it does not do to collect editors of the sneering type At best they are an expensive luxury, especially if they happen to be descended from 'the less reasonable of our animal ancestors.'" Counsel said that this was an offensive libel, and was throughout an attack on the man who had occupied the editorial chair of the *Connoisseur* and now was editor of the *Burlington Magazine*. In a subsequent number of the *Philatelic Record* the defendants had published an editorial note headed "Peccavimus?" and stating that it was never intended that the paragraph complained of by the plaintiff should be taken personally, and they apologized for the pain they had given him. Counsel contended that this was not really an apology, and the note of interrogation after "peccavimus" completely annulled the so-called apology.

The plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case, and said that the article in the *Burlington Magazine* on which the *Philatelic Record* had commented was written by a member of the consultative committee, and was a very long article.

Cross-examined by Mr. MARSHALL-HALL.—Stamp dealers had advertised in the *Connoisseur*. Complaint was made by the editor of the *Philatelic Record* with regard to a reference to stamps in the article in the *Burlington*. He was unaware that in consequence of the article the stamp advertisements in the *Connoisseur* had been reduced.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

—*The Times*, May 19th.

Mr. Dell, further cross-examined by Mr. MARSHALL-HALL, said that he put the collection of stamps on a different footing to the collection of pictures. He did not intend in his article in the *Connoisseur* to sneer at stamp collecting. He knew nothing about stamps, and did not intend to give offence to stamp collectors. The article was written in September, 1901. The first number of the *Burlington Magazine* was brought out in March, 1903. In that number he did not intend to have a hit at philatelists. He did not know whether the writer of the article in the *Burlington* shared witness's views as to stamp collecting. He did not suggest there was any justification for classing the collection of stamps with the collection of railway tickets, or even of nuts by a monkey. (Laughter.)

Mr. MARSHALL-HALL. — You are an ignoramus on the subject of stamps?

Witness.—Well, I do not know anything about them. (Laughter.) Continuing, witness said he objected to the statement that he did not long occupy the editorial chair of the *Connoisseur*. He was editor for nearly a year. He strongly objected to the statement that the *Connoisseur* learnt to its cost that it does not do to collect editors of the sneering type. He was convinced that there was personal malice behind what was written in the *Philatelic Record*. He did not ask for an apology, but issued a writ. A letter was sent to him expressing regret that the article had been published, and pointing out that it was only read by philatelists. That was followed by an apologetic note in the *Philatelic Record*. He thought that the so-called apology aggravated the libel

Mr. MARSHALL-HALL, who did not call any evidence for the defendants, contended that it was an abuse of the process of the Court to have brought such a nonsensical action. It was difficult to believe that the plaintiff was serious in asking the jury to give him damages for the article in the defendants' paper. No right-minded man could read in it any personal insult. The writer of the article did not even know the identity of Mr. Dell. It was said Mr. Dell did not want damages, but only an apology. It was untrue to suggest that no apology had been offered him. Did Mr. Dell expect that he (the learned counsel) should prostrate himself on the ground before him, or what kind of apology did he want? (Laughter.) Everything short of giving damages had been done, but it was damages such as would carry costs that the plaintiff wanted from the jury. Counsel contended that the action ought never to have been brought.

Mr. JUSTICE LAWRANCE summed up, and told the jury it was for them to say whether the article complained of exceeded the bounds of fair comment. He pointed out that, instead of asking for an apology, the plaintiff had taken the course of issuing a writ, and the defendants, when the matter came to their notice, inserted an apology in their paper.

The jury, after deliberating for more than half an hour, found a verdict for the defendants, and the judgment was given accordingly.

—*The Times*, May 20th.

Notes and News.

Berlin Exhibition.

We have to thank several correspondents for calling our attention to one or two inaccuracies which crept into our translation of the Revised Prospectus issued last month. The Exhibition opens on August 25th, and not the 5th, and closes on September 4th. Newfoundland appears in both Class 13 and 14; so it does in the original Prospectus. We cannot definitely say which is correct, but should think Class 13.

In the German form British Central Africa is given twice in Class 15, we corrected this and only put it once. As British South Africa is omitted altogether it may possibly be that one is a misprint for it.

Rand Philatelists.

The Annual Meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on May 3rd, 1904. There were present:—Mr. M. Neuburger in the chair, Messrs. S. Klagsbuin, C. E. Lawson, A. G. Cohen, F. H. Brennan, A. Law, H. H. Robinson, E. Harford, R. Syme, W. W. Green, W. R. Cohen, A. Sonn, F. H. Ansell, and W. G. Byron, Acting Secretary.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet were received. The former showed that although the Society had not been all that could be desired, their efforts had not been entirely fruitless. There are at present 42 members of the Society, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year. Several exhibitions of stamps of various countries have been held during the year. Amongst the donations to the Society are three volumes of Stanley Gibbons' album, the gift of Mr. E. O. Meyers, to whom the thanks of the Society are due, while Messrs. Sonn, Byron, and Neuburger have contributed to the library.

The financial position of the Society can also be considered satisfactory, the credit balance to date standing at £33 4s. 8d. It is proposed to hold a banquet at the Masonic Hotel on Tuesday evening, May 11th.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the Report, and on Mr. Klagsbuin seconding it was carried unaminonsly.

The following officials were then elected: Mr. M. Neuburger, chairman; Mr. S. A. Klagsbuin, vice-chairman; Messrs. E. Harford, C. R. Schuler, and Dr. L. F. H. Brennan, committee; Mr. W. P. Cohen was appointed superintendent of exchange and hon. treasurer; and Mr. W. G. Byron as hon. Secretary, Box 4967.

It was intimated that visitors will always be cordially welcomed to the meetings of the Society.

The members then discussed the arrangements for the forthcoming banquet, after which the meeting terminated.

The Union Stamp Club, Bombay.

A small company of local philatelists foregathered at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday evening when the Bombay Union Stamp Club held their first annual dinner. Mr. C. E. Howard presided, and was supported by the energetic secretary and treasurer (Messrs. C. H. Slater and H. L. Phillips). The dinner was all that could be desired and was done ample justice to. The menu card was a most artistic product of the lithographers' and photographic printers' art, while from a philatelic point of view it gave in brief a complete history of postage stamps (in original colours) from the black penny of 1840 to the India ½ anna grey of 1902. The toasts usual on such an occasion having been duly proposed and honoured, the party broke up after a most enjoyable evening at 11 p.m.—*The Times of India.*

Germany.

It is said that the German postal authorities intend to change the colours of the 5 mark stamp, black and red being too easily reproduced by photography. We wonder whether such imitations exist, and if any have passed through the post? One could almost believe so.

Brazil.

The choice of the Government has fallen upon the designs submitted by Elyseé Visconti for the new series of stamps. Each stamp will be different in design.

German China.

Kiautchau, the German station in China, is in trouble. The Government desire to introduce the German currency, but the traders want the dollar, and as the dollar varies constantly, the postal authorities are going to issue stamps surcharged in dollars and cents. The proposed issue will comprise 1½, 2, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 40 and 50 cents, 1, 1.50 and 2.50 dollars.

New South Wales: Another Discovery.

The stamp in question was found by Mr. Mr. T. H. Nicolle, a Sydney stamp dealer, and having been acquired in the ordinary way of business amongst a number of contemporary stamps of well-known varieties adhering to portions of the original covers,

is entirely free from any suspicion of having any but a perfectly legitimate origin.

This new discovery is the Two Pence, New South Wales, of the "Diadem" type (1856-62), with watermark *double-lined figure* 1, *perforated* 11½, 12.

The stamp is a fine specimen, in a clear full blue shade, well centred, and judging from the margins, which show no encroachments from adjoining stamps, is from the second of Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s steel plates, on which the stamps were more regularly spaced than on the first plate. It is used, the cancellation being the office number 18 surrounded by a number of rays in black. This number in 1860-2 (the period when the perforated stamp was in use) belonged to the Post Office at Mudgee.

The watermark is in the normal position, and is placed rather close to the right hand margin, looked at from the back of the stamp. The whole figure, however, is clearly visible, the sloping top touching the perforated edge of the stamp.

The Diadem and Large Square Series which were contemporaneously issued, are both remarkable for deviations from the normal watermark, or so-called "errors." Of the Diadems the One Penny has only one variety, which, however, cannot be called an error, viz., that with watermark single-lined figure 1. The Two Pence on the other hand is much more favoured! In variation from the normal double-lined figure 2, we find the comparatively common double-lined 5, the *imperforate* stamp with double-lined 1 (of which I believe only two specimens are known) and the same with double-lined 8 (of which only one *genuine* copy is known). The last mentioned was cleverly imitated a few years ago, but the fraud was fortunately exposed. The 2d. Diadem is also found on the single-lined 2 paper properly belonging to the De La Rue type, but this is only a reprint. The Three Pence is known in an imperforate condition, with watermark double-lined 2 and perforated with double-lined 6 and italic *10*. The sixpence of the large square series, imperforate, has the "error" of watermark 8, and the perforated stamp is known with two errors—5 and 12; while the One Shilling imperforate bears the error 8.

Mr. Nicolle's discovery, therefore, adds another to the already large number of varieties of the Two Pence, Diadem. It is true that it differs from one of the recorded "errors" only in the matter of perforation, but this is quite sufficient to constitute an entirely new variety.

It might be interesting to recall the history of the two recorded imperforate stamps with a similar error of watermark.

On the 11th April, 1890, Mr. M. P. Castle read before the Philatelic Society of London a paper upon the Stamps of New South Wales with watermark of double-lined numerals. Upon this occasion he exhibited the 2d. blue, watermark double-lined numeral 1 and 3d. watermark double-lined numeral 2, both imperforate. He said, "The existence of the former has been known to more than one member of the Society for a considerable period, and was formerly in the collection of Mr. Tilleard, but in spite of the most strenuous search no further copy has been found. As the error 5 exists on this stamp, thus causing the examination of the watermarks at the hands of collectors, it seems very probable that this will always remain a very scarce variety, even if it does not preserve its present unique position."

As the London Society's work on the stamps of Oceania, published in July, 1887, did not contain any reference to this error, it is fair to assume it was discovered shortly afterwards, as Mr. Castle says its existence was known for a considerable period. How the lucky finder must have searched for others, all the while holding his secret deep hidden in his breast, until hope died away and he resolved to let the knowledge of the discovery go forth to the world.

Barely two years elapsed after Mr. Castle described the error before another copy turned up. At a meeting of the London Society held on the 12th February, 1892, a letter was read from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, forwarding for inspection a copy of the 2d. Diadem imperforate, wmk. 1.

The variety with watermark 8 was discovered by Mr. George Callf in March, 1892. In commenting upon this discovery, Mr. Castle said, "The marvellous vitality—if I may use the expression—in the stamps of the Australian colonies has frequently been demonstrated by philatelic writers, while it is but a few weeks since I ventured to prophesy that there would always be discoveries in the lifetime of the present generation. No more complete exemplification of this could be afforded than the recent discovery of Mr. Callf."

After describing the new discovery, Mr. Castle referred to the variety with wmk. 1, exhibited by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. This stamp, he considered, was of a different shade from the one described in 1890, which would indicate that more than one printing took place, or that perhaps one sheet was inadvertently mixed with those containing the normal number on more than one occasion. He concluded: "May I prophesy the possibility of an error being found on the 1d., and I think it will be cheerfully conceded that the first issue of New South Wales will in most albums be complete long before the third! However, we must all wait and watch our opportunity. 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast.'"

It was considered remarkable that these discoveries, recorded 12 years ago, should have remained undiscovered for 34 years. What are we to think of an error such as

Mr. Nicolle has discovered, awaiting discovery for 44 years! It is still within the bounds of possibility that an error of watermark, probably a double-lined figure 2, will be found on the 1d. Diadem. As the 2d. with error 1 doubtless resulted from a sheet of the 1d. paper being accidentally bound up in a book of 2d. paper, what more likely than that a similar mistake occurred in binding a book for the 1d. stamps. Let us all live in hope!—*The Australian Philatelist.*

A Swedish Forgery.

Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt, writing to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, says the Philatelic Club at Christiania, Norway, sent information last month to the Philatelic Society of Sweden of the existence of forgeries of the Swedish 3sk stamp (S.G. & Co. No. 1) which are considerably better executed than the few previously found. The stamps had been sold by a Swedish country dealer as genuine. To the eye of a trained philatelist, however, the nature of the stamps will readily reveal itself. The most pronounced differences between the forgeries referred to and the original are as follows:

1. The forgeries are too small in size in both directions, about 2mm. too short and 1mm too narrow. The over all dimensions of the printed outlines are, on the other hand, too large, for this reason, the white perforated margin is too narrow all round.
2. The paper is too thick.
3. The perforation is 11 × 11, while the originals have only been found perforated 13 × 13 to 14 × 13½.
4. The colour is too dark and rather muddy.
5. There are also differences to be found in the design. The space containing the value at the bottom of the stamp is too high, while the letters in the inscription are too small, especially *B* and *co*. The period after *SKILL* is missing, and so are the dots over the letter A in FRIMARKE in both of the inscriptions on the sides.

Sweden: Variety of Paper.

Swedish Collectors have found from time to time Postage Due stamps of their own country's issues printed on a very heavy more or less yellowish paper, in some cases resembling thin Bristol board. Although such stamps have been, and still are, very scarce, collectors have given them only small attention, probably on account of their not having been catalogued. The Philatelic Society of Sweden took up the matter and requested collectors and dealers to notify the Society of the existence of such stamps in collections or in stock on hand. The returns are found in the following table:—

Face Value.	*Colour.*	*Paper.*	*Perf.*	*Date of Cancellation.*
3 o.	Deep rose	Yellow	13	1879
5 o.	Reddish brown	White	14	1880
6 o.	Yellow	Yellowish	14	1876
20 o.	Blue	White	13	1880
24 o.	Gray	Yellowish	14	1882
50 o.	Brown	Yellowish	14	?
50 o.	Brown	Yellowish	?	1888
1 kr.	Blue and brown	Yellowish	?	1878
1 kr.	Blue and brown	White	14	1878

It is quite likely that the 12 and 30 ore values also exist on heavy paper, although they were not included in the returns. The time these stamps were used lies between 1876 and 1882, therefore the occurrence of both perforations is easily explained, as perf. 13 was first brought in use in 1877. The explanation of the heavy paper as furnished by the Society's experts is that the reams of paper used were separated by sheets of heavy, entirely different paper, which served as a protection against creasing and damage. When feeding the paper to the presses, some of these sheets were accidentally permitted to go through and ultimately appeared in the shape of finished stamps. The strict control exercised in the printing of the regular adhesives was not in force when printing the Postage Due stamps; wherefore, the count of sheets was not so carefully made.

The Official stamps are printed on same kind of paper as the Due stamps and a few copies of the Officials have consequently been found on same heavy paper. The Society considers both the Due stamps and the Official stamps printed on the heavy paper as valuable and interesting material for the specialist, and on account of their scarcity recommends its members to look out for them while they still can be had for a small outlay.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*

Cost of the New French Catalogue.

According to *La Revue Philatélique Française* the cost of the recently published French catalogue is as follows:—

Compilation, correction, and issue, 52,000 hours at 70c.	£1,450
Printer's type (which has to be bought, as the catalogue is left in type ready for the next annual edition), 6,600 kilos at 7f. 50c. ..	1,900
Forms	72
Paper	122
Printing (Machining)	56
Binding, 5,000 copies at 60c.	120
Author's remuneration, 1,800 pages of text at 3f. the page	210
Correcting proofs, revision, etc., ditto at 2f. the page	140
Drawing 4,500 surcharges for the block-maker, at 3fr.	540
Cost of blocks, as above	500
Editor's remuneration, three years..	600
Total cost of 5,000 copies	£5,710

Correspondence.

Australian Stamps.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you have a copy of a letter received by us to-day from the G.P.O., Melbourne, acquainting us that unused postage dues may be had on application at face value.—Yours faithfully,

J. H. SMYTH & Co.

Sydney, *9th May, 1904.*

[COPY].

Commonwealth of Australia,
Postmaster-General's Department,
Melbourne,
5th May, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd September last, respecting your desire to purchase postage due stamps from this Department, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you the Postmaster-General has decided that such stamps may now be supplied singly or otherwise and cancelled or uncancelled, at their face value, upon application being made to the Deputy Postmaster-General of the State to which the stamps belong.

The Deputy Postmasters-General of the several States have been instructed accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(*Signed*) ROBT. T. SCOTT,
Secretary.

Messrs. J. H. Smyth & Co.,
88, King Street, Sydney.

The Wear and Tear of Stamps.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—You say, in last month's *Record* that my calculations are framed on an entirely wrong basis, and that a five per cent. wastage, per year, would take considerably over a century before the last mint specimen disappeared.

Not so fast, my friend. Surely I am entitled to my own version, and it must be obvious that my meaning referred to five per cent. on the original issue, not five per cent. on the remainders of each year.

However, the interesting point is not what I meant, but what the wastage really amounts to, and if you would bend your keenly analytical mind to the consideration of this question, we might have an exceedingly valuable discussion in the pages of the *Record*. Don't draw red herrings across the track of a very good subject for discussion. Leave that to the army of twaddlers.

Now, what is the real wastage, in your opinion? What do the readers of the *Record* think? What is their experience of the stamps they destroy, or see destroyed? I am about as fastidious a collector as most specialists, and I am bound to confess that I am literally ashamed of the number of rare stamps that I have unwittingly injured in one way and another. I remember once in mounting a sheet of fine unused, mint, stamps for an exhibition, that I tore right through the top row. For that sheet I had paid £30. Serve you right for being so careless, will, no doubt, be the verdict of those who are not so foolish as to be pulling their collections to pieces for exhibition purposes. The accident cured me of any hankering after any exhibition medals.

But whether collectors go in for exhibitions or not, there are few who do not find it desirable to occasionally re-arrange their stamps, and I envy the man who can boast that he has never injured a stamp in the process. The hasty skinning of a mount, the ever-present friction on the album page, the careless shutting of an album, a puff of wind through the open window, the terrible claws of house collector admirers, the unwashed fingers of a dear friend, and the many other ills to which a mint stamp is heir, all threaten its life in the hands of even the most fastidious. What, then, is the rate of mortality in the case of mint copies? —Yours truly,

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Surcharged Cyprus Stamps.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—We have just lately bought a parcel of the surcharged Cyprus of 1882, and on going through same we find to our surprise that there are varieties in the surcharge that have never been noted. They are quite prominent, and it seems extraordinary that it should have taken 22 years to have found them out.

We enclose you three stamps for your inspection, one of which is the normal, the other two being the varieties we have noticed. The copy containing the large figure 1 at left is so prominent that it is surprising it was not noticed at the time the surcharges were issued. We do not know how these surcharges were printed, but we find that the proportion of the large figure 1 is two in every 60, and the small figure 1 somewhere about one in 250. We have also found the large figure 1 variety on the CC watermark.—We remain, yours faithfully,

BRIGHT & SON.

London, *June 16th, 1904.*

[Of the three stamps, the first is normal, the second has a distinctly larger and thicker numeral 1 on the left, and the third a defective 1 on the right. The large figure variety is very distinct, and probably occurs once on each pane, but the other appears to us merely an error in printing, which would account for the small proportion found.—ED.]

The Mart.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's Sale on April 12th and 13th:—

	£	s.	d.
Spain: 1852, 2 reales	8	0	0
Ceylon: 1883, wmk., C.A., 24c. purple brown, unused	6	0	0
1885, Five Cents on 4c., a block of six with inverted surcharge, mint	4	5	0
Labuan: 1880, 6 in red on 16c. blue, mint	5	15	0
Do., used	4	10	0
British Bechuanaland: 1888, One Halfpenny on 3d., lilac, mint	0	17	0
Protectorate, 1888, ½d. vermilion with double overprint, mint	2	6	0
Do., another do.	2	2	0
Do., 2/- green, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 2/6 green, do.	4	10	0
British Central Africa: 1895, One Penny on 2d. green, with double surcharge, the scarce "Blantyre type," mint	2	15	0
1898, 1d. red and blue, imperf., unused but slightly repaired in one corner	1	0	0
Mafeking, 1900, on Cape, 3d. on 1d., unused with gum	0	9	0
Do., on British Bechuanaland, 6d. on 3d. and 1/- on 4d., fine	0	7	0
Do., on Bechuanaland Protectorate, sans serif surcharge, 3d. on 1d., fine	0	10	0
Do., Bicycle, 1d. blue (2 shades), and head of Baden-Powell, 3d. blue, unused	0	15	0
Do., a complete set of the 19 varieties, fine	9	15	0
Sierra Leone: 1883, wmk. C.A., 4d. blue, mint	7	0	0
Uganda: 1902, ½a. green, a vertical pair, lower stamp being the error without overprint, unused in mint state, very rare	3	17	6
Canada: 12d. black, skilfully repaired	18	0	0
St. Vincent: 1d. rose, compound perf.	2	12	6
1871-78, wmk. star, 1/- claret, mint, but a little off centre	2	10	0
Do., 1/- rose, unused, with gum	3	10	0
Do., 1/- vermilion, compound perfs., mint, but a little off centre	2	12	6
1880, wmk. star, 1d. grey-green, mint	0	17	0
Do., 6d. yellow-green, mint, but a little off centre	1	7	0
Do., 1/- vermilion, mint	6	0	0
Do., 5/- rose-red, mint	8	0	0
1881, 1d. in red on half of 6d. green, a pair, unused, with part gum	11	11	0
1883-4, wmk. C. A., perf. 12, ½d. orange	5	10	0
Tobago: 1879, wmk. C. C., £1 lilac, mint	6	6	0
Turks Islands: 1873-79, wmk. star, 1/- lilac, two very small defects	6	0	0

On April 26th and 27th:—

	£	s.	d.
India: 1854, ½a. red, a pair, unused from the corner of sheet, with margins and ornamental border, one stamp torn	6	6	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1861, wood-blocks, 1d. blue, error, very slightly cut into at bottom, but large margins on other 2 sides, a fine copy and on piece of original	50	0	0
Do., 1d. scarlet, a pair, unused in mint state, brilliant colour and with good margins, but one stamp has small defect in one corner	37	0	0
Do., another pair, used, rather heavily cancelled and creased across	5	10	0
Do., 4d. blue, nice margins and a fine copy, but a little creased	2	0	0
Do., 4d. pale blue, a little close at bottom, but very fine	1	18	0
Do., 4d. dark blue, large margins and very fine	6	0	0
Transvaal: 1877, *V.R.*, Transvaal 6d. blue on blue, a block of 4, unused in mint state, but very slightly thinned in one or two small places	6	0	0
Do., the same error, but with inverted surcharge, unused in mint state, but cracked across right top corner, of the greatest rarity	12	0	0
Do., 2½ pence on 1/- green, a half sheet, mint	0	18	0
Do., halve penny in red on 2d. bistre, 1d. on 6d. blue (2d.), and 2½ pence on 1/- green, with inverted surcharges, two unused, and others (10)	0	14	0
British Columbia: 1865, imperf., 10c. blue, a strip of 3	4	0	0
St. Vincent: Do., 5/- rose-red, unused, but no gum	6	6	0
Victoria: 1850, 1d. rose, shades (one unused), various printings, mostly fair. A number of lots of eighteen stamps in each lot fetched from 30/- to 36/- a lot.			
Do., 4d. rose, imperf., large margins and very fine, on entire original, post-marked "Sandhurst, Sept. 16, 1864"	1	14	0
Western Australia: Semi-rough perfs., 2d. blue, unused but no gum	1	8	0

On May 10th and 11th:—

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: Board of Education, 1902, 5d. lilac and blue, on small pieces of original, fine but one is a little heavily cancelled, 3	1	3	0
Transvaal: Revenue, 1904, 5/-, black and lilac, the very rare error with centre inverted, mint and from the corner of the sheet with side margins and control No.	6	5	0
Zululand: 1888-92, 5/- carmine	2	2	0
Ditto, £5 black and lilac on red	4	10	0
New Brunswick: 1/-, mauve, a very fine lightly-cancelled copy, used with a 3d. red on piece of original	11	0	0
Nova Scotia: 1/- purple, unused with part gum, splendid colour	28	0	0
United States: 15c. blue and brown, the rare error with inverted centre, a nice copy but skilfully repaired in one corner	6	0	0
Do., State, 1, 6, 12, 15, 24 and 90c., used, and 2, 3, 7, 10 and 30, used, mostly fine	2	0	0
Do., $2, fine	1	5	0
South Australia: perf. 11½, 1d. deep green, a superb well-centred block of four, unused in mint state, and with side margin	7	10	0
Do., a pair, one side perf. 12½, mint	2	7	6
1868-74, wmk. S. A. (wide), perf. 10, 1d. blue-green, a fine block of 12, mint	2	15	0
Do., 2d. deep orange-red, a fine block of 8, mint	1	4	0
1877, wmk. S.A. (close), perf. 10 × 11½, 1d. green, a vertical pair, double perforated horizontally, mint	0	10	0
1887-93, wmk. S.A. (close), perf. 10, 3d. olive-green, a fine block of 4	0	12	0
Do., perf. 11½, 5/- deep rose-red, a pair, mint	1	2	0
Do., 5/- rose (large holes), £1 blue and £2 brown (large holes), fine	0	19	0
1894, perf. 15, ½d. brown, a block of 4, perf. 12½ vertically in centre, mint	1	16	0
1/- brown, a fine strip of 4, imperf. between, mint	1	12	0

THE

Philatelic Record.

JULY, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

FOR the silly season this text looks as inviting as any other. Indeed, it is preferable to such topics as Used *v.* Unused,—Exchange Club Rules,—The Catalogue for Collectors,—since it has not been so much exploited.

A Philatelic Index.

Like the Catalogue for Collectors, it is a subject about the merits of which there can be little divergence of opinion among philatelists. The difficulties in the way to the Philatelic Index becoming an accomplished fact appear to be very similar to those experienced concerning the Collectors' Catalogue. In the publication of the French Society we now have the nearest approach to the Catalogue for Collectors that we ever shall have, and one which in future editions will, we believe, become almost Ideal. What has already been achieved has only been done as we stated last month at a cost, roughly, of a sovereign per copy upon an edition of five thousand. The published price is three shillings and fourpence. Does not this mean that before the Catalogue has paid its way it will have to run through at least ten editions of 5,000 each, all of which must be sold? Will they? We sincerely hope so, but have our doubts. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with philately is the enthusiasm of a few who willingly spend their time and money in bringing out high-class publications, which are, to their way of thinking, for the general benefit of their less fortunate or less advanced co-collectors, and the apathy of the latter class who will not spend a few shillings in their purchase, although the published price forms only a small proportion of the actual cost.

Reforms.

To return to the Philatelic Index, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has opened its columns with an Editorial, and invited correspondence on the subject, which is being inserted with interesting Editorial comments, one being that pages of magazines should be numbered consecutively, not only from number to number, but from volume to volume. The carrying out of this suggestion might assist the compiler of the Index in the future, but cannot affect the conditions of things existent to-day. The duty of the compiler is to work upon the material as it stands, and it is a

mistake for him to pose as a Reformer; at least so it seems to us. Reforms always cause inconvenience to some. When the publishers of Journals see the Philatelic Index in print, and not as a vision, no doubt suggested reforms falling from the compilers of it will receive the serious attention of editors.

Which shall it be?

The Philatelic Index would show that the earliest discussion about its compilation took place in the columns of this Magazine for 1887 (*Philatelic Record*, Vol. IX.), wherein Dr. Emilio Diena contributed a letter advocating such a publication, and was followed in the same strain by Mr. Anderson. The minutes of the Philatelic Society, London, as reported in this Magazine for 1888 show that the Society took the matter into consideration, but could not see their way to undertake the work. The American Society, if we mistake not, passed a resolution to carry it out, but how much, if any, progress has been made we know not. Judging from the lapse of time we surmise that nothing has been done.

In more recent times a reference to the philatelic press reminds one that the Manchester Society was once prepared to undertake the compilation and publication of a Philatelic Index. The preliminary announcement drew forth such a strong protest from one who said he had been engaged some years on the work, and that it was a hardship that he should be deprived of the fruit of his labour by others who must have known that he was engaged upon the same subject, that the Society accepted the position and resolved to leave the Index in the hands of their righteously-indignant correspondent. This is several years ago and still no sign. The fact of the matter is that it is much too large a work for one individual to cope with, and the only satisfactory way of having it done is by a Society (which may either be an existing one or specially formed for the purpose) undertaking the production. A Philatelic Index for the years 1890—1899 was published in January, 1901, by the Kiel Philatelic Society, so that there is a precedent for our suggestion. A little bird whispers that there are Philatelic Societies in this country of boasted strength which might do something of moment to justify their existence. Now is the opportunity. Which of them will step in the breach? Echo answers —Which?

No Breach of Regulations.

The system of certain firms printing their names on the back of the current stamps appears to be on the increase. The firm of Messrs. Watts is one adopting the practice, and in their case it was done, we understand, with the assent of the local Postmaster. Such assent appears, however, to be unnecessary, as we are informed by the Postmaster-General that "names or initials may be printed on the backs of postage stamps provided no trace of the printing appears on the face of the stamps."

We cannot see any philatelic interest in such curiosities, and simply refer to the matter in consequence of our attention having been called to what was erroneously supposed to be a breach of the postal regulations.

A Colombian Provisional.

By R. R. Thiele.

THE flood of late issues from Colombia and its States (or departments, rather,) has served to direct renewed attention to the older issues of these States. Deservedly so, I think, for the specialist will find them a field of great interest and one that will well repay study. Despite the multiplicity of issues, there is yet very little of the taint of speculation about the older issues—Colombian stamps are rather too unpopular to make speculative issues worth while to any great extent. I would therefore urge collectors to pay more attention to the stamps of this South American Republic; events down there have of late served to attract collectors more than has been the case in the past—and who knows what the future may bring? With the completion of the canal that corner of the globe will become pregnant with possibilities.

But I do not wish to enlarge upon the political situation; my present purpose is to describe in detail a well-known provisional issued by the Colombian department of Antioquia. It is the 2½ centavos of the 1890 issue, Scott's No. 84. This is one of the type-set issue comprising four values: 2½, 5, 10 and 20 centavos. These were all printed in sheets of ten, two horizontal rows of five each, and, as they were type-set, each stamp in the sheet differs more or less from the others, as is almost inevitable in type composition, especially with the limited resources of the average Colombian country town printing office. There are thus ten varieties of each value, except of the 5c., of which there was a second setting made for some reason, so that there are twenty varieties of this value. I have some entire sheets of this issue before me, and for the benefit of other collectors shall endeavour to describe the type varieties of these stamps, beginning with the 2½c. black on buff.

The border of this value is formed of a sort of lozenges consisting of a black centre with a diamond frame line around it. Ten of these diamonds each form the top and the bottom of the stamp, while thirteen are in each vertical border (the corner ornaments, of course, are counted both times). This number is the same in all the stamps of the sheet, but two of the stamps show distinguishing features in the border. In No. 4 of the upper row the second ornament in the upper border, counting from the left, is set considerably lower than the first one, and the whole line is lower than the two upper corner ornaments at right and left. On No. 3 of the lower row the second ornament in the upper border looks as though it had been dented in on the right upper side; the third ornament sits a little lower than the second one. On all the other stamps the ornamental border is properly arranged. Not a few of the ornaments on the sheet before me show divers flaws and blotches, but these are all due to poor impression, so that they

need not be described, as they would not be of constant occurrence on all sheets.

The distinguishing features lie more in the central inscriptions. The period following the letter "R." is normally an upright oval extending a little below the base line of the "R," but on No. 2 and No. 6 it is a round dot, and is raised above the base line of the "R." The word "Colombia" is also followed by a dot; on No. 1 this is quite large; on No. 7 it is very small and raised above the base line of "Colombia"; on No. 10 it is very large, like that of No. 1, but dropped below the base line of "Colombia"; on the other seven stamps it is of medium size and normally placed. The letters "D. de A." are also followed by dots; these are very small on all the stamps except as follows: On No. 1 the dot after "A" is very large and far beneath the base line of the "A"; on No. 3 the dots are quite large, but in their normal position. There is a dot after the word "Provisional," this varies as follows: On No. 1 normal; on No. 2 larger and below the base line; on No. 3 normal; on No. 4 normal, but placed a little too low; on No. 5 normal; on No. 6 normal, but a little too low; on No. 7 normal; on No. 8 normal; on No. 9 very large and much too low beneath the base line; on No. 10 normal. The last letter of "Provisional" on No. 2 is not a small "l," but a capital "I"; the others are normal. The dots following "2½Cs." are all uniform on every stamp; owing to poor printing they may not always appear equally large. On No. 1 the "C" of "Colombia" is slightly broken near the top; this seems to be constant and not a poor impression only. The other letters in all the words are all well formed on all the stamps, as far as the poor printings allows one to judge. The two pieces of rule between "2½Cs." and "R. de Colombia," and between "Provisional" and "2½Cs." respectively afford many striking tests. On No. 1 the upper line is perfect, the lower one shows a slight defect over "2½." On No. 2 the upper line is perfect, the lower one shows a bad break over the "2" of "2½." On No. 3 the upper line is broken a little to the left of "R" and again over the second "o" of "Colombia"; the lower line has a bad break over the "C" of "Cs." On No. 4 the upper line shows a slight defect between "R" and "de," and a very pronounced one over the "C" of "Colombia"; the line is slightly bent upwards at the left of this break; the lower line is unbroken. On No. 5 the upper line shows traces of a joint above the "d" of "de"; the lower line is badly dented downwards under the "P" of "Provisional." On No. 6 the upper line seems to have been jointed above the "C" of "Colombia"; the lower line shows two joints above "2½." On No. 7 the upper line shows traces of a joint above the second "o" of "Colombia"; the lower line is broken above "2" of "2½" and above "C" of "Cs." On No. 8 the upper line shows slight breaks above the second "o" and above the "m" of "Colombia"; the lower line has a break over the "2" of "2½." On No. 9 the upper line is joined above the "b" of "Colombia"; the lower line shows a break a little to the left of the "C" of "Cs." On No. 10 the upper line seems to have been pieced a little to the right of "R"; the lower line appears to be continuous. The compositor seems to have used up odds and ends of rule in setting up the forme for this

value; heavily inked impressions may perhaps not always show all the breaks here described, as some of them are very small. Other points of difference might be named, but those already enumerated will serve to distinguish the ten type varieties, even without comparison with a full sheet. Part IV. of the Seventh Edition of Moëns' Catalogue contains plates of this issue, but the facsimiles are not very clear and do not show all the differences as clearly as they appear on the actual sheet.

(To be continued.)

Notable Philatelists.

Sir D. P. Masson.

THE subject of our portrait this month, to give him his full titles, is The Honourable Colonel D. P. Masson, Knt., V.D., C.I.E., A.D.C.; but amongst his friends all this is affectionately contracted to "D.P."

In the recent list of Birthday Honours philatelists were delighted to see one name in particular, that of the subject of our sketch, for, although only having collected a comparatively short time, he has displayed such philatelic acumen, been so particularly industrious in writing of difficult countries, and is so very popular generally that one would not have felt more genuine pleasure in seeing one's own name in the list.

Sir D. P. Masson is a philatelist of only eight years standing, for, although he collected as a lad, he afterwards never thought of stamps for very many years. He was recovered to the fold through taking an interest in his daughter's collection, and he was soon heart and soul in the pursuit, for he does nothing "by halves." Spending every summer in the lovely "Vale of Kashmir," he naturally became specially interested in the stamps of that country, and we have the fruit of his study in the Kashmir Handbook, published by the Philatelic Society of India. This Handbook led to the entire re-arrangement of the Kashmir catalogued list, so far as the older issues are concerned, several "~~heavy~~ hoary headed impostors," which had sold in Europe for thirty years at very high prices, were removed, and the remainder were arranged systematically.

Mr. Masson's collection of Kashmir stamps is without doubt the finest in the world: what he secured on the spot was supplemented from Europe, and there is very little worth having which is not well—and in most cases lavishly—represented on his sheets. Having finished Kashmir, Mr. Masson next took up Afghanistan, writing many interesting papers on these little understood stamps in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. In this country also his collection probably ranks first, though Major Hancock is perhaps richer in some issues. His

Notable Philatelists.



Sir D. P. Masson.

plates are more or less complete in nearly every year: his greatest rarities he considers (1) mint blocks of 8 and 4 of the 1288, third issue, nothing above pairs being known elsewhere, and (2) a complete plate of 40 of the rare black "skeleton" stamps of 1295. In the rare 1293 green (higher value plate) he has 21 mint copies out of 24; and in the equally rare blacks of the same issue he has 19 out of 24. In the purples and browns of the same year his plates are complete with mint copies. Mr. Masson eagerly watches for any new issues from Kabul: situated as he is at Lahore, not far from the frontier, he has several agents watching for novelties, and he is always the first to chronicle them in the philatelic press. He has recently taken up India for study, and he has already laid a solid foundation for a collection of the stamps of the land of his adoption.

Apart from philately, Mr. Masson is well known as an extremely energetic and a successful business man. He is Managing Director of the Punjab Banking Company and of several other large concerns. He is very proud of being in the fortieth year of his service as a Volunteer, and of having commanded his Corps for fifteen years. The photograph which we reproduce was taken for an enlargement to be hung in the new Volunteer Club at Lahore, which accounts for its military appearance. Mr. Masson is now 56 years of age, but he is as active as a youngster, and he is "going very strong." From May to September every year he is to be found on the golf links at Galmarg, in his beloved Kashmir, and he seldom visits Europe.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 127.)

The "Austrian Postal Instructions for the Offices of the Parmense and Estense States" did not settle all the doubts which arose. Some letters, which it will be useful to publish, shew us what were some of the uncertainties arising when the new system was introduced, which were removed through the Rules on the Postal Service published only on the 4th September, 1852, *i.e.*, more than three months after the issue of the stamps. The issue of the stamps has been erroneously attributed to this latter date by the majority of the authors of philatelic works.

"Modena, 3rd June, 1852.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post,

"To His Excellency the Minister for Finance, Modena.

"I send some copies of the Austrian Instructions compiled for the Parmense and Estense Offices, which are sufficiently clear to be readily understood by postal officials. Nevertheless, it is thought

useful to add some remarks in view of the missing Tariffs for correspondence beyond the German League, making it clear that no modification or change will be made for those that do not belong to the League, such as those directed to the Roman States, the Two Sicilies, Sardinia, and all those that go through the Parmense States, and which must be treated at the end of the Agreement now in force.

"For the inland correspondence the instructions are to continue as before without regard to the distance, but the General Directorate has not considered itself authorised, pending the new tariff, to apply the weight of 17½ grammes, especially as the weight of a letter is fixed by Royal Rescript at 8 grammes, and therefore the cost will also be diminished in proportion to the difference of weight.

"I must advise you finally that as far as concerns this General Office, the business with Foreign Offices with which it is connected through the League, is proceeding regularly.

"From the other offices sufficient exactness cannot be obtained on account of the novelty of the system and the lack of the Tariff, but some cases are coming in which receive the attention of this Directorate.

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 3rd June, 1852.

"Minister for Finance,

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"From your letter No. 1002 of to-day, in reply to mine of the day before yesterday, in which I asked you to send me copies of the Postal League instructions which were generally distributed through the offices dependant upon you, I see too clearly that you have not given out any precise arrangement in accordance with the agreements of 5th November, 1850, and 29th October, 1851; that you have confined yourself perhaps now to distributing the Austrian Instructions, of which you have sent me some copies; that under the pretext of not being authorised to apply the weight of 17½ grammes for a single letter to inland correspondence, you have prohibited any innovation either of taxes or of the applications of stamps to such correspondence, almost ignoring that postage must be regulated in ratio with the distance, that the use of stamps is prescribed by the Regulations of the 10th May last, and that the weight of the single letter is 8 grammes with progression of 4 to 4 by the Royal Rescript mentioned by yourself; that no similar innovation has been made by you in regard to correspondence for Foreign States not included in the Postal League, and that concerning these latter you have certainly not given sufficient information to the offices, at least on the primary base of tariff, if you have to give special information as you yourself inform me, and which will only with great difficulty reach those distant offices in time to be of use for the immediate needs and explanations.

"All this shews with regrettable evidence that you have not helped this Ministry in the difficult situation in which it has been placed; that you have not previously made known the Regulations and the tariffs on the commencement of the Postal League; that it has really not been in any way advanced, notwithstanding the activity which you were meeting and the repeated exhortations of this Ministry in the

letter of 28th May, No. 5284; and that, through your behaviour, the Administration finds its convenience and its interests imperilled.

"I cannot, therefore, abstain from informing you that all the responsibility for these troubles, irregularities, and disorders which have already happened, and which may afterwards happen through the negligence in fulfilling the Minister's orders, falls upon you.

"CASLINI."

"Modena, 8th June, 1852.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post,

"To His Excellency the Minister for Finance, Modena.

"Since I assured your Ministry that I had given to the different post offices the information on the new postal system by means of a circular over and above the Austrian Instructions, and seeing from your letter of the 3rd inst., No. 5482, that I have not done so, and that I have confined myself to distributing the Austrian Instructions, I leave you to judge what effect such a contradiction has on an officer occupying a distinct position.

"I would not be so bold or stupid as to tell such an open lie which could be so easily proved, it being practically a question of a circular distributed through twenty-five offices of the State.

"Among the other things it is true that I wrote to the offices to say that for the present no innovation must be made with regard to the inland correspondence, weight or postage, following Art. No. 2 of the Agreement.

"It is true that Paragraph 19 of the Regulations on Postage Stamps is intended for inland letters, but I think that Administrative Regulations are to serve as a guide for the offices, and that for the public they are not sufficient, especially as they have not been publicly posted up, as far as I know.

"To tell the truth, I do not know that the tariffs are to be regulated in accordance with the distance for inland correspondence, and until I am shewn from whence I am to infer this new rule, I shall remain ignorant of it.

"Sufficient information has been given to the post offices, and in fact some offices are working in a regular manner, but many are not, and it is to these that I am seeking to give other instructions.

"Your charges are serious enough, but not so much so as the last portion of your letter which says that 'through your behaviour the Administration finds its convenience and its interests imperilled.'

"I request you to reflect well on the long protracted course of treaty and discussion which preceded this Agreement, and to have the kindness to tell me if such a grave accusation can be sustained against me. Which are the Regulations which I have not observed, and which are the irregularities I have committed?

"I think that when accusing a person who through long years of service has never been exposed to similar expressions, to whom the Sovereign has confided the management of an important and delicate administration extending through the whole State, the nature of the error should be explained clearly, and not in a bitter and caustic

manner, in order to render justification possible, as such a manner as a rule only causes unpleasantness and renders the fault still more difficult of correction, not knowing where to find it.

"I confine myself to this single request, and from the reply which I hope to obtain I shall consider the step I must take to satisfy my offended honour, as, being accused, I do not wish to keep silent.

"I trust, however, that your excellent Ministry will remedy the grievance which I feel, and will withdraw a reproof which I never expected; in like manner I am ready to forget, if it is admitted that I do not deserve it.

"Yours, &c.,

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 12th June, 1852.

"Minister for Finance,

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"The letter of the 3rd inst. from this Ministry, No. 5482, has for its authority the arrangements and instructions given in the preceding letters of the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th May, and of the 1st inst., and also what you have shewn regarding the same.

"Amongst other things, notwithstanding the repeated requests for a copy of the instructions which you say you have distributed through the post offices, this Ministry has not yet been able to have one. Call to mind the many attempts the said offices are making to get precise instructions as to the new system, which leads one to infer either a lack of published instructions or at least a lack of uniformity or clearness in them, and you will easily decide whether the Ministry had cause for complaint.

"For the rest I have nothing to add in reply to your letter of the 8th inst., No. 1077, except that I hope you will with all haste repair the serious inconvenience which I know too well to be existing in the working of the new postal system.

"I remain, &c.,

"CASLINI."

"Modena, 19th June, 1852.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post,

"To His Excellency the Minister for Finance, Modena.

"The suspicion has arisen in this office, seeing that in the post offices which have the double quality of distributors and agents no use is made of stamps and also of the repeated instructions of this Directorate, that they have not taken the trouble to obtain them, considering that as per No. 8 of the Stamp Regulations they are not compelled to.

"A simple doubt ought to be made known to your excellent Ministry, so that you may act as you think fit.

"Your humble servant,

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 22nd June, 1852.

"Ministry for Finance,

"To the Intendant of Finance, Modena (Reggio, Massa).

"It has come to my knowledge that some of the distributors and wholesale sellers of stamps who are also postal agents, have not yet obtained supplies of stamps for their own account in accordance with the Regulations, and that the inhabitants of the respective districts cannot obtain them for applying to their letters.

"I request you, therefore, to remind generally all the distributors and wholesale agents that they are strictly obliged to obtain the stamps and to keep themselves always supplied. I request you also to ascertain at the end of this month who have entirely omitted to obtain them from the Central Stamp Keeper, and to inform me so that further steps can be taken.

"Yours, &c.,

"CASLINI."

No arrangement had yet been made as to the means to be adopted for cancelling the stamps. During the first few weeks the ordinary postmarks were struck in blue or red, as cancellations. But the stamps were then too lightly cancelled, so the Post Office decided to provide every office with special cancellation marks to be used solely for obliteration, as can be seen from the following letters, in which, after having shewn up the insufficient gumming of the stamps, two kinds of marking stamps are mentioned for cancelling. The first of these, similar to others used in the Sardinian States and in Tuscany, is a rectangle (25 × 21mm.) consisting of small rhombi, and was in use for a long time by the Modena office; the second, which was also very frequently used, consisted of six parallel lines 33mm. long, not four, as mentioned in the first of the three letters now given.

The invoice of the engraver, Felice Riccò, who made the marking stamps is added to the letter of the 21st July, 1852.

"Modena, 26th June, 1852.

"General Office of the Estense Post,

"To His Excellency the Minister for Finance, Modena.

"In the General Post Office at Lucca, amongst the mass of correspondence, loose stamps have been found, perhaps only through being too slightly gummed or damped when applied to the letters, and not cancelled with a postmark as is customary.

"As soon as the matter became known, which was yesterday, I did not fail to advise the Post Office at Massa to give necessary instructions, and to see that what this General Post Office had commanded in its instructions for cancelling the stamps should be carried out by applying the postmarks.

"But at the same time I think it a duty in sending these stamps to the number of 14, value 70 centimes, to warn the Ministry that the experience of the past few days shows how badly the postmark is applied to the stamps, when not of a square shape or very oblong like

those recently made in the Austrian offices, since when it is round and small like ours either the postage stamp is not clearly cancelled or the postmark is not seen.

"As the writer is persuaded that the stamp, if not cancelled, offers occasion for fraud through being used again on other articles, he has had a suitable marking stamp made similar to the one used in the post offices of Turin and Tuscany, a proof of which is enclosed, and which is used with much success in this General Office; he now asks permission from the Ministry to give orders for all the offices to be provided with it.

"Besides the cancellation mark, like the one in the above-mentioned offices, another one is proposed of four parallel lines, an impression of which is enclosed. The price of this latter is 3 francs 'Tariffali' each, whilst the first costs 4 lire, and perhaps in ordering a quantity some slight saving might be made.

"Your obedient Servant,

"GANDINI."

"Modena, 1st July, 1852.

"Ministry for Finance,

"To the Postmaster-General.

"The case mentioned in your letter No. 1276 of the 26th June, with which stamps get detached from the letters, may arise from the carelessness of the users in not wetting them sufficiently, as you remark, as well as of the makers in gumming the sheets.

"As regards this, however, the makers have already been informed about it, and I now authorise you to go to the expense mentioned for making the marking stamp of four thick parallel lines, in order to supply the various post offices with them. In distributing these you will instruct them to cancel the stamps on letters entirely with this mark, since I am informed that not a few postal clerks carry out such an essential operation in a careless manner.

"Yours, &c.,

"CASLINI."

(To be continued.)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Ceylon.—Foreign exchanges list the new 75c., but we believe it has not yet been seen here other than in "Specimen" state.

Adhesive.

75c. blue and orange, wmk. CA and Crown.

Cyprus.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 30p. and 18p. with multiple Crown and CA watermark, and Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of the ½p.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

30 paras violet and green.
½ piastre green and carmine.
18 piastres slate and brown.

East Africa and Uganda.—The 5 annas with single Crown and CA has not had a very long life, as we hear it is now coming over with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

5a. yellow-brown and grey-black.

Gibraltar.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* mentions the current ½d. with new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

½d. grey-green and green.

Great Britain.—With reference to our note of last month, we have now ascertained that the 5d. Office of Works (King's Head) has not been issued.

India. Chamba.—A correspondent of the *Philatelic Journal of India* reports the 3 annas (Queen's Head) with inverted surcharge.

Adhesive.

3 annas brown-orange (1882-88), surcharged in black. Surcharge inverted.

Gwalior.—We have the 3p. grey of 1902 with the Service overprint.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

3p. grey (1902), surcharged in black. Surcharge inverted.

Puttialla.—The 6 annas has been added to the current set.

Adhesive.

6a. bistre, surcharged "Jhind / State" in black.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* gives the following two very interesting tables. We are glad to have the opportunity of reproducing them, as the numbers shewn in the first are decidedly instructive, and as the issue of the King's Head stamps has been made over a considerable period, the second epitome is very useful.

Overprinted Indian stamps of the 1900 issue, with the numbers printed :—

Chamba.—

(a) Ordinary.

February, 1904	3p. grey		48,240
March, 1902	½a. pea green		60,480
,, ,,	1a. carmine		36,680
February, 1903	2a. violet		2,640

(b) Service.

February, 1904	3p. grey		48,240
March, 1902	½a. pea green		29,280
,, ,,	1a. carmine		14,880
February, 1903	2a. violet		2,640

Gwalior.—

(a) Ordinary.

February, 1904	3p. grey		14,640
June, 1901	½a. pea green		240,480
,, ,,	1a. carmine		84,480
,, ,,	2a. violet		48,480
February, 1903	2½a. blue		12,240

(b) Service.

February, 1904	3p. grey		14,640
June, 1901	½a. pea green		1,200,480
,, ,,	1a. carmine		192,480
February, 1903	2a. violet		12,240

Jhind.—

(a) Ordinary.

February, 1904	3p. grey		48,240
January, 1902	½a. pea green		11,280
,, ,,	1a. carmine		14,580

(b) Service.

January, 1902	½a. pea green		30,240

Patiala.—

(a) Ordinary.

January, 1902	½a. pea green		120,240
,, ,,	1a. carmine		120,240

(b) Service.

January, 1902	1a. carmine		480,240

Overprinted Indian stamps of the 1902-4 issue :—

CHAMBA.—
Ordinary, ¼a., ½a., 1a., 2a., 4a., 8a., 1r.
Service, ½a., 1a., 2a.

GWALIOR.—
Ordinary, ¼a., ½a., 1a., 2a., 3a.
Service, ¼a., ½a., 1a.

JHIND.—
Ordinary, ¼a., ½a., 1a., 2a , 3a., 4a., 8a.
Service, ½a , 1a., 2a., 4a., 8a.

NABHA.—
Ordinary, ¼a., ½a., 1a., 2a., 3a., 4a , 6a., 8a., 12a., 1r.
Service, ½a., 1a., 2a., 4a., 8a., 1r.

PATIALA.—
Ordinary, ¼a., ½a., 1a., 2a , 3a., 1r.
Service, ½a., 1a., 3a.

Mauritius.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of the Express Delivery stamp for foreign letters. The design of the current high values with the label left blank has been utilised, and the overprint reads "(Foreign) Express Delivery 18 cents" in four lines.

Mr. Peckitt calls our attention to a curious error: in one stamp the word "Foreign" reads "FORE!GN." This is not due to broken type, the character being a distinct note of exclamation. Unfortunately he could not ascertain upon which stamp on the sheet it occurred as his supply arrived in small blocks.



Adhesive.
Foreign Express Delivery stamp.
18 cents green and black.
18 ,, ,, ,, error, "FORE!GN."

St. Lucia.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us the current 1d. with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
1d. lilac and carmine, wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

Straits Settlements.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a new 8c.; it is printed in dark lilac on blue paper.

Adhesive.
8c. dark lilac on blue, wmk. CA and Crown, perf. 14.

Virgin Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a new King's Head issue. All are of the usual design, but certain of the low values show the tablet with solid background. All are on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
½d. purple and green.
1d. ,, carmine.
2d. ,, ochre.
2½d. ,, ultramarine.
3d. ,, black.
6d. ,, brown.
1s. green and carmine.
2s. 6d. ,, black.
5s. ,, blue.

Zanzibar.—Mr. Howard, of Bombay, sends us a specimen of the new issue for Zanzibar listed below, and also adds the following interesting information: "On the 7th June three stamps were issued, ½, 1 and 2½ annas, no other values have yet appeared as far as I am aware. On the same day three stamps of the old issue were issued surcharged; of these I have seen one, the 4½as. orange, surcharged 'One' in block type, it is placed above the old value. I have not learnt what the other surcharges are."

We illustrate the initial value of the set. The rupee values are similar, but of a larger size and bi-coloured.



Adhesives.
Wmk. Quatrefoils.
½ anna green.
1 ,, red.
2 annas brown.
2½ ,, blue.
3 ,, grey.
4 ,, dark green.
4½ ,, black.
5 ,, yellow-brown.
7½ ,, red-violet.
8 ,, olive-green.
1 rupee ultramarine and red.
2 rupees green ,,
3 ,, violet ,,
4 ,, brown-lilac ,,
5 ,, olive-brown ,,

Foreign Countries.

Chili.—We have been shewn a provisional just issued here; it is formed by overprinting a 10c. Telegraph stamp with the word "Correos." The surcharge is in black and in a fancy frame designed to just obliterate the original inscription of "Telegrafos Del Estado."

Adhesive.
10c. sage green (Telegraph stamp), surcharged "Correos."

Colombia.—We find that even in giving four varieties of the 10c. in our last we omitted two, as we see by a contemporary that it is to be found on pale green and pale lilac laid paper.



Adhesives.

10c. dark blue on pale green, imperf., laid paper.
10c. ,, ,, pale lilac, ,, ,,

BOLIVAR.—The three new stamps listed last month now come roughly perforated about 12½ as nearly as we can make out.

Adhesives.

5 cents. black (I. M. del Castillo), perforated.
10 ,, brown (Manuel Anguiano). ,,
20 ,, carmine (Pantaleon G. Ribon), ,,

BOYACA.—We now illustrate the 10c. stamp mentioned in our June number.



France. DAHOMEY.—We are advised by Messrs Whitfield King & Co. of the issue of nine values, from 2c. to 5fr., as follows:—

Adhesives.

2c. brown on buff.
4c. purple-brown on grey.
20c. red on green.
30c. cinnamon on drab.
40c. red on yellow.
75c. brown on orange.
1fr. olive-green on greenish.
2fr. violet on lilac.
5fr. lilac on pale lilac.

INDO-CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 1c. of the new type. Besides this, and the 15c. already chronicled, the 4c., 5c. and 1fr. have now been issued.



Adhesives.

1c. dull olive-green.
4c. red-violet.
5c. dark green.
1fr. pale olive-green.

MARTINIQUE.—This colony has now been supplied with the 2fr. value.

Adhesive.

2 francs violet on lilac.

Holland. CURAÇAO.—Nearly a year back we were shewn a new 12½c. for this colony. The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* now gives a list of some ten other values, up to the 5c. They are of the small oblong type, but the 10c. to 50c., inclusive, are of similar design to that shewn below, except that the inscription reads "Kolonie Curaçao."



Adhesives.

1c. olive-green.
2c. brown.
2½c. green.
3c. yellow.
5c. rose.
10c. blue-grey.
15c. dark brown.
25c. violet.
30c. brown-red.
50c. brown-carmine.

SURINAM.—We notice the record of a new 12½c. for this colony, type as above.

Adhesive.

12½c. blue.

Italy. ERITREA.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions the existence of the current 1c. with surcharge inverted.

Adhesive.

1c. brown, surcharged "Eritrea," inverted.

Persia.—In addition to the two provisionals we chronicled last month, we learn from the *Monthly Journal* that the current 2ch. has been surcharged "P.L. Teheran" in two lines, with a dividing line between, in rose.

Adhesive.

2ch. grey, surcharged in rose.

Uruguay.—A new 5c. has been issued here; it is printed in pale blue and is perforated 11½.



Adhesive.

5c. pale blue.

Notes and News.

Minor Varieties of Cyprus.

In reference to the letter of Messrs. Bright & Son in our last number dealing with varieties in the surcharged Cyprus stamps of 1882, Mr. J. C. North writes us that he presumes it is the ½ ½ on Half Piastre which is referred to—a perfectly correct surmise—and reminds us that the large 1, and numerous other varieties of this surcharge were shown by him at the Manchester Exhibition, 1899. Mr. North also, in 1898, read a paper on Cyprus before the Manchester Society wherein all the varieties were fully dealt with.

"Sweet are the uses of Adversity."

The following is a sample of several letters recently received :—

Cape Colony,
July 13th, 1904.

Dear Sirs,

I for the first time have read about you and your paper in the *People* of May 22nd in connection with the Robert Edward Dell case. I am a great "stamp fiend," and if you will post me a specimen copy of your paper it will in all likelihood lead to a subscription.

Yours faithfully,

The London Society.

The meetings of the London Society next session are to commence earlier than usual. The opening meeting has been fixed for October 14th, and the members are, for the second time, to be the fortunate recipients of a call to the town house of the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, K.T. The Annual Dinner is to be held the day before the opening meeting—a sensible arrangement, and one of which we trust country members will show their appreciation by their attendance. We are further informed by a prominent member of the Dinner Committee that the same room has been engaged as last year, when everything went off so well.

South Australia.

Mr. Gilles has shown us a pair of 8d. South Australia, of the current type-set design, with the words of value—recently issued—in which one stamp has the word eight spelt eignt. The error is most distinct, and cannot possibly be put down to a broken letter or blurring of the ink. Upon discovering this error he wrote over to the G P.O., Adelaide, in order to obtain a sheet and locate the position of this particular stamp upon the plate, or rather the oversetting, but as yet has had no reply to his letter. He has, however, since heard (and this fact will probably account for the delay in replying) that the mistake had also been discovered by several collectors in the sister State, who informed the Postal Authorities of the error, with the result that all the sheets issued to the various post offices were immediately called in, and the "offending member" replaced by the proper letter. The overprint has also been corrected by resetting the type. The pair of stamps in question have the adjoining margin (showing portion of the marginal watermark) intact, and by careful comparison with corner blocks of other values, the error evidently occurs upon the second stamp in the second row of the right-hand top corner of the sheet, *i.e.*, reading from right to left. He has also drawn our attention to the fact that the setting of the words of value are not identical in size right through the sheet, there being in some instances a difference of from a half to a whole millimetre in the space occupied by the words. From a cursory examination this discrepancy is not confined to the 8d. denomination, but is to be found, more or less, in all the other values of similar design. So far as we are aware this is the first Australian stamp entitled to the doubtful distinction of having an error in the spelling of the overprint. Let us hope it will remain unique, in the sense of being the first, and only, one. Friend Gilles is never satisfied unless he can perpetrate a monstrosity. He says that things "eignt" what they seem.—*The Australian Journal of Philately.*

The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks: A History of the Postage Stamps of Sicily.* By Emilio Diena.

Upon turning over the leaves of this latest publication we were forcibly reminded of one of the latter-day works of The Philatelic Society, London. In style, and the lavish way in which it is furnished with autotype plates of entire sheets of Sicilian stamps and their retouches, it is on similar lines to the Stamps of Great Britain. Scant justice can be done to a publication of this high class within the limits of a review, and upon so short an acquaintance it would be presumptuous to attempt a critique on so excellent a publication. The book contains 150 pages and is divided into chapters on Historical Sketch; The Postal Reform of 1859; The Issue of Postage Stamps: Proposal by G. Baronne; Professor T. Aloysio Jurara employed to engrave the Die; Essays and Proofs; Construction and Retouching of the Plates; Paper; Printing of the Stamps; The different Printings; Gum; Description of

the different values; The Withdrawal of the Bourbon Stamps; The Remainders; New Issue proposed during the concluding Period of the Bourbon Government; Proposed Issue during the Dictatorship, the Vice-Dictatorship, and the Lieutenancy in the Sicilian Provinces; Introduction of the Sarda-Italian Stamps into the Sicilian Provinces; Postmarks; all written in that careful and exhaustive manner for which Dr. Diena is so justly celebrated.

The translation has been in Major Evans' hands, a happy combination, and one upon which the publishers are to be congratulated.

It will come, perhaps, as a surprise to the majority of collectors to learn that the stamps of Sicily were capable of being treated in a manner calling forth a book of this magnitude. The time was when this country was thought to be one easily completed by a set of seven values, none of which were scarce. This, coupled with the peculiar fascination surrounding the beautifully engraved stamps containing the head of King Bomba and the history of the curious obliterating die employed to deface them, made them objects of universal interest and admiration to all general collectors.

It is some years ago now since the fact of retouches on these stamps became known, consequent principally upon a monograph from the pen of Dr. Diena. Since then considerably more attention has been paid to them, and two very fine collections belonging to the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and Mr. Wickham Jones are held in this country, besides numerous others, ranking as regards the ones we have named as of minor importance. The great difficulty to be encountered has been the retouches and their positions on the sheet, and more particularly, perhaps, the reconstruction of Plate 1 of the 1 grano. Though this last difficulty has not been entirely overcome at present, the author, and the other philatelists who have co-operated in this direction, are to be congratulated upon the steps taken whereby a partially reconstructed sheet (79 out of 100 stamps being located) forms one of the autotype illustrations.

The book altogether is charmingly written, and though the mass of official decrees and extracts makes it in parts heavy reading, yet it is not overburdened; in fact, no more is given than is essential to completeness.

We believe the book will rank for many years as one of the Classics in Philately.

To all philatelists it is an essential work, and we surmise it will prove a profitable investment.

* Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., price 21s.

Obituary.

We regret to record the death of Mr. H. J. Schäfer which occurred on the 24th June.

He was born on 12th June, 1844, at Fürstensu in Hanover, and removed to Amsterdam in 1859, where he has since resided.

The late Mr. Schäfer commenced collecting in 1883, making a speciality of Holland and colonies, for which he obtained the gold medal and the special gold medal given by the Queen of Holland at The Hague Exhibition in 1901. He was a Vice-President of the Dutch Philatelic Society. Our readers will remember that his collection was sold by auction in Holland eighteen months ago, this sale being specially reported at the time in our columns.

The Postage Stamps of The Philippines:* By J. Murray Bartels, Capt. F. L. Palmer, U.S.A., and F. Apthorp Foster.

It is indeed a pleasant feature to find the United States publishing high-class philatelic handbooks. With the exception of those emanating from Mr. Luff and the firm with whom he is so intimately connected, handbooks of any value have been few and very far between. The present work is, therefore, all the more welcome, especially as it bears the imprint of much labour and research. These stamps have always presented difficulties which have been increased by the numerous surcharged issues which are here for the first time fully dealt with, while the total number (as far as known) of each stamp issued is of considerable interest.

Perhaps the most valuable feature is the extensive description of all known counterfeits, exceeding 80 in number. The differences are carefully described and extensively illustrated by photographic reproductions. With the assistance of this information collectors will be able to tell the genuine from the counterfeit without much difficulty.

The work, a book of about 100 pages, is illustrated by over 150 half-tone reproductions of stamps, printed on the best coated paper. Neither expense nor labour has been spared in trying to produce as perfect a work as possible.

The following table of contents will give some idea of the field which the writers have tried to cover:—

Introduction.
Postal History and Geography.
Catalogue of Postage Stamps.
Revolutionary Issues of 1898-99.
Stamps of doubtful status.
Counterfeits.
Cancellations.
Plate Numbers.
Envelopes.
Postal Cards.

The edition is limited to 350 copies. The first 50 are an "Edition de Luxe," printed on heavier paper, and accompanied by plates showing the 40 varieties in the sheets of the first issue.

* Published by J. M. Bartels Co., Old South Building, Boston, U.S.A., price 10s.; Edition de Luxe, 18s.

Depreciation of Stamps in Mint condition.

In answer to our correspondents whose letters are not inserted, we cannot see our way to opening our columns for a discussion on this question, which of necessity must be of a purely academical character and can serve no useful purpose to philately.

We allowed ourselves, in a weak moment doubtless, to refer to Mr. Nankivell's observations as they appeared in an American journal, but editors sometimes take a greater latitude than they allow to others. In this particular case we have no apology to offer our readers, because we still think that the matter as introduced by Mr. Nankivell was one of interest, and as we dissented from the mode upon which his calculations were based we dared to say so. Having done so much it was only fair to this writer that we should insert his reply, which we were happy to do last month. There the matter ends.

We hope our readers will follow these cursory notes, and take no umbrage at them; let them remember that what may be of moment when dealt with by one in Mr. Nankivell's position may be very commonplace if appearing over a signature of one who is unknown and has had little experience.

Such questions as, Does a stamp cease to be in mint condition when once it is mounted, can very well be left to the individual opinion of the philatelist who buys it. We should think everything depended on the manner in which it had been mounted.

Exhibition of Errors and Freaks.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society was held on Tuesday, June 31rst.

The exhibition of errors and freaks of the postal issues of Africa proved by far the most successful exhibition held by the Society for a long time. Mr. A. J. Cohen had a very fine lot, among which were a set of Wolmaranstad used on original. Bechuanaland double and inverted surcharges, a nice specimen of Bechuanaland on 2d. Great Britain, Griqualand double surcharges, Orange Free State half-penny on 3d., double surcharge, one inverted, and the same stamp with an additional large ½d., in five varieties, the 2½d. on 3d. with with an antique 2 in ½, a strip of 3 V.R.I. 1d., O.R.C., two being without the V.R.I., a 6d., V.R.I., O.R.C., with no figure 6, a fine lot of old Transvaals with inverted V.R.'s, a 3d. surcharged reading downwards "halve prnny," a ½d. on 1s., green pennij, a really fine block of twelve ½d. on 1s., all double surcharge, all the inverted V.R.I.'s used, and also a large number of other interesting errors. Then Mr. Ansell showed a good lot of inverted and double surcharges, chiefly Transvaals, most notable being some specimens of the 2/½ for 2½ on shilling green, both inverted and normal, and used on originals. Mr. Henderson had a fine exhibit of complete sheets of the various V.R.I. values of the O.R.C., with all errors, etc., noted; also some Transvaals, Natal's, etc. Mr. C. R. Schuler showed a fine block of six inverted 2½d. V.R.I. Transvaals used, Griqualand 1d. and 6d., large type with G inverted; also Cape woodblocks, including error; Mafekings, Vryburgs, Pietersburgs, etc, and mostly used on originals. Mr. L. Schuler had an interesting postcard, *i.e.*, ½d. green Transvaal, with very distinct double and inverted surcharge. Mr. W. P. Cohen showed a good lot of almost all African countries.

Altogether a most successful exhibition took place, on conclusion of which Mr. Klagsbrun proposed, and Mr. Byron seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to those members who had exhibited, as the exhibits betokened a vast amount of work in preparation.

Correspondence.

A Rarity.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—In a fine old collection of Victorian stamps which I acquired whilst in the Colonies, I came across a specimen of the 2d. (1887-97) Gibbons' type 41, imperforate, bearing the Mortlake postmark, and with the usual V and Crown watermark. Some original correspondence attesting the fact of a sheet having been issued in that state was included, copy of which I herewith enclose. This should be a very rare stamp. There is also a very fine used copy of the 2d., Gibbons' type 24a, with very large margins, undoubtedly imperforate, watermark V and Crown, about which I have no information. Also a specimen of the 2d. mauve, Type 23, on tinted paper of a paler self tint. These 2d. stamps are known on green and buff paper of course. This was the Railway Parcel Stamp paper, but only very few were issued; possibly there may have been a mauve-tinted Parcel Stamp paper also,

Another uncatalogued variety is the 2d., 1850, apparently rouletted. The 1d. and 3d. are catalogued in that state, the former being extremely rare.—Yours, etc,

Birkdale, W. H. TERRY.

June 24th, 1904.

Miss E. T. Convoy,
Relieving Postmistress,
G.P.O., Melbourne.

DEAR MADAME,—Will you kindly inform me whether you have any recollection whilst in the Mortlake office, of a sheet or sheets of the current 2d. stamp coming into the office which you were obliged to sever with scissors on account of there being no perforations. If so, could you say about when it happened? and how many sheets there were? I have one which bears the Mortlake postmark, which was probably issued about the time you were there, and which appears never to have been perforated. To settle this point would be of considerable interest to myself and a large number of stamp collecting friends.—I am, yours faithfully,

A. J. DERRICK.

June 7th, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry I cannot give you any very satisfactory information on the stamp subject.

I remember the occurrence because I found it rather a troublesome piece of work severing the stamps.

I left Mortlake in August, 1890, I *think*, but am by no means sure that I had the sheet of 2d. stamps from Melbourne in January of the same year.

I regret not being able to settle the matter for you, but save as a passing annoyance the non-perforation of the stamps did not impress me much.—Yours very truly,

ESSIE T. CONVOY.

Chiltern,
June 9th, 1902.

Kotah and Muscat.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I enclose two envelopes, each bearing a Kotah State postage stamp; as also another envelope bearing a unique stamp printed on the envelope "Muscat Post Office." This appears to have been issued about 1864, but not recognised by the Indian Post Office, as can be seen from the Post Office seal, which reads "India Unpaid." Why the Indian Post Office refused to recognise this improvised stamp of the Muscat Post Office I am unable to say. From a copy of an old official letter, dated 1867 (or three years after this stamp was issued), copy of which I enclose for perusal, it will be seen that Muscat was badly in need of stamps then, how much more so must it have been three years previously. I think you will agree with me that the Muscat Post Office envelopes should be recognised as a genuine issue, and given a reliable position in all catalogues and journals. Would you kindly illustrate this stamp in your *Philatelic Record*, as also one of the two Kotah envelopes I send you. This Kotah stamp was in use in 1885, as can be seen from the postmark on the letter. One of the stamps was used on a letter locally in the State, but the other came on a letter addressed to Bombay, showing plainly that these stamps did do service for postage purposes. I have only the Dewan's Head Clerk's authority, who states (see letters enclosed) these stamps were not issued by State authority, but one must take into consideration a very important fact, and that is, that the present Dewan's Head Clerk was not in the State service in 1885, and must consequently have got his information from no very certain source. I should like to see illustrations of these two stamps in your magazine. Please return enclosures when done with.—Yours truly,

Wellington Lines, C E. HOWARD.
Bombay,
June, 1901.

No. 2159.

From A. M. Monteath, Esquire,
Director-General of the Post Office
of India.

To the Officiating Postmaster-General,
Bombay,
Simla, the 27th September, 1867.

SIR,—I have read with interest the report made by Mr. Vears on the Persian Gulf postal arrangements, of which I received a copy with your letter No. 218, dated the 10th May last.

2. Adverting to the practice brought to notice of loose letters being collected in a shore letter box and sent on board the steamers, which are sorted and delivered at their destinations by the officers of the steamers, the stamp being scored by a pen instead of obliterated, I quite approve of the instructions given by you for the removal of the shore letter boxes and for the making over to the post office at the next station of all letters posted on board the vessels.

3. The Bushire and Muscat Post Offices, which were found without a proper supply of postage stamps, have already, I suppose, been supplied with them under the request made by you to the Resident and Political Agent. A supply of stamps should also be kept at the Bagdad Treasury so as to meet the wants of the post office at Bussarah subordinate to it. You have, probably, already made arrangements for this.—I am, &c.,

(*Signed*) A. M. MONTEATH,
Dr.-Genl. of the Post Office
of India.

Kotah, dated 14th August, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 10th August.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that there are no State stamps in Kotah. The State has now entered into unity with the Imperial post.—Yours faithfully,

(*Signature illegible*),
Head Clerk to Dewan Kotah State

Kotah, dated 13th September, 1903.

Dear Sir,—Your two letters of the 18th August and 7th September, 1903, to the address of the Dewan Saheb of Kotah.

In reply, I am directed to say that as you are already informed, no postage stamps were ever introduced into this State. The one you refer to as having seen was simply a crude device of the then Raj Postmaster to mark on the envelopes that postage was paid, but it was never formally recognised by the State, and was finally done away with and only a seal was afterwards fixed on the envelope and the amount recoverable was written in words.

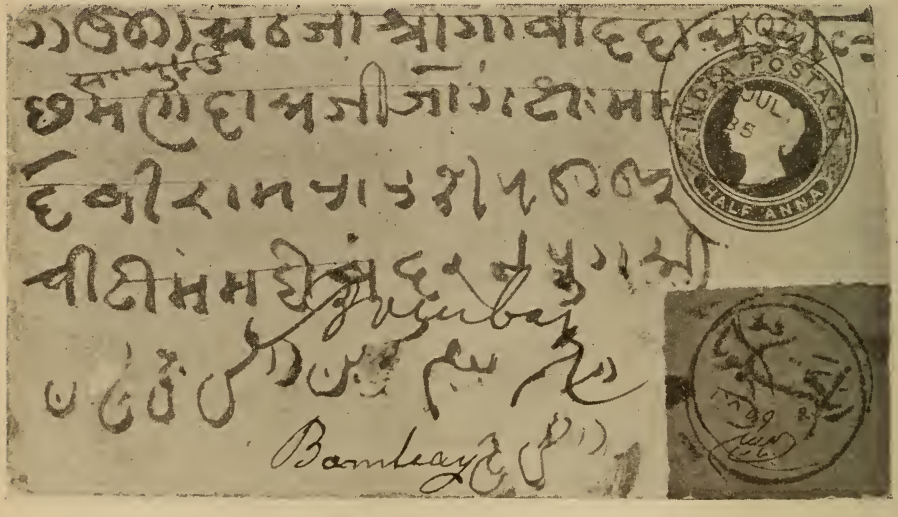
I send you an envelope having a similar stamp affixed to it.—Yours truly,

(*Signature illegible*),
Head Clerk to Dewan Kotah State.

[It seems to the eminent specialist upon Native States, for whose opinion we have submitted the stamps, that the handstamp on one of the envelopes is simply a "paid" mark, like those used elsewhere to denote postage paid in cash, or more probably only a postmark, and the others (according to the correspondence) appear to be the same thing. It all depends upon whether these bits of yellow paper, with a device struck upon them (see illustration No. 1), were sold to the public or were merely affixed in the post office after payment of the postage in cash; according to the letter of September 13th, 1903, the latter was the case. The fact that the Postmaster used bits of coloured paper, instead of stamping his mark on the envelope, would not, we think, make it a postage stamp. He might use them as a check upon his subordinates who took in letters with postage paid upon them.

Paragraph 3 in the first official letter evidently refers to supplying these offices with Indian stamps, for which these local stamps (if stamps they were) would be no substitute, as is shown by the ½a. envelope of India with one of these yellow things on it.

It seems curious that in neither case does the black obliteration (?) extend over the envelope; it looks almost as if the things were obliterated before being affixed (see the illustration No. 1 with a black blot at the edge of the yellow paper).—Ed.]



Kotah No. 1.



Muscat No. 2.

THE

Philatelic Record.

AUGUST, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

ALL eyes will be turned to Germany at the end of this month. The annual gathering of philatelists in the Fatherland takes place on August 20th to 23rd, the locale of the Philatelisten-Tag this year being Leipzig. No sooner will this close than the International Exhibition will open at Berlin. We do sincerely trust that this will be a success. It has some of the right people at the helm, although one or two prominent philatelists who do not believe in Exhibitions have, for that reason, held aloof. Having regard to the support the Exhibition has received at the hands of collectors in Germany, we do not consider that the conduct of the few we have alluded to will in any way affect its success. It would have been much better if they could have seen the error of their ways, but as they have not done so, the committee have had no alternative but to do without them.

Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!

The support of exhibitors from this country will be up to the average; in fact, it will be stronger than has hitherto been the case in Continental displays, and much stronger than has ever been accorded to an Exhibition in this country by any one Continental Power.

Mr. Hausburg's India and West Australia, Baron de Worms's Ceylon, Mr. Daun's rarities, Mr. North's Cyprus, Mr. Reichenheim's France, Mr. Beckton's Norway, Denmark and Iceland, etc., Mr. Duveen's British Guiana, Queensland, and Mauritius, Mr. Heginbottom's used British Colonials, Mrs. Hayman's general collection, and Mr. Terry's Victoria will give the judges food for reflection, and the collectors attending some genuine enjoyment.

WE have always steadfastly refused to admit there was anything akin between stamp collecting and the mania for picture postcards, and until very recently we were quite unable to see how the two pursuits could possibly be compared. The report of the Postmaster-General recently issued does afford a ground for comparison, and although it is a very remote one, and does not touch upon the merits or demerits of either, yet that the ground may be said to exist may be some consolation to those who spend all their energies upon the collection of those fantastic bits of cardboard

A Comparison.

in the belief that the hobby is nearly allied to stamp collecting, and possesses the advantage of being so much cheaper and easier.

The report shows an increase of no less than 25 per cent. in cards, due entirely to the popularity of the picture postcard, while the craze is developed still greater in Scotland, the increase in that country being 35 per cent.

The habit had taken a strong hold of the continent some years before the infection wafted across to these shores, but when at last it did, the people caught it badly. It is in this sense that we see the similarity to which we have referred. It has long been a well-established fact that once a stamp collector always a stamp collector, and the same seems to be equally true, at all events at present, of the picture postcard collector. The infection contains the germs of what those who escape it call a disease.

There are some who thought at one time—and perhaps a few may still hold the opinion—that the class generally would gradually see the folly of picture postcards and aim at something higher and take to stamps. We have never held this opinion, feeling that the born philatelist would never descend so low as picture postcards, and the picture postcard collector would not thereby have a fair opportunity of acquiring the necessary aptitude essential to a philatelist.

Tit for Tat.

Our American friends seem to have felt the repeated attacks which for some time have been made upon the recent issues of the United States. They have in most cases taken the scathing criticisms upon their universal commemorative series, the inverted centre varieties, *et hoc genus*, in good part, and the leading journals, when alluding to these critiques, have often admitted their justice. The time has now come when the Editor of the *American Journal of Philately* sees in the change of watermark, crown CA to crown CA multiple, an opportunity to turn upon one of these critics in this little isle by suggesting that he should "First cast out the beam of thine own eye," etc. In the same number there is an excellent and unbiassed review of the situation which is entitled, "The Beginning of the End." This editorial written by Mr. Luff points out that the catalogue makers are not to blame for listing all the rubbish, it is the collectors fault for continually buying. "Let them be ever so unnecessary, let the speculative intent be ever so apparent, the catalogues must recognise them so long as they may be or are used for postage. But with the collector it is otherwise. . . . The collector and he alone can stop the flood of unnecessary issues." Mr. Luff then proceeds to point out the remedy; it is what we have advocated for years and have personally adopted since 1890, but let us conclude by quoting his own words, "The man who stops at 1890 has practically all the interesting things in philately and escapes much of the trash."

A Minor Variety.

By R. F. Chance, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ON looking casually over my collection the other day I noticed a pair of United States stamps of the 1861 issue, in which the right hand stamp differed in a minor but not unimportant particular from its neighbour. The pair I refer to are illustrated below.



On referring to Mr. Luff's work on the Postage Stamps of the United States, I can find no mention of any minor varieties of this particular value which is described by him as follow:—

"One cent. profile head of Franklin looking to the right in an ellipse as large as could be placed upon the stamp, viz., 1in. by $\frac{3}{4}$in. The entire ground within the enclosure is formed of lathe-work. The outer three-sixteenths of an inch of this space is more open. The upper corner spaces contain the Arabic figure 'I,' and the lower the white capital letters 'U.' and 'S.' in the left and right, respectively — all four corners bearing ornate surroundings. The words 'US Postage' are placed above, and 'one cent.' below the bust following the curvature of the elliptic lathe-work upon which they rest. The portrait is probably intended as a copy from Rubricht."

Now it is in these "ornate surroundings" appearing over the letter "U" in the lower left-hand corner that the stamps in question differ. The one on the left is normal, while that on the right-hand appears to have the curl at the end of the ornament immediately above the centre of the left half of the letter "U," bent inwards and upwards towards the "O" of "ONE," so that it is almost touching the white line surrounding the ellipse instead of being a good distance from it. In the illustration it appears actually broken off, but in the original it can be seen that this apparent break is due to postmark, which, being in blue ink, reproduces almost exactly as part of the background. In the original the general shape of this small ornament is so regular and its outline so clear and well defined, that one can hardly believe it to be the result of an accident to the plate, as this white curl printing so very definitely would have to have been raised in relief by the damage, nor can one imagine it to be incidental to the printing. The white curl on the left stamp in the illustration appears crossed by a dark line, but it should appear as clearly marked as the corresponding curl over the "S."

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 148.)

"No. 1525. "Modena, 21st July, 1852.

"General Directorate of the Estense Post,

"To His Excellency the Minister for Finance, Modena.

"To-day this Directorate is distributing throughout the Post Offices of the State the stamp for postmarking the postage stamps in order to cancel them, with a set of the necessary instructions, which are in use in other offices.

"The stamp must deface the postage stamps on the upper portion, leaving the figure indicating the value visible, and it is such that it can embrace two postage stamps, as you will see from the enclosed impression [three impressions of the stamp consisting of six parallel lines]. The engraver Riccò, who has made twenty-six of them, has also made the other stamps for the five new offices, and now asks for payment as per invoice enclosed. It is thought that some reduction might be made, say to 180 lire, which corresponds to 164 lire Tariffali.

"If you agree with the opinion, and having favoured this office with the consent in your letter of the 1st July, please send the order for 164 lire.

"Your obedient Servant,

"Gandini.

"2nd July, 1852.

"To the Accountant, in order for him to send, if there is nothing to the contrary, the order for 164 lire.

"For the absent Minister,

"Caslini.

"'Modena, 20th July, 1852.

"'RICCO FELICE,

"'Gold and Silversmith to the Royal Court,

"'Seal Engraver to the Ensign of the Fenix in Modena.

"'Contrada Castellaro, in the corner opposite the Church of San Carlo.

"'For the Royal Estense Post Office.

	Lire.	Cent.
Three ink seals and one sealing wax ditto for each of the following post offices: Fanano, Reggiolo, Vignola, Novellara and S. Felice. Price of these 20 seals	110	—
26 stamps for cancelling letter postage stamps ...	78	—
Total	188	—

"'(*Signed*) Riccò Felice.'"

We now give from the Regulations on Posting Letters the portion which more especially concerns our subject, the publication of which was announced in these terms (see the quoted *Collezione Generale delle Leggi, &c.*, Vol. XXXI., p. 88, and following) :—

"The Ministry for Finance.

"In connection with the preceding Notification of the 10th April last, by Royal sanction the Regulations for the Letter Post and Horse Post are now published, compiled on the basis of pre-existing arrangements, in order that every one whom it concerns may take careful note of it.

"Modena, 4th September, 1852.

"Ferdinando Castellani Tarabini.

"Bedogni, General Secretary.

"'REGULATIONS FOR THE LETTER POST

relating to the fundamental Convention of 5th November, 1850, and the special Convention of 31st December, 1851, and the Ministerial Notification of the 10th April, 1852.

"'Posting and Charges.

"'1. In the post offices of the State, to which the district described in the list at the end of the present Regulations is respectively assigned, there is a box in which everyone can deposit letters, printed matter under cover, samples, &c., which have not to be registered, or the cost of which has not to be paid in cash.

"'2. Postage, except in cases contemplated in the Conventions, must be paid beforehand by fixing stamps securely to the upper margin above the address, by wetting the layer of gum on the back.

"'3. The stamps are of the values of 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 and 100 centimes, printed on paper of different colours, viz. :

5	cent.	stamps on	green	paper.
10	,,	,,	rose	,,
15	,,	,,	light yellow	,,
25	,,	,,	dark yellow	,,
40	,,	,,	sky blue	,,
1.00	lira	,,	white	,,

The post offices and retailers are respectively authorised for the sale of the stamps.

"'4. The postal charges in the various cases contemplated in the Conventions fundamental and special, whether for correspondence circulating inside the Austro-Italian Postal League or for

German-Estense correspondence and States beyond Austria, passing through Swiss territory or not, are found in the II. and III. Tariffs, the first of which refers to the correspondence of the Austro-Italian League, and the second to the remainder.

"'5. For correspondence from these States addressed to foreign States which are not included in the Austro-Italian League, or proceeding from the same without passing through the Austrian States, postage will be reckoned for the most part on the double basis of the weight and of the distance; the weight will be that fixed by the fundamental and special Conventions for the correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article, and the distance will be that existing, for outward letters, from the place where posted to the boundary of the Estense or League territory, and for inward letters from the place where they enter Estense or League territory to their destination. For printed matter under cover and for samples, &c., posted so that they can be readily verified, they will be arranged for by Article 13 of the fundamental Convention of the 5th November, 1850, as declared by Article 10 of the special Agreement of 31st December, 1851.

"'The amount of postage as per Tariff No. IV. must be paid by the sender by applying stamps and by the addressee on arrival, by paying cash.

"'6. For inland correspondence the weight of a single letter is fixed at $8\frac{3}{4}$ grammes and increases by $8\frac{3}{4}$ grammes. With regard to the distance, the least will be up to 40 geometrical miles (Italian), above which will come the maximum distance. The charge for the lesser weight and the lesser distance will be 5 centimes; it will increase by 5 centimes in proportion to the weight, and will be doubled for the maximum distance.

"'Wrappers and official letters which have to be franked with stamps when posted, if they exceed 100 grammes in weight, will be charged according to Tariff No. IV.

"For printed matter and samples posted so that their contents can readily be verified, Art. 13 of the fundamental Convention and Art. 10 of the above-cited special Convention will be applied, with the sole modifications that for samples the charges for every 35 grammes will be 10 centimes. For these charges see Tariff No. V.

"'In case the sender should not affix sufficient stamps, the posted matter will be duly delivered, but the receiver will be obliged to make up the postage plus an overcharge of 5 centimes, to be increased in proportion to the weight, taking into consideration the nature of the article posted.

"'7. Letters containing money or orders of value will not be treated as ordinary correspondence, but must be handed over to the office from which they will be sent for special treatment and delivery according to Art. 22.

"'List of the Post Offices situated in the Estense States with their respective Districts:—

Provinces.	Place of each Post Office.	Communes composing the District.
Modena.	Carpi	Carpi
	Fanano ..	Fanano
		Sestola
	Finale	Finale
	Mirandola ..	Concordia
		Mirandola
	Modena ..	Formiggine
		Modena
		Nonantola
		S. Martino in Rio
	Montefiorino ..	Montefiorino
	Novi	Novi
		Rolo
	Pavullo ..	Montese
		Pavullo
	Pievepelago ..	Fiumalbo
		Pievepelago
	S. Felice ..	S. Felice
	Sassuolo ..	Sassuolo
	Vignola ..	Guiglia
		Spilamberto
		Vignola
Reggio.	Brescello ..	Brescello
		Castelnuovo di sotto
		Gattatico
		Poviglio
	Castelnuovo nei Monti	Busana
		Carpineti
		Castelnuovo nei Monti
		Villaminozzo
	Correggio ..	Correggio
	Guastalla ..	Gualtieri
		Guastalla
		Luzzara
	Novellara ..	Novellara

Provinces.	Place of each Post Office.	Communes composing the District.
Reggio.	Reggio ..	Ciano
		Montecchio
		Reggio
		S. Polo
	Reggiolo ..	Reggiolo
	Scandiano .	Castellarano
		Scandiano
Oltrappennino.	Aulla	Albiano
		Aulla
		Calice
		Licciana
		Podenzana
		Rocchetta
		Terrarossa
		Tresana
		Varano
	Castelnovo di Garfagnana	Camporgiano
		Carreggine
		Castiglione
		Collemandina
		Fosciandora
		Gallicano
		Giuncugnano
		Minucciano
		Piazza
		Pievefosciano
		Sillano
		S. Romano
		Trassilico
		Vagli sotto
		Vergemogli
	Carrara ..	Carrara
	Fivizzano ..	Casola
		Fivizzano
	Fosdinovo ..	Fosdinovo
	Massa	Massa
		Montignoso

On the 27th September, 1852, the Postmaster-General published a printed Notice to the effect that the Pontifical Government had joined the Postal League, and that from the 1st October the correspondence between the two States was to be treated under the regulations in force with Austria, Tuscany and Parma. I do not reproduce this Notice as it offers little interest to us.

The Post Offices of the Duchy numbered twenty-six when the Postal Agreement came into force, as is seen from the List which I have reprinted. To these were added two more in 1854, as announced in the following Notice (see *Collezione Generale delle Leggi, &c.*, Vol. XXXIII., pp. 57 and 58):—

"Directorate of the Estense Post.

"NOTICE.

"With the object of procuring prompt delivery and dispatch of letters and parcels in the Communes of Montecchio and Castelnovo di Sotto, both in the Province of Reggio, a Post Office has been opened in each of these places at the respective 'Dispensieri di Finanza," which are supplied with the Tables of Distances determining the charge for correspondence, taking into consideration that for the circulation of letters in the Cispennine Estense provinces the minimum charge for a single letter, *i.e.*, for the weight of $8\frac{3}{4}$ grammes, is 5 centimes, and for the provinces beyond the Apinnines 10 centimes.

"Modena, 8th May, 1854.

"The Postmaster-General,

"GANDINI."

From November, 1854, the sale of stamps was extended to Magaziones, as is seen from the following letter:—

"Modena, 17th November, 1854.

"Ministry for Finance,

"To the Intendant of Finance, Modena.

"For the purpose of giving the public greater facilities in the purchase of stamps, I have thought it expedient to entrust their sale to all Magaziones, allowing them a commission at the same rate as allowed to them for stamped paper.

"The Intendants of Finance, therefore, must impose on them the obligation of keeping themselves well supplied with stamps of at least the first three kinds of 5, 10 and 15 centimes, as prescribed for stamped paper, in default of which it will be understood that they are liable to a fine.

"The commission will be paid in the same manner as for the supplies of stamped paper.

"Requesting you to carry out this arrangement, I am, &c.,

"The Minister for Finance,

"TARABINI."

During the succeeding years of the Ducal period I do not find any other documents which merit being reproduced except the following, which arranged that in cases where the correspondence was insufficiently stamped in making up the charge to be paid by the addressee, the amount of the stamps applied should be deducted. (See "Messaggere di Modena," No. 1352 of 25th April, 1856, and No. 1634 of 18th December, 1857.)

"General Directorate of the Estense Post.

"The public is notified that on account of recent reciprocal arrangements with the Post Office Department of the Sardinian

States in Turin, the value of insufficient stamps applied to letters destined for the Estense States from the Sardinian States, France, Belgium and Switzerland on which, as per the Convention in force, the whole postage has been exacted, will be repaid to the claimants.

"This reimbursement will only take place when the letter, the cover, or that part of the address where the stamps and the figure of the charge paid are shown is presented by the addressee at the office from which he has received the letter.

"The reimbursement will only be made for letters arriving in the Estense States from the mentioned States, and from the date of the present publication.

"Modena, 21st April, 1856.

"The Postmaster-General,

"GANDINI."

"General Directorate of the Estense Post.

"NOTICE.

"Consequent on the substitution of stamps instead of money for payment of postage for correspondence exchanged through Austria these Dominions and the non-Austrian States of the Austro-German Postal League, Switzerland, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, notice is hereby given that for the same correspondence, the value of insufficient stamps, which before was included in the category of unpaid, has recently been allowed, thereby requiring the recipient to only pay the difference existing between the whole postage and the incomplete amount applied to the letter in stamps by the sender.

"Modena, 15th December, 1857.

"The Postmaster-General,

"GANDINI."

In September, 1855, two post offices were opened at Camporgiano and Gallicano, in the district of Castelnovo di Garfagnana; on January 1st, 1858, at Luzzara (Guastalla), and at the end of the same year another post office was opened at Zocca (Pavullo). Thus during the last period of the Ducal Government the post offices in the Duchy reached the number of thirty.

Of the other documents of the Ducal period, and which refer to supplies of paper and gum, to the printing of the different lots of stamps, to their consumption, the remainders, &c., I have made use in the descriptive part to which I refer my readers.

(To be continued.)

Notable Philatelists.

Harvey R. G. Clarke.

SEVEN and twenty years ago Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke commenced collecting; this was during his first year at school, and four years later he was given the collection of an elder brother. The collection was a case of partnership with two other brothers, one of whom also collected coins with the subject of our sketch. On Mr. Harvey Clarke going up to the University of Cambridge there was a dissolution of partnership, he taking the stamps and his brother the coins.

The collection was continued as a general one up to 1896, when all the foreign countries were sold, all British colonies being retained. This latter collection Mr. Clarke maintained until 1898, when he sold everything except New South Wales and Ceylon, and he has since then collected practically nothing else with the exception of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, which he was induced to do during the time of the war, having a brother out at the front who sent him a large quantity of both these countries.

He does not, however, for want of time, collect South Africans with the same spirit as New South Wales and Ceylon, his albums of these colonies being well known to be in the very front rank.

To enumerate a few of the plums, we may mention the following in New South Wales: unused Sydney Views, 1d., Plate I., eight; Plate II., two on laid paper, two singles and a pair on wove, four on bluish, and the variety "no clouds" on laid; 2d., Plate I., four showing stages of wear of the plate; Plate II., six, including variety "crevit" omitted; Plate III., three, including variety fan with six segments; first retouch, six, including a vertical pair; second retouch, three; 3d., six. The used specimens of all the Sydney Views include many in brilliant condition, and showing early stages of the plates. Among the unwatermarked laureated are fourteen copies of the 1d., and three on laid paper; fifteen of the 2d.; three of the 2d. with stars in corners; nine of the 3d., including error WACES; four of the 6d., Plate I.; three of Plate II.; and six of the 8d., all unused; while used, all the varieties are present. The unused watermarked laureated series contains among others the 3d. WACES. The 1885 issue, imperf., 8d., four; 1s., two; and a block of four of the 5s., showing bottom of margin. The 1860, perf. 12, two specimens at least of each value unused. The registered include four imperf., and numerous of the perforated stamps are unused. In Ceylon unused there are amongst the imperf., 1d. and 6d. blue paper; 4d., 8d., 9d., 10d. and 1s. (three), 1s. 9d. (two), 2s. (two), and three specimens of each value of this issue used. 1861-62 issue fully represented, unused; and in the issue wmk. Crown CC, a block of four 5d. claret is to be noted in addition to blocks of the other values. The 2r. 50c., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, and perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, is also in the collection, and of the 1883 issue, wmk. Crown CA,

Notable Philatelists.



Harvey R. G. Clarke.

the 16 cents., a pair and single, and the 24 cents. The surcharged issue of 1885 is complete unused and used.

In answer to a question upon his views on philately, Mr. Clarke said: "My opinion as to stamp collecting is to begin to collect every country, as this gives a general knowledge of stamp collecting, and then to choose one or more countries to specialise. The minor varieties of each country being impossible to obtain in every country. I think exhibitions have certainly tended to make stamp collecting more popular, and the reading of papers and displays at clubs most useful. My stamps have been sent twice to exhibitions: at London 100 rarest stamps, and my collection of New South Wales and Ceylon at Manchester."

The Stamps of Livonia.

*A paper read by W. Svenson before the Riga Philatelic Society.**

AS I have not yet found in any catalogue known to me a faultless and exhaustive list of the stamps of Livonia, based upon the works of von Hirschheydt and Dr. Bochmann, I think it opportune, as the Livonian authorities have resolved to cease the issue of stamps, to consider the productions of those authorities and to give my views as to how I think the stamps should be catalogued.

Up to 1881 the Livonian stamps were found in every catalogue, but in the philatelic press one looks in vain for papers or monologues on them. One catalogue copied the dates of issue without thought or proof from another. In 1881 Meyer published his catalogue, listed all the stamps, but under the heading of Semstwo, because he considered them as such. Lübkert in 1882 did the same.

Richard Krause was the first who, in July, 1882, protested against the Livonian stamps being included in catalogues dealing only with official issues. This was the first important article treating of these stamps. It was copied extensively by the philatelic press and effectively banished the stamps from albums and catalogues. Then until 1893 I can only find two notes on these stamps, one in 1885 and the other in 1886, both dealing with the reprints of the griffin stamp.

In the year 1893 a long and exhaustive study by A. von Hirschheydt appeared in the *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Journal.* This study was based upon official papers, and intended to clear up several dark points. One was, whether the stamps were to be considered as issued by the State or only by the Semstwo (rural authority); and the other, in what chronological order they appeared.

The first question does not come within the province of my paper. I may mention that von Hirschheydt considers that they should find a place in the albums and catalogues, as they are neither private nor Semstwo stamps. Dr. Bochmann in November, 1893, in the

* Translated by G. B. Duerst from the *Illustr. Briefmarken-Journal.*

D.B.Z. contradicts this view and thinks that all Semstwo stamps must be considered as private stamps, and that those of Livonia, although they do not belong to the Semstwo, must be held to be private stamps, as they were only used locally and for country districts.

. . . . . .

We now come to the second point, and here I must say that A. von Hirschheydt was the first who gave from official documents the date of the first issue as 1st of December, 1863.

Although we know now when the first Livonian stamp was issued, we are not quite clear which it was. The catalogues of Friedl, 1877, Lietzow, 1880, Moschkau, 1884, and Dr. Bochmann, 1894, declare the blue stamp with flower in the centre to be the first one. Moschkau Wernink, 1874, does not know this stamp; Meyer, Lübkert, and Moëns put the rose stamp as the first and the blue one as the second; whereas Hirschheydt considers the blue stamp as an essay. I, myself, held this opinion in 1893, when I talked the matter with Hirschheydt. Dr. Bochmann told me afterwards that he possessed a letter franked with such a stamp and a Russian 10 kopec stamp, and that the Russian obliteration was on the Livonian stamp. The genuineness of this letter was beyond doubt.

Even, if only one letter were in existence, shewing that the blue stamp had been used to frank it in conjunction with a Russian stamp, and being addressed from Livonia to some place in Russia, it would go a long way to prove its official character. But it is not so. The letter in question was despatched from Sossnitza in Russia on 28th May, 1863, to Riga (3rd June, 1863,) and did not therefore touch Livonia. Consequently, the obliberation consisting of pen strokes, which is intended to represent the real obliteration of the stamp, is a forgery, That the stamp has been touched by the Russian obliteration does not prove anything, because any other label would have been touched in exactly the same manner.

So far, with this exception, not a single new specimen has been found, although large unusued quantities can still be had, thus a large supply must have been printed, whereas the rose stamp although several specimens exist regularly and genuinely used, is very rare, and a small quantity only can have been printed. I must add, that most of the blue stamps are ungummed, also that the word "Briefmarke" is absent from the inscription, whereas the official circular of 19th December, 1862, expressly mentions this word. Before then it was always "Expeditionsmarke."

The first stamp, which was really used was the rose stamp (oblong), of which I show three specimens on letters dated 14th May, 4th October and 8th November, 1863. Soon after the dark green "Packenmarke" was issued in the same shape. As is well known, this stamp was used bisected vertically, horizontally and obliquely. This stamp I consider to belong also to the first issue and not apart as specially used for parcels as Moëns does.

Meyer in his catalogue gives a yellowish green variety as being issued in 1871. This may be correct, as such a variety was chronicled in 1871 in the *D.B.Z.*; the dark green shade lasted therefore until 1871.

The dark green stamp with background inverted was first catalogued by Dr. Bochmann in 1894. Former writers did not know this variety, although I obtained my first specimen in 1890.

Of the rose stamp a similar variety exists. A member of the Riga Philatelic Society possesses both types in undoubtedly genuine specimens. I have also seen this rare stamp on entire letter in the collection of another Livonian collector.

We have therefore to catalogue :—

First issue, 1st January, 1863, oblong, wavy rose and green background with black inscription in four fonts: "Briefmarke," and "Packemarke des Wendenschen Kreises," white paper, colored impression, gummed, no value expressed.

1. (2kop.) rose and black, type I. points of waves upwards.
1a. (2 ,,) ,, ,, ,, II. ,, ,, downwards.
2. (4 ,,) dark green and black, ,, I. ,, ,, upwards.
2a. (4 ,,) ,, ,, ,, II. ,, ,, downwards.

Note.—From 1871 No. 2 appears in light green also in both types. The "Packenmarke" was used bisected in various ways as postage stamps of 2kop.

The stamp with green oval and shell-like surrounding has been chronicled as next issued by all catalogues and writers. Only von Hirschheydt in his study says that it is not certain whether this or the stamp with the griffin is the older.

The best proof of the correctness of the catalogues is the envelope in the possession of Dr. Bochmann, franked with this stamp and cancelled 31st October, 1864. On the other hand, von Hirschheydt possesses about 20 letters, dated 1866, 1867 and 1868, which bear the stamp in question, but the ground is blotchy, which would be caused by the wearing of the stone, and would seem to indicate a later re-issue of the stamp after the withdrawal of the griffin stamp.

We see here, therefore, a rare occurrence, namely, the re-issue of a stamp which had been discontinued. This fact Lietzow chronicled in 1888. To give the exact date of issue is impossible, because no decrees can be found. Mr. Fraenkel found in the philatelic journals from 1863-1866 that the stamp with shell-like surrounding appeared in 1863, whereas the griffin did not appear until 1864.

Therefore I chronicle :—

Second issue, 1863. Upright rectangle, green oval, surrounded by shell-like ornaments; inscription at top, "Briefmarke"; at bottom, "Wendenschen Kreises." Coloured impression, white paper, imperforate; no value indicated.

3. (2kop.) red and green.

As has been said above, the year of issue of the griffin stamp is according to contemporary philatelic literature 1864, although letters bearing this stamp and 1864 cancellation have not yet been found. The only letter with genuine griffin stamp, where the date (3rd June, 1865) can be seen is in my possession. Three other letters in the possession of Dr. Bochmann and used by him for his study, have now been proved to be forgeries. The stamps varied slightly from the originals, and were considered by him a second type. Of course since they have been found to be forgeries, the second type has disappeared.

Third issue, 1864. Same design as the last stamp, but with white griffin in green oval, with a fine green line in the white band surrounding the green oval. Coloured impression, white paper; imperforate, gummed; no value indicated.

4. (2kop.) dark carmine and green.

Speaking of the griffin stamp, von Hirschheydt gives the following traditional explanation :—

"The Government of Livonia disapproved of the use of the coat-of-arms of the province (the griffin) for the 'Wendensche Kreis,' which had its own coat-of-arms and prohibited the further issue of the stamp. The postal authorities had therefore to re-issue the former stamp, of which a second printing was made. In order not to lose the remainders of the griffin issue, the director of the post ordered the griffin to be painted over with green water colour."

I must say I do not believe this story. Even supposing it was really done, then only a small number of such overprinted stamps could have been made and these would have been indistinguishable from the second issue, as certainly the white inner ring surrounding the green oval would have been overpainted. This overpainting would also have looked very uneven on the margins of the oval. Such specimens have, up to the present, not been found by anybody.

On the other hand, about a dozen specimens in Riga alone are known, in which, according to the idea of Dr. Bochmann, the green oval has been overpainted with colour, which is indissoluble in water, oil and turpentine. This is done so exactly, and the margins are so even, that the fine green surrounding line is visible in some stamps wholly, and in others very largely.

von Hirschheydt admits the idea of an overprint instead of an overpaint cannot be entirely dismissed, as the existence of the fine green surrounding line cannot be otherwise satisfactorily explained. He doubts, however, whether such stamps have been put into circulation, as he only found five unused specimens. While I was in Livonia I found an undoubtedly used specimen, and that at a time when nothing was known of this green surrounding line. All doubts must therefore disappear.

After the griffin stamp, stamps with shell-like surrounding, without green line type II., were undoubtedly printed and issued. This is proved by the above-mentioned twenty letters from 1866-1868, in which the stamps, comparing them with the griffin issue, look smeared and blotchy. For instance, the white rays in the star in the upper right-hand corner are absent through smeared printing. Besides, all the specimens are brick-red instead of carmine. In the catalogues by Meyer, Lietzow, and Lübkert, the brick-red shade is dated 1866 only, therefore after the griffin stamp. I may say that I have never seen a brick-red stamp obliterated 1863 or 1864, just as I never found a carmine-red specimen after 1865. I therefore give 1866 as the year of issue of the brick-red stamps.

We have therefore to catalogue after the griffin stamp two issues, the so-called "overprinted griffin" and then the brick-red stamp with shell-like surrounding. This, according to Dr. Bochmann, is the sole possible explanation of the existence of the so-called overprinted griffin.

Against this view, however, are grave considerations. Why was the overprinting done so carefully that the fine green surrounding line was nearly kept intact? This could not have been done if the stamps had been singly overprinted! The overprint must have been done in whole sheets! But why were whole sheets printed with the griffin and then overprinted? It would have been simpler if the stamps had been printed from the existing stone without griffin, as was done in 1866.*

von Hirschheydt says in his work: "Could it be proved that the first issue of 1864 already contained this green line, then it would follow that all the stamps of this design, but without this line, belong to the 1866 issue. Then the question about the overprinted stamps would also disappear. Perhaps further studies will solve this interesting question." Strange to say, neither Dr. Bochmann nor von Hirschheydt solved the question, although both of them had the key to the puzzle in their possession, without making use of it. It was only necessary to carefully look at the letter in the possession of Dr. Bochmann (*D. B. Z.*, 1894, page 14). The obliteration is "Wenden, 31 October, 1864," and the stamp is carmine-red and shows the fine green surrounding line. The letter is addressed to "H. Th. Krönberg in Allash Schule." The obliteration is on the Wenden stamp as well as on the Russian 10 kop. stamp, large perforation. Here we have the final proof of the character of this stamp and that the *overprinted griffin* never existed.

This view is confirmed by the twenty letters which von Hirschheydt has found in the archives of the manor of Alt-Pebalg in Livonia. One single letter bears the carmine-red stamp with the fine green line and is dated 5th December, 1864. All the rest are franked with brick-red stamps and are dated 1867 and 1868.

We have therefore to add to the second issue:—Oval surrounded by a fine green line. Colour, carmine-red and green.

We have therefore to catalogue:—

Fourth issue, 1866. Same design as second issue, but smeared impression, the green oval not surrounded by a green line. Imperforate, ungummed, no value indicated.

5. (2kop.) brick-red and green.

This stamp also exists on yellowish paper.

One stamp on the sheets of this issue is tête-bêche. A few years ago Mr. Stock had an entire sheet (16) showing this tête-bêche variety.

We now come to another debateable stamp. Whereas Dr. Bochmann has not catalogued the stamp, which I do as issue II., he catalogues as issue V. the so-called *black* Livonia, a stamp first mentioned by Lübkert with 1872 as the date. This stamp is in the design of the 1872 issue, but the oval band with the inscription, the arm with the sword and the lines surrounding the red centre oval are black, *i.e.*, all these parts of the drawing, which are green in the perforated stamp of 1872, are black. The stamp is imperforate and most likely ungummed.

* We do not follow the writer here, as we understand the overprinting was only done on existing remainders.—The Editor.

The only credentials Dr. Bochmann has for this stamp consist of one letter, which was sent from Sesswegen on 21st September, 1865, via Livonia to Riga and is franked with this stamp and a Russian 10 kop. Dr. Bochmann says this letter was found in the correspondence of an old Russian commercial firm, the address of which is on it. I have not seen the letter and cannot therefore say anything about it, but I believe it is now in the possession of a Moscow collector.

Dr. Bochmann says the stamp was issued in 1865. It tallies, however, exactly with the 1872 stamp in design. The 1872 stamp was, however, made by Burchart-Stahl, a firm which only commenced in 1868. Up to the year 1870 all the stamps of Livonia were printed from plates. It would be therefore curious if both printing works used the same plates, and of the first printing only one stamp is in existence. A third printing establishment is not mentioned in any paper in the official archives.

It is much more probable that the black stamp was a proof or came from a waste sheet, and that some clever manipulator affixed it to some genuine letter.

The date of issue of the next issue is also uncertain. All the used specimens Dr. Bochmann possesses and those in my possession show the year 1871, yet Dr. Bochmann decided 1870 to be the year of issue, because the books of the printing firm of Burchart-Stahl show a delivery of 50,000 on 11th June, 1870, whereas the next delivery did not take place until 8th April, 1872. Von Hirschheydt gives the same date. Moschkau, Wernink and Lietzow give 1871 as the year of issue. The *D. B. Z.* chronicles this stamp in September, 1871, as having been issued in June, and gives an illustration of it. Therefore

Fifth issue, 1871.* Similar type to last, but the oval is surrounded by festoons instead of shells. Coloured impression on white paper, imperforate, no value indicated.

6. (2kop.) rose and green.

Of this stamp, as well as of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, official reprints exist, the descriptions of which appear in the studies by Dr. Bochmann and von Hirschheydt. These reprints were not made for postal use, but for collectors. The stones are in the hands of the printers.

We come now to the first perforated stamp in 1872. 63,792 were delivered on 8th April, 1872, according to the books of the printers Burchart-Stahl.

Sixth issue, 1872. Coat-of-arms of the district: green arm with uplifted sword in red double oval with inscription "Briefmarke wendenschen Kreises." In the red corners are four white stars. Coloured impression on white paper, perf. 12½ and 13, no value indicated.

7. (2kop.) brick-red and green on white.

Proof: brick-red and black on white, imperf.

The green colour varies in depth.

* We agree with Dr. Bochmann that 1870 is the year of issue.—Ed.

For the next issue von Hirschheydt gives 1874 as the date of issue, because the books of the printers have an entry that deliveries were made on the 21st and 30th of December, 1874. It is, however, hardly likely that the April delivery would then be used up for the new issue to come into use that year.

It is more probable that the *Ill. B. J.* is correct where the new stamp was chronicled in March, 1875. The distinguishing feature of this issue is that the value was expressed on the face of the stamp for the first time.

Seventh issue, 1875. Arm with sword in double oval, with inscription "Briefmarke wendenschen Kreises." The background is formed of vertical and horizontal green lines, in the four corners small figures of value. Coloured impression on white paper, perf. 12½.

8. (2kop.) dark green and red.
8a. (2 „) light „ „

Some stamps exist in which the figure in the upper right-hand corner looks like a 3 : this is, however, only a printing fault.

The next issue is generally given as 1878, although Moens says 1879. The stamps were already delivered by the printers on the 29th and 31st of May, 1878, so that it may be taken for granted that they passed into circulation during the latter half of that year, especially as Dr. Bochmann proves that the stock of the last issue was very small.

Eighth issue, 1878. Very similar to last issue, but without background. The figures of value in the corners are larger and are in white circles. Coloured impression on white paper, perf. 12½.

9. (2kop.) green and red.

The same design, but in another colour, greyish-black instead of green, was employed for the stamps of the ninth issue appearing in 1880. They were printed on yellowish paper. In 1884 a new printing appeared in black on thick white paper and perf. 11½ instead of 12½, in 1893 a third printing on very thin, nearly transparent bluish white paper, perf. 11½, and lastly in 1895, a fourth printing on ordinary medium white paper. In 1881 the printers bought a new perforating machine, hence the change. All these printings belong to the same issue, as the alterations were not ordered by the post office, but were done by the printers.

Ninth issue 1880. Same design as before. Coloured impression on yellowish, later on white paper, perforated 12½, later 11½.

10. (2kop.) greyish-black, red and green, yellowish paper, perf. 12½ (1880)
10a. (2 „) black, red and green, thick white paper, perf. 11½ (1884)
10b. (2 „) black, „ „ very thin bluish-white paper, perf. 11½ (1893)
10c. (2 „) black, red and green, medium white paper, perf. 11½ (1893)

In 1901 the last issue appeared, bearing an inscription in Russian, and in a totally altered design: oblong, with a ruin in oval. The design was supplied by Dr. Bochmann. The Government had decided

to abolish the special stamps of the district in April, 1903; the postal authorities, however, do not seem to have been apprised of this decision, as in January, 1903, they put a new printing of this issue into circulation, in which the colours were altered. Of this stamp, it is said, only a few hundreds were sold.

Both printings have two types. The two varieties can be easily detected by the position of the ornamental arrow-like ornament on the right hand side and by the appearance of the sixth pearl at the bottom, which in type I. is white and in type II. filled by a coloured dot. The arrangement on the half sheets of 50 is as follows :—

First Printing. Centre brown.

1	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1

1	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1
2	2	1	2	1

Therefore 22 stamps are type I. and 28 type II.

Second Printing. Centre red.

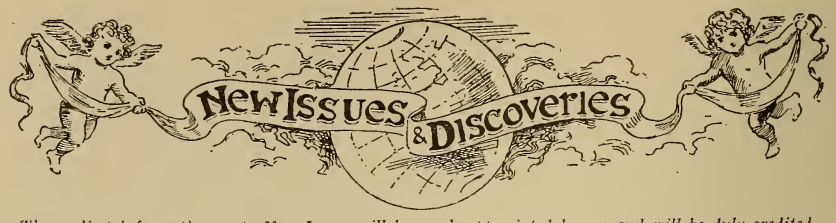
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	1	1	2	1

1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1
1	2	1	2	1

Therefore 30 stamps are type I. and 20 type II.

Tenth issue, 1891. Oblong with ruin. Inscription in Russian. Coloured impression on white paper, perf. 11½.

11. (2kop.) greyish-green and brown-red. 2 types.
12. (2 ,,) ,, ,, red. 2 ,, (1903).



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Ceylon.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a copy of the 25c. of the new issue with Service overprint.

Adhesive.

25c. light brown, surcharged "On Service," in black.

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 6 piastres, watermark CA and Crown multiple.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
6 piastres grey-brown and green.

Fiji Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* is informed that all the Queen's Head of V.R. type stamps are now withdrawn, the King Edward series only being available.

South Australia.—We have now seen the 6d. and 5s. with "Postage" in large type. We find we have omitted to chronicle the error in the inscription on the 8d. stamp, the word eight is spelt "EIGNT," very few were sold, and the sheets are now sent out with this particular specimen removed.

Adhesives.

6d. blue-green, wmk. SA and Crown.
5s. rose, "
8d. ultramarine, error "EIGNT."

Sierra Leone.—The Postmaster writes under date August 6th that the 1d. value has appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

1d. purple and rosine, wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Southern Nigeria.—The ½d. and 1d. are now coming with new watermarks.



Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
½d. green and black.
1d. carmine and black.

Straits Settlements. Johore.—The Postmaster advises us under recent date that the issue of 50c. on 5$ has now been exhausted.

Western Australia. The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the current 1d. perforated 11.

Adhesive.

1d. carmine, wmk., V and Crown, perf. 11.

Zanzibar.—*Ewen's Weekly* now gives full particulars of the surcharges referred to in our last. They are five in number, the 4½ in both colours surcharged "One," the 4a. "Two," and the 7½ and 8½as. "Two and Half," all in block type.

Adhesives.

1 anna in black on 4½as., orange.
1 " in lake on 4½as., blue-black.
2 " in lake on 4as., dark green.
2½ " in black on 7½ as., lilac.
2½ " in black on 8as., greenish-grey.

Foreign Countries.

Chili.—Besides the 10c. Telegraph stamp chronicled last month, Mr. J. W. Jones has shewn us five other varieties surcharged for postal purposes. As in the case of the 10c., they are all overprinted "Correos," and three are with the addition of a new value.

Adhesives.

Telegraph stamp, black surcharge.
1c. on 20c. blue.
2c. light brown.
3c. on 1 peso, deep brown.
5c. red.
12c. on 5c. red.

Columbia. MEDELLIN.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us five stamps for use in this town. There are two designs, the first showing a very rough and indistinct view within a fancy frame and inscribed "SMP — Correos URBANOS MEDELLIN," the values being 20c., 50c., and 1 peso. The other two stamps, a 20c., and 40c., are slightly better productions, the inscription is similar, and the centre is occupied by a shield bearing a castle on lined background. All are lithographed on white wove paper, and perforated 11½.

20c. red.
50c. blue.
1p. bright green.
20c. red-brown.
40c. lilac.

France.—INDO CHINA.—The 2c. of the new series has now been issued.



Adhesive.
2c. claret on pale yellow.

Panama, Republic of.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write as follows:—"Our agent at Panama has sent us a specimen of the 5c. Panama stamp surcharged "Panama" in red vertically on both sides, with a red bar through the word "Columbia," and with an additional horizontal surcharge of the words "Canal Zone" in capitals, evidently done with a rubber stamp. He informs us that the Panama Post Office supplied these stamps to the Isthmian Canal Commission in the following quantities:—2,500 of 2 cents., 8,000 of 5 cents., and 4,000 of 10 cents. No 1 cent. stamps were issued, and no one was allowed to buy more than 2$ worth at a time.

"These stamps are already obsolete, as on July 18th United States stamps of the values of 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10 cents., overprinted under the words 'Canal Zone Panama,' were issued. These latter are now in use."

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Panama" and "Canal Zone" in red.
2 cents. carmine.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, orange.

Iceland.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us two high values completing the new set.



Adhesive.
2 kron. brown and blue.
5 ,, red brown and slate.

Persia.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. send us the 1k. lilac of 1903 surcharged 9 chahis and native inscription, in black.

Adhesive.
9c. on 1k. lilac, surcharged in black.

United States. PANAMA.—We now list the United States stamps referred to in our Panama item.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Panama—Canal Zone" in two lines, vertically, in black.
1 cent. green.
2 cents. carmine.
5 ,, blue.
8 ,, purple.
10 ,, brown.

Notes and News.

Uniform Commonwealth Stamps.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. H. Smyth & Co. for the following extract from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* :—

"Within the next few weeks Mr. Mahon will deal with the question of calling for competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth. He favours a uniform stamp. One difficulty in the way of a uniform design is that during the book-keeping period of Federation there would require to be some distinctive mark to distinguish stamps used in each State. It is suggested that this might easily be overcome by the names of the State being worked in the design in a way that would not interfere with its general appearance."

British Somaliland.

Commenting upon a note in the April *London Philatelist*, the editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* says "that the Indian Government has nothing to do with British Somaliland. It was asked to help the British Somaliland Protectorate Government by selling it some quantity of its stamps at cost price and surcharging them. It did so. It made no profit out of the

transaction and it kept no copies for itself. Why this extraordinary charge? And why does Mr. Castle reproduce such an ill-natured and foolish attack?

"The confusion between the British Somaliland Post and the Indian Field Post, with the troops in that delightful country is very excusable, but it must be avoided by philatelists. The *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* has a slashing article by M. Jacquier on the growing tendency in many countries and colonies to make capital out of the philatelist. With this article (except in his extreme views as to the impropriety of having a single series for postal and fiscal purposes) we entirely agree. But he is entirely out of it when he describes the 'one single post office' of British Somaliland in a tent, with an armed soldier as postal clerk and a sack for a letter box. This description is a caricature of one of our several Field Post Offices there.

'In any case, to talk of only *one* Protectorate Post Office is also absurd, though we quite agree with M. Jacquier that 1, 2, 3 and 5 rupees stamps seem a bit unnecessary."

A Removal.

Another old and well-known dealer has been drawn to Postage Stamp Avenue. Mr. M. Giwelb, who has for some years now had a pretty shop in a prominent position in Northumberland Avenue, has transferred his business to No. 54, Strand, London.

Railway Letter Stamps.

Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen has purchased the collection of railway letter stamps belonging to the Earl of Crawford, K.T. Among other fine things we gather from Mr. Ewen that it contains every known copy of the Barry Dock Railway of any issue before the change of title. Manchester South Junction and Altrincham, unnumbered issues (7 of the 1st and 3 of the 2nd). All known copies, except one of the North-Eastern 2nd issue. In addition the collection comprises all known unused copies of several stamps, and in a great many cases the only known entire sheets. It contains nothing later than 1900, and up to that date is far and away the finest in the world.

As Mr. Ewen's personal collection after this date is infinitely superior to any other, the combination of the two, which, after eliminating duplicates, totals some 16,500 stamps, must ever, we should think, stand absolutely alone.

Traffic in Official Stamps.

When this matter was receiving so much attention in this country over twelve months ago, we referred in these columns to a similar trouble having arisen in Germany. The German papers report the trial is now ended, and has resulted in two of the defendants being sent to prison for three months each, a third has received a month, and the fourth has been acquitted.

Samoa.

Recently a large quantity of the "Palm Tree" series have come on the Sydney market. *The Australian Philatelist*, in making this announcement, reminds its readers that they "may perhaps recollect our publishing a communication we received from Mr. Davis (who had obtained permission from the King of Samoa to start a local post between the island and Australia originally) to the effect that the plates of Samoan stamps had been destroyed. Mr. Davis used to transmit the money to Sydney to prepay the postage, as the stamps were only considered locals. They were afterwards admitted as an authorised issue. That gentleman is since dead, and amongst his effects were found the parcel of stamps referred to. In a future issue we may be able to throw a good deal of additional light on these stamps."

1905.

By the edition of Gebrüder Senf's catalogue bearing this date we are reminded a little early, perhaps, of the approach of a new year. It is this firm's custom, however, to issue their yearly catalogue in very good time. Like its predecessor, but a little more bulky, containing this time no less than 1,500 pages, it is a marvel of cheapness, and despite its bulk this catalogue is so well bound that it lays flat no matter where you open it, a great convenience to any book of reference. The time has passed for this Journal to attempt to point out the sins of commission and omission of trade catalogues. At one time we did so at some considerable trouble, but we generally found the same errors in the next edition, and to reprint them is simply to flog a dead horse. If we essayed this style of critique in the present edition we do not at all know what the measure of our success would be, for the very simple reason that we have not attempted to ponder over its numerous pages. This catalogue is universally accepted in Germany in the same way as that of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. is in this country, and therefore it goes without saying that it has arrived at a high standard. In spite of this, any catalogue dealing with the world's stamps must contain mistakes; they cannot pretend to take the place of handbooks, and it is not in the order of things that they should.

Switzerland.

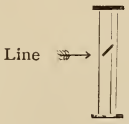
The Swiss post office intends to issue small books containing 24 stamps each of 5 and of 10 centimes. They will have a stiff back, measure $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ centimeter, and contain four sheets of 6 stamps with thin parchment paper between. Their cost will be frc. 1,20 and 2,40. 750,000 booklets have been ordered at a cost of frcs. 4,000,—, which is defrayed by the post office, and not got out of the public with a handsome profit thereon, as in this country.

Varieties.

Mr. W. H. Terry, who has recently returned from Australia, where he purchased the Derrick collection, kindly sends the following list of uncatalogued varieties it contains:—

VICTORIA.

1850. 2d. coarse background and border cinnamon, apparently *rouletted*. Not mentioned in Oceania or any catalogue I have seen.
1852. 2d. engraved. Used pair lettered B.C., C.H. instead of B.G.
1854. 2d. litho. Used pair, no letter in one corner, O.T. P.—.
These two last no doubt due to defective printing, but very distinct.
1854. 2d. litho. With line across pillar on left-hand side.



1857. 2d. lilac, no wmk. Two pairs on part original. *Imperf. vert. and roulette.*
1860. 4d. rose, beaded oval, wmk. "Four pence," with broken inner frame; also several with frame very wavy or broken at top.
1862. 4d. rose, beaded oval, wmk. A, beaded oval broken at bottom. Ditto with large white dot opposite forehead. Ditto with larger white blotch opposite forehead.
1862. 6d. black, wmk. "Sixpence." Inner frame broken top and bottom.
1861. 1d. green, wmk. "One Penny." Strip 4 showing broken bottom border on one stamp.
1863. 4d. carmine. wmk. 4. Apparently imperf., used on piece original (mentioned in Oceania). Ditto, wmk. 4. Appears to have been an accident to the wmk. bit.
1867. 2d. lilac, perf. V. & C. No bottom border or lines under Twopence.
1878. 2d. deep mauve, V. & C. On *self* tinted paper. Catalogued on white, green, and buff only.
1879. 2d. lilac, wmk. V. & C. *Imperf.*, very wide margins, used.
1887. 2d. pale mauve, V. & C. *Imperf.*, used at Mortlake, Vic. with letter.

Postal Fiscals.

S.G. 406. 1/- blue on blue, wmk. 1 instead of V. & C. 1 used, 1 unused.
407. 2/- blue on green, wmk. 2 instead of V. & C. 2 used.
410. 10/- brown on brown, wmk. 10 instead of V. & C. 2 used.

N. S. WALES.

2d. blue laureated. 1 used, apparently *rouletted*. 3 teeth showing. (One copy mentioned in Oceania).

QUEENSLAND.

S.G. 32. 1d.. wmk. 1st star. Unused pair, *imperf vertically.*
33. 2d. Used pair, *imperf. horizontally.*
1882-83. 1d. pale vermilion red. Unused *imperf.* pair.

TASMANIA.

1880. 3d. Indian red, perf. 1 unused, perf. down centre.
1889. 2½d. on 9d. Unused pair showing broken "two," 2
1889. 2½d. on 9d. Strip 3 pale blue imperf., wmk. TAS. Said to be only 3 others known.
½d. orange, wmk. TAS. Imperf. block 12.
1d. rose, wmk. TAS. " "

Regarding the two varieties of the Victoria Queen on throne issue, we should fancy the B C instead of B G variety on the engraved stamps was due to defective printing. The lithographed variety, however, is possibly one of those belonging to that particular stone which has caused philatelists trouble in the past.

The Junior Philatelic Society.

About October the Exhibition and Publication Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society purpose repeating in a more central hall the successful Exhibition of the Stamps of Great Britain held in Clapham Hall, November, 1901.

An elementary handbook on the Stamps of Great Britain will be published about the same time. This will be in pocket size, about sixty-four pages of letterpress on stout paper, and eight plates of fine half-tone reproductions of unused stamps, bound in art paper cover, to sell at the popular price of one shilling nett.

An edition of two thousand copies will be printed, a large number of which are being taken up in advance.

The book has been written by Mr. Fred J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, and author of the highly-successful "A B C of Stamp Collecting." As is the case with all the work of the Junior Philatelic Society, this book will aim at supplying the requirements of the young collector and beginner.

Johannesburgh Philatelic Society.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, after which several letters of enquiry, etc., from non-members were read. The chairman referred to the subject of the B.S.A. stamps returned by Dr. Palm, who objected to the double ring cancellation, which he maintained was a fiscal cancellation. It was decided to hold the matter over until the society hear from Dr. Palm in answer to the society's last letter.

Mr. C. R. Schuller very kindly passed round the following rarities for the inspection of members:—(1) British Bechuanaland, 1888 issue, surcharged "One Half Penny" on threepence, in three varieties and *all postally used;* (a) surcharge inverted; (b) Hafl instead of half; (c) halp instead of half. (2) Halfpenny vermilion, 1888 issue, surcharged British Bechuanaland Protectorate in the centre; (a) Protectorate inverted; (b) Protectorate twice impressed; (c) Protectorate twice inverted. (3) A ½d. vermilion, 1889 issue, surcharged in the centre "Brit. Bechuanaland Protectorate four-pence" in four varieties; (a) Protectorate inverted; (b) four-pence inverted; (c) four-pence and Protectorate inverted; (d) four-pence and Protectorate twice inverted. (4) British Bechuanaland surcharged on Cape stamps issue of 1886, in three varieties ½d., 1d., and 2d.; (a) inverted; (b) double surcharge; (c) double surcharge and also inverted.

The usual business having then been disposed of, the chairman declared the exhibition of Fiscals to have commenced. The following members exhibited: Mr. S. A. Klagsbrun, all foreign, which was a very

extensive exhibit; Mr. L. Schuller showed a couple of books of British, Colonial and Foreign, one interesting item being a £20 unused Transvaal; the secretary had an exhibit of British, Colonial and U.S.A. fiscals, his Canadian and U.S.A. being the most noticeable. But perhaps the nicest and prettiest arranged exhibit of all was that of Mr. J. A. Smallbones, the specimens being all mounted on sheets of cardboard, and the arrangement and blending of colours was really very effective. Not only was it a fine exhibit to look at but was also so as regards the intrinsic value of the stamps exhibited. At the conclusion, the Chairman in a few appropriate words, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to those who exhibited, and in particular to Mr. J. A. Smallbones for his beautifully arranged and mounted exhibit. Mr. C. R. Schuller seconded, and the vote passed unanimously.

Mr. F. Smallbones, on behalf of his brother, replied, thanking the society for the kindly remarks, and hoped his brother would soon be a member of the society.

The meeting then terminated.

Correspondence.

Cuba, 1883.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I have recently come across what I believed to be an unchronicled variety in Cuba. It is the 10c. of 1882, surcharged as in 1883 with type 18 (S. G. & Co.) The surcharge is most palpably double, the under one being in black and the upper one in light blue. It is a lightly used copy, the obliteration is in violet, oval in shape, and the only words decipherable are "Postes" and "Havane," without date. Presumably a sheet was surcharged in error in black and re-surcharged in blue. In places the black surcharge appears almost blue as if black ink had been used on the surcharging plate (?) still wet with blue ink. I shall be glad if any of your correspondents can throw more light on this curiosity, especially as to whether the stamp exists with black surcharge not corrected by a blue overprint as it does in type 20 on the 20c.—Yours, etc.,

R. F. Chance.

Mr. W. H. Terry's Purchase.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—I am sending you a list compiled from the Victoria collection I recently bought, which may be of interest for the *Record*, as showing the quantities printed —Yours very sincerely,

Will H. Terry.

Birkdale,
August 17th, 1901.

1850, 1d. rose, Thos. Ham		570,840
	J. S. Campbell & Co.	500,000
	Campbell & Ferguson	4,000,000
		5,070,840
1850, 2d. lilac, coarse bk. gr. and borders, Thos. Ham		604,560
1850, 3d. blue Thos. Ham		630,000
	J. S. Campbell & Co.	500,000
	Campbell & Ferguson	2,000,000
		3,130,000
1852, 2d. Queen on throne, engraved, Thos. Ham		500,000
2d. litho., Queen on throne, J. S. Campbell		2,000,000
2d. litho., Campbell & Ferguson (1,500,000 of these destroyed)		3,000,000
1854, 2s. green, imp. (654,000 of these destroyed)		1,000,000
1854, 1s. blue, octag., perf. and roul., Campbell & Ferguson (500,000 of these destroyed)		3,000,000
Too late, S. Calvert (209,992 destroyed)		250,000
Registered, S. Calvert (756,185 destroyed)		1,000,000
Oct., 1856, 1d. green		1,000,080
Jan. 26th, 1857, 4d. vermilion, emblems, wmk. star, imp. and roul., Calvert Bros.		2,002,800
Mar., 1858, 1d. green, emblems, no wmk., imp., S. Calvert		2,483,754
May, 1857, 2d. lilac, emblems, no wmk., imp., Calvert Bros.		1,002,080
Mar., 1858, 4d. rose, emblems, no wmk., imp. and roul., S. Calvert		503,400
Dec., 1858, 1d. green, emblems, no wmk., perf. 12, F. W. Robinson		1,479,960
Feb., 1859, 4d. rose, emblems, no wmk., perf. 12, F. W. Robinson		1,000,080
June, 1858, 4d. rose, emblems, laid vert., imp. and roul., F. W. Robinson		2,097,480
July, 1858, 2d. lilac, laid vert. and horiz., F. W. Robinson		2,500,080
June, 1859, 1d. green, laid, perf. 12		2,171,880
June, 1859, 4d. rose		1,172,000
Jan., 1860, 4d. rose, wove and laid		1,938,000
1d. green, emblems, wmk. words, perf. 12		3,660,000
2d. lilac, wmk. single lined, figure 2, perf. 12		1,260,000
2d. lilac, wmk. words, perf. 12.		1,440,000
2d. lilac, wmk. three pence, perf. 12		360,000
Jan. 31st, 1860, 3d. blue on laid, perf. 12		120.000
Jan. 31st, 1861, 3d. blue wove, wmk. words		600,000
Feb. 1866, 3d. marone		60,000
July, 1860, 4d., perf. 12, wmk. words		7,740,000
Oct., 1862, 4d., perf. 12, wmk. words single lined figure 4		3,360,000
Sept., 1862, 4d., perf. 12, wmk. five shillings		360,000
Apl. 20th, 1860, 4d. perf. 12, no wmk.		900,000
Jan., 1863, 1d. green, wmk. single lined figure 1		3,720,000
Dec., 1863, 1d. green, wmk. double lined figure 1		1,140,000
Sept., 1861, 1d. green, wmk words		4,140,000
Sept. 10th, 1854, 6d. orange, imp. (Gibbons' type 3)		3,250,000
Aug., 1857, 6d. orange, roul., etc.		
Nov., 1858, 6d. blue, roul., Queen on throne (48,000 destroyed Dec., 1861)		2,500,080
Oct., 1860, 6d. orange, beaded oval, perf., wmk. words		60,000
June 19th, 1861, 6d. black (Gibbons' type 3), perf. 12		150,000
Aug., 1861, 6d. black, beaded oval, perf., wmk. words		720,000
Apl., 1862, 6d. black (Gibbons' type 8), wmk. words		1,200,000
June, 1863, 6d. black (Gibbons' type 8), wmk. 6		1,950,000

THE

Philatelic Record.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

ANOTHER Exhibition has come and gone, paving the way in the ordinary order of things for the next, to be held, one would think, in London in 1906. On the whole our German friends have every reason to be proud of the one which has just closed in Berlin. Some exceedingly fine collections were shown, and altogether Dr. Lux and the Committee are well entitled to the hearty congratulations of collectors upon the success achieved. It is in no carping spirit, therefore, that we emphasize what must, before the close of the Exhibition, have been apparent to the Committee themselves with the object of material improvements being effected in the future.

Berlin.

THE matter to which we must allude was the entire absence of frames. The Prospectus was emphatic enough; frames or show cases were to be provided, as they have been at all previous exhibitions, and the charge was 8s. per frame—a very high rate. Surely enough, however, there were no frames or show cases, the pages on which the stamps were mounted being simply covered with loose sheets of glass, which, by reason of not fitting exactly, allowed the dust to accumulate between the joints and mark the pages. This rough and ready method may be all well and good for a Society display among the members occupying an evening, but is open to altogether too many objections to be thought of for a big exhibition.

System of Mounting.

It was tried by the Manchester Society in 1898 for a display among the members at an opening meeting, when, in addition to the objection of the dust getting in the joints, which was not noticeable so much owing to the stamps only being displayed for a few hours, it was seen

there was great danger of the sharp edges of the panes of glass damaging the stamps with which they came in contact, as it is impossible for the panes of glass and the pages of stamps to be always coterminous.

Another serious matter, especially in embossed stamps, is that the whole weight of the glass rests upon the stamps. It will also be obvious that the ordinary risks of theft are considerably increased. Many other objections to the system could be named, and we are indeed surprised that the committee at Berlin countenanced it for a moment.

The Awards.

Let us now turn to another feature of the Exhibition, one in which—especially after what we have felt it right to say in the preceding note—we feel is a matter on the whole for congratulations, and this is the system upon which the medals appear to have been awarded.

The exhibits were divided into classes, but whether it was owing to the classes being hopelessly mixed up in the Exhibition, No. 20, for example, being followed by, say No. 96; or whether, as is more probable, that the judges, reading the conditions and seeing that the medals were not allocated to particular classes, determined upon the sensible plan of awarding them strictly in accordance with merit, irrespective of class or divisional arrangements. The only possible objection to this system, as against the one hitherto adopted, is that it prevents keen competition. We recall a well-known instance in the London Exhibition, when two collections of United States ran each other very close; one got a gold, the other a silver, whereas under the new system both certainly would have been awarded a gold. Instances of this kind could easily be multiplied; at the Manchester Exhibition several extra medals were awarded by the judges to those who had been beaten in very strong classes, but of whose exhibit they themselves thought very highly; whereas on the other hand, in divisions where entries were weak, both bronze and silver medals were given to exhibits which would bear no comparison with some in other classes shut out by stronger collections, and consequently getting nothing. That the medals should fall to the best in order of merit must, we think, be better than leaving it so much to the chance whether the entries in a particular division are weak or strong. In this direction Berlin has introduced an innovation which we hope to see generally adopted.

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

Poor France is on the horns of a dilemma, occasioned by the proposal to reduce the postage between Europe and the United States to one penny. The proposal is to be submitted at the next meeting of the Universal Postal Congress and has secured the support of this country and Germany. France wants to cry "Content," but unfortunately the Inland Postage in that country is 15c., and nasty things might be said by the man in the street who had to pay 15c. for sending a letter from Paris to the suburbs, when 10c. would take the same letter to New York.

The Berlin Exhibition.

By L. L. R. Hausburg.

THE Exhibition was formally opened by Dr. Lux at 11 a.m. on August 25th. He made a short speech in which he especially thanked the British and Dutch collectors for sending their exhibits.

Dr. Lux is much to be congratulated for the fine lot of stamps he had got together. After the way in which he and the committee have worked in order to make the Exhibition a great success, it would seem ungrateful to find any faults. It may, however, be of use with a view to future exhibitions to make a few suggestions.

The question of getting a suitable set of rooms with top lights appears to be an even more difficult matter in Berlin than in England. Hardly any of the exhibits could be seen to advantage, and even in those cases the light appeared to be almost too powerful. The usual frames were wanting, and the sheets were pinned down on boards covered with sheets of glass. This method, though much less costly than the frames, which have to be stored afterwards till wanted for a future occasion, is open to many objections. The glass very often does not fit. Sometimes the division between two panes of glass comes in the middle of a sheet of stamps. This allows the dust to get through. A few hours after the opening of the Exhibition several of the sheets had a thick layer of dust along the crack between the panes.

The question of the arrangement of the exhibits is a difficult one. In Berlin the classes were all mixed up together; for instance, an exhibit in Class 12 was next to one in Class 57. This could be easily obviated if plenty of time were allowed for arranging and mounting the exhibits.

The division into classes does not seem to have been noticed by the jury, whose awards were apparently made quite independently of any classification.

The special medals do not seem to have any significance at all, and I might suggest that in future, unless given for a special purpose without any reference to the medals given by the Exhibition Committee, the extra medals presented should be described as donations to the Exhibition Funds.

No less than nineteen well-known philatelists constituted the jury according to the official catalogue, and of this large number the following fifteen attended the Exhibition and officiated:—Johannes Elster, Dr. jur. P. Kloss, Jules Bernichon, F. Brietfuss, Dr. Emilio Diena, R. Ehrenbach, A. van Hoek, Dr. E. Ljungström, W. Moser, C. J. Phillips, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Edward M. Ruben, Jules Schlesinger, Ernst Stock and Max Thier. A suggestion that the jury should divide themselves with the object of doing the work more expeditiously did not meet with approval, and, therefore, the whole of the jury judged all the exhibits—a very proper proceeding, but one which necessitated them devoting some five whole days to the work.



Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. W. Moser. Dr. E. Diena. J. E. Elster.
A. van den Hoek. R. Ehrenbach. C. J. Phillips. Dr. Lux. F. Breiteuss. J. Bernichon. E. M. Ruben.

DIVISION I.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS AND ALBUMS.

Mrs. Herxheimer (Frankfort), Gold Medal.

A general collection of stamps issued after 1890. All unused; except two or three of the rarities containing all varieties in the finest possible condition. This exhibit gained a gold medal at the Mulhausen Exhibition.

Heinrich Frick (Zurich), Gold Medal.

A general collection in very fine condition, containing most of the rarities of Germany and Switzerland. In Roumania the first issue 81 paras, very fine.

Johannes Elster (Berlin), *hors concours*.

Showed his exceedingly fine collection mounted in some hundred volumes, but being a member of the jury it was not for competition. It contains about 120,000 stamps, the specialised portions being Germany, Denmark and Iceland, including a very large number of entire sheets. In Denmark an exceptionally fine series of proofs and essays, and the errors and varieties of Iceland I GILDI series were complete.

Mrs. Hayman (London), Silver Medal.

A general collection in two albums containing 15,000 stamps, including many rarities.

Leo Fröhlich (Gelsenkúchen), Bronze Medal.

A general collection.

Charles W. Palmií (Dresden), Bronze Medal.

A general collection in two albums.

E. Paulus (Markneukirchen), Silver Medal.

Large general collection, both used and unused, containing many fine things, among them being Great Britain I.R. Official, unused; 5s., 10s., £1 Queensland; New Zealand 2d. pelure paper, imperf., unused; Turks Island 1s. prune, unused, and 2½d. on 1s. blue, the type with straight feet and both the figures 2; Transvaal red surcharge, 3d., 6d., 1s. Philippines, surcharged Habilitado; India, 8a. long service, unused, in fine condition, and ½a. 9½ arches vermilion; Shanghai 1c. error rose, used; Barbadoes pair of 1d., surcharged on half 5s.; Oldenburg and Wurtemburg, some nice unused, including unused copies of the 2 marks of the latter country in both shades.

Georg Richter (Berlin), Bronze Medal.

A general collection in six albums.

The L. F. Teieira de Mattos (The Hague), Bronze Medal.

A general collection in three albums.

Martin Schröder (Leipzic), Grand Gold Medal.

A general collection, including essays. This collection must rank with some of the largest in the world. It contains all the greatest rarities, except the Post Office Mauritius, Hawaii 2c., British Guiana 2c., 4d. Western Australia, with inverted Swan, 4d. South Australia, without surcharge 3d.

Among the best things were a very fine mint set of the first issues of Brunswick and Reunion; Cape 1d. and 4d. woodblock errors; Hawaii 5c. and two copies of the 13c.; Great Britain £5 on bluish paper and the £1 watermarked Anchor and Maltese Cross; Moldo 81 paras, unused, fine margins, and the other values used; Bergedorf exceptionally strong, probably the best known; Bavarian first issue 1kr. black tête-bêche; Canada 12 pence; British Guiana circular 4c. (two), 8c., 12c. (several); Saxony error. The collection was arranged on rather similar lines to the Tapling collection; that is to say, a page was first shown containing one each of the finest single copies of each stamp of an issue, while upon the succeeding pages were blocks, pairs and singles in the various shades of each stamp.

Eugene Bing (Strasburg), Bronze Medal.
A general collection in one volume.

N.N.
This collection, exhibited under an assumed name, contained all the rarities on entires except a few Russian and Finland. The jury, however, disqualified it.

DIVISION II.—SPECIALISED COLLECTIONS.

Class 5.—Germany.

Dr. Demcker (Berlin), Silver Medal.
A complete exhibit, containing also the German Colonials, all being in an unused state.

Class 6.—German Colonies.

Max Willisch (Chemnitz), Bronze Medal.

Class 7.

George Koch (Giessen).
The sheets of Germany and German Colonials include Lubeck, two of the 2sch., containing the errors 2½sch. in different shades; Bremen, sheets of the 3, 5gr., and two shades of the 5sgr. green, imperf., and the 7 and 10gr., perf.

George Koch, Grand Gold Medal.
This is really part of the same collection as the last-mentioned exhibit, and it includes a large number of stamps unused and in very fine condition. Especially noticeable are some very fine blocks of unused Oldenburg in mint condition, and also a number on entires including a pair of the ¼gr. orange-yellow.

The best things in Saxony were a pair and a single of the error. There were several used copies of the 3pf. red of 1850, including a pair, but none unused.

Among the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein were a pair and a single each of the 1sch. and 2sch. "Arms," used on entires.

In Prussia there were two copies of the 2sgr. "Arms" in the Prussian blue shade, but there were none unused of the 2sgr. first type with solid background.

Alsace Lorraine was very strong and included many fine blocks. The best stamps were two unused copies of the 5c. with inverted network.

There were a large number of very interesting proofs of Thurn and Taxis, shewing the different states of the plates.

The finest things in Wurtemburg were two complete sheets of six of the 70kr. in the two shades, with full side margins.

This collection was generally very fine, but a great many of the unused rarities were missing.

Many very fine and scarce things were shewn on entires, including the 7gr. Bremen, the 12kr. black on yellow Rural Post Baden, and various bisected stamps.

Mr. Koch obtained a Gold Medal and Diploma of Honour for the same exhibit at Mulhausen.*

Alfred Manheimer (Berlin), Silver Medal.

For a collection of German sheets, etc., in ten albums, unused.

Dr. Demcker (Berlin), Silver Medal.

A special collection of the postmarks on Prussian stamps and Northern Germany.

A. E. Glasewald (Gassnitz), Silver Medal.

A highly specialised collection of Thurn and Taxis, in which attention has been given to the postmarks; the best of its kind in existence.

Carl Günther (Chemnitz), Silver Medal.

Saxony, including a fair proportion unused, in blocks, in fine condition; attention, again, had been paid in this exhibit to cancellations. Mr. Günther was awarded a Silver Medal at Mulhausen.

Dr. Richard Laiblin (Ludwigshafen), Gold Medal.

A splendid collection of Wurtemburg of such scope as to enable the Doctor to divide it into four and show under four different classes. It was superb, containing, in addition to singles, carefully selected specimens for shades, many pairs and blocks in the finest condition.

Dr. E. Pfeiffer (Wiesbaden), Silver Medal.

Prussia used and unused, including proofs, essays, etc. Dr. Pfeiffer has, in common with so many collectors in Germany, devoted considerable attention to the collection of cancellations, showing a strong lot of Prussian stamps, with circular obliterations, town cancellations, and used in Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover.

Class 8.

Otto Pollak (Munich), Silver Medal.

Bavaria, all unused, in two albums. The collection included the first and second issues in sheets, essays and proofs. Among the noticeable stamps may be mentioned the 6kr. brown, Type I., and the 1kr. black, tête-bêche.

* A supplement of 22 pages to the catalogue was circulated, containing a description of this collection and the different entire sheets it contained, making, all told, 882; for example, in Prussia, the 1861, 3pf., 4pf.. 6pf., and 1, 2 and 3sgr., and the 16 and 30sgr. of 1866, are represented in this way. Thurn and Taxis provides 33 sheets, Wurtemburg 36, Bavaria 70, Brunswick 10, and so on.—Ed.

Mich. Pröstler (Wurzburg), Silver Medal.

Specialised collection of Bavaria. Mr. Pröstler also exhibited a good collection of German Colonials in Class 5, which was coupled by the judges in this award.

Ernst Vicenz (Hamburg), Grand Gold Medal.

The finest collection of Hamburg known. The collection gives evidence of an extraordinary amount of philatèlic labour. A very successful attempt has been made to plate some of these stamps. Among the plates wholly or partly completed are the 1¼sch., 2½sch. of 1864 issue imperf., and the 1¼sch. and 2½sch. perf.

Class 10.

Dr. Emil Pfeiffer (Wiesbaden), Silver Medal.

A fine collection of Prussian envelopes and adhesives on the envelopes.

Class 11.

D. M. de Heer (Rotterdam), Bronze Medal.

Practically a single specimen of used and unused English Colonials, including Antigua 6d., imperf.; Bahamas 1d., perf. 13, unused; British Bechuanaland £1 and £5; India ½ anna red; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1s.; Victoria 5s. blue on yellow; etc.

Class 12.

M. Z. Boolemann (Amsterdam), Bronze Medal.

A collection of Transvaal and Pietersburg, including in Transvaal some scarce things, but in poor condition on the whole.

H. J. Duveen (London), Grand Gold Medal.

British Guiana.—Mr. Duveen's collection is so well known that it hardly requires a detailed description. The chief things are a pair of the 2 cents circular, 1850, and a very fine copy with large margins of the 4c. pelure. Of the 1856 issue the best are two copies of the 4c. on the ordinary paper and two on the "sugar" paper. The three plates of the type-set stamps of 1862 are present, all being complete with the exception of three numbers of the 1 cent.

Mauritius.—This collection is also equally well known. I believe it is no secret that the owner values the unused block of four of the 1d. POST PAID in the earliest state on yellow paper even more than the 1d. or 2d. POST OFFICE. The plates are extremely fine.

Queensland.—This is without any doubt by far the finest collection of Queensland in the world. It includes practically all the rarities unused, and in most cases there are a good many shades. One of the best things is an unused strip of three of the 2d. large Star, imperf. It is almost easier to criticise the very few weak points than to give a list of all the fine things. Among the unwatermarked stamps I did not see a really fine copy of the 2d. milky blue, and among the re-issue on Star paper, with square hole perfs., there was no copy of the 2d. pale blue. The truncated Star issue was extremely fine, and contained unused copies of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. perf. 12, and the 2d.

perf. 13 × 12. The 3d. in this condition is of extreme rarity. The series of the first type with Q and Crown watermark included a very fine copy of the 1s. perf. 13, an unused copy of the 2d. perf. 13 × 12, and a used copy of the hitherto unknown variety, the 4d. perf. 13 × 12. In the 1879 issue a poor copy is shewn of the 1d. on the paper with burelé band, but there is no unused copy of the 2d. In the 1887 issue, printed from the new plates, the 2d. perf. 9½ × 12 was not shewn at all, at least I could not discover it. Although fairly easy to get a good show of Queensland unused, it is a very difficult country to complete in that condition.

No. 48 in the catalogue—L. L. R. Hausburg (Weybridge), South Australia.

This is an error in the catalogue. I never had any intention of shewing South Australia, perhaps this is a gentle reminder that I might have done so.

Ernest Heginbottom (Rochdale), Bronze Medal.

For Ceylon and Victoria, all used.

Alberto Philipp (Hamburg), Gold Medal.

This is one of the finest collections of Transvaal in the world. It is not bloated, and there are generally hardly any blocks. All the stamps are in the finest condition, and many of the great rarities are unused. Among the most noticeable stamps are a tête-bêche pair of the 6d. on thick paper, a corner block of four of the 6d. wide roulette, 1874, with side margins, one stamp being tête-bêche. British occupation: Red surcharge, imperf. 3d., 6d. and 1s., unused; fine roulette 3d. and 1s., and wide roulette 3d. and 1s., unused; pelure paper 3d. imperf., unused, and the same stamp with the surcharge on the back; the 1d. and 6d., used, and the 1s., unused, were shewn with the surcharge wide apart; the 1d. on hard surfaced paper, and the 6d. and 1s., the latter in a block of four as well as singly, were shewn with inverted surcharge. In the October, 1877, issue there was the variety of the 1d. TRANSVAAL above V.R., and the TRANSVRAL error; the 6d., with inverted surcharge, both imperf. and fine roulette, and the 6d. with surcharge in the same condition. There was a fine lot of the small T variety. In the later issues the most noticeable were a block of four of the ½d. on 1s., containing the tête-bêche variety and the error 2/½ inverted surcharge in a pair.

W. H. Terry (Southport), Bronze Medal.

A collection of Victoria, mostly used, containing a large number of the first issue and the emblem series in pairs and blocks.

Baron A. de Worms (Egham, Surrey), Grand Gold Medal.

Baron de Worms' collection of Ceylon is so well known as to call for no detailed description. Ever since the London Exhibition of 1897, when it obtained a Gold Medal and was only just beaten for the Grand Prix by Mr. White's English, an exactly similar fate awaiting it at Manchester in 1899, it has been universally admitted as being one of the classics. The collection has been added to recently, and, in fact, bears evidence of the attention the owner has been paying to the perforations of the 1861 issue.

Class 13.

J. L. van Dieten (Rotterdam), Bronze Medal.

A small collection of Tasmania, but by no means complete, and including several undoubtedly cleaned specimens.

L. L. R. Hausburg* (Weybridge), Grand Gold Medal.

The Indian collection of Mr. Hausburg and his collection of West Australians were awarded a Grand Gold Medal. These fine exhibits (perhaps in a way the finest shown, anyhow as far as the Indian collection is concerned), contained nearly all the rarities, of which the list following gives a short synopsis of the best things:—

India.—First issue in every possible shade in blocks, pairs, strips, etc.; 1 anna red, also the second state retouched; 4 annas in a selection that was quite unique, for instance, containing the only known entire sheet with blue lines and also the *inverted* head in a used copy. All other issues were equally fine, and every stamp nearly was "mint." The 6a. purple fiscal, surcharged Postage in green, was there with inverted surcharge (a great rarity), and for the first time has this stamp in the normal state been studied as to types of surcharge, of which there are twelve varieties.

Western Australia.—The first issue was represented in superb copies and also contained the "inverted" Swan (for which he recently paid £400). The same issue was also to be found with the roulettes, and among the 4d. blue a number of so-called lithographic errors were prominent, mostly folds in the transfer paper, and so forth. The exhibitor has made a start in plating the issue.

Of special interest was the complete series of the 1861 issue with a perfect range of the intermediate perforations, of which the 1s. unused is a gem of the first water. That the 2p. lilac of 1865 was there admits of no doubt. In fact, the collection is like the Indian one, practically complete and every stamp in the finest possible condition. Used stamps are only there where unused are unobtainable.

Ernest Heginbottom (Rochdale), Bronze Medal.

South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania.

Class 15.

J. L. van Dieten (Rotterdam), Bronze Medal.

Gambia and Tonga.

Class 16.

W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester), Silver Medal.

St. Helena.—Mostly unused, and containing block of six of the 6d. imperf. Star; blocks of six, eight and nine of the 1d. imperf., with bar, measuring 16 and 18½mm.; and a block of six of the 4d. imperf.; Crown and CC. perf. 12½, the 3d. with double surcharge used, and imperf. unused, and a pair of the 1s., the lower stamp being surcharged twice; all the values in this issue in the different surcharges were fully represented. Of the compound perf. issue there were blocks of the 4d. and 1s.

* Mr. Hausburg modestly omitted all mention of his exhibits in his report. We therefore made an appeal to Mr. Ehrenbach, one of the judges, who has very kindly supplied the deficiency.

British Bechuanaland.—Practically all unused, the most noticeable thing being a pair of the ½d. black overprinted "British Bechuanaland," in green, the top half showing a double surcharge, printed vertically, and the bottom half of the pane being normal.

Ernest Heginbottom (Rochdale), Silver Medal.
For eighteen British Colonies, all used.

J. C. North (Huddersfield), Silver Medal.
Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies.—Mr. North's collection of Cyprus has been described before; it obtained a Silver Medal at Manchester in 1899 and a Silver Medal in Paris in 1900.
His Malta are a nice lot, including a used and an unused pair of the 4d. imperf. The Morocco Agencies are exceptionally strong in the minor varieties and include a large number of blocks and entire panes.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (Ouchy), *hors concours*.
Interesting exhibit of Seychelles in very good condition, including several sheets and large blocks. The Baron is working at the different settings of the surcharges.

Class 17.—Entries of British Colonies.

Carl Gräf (Steglitz), Grand Gold Medal.
An exceptionally fine collection of the Envelopes and Postcards of Ceylon.

Class 18.—France and Colonies.

F. Reichenheim (London), Gold Medal.
Mr. Reichenheim has for some time been devoting special attention to the stamps of France, and has succeeded in getting together a very fine lot. The collection is conceived upon the usual advanced ideas and the specimens are all fine. First issue, a pair of the 15c., unused, the 1fr. tête-bêche on original letter, the 25c. blue tête-bêche; 40c. with wide figure; 1862, a block of nine of 1 franc reprints containing a tête-bêche; 1853, block of four of 1 franc, unused; 1855, 20c. blue on green paper (two) unused, and 20c. blue on violet-rose paper, unused; 1870, 20c. milky blue, type 1; 1875, 10c. + 15c., a pair; 1876, 2c. Prussian blue, type 1; 1877, pair of the 1c. black on indigo. The 5 francs Empire set were fully represented, including five of type 1, two of type 2, and two of type 3. Among the used stamps of 1876 were a vertical strip of four of the 25c. ultramarine. The top stamp, type 1, and the others, type 2, are exceedingly rare things, *se tenant*.

Class 20 and 21.—Holland and Dutch Colonies.

C. George (Lisbon), Bronze Medal.
Holland.—A fine *general* collection.

P. J. van Harderwijk (Schiedam), Bronze Medal.
Holland and Colonies. A collection in nice condition.

Baron R. Lehmann (Amsterdam), Grand Gold Medal.
Holland and Colonies.—A very fine and interesting collection, containing a large number of stamps. Early letter sheets, dating from 1600, were shown, then cancellations up to the introduction of stamps

in 1852. A reconstructed plate of used stamps of the 1852 issue was shown, the plate being in four panes of 25 stamps each. This feat has been accomplished by the aid of microscopical differences in the stamps, and the watermark is also a valuable guide.

Among the scarce stamps are to be noted both types of the 15c. perf., 10 by 10½, the 10c. cut in half and used as 5c., on envelope "25.8.56;" 1852, 5c. milky blue unused (the real thing). A special study has been made by Baron Lehmann of the perforations of the 1870 issue, as also of the various proofs and essays.

Class 22.—Entires of Holland and Colonies.

A. C. Voss (Amsterdam), Silver Medal.
The Envelopes and Postcards of Holland, Curacao, etc.

Class 23.—European Countries other than those already specified.

E. R. Ackermann (New York), Silver Medal.

Norway and Sweden.—Mr. Ackermann was reputed to have a good collection of Norway, and has recently bought the collection of Mr. Hubert Buckley, of Christiania, which obtained silver medals at London, 1897, and Manchester, 1899. The amalgamation has resulted in an exceedingly fine specialised collection, especially strong in blocks and entire sheets. This is the strongest collection of Norway at present known. His Sweden, although a fair lot, were by no means strong.

J. M. Bartels Co. (Boston), Bronze Medal.
A collection of Danish West Indies in beautiful condition, all unused and well centred.

W. Dorning Beckton (Manchester), Silver Medal.

Norway.—A specialised collection, strong in the type varieties, the 1863 issue being shown in blocks of four of all values unused. The 1856-7, all values in mint condition, showing scarce shades. The later issues in half sheets and in blocks of four illustrating different settings of the 1883-4 issue.

Denmark.—A fine lot of the first issue in mint condition and blocks of four unused of the second and third issues. The various roulettes and private perforations in this issue were extensively shown, including a mint block of twenty-seven specimens of the 4sk. Of the issue perf. 12½, the 2sk. block of four and a single unused and one used, 4sk. block of thirty-six and singles unused, and a pair of the 4sk., perf. 12½, and imperf. horizontally—a rare thing; 48sk., a strip of three with side margin, mint. The later issues were very fully represented in shades, all unused.

Iceland.—Nearly all unused and fairly complete to 1900, but not specialised to any extent.

Class 25.

P. Kleeberg (Bautzen), Bronze Medal.
Luxemburg in one album.

F. Krause (Cologne), Silver Medal.
Luxemburg.

Class 26.

Mrs. Bridson (Dartmouth), Bronze Medal.

Portugal.—Mrs. Bridson showed her collection in Manchester in 1899 and again at the Hague in 1901, when she obtained a Bronze Medal. The collection still requires strengthening in the first three issues (see *Philatelic Record* Vol. 23, page 249).

C. George (Lisbon), Bronze Medal.

Portugal and Colonies.

Class 28.

Isaac Blanco (Paris), Silver Medal.

Specialised collection of Spain. Many pairs and blocks used, but requires strengthening in unused to come into the front rank. It contained a vertical pair of the 2 reales of 1851, used; 1852, 2 reales, unused, and a pair used; 1853, 2 reales, pair, and three singles; a block of four of the 1c. Madrid, and a pair of the 1 real, 1854 pale blue; 1865, 12 cuartos, centre inverted, etc.

R. Brümer (Bernstadt), Bronze Medal.

Spain.—Single copies, all unused and fairly complete.

Dr. H. Lux (Berlin), Silver Medal.

A fine study of the Habilitado stamps of 1868-9.

D. M. de Heer (Rotterdam), Bronze Medal.

Spain.—A single specimen collection, including all the 2 reales, the 3 cuartos, Madrid, and the 1 real 1854 pale blue.

Class 30.

Dr. H. Lux (Berlin), Bronze Medal.

Switzerland.—The most notable were a fine used copy of the 4c. Vaud, and made up plates of the 2½r. (2), 5r. and 10r., and the 5r. on white paper, and the 15r. and 15c., the 1850-2 issues being shown in reconstructed sheets.

E. Horak (Graz), Grand Gold Medal.

Special collection of Austrian, Austria-Italy, Hungary and Bosnia. This collection deserves to rank with the finest specialised collections in the world. The stamps were arranged somewhat on the plan of the Tapling collection. First a page was shown containing a single stamp of each value in the finest possible condition, and this was followed by pages containing shades and different papers of the same stamp. There were also included in this collection a very fine lot of essays and proofs. Among the best stamps were unused copies of the rare type of the 9kr., 1850, and blocks of 16 of the 2kr. and 15 of the 3kr. mint. Unused Mercurys included two of the red. There were many uncatalogued varieties, such as the 9kr., 1850, on laid paper, of which only two or three others are believed to exist.

In Austrian-Italy there were copies of both types of the 45c., 1850, unused.

Rudolf Friedl (Vienna), Gold Medal.

This collection of Austria and Hungary is so well known as to

hardly require any description. It included, among other varieties, two unused copies of the red and three of the yellow Mercurys.

Adolf Passer (Vienna), Gold Medal.

Austria, Hungary, Lombardy and Bosnia, practically all unused.

Class 32.

Rob. Mertens (St. Petersburg), Gold Medal.

"With the congratulations of the jury."

Russian Levant.—A collection small in compass but rich in research. The 1865 (2k.) brown and blue and the (20k.) blue and red are demonstrated to have been printed in sheets of 28 varieties, and not in sheets of 63 as has always been claimed.

Class 33.

Dr. Emil E. Horrak (Vienna), Silver Medal.

A specialised collection of Roumania, not including any Moldos.—In the 1862 issue, 6 paras red, on laid paper; 1862, 3 paras orange, wove paper, a tête-bêche pair, used; 1865, 2 paras on laid paper, 5p., a block of four on entire; 1869, half of the 10 bani blue, used as 5 bani, on entire; 1876, 15 bani, perf. 13½, pair, imperf. between, used; 1879, a study of the 5 bani error, rose, including singles and a pair 5 + 10.*

Class 35.

Hugo Griebert (London), Gold Medal.

A fine collection of Turkey, including a large number of errors and varieties. The stamps were nicely mounted, and Mr. Griebert has evidently been making a study of them.

Class 36.

F. Theodor Günther (Chemnitz), Silver Medal.

Mr. Günther's collection of Greece has been previously described. It was awarded a Gold Medal at Paris, 1900, and a Gold Medal at Mulhausen, 1903.

Em. J. Mertzanoff (Constantinople), Grand Gold Medal.

Greece.—This collection commenced with a fine lot of proofs and essays, including some very scarce varieties. Most of the issued stamps were shown in large blocks as well as pairs and singles. The condition was very fine. Of the 10l. with large figures there was a block of four with O.G., and a block of 32 without gum, which Mr. Mertzanoff claims is not a remainder or printer's proof. Mr. Mertzanoff arranged his collection entirely from dated copies, of which I believe he has very many thousands. There was a mint block of four of the 20l. of the first Athens prints; he had two unused copies of the 10l. on greenish-blue with figures, one copy of the 20l. Prussian blue with figures, but none unused without figures. The 20l. blue on greenish, which is usually classed with the next Athens printing, Mr. Mertzanoff con-

* We should much like to have seen these stamps. We have had such pairs in our possession, but they have never passed the expert committee. Our personal opinion is against the genuineness of any 5 bani rose.—Ed.

siders belongs to the early one.* Of the thin paper stamps there was a fine pair of the 10l. There were blocks of six and of four of the 40l., so-called "Solferino," the former being in a deeper, or less faded, shade than usual, and there were four single copies of the 20l. with worn spandrels. Among the errors of figures on the back was a curiosity of the 10l. with two sets of figures, one being sideways, $\frac{01}{10}$. Of the 30l. Paris there was a mint block of twelve, and of the 60l. Athens a mint block of eight.

Mr. Mertzanoff showed his collection at Mulhausen and obtained a Gold Medal.

Class 38.—General Collection of Europe.

Wilh. Beetz (Berlin), Silver Medal.
A general collection of Europe in one volume.

J. H. Grell (Hamburg), Silver Medal.
A collection in three volumes, and appears to have been added to since Mulhausen, where it obtained a similar award.

Georg von Hessling (Regensburg), Bronze Medal.

Ernst Knabe (Berlin), Bronze Medal.

Lieut. Maass (Schöneberg), Bronze Medal.

T. Vogelsang (Berlin), Bronze Medal.

Dr. H. Lux (Berlin), Silver Medal.
In seven albums, specialised as to perforations.

Oskar Wassermann (Berlin), Gold Medal.
In six albums, all unused, including a special study of Roumania, Portugal and Switzerland.

Class 40.—Countries out of Europe.

J. Gelber (Vienna), Silver Medal.
United States of America.—In two albums, including 1869, 15c. and 24c., inverted centres. Mr. Gelber obtained a Silver Medal at Mulhausen.

Class 42.

D. M. de Heer (Rotterdam), Bronze Medal.
Uruguay and Argentina.

André Markl (Kornenburg), Silver Medal.
Specialised collection of Argentine, strong in blocks, etc.

William Moser (Rowayton), *hors concours*.
Buenos Ayres.—The fine fleet do not suffer by the ravages of time and tide, but keep picking up a few derelicts from time to time, *e.g.*, the 5 pesos, unused, in the rare shade.

Class 44.

Henry J. Crocker (San Francisco), Grand Gold Medal.
Hawaii.—This collection obtained a similar award at Mulhausen, and was described in *Philatelic Record*, Vol. 25, page 73.

* Mr. Hausburg is not quite sure about this stamp; it might have been the blue on yellowish, which we should think was the case.—Ed.

Class 45.

Douglas Ellis (Hitchin), Silver Medal.
Japan.—A fine collection of entires.

P. Kleeberg (Rittergut), Bronze Medal.
A specialised collection of China in four albums.

Class 52.—Stamps and Letters.

A. W. Polman (Amsterdam), Silver Medal.
A very large collection, including Spain, 12 cuartos, with centre inverted; the 4 cuartos of 1865. Madrid, 1 cuarto; Naples, ½ tornese Arms and ½ tornese Cross; Wurtemburg, all the 18kr.; Baden, Landpost 12kr.; Switzerland—Zurich, 6 rappen, all the five types, with horizontal lines and vertical lines; Basle; Winterthur; Geneva; Moldo, 54 paras; France, 1fr. vermilion; Ceylon, 8d. imperf.; Natal, 1st issue, 6d. green; Canada, 6d. and 7½d.; Zululand, 5s.

W. T. Wilson (Birmingham), Bronze Medal.
Mr. Wilson has for some time been making a speciality of stamps used on the entire, and his exhibit included, besides a large number of recent stamps, many great rarities, such as the circular British Guianas, rare Afghans, New South Wales, Sydney Views.

Class 53.—German Stamps on Letters.

Richard Hesemann (Hanover), Gold Medal.
A very fine and interesting exhibit of Hanover in three albums.

Class 54.—Stamps of any country other than Germany on the letter.

Richard Lilienfeld (London), Silver Medal.
Cape of Good Hope.—1855, 1d. red and 1d. rose red, 1s. yellow-green and 1s. dark green; 1861, 1d. red and the 4d. blue; Natal, 1857, 3d. rose, 6d. green and 1s. yellow-brown.

Class 55.—Rarities over £25 each.

C. J. Daun (London), Silver Medal.
The rarities shown were all of recent date and in the very finest condition, including Oil Rivers, 5s., 10s., 20s.; British Central Africa, no watermark £25 unused and the Crown and CC £10 and £25, and the rarest of the Turks Islands surcharges; Great Britain, 10s., £1 watermark Anchor, and £5 on bluish paper; Dominica, "One Penny" on 6d. green, *unused;* Orange River Colony, a block of six of the 2½ on 3d. second printing, two having the thick **V**, a pair of the 5s., one having raised stops; Niger Coast, the unique varieties displayed by Mr. Daun at Effingham House at the display of Colonies affected by the war.

Georg Hefter (Berlin), Bronze Medal.
In this collection prices were placed under each stamp. Some of the scarcest were New Brunswick 1s., unused; Cape woodblock 1d., block of four on original; Alsace 5c. inverted network, unused; U.S.A., 1869, 15c. and 24c. with centre inverted.

Sub-Section B.—Under £25.

C. J. Daun (London), Silver Medal.

100 stamps unused, containing Great Britain £1, British Bechuanaland Protectorate 10s., British Central Africa £10, Gibraltar with value omitted.

Mrs. Berenbak (Brussels), Bronze Medal.

240 stamps, including Nova Scotia 1s., Ceylon 2s., imperf., Saxony 3pfg., and Newfoundland 6½d. carmine.

Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris.

A curious exhibit, ruled out of competition by the judges, made up of selections from the collections of some of the prominent members of the Société Française de Timbrologie. It would be difficult to divide one medal among seven or eight people. A. Coyette showed varieties of French Colonies and proofs and essays. E. Leroy d'Etiolles shewed a very fine lot of early Mauritius, including five very fine copies of the first state of the 1d. on yellow paper. Later states of the 1d. on blue paper were also well represented and included two unused. There was also a fine lot of the 2d., including one unused, but there was no copy in the quite earliest state. Some very fine Cuba were included in the same exhibit, as well as a good lot of the Sydney Views, among them being unused copies of Plates I. and II. of the 1d. and Plate III., first retouch, of the 2d. E. Mallet, some fine used Spain, various Russian locals and single rarities. M. Pouget showed French Colonies. M. S. Abbaychettiar, of Pondicherry, exhibited his own photograph and some fine Mauritius, including the error PENOE and an unused copy and a pair of the 2d. "Greek Border." J. Bernichon had some rare French Colonies, various Cuba in blocks, and a tête-bêche pair of the 80c. imperf. France.

Class 56.—Rarities shown by the Trade.

Philipp Kosack (Berlin), Silver Medal.

Barbadoes.—A pair of the 1d. on half of 5s.; British Guiana, 1856, 4c. carmine; Canada, 1851, 12d. black; Hawaii, 1851, 13 cents type A; Naples, ½ tornese; New Brunswick, 1s.; Nova Scotia, 1s.; Newfoundland, 1s.; Peru, ½ peso, rose; Roumania; Moldo, 27 paras; Reunion, 1852, 15c. and 30c.; Russia, 14 kop, with centre inverted; St. Vincent, 5s., Star watermark; Spain, 1851, 2 reales; Switzerland, Vaud, 4c.; Tuscany, 3 lire, dark and light yellow; Turks Isle, 1s.; United States, Department of State, 5 dollars. Concerning the Barbadoes, the opinion was general that it bore a forged surcharge.

Ernst Stock (Berlin), *hors concours*.

The best things include a complete sheet and a pair of the 2kop. crimson and green of Wenden, Dec., 1864, shewing the tête-bêche variety; Cape woodblock, 1d., unused; Russia, 14kop., with centre inverted; Roumania, 81 paras, unused; Brunswick, 1sgr. black on yellow percé en arc, unused. All the stamps of this exhibit were characterised by the great beauty of their condition.

Richard Senf (Leipzic), Silver Medal.

Moldo.—108p., unused; Tuscany, 3 lire, used; Saxony, ½ngr., error; Turks Isle, 1s. prune, unused; and United States, 3c. carrier stamp, brown, USED.

C. Willadt & Co., Pforzheim.

Among the many fine things were a strip of eight unused of the 6r. Zurich; a block of eight of the 5c. large Eagle, Geneva; the double Geneva on entire; a single and a half of the 4r. Zurich, used together on entire as 6r.; a very fair copy of the 1d. blue error Cape woodblock; a mint strip of three 1s. St. Vincent, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and a mint block of four of the 2 marks orange, Wurtemburg.

Class 57.—Obliterations, Curiosities, &c.

Dr. Demcker (Berlin), Bronze Medal.
Postmarks of Holland.

Richard Hessemann (Hanover), Silver Medal.
Postmarks of Hanover.

Siegesmund von Scherr-Thoss (Spandau), Bronze Medal.
Ship Letters.

— Kallenberg (Gotha), Bronze Medal.
Jubilee Issues.

D. Schneider (Darmstadt), Bronze Medal.
Papal States on entires.

M. Schröder (Leipzic), Silver Medal.

A superb collection of essays, made between the years 1893-1902, and forming the basis of a valuable book recently published.

Class 58.—Telegraph Stamps.

Dr. Kalckhoff (Berlin), Bronze Medal.

Gilbert & Köhler (Paris) Silver Medal.

Charles Walch (St. Ludwig) Bronze Medal,

Carl Sternheim (Schöneberg), Bronze Medal.

Class 59.—Catalogues.

Victor Suppantschisch (Vienna), Silver Medal.

Paul Kohl (Chemnitz), Silver Medal.

Class 60.—Albums.

Paul Kohl (Chemnitz), Silver Medal.

Hugo Krötzsch (Leipzic), Bronze Medal.

C. F. Lücke (Leipzic), Silver Medal.

Class 62.—Philatelic Accessories.

Paul Kohl (Chemnitz), Bronze Medal.

Hugo Krötzsch (Leipzic), Bronze Medal.

Messrs. Hamilton-Smith & Co. were accorded a Diploma for their well-known Albums, used for some of the largest English collections.

Mr. Kohl displayed a new method of securing the leaves of a permanent album. I understand that this may be on sale in England shortly.

The following Diplomas were also granted :—

Class 2.—H. Daries (Plau i. Meckl.), General Collection.
„ 2.—C. Jetschin (Berlin), General Collection, 3,400 stamps.
„ 3.—B. Doering (Berlin), General Collection of unused Postcards.
„ 5.—A. Koch (Küstrin), Collection of German Colonials.
„ 14.—M. *Z.* Boolemann (Amsterdam), Collection of Orange River Colony.
„ 14.—Mrs. M. Siebert (Berlin), Collection of B.E.A., B.C.A., and Zanzibar.
„ 14.—E. Heginbottom (Rochdale), Collection of Barbados, Nevis, Grenada, Turks Islands, etc.
„ 38.—F. Consemüller (Bielefeld), Collection of Europe.
„ 38.—W. P. Ingenegeren (Utrecht), Collection of Europe.
„ 53.—F. Teubner (Mannheim), Collection of Baden on entire.
„ 55.—Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein (Berlin), Rarities.
„ 57.—Ph. Kosack (Berlin), Curiosities.
„ 57.—C. George (Lisbon), Collection of Essays and Proofs.
„ 57.—Ph. Kosack (Berlin), Forgeries.
„ 57.—Verein für Briefmarkenkunde (Kiel), European Forgeries.
„ 58.—H. Genner (Berlin), German Private Post in two albums.
„ 58.—W. Ihnken (Hofbäcker, Jever), German Private Post in five albums.
„ 58.—F. Wagner (Berlin), Private Post Stamps in one album.
„ 59.—A. Gottschalk (Berlin), Philatelic Literature.
„ 59.—Briefmarken-Sammler-Verein " Ratisbona " (Regensburg).
„ 59.—J. M. Bartels Co. (Boston), Book on the Stamps of the Philippine Islands.
„ 59.—Reyher (Schöneberg).
„ 60.—Ch. Kunath (Leipzig), Permanent Album.
„ 60.—Hamilton-Smith & Co. (London), Permanent Album.
„ 60.—Thumin frères (Paris), Permanent Album.
„ 61.—H. Hiller (Berlin), Accessories.
„ 61.—Gebr. Pfaff (Hanover), Album for Entires.

A Note by the Editor.

A pleasing feature in this Exhibition seems to us to be the way in which it was supported by collectors in this country whose exhibits ranked among the best, and the spirited manner the small but nevertheless very enthusiastic little band of collectors in Holland came almost solidly in a body to help. The English and Dutch collectors were singled out for special thanks by Dr. Lux in his opening remarks, and their adhesion seems to have been much appreciated by the Doctor and members of the Committee, as we assured our readers some months ago would be the case. We have always held the opinion and have given expression to it more than once in the columns of this Journal, that these large Exhibitions ought to be International *in fact* and not only *in name*. In the past there has been considerably

too much holding back on the part of philatelists; the large majority have refused to participate in any Exhibition outside their own particular sphere of influence. Different considerations at different Exhibitions have doubtless accounted for this. We do not wish to reap up old sores but rather to heal, so will not attempt any examination of the reasons which have actuated philatelists in the past. Let us hope that the next big Exhibition, wherever it is arranged to be held, may be earmarked as the first truly International Postage Stamp Exhibition.

We have been at some trouble in preparing the following tables of the last five principal International Exhibitions. These tables speak for themselves and emphasize better than any words of ours the unfortunate circumstance to which we have alluded. It will be seen from the returns of the Berlin Exhibition that collectors in this country and in Holland have shown a willingness to help in this direction, help, which, if it is reciprocated, will, we feel sure, so far as collectors in this country are concerned, be increased in future Continental Exhibitions. Holland cannot be expected to much improve upon what she has already done. It remains now for Germany to return the compliment when the opportunity offers itself. France and Italy are both able to send many fine exhibits, but have dropped lamentably behind, and bearing in mind the old world prestige of France in matters philatelic, this is certainly a source of sincere regret. However, let it all be set to rights when the next comes round.

London, 1897.

Great Britain	130
Germany	6
France	2
Holland	3
United States	2
Other Countries	14
	157

Manchester, 1899.

Great Britain	114
France	3
Germany	2
Holland	2
United States	1
Other Countries	14
	136

Paris, 1900.

France	30
Great Britain	15
Germany	13
Holland	6
United States	6
Other Countries	16
	86

The Hague, 1901.

Holland	27
France	9
Germany	8
Great Britain	3
United States	1
Other Countries	2
	50

Berlin, 1904.

Germany	76
Great Britain	15
Holland	12
United States	4
France	3
Other Countries	15
	125

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 165.)

Provisional Government.

In consequence of political troubles, Duke Francesco V., on the morning of June 11th, 1859, left Modena to take refuge under the protecting wings of Austria. With an edict dated the same day he "momentaneously" bids farewell to his subjects. A Regency is constituted on the same day composed of five members, to which another five were immediately added. But a case of *force majeure* having come about, the Regency, which emanated from the Duke, was declared dissolved on June 13th. In the expectation of a Sardinian Representative, a Municipal Government was established (June 13th). Lawyer Luigi Zini arrived at Modena on the 15th, invested with the quality of Provisional "Extraordinary" Commissioner for the Sardinian Government, and resigned his appointment on the 20th, after having, on the 17th, announced the nomination of Dott. Luigi Carlo Farina to the Dictatorship of the Modenese Provinces, by virtue of a decree dated the 15th in Turin, bearing the signature of the Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Count of Cavour.

On June 19th Farini published his famous proclamation, inspired with the warmest patriotism.

The public meeting declares the Austro-Estensi released from the Government of the Duchy as from August 20th, and the following day the annexation to the Sardinian States was voted with enthusiasm, which had been approved so long before as 1848.

By December 5th, 1859, the provinces of Modena, Parma and the Romagnas were brought under one Government called "Regie Provincie dell' Emilia," with headquarters at Modena, and from January 1st, 1860, Farini assumed the position of Governor.

The annexation was confirmed on March 11th and 12th, 1860, by Public Statute.

One of the few decrees emanating from the Municipal Government (June 13th) prescribes that "all the seals of the preceding Government shall be immediately done away with." A decree of the temporary Commissioner (June 15th) "orders that every tribunal and public administration shall suppress the seals of the previous Government and immediately obtain new ones, bearing the coat-of-arms of the Sardinian Kingdom."

Meanwhile, on the orders of the new Government, as it was impossible to substitute a new series of stamps for the Ducal series at once, these were to remain in use for some time.

From examination of some correspondence of 1859, I found that about the end of June the Modena Post Office adopted a new cancelling stamp consisting of nine parallel lines, between which is placed the Shield with the Cross of Savoy surrounded with the Collar of the Annunziata, and topped with the Royal Crown (see descriptive portion).

Having taken many steps to trace some document in which this new peculiar cancelling stamp with the Savoy coat-of-arms might be mentioned, I was persuaded that no written agreement exists, and think that its adoption may have been determined upon by verbal arrangements between the Minister of Finance and the Post Office.

The receipt of the engraver Carlo Setti which follows is the only mention of it that I have been able to find, and although in this there is no description of the stamp, there is great probability that it is the one consisting of nine lines with the Savoy coat-of-arms between them, which I have mentioned.

"Modena, 20th June, 1859.

"From the 'Economo Generale delle Regie Finanze' I undersigned receive nine lire twenty centimes Tariffali for a stamp for cancelling postage stamps.

"Lire Tariff, 9.20. "CARLO SETTI."

"For the Post Office."

About the end of June the Post Office of Reggio adopted a circular-shaped stamp for cancelling, consisting of the Savoy Shield, with the Royal Crown, enclosed in two concentric circles, between which was written "Posta Lettere. Reggio." Not even of this stamp have I found any mention in documents which I have examined.

The adoption of cancelling stamps with the Savoy coat-of-arms was limited to Modena and Reggio, the other offices did not change.

It is evident that with the two cancelling stamps mentioned, the use of Estensi stamps was rendered tolerable for some time after the fall of the Ducal Government. The stamps of the Duchy cancelled in this manner certainly offer no slight historic interest, little inferior to that offered for example by the stamps of Peru issued in 1881 and 1882, during the Chilian occupation, bearing the overprint of the Chilian coat-of-arms above the Peruvian, although in that case it was a question of a surcharge and not of a cancelling stamp as in this one.

(To be continued.)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Great Britain.—The *London Philatelist* has the following interesting item:—

"We are informed by Mr. Tilleard that the ½d. green King's Head adhesives will in future be printed in a pale yellow-green shade, probably to be more in line with the Berne Postal Union colours."

Bechuanaland.—The *London Philatelist* states that "Mr. J. A. Tilleard has submitted specimens of the British 1d. King's Head stamps, overprinted 'Bechuanaland Protectorate' in small sans-serif capitals in black."

Adhesive.

1d. carmine,
surcharged "Bechuanaland Protectorate," vertically, in two lines, in black.

Cyprus.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 45 piastres with new watermark.

Adhesive.

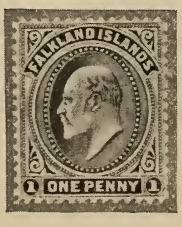
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
45 piastres lilac and blue.

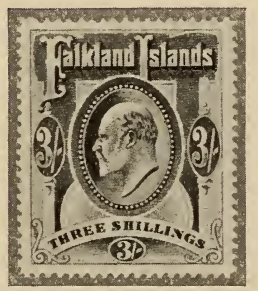
East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—Following close upon the 5 annas, the ½a. and 1 anna have now been seen with the new watermark.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
½ anna green.
1 ,, carmine.

Falkland Islands.—We now illustrate the designs of the new King's Head stamps. All are on the new CA multiple paper.





Fiji.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have received the current 1d., with the new watermark. We also hear of the ½d. from several quarters.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
½d. green.
1d. purple and black on red.

Gambia.—The 1d. value comes with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
1d. carmine.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies.—The last of the new set to hand is the 20c. This leaves the three higher values still to be issued.

India. Jeypore.—As some Native States cease to issue stamps for local use, others seem to take their places.

The latest recruit is the State of Jaipur (Jeypore), and the new set is a very modest one consisting as it does of only three values —½, 1 and 2 annas.

Mr. Howard, of Bombay, sends us a specimen of the first-named; they are lithographed on greyish wove paper, and are perforated about 14. The sheet consists of twelve stamps.

We have also been shown by Mr. W. T. Wilson a letter from the Postmaster-General

of the Punjab, giving the following interesting particulars:—

"Jaipur has started a set of stamps of its own. I enclose a ½ anna, and here is also a 1 anna red and a 2 annas green.

"As far as I can see, every stamp on the sheet is different from every other one.

"The device is the chariot of the sun, which is the Jaipur emblem."

We hope to reproduce the design next month, as the specimen before us is not suitable for the purpose.

Adhesives.

½a. pale blue.
1a. dull red.
2a. light green.

Mauritius.—The Postmaster, writing under date 11th August, informs a correspondent that the new 15c. will not be on sale for some time yet.

Newfoundland.—We are informed that at present there is no idea of issuing a new 1 cent. stamp, the appearance of which has been anticipated for some time.

St. Lucia.—Last month we specified the 1d., and since then we have been shewn the ½d. with new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
½d. lilac and green.

South Australia.—No less than three novelties to chronicle here this month, the 9d. and 2s. 6d. with large "Postage," and the 4d. with small "Postage," but with value 17½mm., perf. 12.

Adhesives.

4d. red, value 17½mm. long, perf. 12.
9d. brown-lake, "Postage" large, perf. 12.
2s. 6d. violet, " " "

Southern Nigeria.—The 2d. with the new watermark now follows the ½d. and 1d. already received.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
2d. brown and black.

Straits Settlements.—The first stamp of this Colony to appear with the new watermark is the 3c., which has just been reported.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
3c. lilac.

Sudan.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have received the 1 mill. Official stamp with the Star and Crescent watermark.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

1 mill. brown and carmine, surcharged "O.S.G.S." in black, wmk. Star and Crescent.

Transvaal.—The current 1d. now comes with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.
1d. black and carmine.

Foreign Countries.

Colombia. Bolivar.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us five particularly hideous stamps for this Province.

They consist of a ½c., 1c. and 2c. ordinary postage, and a 5c. Registration stamp, together with a 2c. for Return receipt.

All are lithographed on plain white wove paper; the ½c. is found tête-bêche.

The design of the 2c. is shown below.



Adhesives.

½c. black.
½c. " variety, tête-bêche.
1c. blue.
2c. mauve.

Registration stamp.

5c. black.

Return receipt stamp.

2c. vermilion.

Cundinamarca.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the following increase to the set chronicled in our June number:—

Adhesives.

3c. rose, perf. 12.
5c. grey-green, "
10c. pale brown, "
15c. pink, "
20c. blue on green, "
20c. black on white, "
40c. blue, "
40c. blue, imperforate.

Registration stamps.

10c. brown, perf. 12.
10c. brown, imperforate.

Chili.—The 5c. on 30c. of 1900 has been seen with double surcharge; both inverted.

France.—The 15c. of the type shewn below now comes with the surcharge "F.M." for military service.



Adhesive.

Stamp for military use.

15c. slate-green, surcharged "F.M." in black.

INDO-CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the issue of the undernoted stamps in the new design shewn below.



10c. rose.
25c. blue.
30c. brown on cream.
40c. black on azure.
50c. bistre.
75c. red on yellow.
2fr. brown on orange.
5fr. violet.
10fr. red on pale green.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The 50c. now appears with the name in blue in lieu of carmine.

Adhesive.

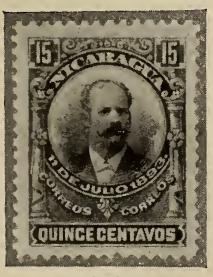
50c. brown on bluish, name in blue.

Finland.—The 2, 10 and 20 penni stamps appear now on thick paper, and the colours are lighter than formerly.

Honduras.—The 50c. yellow Official stamp of 1891 has been seen with double surcharge.

Luxemburg.—The 1 and 2 centimes ordinary and the 1, 2 and 5 centimes Official stamps of 1882 are reported on laid paper.

Nicaragua.—The 1903 series has now been increased by the addition of three higher values, a 15, 20 and 50c.; all are of the same design as that shown below.



Adhesives.

15c. lake and black.
20c. violet and black.
50c. yellow-bistre and black.

We have to acknowledge the following particulars and list to the *Monthly Journal*, and indeed we are afraid we have hitherto rather neglected the chronicling of these varieties.

Stamps of 1900 (Official), overprinted vertically in red:—

1 centavo on 10c. mauve.
1 ,, on 10c. ,, double surcharge.
2 centavos on 1p. ultramarine.
2 ,, on 1p. ,, double surcharge.

Stamps of 1900 (ordinary). overprinted with various value and small ornament; two varieties of the figure "10"; (*a*) figures close together, the "0" almost the same thickness throughout; (*b*) figures wider apart,. "1" very thick, "0" thick at sides, thin at top and bottom.

Adhesives.

2 centavos in black on 1p. orange.
5 ,, ,, 1p. ,,
5 ,. red 1p. ,,
10 ,, black 2p. red (*a*).
10 ,. ,, 2p. ,, (*b*).
2 centevos ,, 1p. orange.
5 ,, ,, 1p. ,,
5 ,, red 1p. ,,
10 ,, black 2p. red (*a*).
01 centavos ,, 2p. ,, (*b*).

The *Monthly Journal* also has a new variety of No. 172 in the catalogue in which the word "Correos" is 20mm, long instead of 15mm., and an error "Corres," hitherto unknown; these are on the unpaid letter stamps of 1900.

Adhesives.

10c. mauve, "Correos" 20mm. long.
10c. ,, error "Corres."

Servia.—The *Monthly Journal* has the 5 para of the current series perf. 11½ instead of 13½, and the Unpaid Letter stamp of the same value on plain white paper with the same perforation.

Adhesives.

5p. black on pale green, blue surcharge, perf. 11½.

Unpaid letter stamp.

5p. magenta on white, perf. 11½.

Venezuela.—The 1 bolivar black of 1900 has been found with the black surcharge reading "1901" in lieu of "1900."

Mekeel's Weekly mentions a new set. The design shows a portrait of Bolivar in a frame composed of two ornamental pillars supporting an arch.

Adhesives.

5c. yellow-green.
10c. carmine.
25c. blue.
50c. purple.
1b. purple.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* also chronicles a new Official set, of which the following is the description:—

Arms in centre with "Oficial" above in a circle, round which is inscribed "Venezuela" at top, and "Union Postal Universal" below, value at foot and sides, perf. 12.

Arms in second colour named.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

5c. green and black.
10c. rose-red ,,
25c. blue ,,
50c. lilac-red ,,
1b. lilac-red ,,

Notes and News.

Roumania.

On each sheet of the 25 bani blue of the 1893 issue there are to be found two stamps of 5 bani. This error was caused by two clichés of the 5 bani value being carelessly inserted in the plate. It was said at the time that the Roumanian postal authorities on discovering the mistake, immediately withdrew all such sheets and burned them.

Now the report reaches us from Bucharest that the postal authorities offer for sale 148 pairs (error with stamp attached), 47 panes with error first stamp in eighth row, and 190 panes with error third stamp in third row. Sealed offers must reach the authorities before August 30th, when they will be opened, and we suppose the highest bidder will be proclaimed the purchaser.

Luxemburg.

The *Ned. Tijdschrift* has lately received several 10 centimes light blue stamps of Luxemburg (No. 10 in S. G. & Co.) with watermark "W" of the first issue. The question arises, What are these stamps? The second issue of the Luxemburg stamp was printed in Frankfort o/M. Proofs on watermarked paper are not known, and are not mentioned in the last work on the stamps of this country.

Madagascar.

According to the *Echo de la Timbrologie* the following quantities of bisected stamps have been officially issued:—

440 bisected 10 centimes (Diego Suarez).
1,200 ,, 30 ,, (Madagascar & Dépendamas).
40 ,, 40 ,, (Diego Suarez).

These were all used at the post office at Diego Suarez and surcharged with a special die containing the inscription: "Affranchissement exceptionnel (faute de timbres)."

The post office at Vohémas used 150 bisected 30 centimes stamps of Diego Suarez and that of Antalalva 150 bisected stamps of the same value and colony. The inscription of the surcharge for these reads: "Affranchi ainsi faute figurine."

Dutch Indies.

Whether remainders or "a find" we are unable to say, but a considerable quantity of the 1870-4 issue of Dutch Indies are on the market. We judge they are remainders but have no information yet as to quantities. The 12½, 30, 50, and 2g. 50c., were offered in Berlin in blocks in mint condition at a tenth of catalogue price, and we see from the last auction sale catalogue to hand that they have found their way into that channel. They are offered in the auctions in single blocks of four and not in any large quantity, although we suspect that the number to be placed is considerable.

Holland.

From the *Ned. Tijdschrift* we take the following:—The first issue of stamps took place on the 1st January, 1852. Of the three values were printed:

20,874,200 of 5 cent.
17,043,300 ,, 10 ,,
2,382,500 ,, 15 ,,

The second issue appeared in May, 1864, as follows:

12,427,000 of 5 cent.
12,222,000 ,, 10 ,,
1,645,000 ,, 15 ,,

The first as well as a portion of the second issue were printed at Utrecht; in 1866, however, the work as well as all materials and machines were taken over by the firm of Enschede & Sons, of Harlem, and according to their books they printed of the above numbers (second issue).

3,727,000 of 5 cent.
3,122,000 ,, 10 ,,
1,645,000 ,, 15 ,,

So far not a single distinguishing mark has been found, which would enable collectors to make two sets, one Utrecht printing and the other Harlem printing; here is an opportunity for some of our friends.

The third issue appeared on the 1st of October, 1867, and was printed in the following numbers:

49,773,000 of 5 cent.
18,878,000 ,, 10 ,,
2,430,000 ,, 15 ,,
2,250,000 ,, 20 ,,
1,375 000 ,, 25 ,,
1,250,000 ,, 50 ,,

The Federal Issue.

At the annual meeting of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, Mr. Wells, the President, is reported by the *Australian Philatelist* to have said:—

"Regarding the prospects of a Federal issue common to all the States, a consummation devoutly wished for, they are not altogether assuring, the book-keeping bogie being held responsible for the delay, and the advertised intention of the present Postmaster-General, though credited with an earnest desire for a Federal set, to issue sets uniform in design, but bearing the name of the State in which they are current, will only add to the already long list of stamps of doubtful necessity, and try the patience and purses of those of us who endeavour to keep pace with them. It is to be hoped, therefore, that pending the issue of a Federal set the authorities will be content with the existing ones."

These are sentiments which will meet with general approval from philatelists.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The following Syllabus for Session 1904-5 has been issued:—

1904.
Sept. 23.—Opening Meeting. Display of Stamps catalogued (S.G. & Co.) at £1 or under £2, limited to 12 by each member.
„ 30.—Discussion: Great Britain. Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
Oct. 7.—Display with Notes: Pictorial Issues of New Zealand. W. W. MUNN.
„ 14.—Discussion: Great Britain (continued). Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
„ 21.—Paper: Local and General Post Marks (1660-1854). N. HEYWOOD.
„ 28.—Discussion: Great Britain (continued). Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
Nov. 4.—Display with Notes: Victoria. W. H. TERRY.
„ 11.—Discussion: Great Britain (continued). Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
„ 18.—Paper: The Collection of Entires. G. F. H. GIBSON.
„ 25.—Discussion: Great Britain (continued). Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
Dec. 2.—Display with Notes: Norway. W. D. BECKTON.
„ 9.—Discussion: Great Britain (continued). Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
„ 16.—Display with Notes: Costa Rica. R. ALBRECHT.

1905.
Jan. 6.—Display of Stamps of any One Country, limited to 12 by each member.
„ 13.—Discussion: France. Opened by W. GRUNEWALD.
„ 20.—Paper: What we see on Stamps. G. B. DUERST.
„ 27.—Discussion: New Brunswick. Opened by J. H. ABBOTT.
Feb. 1 *(Wednesday)*.—Annual Dinner, 6.30.
„ 10.—Discussion: Roman States. Opened by C. H. COOTE.
„ 17.—Paper: Peru (1874-1895). G. L. CAMPBELL, Junr.
„ 24.—Discussion: Niger Coast. Opened by W. W. MUNN.
Mar. 3.—Display with Notes: Gambia. F. J. BEAZLEY.
„ 10.—Discussion: Seychelles. Opened by R. F. MARTIN.
„ 17.—Paper: British Bechuanaland. J. H. ABBOTT.
„ 24.—Discussion: Denmark. Opened by J. H. STAGG.
„ 31.—Display with Notes: Malta. J. C. NORTH.
April 7.—Discussion: Bulgaria. Opened by G. L. CAMPBELL, Junr.
„ 14.—Paper: Italy. W. D. BECKTON.

Kiel Philatelic Society.

The Philatelic Society of Kiel has sent us their Annual Report for 1903. We find a membership of 108; also the usual complaint of slackness in the attendance at the meetings, which works out at an average of 9. A very good institution of this society is a literature packet containing the current numbers of all the best philatelic journals in all languages, which circulates amongst those members who wish to see it, in the same manner as exchange packets do. For reading an allowance of three days is given, and for every additional day a fine of 10pp is enforced. The idea is excellent, as it gives the members an insight of philately in other journals to which they do not subscribe themselves. The only fault appears to be that too many journals are put into one packet for the short time allowed for reading. The material provided would make three serviceable packets.

Official Encouragement.

The Deputy Postmaster-General has given his consent to new issues being shewn at the meetings of the Philatelic Society of New South Wales. The arrangement took effect at the July meeting this year.

A Dissolution of Partnership.

Messrs. Brown & Skipton have dissolved partnership by mutual consent Mr. William Brown will continue to trade from the old address and Mr. S. C. Skipton opens a new business address at Hulse Road, Salisbury.

The Juniors.

A display of English stamps at an early date in a central position in London is announced, to be held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society of London. A small book treating of English stamps in an elementary manner by the President of the Society is also announced to be published shortly.

Correspondence.

Philatelic Index, or—Cyclopædia?

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—The Editorial Notes for July refer to "a Philatelic Index as a suitable text" for the silly season, and this jest may have prevented any further notice of your useful remarks. As the writer of a very blunt criticism of the Editorial proposal in *Ewen's Weekly*, which appeared in that paper about the same day (though not written for publication in that form), it may be permissible for me to say something more on the subject as supplementing your notes, and of a cognate proposal that appeared in *Stamps* of June, 1901, which was commented on in the *Philatelic Record* the following month.

It appears to be generally admitted by the critics of the revised proposal that a full index of philatelic literature in general of the past forty years would be of such magnitude and cost that its sale would not pay for the paper and ink used in its production. Also, that much of the literature so printed in the far past is virtually valueless now—except as an encouragement or incentive to others to do something better—because of the more recent investigations and discoveries relating to the subjects treated of by our forerunners. The most telling objection, however, is that there are probably not over one hundred persons likely to require or use such an index, if

only because there are nothing like that number of philatelic libraries in existence that would contain half the volumes indexed.

To meet the difficulty of this lack of facility for inspecting the old literature, Mr. Ewen hints at the formation of a special first-class library where the books could be examined or lent out to members of subscribing societies. This is a good idea, but as such a collection of the world's philatelic literature would cost thousands of pounds to get together, and a printed index worthy of it would add at least another thousand to the expense, it seems highly improbable that such an ideal will ever materialise. Incidentally, it may be remarked that if such a public library could be obtained, two or three copies of a good manuscript or typed index in sections might be sufficient, one part of which could be lent out to country students likely to make use of it, and so save the heavy expense of printing from type.

Is there not a better plan possible to get over the trouble that serious philatelists have of finding out what others have said on a particular matter they are interested in, and at the same time to interest hundreds or even thousands more to read, write and study? The suggestion above alluded to would increase the number of libraries, and thus remove the chief obstacle; its chief object being to reprint the more worthy articles of the old journals containing information or advice still applicable, together with summaries of the various large books that have been produced with great elaboration of details during the last fifteen years.

It was calculated at the time that such a cyclopædia of philatelic information could be printed on about 10,000 pages, which might be divided into twenty or twenty-five books suitably classified; or, if preferred, into ten larger groups at a subscription rate of £5 down, with ten per cent. more on the deferred payment system, the volumes being issued monthly over a period of two years. This work, to command success, could only be satisfactorily carried out by a committee of English-speaking philatelists selecting articles for republication, and in some cases writing the summaries of books they are specially interested in, and appointing qualified précis writers to do the others at a reasonable remuneration on the lines adopted by the French Society for their recent catalogue. Each article should give a list of the publications containing fuller information, the first volume being something on the lines of "The Stamp Collector," by Messrs. Hardy & Bacon.

Returning to the Index question alone, the simplest and most practical solution would appear to be the making of a combined index of the ten principal journals in English still in issue at the present time, or dating from 1890. This date is chosen as from that jubilee year of the postage stamp system, philately may be considered as permanently established and the greatest advance has occurred in stamp collecting and the formation of philatelic societies, exchanges, exhibitions, and the publication of good journals replete with the latest information on almost every country's stamps. Some such index of local journals is being made in the United States, and if our leading societies would arrange to divide the British journals among them and produce a similar work, a later combination of the whole would form a most useful reference volume, the journals being (as a rule) already in the possession of every philatelic society.

Chelsea, B. W. WARHURST.
9th September.

DEAR SIR,—Your comments on the subject of a Philatelic Index, appearing in the July number, should awaken an interest in a subject which has long been in the minds of all thinking, working philatelists. With a literature of considerable volume and great value to the searcher after information, it is a misfortune that no comprehensive index or resumé has been published or compiled for publication. Philatelists in America have long seen the desirability of such a work, and the American Philatelic Association has had a committee for two years past working on it. At the recent annual meeting of the Association at Pittsburg, it was reported that some preliminary work had been done, but there is nothing ready for the printer yet.

The indexer will have to take the material as it exists, some with titles and volume indexes, but usually brief, and some without either. Often one can find valuable articles, frequently settling some disputed point, in an obscure philatelic periodical. It will devolve upon the indexer to search out these grains of gold and present them to the reading public, or show where they may be found. Obviously the suggestion of *Ewen's Weekly* to index all publications consecutively cannot avail in the literature already issued. A plan which is capable of handling that can take care of future issues as well.

The subject is too vast and the expense of issuing too great for any but a strong society to undertake the work. The plan of the American society seems to be feasible to an extent, inasmuch as it did not contemplate a complete index of the subject, but only an index of a certain number of periodicals to be followed by another and another index covering other periodicals, until the field was pretty well covered. This would be better than no index, and if carried to a reasonably complete stage would be of vast benefit to the student.—Yours truly,

California, W. E. LOY
August, 1901.

THE

Philatelic Record.

OCTOBER, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

The New School.

BY the invitation of the Vice-President, the members of the Philatelic Society, London, met together for the initial meeting of the session at 2, Cavendish Square, and were afforded the opportunity of studying his collection of Great Britain. It is not in any way paying it a higher tribute than it deserves when it is stated that no such collection of the stamps of this country, or perhaps of any other country, has ever been got together. When it is remembered that it represents an amalgamation of the White and Selby collections, in addition to the stamps acquired from other sources by the Earl of Crawford, including ALMOST entire sheets of the V.R., 2d. blue no lines, and 1d. black, nothing further need be said as to the superlative merits of the adhesive series.

But it is not alone in the strength and beauty of the issued stamps that the collection appeals to the philatelist, but in the method of arrangement, the voluminous notes on the pages concerning the stamps, and in the marvellously interesting series of proofs, essays, forgeries, and trials in obliterating ink which go together and mark out their owner as being indeed the Apostle of the New School. Verily, another Pemberton has risen up amongst us.

Jest or Earnest?

UNDER the title "The status of British stamps applied to special uses," Mr. Dendy Marshall, in the July number of the *London Philatelist*, contributed a paper with the primary object of shewing why official stamps were not collectable. This paper was a remarkable one because of the several startling statements it contained, and although we are in sympathy with any movement for the deletion of stamps of the official class from collections, we remain quite unconvinced by the what seemed to us extraordinary tangle into which Mr. Dendy Marshall has needlessly drawn himself.

We did not refer to the paper before, because on a second reading we came to the same conclusion as that arrived at by Mr. C. A. Elliott in his reply in the August number of the *London Philatelist*, namely, that Mr. Dendy Marshall was simply poking fun.

The latter, in a rejoinder in the September number, however, disclaims any such intention, and proceeds to make matters more confused by reiterating his statements and adding to them. He contends that the stamps overprinted for the first issue of Cyprus are inadmissible into an unused collection of British stamps, but are essential to a complete used collection, on the hypothesis that the overprint "Cyprus" is a "kind of postmark." We have always been taught that a postmark destroys the franking power of a stamp, but the overprint "Cyprus" does nothing at all of the sort. To call the stamps of Cyprus stamps of Great Britain is very much like calling black white.

It follows from Mr. Dendy Marshall's arguments that there are no such things as unused early Cyprus stamps, but that such can only be obtained in a used condition, which is a most absurd proposition, but one brought about (as is often the case) by building up an argument upon a rotten foundation.

The stamps, when they have received the overprint, cease to be British stamps at all; in fact, they are not issued by Somerset House. How anyone can claim that stamps which are not available for postage in Great Britain are British stamps passes our understanding, and to imply that the first issue of Cyprus unused are really used British stamps is really too funny for words.

To shew to what length really able writers are involuntarily drawn by proceeding from false premises we would call attention to the following particular paragraph, quoted in extenso: "In other words, I have attempted not to raise Cyprus but to lower officials to the same level." Surely Mr. Dendy Marshall, in the common vernacular, is "pulling the leg" of his brother philatelists with a vengeance.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 202.)

The following are the terms in which a Postal Convention was stipulated between the Sardinian States and the Modenese Provinces.* In the document which follows there is mention for the first time of the introduction of Sardinian stamps in the provinces which had belonged to the Duchy. According to the new Tariff, the postage for the interior of the kingdom was 20 centimes. In consequence of this the use of 10 centime stamps, not very considerable up to this time, became much more frequent :—

"General Post Office.

"Modena, 19th July, 1859.

"Convention between Sardinia and the Modenese Provinces.

"With the object of making communication between the Provinces of Modena and the Sardinian States, hereditary and annexed, easier and less onerous to the public, Cav. Ugolino Forni, Delegate from the Minister of Public Works in Turin, and Giuseppe Tirelli, Director of the Post and Telegraphs in Modena, both duly authorised, have arranged as follows :—

"Art. 1. The Postal Administration of Modena, commencing on the first of August next, and sooner if possible, will apply the Tariff at present in force in the hereditary Sardinian States to ordinary letters, registered or not, as well as to manuscripts, samples, circulars, notices, postal orders, foreign newspaper associations, and home and foreign correspondence.

"Art. 2. With the exception of sums deposited or paid for postal orders or for newspaper associations, all cash taken by the two Administrations for the Tariffs in accordance with Art. 1 will be for their own particular account.

"Art. 3. The Administration of the Sardinian Post must supply the Postal Administration of Modena with all necessary printed matter for the postal service, including stamps.

"Art. 4. The Postal Administration of Modena will pay the Postal Administration of Sardinia, at the end of three months, the annual sum of 24,000 francs, as compensation for extra cost of

* A decree dated 8th October, 1859, of Farini announced that from the tenth of that month the Sardinian Tariff would be extended to all correspondence with the provinces in the Romagnas and in Tuscany.

transport in Sardinia, on the disbursements which Sardinia makes on letters from abroad or destined for the Provinces of Modena, and finally for the supplies of printed matter and stamps with the effigy of the King*.

"Art. 5. The present Convention will come into force as soon as it has been duly sanctioned, and it is understood that the Postal Convention of August 30th and September 4th, 1858, will then cease.

"The present shall last till January 1st, 1860, and shall continue for periods of six months, unless three months previous notice be given by one of the parties to the contract.

"Giuseppe Tirelli.

"Cav. Ugolino Forni.

"Approved, Farini."

Following the foregoing document, the Postmaster-General announced in these terms (proclamation printed by Tipografia Rossi, published also in the *Gazzetta di Modena*, No. 38, of July 28th, 1859), that the Ducal stamps would no longer be valid for franking after August, and that on September 1st the issue of Sardinian stamps would be commenced. We shall see hereafter how this did not come to pass.

"NOTICE.

"In consequence of the Convention of July 19th, 1859, between this Administration and that of the Sardinian Post, as the use of the present stamps is going to cease, notice is given that:—

"1. From September 1st stamps with the effigy of His Majesty Victor Emanuel II. will be adopted by this office for franking letters.

"2. In order to completely use up the stamps previously issued by this Administration, a period until the end of August is allowed, after which these stamps will be abolished.

"Modena, 22nd July, 1859.

"G. Tirelli,

"Director of the Post and Telegraphs."

Since they have no special interest for us, I do not reproduce the Postal Regulations for the Modenese Provinces published on July 24th, after arrangements made with the Post of Sardinia (see *Gazzetta di Modena*, No. 39, of 29th July, 1859).

On July 15th, 1859, the Postal Administration of Turin sent the Sardinian stamps to the Modena Post Office, and since the latter continued to be under the Minister of Finance, the Postmaster-General advised the Minister in the following letter. It is to be noticed how, on account of postage for inland destination being 20 centimes, two-thirds of the stamps sent were of this value.

* The words "with the effigy of the King" are added in the minutes in a different hand.

"General Post Office.

"Modena, 25th July, 1859.

"To the Direttore della 4a Direzione Finanze, Modena.

"I herewith beg to submit for the necessary registration the Sardinian stamps as per enclosed Specification, Mod. 29, for the total amount of 6,850 lire, stating that they are the exact quantity and quality as just supplied by the Administration of Sardinia to this Post Office, which has already sent formal receipt for them.

"I must also inform you that the Turin Post Offices have directly supplied the offices of Massa and Carrara with the above, for which reason you will kindly send your instructions to these offices.

"Yours, &c.,

"GIUSEPPE TIRELLI."

5	cent.	...	...	...	1,000 stamps.
10	,,	...	...	...	4,000 ,,
20	,,	...	...	...	20,000 ,,
40	,,	...	...	...	4,000 ,,
80	,,	...	...	...	1,000 ,,

The 30,000 stamps which came from Turin were not considered sufficient for one month's consumption, and the Post Office, therefore, had a new supply asked for, as is seen from the three letters herewith.

"No. 505. "General Post Office.

"Modena, 30th July, 1859.

"To the Direttore della 4a Direzione Finanze, Modena.

"In order that the contemporaneous application of the Sardinian stamps may now be started, I must move that a supply of them be made to the offices in the following presumptive quantities:—

To Modena	...	...	for lire 1,200
To Reggio	...	...	,, 600
To Guastalla	...	...	,, 160

"With regard to the Estense stamps issued up to the present by this Administration, the accounts will be drawn up at the end of next August, and these I will immediately send to your Excellency.

"As I consider that the supply received from Turin will not even correspond to one month's consumption, I must strongly urge you to make a further request for any quantity which it may please you to decide upon.

"Yours, &c., for the Postmaster,

"GIO. VINCENZI,

"Acting Postmaster."

"1st August, 1859.

"To be deferred till the final liquidation of the old stamps, the Post Office already having a supply.

"TERNI."

"No. 47 "Modena, 30th July, 1859.

"The Central Store of Stamped Paper and Stamps.

"To the Director of Finance, Modena.

"On account of the introduction of the Sardinian stamps into this Store, which are to be used in place of those still current, as per the orders contained in your esteemed letters No. 6896 of the 28th inst., and having observed that their quantity is considerably less than the average consumption which usually takes place in the Modenese Provinces, the undersigned, after consulting his books, has arrived at the usual average consumption of stamps in these Provinces in the space of two months, and it seems to him that this length of time cannot be considered excessive when it is borne in mind that in commencing a new issue of stamps owing to extra consumption, the supply may have to be renewed in a shorter space of time, and it is certainly, however, essential that the Stores at Reggio and Massa, as well as the General Post Office and the agents in the Modenese Provinces should not be left unsupplied with the necessary spare stamps, especially as they always come in for future use.

"In view of all this, the writer begs to suggest that you will please order the quantity and kind of stamps mentioned in the following Specification for delivery to this office.

"Yours, &c.,

"BAJ.

"Sheets of	50	stamps at 5 cent. per	stamp ...	200 sheets.
,,	10	,,	,, ...	200 ,,
,,	20	,,	,, ...	400 ,,
,,	40	,,	,, ...	200 ,,
,,	80	,,	,, ...	100 ,,
			Total ...	1,100 sheets."

"Modena, 30th July, 1859.

"The Postmaster-General, Modena.

"After having forwarded the supply of stamps from Turin, sent me with your letter of the 25th inst., No. 462, to the Central Keeper, Mr. Baj, the latter has informed me that this supply is insufficient, and that it should exceed at least the need for three months, based on previous consumptions, resulting as follows:—

5	cent. stamps	No. 10,000
10	,,	,, 10,000
20	,,	,, 20,000
40	,,	,, 10,000
80	,,	,, 5,000

"I request you to ascertain from the Turin Post Office whether, notwithstanding the new phase into which the Government of Modena has now entered, it would arrange for a prompt supply of stamps, as given above.

"The Director of Finance,

"TERNI."

Meanwhile, the new supply asked for from Turin did not arrive, and according to the Notice of the Post Office dated July 22nd, the issue of the new stamps ought to have commenced on the 1st September. But August 30th arrived without any decision being made. By agreement with the Minister of Public Works of the Sardinian States, instead of issuing in the ex-Duchy the stamps with the effigy of King Victor Emanuel, the issue was planned of a special series for the Modenese Provinces. To make the values of these stamps uniform with those of the Sardinian States, these were fixed to be of the following denominations, viz., 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 centimes.

"General Post Office.

"Modena, 30th August, 1859.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"With the approval and authority of the Minister of Public Works, contained in a dispatch of to-day, No. 202, I have to request you to arrange for the immediate manufacture and supply of letter stamps bearing the simple indication 'Provincie Modenesi,' and of the following values :—

5 centimes.
10 ,,
20 ,,
40 ,,
80 ,,

"Yours, &c.,

"The Vice-Director-General,

"A. Farioli."

"Modena, 31st August, 1859.

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"In accordance with your letter of yesterday, No. 814, I beg to advise you that I am ordering from the Economo the dies for the new postage stamps for the different values mentioned.

"Yours, &c.,

"Terni."

"To the Economo-General of the Ministry of Finance.

"I request you to arrange for the immediate manufacture of the dies for the new postage stamps ordered by the Minister of Public Works of the following values :—

5 centimes.
10 ,, instead of 15 asked by the Post Office.
20 ,,
40 ,,
80 ,,

"The new stamps will bear the figure of Italy and the words 'Provincie Modonesi' where they go best.

"For the Director of the Ministry of Finance,

"The General Secretary, Toschi.

"F. Parenti, Vice-Secretary."

From the letter of the General Post Office of Modena dated July 25th, 1859, produced on a previous page, we see that a supply of Sardinian stamps was sent to the offices of Massa and Carrara by the Postal Administration of Turin, the delivery was made for account of the Administration of the Divisional Directorate of Genoa, and those stamps were sold in those Post Offices from June 15th. The Estense stamps which remained unsold in that Province were sent back to the Minister of Finance at Modena, but since it was impossible to discontinue them in other parts of the Duchy on account of the new issue being so behindhand, it was proposed by the Clerk of the Minister of Finance to utilise the Ducal stamps sent back from the Provinces of Massa and Carrara. The Director of the Ministry of Finance sent them for this purpose to the Stamp Keeper.

"Modena, 30th August 1859.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"The Estense stamps from the Oltreappennine Provinces, which were kept here after their suppression, are being forwarded to you so that they may be consigned to the Stamped Paper Office, which will send them in the regular manner to that office at Massa, now that they have again been brought into use.

"Yours, &c.,

"For Alfredo Zanfi, Chief Clerk,

"A. Borsari."

"31st August, 1859.

"The stamps have been sent to the Store to be delivered when required to the 'Dispensieri.'

"For the Director,

"Toschi."

The stamps were in the following quantities :—

5	centimes	5,415
10	,, ...	2,364
15	,, ...	2,046
25	,, ...	861
40	,, ...	646
1	lira	142

Meanwhile it had been decided that the supplies of stamps for the Province of Massa Carrara should be made by the Minister of Finance

at Modena, the same as during the Ducal period. The Intendant of Finance at Massa, in accordance with this decision, asked for a new delivery of stamps from Modena. The following quantities of Ducal stamps were sent :—

200	sheets of	5	centimes	=48,000	stamps.
200	,,	10	,,	=48,000	,,
100	,,	15	,,	=24,000	,,
200	,,	40	,,	=48,000	,,

After the stamps with the effigy of King Victor Emanuel had been issued for about ten weeks, it was very natural that the Intendant of Finance at Massa should protest against receiving the Estense stamps. He drew attention to the fact that they had been declared by the Post Office at Modena obsolete from August 31st, as per Notice July 22nd, and rightly foresaw that "in putting the Estense stamps again into use it would provoke discontent."

"Massa, 2nd September, 1859.

"Administration of Finance,

"To the Director of the Finance Ministry, Modena.

"In accordance with the orders contained in your despatch of the 19th August last, the arrangements have been communicated to the various 'Dispensieri' and wholesale post offices, and I have immediately requested the Central Store of Stamped Paper for a supply of new stamps which ought to have been put into use on the 1st of this month, in accordance with the Post Office Notice of the 22nd July, of which I enclose a copy.

"As the above-mentioned Central Store of Carta Bollata has sent me the supply asked for, but in Estense stamps, now abolished, I request you to make the necessary arrangements for a sufficient supply of new stamps to be sent to me without delay, at the same time informing you that in again bringing into use the Estense stamps, much dissatisfaction is caused.

"Yours, &c.,

"For the Intendant,

"CELESTINI."

(To be continued.)

Notable Philatelists.

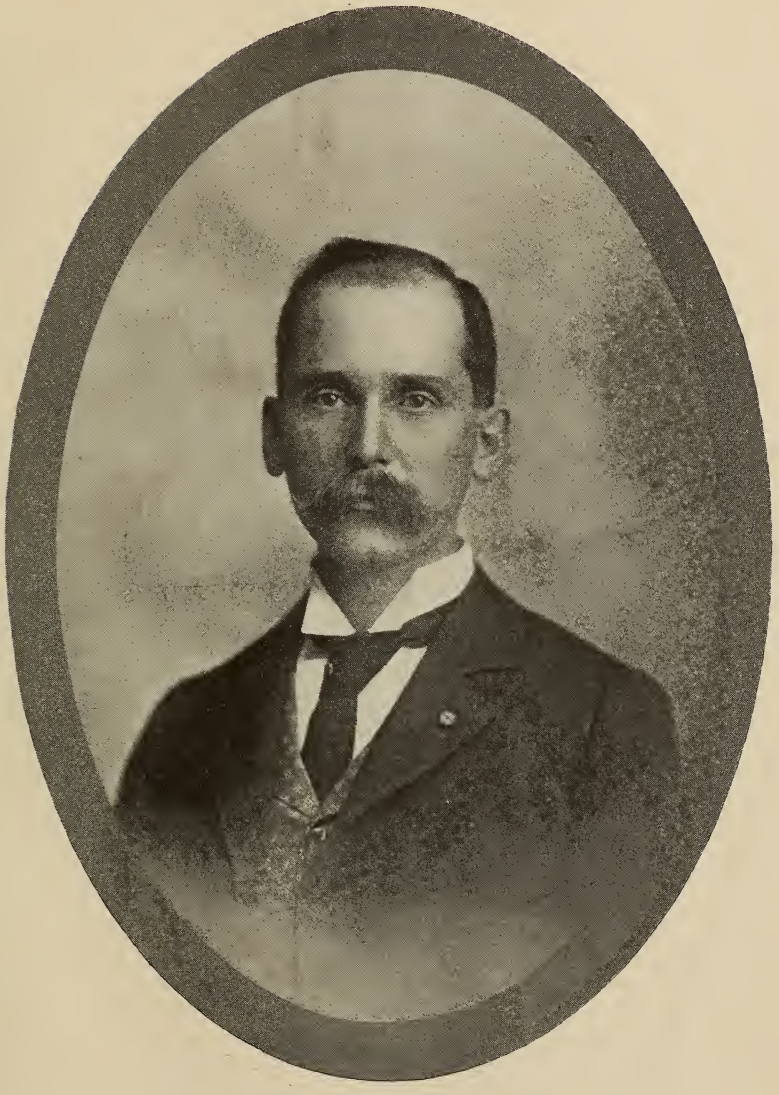
H. E. Deats.

MR. H. E. DEATS, of Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A., was born about thirty-four years ago, and describes himself as a farmer, although some of his philatelic friends in New York City doubt it.

He began his career as a philatelist in 1879, and for a number of years continued a general collection, which from time to time has been cut down until at present he devotes himself only to the stamps of the Confederate States, Postmasters' and Carriers' stamps of New York City, and United States Telegraph stamps. Some years ago he purchased the office records of Butler and Carpenter, who had the contract for printing the United States Revenue stamps under the Acts of 1862 and subsequent years. In company with Messrs. Geo. L. Toppan and Alexander Holland he wrote "An Historical Reference List of the Revenue Stamps of the United States," published by the Boston Philatelic Society in 1899, this work being based on their collections and the printers' records above mentioned. Soon after becoming interested in stamps he began paying attention to the literature of the subject, and now has the finest philatelic library in the United States. He is also engaged in the compilation of a card index to his library, the basis of which is a copy of the card index prepared by the late John K. Tiffany, whose library was purchased by the Earl of Crawford. While Mr. Deats has done a great deal of original work, he has published very little of it under his own name. The frequent mention of his name, however, in Mr. Luff's History of the United States Postage Stamps, especially that portion relating to Postmasters' Provisionals, will show how much work he has accomplished in this line. His collection of Confederate States of America is said, by those who have seen it, to be one of the finest ever gathered. In collaboration with Mr. Luff he expects to prepare and publish a history of these issues.

Mr. Deats is a charter member of the American Philatelic Association, and has served the Society in nearly all of its offices and committees, holding the position of Secretary for four years, and at the convention at Pittsburg, in August last, was elected President. For some years past he has been a member of the London Society, and his name has appeared on the membership list of nearly all of the philatelic societies in English speaking countries.

Notable Philatelists.



H. E. Deats.

A Colombian Provisional.

By R. R. Thiele.

(Continued from Page 141.)

THE 5c. of this provisional issue (Antioquia, S.G., No. 86) was likewise printed in sheets of ten stamps, arranged in two horizontal rows of five each. Part of the composition used for the 2½c. was used for this value also—or perhaps vice versa the composition used for this value was also employed for the 2½c.—I have no means of telling which. The part which is identical for the two values is the three central lines, containing the words "R. de Colombia—D. de A.—Provisional." These three lines were transferred bodily from one forme to the other; errors found in one value, like the final "I" instead of "l" in the word "Provisional" on No. 2 in the sheet, or the period after "Provisional" dropped below the line on No. 9 in the sheet, occur in the same place on the other value. This is likewise true of the rules above and below the central inscriptions; the dents and breaks in these pieces of rule, as described for the 2½c., are found here in the same relative places, so that I need hardly repeat the whole description; that given for each stamp in the sheet of the 2½c. holds good for each corresponding stamp in the sheet of the 5c. An exception may perhaps be found in Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 9 in the sheet of the 5c. in the lower piece of rule. On No. 2 of the 2½c. the rule is badly broken, but on No. 2 of the 5c. so much so that only fragmentary parts of it appear. On No. 3 of the 2½c. the rule is broken the full width of the "io" in "Provisional"; on No. 3 of the 5c. the break is narrower, extending only under the "i." On No. 6 of the 2½c. the rule shows small breaks under the "r" and "v" of "Provisional"; on No. 6 of the 5c. these breaks are not apparent, the line being continuous. On No. 9 of the 2½c. the rule shows a break under the "s" of "Provisional"; on No. 9 of the 5c. this break does not appear. Still, these apparent variations may be due to defective or too heavy inking or impression, as the case may be. The arrangement of the periods in these three lines is identical for both values. I may add another distinguishing mark here, which escaped me at the time I examined the 2½c.: on No. 6 of the sheet the "A" of "D. de A." has a broken foot at the right, thus, A. This also holds good for the same stamp in the sheet of the 5c.

But let us now turn to those parts of the composition which differ in the four values. These are found in the frames and figures of value. The 5c. is framed in a kind of pattern composed of loops, the openings being outward. In each corner of each stamp there is a peculiar ornament resembling a spearhead with a pendant curl at either side; the spearhead has rather a long stem. Normally, this stem is turned inwards and the spearhead diagonally outward, so that it points as follows: in the upper left corner to the N.W., in the upper right corner to the N.E., in the lower left corner to the S.W., in the lower right

corner to the S.E. Unfortunately, the compositor did not always adhere to this arrangement. No. 1 has the corner ornaments correctly placed. No. 2 has three of them correctly placed, but the lower right ornament is reversed, so that the spearhead points inward and the stem outward. On No. 3 they are again properly placed. On No. 4 three are correct, but the lower left ornament is misplaced sideways, so that the spearhead points to the N.W. On No. 5 three are again correct, but the lower left ornament is reversed, so that the spearhead points inward and the stem outward. No. 6 has the ornaments correctly placed. No. 7 is equally fortunate. But on No. 8 the compositor has outdone himself; only one ornament is correctly placed, while three are reversed—the upper right, the lower left, and the lower right—so that in every case the spearhead points inward and the stem outward. No. 9 is in better shape; three of the ornaments are correct, but the upper left one is inverted, the spearhead pointing inward. On No. 10 the compositor has again equalled the record set by No. 8: only one ornament—the lower left—is correctly placed; the upper right and the upper left ornaments are inverted, the spearheads pointing inward, and the lower right ornament is misplaced sideways, so that the spearhead points to the S.W. This seems to be taking considerable trouble to do things wrong; one would look for better work on public obligations, such as postage stamps. The frames proper are composed of bits of type consisting of two loops each; there are eight such pieces horizontally and eleven vertically in the sides of the frames. None of these are misplaced, but a number are battered and dented, *e.g.*, on No. 5, the second bit from above on the right; on No. 7, the second bit from the left in the lower border; on No. 9, the fifth bit from below on the left; on No. 10, the second bit from below on the right; on No. 3, the first bit from the top on the right. In several other places these loops as well as the corner ornaments have not printed well, probably owing to poor impression: I do not mention these, as other sheets may not show these poor spots. In a few places the bits of type are not quite in line, *e.g.*, on No. 6 the fourth and fifth bits from the top on the right are not in line with each other; on No. 3 the fifth and sixth bits from below are also out of line with each other. On No. 5 there is a curious error. In the right-hand border the lowest pair of loops is replaced by an ornament just like those used in the corners and placed in the same way as the corner ornament just below it.

The figures of value in the corners offer additional distinguishing features. The figures "5" are all alike, except that No. 6 in the sheet has in its lower right corner a "5" of a different fount, being thinner and slightly inclined backwards. The letters "Cs" are also all alike, except that on No. 10 the "s" in the right upper corner appears to be a broken one. Several other "s" on my sheet have not printed well, but these seem to be due to defective impression, so I shall not describe them. But the periods following these letters are not all the same. The normal period belonging to this font is an upright rectangle like this ▮ (enlarged); when correctly placed its base is on the same level as the base of the letters. On No. 1 three of the periods are normal, but the one in the right upper corner is round, thus ● (enlarged), and placed too high, *i.e.*, nearly opposite the middle of the "s." On No. 2 the periods are all normal; also on No. 3. On No. 4 three are normal;

that in the right lower corner is round and placed too high. On No. 5 they are all normal. On No. 6 three are normal, but the one in the right lower corner is a transverse oval, thus ● (enlarged), and placed too high. On No. 7 two are normal, but the periods in the left upper and left lower corners are round and placed too high. On No. 8 all are normal, and on No. 9 also. On No. 10 three are normal, while that in the lower right corner is a heavy round one and placed too high. The periods in the three central lines of inscription correspond exactly to those already described for the same relative places in the sheet of the 2½c.

The 2½ and 5c. of this issue, as already stated, are from the same typographical composition as far as concerns the three central lines of inscription, containing the words "R. de Colombia.—D. de A.—Provisional." But the 10c. is from another forme, separately made up, presumably later than the other one. In the forme of the 2½ and 5c. values the letters D. de A. are thin hair-line capitals, while in the forme of the 10c. they are ordinary capitals, in which the vertical strokes are thicker than the horizontal strokes, thus D. de A. (enlarged). I am no printer and cannot give the type its proper name; perhaps the kindhearted typographer who put this into type will confer a favour on us by giving us the name of its face.* In the former composition the two lines "R. de Colombia" and "Provisional" are in the same size of type, but in the forme of the 10c. the upper line "R. de Colombia" is in type of the same general appearance as on the 2½ and 5c., but somewhat larger; the lower line "Provisional" is in type of the same size as in the other forme. The errors found in these two lines in the other forme, such as the terminal "1" instead of "l" in "Provisional" on No. 2 of the sheet, have been mostly corrected. On No. 3 (the sheet of this value contains ten stamps, arranged in two rows of five, like the 2½ and 5c.) the period after the "R" is placed too low. On No. 4 the period after "Colombia" is smaller than the others; still, this may be due to defective impression, as my sheet is very poorly printed. On No. 1 the period after "Provisional" appears to be larger than the others; the same seems to be the case on No. 6. On No. 9 the period after "Colombia" is also smaller than the others. On No. 1, No. 2, No. 5, No. 9, and No. 10 the period after "D" seems to be smaller than the period after "A"—at least on the sheet before me, although here also the poor impression may be at fault, at least partly. The indication of value "10Cs." is normally in sans-serif letters—I believe they are called Grotesque, or, among stamp collectors, Block Letters. The figures "10" are of the same fount of type. No. 2 and No. 9 form an exception; in these the "C" in the lower indication of value is an ordinary capital "C" with serif above. The pieces of rule separating the value from the central inscriptions exhibit some faults which serve to distinguish the types, but here, owing to the poor impression of my sheet, I may not be able to give all of the breaks and faults which possibly are visible on a better printed sheet. On No. 1 the rules seem to be continuous. On No. 2 the upper rule shows a slight break over the "d" of "de"; the lower rule seems to be intact. On No. 3 the upper rule is broken over the "C," "l," and "o" of

* Modern Roman is the name of this type.—PRINTER.

"Colombia," while the lower rule is broken over the "1" of "10." On No. 4 the upper rule seems to be broken over the "b" of "Colombia," but I cannot distinguish this clearly; the lower rule is broken under the "P" of "Provisional." On No. 5 the rules are apparently unbroken, at least as far as I can see. On No. 6 there is a break in the upper rule over the second "o" of "Colombia"; the lower one seems to be "all there." On No. 7 the upper rule appears to be broken over "ol" of "Colombia"; the lower rule does not show any breaks, at least not on my sheet. On No. 8 the upper rule appears unbroken, but the lower one has two breaks: under "ro" and under "n" of "Provisional." On No. 9 there is a break in the upper rule over the "m" of "Colombia," and the lower rule is broken near its right extremity. On No. 10 I can again detect no breaks, as far as my sheet shows.

The frame of this value consists of an ornamented lozenge, seemingly set up in two halves to match. In the upper horizontal border there are five of these lozenges; this border is the full width of the stamp. The right and left vertical borders begin under the upper border and extend to the foot of the stamp; each contains six lozenges. In the lower border, finally, there are only four lozenges; this one is contained between the vertical borders. This arrangement is identical on all the stamps, but one of them shows varieties in the several lozenges. On No. 3 the second lozenge from the left in the upper border appears incomplete in its left half. On the same stamp the third lozenge from the top in the left border is abnormal; its upper half is replaced by a kind of floret-like ornament. Several other stamps in the sheet show blurs, etc., in the lozenges, but as these seem to be merely incidental to poor inking or poor impression, or both, and thus may not be constant on all sheets, I do not enumerate them here.

(To be continued).



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

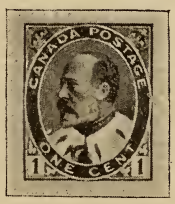
G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

British Somaliland.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the new issue, as chronicled in January last. The small stamps are all on the plain CA paper, the large on CC.

All the King's Head stamps are now withdrawn from issue.

Canada.—We have a new value in the current series of design shewn below.



Adhesive.
20c. olive green.

Cyprus.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* gives the following numbers of the single watermark stamps recently issued.

9 piastres, 2,400.
18 ,, 3,600.
45 ,, 2,400.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—The 3, 4, and 8as have now been sent by Mr. W. H. Peckitt with the new watermark.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
3as. grey-green and brown.
4as. black and green.
8as. pale blue and grey-black.

Lagos.—Dated the 21st of last month a correspondent has received a consignment of all values from ½d. to 1s., in which the 6d. and 1s. shewed the multiple watermark.

Adhesives.
6d. lilac and mauve.
1s. green and black.

Mauritius.—*Ewens' Weekly* lists the 6c. with new watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
6c. lilac and carmine on red.

Montserrat.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shewn us the ½d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. with the new watermark.

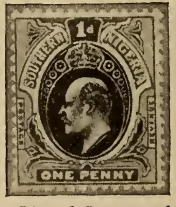


Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. green and pale green.
2d. brown and slate-black.
3d. lilac and salmon.
6d. olive and lilac.

New Zealand.—We see by the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* that the current 3d. and 8d. are now coming in new shades—the former light brown and the latter greenish blue.

Sarawak. — A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* has a vertical pair of the 4c. red-brown on yellow of 1875 imperforate between.

Southern Nigeria.—The 1s. value has now been sent out with multiple watermark.



Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. black and green.

Straits Settlements.—A specimen of the 1c. has been seen with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1c. green.

JOHORE.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us another provisional, 10c. on 4c. green and carmine. The overprint is in block type with a bar obliterating original value.



Adhesive.
10c. in black on 4c. green and carmine.

Transvaal.—Following close upon the 1d., *Ewens' Weekly* now chronicles the 6d. with multiple watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
6d. orange and grey black.

Trinidad.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the current 1d. with the new watermark, and from another source we note the existence of the ½d. value.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. green.
1d. black on red.

Foreign Countries.

Argentine Republic.—It is reported that the current 4c. stamp has been issued with a large "5" and the letter "C" in two corners; but bearing in mind that the provisional upon the Harbour Works stamps, that we chronicled from various sources, proved eventually to have no actual existence, we prefer to wait a little before listing this as a new comer.

Chili.—*Der Philatelist* gives the numbers of the recently issued provisionals as follows:—

1c. on 20c.	4,750,000
2c	3,250,000
3c. on 1p.	750,000
5c.	5,000,000
10c.	2,350,000
12c. on 5c.	1,150,000

Colombia.—We have been sent specimens of the five new stamps listed below. They are lithographed on plain white wove paper and perforated 12. The Registration label is oblong with a large R in the centre, and a blank label underneath for number of the packet to be inserted.



Adhesives.
½c. yellow.
1c. green.
2c. rose.
5c. blue.
Registration Stamp.
10c. violet.

Crete.—A new set, consisting of 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 lepta, 1, 3 and 5 drachma, will be issued shortly. Only the 10 lepta value will have the portrait of Prince George.

Dominican Republic.—Various of our contemporaries list some new provisionals upon the 50c. and 1 peso of 1901. The varieties and numbers as given in the *Monthly Journal* are as follows:—

Adhesives.

2c. on 50c. lilac and black.. ..	5,000
2c. on 1p. lilac and brown.. ..	5,000
5c. on 1p. ,, ,, ...	30,000
10c. on 50c. lilac and black.. ..	5,000
10c. on 1p. lilac and brown.. ..	5,000

Ecuador.—There seems to have been a Jubilee issue some time in the early months of this year that we do not appear yet to have chronicled. The stamps are in two designs, which we hope to illustrate shortly, and are of rather larger size than usual.

All on white paper, perforated 12, centre in black.

Adhesives.
1c. brown-red.
2c. blue.
5c. orange.
10c. brown-red.
20c. blue.
50c. yellow.

France. MARTINIQUE. — *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* gives particulars of no less than eight new provisionals. They are formed by overprinting various stamps of the current Colonial type with the new values; in the case of the first two stamps the figures employed are small, but in the others the surcharge is in large type with date "1904" above.

Adhesives.
10c. on 30c. brown.
10c. on 5f. lilac.
of. 20c. on 30c. brown.
of. 10c. on 40c. vermilion.
of. 10c. on 50c. rose.
of. 10c. on 75c. violet on orange.
of. 10c. on 1f. olive.
of. 10c. on 5f. lilac.

German Empire.—We have seen the current 1m. in a new shade, less carmine and more lake than previously.

Panama, Republic of.—*La Cote Réelle* mentions the issue of two stamps of a permanent design It is similar to that of the 1892 issue, but the inscription reads, "Republica de Panama"; meanwhile we

have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. two labels which we illustrate below. They are very finely engraved, and have been designed and printed in New York.

Adhesives.
1c. green.
2c. carmine.



Adhesives.
Return receipt stamp.
5c. deep blue.
Too late stamp.
2½c. lake.

Persia.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen a new variety of the 2t. on 50k. The word "Tomans" is in sans-serif capitals all of the same height, and the new value is given in Persian characters. Two new values, a 20 and 3k., have also been issued.



Adhesives.
2t. in blue on 50k., green, new type of surcharge,
20k. orange.
30k. green.

Portugal.—Mozambique Company—*La Cote Réelle* records the following of the arms type:—

Adhesives.
115r. rose on rose.
130r. green on rose.
400r. black on blue.
700r. violet on buff.

Servia.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have supplied us with the new set of stamps to celebrate the recent coronation. There are eight values; the first five have the heads in profile of Kara George and Peter I., while the three higher values have a picture in a similar medallion.



Adhesives.
Perf. 11½ on thin wove paper.
5p. green.
10p. rose.
15p. mauve.
25p. blue.
50p. brown.
1d. bistre.
3d. emerald.
5d. dull violet.

United States. Panama.—*Der Philatelist* supplies us with the following numbers of United States stamps overprinted "Canal Zone":—

1c.	..	..	..	1,000,000
2c.	..	..	..	5,000,000
5c.	..	..	..	2,000,000
8c.	..	..	..	1,000,000
10c.	..	..	..	1,000,000

Uruguay.—We have been sent a specimen of a new, possibly a provisional, 2 cents stamp. The design is that of the engraved stamp shown below, but slightly modified, the circular ornaments at top and bottom are dwarfed, and those at the bottom corners have lost their fullness, while there is a space between the label with the word "centimos" and the circle bearing the name.

Lithographed on white wove paper, perforated 11½.



Adhesive.
2c. dull red.

Notes and News.

Tolima.

According to the *Annoure Timbrologique* the following are the numbers printed of the present issue of Tolima :—

	Perforated.	Imperforate.
4 centavos, black on light green ..	90,000 ..	—
10 ,, blue on white	55,000 ..	15,000
20 ,, orange ,, ...	60,000 ..	—
30 ,, black on rose	30,000 ..	—
50 ,, ,, salmon ..	20,000 ..	—
1 peso, brown on white	30,000 ..	10,000
2 pesos, grey ,, ...	25,000 ..	10,000
5 ,, red ,, ...	18,000 ..	7,000
10 ,, black on blue	8,000 ..	—
10 ,, ,, green	10,000 ..	—

Another Find.

A large number of the embossed issues of Natal have been found, including tête-bêche 3d. of the first issue and exceedingly fine specimens of the 9d. and 1s. and all the pennies. No particulars are vouchsafed, but this was the case with the similar find some half dozen years ago. They probably come from an old bank or merchant house in Durban.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

The first monthly meeting of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society's Winter Session was held at Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, by kind invitation of Mr. Edward J. Nankivell.

Captain G. L. Courthope, J.P., the President and Hon. Treasurer, presided, and those present were: Mrs. B. H. Collins, Miss Nix, Miss I. Nix, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., Mr. Clare Fordham Harris, and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Hon. Secretary).

Earl Sondes, the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, Mr. H. W. Warner, and Mr. Cecil Sharpe, sent messages of regret at inability to attend.

The following were elected members of the Society: the Misses French (Hawkhurst), Mr. Cecil Sharpe (Wadhurst), Colonel S. D. Crookenden (Loxwood, near Billingshurst), Dr. W. Allan Harmer (Tonbridge), Mr. John A. Nix (Crawley), the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, and Mr. Joseph Wheelwright (Tunbridge Wells), and Captain Beverley W. R. Ussher (Ealing).

The arrangement of a programme of papers, displays, &c., for the Winter Session was discussed.

Mr. Nankivell read an able and instructive paper on the stamps of Sarawak, exhibiting his collection. For this he was cordially thanked.

The next meeting was fixed for Wednesday afternoon, November 9th, when the Rev. Dr. Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., of Staplehurst, for many years resident in British Guiana, and a Vice-President of the Society, will read a paper on that Colony.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The fourteenth Session opened on Friday, September 23rd, when a display of stamps, catalogued by Stanley Gibbons at £1 and under £2 (limited to 12 by each member) was held. A fortnight later Mr. Munn gave a display with notes on the Pictorial Issues of New Zealand.

The evenings of September 30th and October 14th were the first two of a series of six set apart for discussions on the stamps of Great Britain opened by Messrs. Chance and Gee. On the first evening Mr. Chance clearly demonstrated, by means of models, the method of producing the dies, plates, and stamps of the line engraved issues, the historical side of the subject and also the embossed series being dealt with on the second evening by Mr. Gee. Much time and ingenuity had been expended in preparation, and the result was productive of considerable information to many members present.

The Junior Society.

The display of the stamps of Great Britain to be made by members of the Junior Philatelic Society has been fixed for Friday and Saturday, February 3rd and 4th, 1905, the first dates on which the large lower hall of Exeter Hall, Strand, is at liberty.

The floor of the hall will be occupied with the display of the stamps of Great Britain and other exhibits associated with the work and history of the British Post Office. On the platform at the top of the hall a series of divers entertainments and lantern lectures will be given throughout the time the Exhibition is open. Seats for these entertainments will be provided in the balcony, which can accommodate an audience of over six hundred.

Admission to the Exhibition and to most of the entertainments (except those reserved for members of the Society in the private room attached to the hall) will be free.

The promenade, which extends all round the hall beneath the balcony, will, it is anticipated, be devoted to the members of the stamp trade, whose support is earnestly invited.

The Exhibition is planned mainly with a view to stimulating the interest of young collectors and beginners, but it will have a very real interest to every stamp collector, young, old, experienced or inexperienced. Any collector, whether a member of the Junior Philatelic Society or not, who will assist the Committee by a donation to the Expenses Fund will be welcomed, and the amount of the donation duly acknowledged.

Curious Mailcart.

The village of Auw is 6½ miles distant from Treves and possesses no post office. All letters and parcels have therefore to be carried this distance by the postman, who is under the obligation to carry himself up to 44lbs. in weight. If a greater weight has to be delivered he can hire an assistant. 44lbs. was, however, found a very heavy load this hot summer, and the postman, in order to lighten his burden impressed the familiar perambulator of his children into the Imperial postal service, and he can be seen every morning pushing it joyfully along the dusty highroads.

"La Collection Cantel-Bey."

Under this heading Mr. Lemaire announces that he has purchased the celebrated collection of M. Cantel-Bey. The collection is divided into two parts. The first consists of his unique collection of the stamps, proofs and essays of Egypt which was awarded the gold medal in Paris, 1900, including the stamps of the Suez Canal on original letters. The second portion is a general collection of used and unused Europeans, containing most of the well-known rarities.

We recall some four years ago, in fact it was just after the Paris Exhibition, that a well-known philatelist in London bought a fine collection of Egypt, said to be that of M. Cantel-Bey. It may have belonged to that collector, but the writer on seeing it recognised that it was not *the* celebrated collection which contained to his knowledge many things he coveted.

Italy.

We have to thank a correspondent for sending us the following Decree:—

"It has been decreed that the obsolete stamps shall be sold for collections at the Central Office of the Ministry.

"Those of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 centesimi in use in the offices of the Kingdom up to June 30th, 1902, at 10c. per copy.

"Those of 40, 45, and 60, in use up to September 30th, 1902, at 25c. per copy.

"Those of 1 lira in use up to the same date at 50c., and those of 5 lire at 2l. per copy.

"Postcards in use up to June 30th, 1903, at 1 lira the set.

"The special stamps of 25c., surcharged 1 piastra, in use in Canea (Candia) will be sold, after October 1st, 1904, at 50c. per copy."

Philatelic Exhibition of Victoria.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria held its third exhibition of stamps and philatelic publications in the Pianola Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Saturday, 25th June.

The hall, which is centrally and conveniently situated, lent itself admirably to the purposes of the Exhibition. A projecting ledge, which ran all round the walls, enabled the frames to be placed at a convenient height without wall attachments, and a line of electric lights immediately over the exhibits ensured effective lighting free from the shadows of the people who crowded around to inspect the exhibits more closely.

The frames of stamps extended around the whole hall, two deep in many places. In the centre were large show cases containing philatelic publications, whilst at the end of the hall, opposite the entrance, was displayed the fine exhibitions of the Government Printer and the Victoria Stamp Market.

The Exhibition was open from 2 o'clock until 10 p.m., and during the whole time a stream of interested people came and went. At times the building was uncomfortably crowded, but this was not at any time of long duration.

The ubiquitous press reporter was in evidence, with the result that each of the Melbourne dailies presented its readers with lengthy notices of the Exhibition.

The committee published a handsome 26-page catalogue of the exhibits, copies of which have been well distributed.

The following details of the principal exhibits will be of interest to philatelists:—

The Postmaster-General showed six large frames containing views of various post offices, worked in with designs in unused Victorian stamps.

The Government Printer of Victoria exhibited a large case of unused current and obsolete Victorians, with a face value of £1,350.

From the Public Library came a frame bordered with 6d. black beaded oval Victorians. 2s. green postage stamp at sides, and other such unconsidered trifles.

Mr. D. S. Abraham showed a very fine lot of Australians, including Victoria 2d. half-length fine background; 2d. half-length error VICTOPIA; 3d. half-length rouletted and perf.; several copies 2d. Queen on throne litho. errors of transfer; eight copies of Registered, one of them rouletted; 2s. green, 1858, rouletted; 6d. orange beaded oval; two copies 5s. blue on yellow; also Western Australia, ten copies 6d. bronze, including two pairs and two roulettes, five copies 2d. brown on red, one printed both sides; pair of 4d. blue, 1854, used on original paper; and 2d. imperf. Queensland on original, etc.

Mr. W. Brettschneider showed Victoria three 2d. half-length fine background; a beautiful pair of 1s. S. Australia first issue; a number of Queensland and New Zealand unused and Tonga almost complete; and a fine selection of West Australians.

Mr. C. Cohen sent some of the best pages of his philatelic album—*all unused Victorians*, pages of 1d. and 3d. half-length; ten 2d. half-length; nine 3d. half-length of first printing; pages each of 1d., 2d. and 6d. Queen on throne. Registered, Too Late, 5s. blue on yellow, 6d. orange beaded oval, and 3d. lake.—The *Australian Philatelist*.

A New Address.

Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co. have opened a pretty and conveniently-situated shop at 84, High Holborn, almost opposite the Inns of Court Hotel. They have also the suite of rooms over the shop, in the front room of which there is a very large window, securing for their customers a most excellent light—a matter which is too often overlooked in dealers' premises. The electric light after all is a very poor substitute in which to examine stamps.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal stamps in London during March or April, 1905. The exhibition is to be held under the patronage of the Society, but non-members will also be entitled to compete. The Society intends to grant diplomas for the best exhibits, and if the financial support given to the exhibition allows, also award prizes in some other shape. The Society will be glad to receive contributions to the fund which is being raised to cover the expenses of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Committee desire to receive suggestions as to the classification and arrangement of the programme of the exhibition. A prospectus will be issued as soon as possible. The committee are L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, O. Marsh, W. Morley, and W. Schwabacher, with Mr. A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W., as Secretary.

London Society Dinner.

The arrangement whereby the annual dinner of the Philatelic Society, London, fell upon the evening immediately preceding the opening meeting was a capital one, as it enabled country members to attend that function as well as the opening meeting held at the town house of the Earl of Crawford. The attendance at the dinner this year was better and, we think, will improve from year to year if it is always held on a fixed date, such as the day before the opening meeting. In years gone by it has always been a moveable feast, with the result that even those members who were disposed to attend have often been prevented from doing so; and it is gratifying to the Dinner Committee to record that the new Régime has made an auspicious commencement.

The toast list at the dinner was reduced and very properly so, the Press being omitted for the first time. Reference has been made in these columns to the length of some of the speeches at last year's dinner, and a pleasing curtailment was noticeable this year, although there is still room for improvement in this direction. No one other than the Chairman ought to have more than five minutes.

The Chairman's speech was of necessity the speech of the evening. In it he reviewed the literature of the Session and paid a very high tribute to the Stamps of Sicily, both for the philatelic acumen of Dr. Emilio Diena and the wonderful work done by Major Evans in putting forward a translation as if the MS. had been written in the mother tongue. He also mentioned that a new monthly journal was about to be launched under very good auspices, catering for the wants of juvenile collectors, and last, but not least, once again laid stress upon the importance of philatelic exhibitions and the need that unquestionably exists for another to be held in London in the immediate future.

Over fifty were present, amongst them being the Earl of Crawford, K.T., M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Stanley Gibbons, N. Biggs, H. R. Oldfield, Wickham Jones, W. Pimm, A. H. Stamford, J. C. Sidebottom, W. Dorning Beckton, W. T. Wilson, F. E. Wilson, — Tyas, W. Peckitt, Gordon Smith, C. J. Phillips, R. Ehrenbach, P. Loines Pemberton, Captain Napier, R. Frentzel, C. McNaughton, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwabacher, and E. J. Nankivell.

A Note on the Market.

One of our contemporaries published by the trade has the following paragraph upon the prospects for the present season:—

"That the 1904-05 philatelic season is likely to be a good one is evidenced by the large amount of business that is already offering. Our mail last Monday was almost a record. It took an hour and three quarters to simply open the letters received by the first post and take the money out. No time to read one of them!"

Corea.

An interesting article upon the stamps of Corea is appearing in the *American Journal of Philately*, from which we quote concerning the 1895 issue:—

"This set comprised the 5 poon yellow-green, 10 poon blue, 25 poon maroon and 5 poon purple. These stamps, perforated 11½, measure 22x 25½mm. They contain in the center, enclosed in a rectangle, the coat of arms of Corea, which represent a symbol, in two colors, surrounded by an inscription in ancient characters. This symbol, the oldest known, and which must have been transmitted to the Orientals by the primordial people who inhabited the Central Asiatic plateau, is called in Chinese 'Yn-yang,' and signifies, as we have said concerning the stamp of the first issue, the two contrary influences: life and death, good and evil, heat and cold. The two colors of which this symbol is composed are adapted exactly and seem to draw one another around an axis and, with a whirling movement, appear alternately. The small superimposed lines, some of which are broken, placed at the four corners of the symbol, have also their

meaning: they are called in Chinese the 'Pakona.' They are ancient characters which were used by their inventor, the philosopher Fou-Hi, to write the 'Y-king,' or 'Book of Changes,' which may be considered as the most ancient manuscript of humanity. These four characters represent: the first ☰ at the upper right corner, heaven; the second ☲ at the upper left corner, fire; the third ☵ at the lower right corner, water; and the fourth ☷ at the lower left corner, the earth.

"To complete the description and explanation of this stamp, we must add that the flower, in the form of a rose, placed in the four corners represents the imperial arms. It is the plum blossom (emblem of the dynasty), which in Corea is called 'Hi,' the name of the reigning family, which is also the patronymic of the sovereigns of Corea."

A New Album.

A hobby, as Napoleon once said of love, should be a pleasure and not a torment, and upon the hypothesis that specialism has grown to be a torment and thereby endangered in the minds of some the future well-being of stamp collecting (we use the term advisedly), publications including catalogues, handbooks, and albums have during the last five years in particular been issued specially designed for the young in the cult.

We welcome such publications: they cannot possibly do any harm, a thing which cannot always be said of publications, and when carefully edited, possess all the elements of effecting considerable good.

The latest album illustrated on the side of the page upon which the stamps are affixed is about to be published by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and from an advance page in front of us as we write we can honestly recommend it to all beginners.

In some respects it vividly recalls to the writer the album in which he commenced collecting just a quarter of a century ago. That old volume stood him in good stead for several years, and we can see that this new album of Messrs. Whitfield King may prove of great service to others who to-day occupy the same position as did the writer in the early eighties, until their collections become altogether too unwieldy and too advanced for any album other than a blank one. It is, however, the greatest mistake any collector can make to attempt a blank album too soon, but few seem to realise it.

Review.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have just published the fifth edition of their "Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World," which comprises all postage stamps known to be issued to the end of September, and gives the market value of each. The following statistics, compiled from the catalogue may not be uninteresting. The figures comprise only standard varieties of postage stamps and do not include postcards, letter cards, stamped envelopes, or wrappers.

The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 19,242; of this number, 205 have been issued in Great Britain, and 5,711 in the various British Colonies and Protectorates, leaving 13,326 for the rest of the world. Dividing the totals amongst the Continents, Europe issued 4,089, Asia 3,628, Africa 4,005, America (including the West Indies), 6,095, and Oceania 1,425. A comparison of these figures with those published in March, 1903, will show that 1,860 new varieties of stamps have been issued throughout the world in the space of eighteen months.

The republic of Salvador has issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 450. Poland and Wadhwan have each found a solitary specimen suffice for their postal needs.

The primary object of this catalogue since its first appearance has been to list only such stamps as are distinct in themselves to the exclusion of all minor varieties, and to include only Government issues. To this end the following have been omitted in the present volume which were included in the fourth edition:—Formosa, La Guiara, New Hebrides, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., and the private franks of Spain, as well as the War Tax Stamps of Spain.

All varieties of perforation are rigorously excluded, but the two watermarks Crown CC and Crown CA are recognised. We were therefore peculiarly interested in the appearance of the present edition to see how the new watermark Crown and C.A. multiple had been treated, and we find it is to be excluded on the ground that there is "no material alteration in the watermark itself," and consequently Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. "do not propose to encourage the single and multiple separately, as they can only be considered as minor varieties to which the general collector need not pay any regard." We quite appreciate the object of the publishers of this catalogue; it is one with which we are in hearty accord as helpful to beginners and general collectors, the latter, unhappily, alas, an almost extinct species, but we cannot follow the reason assigned for the exclusion of the CA multiple. The Divisional Court once said of a county court judge that his decisions were invariably correct, but his reasons were as invariably wrong. It is, however, so difficult to simply come to a decision and refrain from reasons.

This book is carefully printed and sufficiently illustrated, and reflects great credit upon its publishers.

Published by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, price 1s. 6d.: or interleaved and bound in cloth, gilt, 3s. 6d.

Another.

"A Tentative Check List of the Proofs of the Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps of the United States," is the title of a new publication, hailing, as the title is sufficient to show, from New York. The work is upon a subject which we believe is gaining in popularity with philatelists as distinguishing them from mere collectors, to whom proofs and essays do not appeal. It is written by Mr. George L. Toppan, who, in the preface, acknowledges the assistance of several owners of the largest collections of proofs and essays in the United States, which have been placed at his disposal as well as the exhaustive notes by the owners themselves. With such an author, operating under these favourable conditions, our readers will not require to be told that the book is one of considerable interest and merit. The only fault we can upon a cursory reading call attention to, is its inconveniently large size pages; it would have made a more pretentious looking work and been infinitely easier for reference if it had been published in quarto size.

We fancy our readers will read the following extract from the preface with considerable pleasure :—

"Essay.—An essay is a design which has been submitted to a government but which has failed to meet with approval and has been rejected by said government.

"Proof.—A proof is an impression of a design which has been accepted by the government and in which stamps have been regularly issued.

"Die Proof.—This is a proof impression printed directly from the original die of the stamp. These can generally be easily recognized by their large margins, besides which many bear the imprint of the manufacturer, as well as the die number, or letter, or both.

"There is, however, one notable exception to be made to the general rule that die proofs have large margins. The India paper proofs of the second issue of revenue stamps (from 1c. to $50.00), including the proprietary stamps (from 1c. to 10c. inclusive), *in trial colors* are die proofs but have the small margins generally indicative of the plate proofs. This is due to the fact that, in this instance, the dies of each value were clamped together so that *all the values were printed on a single sheet of paper*. This being so, one is quite safe in concluding that if any one value of these two series is found in a certain color all other values may be found in that color.

"We know of no plate proofs of these stamps in trial colors.

"Plate Proof.—This is a proof impression printed from the plate from which the stamps themselves have been printed. The margins are usually small, as they are in the stamps.

"Unfinished Proof.—This is an impression from an unfinished die and is struck off merely to show the progress of the engraving. They are very scarce as very few are ever printed.

"Proof in Normal Color.—This is a proof impression printed in the regular color of the finished stamp.

"Proof in Trial Color.—This is a proof impression printed in a color other than that of the stamp itself.

"Many proofs are found upon regular paper, either white or tinted, which are fully gummed and perforated; however, if the color of either the paper or the impression differs from that of the regularly issued stamp they are easily identified as proofs.

"India Paper.—This is a soft, very thin, white paper, having a peculiarly silky texture which is easily recognised. It is very sensitive to moisture, and care should be taken not to wet it as, if it is wet, it loses its silky appearance, shrinks badly and very unevenly and appears to become thicker.

Bond Paper.—This is a very hard, crisp, thin paper. It is made of linen rags and, if held between the eye and the light, presents that mottled appearance which is a characteristic of the paper known to the trade as 'linen paper.'

"Cardboard.—This is the ordinary white card, or bristol board of commerce, and varies only in its texture.

"Onion Skin.—This, or at least such as is used for philatelic purposes, is a thin paper, almost tissue, which has been treated with oil or parafine so that it is practically transparent."

The Mart.

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at the Temple Hotel, on September 22nd and 23rd, 1904.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain : 1854-57. wmk. small crown, perf. 14, 2d. blue, mint	2	12	0
1867, 2s. deep blue, unused with gum ..	1	12	0
Do., 2s. pale blue, mint	1	10	0
1880, 2s. brown, slightly rubbed	2	4	0
Board of Education, 5d., used on piece ..	1	0	0
Lubeck : 1st issue, wmk. rosettes, ½sch. purple and 1sch. orange, both mint ..	1	14	0
Do., 2sch. brown, error "Zwei ein halb," unused	1	1	0
Saxony : 1st issue, 3pf. red, small margins)	2	8	0
Wurtemberg : 1873, 70kr. purple, unused with full gum	1	18	0
Do., 70kr. red-lilac, unused with full gum	1	18	0
1879, 2 marks vermilion on orange, unused with part gum, slightly thinned at back	1	16	0
Belgium : 1850, wmk. L L in frame, 40c. carmine, mint	1	1	0
1875-81, 5 francs red-brown, mint, and two others	1	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Congo State: 1895, 10c. greenish blue with centre inverted, mint	1	15	0
Parcel Post Stamps, 1889-92, 3f. 50c. on 5 francs grey, a mint vertical pair, the top stamp has the surcharge omitted	1	10	0
Do., 3f. 50c., on 5 franc lilac, 2 mint specimens, one has surcharge inverted, rare	1	10	0
Tuscany: 1st issue, 1 crazia carmine, mint	0	17	0
1853. 9 crazie lilac-grey	2	10	0
Portugal: 1st issue, 100 reis lilac	1	2	0
Russia: 1st issue, watermark 3, 30 kopecs crimson and green, unused	3	3	0
Finland: 1877, perf. 11, 1 mark lilac, unused	0	18	0
Spain: 1st issue, 12 cuartos lilac, mint	1	1	0
Do., 5 reales, dull red, unused	0	14	0
Do., 6 reales blue, mint state	1	12	0
Do., 10 reales blue-green, unused in mint state	3	3	0
1851, 12 cuartos pale lilac, unused	0	16	0
Do., 2 reales red, used	12	15	0
Do., 5 reales rose, mint	2	12	0
Do., 6 reales blue, unused	1	2	0
Do., another unused specimen in the dark blue shade	1	5	0
Do., 10 reales green, unused	1	0	0
Do., another unused, different shade	1	4	0
1852, 2 reales pale red unused, but slightly thinned at top	7	10	0
Do., another specimen, used, also a little defective	5	15	0
Do., 5 reales green, unused	1	1	0
Do., 6 reales blue, unused	2	0	0
Do., another unused	1	15	0
1853, 2 reales vermilion, unused	5	15	0
Do., 6 reales blue, unused	2	0	0
Madrid, 1853, 1 cuarto bronze, used	0	19	0
Do., 3 cuartos, bronze, unused	14	0	0
1854, 2 cuartos green on bluish paper, unused	2	12	6
Do., 1 real light blue	10	0	0
1865, 12 cuartos rose and blue, error, frame inverted	2	12	6
Do., perforated, 19 cuartos, rose and blue, error, frame inverted	7	0	0
Cuba: 1883, error, 10 in black on 20c. brown, unused	0	15	0
Philippine Islands: 1855, 5c. red, unused	4	0	0
Sweden: 1891-97, 10 öre carmine, imperforate block of 4. mint	1	3	0
Switzerland: Basle, 2½ rappen, used on piece of original and a little defective	2	16	0
Geneva, the double stamp, 5 + 5c. on yellow-green, used on entire letter, apparently slight tear in one corner	9	0	0
Do., large eagle, 5c. on yellow-green, unused	1	6	0
Do., 5c., on blue-green, used on entire	1	3	0
Neufchatel, 5c. black and red, used on piece	1	5	0
Winterthur, 2½ rappen black and red	1	10	0
Vaud, 4c. black and red, superb	13	5	0
Do., 5c. black and red, mint, but slightly thinned at two sides	1	5	0
Do., another used	1	0	0
Zurich, 4 rappen black with horizontal red lines, red postmark	7	10	0
Do., 4 rappen black with vertical red lines, black postmark	6	6	0
1850, Poste Locale, 2½ rappen black and red, central cross without frame, guaranteed by M. de Reuterskiold, a little thinned at one corner	5	10	0
United States: Providence, 1845, an entire sheet of 11 of the 5c. black and 1 of the 10c. black, mint	5	0	0
1862-66, 24c. slate, block of 9, mint	2	5	0
1869 re-issue, 2c., 3c., and 6c., all unused	1	0	0
Do., 24c. green and purple, mint	1	2	0
State, 5 dollars black and green, unused	11	10	0
Do., 20 dollars black and green, unused	6	15	0
Buenos Ayres: 1st issue, 4 pesos scarlet	5	0	0
Do., 5 pesos orange	6	10	0
Bolivia: 1871, Eleven Stars, 5000c. black unused, slightly creased	3	0	0
Brazil: 1844, 600 reis, black	4	10	0
Antioquia: 1st issue, 2½c. blue	3	10	0
Bolivar: 1st issue, 10c. green, unused	4	12	6
Peru: Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 1857, 1rl. blue and 2rls. brown-red, both on blued paper, and unused in mint state	3	6	0
Peru: 1858, ½ peso rose-red	6	0	0
Unpaid Letter Stamp, 1902, 1c. on 20. blue, an entire unused mint sheet of 100, of which, two rows of 10 each have the surcharge "Un Centavo" omitted	0	13	0

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at the Temple Hotel, on October 6th and 7th, 1904.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: Government Parcels, on 1s. green, mint, and 11 others	1	4	0
A large number of Oxford College stamps fetched about 4s. each.			
Malta: 1st issue, no wmk., ½d. buff on blued paper, used	1	5	0
Belgium: 1875-81, 5 francs red-brown, an unused block of 4, mint	1	14	0
Greece: 1876, Paris print, 30 L olive-brown on cream, a very fine horizontal pair, mint	2	10	0
Holland: 1867-68, 50c. gold, variety II., unused with gum	1	0	0
Italy: "Estero," 30c. brown with corners not altered (2) and sundry others (74 in all)	5	2	6
Cape of Good Hope: Woodblock, 1d. red	2	8	0
1893 provl. 1d. on 2d. ochre, mint, variety, no stop after "Penny"	0	15	0
Mafeking Siege Stamps, 1d. on ½d. green Cape (the two types), 3d. on 1d. carmine, 6d. on 3d. claret, and 1s. on 4d. pale green, all used on pieces	1	11	0
Natal: 1st issue, 1d. blue	1	12	0
Do., 1d. rose	1	0	0
Do., 1d. buff, a horizontal strip of 3 used on piece but creased	3	0	0
Do., 3d. rose	0	5	0
Do., 6d. green, measuring 26 × 32 mm., thinned	0	14	0
Do., 9d. blue, measuring 29 × 34 mm., a little thinned at back	12	12	0
Do., another smaller cut specimen, used on entire and fine	9	0	0
Do., 1s. buff, used on piece	2	12	6
Orange River Colony: British Occupation, 1st printing, ½d. orange, variety, figure of value omitted	1	10	0
Do., 1s. orange-yellow with raised stops, mint	6	17	6
Swazieland: 2d. olive-bistre. error "Swazielan," 2 fine specimens used together on entire	1	10	0
Zululand: £5 purple and black on red, defective	1	8	0
New Brunswick: 6d. yellow	1	6	0
Newfoundland: 6½d. scarlet-vermilion, unused	5	5	0
1897, provls., 1c. on 3c. dull purple, the two scarcest types	1	10	0
Nova Scotia: 6d. yellow-green, unused	2	15	0
United States: 1855, 90c. blue, mint	1	10	0
Do., another very fine unused specimen, but no gum	1	5	0
1861, 90c. blue, mint	0	13	0
1867-68, embossed with grille, 15c. black, unused	0	10	0
1869, re-issue, 3c. blue, mint	0	15	0
Nevis: 1883, 6d. green, mint	4	4	0
St. Lucia: 1885, 1s. red-brown, mint	2	5	0
Trinidad: 1863, perf. 13, 6d. emerald-green, unused, but perfs. at top partially clipped	1	5	0
Turks Islands: 2½ on 1d. dull red, Gibbons' type 6, unused	9	9	0
1893, ½d. on 4d. grey, an unused corner block of 12, mint	14	0	0
Do., an unused horizontal strip of 6, mint	7	0	0
Do., another unused horizontal strip of 6, mint	7	0	0
Do., a single mint specimen	1	4	0
Do., another used on piece	1	5	0
South Australia: 1st issue, 6d. dark blue, imperforate, mint	2	10	0
Victoria: The registered rouletted, used on entire with two others	1	17	6
Western Australia: 1st issue, 6d. black-bronze, rouletted	1	12	0

THE

Philatelic Record.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

A Sign of the Times.

IT is a very long time since so many important works have been published within so short a period. Dr. Diena's work on Sicily, The Catalogue for Collectors by the French Society, Philippine Islands, the Boston Society's work on Siam, the new Handbook of the Philatelic Society of India issued this month, the Check List of United States proofs, Baron Schroeder's Proofs and Essays, have all appeared during the last few months, and we are promised more in the immediate future.

We are well aware that the publication of important books does not always mean that they are read generally, but we think the time has passed when collectors are content with the knowledge that such valuable works repose in their library with the leaves uncut. They are becoming alive to the fact that reading all important works, even on countries in which they are not specially interested, is a matter of moment if they are to keep pace with the modern lines of philately.

We are also sanguine enough to believe that more interest is being taken in the libraries of Philatelic Societies than formerly, and that in several instances which could be named considerable improvement is observable both in regard to their arrangement as well as the quantity and quality of the books contained on their shelves.

That there was plenty of room for improvement is as true as that the sun rises and sets (carping critics, beware!) but it has taken a long time to drive it home (to the general body of philatelists), and probably a good deal more ink will have to be spilt before the general body of collectors fully realise the importance of the subject.

Hothouse Plants.

THE increase to which mention has been made in the preceding paragraph is not confined to what may be termed standard works, but is also very noticeable in publications of a secondary character, written solely with the object of assisting beginners. Catalogues, albums, and small handbooks published entirely in the interests of the young collector are becoming as common as blackberries in September.

We suppose these publications effect a useful purpose—it is certainly our fervent hope that they should do so. One cannot, however, in these matters refrain from contrasting the position to-day with that twenty-five years ago, when nothing of the kind was available, and when it was extremely difficult to get a catalogue at all. In those days it was considered an act of grace for a collector to give to another a dealer's name and address, and the receipt of a priced collection of stamps from a dealer was looked upon as a favour indeed. In this connection it may truly be said, *Autres temps autres mœurs.*

We wonder if the beginner is any better for all this coddling. The time has scarcely arrived for judging; but one thing is tolerably certain that no better philatelists will rise from the present ranks of beginners than those who, being members of the old school, stand in the forefront to-day. They may, so far as new issues are concerned, with some show of reason be called "Jeremiahs," but their knowledge is not of mushroom growth.

The Red Light.

It may be fairly claimed that the numerous publications which are springing up for beginners tend in the direction of increasing the number of collectors of that class, and as it is from them that the philatelists of the future are to be looked for, it follows, or ought to do, that the larger this class is made the better it will ultimately be for our hobby.

The danger, however, is obvious. The easier the pursuit becomes the less will beginners learn to rely upon themselves, and the less work will they attempt. They are apt to think that everything has been found out already and written up for them, and are more likely to take this for granted than to satisfy themselves by an examination of the stamps themselves and by the study of their subject in other ways.

Careful reading is very essential—in fact, a collector is no good without it; but this is not all. The constant handling of stamps and their close inspection is obligatory to the extent that a collector should be thoroughly familiar with every phase they assume before he can be said to be a philatelist.

It is just this which makes such a difference between your ordinary stamp collector, who may have a fortune locked up in his collection, and the philatelist.

The old system compelled such study: the danger of the new is that it seems to suggest in itself that it is unnecessary.

A Colombian Provisional.

By R. R. Thiele.

(Continued from Page 223.)

THE 20c. value of this issue is apparently from the same forme as the 10c.; the three lines of inscription in the centre are in the same types respectively as on the 10c. Only some of the periods have become disturbed in the alteration of the border. On No. 1 the period after "D" is smaller than that after the "A," just as on the 10c.; the same is true of No. 5, No. 9, and No. 10, while on No. 2 the period after the "D" has become so small as to be entirely invisible. The period after "Provisional" on No. 1 is larger than it normally should be; the same seems to be the case on No. 10. On No. 3 the period after "R" is placed too low. On No. 4 the same is the case, and the period after "Colombia" has dropped down entirely below its normal position. On No. 6 the period after "Colombia" is also placed too low. The other periods seem to be normal, except as already noted. The value, "20Cs.," is set up in letters and figures of the same fount as the corresponding ones on the 10c: Grotesque or Block Letters, without serifs. The only exceptions are found on the same two stamps as those in the sheet of the 10c.—the lower indication of value on No. 2 and No. 9, on both of which the "C" is an ordinary capital letter with serif and thickened down-stroke. The numerals are apparently normal throughout. The two rules above and below the central inscription do not seem to be the same altogether as those on the 10c., or else some breaks are apparent here which owing to the poor printing of my 10c. sheet do not show up there. On No. 1 there is a minute break in the lower rule over the "20"; the upper one seems to be continuous. On No. 2 there is a small break in the upper rule over the "de"; the lower rule is slightly broken over the "o" of "20" and slightly bent over the "Cs." On No. 3 the upper rule is broken to the left of "de" and over the "l" of "Colombia"; the lower one is slightly broken over the "2" of "20." On No. 4 the upper rule is broken over the "l" of "Colombia"; in the lower one there seems to be a small break over the "C" of "Cs." On No. 5 I cannot distinguish any breaks in either rule. On No. 6 there is a break in the upper rule over the second "o" of "Colombia"; in the lower rule none is apparent. No. 7 seems to have a break in the upper rule over "ol" of "Colombia," but none in the lower rule. On No. 8 the upper rule is slightly bent over the "Colo" of "Colombia," while the lower rule has two breaks—one under the "ro" and one under the "n" of "Provisional." On No. 9 there is a break in the upper rule to the left of "C" in "Colombia": the lower rule seems to be intact. On No. 10 there is apparently a slight break in the upper rule over the second

"o" of "Colombia," but the lower rule is unbroken, as far as I can see. The compositor evidently used all kinds of small pieces of rule to make up these two lines, and in changing the forme of the 10c. to 20c., he may have replaced some of them or they have become more loosely joined than in the other forme.

The frame of this value is composed of a kind of checker-board design, and here is where the compositor of this issue has shown his talents at their fullest. The frame is composed of bits of type consisting of two blocks arranged cornerwise, like this,  the lower one being farther to the left. Now in using these bits the compositor sometimes began (in the left upper corner) with the upper horizontal line running out the full width of the stamp or else he let the left vertical line run out to the top of the stamp and then began the upper horizontal line to the right of it. Similarly all the other corners differ. It is a little difficult to explain the arrangement in words, but I hope to make it clear by small diagrams of each corner. (By "bit" in the following descriptions I mean a bit of type consisting of two blocks like that shown above). On No. 1 the corners are all blunt; this seems to be the normal arrangement. The upper left corner looks like this  *i.e.*, the compositor began at the extreme left end of the horizontal line. At the right upper corner he continued downwards, so that this corner looks like this:  The right vertical line does not extend to the foot of the stamp and the right lower corner therefore looks like this:  The corner is formed by the last bit of the lower horizontal line. In the left lower corner it is formed by the lowest bit of the left vertical line, so that this corner is arranged like this:  No. 2 has exactly the same arrangement in the respective corners. In No. 3 the left upper corner is formed by the topmost bit of the left vertical line, so that it is pointed like this:  The right upper and left lower corners are like the corresponding ones on No. 1. But near the right lower corner the compositor has inverted one bit in the right vertical line, so that the arrangement is as here shown:  On No. 4 the left upper, right upper, and left lower corners are like No. 3, but the right lower corner is formed by the lowest bit of the right vertical line, thus:  On No. 5 all four corners are exactly like those of No. 1, respectively. On No. 6 the right upper and  left lower corners are normal, like those on No. 1, but near the left upper and right lower corners the compositor has inverted a bit in either vertical line, so that the left upper corner is like this:  while the right lower corner looks like this:  No. 7 has still another combination. The left upper and right corners are like those of No. 3; the right lower corner is normal, like that of No. 1, but near the left lower corner a bit in the lower horizontal line is inverted, so that the corner has this appearance:  No. 8 would be all right, the left upper, right upper, and left lower corners being normal, like those of No. 1, but near the right lower corner the typo has inverted a bit in the right vertical

line, so that this corner looks as here shown:  the same as on No. 6. No. 9 is entirely normal, all four corners being exactly like the corresponding ones of No. 1; and No. 10 worthily brings up the rear by also being perfectly normal, like No. 1. I trust the gentle reader will be able to puzzle through these diagrams. They look like chess problems, I admit, but I cannot help it if that typesticker down in Colombia took so much trouble to do things wrong.

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 202.)

To this protest the Minister of Finance replied as follows:—

"Modena, 3rd September, 1859.

"To the Intendant of Finance, Modena.

"In reply to your letter of the 2nd inst., I beg to inform you that the Post Office Notice of the 22nd July has been suspended by official arrangement, and that the new stamps are not yet ready, and, therefore, it is necessary to continue with those at present in use.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"The Director of the Ministry of Finance,

"Terni."

And so we see that there was a temporary issue of Sardinian stamps which preceded—in the Province of Massa and Carrara only—the special series for the Provinces which had constituted the Estense States. I have the pleasure to publish the table showing the Sardinian stamps sold in the Province of Massa and Carrara, from the middle of June to the end of August, 1859, which was enclosed in the following letter:—

"Massa, 3rd September, 1859.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"In accordance with the orders given me in your note of the 19th August, No. 7530, I enclose the list of stamps of this Post Office and of that of Carrara, which has reached me from the local Postmaster, and remain, &c.,

"For the Intendant,

"Celestini."

"Table showing the stamps received from the Divisional Directorate of Genoa 10th June, 1859, and indicating the number sold and the remainders on the 31st August, 1859:—

	5 centimes.		10 centimes.		20 centimes.		40 centimes.		80 centimes.		Total Value	
	Number.	Lire.	Number.	Lire.	Number.	Lire.	Number	Lire.	Number	Lire.	Of those sold.	Of the remainders.
Received in June ...	1500	75.—	3000	300.—	7500	1500.—	1500	600.—	1500	1200.—		L3675.—
Sold in June	30	1.50	170	17.—	750	150.—	50	20.—	40	32.—	220.50	
,, July	30	1.50	671	67.10	2200	440.—	94	37.60	—	—	546.20	
,, August	8	—.40	1190	119.—	2700	540.—	56	22.40	—	—	681.80	
Total sold...	68	3.40	2031	203.10	5650	1130.—	200	80.—	40	32.—	1448.50	
Remainders, 31st Aug.	1432	71.60	969	96.90	1850	370.—	1300	520.—	1460	1168.—		L2226.50

"Massa, 1st September, 1859.

"The Director,

"A. GUGLIELMI."

The Intendant of Finance at Massa could not acquiesce in the statements which the Ministry made, and again insisted that the Estense stamps should not be put into circulation.

"Massa, 8th September, 1859.

"Administration of Finance,

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"It is not without displeasure that I must reply by return to your Eccellency's despatch of the 5th inst., in order to ask you to abstain from again issuing the stamps with the arms of the last Government, which were abolished here on the 15th June last, and to ask for your authority to procure a supply of Sardinian stamps by applying to the Postal Directorate at Genoa for the purpose.

"The re-establishment, even for a time, of the Estense stamps in the Oltreappennine Provinces would cause very great disgust, nor could I assume the responsibility of the consequences which might result, so much the more as the people here are wondering that the Estense stamps have not yet been abolished in the Cispennine Provinces, and are already getting displeased at seeing letters still arriving from there with Estense stamps.

"The quantity of Sardinian stamps still in hand at the various post offices will perhaps suffice for ten days more, so that if you will be pleased to send me the authority asked for, by return, a supply for any interval you may name can be obtained from Genoa, in order that the new stamps to be used in the Modenese Provinces can be got ready.

Yours, &c.,

"For the Intendant,

"CELESTINI."

The Minister of Finance finally authorised the Intendant at Massa to obtain the Sardinian stamps from the post office at Genoa.

"Modena, 11th September, 1859.

"To the Director of Finance, Massa.

"Under the circumstances mentioned in your letter of the 8th inst., I authorise you to obtain the supply of stamps wanted from the Postal Directorate in Genoa, limited, however, to a few days consumption, as in the middle of this month it is hoped to be able to put the new stamps for the Modenese Provinces, which are now being prepared, into circulation.

"It is understood that the Sardinian stamps are only obtained at their actual cost.

"The Director of the Ministry of Finance,

"TERNI."

In consequence of this letter, all the 700 sheets of Ducal stamps which had been received in August, were returned from Massa on the 21st October.

It is interesting to examine the tables showing the number of the Sardinian stamps sold in the Provinces of Massa and Carrara from the middle of June to the 15th of October, 1859, viz.: during the whole period in which they were in precarious use.

By adding the quantities of stamps distributed from each of the two post offices the following figures result :—

5	cents.	348
10	,, ...	5,175
20	,, ...	14,544
40	,, ...	1,058
80	,, ...	251

The lists were enclosed with the following letter :—

"Massa, 5th November, 1859.

"Administration of Finance.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"In accordance with the reserve expressed in my report of the 31st October last, I herewith send you the tables showing the Sardinian stamps received and sold by the post offices of Massa and Carrara, at the same time confirming that the remaining stock has been sent to the Postal Directorate at Genoa to balance the account which the Administration of the Modenese Provinces has with the same, as I have already had the honour to inform you in my above-mentioned report.

"Yours, &c.,

"For the Intendant,

"CELESTINI."

"Post Office of Massa.

"Table showing the consignments of stamps received from the Divisional Directorate of Genoa during the periods mentioned below :—

Received.	Value of stamps in centimes.				
	5	10	20	40	80
Received from the Divisional Directorate of Genoa on the 13th June, 1859	500	1000	2500	500	500
Ditto, 17th June	1000	2000	5000	1000	1000
Ditto, 23rd September ...			2500		
Ditto, 6th October		3000	5000		
Total	1500	6000	15000	1500	1500
Deduct those sent to the post office of Carrara		1500	3750		
Actually received in the office of Massa...	1500	4500	11250	1500	1500

Sold.	Value of stamps in centimes.				
	5	10	20	40	80
Stamps sold from the 14th June to the 15th October, 1859 ...	168	3060	8396	284	56
Remainders returned	1332	1440	2854	1216	1444
Total	1500	4500	11250	1500	1500

"The Accountant,

"A. Guglielmi."

"Post Office of Carrara.

"Table showing the consignments of stamps received from the Divisional Directorate of Genoa and of Massa during the period mentioned below:—

Received.	Value of stamps in centimes.				
	5	10	20	40	80
Received from Genoa 13th June, 1859	1000	2000	5000	1000	1000
Ditto, Massa, 24th September			1250		
Ditto, Massa, 8th October ...		1500	2500		
Total	1000	3500	8750	1000	1000
Sold.					
Stamps sold from the 13th June to the 15th October, 1859 ...	180	2115	6148	774	195
Remainders returned	820	1385	2602	226	805
Total	1000	3500	8750	1000	1000

"Gio. Carusi Cibej."

Before we took into consideration the documents regarding the temporary issue of Sardinian stamps in a portion of the ex-Duchy, we were occupied with the arrangements between the Minister of Finance and the Postal Directorate about the execution of the new series of special stamps for the Modenese Provinces.

On the back of the letter of the Minister of Finance, dated 31st August, which I have previously given, there is the following note:—

"6th September.

"Meanwhile necessary arrangements are being made with the engraver, Setti, and printer, Vincenzi. By order of the Minister of Finance, for the figure of Italy the Shield of Savoy is to be substituted."

In the beginning of October, 1859, the engraver, Carlo Setti, had finished the die, and obtained duplications from it, as we see from the following letter, which is very important for us, and with which was enclosed the invoice :—

"Modena, 4th October, 1859.

"L'Economo Generale of the Ministry of Royal Finance.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance.

"The engraver, Mr. Carlo Setti, has made in a praiseworthy manner and with his well-known ability and exactness, all the material necessary for manufacturing the different series of postage stamps, so ordered by me, according to instructions you gave me in your letter of the 31st August.

"From the enclosed invoice we see that the cost of the work is 600 Italian lire, equivalent to lire Tariffali 541.95 in comparison with the Austrian lire, and, therefore, payable with 646 svanziger and 15 centimes.

"In requesting you to pay this amount, I will add that in 1852, at the time when the stamps for the Postal League were made, the amount was 850 Italian lire, and, therefore, having obtained a considerable reduction together with more perfect work, as well as the possession of the pincers (tanaglia)—the principal instrument in the work—I hope that in this matter also I have taken care of the interests of the Administration.

"Yours, &c.,

"Cesare Zoboli."

"CARLO SETTI.

"Merchant Jeweller and Engraver,

"Under the Portico del Collegio, Modena.

"By order of the Economo Generale of the Royal Finance for the following work :—

"Modena, 3rd October, 1859.

"For one iron pincers (tanaglia) used for casting postage stamps (sic), composed of various pieces and joined with screw	Lit.	116
Two copper matrices...	,,	20
Die in English steel with the Savoy Coat of Arms and inscription 'Provincie Modonesi Franco Bollo'	,,	130
256 metal type	,,	350
Total Italian lire ...		616
Reduced to		Lire 600.—
Tariffali lire		541.95

"Paid With 645 Austrian lire and 15 cent.

"Carlo Setti."

Written on the back :—

"4th October, 1859.

"To the cashier for payment, if nothing against it. 5th October. Sent Order No. 608.

"TERNI."

A first set of stamps of the new series was ready by the 12th October. The Economo of the Ministry of Finance advised the Director of the Ministry, who in his turn informed Carlo Baj of it, who continued to be, even after the change of Government, "Magazziniere della Carta Bollata" and the Postmaster-General.

We see from the first of the three following letters that the date of the issue of the stamps of the Provisional Government is the 15th October.

"Modena, 12th October, 1859.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance.

"Against notice from this Postal Directorate for the use of the new stamps to be applied to letters on the 15th inst., I send you in the meantime, in accordance with your orders of the 31st August, a suitable supply of the stamps in the following specified quantities :—

"48,000	coloured	green	of	5	centimes, in	400 sheets.
,,	,,	maroon		15	,,	400 ,,
,,	,,	violet		20	,,	400 ,,
,,	,,	red		40	,,	400 ,,
,,	,,	orange		80	,,	400 ,,

"I shall let you have soon the remainder of the supply ordered of 1,000 sheets of each quantity, and meanwhile I request you, in sending the sheets to the Carta Bollata Office, to arrange for me to have formal receipt.

"The Economo Generale of the Ministry,

"CESARE ZOBOLLI."

"Modena, 12th Oct., 1859.

"To Mr. Carlo Baj, Magazziniere della Carta Bollata, Modena.

"Enclosed I send you a first set of new postage stamps of the following qualities and quantities :—

"48,000	coloured	green	of	5	centimes in	400 sheets.
,,	,,	maroon		15	,,	400 ,,
,,	,,	violet		20	,,	400 ,,
,,	,,	red		48	,,	400 ,,
,,	,,	dark yellow		80	,,	400 ,,

"With this supply you will be able to satisfy the demands which will be made by the Post and by the 'Dispensieri' in the manner previously practiced, ceasing from the present to use any old stamps, and supplying the Stores of Reggio and Massa with a suitable supply.

"The present will serve as a receipt for the quantity and quality of the new postage stamps sent to the Ministry with your letter of to-day No. 133 and further as praise for the efforts you have made in getting them executed.

"For the Director of the Ministry of Finance,

"TOSCHI."

"Modena, 12th October, 1859.

"To the Postmaster-General, Modena.

"With reference to your letter of the 30th August last, I hasten to advise you that I am sending to the 'Magazziniere' here, Mr. Carlo Baj, and therefore at the disposal of the post and of the public the following quantities and qualities of new postage stamps :—

"48,000	coloured	green	of 5	centimes	in 400	sheets.
„	„	maroon	15	„	400	„
„	„	violet	20	„	400	„
„	„	red	40	„	400	„
„	„	dark yellow	80	„	400	„

"I am ordering the Magazziniere not to supply any more of the old stamps.

"For the Director of the Ministry of Finance,

"TOSCHI."

The Ministry of Public Works, in accordance with a decree of the 19th July, 1859, which attributed to it the administration of the Postal, Telegraphic and Railway services, asked the Ministry of Finance to give up everything regarding the stamps. But the Ministry of Finance considered that the accounts of this branch should continue to belong to it. Only on the 1st of January, 1860, were the Postal and Telegraphic Administrations brought into the Department of Public Works,[1] and on the 1st February, 1860, the Postal Directorate was charged with the administration of the stamps.

"National Government
of the
Modenese Provinces.

Modena, 11th October, 1859.

"Ministry of Public Works.

"No. 534.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"After the decisions of this Ministry, necessitating the concentration of the different branches of the administrations, amongst which is included that of the stamps for the circulation of letters,

[1] According to the decree of the 12th January, 1860, to which I refer later on, the Provincial Administration of the Post was brought under the exclusive dependence of the Ministry of Public Works on the 1st February of that year.

your Ministry is officially requested to kindly arrange for resigning and delivering to the post office the stamps, models and anything else inherent to the cost of making the new postage stamps.

"I have informed the Vice-Postmaster-General of this delivery, and remain, &c.,

"G. TIRELLI."

"Modena, 14th October, 1859.

"The Director of the Ministry of Finance,

"To the Minister of Public Works, Modena.

"With regard to the object of your despatch of the 11th inst., I must remark that the sale of postage stamps is a matter which regards the Ministry of Finance, such as the sale of 'Carta Bollata' and of stamps for passports, which does not differ from the custom in Romagna, Tuscany and Parma.

"At the same time I beg to inform you that the new postage stamps are quite ready, of which notice has already been given to the Postmaster-General.

"TERNI."

No notification had been published to announce the issue of the new series. With regard to the Ducal stamps, it was decided that their validity for franking correspondence should cease with the appearance of the others. A sufficient length of time, however, was allowed for the withdrawal of the unsold stamps; the following letter arranged this:—

"Modena, 17th October, 1859.

"The Director of the Ministry of Finance,

"To the Intendant of Finance, Modena.

"With regard to the doubt expressed by the Intendant of Finance in Reggio, I have declared that the pre-existing postage stamps and those now used are to be withdrawn by the 'Dispensieri' and wholesale postal agents and changed for the new stamps. Those which are to be withdrawn, however, must be in sheets or half sheets, and not otherwise.

"TERNI.

"F. PARENTI, Secretary."

(To be continued).

Notable Philatelists.

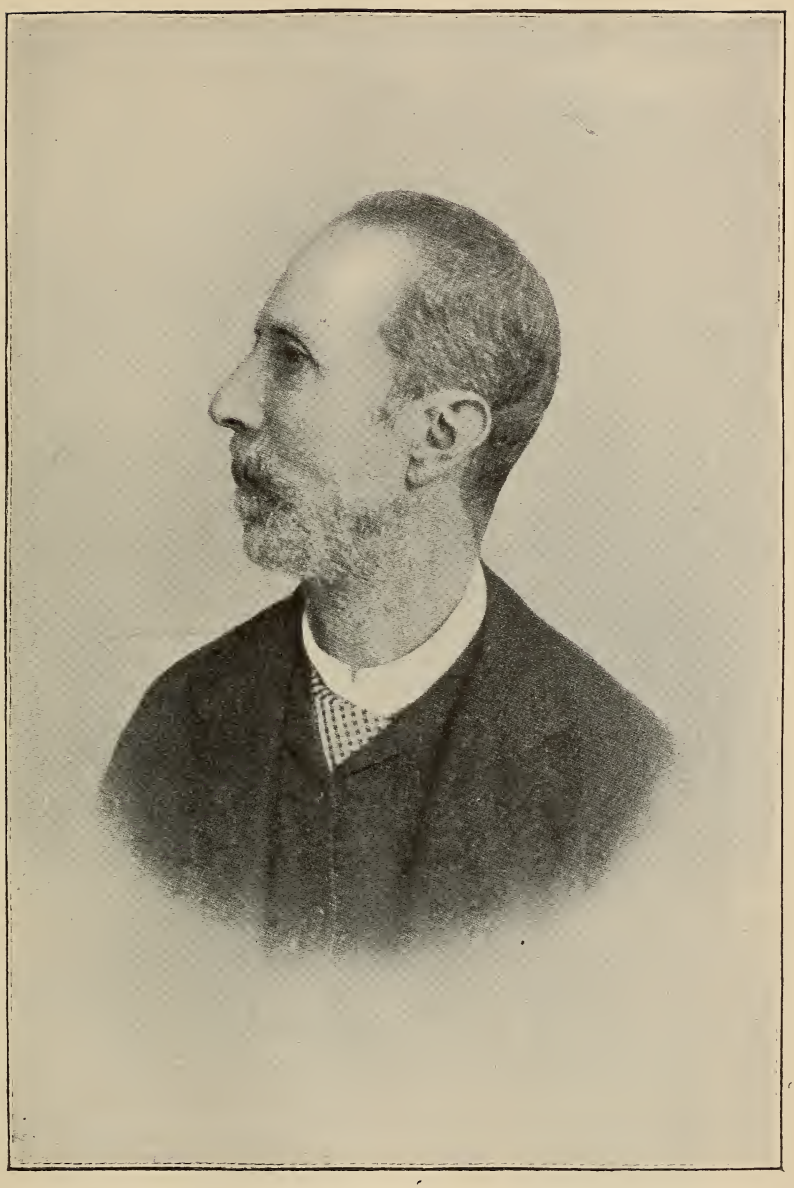
Dr. Thebussem.

UNLIKE most of the subjects of these Interviews, Senor Mariano Pardo de Figueroa, or, as he prefers to be called, Dr. Thebussem, is not, and has never been, a collector. His claim to recognition rests upon the attention which he has always given to matters connected with postal organisation and his writings on the stamps of his own country. Whilst others are, so to speak, pillars of the philatelic temple, he may be said to occupy the no less necessary and honourable position of a buttress.

It is now some thirty years since he realised the wretched condition of the Spanish postal system. Although in no way officially connected with it, he thereupon set himself to bring about its reform. His successful efforts being recognised by the Government he was offered the choice of an Order of Merit or an important post. Both of these he declined, but a somewhat curious request which he made was granted. In 1880 he was appointed Honorary Postman of Madrid, and his correspondence in the city was exempted from postal charges. Soon afterwards the privilege was extended to Spain generally, and, as the Colonies followed the example of the mother country, he now has the advantage of free correspondence to and from all parts of the Spanish dominions.

The Doctor is not without a keen sense of humour. In 1871 the authorities decided upon the introduction of post cards, but two years later none had been seen. He therefore had a million printed at his own expense bearing the inscription "As the Government objects to provide post cards, Dr. Thebussem has prepared the present issue for himself and his friends. It will be considered a mark of good taste to put a stamp in the right-hand top corner." As there was still no sign of the cards, he produced a second million "for those who are not the friends of Dr. Thebussem." A further issue of two millions seems to have had the desired effect, for in December of the same year the long-promised cards at last made their appearance.

The special stamps used for his correspondence are five in number, each slightly different. They all consist of a double circle containing his name and the letters KRTRO, a phonetic suggestion of cartero (postman). The actual stamps are, however, seldom used, his letters, etc., being franked by a hand stamp. Although not officially issued by the Government, they are recognised by it. Whether they are to be regarded as official issues or not is therefore an open question. They have at least one merit often lacking in stamps of this class, namely, an absence of surcharges and errors either of design or perforation.



Dr. Thebussem.



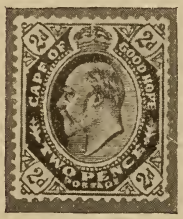
The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1d. postage due, type B, has been bisected for use as a ½d stamp.

Cape of Good Hope.—The 2d. value has at last been issued and first came over a few mails back. We illustrate the design below.



Adhesive.

2d. dark brown, wmk. anchor.

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the 4c., 6c. and 12c. with the new watermark.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

4c. yellow and blue.
6c. rose.
12c. sage-green and rose.

Gold Coast.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 1d. value with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

1d. lilac and carmine.

Hong Kong.—Though we understand they are not yet in general use, all the current set with the exception of the 8c. and 3 and 5 dollars are in hand in Hong Kong with the new watermark; in listing them below we are possibly anticipating the issue of some values by only a very short time.



Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

1c. lilac and brown.
2c. dull brown.
4c. lilac on red.
5c. brown-orange and dull green.
10c. lilac and ultramarine on blue.
12c. green and marone on yellow.
20c. grey-black and chestnut.
30c. grey-green and black.
50c. grey-green and magenta.
1d. lilac and sage-green.
2d. grey-black and vermilion.
10d. grey-black and orange on blue.

Malta.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the ½d. and 2½d. values with multiple watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

½d. green.
2½d. ultramarine and lilac.

Montserrat.—In mentioning last month four values with the new watermark, we were not aware that the 1d. value was yet to hand in this condition. The *Monthly Journal*, however, chronicles it thus.



Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

1d. carmine and slate-black.

Natal.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 1d. with multiple watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

1d. carmine.

New Zealand.—Following the 3d. and 8d. mentioned last month, *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 1d. in a new shade, bright pink.

South Australia.—Though chronicled some time back, only two of the low values with the new perforation 12 appear so far to have been issued. In a consignment to one of our correspondents, who wrote specially requesting the latest printings only, the 1d. and 2d. values were received, perforated 12, the ½d., 2½d., and 5d. all being perforated 13.

We have just been sent the 20s. stamp with large "Postage."

Adhesive.

20s. dark blue. "Postage" large.

Sudan.—*The Monthly Journal* chronicles the 1p. in blue and brown with multiple star and crescent watermark, surcharged "O.S.G.S."

Adhesives.

1p. blue and brown, surcharged "O.S.G.S." in black.

Straits Settlements. JOHOR. — We have been shown various values of a new issue with the head of the present Sultan Below we list the values we have seen so far



Adhesives.

Watermark Quatrefoil.

1 cent lilac and green.
2 cents ,, orange.
3 ,, ,, black.
4 ,, ,, carmine.
5 ,, ,, sage-green.
8 ,, ,, blue.
10 ,, ,, black.

Foreign Countries.

Austria.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us various stamps of the new type and of new values; all are on granite paper with shining bars, and are perforated 12½ × 13.

Adhesives.

With figures in colour on white.

1 heller red and violet.
5 ,, deep green.
6 ,, orange.

With figures in black on white ground.

10 heller rose.
20 ,, brown.
25 ,, ultramarine.
30 ,, reddish mauve.

With figures in white on coloured ground.

35 heller green.
40 ,, mauve.
50 ,, pale blue.
60 ,, pale brown.
72 ,, dull carmine.

China.—The *American Journal of Philately* states that in a new printing of the 2, 5 and 10c. stamps the two former are in almost the same shade, a dull red, while the 10c. is in deep yellow-green.

Denmark.—Mr. W. J. Wilson sends us two provisional stamps, 4 ore on 8, and 15 ore on 14. Mr. Wilson says he believes that they are made to use up large stocks of the 8 and 24 ore stamps prior to the introduction of a set bearing King Christian's head.

The 4 ore has rather a curious appearance, as the "4" is formed by cutting out the figure from a solid black oval ground, the word "ore" being underneath. The 15 merely has the numbers placed over the previous value on either side of the stamp, "ore" also underneath.

Since writing the above we have been sent the first of the new set, and a very poor production it is, as will be seen by our illustration below. It is perforated about 13 on white paper, watermark a crown.



Adhesives.

4 ore on 8 ore carmine and slate.
15 ,, on 14 ,, brown.
10 ,, carmine (new type).

Colombia.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us three values further to those we listed last month, a 10 and 20c for ordinary postage and a return receipt stamp. The 10 and 20c. are of the type shewn below, while the receipt stamp has "A R" in a monogram in the centre upon a background of crossed lines, a large figure "5" being in either corner.



Adhesives.

10c. pale lilac.
20c. slate-black.

Return receipt stamp.

5c. pale blue.

France. FRENCH SOMALI COAST.—Beyond some already listed the following is a list of recently discovered errors with centre inverted.

Adhesives.

Errors—Centre inverted.

5c. blue-green and yellow-green.
5c green and black.
20c. purple and black.
25c. ultramarine and black.
50c. green and black.
75c. brown-orange and black.
1fr. orange-red and black.

GABOON.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us of the issue of a complete set for this Possession.

The stamps are of the ordinary colonial type and run from 1c. to 5 francs.

Adhesives.

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

INDO-CHINA. — Having received the various values of the new set in a very piecemeal manner, we appear to have so far omitted the 20c.



Adhesive.

20c. rose on yellow-green.

Nicaragua.—Further to the three values given in September, we understand a 1 peso exists.



Adhesive.

1 peso red-brown and black.

Dominican Republic.—Apparently beyond the provisionals we listed in our last number, a set exists for use in the interior. *The American Journal of Philately* states that these are formed by surcharging the official stamps of 1902, with the date "16 de Agosto" at top and "1904" below. The 20c, is also surcharged with a large "1" in each of the lower corners.



Adhesives.

2c black and scarlet, surcharged in black.
5c. black and blue, surcharged in red.
10c. black and green, surcharged in black.
1c. on 20c. black and green, surcharged in black.

Russia.—The 50 kop. on vertically laid paper has now made its appearance.

Adhesive.

50k. mauve and green, paper vertically laid.

Servia.—The 50 para and 1 dinar of the large type now come perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives.

50p. dull grey, arms in carmine.
1d. blue-green, arms in black.

Switzerland.—A correspondent sends us a specimen of the new 40c The design has been considerably altered. A noticeable difference is in the figure "4" which is closed at the top, while the "o" is squared at the top and bottom.

Adhesive.

40c. pearl-grey (new type).

Uruguay. — In addition to the 2c. chronicled last month we have now the 1c., lithographed and slightly different in type to the engraved stamp shown below. The cattle are differently disposed; the horseman is at the right instead of in the background. The ornaments at the bottom are larger, as is also the inscription, and the numerals are ornamental.



Adhesive.

1c. green, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Notes and News.

Roumania.

The dies and plates for two new stamps have been made by the American Bank Note Co. of New York, which is to receive 15,000 lei or about $3,000 for each design. The denominations are 25 and 40 bani, the designs being illustrated by *Der Philatelist*.

The London Exhibition.

1906 is looked upon with considerable favour by many prominent philatelists as being the year for the next International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in London.

It is well known that the Vice-President of the Society has for the last twelve months or more been a staunch advocate of another Exhibition in the Metropolis, and we think our readers may take it that the Council support their Chairman in this view.

A much more difficult question to decide is the month in which the Exhibition should be held. In this direction May and November stand out as alternative ones. It is very pleasant in the Capital in May, and if held at the beginning of the month there is not the probability of the trying heat experienced in 1897, when it was held in July—a most unsuitable month from every point of view. May coming at the end of the philatelic but at the opening of society season seems altogether preferable to the autumn ; its only drawback is the difficulty of securing an eligible site on reasonable terms at such a time.

London Society.

The old rooms in Effingham House have been given up, and the members now meet once a fortnight at the Committee Room, No. 4, Southampton Row. This is a good-sized room, well-lighted and perhaps better for its purpose than the old room : of course, it is open to the objection of not being entirely in the occupation of the Society.

The routine business, including the publication of the *London Philatelist*, is done from an office at 10, Gracechurch Street.

At the meeting on Friday, November 11th, 1904, Mr. Reichenheim read some most interesting notes on the Chiffre tax stamps of France. His collection of France, as shewn in Berlin (award, a gold medal), was displayed. Mr. M. P. Castle, in proposing a vote of thanks, paid a high compliment to the collection, being especially enthusiastic in his praise of the completeness of the shades of the Bordeaux type onwards, and which he believed could not possibly have been got together except by one enjoying the peculiar advantages Mr. Reichenheim had alluded to in the course of his paper.

Sweden's Auction Sale.

Mr. Djurling, editor of the *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidschrift* sends us an important item of news through Mr. Kjellstedt. It reads :

"According to an announcement made by the Royal Postal Department of Sweden an auction will be held within a short time at which five million Swedish stamps will be put on sale. The stamps have been taken off old money-orders. Amongst the stamps are about twenty of the error 'Tretio ore' instead of 'Tjugo ore' (Scott No. 33a). This will be the first time anything of the kind has happened in Sweden."—*M.W.S.N.*

France.

Mr. M. H. Lombard has shown *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* an interesting block of stamps of the current 10c. red Semeuse, but with two of the four stamps imperforate on three sides. The centre line of white paper bearing the Milesime separates the vertical pairs. The imperforate stamps are at the top, which was also the top row in the sheet. The lower edge is perforated, but evidently all the top row failed to receive the perforating needles.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

At the 217th meeting held at the Grand Hotel on October 21st, Mr. Heywood read a paper on "Local and General Postmarks from 1660 to 1854." He showed a large collection of letters, the earliest of which bore a frank of 1692.

A lengthy discussion followed as to the status of the Penny Post after it had been acquired by the Government, and the reason for its continuance as a separate establishment for fourteen years after the introduction of penny postage in the United Kingdom.

Mr. S. H. Taylor was elected a member of the Society.

At the 218th Meeting on Friday, Nov. 4th, Mr. W. H. Terry showed the Derrick Collection of Victoria, which he bought during a recent visit to Australia, and for which a bronze medal was awarded to him at the Berlin Exhibition.

On Nov. 18th the Hon. Secretary brought forward the subject of Entires, and the arguments for and against their collection, illustrating his points by a small display.

The discussions on the stamps of Great Britain have been continued at the meetings on the alternate Fridays, Messrs. Chance and Gee having dealt with the embossed series and the subsequent issues up to the end of 1879.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

We are pleased to hear from the Secretary that the work of the session of 1903-4 shows an improvement in every direction as compared with previous sessions. Despite several resignations, there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the membership, and in addition several nominations of new members fall to be dealt with at the October meeting. The meetings have been better attended, and the displays and papers of a high order. The exchange branch has shown a good increase both in the value of the packets circulated and in the sales The cash deficit from the preceding session has been converted into a balance in hand of £2 3s. 11d.

"A B C Catalogue."

This well-known publication of Messrs. Bright & Son has just appeared in the sixth edition. In general appearance it follows upon the lines of the older edition, but it has, of course, been brought up to date and the prices throughout have undergone revision. Certain countries have been entirely re-written, and the increase of thirty-four pages over the previous catalogue is accounted for to some extent by this elaboration. In general the catalogue leaves little to be desired and ought to prove of exceptional interest to collectors of entires—the second part, consisting of 224 pages being devoted entirely to them. Attention is drawn in the preface to the large number of stamps offered at ½d. to 6d. each, which the publishers claim are considerably cheaper than the same stamps offered by other firms at so-called enormous reductions. We observe with pleasure that this firm record "a steady increase in the demand for stamps of foreign countries, and at the present low rates they believe these are the best investment from a monetary point of view, as prices are bound to increase in the near future"

Anticipating a grumble on the part of some collectors who are ever ready to complain that catalogues are too complicated by reason of the extended lists of perforations and watermarks they contain, Messrs. Bright & Son point out that "because certain lists of perforations, watermarks, etc., are given in the catalogue, it is not necessary that collectors should feel bound to collect them. The catalogue is for all classes of collectors. The specialist takes all the the varieties that are listed and as many more as he can find. The limitist should collect only what he considers distinct stamps *within his limits*. This latter will vary according to the collector. For instance. 'A' collects varieties of watermarks but not perforations. 'B' does not take either, confining himself to distinct types of stamps, but includes prominent shades. 'C' abhors surcharges, so does not include them; and so on *ad infinitum*."

The catalogue is sufficiently illustrated throughout, and these afford every satisfaction. Altogether, we consider it a much improved one and worthy of careful perusal by the philatelic student.

Sungei Ujong.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. have shewn us a curious variety found in rearranging their stock. The stamp is the 2c. rose, all letters narrow except the G and E wide. The normal variety has the E wide, but the G wide is unknown on any settings of the 2c. rose. Looking carefully at the stamp it is evident that the wide G has been printed in by itself over the normal narrow G which happens to be lightly printed.

Considerably more pressure has been used in printing the wide G than the rest of the surcharge, and this probably accounts for the ink not appearing to be the same in both.

On further searching the stock the stamp was found which from the hinge on the back showed that at one time it was the adjoining stamp. On this the surcharge is normal in every respect, in fact is fully inked and not blurred like the variety.

It may very well be that this particular stamp has found its way into the eminent firm's stock from a collection purchased at some time and formed no part of a consignment of stamps received direct. It is very unlikely that the Government printer would make an odd variety like this, and in the absence of corroborative evidence we mention it with all reserve.

Siam.

"The Postage Stamps of Siam, with special Reference to the Issues of 1889-1900" is the title of a handbook by Mr. Alexander Holland and published by the Boston Philatelic Society. The author is well known to be the owner of a fine specialised collection of this country, and it is upon that that the essay is based. After a brief geographical description we are told that within the past ten years Siam has surrendered, under pressure from European Powers, at least one-third of her territory. The executive power rests with a king, who possesses the right to name his successor. He is advised by a Sanabodi or Cabinet, the positions in which are held, with few exceptions, by the king's half-brothers.

Proceeding to the stamps, the first issue consisting of five values appeared in July, 1883, and are perf. 15. Varieties of the 1 lotte blue imperf., imperf. horizontally, and imperf. at bottom only, are chronicled.

Mr. Holland goes on to say, "There is quite a difference in the measurements of the lower values of this issue (1883), the horizontal measurements ranging from 20mm. to 21mm., and the vertical from 25mm. to 26mm.

"Some consider these were two plates or dies, but most authorities are of opinion that this difference is due simply to the shrinking of the paper." These small differences in the measurements were noticed by Mr. Thornhill many years ago in the stamps of Ceylon, and published in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XI., page 70. It was soon settled that the differences arose from the uneven shrinking in the paper, which, in our opinion, is the cause of the same kind of thing in Siam. The theory of different dies is altogether untenable, as the differences vary by fractions of ¼mm. each way, the extreme variation it is possible to get being only quoted by Mr. Holland. The statement of the fact of these differences existing is interesting; but we are pleased to see that Mr. Holland does not attempt to give a list of them. In our opinion, they are not admissible even in a highly specialised collection: to show the two extremes is quite sufficient.

In 1885 a stamp of 1 tical became necessary, and this was produced by surcharging the 1 lotte blue with four distinct types consisting of the figure "1" followed by the word "tical" printed in red at the top of the stamp. "The authorities themselves find it a very difficult matter to differentiate between the originals and counterfeits, there being a large number of the latter. The most common counterfeit is the one distributed by a German, on which the word 'tical' is spelled with an 'e' instead of an 'a'; another one is a counterfeit of the first type, in which all the letters of 'tical' are large capitals, measuring 16½mm. from the left end of the base of the figure '1' to the right end of the base of the letter 'L,' while the original measures only 14mm. and the letters are much thinner and higher. Those stamps having a surcharge that appears to be printed with a glacé or varnishy-looking ink are generally regarded as forgeries."

In April, 1887, the new issue of the small size design came into use, the only interesting feature mentioned concerning it being the watermark. This is, we are told, the "chakr" or "wheel," erroneously called a "lotus flower" in the catalogues. It is symbolic of a mythological circular weapon, which, when thrown, was supposed to return to the thrower in the manner of a boomerang.

The 1889 surcharge 1 att on 1 pynung is interesting for two reasons, the first that it brought into use the stamps of the old design and from the fact that it is the only surcharged stamp of Siam, and their number is legion, which shows no varieties of type. In the matter of varieties of this kind the remainder of this handy volume tells an eloquent tale; a perusal of it seems to point towards some experience being necessary even among Government printers in warm climates before they are capable of successfully and artistically ringing the changes. The avalanche commenced with the stamp quoted, in which no varieties of type are known; the next surcharge affords two types, and so we go on until it almost becomes a difficulty to find two surcharged stamps exactly the same on the sheet.

Concerning the 1893 surcharging the author says that it seems to have been done in a more or less haphazard way, there being no connection between the Siamese and English surcharges. "From my examination of the stamps of this issue I am of the opinion that the surcharging of the Siamese characters was done independently of the English surcharge. This, I think, is borne out by the finding of only one kind of surcharge double, the other being normal on the same stamp; also by the fact that the distance between the two surcharges varies from 2mm. to 15mm., and I have pairs and blocks showing different measurements on each stamp."

Several pages are given to the description of the varieties of the several surcharged stamps and these are excellently done and illustrated by the varieties, which include a half-tone pane of the 2 atts on 64, showing the arrangement of the six varieties of this particular surcharge.

In 1890 the surcharging fever was over and a permanent issue appeared of which there are no varieties. Prior, however, to the appearance of this issue a die was approved, plates made from it and stamps printed. After all, however, the type was rejected; but three values were inadvertently sent to some post offices and put on sale. They were in use a very short time and are comparatively scarce. These stamps of the rejected die are the 1 att green, 2 atts green and red, and 3 atts red and blue. The 1904 issues became necessary owing to the values requiring re-adjustment due to the depreciation of the silver currency. Of this issue, again, however, no varieties exist; in fact, for the last fourteen years, Siam has been one of the most respectable stamp-issuing countries in the world.

Mr. Holland concludes a very enjoyable and at the same time very able essay as follows: "On account of the Asiatic qualities of the Siamese people it has been a very difficult matter to get any very definite information as to the surcharging of the various issues of this country, but it would seem, on account of the various founts used throughout the time these stamps were surcharged, that they were a little 'shy' of type. So far as I have been able to ascertain there is not, with the exception of the 1 att on 1 pynung of 1889, a surcharged sheet of stamps that does not show variations of some sort or another all the way through.

"From my observations I am led to believe that, almost without exception, there is more than one setting of every surcharge, especially those from 1893 on."

"Stamps Worth Finding."

A handy little book with this taking title lies before us. It is by B. C. Hardy, and published by Sidney Appleton, London, price 1s.

We were somewhat disappointed on reading it, the information and whole character of the work being of the most elementary character. Perhaps this was the object of the author, but the subject is one which is capable of such treatment as to be interesting to others than mere beginners. There are several plates of illustrations, the stamps for which appear to have been taken in a haphazard sort of way, including current Europeans in a used condition, never suitable for this purpose. The curious part is that the majority of the stamps used for the illustrations appear to have no reference to the text, and are not, as it seems to us they ought to have been, specimens of some of the "stamps worth finding."

Honduras Forgeries.

Mr. Albrecht informs us that he recently bought a small quantity of Honduras surcharges unused in blocks which have turned out to be forgeries. We have seen it stated within the last month in one of the magazines, we forget which, that these forgeries emanate from Paris. They have, however, been placed on the London market, and collectors will be well advised in exercising every precaution in their purchases of these particular stamps.

Indian Handbook.

It is with very great pleasure that we have received Vol. VII. of the publications of the Philatelic Society of India, entitled "British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) Surcharged for Native States," by C. Stewart Wilson and B. Gordon Jones. The preface points out that with the advent of the King's head stamps for use in the Convention Native States, finality has been reached for all the Queen's head issues, and a revised edition of the hand-book is a necessity, especially as totals can now be given of all stamps with the Queen's head which have ever been surcharged.

Since the publication of the first edition a good deal of further knowledge has come to light regarding these issues, several new varieties have been surcharged, and a few important errors have been discovered. A very commendable change has been made in the listing of errors, which are now divided into "major" and "minor," and several "errors" which were included in the first edition are now left out altogether, as unworthy of the notice even of specialists. The editors point out that some enthusiasts are constantly discovering "errors" due to minute defects in type or to bad inking. These are left severely alone, and very rightly so. The well-known "8TATE" errors are excluded, as the authors are convinced that the so-called "8" is only an "S" with excess of ink—a conclusion in which the writer heartily concurs.

The first chapter headed "General Remarks" is replete with interest even to those who do not collect the stamps, and for it alone the book should be purchased by every philatelist. In it the "Convention States" are named and the reason for their being so called is given, as well as the terms in general of the postal conventions and particulars as to the franking power of these stamps which was by no means limited to the area of the issuing State as many so erroneously suppose. An interesting comparison is drawn between the philatelic interest attaching to these stamps and these surcharged for use in the Protected States of Johor, Negri Sembilan, Perak, and Selangor, which the authors point out have long been recognised as being of the greatest interest. "Yet these stamps had a far more limited circulation. Their chief interest lies in their fascinating variety of surcharges and the multitude of *bona fide* errors. And yet these are the very qualities which used to be seized upon to blacken the character of the stamps which we are now discussing."

The elimination to which we have already referred will we feel sure do much to raise the status of these stamps and the fact of finality having been reached perhaps will do much more. The numbers given of the stamps surcharged under each printing are full of interest and bring out very forcibly how exceedingly rare some of the errors unquestionably are.

The volume, it is needless to say, is most charmingly written, the stamps and varieties in each State are presented in such a manner as to avoid any confusion, and altogether the book speaks for itself of the infinite care which has been bestowed by Mr. Stewart Wilson and his co-author in its preparation. It is fully illustrated and bound to correspond with the former handbooks.

"The Postage Stamps of Great Britain."

A useful small handbook by Fred J. Melville, with an Appendix, "Notes on the Postal Adhesive Issues of the United Kingdom during the Present Reign" by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with 59 illustrations has been published. The Junior Philatelic Society, 11, Trigon-road, Clapham. 1s. nett; post free, 1s. 1d., and a very pleasing little work it is.

Correspondence.

Roumania.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I don't know who your informant is, but am surprised at the confusing contents of his report in the September issue, page 206. The sheets of stamps in question are of 5 bani stamps, not 25 bani as he states. The *error* is *25 bani*, not 5 bani. Such error only occurs *once* in a sheet, not twice! On some sheets the error "25 bani" is the seventh stamp in the third row, not the third stamp; on other sheets it is the first stamp in the eighth row. I possess one of each of these two different sheets, each sheet consisting of 13 rows of 10 stamps. The paper is watermarked "P.R." in all the four usual positions.—Yours very truly, WM. ROTHCHILD.

Bucharest,
31st October, 1904.

P.S.—The whole lot in question were secured by a certain H. Birnbach, of Vienna, who made the highest bid at the auction sale.

[We thank our correspondent for the correction. The paragraph in question was set up as received by us from a subscriber who specialises in Roumania and we naturally concluded it would be accurate, although we confess we ought to have noticed that he had transposed the values.—ED.]

The Mart.

By Messrs. Glendining at their Galleries in Argyll Street on October 27th and 28th, 1904.

GREAT BRITAIN.	£	s.	d.
½d. red collection of plate numbers, including plate 9, used and unused	2	12	0
1d. black V.R., unused and part gum	5	10	0
Another, mint	7	0	0
1d. black, wmk. large crown, mint	2	17	6
A mint pair of same stamp	4	5	0
A mint block of 7	12	0	0
1d. red-brown, Archer roulette	1	9	0
Another	1	15	0
Another, superb	2	3	0
1d. red-brown, Dickinson paper, unused pair	2	2	0
1d. red brown, imperf., retouched die, defective lettering and inverted wmk.	0	5	0
1d. red-brown, on white paper, imperf., unused, wmk. small crown	1	12	0
1d. imperf., deep brown, on white paper, wmk. large crown, unused	1	16	0
1d. red, plate 121, on chemically blued paper, mint	1	14	0
1d. rose, plate 121, mint pair	1	2	0
1d. rose, plate 121, mint block of 6	3	5	0
1d. pale lilac of 1881, mint block of 4	0	11	0
1½d. lilac-rose on blued paper, a mint corner block of 6, with sheet margins	7	5	0
A single copy of same stamp, mint	1	8	0
1½d. red, error of lettering OP-PC	1	10	0
Another very fine copy of same stamp on portion of original	2	0	0
2d. blue, without lines, unused	2	7	6
2d. blue, imperf., wmk. large crown, unused	2	0	0
2d. blue, letters in corners, imperf. pair, on chemically blued paper, mint	1	14	0
2d. blue collection of plate numbers, all unused	0	18	0
2½d. lilac-rose, plates 2, 3, 6 and 9, fine unused copies, and, except the plate 6, mint	1	12	0
2½d., plate 1, on blue paper, and 1887 issue, 6d., 9d., 10d. and 1s., and 10s. ultramarine, all unused, and, except the first, mint	0	15	0
2½d., plate 2, error in lettering, LH-FL	0	19	0
2½d., another very fine copy of same stamp	2	2	0
2½d. lilac-rose, plate 3, wmk. orb, mint	1	16	0
3d. rose, small letters in angles, the variety with secret dots, mint	9	0	0
A mint strip of same stamp, with plain edge at top	11	12	6
A mint imperf. copy of same stamp	3	7	6
3d., plate 4, wmk. spray, mint	1	8	0
3d., plate 4, wmk. emblems, and 4d., plates 7, 12, 13, and 6d., plate 5, two shades, all unused, four mint	1	2	0
3d., plates 5 (two shades), 6 (two shades), 9, and 6d., plates 8, 9 (two shades), all unused, mostly mint	1	6	0
3d. green, plate 8, a mint imperf. pair	1	4	0
3d. rose, plates 11, 15, 18, 20, 21, and 3d. lilac, plate 21, all mint	1	2	0
4d. rose, wmk. small garter, unused, on blued paper	5	10	0
4d. rose, wmk. large garter, 2 vertical pairs, unused	0	12	0
4d. rose, wmk. medium garter on white paper, a mint pair	15	0	0
4d. vermilion, plate 10, mint	1	3	0
4d. vermilion, plate 12, imperf., on chemically blued paper, mint	1	0	0
4d. sage green, plate 15, mint block of 4	1	6	0
4d. green, 1884, and 5d. green, mint block of 4 of each	1	6	0
6d. mauve of 1847, fine unused copy	2	8	0
6d. pale lilac of 1856, unused block of 8	3	0	0
6d., same issue, unused pair	0	16	0
6d., small letters in angles, an unused pair	0	14	0
6d., plate 6, violet shade, unused, and the lilac shade, mint	0	18	0
6d., plate 8, a fine unused block of 8, one stamp has two pin-holes in it	2	6	0
6d., plate 9, imperf., on chemically blued paper, unused	1	6	0
6d. chestnut, plate 2, two shades, and 6d. grey, plate 12, unused, latter mint	1	0	0
6d. pale chestnut, plate 12, mint	1	16	0
6d. grey, plates 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 6d. lilac, plate 18, all mint	1	6	0
8d. chocolate-brown, a mint pair	6	0	0
9d., plate 4, wmk. spray, 10d. red-brown, two shades, fine unused copies, first two mint	1	3	0

	£	s.	d.
10d. octagonal of 1847, die 3, an unused pair with full gum; and side margin of sheet	5	0	0
A single unused copy, die 1	2	1	0
10d., another unused copy, die 3	1	18	0
1s., octagonal, 1847, deep green, die 2, unused..	1	14	0
1s. light green, die 1, unused and with gum	2	17	6
1s. of 1856, pale green, unused	0	17	0
1s., another unused, deeper shade	0	12	0
1s. green, small letters in angles, with hair lines, plate 2, a mint pair, with portion of side margin of sheet	3	17	6
1s., plate 4, wmk. emblems and wmk. spray, both unused	0	15	0
1s. green, plates 5, 6 and 7, all unused ..	1	5	0
1s. green, plate 2, a mint block of 4	1	9	0
1s. green, plates 9, 12 and 13, unused ..	0	17	0
1s. orange-brown, wmk. spray, plate 13, and wmk. crown, plates 13 and 14, mint ..	1	5	0
1s. dull green of 1884, a mint block of 4 on laid paper	0	9	0
Same issue, 1s. green, and 1s. deep green, a mint block of 4 of each	0	13	0
2s. dull blue, unused	1	3	0
2s., another unused	1	1	0
2s. brown	1	1	0
2s. 6d. lilac, first shade of 1883 issue, and 5s. rose, same issue, both mint and scarce	1	0	0
5s. rose, plate 1, pale shade, mint	1	12	0
5s. rose, plate 1, deep shade, mint	1	16	0
5s. rose, plate 1, 10s. grey, wmk anchor ..	1	2	0
5s. pale rose, plate 2, unused	1	2	0
5s., plate 4, on bluish, unused..	2	12	0
5s. rose, 1884 issue, and 10s. ultramarine, both mint	1	2	0
5s. of 1884 issue, three fine shades, all mint	0	17	0
10s. grey, wmk. cross, and 10s. grey, wmk. anchor on bluish	1	16	0
10s. grey, wmk. cross, and 10s. grey on bluish, wmk. anchor	1	7	0
10s. grey, wmk. anchor, and 10s., wmk. anchor, on bluish	1	10	0
10s. grey on bluish, wmk. anchor	1	0	0
10s. grey on bluish, wmk. anchor, superb ..	1	18	0
10s. grey on bluish, wmk. anchor, and 10s. ultramarine on bluish	1	5	0
£1 brown-lilac of 1867, wmk. Maltese cross	1	6	0
Another	1	15	0
£1 brown-lilac on bluish paper, wmk anchor	2	10	0
£1 brown-lilac of 1883-4, wmk. crowns, and wmk. orbs	1	9	0
£1 green, Queen's Head issue, pale shade, mint	1	2	0
Another copy, but deeper shade, mint ..	1	4	0
Another copy, mint, deep shade	1	2	0
£1 green, King's Head issue, mint	1	1	0
£5 orange on bluish paper, mint, "specimen"	1	0	0
£5 orange on bluish, a fine used copy ..	2	0	0
£5 orange, Queen's Head, mint	6	0	0
£5 orange on white, postally used	1	3	0
Prince Consort essays, in black and vermilion	0	14	0
Essay in black, by Wyon, presented to Viscount Cole, from Inniskilling collection	2	0	0

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper at the Temple Hotel on November 3rd.

Great Britain.	£	s.	d.
1854-57, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, 2d. pale blue, unused	1	2	0
Do., wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, unused with full gum, but small defect..	1	6	0
1d. red, plate No. 132, 2 mint specimens, but each have perfs. partially clipped..	0	6	0
1847-54, 1s. green, octagonal, unused but cut to shape, and 1891, £1 green, a fine vertical pair	0	15	0
Do., octagonal issue, 1s. green, a very fine part sheet of 15 in mint state and full margins three sides, all overprinted "specimen"	5	0	0
1870, 1½d. lilac-rose, unused in mint state ..	1	4	0
Do., 1½d. rose-red on blue paper, a fine vertical pair with bottom margin, overprinted "specimen"	1	4	0
2½d. lilac-rose, plate 1, 5d. deep indigo, and 1s. green, plate 10, all mint	1	6	0
Wmk. garter, 4d. pale vermilion, plate 15, 4d. sage-green, plate 15, and 4d. grey-brown, plate 17, all mint	1	12	0
6d. pale chestnut, plate 11, 6d. grey, plate 12, and 6d. grey, plate 14, all mint	1	0	0
Wmk. anchor, £1 brown-lilac on blued paper with side margin, overprinted "specimen," mint and very fine ..	1	16	0
1883-84, 5s. rose on blued paper, overprinted "specimen"	1	0	0
£5 orange on blued paper, overprinted "specimen"	1	0	0
£5 orange, a fine vertical pair..	2	12	0
1887, 3d. brown on orange, unused in mint state with bottom margin, very fine ..	1	10	0
Admiralty, type 1, ½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., and 3d., all unused in mint state	3	17	6
Do., 1d. scarlet, an unused block of 12 in mint state	2	0	0
Do., type II., ½d. green and 1d. scarlet, both mint	0	13	0
Do., type II., ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 3d., all used	0	15	0
Do., type II., ½d. green, an unused block of 12 in mint state	3	0	0
Do., type II., 1d., scarlet, an unused block of 4 in mint state	0	16	0
Army Official, 1902, 6d. purple, an unused block of 6 in mint state	0	13	0
Do., 6d. purple, a mint pair, O.W. Official, King's Head, ½d. green, mint, and 12 other Officials	1	0	0
Govt. Parcels, Queen's Head, 1s. green and scarlet, mint	1	0	0
Do., another mint specimen	0	19	0
Do., King's Head, 1d., 2d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. all mint, but the 1s. is slightly thinned at one corner	2	10	0
Do., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 9d., all mint	1	10	0
Do., 1d., 2d., and 6d., all mint..	0	18	0
Do., 1d., 2d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., 2 specimens of each, used	1	6	0
Do., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 9d., 5 specimens of each, used	0	17	0
I.R. Official, 1882, 6d. grey, an unused horizontal strip of 3 in mint state	1	2	0
Do., 1888, 1s. green (5) and 1901-02 6d. purple on red (5), all fine	0	17	0
Do., King's Head, ½d. green and 1d. scarlet, both mint	0	9	0
Do, 1d. scarlet, an unused block of 4 in mint state	0	10	0
O.W. Official, King's Head, ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d., all used	0	16	0
Do., 1d. (2) and 2d. (2), all used on pieces ..	0	7	0
Do., another lot	0	7	0
R.H. Official, ½d. green and 1d. scarlet, both mint	2	2	0
Postal Fiscal, Gibbons' No. 430 on white paper, wmk. anchors, unused with gum and fine	0	18	0
Army Telegraphs, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d., a mint horizontal pair of each	0	9	0
Balliol College, embossed in red on white, a very fine unused tête-bêche pair in mint state	0	12	0

THE

Philatelic Record.

DECEMBER, 1904.

Editorial Notes.

THE number of specimens of unused Great Britain one penny black and twopence blue, no lines, which are being offered, and especially through the medium of the smaller auctions, has drawn attention to the fact that these stamps are, in many cases, cleaned copies. Specimens bearing the red obliteration are we learn especially favourable to such treatment. This process is so carefully done as almost to defy detection, but the copies have lost that pristine beauty which is a matter of extreme difficulty to reinstate on the back of a stamp, and absolutely impossible to restore to the face.

The Ways of Rogues are Many.

There are dealers both in this country and on the continent who would not dare personally to sell certain stamps, but cheerfully send them to some auctions to be sold for what they will bring. In this way if the buyer is, as in many cases happens, not conversant with this class of goods, he puts them into his collection, where they remain until his eyes are opened by some kind friend who knows more about stamps than he does, and who, in pointing out the bogus, sometimes considerably strains, for a time at least, the good fellowship hitherto subsisting. When this occurs the time for returning the stamps has gone by, and so there are no back reckonings for the seller. On the other hand, if the fakes are detected at the time, the purchase-money is returned by the auctioneer before he has paid it over, and the vendor's name is not divulged.

We quite believe that the leading auctioneers exercise as much care as they can, but after all they cannot be expected to have sufficient knowledge to detect every fake, and especially is this the case now-a-days when so many stamps are constantly passing through their hands for sale.

AN entire volume would hardly suffice for the expression of our good wishes for our readers at this festive season. The space at our disposal being limited to five lines, we can only say to one and all briefly but none the less sincerely, "A very Happy Christmas and New Year."

Noel.

Orange Free State.

Varieties of the 1d. on 5s. green. Issue 1881.

By N. Yaar.

AS far as I am aware no description has ever been attempted of the 1d. on 5s., with the single exception of the note in the *Philatelic Record* of October, 1881, wherein that eminent and grand old veteran philatelist Dr. Viner gave a description of the setting of a full sheet of 120 stamps. With all due respect to his knowledge and admiration for his powers of observation, and although I regard him as one of the pioneers of Philately, the description mentioned is somewhat difficult to understand, especially as no diagram is given. But of this more anon. This being the position, collectors have only catalogues to guide them as to the different types which exist, and as to minor varieties no mention is made anywhere.

I was hopeless of ever getting a view of this surcharge in sheet form, when by a lucky chance I became the owner of the long-sought-for possession. Properly speaking, it is only a half mint sheet, being a pane of sixty stamps,* and as the setting differs materially from that described by Dr. Viner, I presume this to be of another setting or of another printing, especially so as in this pane only *one* type of the letter "d" appears, being the Roman "d."

Before giving a description of this right-hand pane and some other varieties I have met with in single specimens, pairs and blocks, it will be of some interest to consider the history and the cause of their appearance in the postal world.

At the commencement of 1881, the supply of the One Penny brown was exhausted and expecting a new consignment very soon, the postal authorities had recourse to surcharging a stamp, of which they had at that time the most in stock and which was less used than any other value ; this was the 5s. green, the issue of which it had been decided to discontinue. The surcharge, "1d." and an obliterating bar across the original value, was applied in black ink. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Brockenhagen & Co., of Bloemfontein, the Government printers of the Orange Free State, who overprinted these in half sheets of 120 stamps, consisting of a right and left-hand pane, the other half sheet being printed separately, on account of the printing press being too small to allow a sheet of 240 stamps being overprinted at the same time. What the quantity surcharged was I am unable to say, although I have hopes of giving more official details later on.

In any case I do not think that it was large, for the following

* As the 5s. stamps are printed in sheets of four panes of sixty stamps, it would appear that a pane can scarcely be described as half a sheet, but Mr. Yaar, later in this article, maintains the sheets were cut in half before being surcharged, so that an entire sheet of the surcharged stamps would contain only two panes, thus making what he has written correct.—Ed.

reasons :—1st, This value (one penny) was mostly, almost solely, used for franking newspapers, and in the sparsely-populated country not many newspapers were issued and distributed; 2nd, If a large quantity had been printed, a second (or more printings) would not have been resorted to within the space of a few months. The type used for the first printing was a small figure with sloping serif and small letter "d" with full stop, and broad obliterating bar covering the original value, thus:

1d.



As far as I am concerned, I have found the following varieties :—

Type I—(*a*) Small numeral with sloping serif.
(*b*) Small numeral with straight serif.
(*c*) Small numeral with sloping serif and broken bar.
(*d*) Small numeral with sloping serif and short bar.
(*e*) Small numeral with straight serif and broken bar.
(*f*) Small numeral with straight serif and short bar.

These varieties are the only ones I have met, and no others are known to exist.

More prolific in types are those of the second (and further ?) printing(s) done by the same firm mentioned above. It seems that the previous surcharge did not meet with the approval of the authorities, no doubt on account of the smallness of the type employed, and I agree with them, as very often I come across obliterated specimens, which have to be closely examined before the surcharge can be found. Whatever the reason may have been, the printer used a new type, or more properly, new types, as the second printing literally swarms with a variety of types. I presume that the printers had not sufficient of one fount, and thus used any type coming to hand, as no uniformity seems to have been observed.

This setting was printed in June, and must have been issued in July, or at the latest in August, 1881, as in the following month the *Philatelic Record* mentions this setting.*

This surcharge is in *five* types of a much bolder character, both as regards the numeral and the letter "d.", with a full stop, and a broad obliterating bar cancels the original value. It was printed in sheets of two panes, or 120 stamps, the same way as the small surcharge. Later on I will describe the pane in my possession, but first of all let me try and give an idea of the setting referred to in the *Philatelic Record* of October, 1881, which, judging from some blocks in my possession, seems to be correctly described. As no mention was made at the time of the double and inverted varieties, it is presumed that the sheet in question contained no such varieties.

I quote the description given by Dr. Viner, as follows :—

"The first stamp of the left hand sheet or pane has the upright of the numeral very thick, with horizontal serif at the top. The second and fourth stamp in the same row are similar but not so thick. The three others in the row have sloping serifs, the last (of the three) having a much thinner upright bar than the rest. The first stamp of the

* My earliest dated specimen is dated "BOSKOOP— Oct. 81— O.V.S."

second row has an indescribable top, unlike any other in the sheet, except the second stamp in the last row on the same pane; but they are not identical nevertheless. The remaining stamps in the second row are identical with the second stamp in the first row, except the second (stamp) which is thinner than the rest. The first stamp of the third (row) is thick with horizontal serif; the second rather thinner, the others in the row become gradually thinner still and have the penthouse (?) top. The fourth and fifth rows commence with thick stamps as before, all the rest having sloping figures and decreasing in thickness. The sixth row is like the preceding, but the fourth stamp has a horizontal serif. The seventh row gives horizontal serifs to the fourth and fifth stamps. The eighth, ninth and tenth rows have nearly the same impressions, horizontal serifs, with the exception previously alluded to, varying only in thickness of the upright bar.

"The right hand sheet (or pane) commence with a penthouse (?) top, the others being similar, except in the more or less thinness of the upright bars. The second row starts with the normal thick numeral of the other half sheet, which same is in the third stamp. The second stamp has the sloping serif, as have also the last three (in the row), but they are thinner and not taller than the "d." The third, fourth, fifth and sixth rows give also short numerals and show their tops inclined, except the second and third of the third row, last of the fourth row, the second of the fifth and the fifth (stamp) of the sixth row. The seventh row has the first and last stamp with straight (horizontal) serifs, the others with bent (sloping) serifs. The eighth and two remaining rows shew all the numerals with horizontal tops (serifs) varying only in a small degree."

Dr. Viner ends his interesting descriptive letter with the remarks:

"I have also two varieties of stamps like none of the whole sheet which I have just described. These come presumably from extinct sheets, and have the surcharge considerably *smaller*, whilst the cancelling band is not black enough to hide the original values."

It cannot be gainsaid that this letter is very valuable as giving some idea of the bewildering setting, but at the same time the description is rather confusing, and it is nearly impossible to give a clear diagram of the sheet without having the sheet to look up the positions of the varieties. Although Dr. Viner has done more than anyone else to make the description as clear as possible, philatelists will recognise the importance of trying to procure a whole intact sheet (or properly speaking half a sheet of 120 stamps) in order to chronicle the exact positions of the various types.

To the best of my abilities, I will draw a diagram according to the description given above, and should any inaccuracy appear I will thank those philatelists who are in a better position to point out where the mistakes occur.

(2)	Type II	...	1d.
(2A)	,, IIA	...	1d.
(3)	,, III	...	1d.
(4A)	,, IVA	...	1d. (antique letter.) 4 normal type.
(4B)	,, IVB	...	1d. (roman ,,).
(?)	,, V	...	1d. (Penthouse top) described as ?
(5A)	,, VA	...	1d.

The different minor varieties mentioned later on I have not tried to put down on the diagram, because I could not locate them, and secondly, their inclusion would but tend to confusion. As soon as a complete sheet is found, I do not doubt that the fortunate possessor will eventually clear up all that remains, which up to now is a blank.

LEFT HAND PANE.

4a	4	2	4	2	2
?	4	4	4	4	4
4	5	5	5	5	5
4a	2	2	2	2	2
4a	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	3	2	2
2	2	2	3	3	2
4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4
?	4	4	4	4	4

RIGHT HAND PANE.

?	4	4	4	4	4
4	2	4	2	2	2
2	3	3	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	3
2	3	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	3	2
3	2	2	2	2	3
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3

I therefore come to the conclusion that the types as given above are divided on the two panes as follows :—

Type	II	... ...	49 stamps.
,,	III	... ...	28 ,,
,,	IV	... ...	32 ,,
,,	IVa	... ..	3 ,,
,,	V	... ...	5 ,,
,,	?	... ...	3 ,,
		Total ...	120 stamps.

I must here repeat that this list is undoubtedly incorrect, but it is the best I can get together, from the not too clear description, and the difficulty of finding pairs and blocks, single copies being of no use for this work.

As I said, this sheet contained no double surcharge, but in the *Philatelic Record* of November, 1881, the variety is duly chronicled. This variety is due, presumably, to indistinct printing, and a later surcharge was consequently put on the top of the list.* We now come

* We do not at all agree with this statement. The double surcharged variety was due to carelessness in printing, and, in our opinion, was in no way intentionally done —Ed.

to the pane in my possession, which totally differs in the setting from that described above. Does this pane belong to the top or lower parts? I am unable to say, but this I can state, that it is a right-hand pane, having the left-hand margin still attached to it, and the short obliterating bars all being on the last vertical row of the pane.

The types are divided as follows:—

(1). Type II (*a*) Numeral 3mm., with curved serif, the letter Roman "d" and stop on the line.
(2). ,, ,, (*b*) Same as above, but thicker upright bar.
(3). ,, ,, (*c*) Numeral $2\frac{3}{4}$mm., but with straight serif, Roman "d" and stop on the line.
(4). ,, ,, (*d*) Numeral $2\frac{1}{2}$mm., with thick straight serif.
(5). ,, ,, (*e*) Numeral 3mm., with short serif, and no bottom serif.
(6). Type III (*a*) Numeral $3\frac{1}{4}$mm., thick straight serif, Roman letter "d" and stop *above* the line.
(7). ,, ,, (*b*) Numeral $3\frac{1}{4}$mm., straight serif, Roman letter "d" raised, stop *level* with numeral.
(8). ,, ,, (*c*) Numeral $3\frac{1}{2}$mm., same as (*a*) but top serif turned *upwards*.
(9). ,, ,, (*d*) Same as (*e*) but with extra curl to "d," thus "d̃."
(10). ,, IV Thick numeral $3\frac{1}{4}$mm., with short curved serif, Roman letter "d" and stop raised.

These are distributed as follows:—

First row.	Type 2*a*—Second, third, fourth and fifth stamp.
	,, 2*b*—First and sixth stamp.
Second row.	Type 2*a*—Fourth, fifth and sixth stamp.
	,, 3*a*—First stamp.
	,, 3*b*—Third stamp.
	,, 4 —Second stamp.
Third row.	Type 2*a*—First, fourth, fifth and sixth stamp.
	,, 2*c*—Second and third stamp.
Fourth row.	Type 2*a*—All except last stamp.
	,, 2*c*—Last stamp.
Fifth row.	Type 2*a*—First, third and fourth stamp.
	,, 2*b*—Fifth and sixth stamp.
	,, 2*c*—Second stamp.
Sixth row.	Type 2*a*—First, second, third and fourth stamp.
	,, 2*b*—Sixth stamp.
	,, 2*d*—Fifth stamp.
Seventh row.	Type 2*a*—All except first and last stamp.
	,, 2*c*—First stamp.
	,, 3*a*—Last stamp.
Eighth row.	Type 3*a*—All.
Ninth row.	Type 3*a*—All except third stamp.
	,, 3*c*—Third stamp.
Tenth row.	Type 3*a*—All except third stamp.
	,, 3*d*—Third stamp.

Thus there are divided over the pane the following types :—

(1)	Type IIA	27	stamps.
(2)	,, IIB	5	,,
(3)	,, IIC	4	,,
(4)	,, IID	1	,,
(5)	,, IIE	1	,,
(6)	,, IIIA	18	,,
(7)	,, IIIB	1	,,
(8)	,, IIIC	1	,,
(9)	,, IIID	1	,,
(10)	,, IV	1	,,
	Total ...	60	stamps.

In the following diagram I have given the several varieties a separate numeral in order to make it clearer and easier to follow.

As well as the varieties mentioned above, I have also to point out some minor ones appearing on the pane in question.

Stamps 7 and 9 (counting from left to right) have the numeral and letter wider apart than normal.

The following stamps have a broken bar: No. 5, 10, 18, 23, 30, 36, 41, 47, 53 and 57.

Moreover the following stamps have all short bars, proving this pane to be the right hand pane.

All the stamps in the last vertical row.

Fourth stamp of the tenth horizontal row,

We now will give a diagram of the setting ; for types see above.

All Roman "d."

2	1	1	1	1	2
6	10	7	1	1	1
1	3	3	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	3
1	5	1	1	2	2
1	1	1	1	4	3
3	1	1	1	1	6
6	6	6	6	6	6
6	6	8	6	6	6
6	6	9	6	6	6

The reason I think that more than these two printings (or settings) were done, is that I find many single copies, pairs and blocks, with varieties not mentioned in any of the above, and in order to interest philatelists in carefully examining their copies, I give you here a list as complete as it is in my power to supply.

What their respective positions are in the sheet I am unable to say, which can also be said of the double and inverted surcharges, of which I have only some, not all specimens mentioned here, but as I presume them to exist in all varieties, I have put them down.

I will now quote S.G. Types as a guide to the readers:

List of Varieties of the "1d." on 5s. Green.

Type II (*a*) Thin numeral "1," and "d" with stop and sloping serif, 3mm.
(*b*) Same as above, but thick upright bar.
(*c*) Same as (*b*), but with raised stop.
(*d*) Same as (*a*), but short serif and bottom serif omitted.

Type III (*a*) Thin numeral "1" with horizontal serif, $2\frac{3}{4}$mm., letter "d" and stop same as Type II.
(*b*) Same as (*a*), but *thick* numeral, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$mm.

Type IVa (*a*) Tall thick numeral "1" with horizontal serif, *antique* "d" and stop on the line, $3\frac{1}{4}$mm.
(*b*) Same as (*a*), but letter above the line.
(*c*) Same as (*a*), but bar above and below.
(*ca*) Same as (*a*), but bar above.
(*d*) Same as (*b*), but stop above the line.
(*e*) Thicker figure and stop above the line.

Type IVb (*a*) Tall thick numeral as Type IVa, but Roman "d" all on the line, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$mm.
(*b*) Thicker numeral, letter and stop above the line, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$mm.
(*c*) Same as (*b*), but no bar.
(*d*) Same as (*c*), but only the letter "d" above the line.
(*e*) Same as (*a*), but upturned serif, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$mm.
(*f*) Same as (*a*), but with a curl to letter "d" thus:—

"d̃."

Type V (*a*) Same as Type IVb, but with curved serif, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$mm.
(*b*) Same as (*a*), but letter above the line.

Varieties.

Inverted surcharge.

Type II—Normal surcharge and variety *a*.
" III— " " " " *a*.
" IVa— " " " varieties *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*.
" IVb— " " " " *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*.
" V— " " " variety *a*.

VARIETIES.

Double surcharge.

Type II—Normal surcharge, printed twice.
,, III— ,, ,, ,,
,, IVA— ,, ,, ,,
,, IVB— ,, ,, ,,
,, V— ,, ,, ,,

This ends all I have to say of these stamps, but I hope to be in a position to give more official details in the near future. It is my opinion that on carefully examining the copies in the collections of philatelists many more varieties will be found to gladden the heart of the specialist. I only hope they will not keep silent, and however unimportant it seems to them, always make notes and have them printed, so that other collectors will know what has been discovered.

Notable Philatelists.

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach.

OUR interviewer has just returned from a very successful skirmishing expedition, during the course of which many big guns in the philatelic world have, metaphorically speaking, fallen into his hands. Being of a benevolent temperament, he wishes the readers of the *Philatelic Record* to continue to share in the great pleasure which this series of interviews have afforded to him, and he ventures to think that the pleasure will be enhanced by allowing the Great Moguls to speak for themselves rather than by putting words into their mouths.

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, after his capture, said :—

"I was born in Bradford in 1858, and during my early school days I began to collect stamps—as far back as 1866. I had fairly good opportunities of getting numbers of Italian State stamps and other Europeans from old letters in my father's business, and from other sources.

"These stamps formed quite nice exchanges in those days. Amongst these swops I remember one, where I thought that I had got a wonderfully rare variety—a large blue seven in a double line blue circle. It figured for some years in my collection until I found it was a hat label.

"Some years later my parents removed to Germany, and there at school I promptly lost or had my collection stolen. But even this did not keep me from going on again, and I managed to get a rather nice collection from my sister for 10s. and two pairs of gloves. This I added to until the early eighties, when I disposed of it to a dealer well-known in Germany at that time. In fact this was the only

larger general collection I ever formed. It contained about eight or nine varieties, which was a fair number for those days, and among which were probably very nearly all the so-called face rarities, of course with the exception of Hawaii, Post Office Mauritius, and so on. I then, after an interval of two or three years, started a specialised collection of Australians, to which I added a very fair lot of good things during my stay in the Colonies in 1896—on a tour round the world. I took some very good European stamps out for exchange purposes, and bought, while in Ceylon, a large lot of Ceylon stamps for the specific reason of cheapening my Australians. While in Colombo (at that time the first surcharges were in use), I remember asking the Cingalee at the post office for some 15c. on 16, which were considered nearly the rarest of the series, but they had none. I naturally walked on, only to be caught up by a post office official, with the remark: 'I now got stamps you wantee, we just make some!'

"In Sydney I was treated very well indeed by Mr. Vindin, Dr. Houison Sercombe, and others, and here as Vindin told me in later years, it was that the gentlemen at the Society's meeting tried to treat me very liberally, so as to get the best of me, but the result was that I kept more sober than the others, who ended by mistaking milk for whiskey, and I got their good Australians very reasonably. From Patterson I bought a nice little collection of unused Australian, only to exchange them later on for used copies, which in those days were believed to be better in Germany.

"In Tasmania, Bassett Hull, Beddome and Petterd helped me considerably in the formation of this first attempt at specializing.

"This collection was the one I sold by Auction in London in 1894, after I had received a silver medal for it at the Vienna Exhibition in 1887.

"At this Exhibition I had to play second fiddle to Castle's Tasmania and Westerns, and our late friend Douglas Garth, who showed North Americans. Here, and through this, it was also that I learnt how to prefer unused stamps to used, and from that day 'unused only' became my motto. While after my return from the above-mentioned tour I only went on slowly with Australians, I started to form a collection of unused German States, which nobody on the Continent would look at. In fact the nucleus of my stamps I obtained by buying used Germans—18kr. Wurttemberg, 7sh. perf. Hamburgs, and 10gr. Hannovers—in England, and giving these in exchange for double the number of unused ones after I returned to Frankfurt. Shortly after I finally removed back to England, and have since resided in London, where I at last learned something about stamps, at least the little I do know."

At this stage our interviewer could not restrain himself interpolating that Mr. Ehrenbach was altogether too modest, but all in vain, so for the rest of the interview he kept his peace, allowing Mr. Ehrenbach to continue.

"In 1892 I became a member of the London Society, and in 1894 I was elected a member of the Society's Council, on which I have sat ever since.

"That I sold my German Collection to Stanley Gibbons later is well known, and I don't believe that, with the exception of the Society's Silver Jubilee Exhibition, which was held in their rooms,



Mr. Robert Ehrenbach.

any of my Germans were ever shown at an Exhibition, and here only some of the rarities were on view.

"Since then I have formed special collections of Austria and Hungary, Scandinavia, Russia, Belgium, Holland, etc., and of various South American States, amongst which I should say Buenos Ayres and Dominican Republic took the first place.

"I have shewn at a number of International Exhibitions and others, and a fair number of gold and other medals have come my way. As far as my memory carries me, I have, however, never essayed to take more than one gold medal with the same collection. Pothunting has never been favoured by me, and never will. I even go so far as to say that the receiving of a gold medal at an International Exhibition should bar from taking a second one at such a show, and I hope it will be possible to find some means to prevent it at the next International Exhibition in London or elsewhere.

"As a writer I have never shone, and of all papers I have from time to time read or written, I believe that only the one on the Litho Errors of Oldenburg (written conjointly with my friend Mr. Castle) and the one on the Straight Label Issues of Portugal have any philatelic value. It is so much easier to criticize others!

"Of late years I have considerably slowed down in matters philatelic. After doing my share of work on the Expert Committee of the Society, and perhaps occasionally as a juror at an Exhibition, as recently in Berlin, I am of opinion that the other work should fall on younger shoulders. The old Gang deserves a rest! They should only be asked to sit down at meetings, and listen, perhaps, to some internal work for the benefit of their fellow members, and sometimes be treated to a good dinner."

Modena.

By Dr. Emilio Diena.

(Continued from Page 245.)

The Intendant of Finance at Reggio replying on the 24th October to the preceding letter, wrote that "some Dispensieri could not change the old postage stamps for new without serious loss to themselves if the old stamps had to be returned in sheets or half sheets, and not otherwise." The Minister replied that he would allow the change of stamps "in less quantities than half sheets also."

The Intendant of Finance in Massa, at the request of the Provincial Directorate of the Post, informed the Minister that the remainder of the Sardinian stamps had been returned to the Divisional Directorate of the Post in Genoa.

"Massa, 31st October, 1859.

"Administration of Finance.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"The stamps of the Modenese Provinces having come into use on the 16th inst., the local Provincial Director of the Post had orders from the Postmaster-General to remit, as he did, the Sardinian stamps which remained unsold in the post offices of Massa and Carrara on the 15th inst. to this Intendancy.

"With regard to this, I thought it advisable to ask the Divisional Directorate of Genoa whether it would consent to receive these stamps, giving credit for them against the debit of the Modenese Postal Administration for the supplies of stamps in use.

"I was waiting for a reply when in a letter of to-day the Provincial Director in this city has requested me to return the stamps in question, stating that the above-mentioned Divisional Directorate of Genoa has demanded them, together with a statement showing the quality and quantity of Sardinian stamps received and sold from the 13th June, the time when they were commenced here, up to the 15th inst.

"I am, therefore, returning the stamps to the post office, and hasten to inform you of the matter. I shall also send you a copy of the statement demanded by the Local Postal Directorate, in order that it may serve as a guide for the accounts of the Ministry.

"For the Intendant Celestini,

"Brunetti, Vice-Sec."

Written on the back :—

"In abeyance, awaiting the statement of the Sardinian stamps, to serve as guide for the general accounts.

"For the Director,

"Toschi."

The letter which follows accompanied a further supply of stamps. It is important to notice from this that there was a new demand for 20 centime stamps, of which a special printing was made, which, as we shall see in the descriptive portion, differs from the first especially in colour, which, instead of being black violet or dark violet, is lilac, with some gradations towards rose colour.

"Modena, 8 November, 1859.

"To the Director of the Ministry of Royal Finance.

"In addition to my letter No. 133, of the 12th October last, in which I sent part of the supply of stamps ordered, 400 sheets of each of the five different colours and prices, I now send you in completion of the order, the undermentioned qualities and quantities, viz. :—

"72,000	coloured	green	of 5	centimes in	600	sheets.
,,	,,	maroon	15	,,	600	,,
,,	,,	violet	20	,,	600	,,
,,	,,	red	40	,,	600	,,
,,	,,	orange	80	,,	600	,,
120,000	,,	violet	20	,,	1,000	,,

These latter have been asked for by the Postal Directorate in addition, beyond the supply previously settled upon, owing to a presumed more rapid consumption.

"The entire quantity comprising the first and this present supply amount to 720,000, and I request you to kindly let me have formal receipt when sending them to the 'Carta Bollata' Office.

"The cost of the work including paper, coloured ink, gumming, &c., executed with every care by the printer, Mr. Carlo Vincenzi, amounts to lire tarriffali 390, for which I await Government order to balance the enclosed invoice.[1]

"Yours, &c.,

"The Economo General of Finance,

"CESARE ZOBOLI."

"Modena, 10th November, 1859.

"Central Store of Carta Bollata.

"To the Treasurer-General of the Ministry of Finance, Modena.

"By order received with the ministerial dispatch of the 8th inst., No. 10,669, I acknowledge receipt of the new postage stamps to the number of 720,000 sent to me in two lots by the ministry in the above-mentioned despatch, and in the preceding one, dated 12th October, of which I send you complete specification at foot, according to the quality and quantity of sheets consisting of 120 stamps each.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"BAJ."

"'SPECIFICATION.

"'Coloured	green,	5 centimes	...	1,000 sheets.
,,	maroon,	15 ,,	...	1,000 ,,
,,	violet,	20 ,,	...	2,000 ,,
,,	red,	40 ,,	...	1,000 ,,
,,	dark yellow,	80 ,,	...	1,000 ,,
Total number of sheets of 120 stamps				6,000'"

I now refer to three Decrees of the Governor Farini all dated the 12th January, 1860, concerning the Province of Emilia, the first ordering the control of the Postal Directorate by the Ministry of Public Works, the second of the same date about the Postal Administration, and the third regarding the introduction of Sardinian stamps with the annexed Regulations.

The Decree of the same date about Postal Orders and that of the 31st January about Postal privileges are of no interest to us, and I therefore omit reproducing them. (See *La Raccolta Officiale delle Leggi e Decreti pubblicati dal Governatore delle R. Provincie dell'Emilia, serie 21-24 and 48*).

[1] This is no longer with the letter, nor has it been possible to trace it.

"Reigning His Majesty King Victor Emanuel II,
the Ruler of the Provinces of Emilia,

"DECREES:

"Art. 1. The Postal Administration in the States of Emilia is placed under the exclusive control of the Ministry of Public Works, which exercises its superior inspection over everything concerning the Offices and the staff employed in them.

. . . . . .

"Art. 30. The present Decree shall come into force on the 1st February, 1860, and shall be completed progressively with the development of the Postal Service.

"Given in Modena, from the Palazzo Nazionale, 12th January, 1860.

"FARINI.

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Visa, "P. TORRIGIANI.

"The Minister of Grace, Justice and Culture,

"CHIESI."

"Reigning His Majesty King Victor Emanuel II,
the Ruler of the Provinces of Emilia,

"DECREES:

"Art. 1. From the 1st February, 1860, the letter Postal Tariff throughout the Provinces of Emilia will be regulated in accordance with the present law.

"Art. 2. A single letter sent from one place to any other place in the Provinces of Emilia is subject to the uniform charge of 20 centimes.

"A single letter posted in a Post Office for any other destination within 20 kilometres is allowed under the charge of 20 centimes.

"Art. 3. A single letter to be delivered in the same Office in which it was posted is subject to the charge of 5 centimes.

"Art. 4. A single letter is one which does not exceed 10 grammes in weight.

"Art. 5. Packet letters are charged in accordance with the following table:

From	10	to	20	grammes	inclusive,	double the charge.
,,	20	to	30	,,	,,	3 times ,,
,,	30	to	40	,,	,,	4 times ,,
,,	40	to	50	,,	,,	5 times ,,
,,	50	to	100	,,	,,	6 times ,,

Beyond 100 to any greater weight the charge is added once for every 50 grammes.

"Art. 6. Packets of manuscript, patterns or samples of goods destined for inland distribution under cover and with a single letter left open or annexed, so that the contents may be readily recognised, are subject to a third of the charge fixed for letters, adhering to the same table of weight.

"The charge, however, for a parcel or sample of goods can never be less than that for a single letter.

"Art. 7. Newspapers, gazettes and periodicals for whatever destination, provided they are under cover, are subject to a charge of 1 centime for every 20 grammes. Those weighing more than 20 grammes and under 40 are charged 2 centimes. For those of greater weight the charge is 2 centimes for every 40 grammes or fraction of 40.

"Art. 8. Printed matter in general, lithographs, engravings, photographs, music (printed or manuscript), circulars, notices, prospectuses, pamphlets, bound books, and the like, must be franked beforehand and are subject to the charge of 2 centimes per packet not exceeding 40 grammes in weight. For heavier packages 2 centimes for each 40 grammes or fraction of 40 grammes above are to be added.

"Art. 9. Registered letters are subject to a fixed fee of 25 centimes beyond the charge for ordinary letter.

"Franking these letters is obligatory.

"In case of loss not caused by 'force majeure' the Post Office will pay an indemnity of 50 lire for each, and will not be liable for any further compensation.

"Art. 10. Registered letters for foreign countries with which postal conventions already exist, or will be concluded, will be accepted.

"The compensation of 50 lire mentioned in the previous article will likewise be paid by the Post Office for letters registered for abroad, when the loss of same has taken place on inland territory.

"When the loss has taken place on foreign territory the Post Office is not responsible if in the agreement between the countries a similar condition is not reciprocal.

"Art. 11. If requested by the sender, 'return receipts' will be given against payment of 40 centimes.

"Art. 12. The charge for a single letter addressed to sub-officers and soldiers of any army in active service is reduced to 10 centimes.

"Sub-officers and soldiers on furlough are not considered to be in active service.

"Art. 13. The franking power of stamps for letters and packets for any destination is admitted in the Provinces of Emilia.

"Art. 14. The form of the stamps, the respective value of which is given on them, is determined by Decree.

"Art 15. The manufacture of same belongs to the Ministry of Public Works (General Post Office) in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance.

"Art. 16. The postage stamp is only available for franking letters and packets carried by the Post Office.

"Art. 17. When the amount of one or more stamps applied to a letter or packet does not correspond to the proper weight charge, the balance must be paid by the receiver in cash.

"The value of the stamps applied to foreign correspondence in accordance with the Conventions will be lost to the sender, where the value does not represent the correct charge.

"Art. 18. Letters and packets which it is desired to send by means foreign to the Post Office (excepting those allowed by law for private post) are to be previously specially stamped by the payment of the rates fixed by the present law.

"Art. 19. Papers, gazettes, and various printed matter from or for abroad are subject to the rates fixed by the Conventions with the foreign Governments.

"The Government will have the power to charge a stamp duty on political papers arriving from foreign countries in which the periodicals of the Provinces of Emilia are themselves not exempted from the charge. This fee cannot be greater than that fixed on the periodicals in the respective foreign countries.

"Art. 20. Printed matter must not contain any hand-writing either on separate sheets, the cover, or on the margin.

"Hand-writing corrections on proof sheets are excepted.

"Art. 21. Permission is given to anyone to subscribe to foreign newspapers and gazettes either directly or by any other means which may be considered convenient.

"When a Post Office subscribes, the Administration will make a charge of two lire for the period of the subscription, whether annual or for a shorter time.

"Art. 22. The sums of money paid into the Post Offices for postal orders for any inland place are sent to the receivers by the Administration on payment beforehand of a fee of 1 per cent. beyond the fixed charge of 5 centimes for each postal order.

"Orders for sub-officers and soldiers with their regiments are transmitted free up to 20 lire; the arrangement regarding the fee for the order, however, remaining good.

"Another Decree will give a list of the Offices and the maximum sums payable by each of them.

"Art. 23. The Post Office is security for the money mentioned in the previous Article, which may be stolen or go astray, when sent to the proper Offices, without exception.

"Art. 24. Claims regarding registered letters and money matters will not be considered after a period of two years for the first and of five years for the second, from date of delivery.

"Art. 25. Fractions of centimes resulting in the compilation of charges are to be considered as complete centimes.

"Art. 26. The executive portion of the present law will be provided for by means of regulations approved by the Decree.

"Art. 27. Every other law contrary to the present is hereby cancelled.

"Given in Modena, from the Palazzo Nazionale, 12th January, 1860.

"FARINI.

"The Minister of Public Works,

"Visa. "P. TORRIGIANI.

"The Minister of Grace, Justice and Culture,

"CHIESI."

"Reigning His Majesty King Victor Emanuel II,
the Ruler of the Provinces of Emilia,

"DECREES:

"Art. 1. The type of postage stamps for letters and packets is of five kinds, as in the Sardinian Kingdom:—

"1. Green - - of the value of 5 centimes.
2. Grey - - ,, ,, 10 ,,
3. Light blue ,, ,, 20 ,,
4. Red - - ,, ,, 40 ,,
5. Orange - ,, ,, 80 ,,

"Art. 2. The postage stamps shall conform to the following size of the Piedmont stamps:—

"Dimensions: 22 millimetres long by 19 millimetres wide.

"Art. 3. Stamps are sold in every Post Office. In towns where a Divisional Directorate is established, for greater convenience to the public, their sale may be confided to persons not connected with the Post Office.

"Art. 4. Such persons will receive a commission of 3 per cent. on the value of the stamps sold.

"Art. 5. As regards second class Offices the amount from the sale of stamps shall be included with the other amounts taken, in order to settle the share of commission due to the respective cashiers in the proportions stipulated.

"Art. 6. The annexed regulations for the executive portion of the present Decree are approved.

"The Ministry of Public Works is charged with the execution of the present Decree, which will be published in the forms prescribed.

"Given in Modena, from the Palazzo Nazionale, 12th January, 1860.

"FARINI.

"The Minister of Public Works,
"P. TORRIGIANI.

"Visa.

"The Minister of Grace, Justice and Culture,
"CHIESI."

"REGULATIONS annexed to the Government Decree of the 12th January, 1860.

"Art. 1. The postage stamp to be used for franking a letter or packet consists of an engraving on paper of the value and form mentioned in Art. 1 of the Government Decree dated 12th January, 1860.

"Art. 2. The letter supplied with the stamp is to be placed in the slot.

"Art. 3. The amount of the charge for a letter or packet can be represented by one or more stamps of different value, provided that they make up the charge due for the weight of the letter.

"Art. 4. When the value of the stamp or stamps on a letter or packet is not sufficient to cover the charge due, and the letter or packet is directed to a foreign country in which franking with stamps is obligatory, it will be duly forwarded and be subject to the Regulations regarding letters insufficiently stamped for the payment of the difference.

"Art. 5. The postage stamp which has served for franking a letter shall be cancelled in the original Post Office by means of the Office postmark.

"Art. 6. The Tables mentioned in Art. 5 of the Law on Postal Tariff shall be posted up in all the Offices.

"Modena, 12th January, 1860.

"The Minister of Public Works,

"P. Torrigiani."

In February of 1860 both the stamps of the Provisional Government and those of Sardinia were in use; the adoption of the latter was gradually extending to the other annexed Provinces.

In the announcement which I reproduce (see *Gazetta di Modena, No. 232*, of the 8th February, 1860), we see that the validity of the special stamps for the Modenese Provinces ceased at the end of that month.

"Modena, 8th February, 1860.

"The General Postal Directorate in the Provinces of Emilia hereby gives notice that, by virtue of the Convention with the General Postal Directorate of Sardinia the use of Piedmontese stamps has been established for the postal service.

"With the object, however, of not causing loss to anyone possessing stamps which up to the present have been accepted by the Post Office, the public are notified that these latter will only be accepted up to the end of February.

"General Postal Secretary,

"T. Crema."

As no arrangements for the change or withdrawal of the remaining stamps of the Provisional Government had been published, the Intendency of Modena asked for instructions about this in the following letter, to which the succeeding letter from the Ministry of Finance and the circular letter to the retailers is a reply.

"Modena, 27th February, 1860.

"R. Intendancy of Finance at Modena.

"To the Minister of Finance of Emilia, Modena.

"The wholesale 'postaro' at Novi informs me that the General Directorate of the Post has sent him a supply of new stamps, stating that at the end of the current month the present stamps will be withdrawn, and consequently asking me for instructions regarding those which are certain to be left, as he finds that he has a complete sheet of 20 centimes.

"Under the circumstances this Administration changed the remaining stamps for new; but now I am informed that the Ministry of Public Works, independently of the Ministry of Finance, which up to now has had charge of the sale of these stamps, has charge of the new ones.

"Now, as far as concerns the loss on the part of the Finance Ministry through this innovation, your Excellency will easily see what

is to be done; but as all this is strange to me, I must ask for clear instructions about the sale, which, under penalty of a fine, is obligatory for the retailers, since in the case of a branch changing hands, suitable arrangements would be necessary not only for carrying out the law but also for regulating the commissions.

"Foreseeing then, that it is not desired that new stamps shall be exchanged for old, I make a request for some provision in favour of the postal agents. The 'Dispensieri' and wholesale postal agents are under the strictest obligation to be always provided with stamps, therefore the refusal of this change clearly means that they must sacrifice a sum for which, be it small or great, there is no cause.

"I suggest, however, that when the manufacture and sale of the stamps pass to the Postal Directorates, and cease in the Ministry of Finance, the last having been supplied by it, they might be withdrawn gratis.

"Awaiting your decisions, I have the honour to be, &c.,

"AZZOLINI."

"Ministry of Finance in the Provinces of Emilia.

"Modena, 15th March, 1860.

"To the Intendant of Finance, Modena.

"Referring to the new regulations given to the 'Dispensieri" regarding postage stamps, you will arrange for the old stamps to be withdrawn from the various 'Dispensieri,' and this withdrawal must be made with lists in which the kind and quantity of the stamps and their amount are noted.

"The Intendancy will then reimburse the 'Dispensieri' for the stamps withdrawn, and send the whole to this ministry.

"For the Minister,

"TERNI."

"Modena, 16th March, 1860.

"The Intendancy of Finance in Modena.

"To the Dispensieri and Postal Agents.

"With reference to the new Regulations regarding the sale of stamps from the Ministry of Public Works, in order to settle every open account, this Intendancy requests you to send here all the stamps just ruled out of use with a list giving the kind and number of them, in order to obtain the exact reimbursement of their cost.

"This payment, for the convenience of the 'Dispensieri,' will be made by me in cash for the amounts due.

"AZZOLINI."

Finally, I give the announcement of the completion of the withdrawal of the stamps declared out of use and a circular of the Intendant of Finance, in which the retailers were reminded to correspond only with the Post Office on anything which concerned the stamps, which, as advised previously and is seen from the third letter which follows, assumed the administration of the stamps from the 1st February, 1860.

"Intendancy of Finance in Modena. "Modena, 10th May, 1860.

"To the Superintendent of Finance, Modena.

"The withdrawal of the stamps out of use from the 'Dispensieri' and Postal Agents being complete, and the same being repaid for the amount, I am sending you the stamps in ten separate packets, each packet supplied with the list desired.

"I give below a list of the 'Dispensieri' who brought back the stamps and the respective amounts. Those not mentioned were already without them.

"AZZOLINI.

"1.	Dispensieri of	Modena	45.55	lire.
2.	,,	Pavullo	44.45	,,
3.	,,	Bomporto ...	9.45	,,
4.	,,	Spilamberto ...	63.45	,,
5.	,,	S. Felice	29.20	,,
6.	,,	Zocca	14.70	,,
7.	Postal Agent of	Novi	24.—	,,
8.	,,	Montese	23.—	,,
9.	,,	Concordia ...	—.15	,,
10.	,,	S. Martino ...	181.60	,,
		Total ...	436.05	,,

"This replies to No. 2126 of the 15th March, 1860, from the Ministry of Emilia."

"Circular.

"To the 'Dispensieri' and Postal Agents entrusted with the sale of stamps.

"Modena, 13th June, 1860.

"On the 1st of January of the present year all the Post Offices were brought under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Works.

"From this time forward all the 'Dispensieri' and Postal Agents were and are to correspond with the Postal Provincial Directorate, to which are also to be sent the 'resoconti' for the sale of the stamps and from which the quarterly commissions will be drawn, and not as heretofore from this Intendancy.

"The Intendant,

"AZZOLINI."

"Post Office Directorate at Modena. "Modena, 15th July, 1860.

"To the Superintendent of Finance, Modena.

"In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, please note that this Divisional Directorate only took over the stamps on the 1st of February of this year, and it is from this time only that it can give account of the management, not being able or expected to occupy itself with the preceding period.

"The Divisional Director,

"A. FARIOLI."

(To be continued).



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Bank of England Chambers, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Great Britain.—Following upon our note of September last, the new pale green shade of the halfpenny stamp has come to hand within the last week or two; we therefore now chronicle it below.

Mr. J. C. North sends us some curiosities in penny values, the most important is the 1d. lilac of 1881 printed at back. The specimen before us shows a very clear even impression; we fancy this has been listed before.

In forwarding a strip of three 1d. of the same issue from the top left-hand corner of the sheet, he points out that in the middle stamp the line at the bottom of the oval is missing to a length of quite 5mm. Mr. North says "second stamp with bottom line broken occurred on all stamps in this position on plate B or D."

Adhesive.

Watermark Crown.

½d. pale yellow-green.

Cyprus.—The *Monthly Journal* gives the 1 and 2p. with new watermark.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

1 piastre carmine and ultramarine.
2 piastres ultramarine and purple.

East Africa and Uganda.—We are advised by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of the issue of the 2½as. with the new watermark, and the *Monthly Journal* mentions the 2as.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

2as. purple and magenta.
2½as. blue.

Lagos.—The ½d. and 1d. values have now appeared with new watermark.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

½d. green.
1d. purple on red and black.

Natal.—The current ½d. value comes with new watermark.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

½d. green.

Orange River Colony.—The 5s. value has at last made its appearance, a correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* having forwarded the editor of that paper a specimen.



Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

5s. brown and blue.

Straits Settlements. Federated Malay States. *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1, 4, and 10c. stamps are now coming on the new paper.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

1c. green and black.
4c. carmine and black.
10c. claret and black.

Johor.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the following values in addition to those we chronicled last month.



Adhesives.

25c. lilac and green.
50c. ,, red.
$1 dull green and mauve.
$2 ,, ,, carmine.
$3 ,, ,, blue.
$4 ,, ,, deep brown.
$5 ,, ,, yellow.

Mauritius.—The 4c. is now to hand, printed in black on blue with value in carmine.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and CA multiple.

4d. slate-black on blue, value carmine.

North Borneo.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 1c. of 1901-2 overprinted "Postage Due" horizontally in black.

Adhesive.

Unpaid letter stamp.

1c. black, ochre-brown and red.

Foreign Countries.

Bosnia.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives a list of a set of Unpaid Letter Stamps issued here. The design we hope to illustrate shortly; it is a simple one and rather reminiscent of the San Marino stamps for the same purpose.

Adhesives.

Unpaid letter stamps.

1 heller,	black,	red,	and yellow.	Perf. 13½.
2	,,	,,	,,	,,
3	,,	,,	,,	,,
4	,,	,,	,,	,,
5	,,	,,	,,	,,
6	,,	,,	,,	,,
7	,,	,,	,,	,,
8	,,	,,	,,	,,
10	,,	,,	,,	,,
15	,,	,,	,,	,,
20	,,	,,	,,	,,
50	,,	,,	,,	,,
200	,,	black,	red, and green.	,,

Colombia.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports another value of the new set.

Adhesive.

1 peso dark brown. Perf. 12.

Antioquia. — A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* has certain values of the 1903-4 set overprinted 'Oficial' in deep violet ink with a hand stamp. They are as follows:—

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

1c. green,	surcharged "Oficial"	in	violet.
1p. sepia,	,,	,,	,,
2p. violet,	,,	,,	,,
3p. dark blue,	,,	,,	,,
4p. red,	,,	,,	,,
5p. red-brown,	,,	,,	,,

Crete.—A correspondent here informs us that pending the new issue the supply of 5 lepta stamps has become exhausted; recourse has therefore been made to a provisional, of which he sends us a specimen. The 20l. orange of 1901 has been surcharged with a small "5" on either side over the original figures of value.

Our correspondent mentions that the new set will be issued next month.

Adhesive.

5 in black on 20 lepta orange.

Levant, Austrian.—The 2k. lavender and 4k. pale green, perf. 12½—13, on granite paper, have been surcharged "2fr." and "4fr." respectively in black. As in the previous cases a semi-circular bar obliterates the original value, the word "Francs" being at foot.

Adhesives.

2fr. on 2k. lavender.

4fr. on 4k. pale green.

Denmark.—The following are the numbers issued of the provisionals listed last month:—

4 on 8 öre	3,300,000
15 on 24 öre	770,000

Levant, German.—The 10p. and 20p. now come with the new type of surcharge, *i.e.*, letters "A" with horizontal serif at top.

Uruguay.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the 1c. and 2c. lithographed of similar design to those shewn below, and also the 5c. as pictured, all surcharged diagonally "Paz—1904" in one line with a star above and a star and two dashes below.







Adhesives.

1c. green,	surcharged "Paz—1904"	in	carmine.
2c. dull red,	,,	,,	,,
5c. blue,	,,	,,	,,

France. FRENCH GUINEA. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a new set for this Possession; all the stamps are of similar design—one that we shall illustrate next month.

The perforation is 14 × 13½ and the list is as follows:—

Adhesives.

1c. black on yellow-green.
2c. brown on straw.
4c. carmine on bluish.
5c. green on green.
10c. carmine.
15c. violet on mauve
20c. carmine on green.
25c. blue on bluish.
30c. brown on buff.
40c. vermilion on straw.
50c. brown on azure.
75c. green on orange.
1f. olive on straw.
2f. red on orange.
5f. bluish-green on yellow-green.

Dominican Republic.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists still another provisional. This time the Unpaid Letter Stamp of 2 cents. has been improved upon—the surcharge reads "Republica Dominca 1 Centavos Correos" in five lines and is in carmine.

We also gather from the above source the further information given below.

Adhesive.

1c. in carmine on 2c. sepia.

The numbers of the recently issued provisionals upon the Official stamps are as follows:—

1c. on 20c.	20,000
2c. on 2c.	10,000
5c. on 5c.	10,000
10c. on 10c.	5,000

Nicaragua.—The 10c. of 1902 has now been overprinted "15 Centavos" together with three wavy lines.

Adhesive.

15c. in bronze blue on 10c. mauve.

Notes and News.

A Journal for Beginners.

We were the first magazine to announce the advent of the above new journal, the first number of which has now been published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. The editor is our old friend Mr. Nankivell, who for sometime sat in our editorial chair. We have the highest opinion of Mr. Nankivell's journalistic abilities, but we fancy even they will in time be taxed in writing entirely for beginners. It is a difficult task to remember your readers are always beginners and never get out of the elementary stage, and when all is said and done the elementary stage is scarcely a sufficiently interesting and elastic one to be always dilating upon. We hope our friend will let himself go occasionally, and treat us to some of the breezy wit which for so long now has been sent across the "fishing pond."

The number before us is excellent in every way, and reflects, as the publications of this firm invariably do, the greatest credit upon the publishers. It is to appear on the Wednesday of each week.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

Mr. Abbott presided at the 219th Meeting on Friday, December 2nd, when Mr. R. Albrecht gave a Display with Notes on Costa Rica, pointing out many apparently secret marks existing on almost all the issues. The fact that the stamps of this country are so little known gave an additional interest to the Display.

On the following Friday, the sixth and last of the series of discussions on the Stamps of Great Britain, which have been held on alternate Fridays since the commencement of the session, was accompanied by a Display of the Mulready Envelopes and caricatures. On these evenings Messrs. Chance and Gee have carefully described all the issues, and illustrated the various processes of manufacture, and the very hearty vote of thanks subsequently given to them evidenced the appreciation by the members of the opportunities which have been afforded, at the cost of no little time and trouble to the gentlemen in question, of gaining a clearer knowledge of the stamps of their own country.

At the Meeting on December 16th Mr. Beckton gave a Display with Notes on Norway, his collection being the one which gained a silver medal at Berlin.

Stamp Collector's Annual.

We have received the above for 1905, which is compiled in a similar way to the one appearing twelve months ago for the current year. Mr. Terry contributes Notes on his collection of Victoria, which is followed by a Catalogue and Guide to Values of the Telegraph Stamps of the United Kingdom by Mr. Nixon upon the same lines as his article in the last Annual on the Adhesive Postage Stamps.

A short Dictionary of Philately by Mr. Percy C. Bishop will be useful to the beginner, and an article by Mr. Bernstein upon British Stamps used Abroad will appeal to quite a different class. Special care appears to have been taken in the compilation of the contents of the philatelic press during 1903-4 There are several small articles in a lighter vein and a list of the principal and minor philatelic societies. The little volume is full of interest and good value to one interested in our hobby. We suggest that an improvement would be effected by putting the name of the article on the top of each page instead of the name of the publication, which serves no useful purpose, whereas the name of the article would.